

GLOSSARY OF KEY TERMS (APPLIED LINGUISTICS)

LENANEFOKO LA MAREO A BOTLHOKWA (APPLIED LINGUISTICS)



This glossary includes terminology used in the following modules:

Lenanefoko leno le akaretsa mareo a a dirisiwang mo dimojuleng tse di latelang:

HAPL481; HAPL482; HAPL483; HAPL484

Accuracy	Precision of language when speaking, writing or reading aloud.
Nepagalo	Nepagalo ya puo fa go buiwa, go kwalwa gongwe go buisediwa kwa godimo.
Additional language (AL)	Any language learnt after the first language.
Puo ya tlaleletso (AL)	Puo efe kgotsa efe e e ithutiwang morago ga puo ya ntlha.
Additive bilingualism	The practice of gaining competence in an additional language while the first language is maintained.
Bopuontsi jwa tlaleletso	Tiragatso ya go nna le bokgoni jwa puo ya tlaleletso mme puo ya ntlha e ntse e itsewe.
Affective factors	Emotional factors, such as motivation and anxiety, that may influence language learning and use.
Dintlha tse di amang	Dintlha tsa maikutlo, di tshwana le thotloetsego le ketsaetsego, tse di ka tlhotlhetsang go ithuta le go dirisa puo.
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. Nngwe ya dihaephthesese tse tlhano mo Sekaong sa Tlhokomelo (Monitor Model). Haephthesese ya tlhotlho e kaya gore barutwana ba ithuta puo botoka mo tikologong e e itumedisang.
Alphabetic principle Ntlhatheo ya alefabele	The belief that there is a correspondence between letters and sounds. Tumelo ya gore go na le kamano magareng ga ditlhaka le medumo.
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>
Anaforo	Lefoko le le kaelang kwa lefokong le le setseng le kailwe mo temaneng, jk. <i>Siya o dirile bontle mo tekong gonno o ithutile thata.</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.
Kopanyo	Barutwana ba kopanngwa mo diphaposiborutelong moo puo ya go ruta e farologaneng le puo ya ntlha ya morutwana; maikemisetso e le gore barutwana ba ithute puo ya tlaleletso mo tikologong ya tlholego.
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).
Mokgwa	Megopolu ya motho malebana le ena le setlhophua sa gagwe sa setso, gammogo le megopolu ya motho malebana le ba bangwe (sekai, setlhophua sa dibui tsa puo ya tlaleletso).
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.
Mokgwa wa puokutlo	Mokgwa wa go ruta puo o o dirisang dipoleletso le dipuisano mme o gatelela go reetsa le go bua pele ga go buisa le go kwala mme o sa rotloetse tiriso ya puo ya ga mme mo phaposiborutelong. O itsege gape jaaka 'mokgwa wa sesole', mme o ne o dirisiwa go ruta masole a Amerika dipuo tsa boditshaba ka nako ya Ntwa ya Bobedi ya Lefatshe.
Automaticity	When the use of a skill becomes increasingly rapid and automatic with practice and does not require conscious effort.
Boitiriso	Fa tiriso ya bokgoni e nna bofeso le go itirisa ka ntlha ya go dirisiwa gantsi mme e sa tlhoke maiteko a a bonalang.
Barking at print Go	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.
goeleta ditlhaka	Tirego e mo go yona morutwana a gatelelang go dumisa mafoko a a kwadilweng, e leng se se lebisang kwa go se tlhaloganyeng bokao jwa se se kwadilweng sentle.
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.
Dikgono tsa tshimologo tsa Tlhaeletsano (BICS)	Di kaya bokgoni jwa go bua puo mme ke dikgono tsa puo tse batho ba di tlhokang letsatsi le letsatsi go golagana le ba bangwe mo maemong a a farologaneng.



Bilingual classroom	A classroom where two languages are used for communication, to support teaching and learning.
Phaposiborutelo ya ditemepedi	Phaposiborutelo e mo go yona go dirisiwang dipuo tse pedi go tlhaeletsa, go tshegetsa go ruta le go ithuta.
Bilingualism Botemepedi	The ability of a speaker to communicate fluently in two languages. Bokgoni jwa sebui go tlhaeletsana ka thelelo mo dipuong tse pedi.
Bilingual education	An educational setting where two languages are used in a systematic way to teach the curriculum.
Thuto ya ditemepedi	Boemo jwa thuto moo go dirisiwang dipuo tse pedi ka tsela e e rulaganeng go ruta kharikhulamo.
Biliteracy Bokgoni jwa ditemepedi	The ability to read and write in two languages. Bokgoni jwa go itse go buisa le go kwala ka dipuo tse pedi.
Blends Metswako	Consonant clusters such as <i>bl-</i> , <i>thr-</i> , <i>str-</i> in English. Ditlhophpha tsa ditumammogo di tshwana le <i>bl-</i> , <i>thr-</i> , <i>str-</i> ka Sekgowa.
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.
Ditirego tsa go tswa tlase go ya godimo	Go tlhaloganya puo moo matheriale o tlhaloganngwang go tswa mo dikarolwaneng tse dinnye (go tshwana le ditlhaka/matshwao) go dirisiwa mogopololo, go ya mo dikarolong tse dikgolwane (go tshwana le dipolelo/ditemana), go dirisiwa tirego e e kwa godimo ya tlhaloganyo.
Cataphor Khataforo	Pronouns which refer to someone or something to be introduced later in the text, e.g. <i>Knowing that he would be hungry soon, Tebatso set off for the shops.</i> Maemedi a a kayang mongwe gongwe sengwe se se tlaa itsiseweng moragonyana mo teamaneng, jk. <i>Ka go itse gore o tlaa tloga a tshwarwa ke tlala, Tebatso o ne a ya lebenkeleng.</i>
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.
Teko ya tswalelo	Tirwana e mo go yona go tlogelwang mo mafoko mangwe mo moleng (j.k. lefoko lengwe le lengwe la botlhano gongwe la borobongwe) mme go tlhokega gore



morutwana a tlatse ka lefoko le le ka tshwanelang mo phatlheng e e tlogetsweng.
Gape di itsege jaaka diteko tsa go tlatsa diphatlha.

Code-switching	A practice where one moves between different languages, dialects or registers in a conversation.
Phetolakodipuo	Tiragatso e mo go yona motho a kgabaganyang magareng ga dipuo, ditengwana gongwe mefutapuo e e farologaneng mo pusanong.
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.
Tlhakanyodipuo	Go tlhakanngwa ga dipuo gongwe ditengwana di le pedi gongwe go feta mo pusanong. Kgatelelo e mo go tlhakanngweng ga mefutapuo e mebedi e e amegang go tlhama mofuta wa boraro o montšhwa o o nang le dipopego tse di kgethegileng.
Codification	Developing a writing system, establishing rules of grammar and developing vocabulary for standardised language use.
Thulaganyo	Go tlhama tsamaiso ya go kwala, go simolola melao ya thutapuo le go tlhama tlotlofoko ya tiriso ya puo e e kannweng.
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).
Mafoko a a amanang	Mafoko a a mo dipuong tse di farologaneng fela a na le tshimologo e le nosi mme popego le bokao jwa ona di tshwana. Sekai, <i>tafel</i> le <i>tafole</i> (Setswana).
Cognitive Academic Language Proficiency (CALP) Temogo ya Borutegi Boitseanape jwa Puo (CALP)	Familiarity with the conventions of academic language and the ability to process and produce written academic language in complex ways. Go tlwaela ditlhokego tsa puo ya borutegi le bokgoni go tlhaloganya le go tlhagisa puo e e kwadilweng ya borutegi ka ditsela tse di marara.
Cognitive strategies	Mental tools and tactics used by learners to organise the learning material to support the learning process.
Ditogamaano tsa tlhaloganyo	Didiriswa le maano a tlhaloganyo a a dirisiwang ke barutwana go rulaganya matheriale wa go ithuta go tshegetsa tirego ya go ithuta.



Coherence	The organisation and integration of information within a text to produce a unified whole.
Go tlhaloganyega	Thulaganyo le kopanyo ya tshedimosetso mo sekwalweng gore e nne selo se le sengwe.
Cohesion	The ways that clauses in a text are linked together.
Kopano	Ditsela tse dipolelwana tse di mo sekwalweng di gokagangwang ka tsona.
Communicative competence	The skills needed to communicate effectively (which includes knowledge of the grammatical, sociolinguistic, strategic and discourse rules of a language).
Bokgoni jwa tlhaletsano	Dikgono tse di thokegang go buisana ka bokgoni (tse di akaretsang kitso ya melao ya puo ya thutapuo, puoloago, togamaano le puisano).
Communicative interference	The inappropriate transfer of first language culture and communicative patterns to an additional language culture, which often leads to miscommunication.
Kgoreletso ya tlhaletsano	Phetiso e e seng maleba ya setso sa puo ya ntlha le mekgwa ya tlhaletsano mo setsong sa puo ya tlaleletso, se gantsi se lebisang kwa tlhaletsanong e e fosagetseng.
Communicative language teaching (CLT) approach	An approach to language teaching that emphasises communicative competence in real-world situations through authentic interaction.
Molebo wa go ruta puo ya tlhaletsano (CLT)	Molebo wa go ruta puo o o gatelelang molebo wa bokgoni jwa tlhaletsano mo maemong a nnete ka tirisano ya boammaaruri.
Competence	The ability to do something successfully or efficiently.
Bokgoni	Bokgoni jwa go dira sengwe ka katlego le ka nonofo.
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.
Tlhaloganyo	Bokgoni jwa go tlhaloganya thuto ya puo. Tlhaloganyo ya puiso e kaya go tlhaloganya ga mmuisi ga tshedimosetso e e kwadilweng. Tlhaloganyo ya theetsos e kaya go tlhaloganya ga moreetsi ga tshedimosetso e e buiwang ka molomo.
Consolidation stage	The period in a learner's scholastic career during which reading skills become increasingly refined.
Legato la kgolaganyo	Paka mo tsamaong ya go rutwa ga morutwana moo dikgono tsa puiso di nnang di rethefadiwa.



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.
Dikarolokago	Dintlha tsa tiori tse e leng dikarolo tsa botlhokwa tsa ditiori. 'Botlhale', 'thotloetso', le 'ketsaetsego' ke dikai tsa megopol. Mo saekholojing, karolokago ke kgono, mokgwa, gongwe bokgoni jo bo theilweng mo go nngwe gongwe dingwe tsa ditiori tse di gona. Dikarolokago ga di lemogwe ka tlhamalalo.
Context disembedded/ context reduced	Language in which the context is explained and meaning construction does not rely on interaction.
Tlhaloso ya tiriso/tiriso	Puo e mo go yona tiriso e tlhalosiwang mme bokao bo sa ikaege ka tirisano. e fokoditswe
Context embedded	Language that contains many linguistic items whose meaning must be recovered from the interactional context.
Tiriso e tsenyeleditswe	Puo e e nang le dilo tse dintsi tsa puo tse bokao jwa tsona bo tshwanetse go bonwa go tswa mo tirisong ya tirisano.
Contrasts	Differences between languages that may give rise to errors.
Dipharologano	Dipharologano magareng ga dipuo tse di ka dirang gore go nne le diphoso.
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.
Haephothesese ya tokololo ya dipharologano	Haephothesese ya Tokololo ya Dipharologano e kaya gore diphoso mo dipuong tsa bobedi/tlaleletso di ka bonelwa pele ka tokololo e e rulaganeng ya dipharologano magareng ga puo ya ntlha le ya bobedi ya mmui.
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.
Kamano	Mo dipalopalang, tekanyetso ya kamano e tlhalosa kamano magareng ga dipharologantsho tse pedi. Ditekanyetso tsa kamano di tloga go 0 (go sena phetelelo magareng ga dipharologantsho) go ya go 1 (phetelelo ka botlalo magareng ga dipharologantsho). Tekanyetso e e oketsang e kaya gore fa pharologantsho e nngwe e oketsega, pharologantsho e nngwe e a oketsega.



	Tekanyetso e e fokotsang e kaya gore fa pharologantsho e nngwe e oketsega, pharologantsho e nngwe e a fokotsega.
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.
Diphoso tse di fitlhiegileng	Diphoso tse di bonalang fela mo tirisong e e anameng; k.g.r. diphoso tse di bakang go phutlhama ga bokao, le fa tota polelo e agilwe sentle go ya ka thutapuo.
Criterion	A standard used to judge something. You may know this word in its plural form (<i>criteria</i>).
Tlhokego	Seemo se se dirisiwang go atlhola sengwe. O ka ne o itse lereo leno ka bontsi (ditlhokego).
Criterion-referenced testing Teko e e ikaegileng ka tlhokego	Testing that assesses performance in relation to a criterion. Teko e e tlhatlhobang tiragatso fa e bapsiwa le tlhokego.
Critical period hypothesis Haephthesese ya paka ya botlhokwa	A specific period of time in a human being's life which is optimal for acquiring a particular skill, such as language. Paka e e rileng mo botshelong jwa motho e e botlhokwa go ka bona kgono e e rileng, go tshwana le puo.
Cross-linguistic transfer Phetiso ya puo ka kgabaganyo	A transfer of linguistic knowledge/skills between two languages. Phetiso ya kitso/dikgono tsa puo magareng ga dipuo tse pedi.
Debilitative anxiety Ketsaetsegoo e e koafatsang	The state in which a person is so overcome with worry that they are unable to use the additional language effectively. Maemo a mo go ona motho a tlalediwang ke matshwenyego moo e leng gore ga a kgone go dirisa puo ya tlaleletso ka bokgoni.
Decoding Go khoutolola/dumisa	Reading a word by converting the word's orthographic (written) form to a phonological (sound) form to access the word's meaning. Go buisa lefoko ka go fetolela mokwalo wa lefoko go nna modumo go fitlhelela bokao jwa lefoko.



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.
Phediso ya bokoloniale	Go gana ditso le dipuo tsa bokolone jaaka karolo ya go golola naga go tswa mo taolong ya sepolotiki le ya ikonomi ya naga e e nang le maatla go e feta.
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.
Tengwana	Mofuta wa kgaolo gongwe loago wa puo o o farologanngwang le mofuta wa tlwaelo ka diponagalo tsa tlotlofoko, thutapuo le kapodiso.
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.
<i>Diglossia</i>	Tiriso ya mefuta e mebedi (sekai mofuta o o kwa 'godimo' le o o 'kwa tlase') ya puo e le nngwe mo maemong a a farologaneng mo setšhabeng sa puo, gantsi e le babui ba ba tshwanang, fela ka seabe se se fetelelang.
Differential performance	Differences in proficiency between additional language learners.
Tiragatso e e farologanang	Pharologano ya bokgoni magareng ga barutwana ba puo ya tlaleletso.
Direct testing Teko	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.
ka tlhamalalo	Ditiro tse di tlhokang gore morutwana a diragatse kgono e e lekwang, sekai, go kopa barutwana go kwala temana fa go tlhatlhobiwa mokwalo.
Discourse analysis	A range of approaches used to critically analyse texts.
Tokololo ya puisano	Mekgwa e e farologaneng e e dirisiwang go lokolola dikwalo ka kelotlhoko.
Eclecticism	The selection of various techniques or activities from different language teaching methods when planning and presenting a lesson.
Tiriso ya mekgwamentsi	Tlhopho ya dithekeniki gongwe ditirwana tse di farologaneng go tswa mo mekgweng e e farologaneng ya go ruta puo fa go rulaganngwa le go tlhagisa thuto.



Emergent bilingualism	The use of both the first language and additional language in the classroom in the early school years.
Bopuopedi jwa tshimologo	Tiriso ya puo ya ntlha le puo ya tlaleletso mmogo mo phaposiborutelong mo dingwageng tsa ntlha tsa sekolo.
Emergent literacy Kitso e e simologang ya go buisa le go kwala	Children's early knowledge about reading and writing. Kitso ya tshimologo ya ngwana ka ga go buisa le go kwala.
Encoding Go khoutufatsa	Putting the phonemes of a word together to create meaning. Go rulaganya medumo ya lefoko mmogo go tlhama bokao.
Environmental print Kgatiso ya tikologo	Text that occurs in everyday life, such as logos and names of products. Mokwalo o o diragalang mo botshelong jwa ka gale, go tshwana le dilogo le maina a ditlhagiswa.
Epistemological Ya episitemoloji	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. E e amanang gongwe e theilwe mo episitemolojing. Episitemoloji ke thuto ya tlhago, tshimologo le tekanyetso ya kitso ya batho, bogolo segolo malebana le pharologano magareng ga ditumelo tse di tlhomamisiwang le megopoloo.
Error	A faulty utterance which occurs because the learner has not yet mastered a particular feature of the additional language.
Phoso	Puo e e phoso e e diragalang gonne morutwana ga a ise a itse ntlha e e rileng ya puo ya tlaleletso.
Ethnography of speaking Thadisomerafe ya go bua	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. Leina la tshimologo la letlhomeso la GO BUA le le tlhamilweng ke Dell Hymes malebana le tokololo ya tlhaeletsano mo tirisong e e anameng ya ditiragatso le ditumelo tsa loago le setso tsa ditokololo tsa baagi ba setso gongwe puo e e rileng.
Explicit	Clearly expressed communication or instruction that leaves nothing to be assumed. Explicit instruction, for example, directs attention to the object of learning.



Tlhamaletseng	Tlhaeletsano e e tlhagisiwang sentle gongwe taelo e e sa direng gore motho a ikakanyetse. Sekai, taelo e e tlhamaleteng e kaela gore go tsepamisiwe mogopololo mo ntlheng ya go ithuta.
Expository texts Ditemana tse di tlhalosang	A text type that contains facts and information. Mofuta wa ditemana tse di nang le dintlha le tshedimosetso.
Extensive reading program Lenaneo le le tseneletseng la go buisa	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. Babuisi ba buisa ditemana tse di bontsi jo ba ka bo kgonang. Ga go totiwe go tlhaloganya tshedimosetso e e mo temaneng nngwe le nngwe ka bottlalo, fela go totiwa bogolo jwa ditemana tse di buisitsweng.
Facilitative anxiety Ketsaetsego e e bebofatsang	The state in which a person feels alert, energised and able to cope with the demands of learning an additional language. Maemo a mo go ona motho a ikutlwang a le tlhaga, a le mafolofolo e bile a kgona go samagana le ditopo tsa go ithuta puo ya tlaleletso.
False cognates Dikamano tse di fosagetseng	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). Mafoko a a nang le dipopego le/gongwe medumo e e tshwanang mo dipuong tse di farologaneng, fela a na le bokao jo bo farologaneng. Sekai, Sekgowa <i>assist</i> (go thusa) le Spanish <i>asistir</i> (go tsenela).
Feedback Tsibogo	Information provided by a teacher regarding a group or an individual's performance. Tshedimosetso e e tlamelwang ke morutabana malebana le tiragatso ya setlhophapha gongwe ya motho ka nosi.
Field dependent learning Go ithuta go go ikaegileng ka lefelo	A learning style in which the learner tends to approach concepts holistically rather than analytically and prefers inductive styles of learning. Setaele sa go ithuta se mo go sona morutwana a ganelelang go samagana le megopololo ka kakaretso go na le ka go e lokolola mme a itlhophphela ditaele tsa go ithuta ka go ela tlhoko dikai.



Field independent learning	A learning style in which the learner tends to be analytical and prefers deductive approaches to learning material.
Go ithuta go go sa ikaegang ka lefelo	Setaele sa go ithuta se mo go sona morutwana a ganelelang go lokolola mme a rata mekgwa ya go ithuta e e nang le melao e e latelwang.
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.
Puo ya ntlha (L1)	Puo e ngwana a e ithutang la ntlha mme a tswelela ka yona botshelo jothe gongwe puo e ngwana a ikutlwang a gololesegile fa a e dirisa. Mo tirisong ya Aforikaborwa e itsege gape jaaka Puogae mme mo tirisong e nngwe e bidiwa gape puo ya ga mme.
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.
Thelelo	Tekanyetso ya bonako le nepagalo k.g.r. nonofo; Thelelo ya go bua: Bokgoni jwa go bua ka bonako ka diphosonyana di se kae fela go na le bokao jo bo tlhaloganyegang; Thelelo ya go buisa: Go buisa ka nepagalo le lebelo le le kgontshang go tlhaloganya; Thelelo ya go kwala: bokgoni jwa go kwala ka lebelo le le lekaneng le nepagalo e e tlhokwang ke tiro.
Foreign language (FL)	A language to which a learner has very limited contact outside the classroom.
Puo ya boditshaba (FL)	Puo e morutwana a se nang kgolagano e e kalo le yona kwa ntle ga phaposiborutelo.
Formative assessment Tlhatlhobo e e tswelelang	Assessment that takes places continually throughout the year or course. Tlhatlhobo e e dirwang ka go tswelediwa go ralala ngwaga gongwe khoso.
Fossilisation	In second language learning, a state where persistent errors in a learner's additional language occur and are hard to overcome.
Diphosophoso	Diphoso tse di tswelelang mo puong ya tlaleletso ya morutwana.
Functional literacy	Reading and writing skills that are adequate to manage daily living and employment tasks that require literacy skills.
Kitso ya go buisa le go kwala	Dikgono tsa go buisa le go kwala tse di lekaneng go tsweletsa botshelo jwa letsatsi



e e dirisegang	le letsatsi le ditirwana tsa tiro tse di tlhokang dikgono tsa go buisa le go kwala.
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).
Mofuta	Setlhophapha sa dikwalo tse di nang le maikemisetso gongwe babuisi ba ba tshwanang, mme di tlhakanetse diponagalo tsa mokwalo le puo. Sekai, dikwalo mo mofuteng wa diemeile tsa kgwebo di na le maikemisetso a go neela gongwe go kopa tshedimosetso, babuisi gantsi ke batho ba ba mo tirong, mme diemeile di tlaa dirisa fomete e e tshwanang (setlhogo,mmele, madume).
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. Molebo wa go ruta o mo go ona barutabana ba tlwaetsang barutwana dikwalo tse di farologaneng ka go ba ruta fomete le mekgwa ya go kwala ya mefuta e e farologaneng ya dikwalo.
Grammatical competence Bokgoni jwa thutapuo	See linguistic competence. Lebelela bokgoni jwa puo.
Grapheme Matshwaokwalo (Kerafeme)	Symbols used in writing. In an alphabet, graphemes refer to letters. Matshwao a a dirisiwang fa go kwalwa. Mo dialefabeteng, dikerafeme di kaya ditlhaka.
Habit Mokgwatlwaelo	An automatic response to a particular stimulus. Go tsibogela tirego nngwe ka itiriso.
High-frequency words Mafoko a a dirisiwang gantsi	A collection of the most common words in a language measured by their frequency of occurrence in written or spoken corpora. Kokoanyo ya mafoko a a tlwaelegileng thata mo puong e e lekanyediwang ka gore a tlhagelela ga kae mo koporeng e e kwadileng gongwe e e buiwang.
Hypothesis Kabakanyo (Haephothesese)	A hypothesis is a claim or proposed explanation about a single observed or expected phenomenon. Haephothesese ke tlhagiso ya sengwe gongwe tlhaloso e e tshitshinngwang ka ga tiragalo e le nngwe e e etsweng tlhoko gongwe e e soloftsweng.



Implicit learning Go ithuta e seng ka tlhamalalo	Implicit learning happens unconscious or is presumed from the context. Go ithuta e seng ka tlhamalalo go diragala go sa lemogwe gongwe go tsewa go ka diragala go ya ka tiriso.
Incidental learning Go ithuta ga ditlamorago	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. Go ithuta tshedimosetso gongwe bokgoni e le ka ntlha ya go tota tiragatso e nngwe ya go ithuta. Sekai, go ithuta tlotlofoko fa o tsweletse go buisetsa go tlhaloganya bokao.
Indirect testing Tlhatlhobo e seng ka tlhamalalo	Tasks that test abilities that underlie the skills used in the assessment. Ditirwana tse di tlhatlhobang bokgoni jwa dikgono tse di dirisiwang mo tlhamalalo tlhatlhobong.
Inferencing Go tsaya tshwetso	Information derived from texts that is not stated explicitly but is deduced from elements in the text and from our background knowledge. Tshedimosetso e e tserweng mo dikwalong e e sa tlhalosiwang ka tlhamalalo fela e tsewa go tswa mo dikarolong tsa sekwalwa le go tswa mo kitsong ya rona ya lemorago.
Information gap task Tiro ya phatlha ya tshedimosetso	A task where only some learners have the information that is required to complete an activity. Tiro e mo go yona barutwana bangwe ba nnang le tshedimosetso e e tlhogegang go wetsa tirwana.
Input hypothesis Heaephophesese ya tsenyo	Asserts that learners acquire language when they are exposed to language that is comprehensible. E tlhagisa gore barutwana ba ithuta puo fa ba kopana le puo e e tlhaloganyesegang.
Instrumental motivation Thotloetso e e botlhokwa	The state of being interested in learning the additional language to further other goals such as employment or to complete a qualification. Seemo sa go nna le kgatlhego ya go ithuta puo ya tlaleletso go tsweletsa maikemisetso a tshwana le go thapiwa gongwe go konosetsa borutegi.



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.
Thotloetso e e gokaganyang	Seemo sa go nna le kgatlhego mo bathong le setso sa puo ya tlaleletso le go eletsa go nna le kgolagano le babui ba tshimologo ba puo ya tlaleletso.
Intensive reading program	A reading program where each text is read thoroughly, and repeatedly until completely understood.
Lenaneo le le tseneletseng la puiso	Lenaneo la puiso moo sekwalwa sengwe le sengwe se buisiwang ka botlalo, mme se boelediwa go fitlhelela se tlhaloganngwa ka botlalo.
Interactive reading Puiso ka tirisano	The process between an adult and child of actively engaging while reading a text. Tirego magareng ga mogolo le ngwana moo go nnang le tirisano fa go buisiwa sekwalwa.
Intercultural communication Tlhaeletsano ya magareng ga ditso	Interaction that happens between people which is influenced by differing cultural conventions. Tirisano e e diragalang magareng ga batho e e tlhotlhediwang ke ditlwaelo tse di farologaneng tsa setso.
Interference Kgoreletso	When structures in the first language and the additional language differ substantially, and the learner imposes first language patterns on the additional language. Fa popego ya puo ya ntlha le ya puo ya tlaleletso di farologana thata mme morutwana a pateletsatso dipopego tsa puo ya ntlha mo puong ya tlaleletso.
Interlanguage Go kgabaganya dipuo	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. Puo e e golang ya morutwana e e nang le diponagalo tsa puo ya ntlha ya morutwana le diponagalo tsa puo ya bobedi/tlaleletso, gammogo le diponagalo dingwe tse di welang magareng ga dipuo tse pedi.
Interlingual errors Diphoso tsa go kgabaganya dipuo	Errors caused by the differences between the first language and the additional language. Diphoso tse di bakwang ke dipharologano magareng ga puo ya ntlha le puo ya tlaleletso.



Interlingual transfer	The shift of a linguistic item or structure from the first language to the additional language.
Phetiso ya go kgabaganya dipuo	Go sutisiwa ga selo gongwe popego ya puo go tswa mo puong ya ntlha go ya kwa puong ya tlaleletso.
Intralingual transfer	The shift of a linguistic item or structure within the additional language.
Phetiso ya mo teng ga dipuo	Go sutisiwa ga selo gongwe popego ya puo mo teng ga puo ya tlaleletso.
Language acquisition	The unconscious and natural process of gaining competence in a language.
Go ithuta puo	Tirego e e sa elweng tlhoko gongwe ya tlholego ya go iponela bokgoni mo puong.
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).
Sedirisiwa sa go ithuta puo (LAD)	Mogopolo wa tiori, o o tshitshintsweng ke Chomsky, o o dirang gore go kgonagale go ithuta puo. Se se bidiwang gape bokgoni jwa puo jwa tlhago, se ne moragoo sa nna Thutapuo ya Kakaretso (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.
Ketsaetsego ya puo	Letshogo le motho a nnang le lona fa a sa itshepe mo AL mme a le mo seemong se se tlhokang tiriso ya AL.
Language aptitude	The extent to which one has the ability to learn new languages.
Bokgoni jwa go ithuta puo	Seelo sa motho sa bokgoni jwa go ithuta dipuo tse dintšhwa .
Language learning	The deliberate and effortful task of gaining competence in a language.
Go ithuta puo	Tiro e e dirwang ka maikaelelo e bile e tseelwa matsapa ya go iponela bokgoni mo puong.
Language of learning and teaching (LoLT)	A South African term to refer to the language which is the medium of instruction in a classroom.
Puo ya go ithuta le go ruta (LoLT)	Lereo la Aforikaborwa le le kayang puo e e dirisediwang go ruta mo phaposiborutelong.
Language Planning	The concerted effort to influence the function, structure or acquisition of language in a linguistic community.
Thulaganyo ya puo	Maiteko a go tlhotlheletsa tiro, popego gongwe go ithutiwa ga puo mo baaging ba ba dirisang puo.



Language planning -in-education	Measures to influence how languages are used within the education sector.
Thulaganyo ya puo mo thutong	Dikgato tsa go tlhotlhetsa ka moo dipuo di dirisiwang ka gona mo lephateng la thuto.
Language Policy	A policy which determines how languages should be used and cultivated in specific contexts.
Pholisi ya Thuto	Pholisi e e swetsang ka moo dipuo di tshwanetseng go dirisiwa le go godisiwa ka gona mo ditirisong tse di rileng.
Learner autonomy	A learner's ability to take responsibility for their own learning and to set goals that would improve their performance.
Go ikemela ga morutwana	Bokgoni jwa morutwana go tsaya maikarabelo a go ithuta ga gagwe le go ipeela diphitlhelo tse di tlaa tokafatsang tiragatso ya gagwe.
Learning strategies	Specific methods or techniques that learners use to tackle a particular task or to solve a problem.
Ditogamaano tsa go ithuta	Mekgwa gongwe dithekeniki tse di rileng tse barutwana ba di dirisang go samagana le tiro e e rileng gongwe go rarabolola bothata.
Learning styles	The fairly characteristic way in which a learner approaches a learning environment or engages in the learning process.
Ditaele tsa go ithuta	Tsela e e nang le diponagalo e mo go yona morutwana a lebelelang seemo sa go ithuta gongwe a dirisana le tirego ya go ithuta.
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>).
Lexeme	Karolo ya botlhokwa mo puong, e e nang le lefoko gongwe setlhophha sa mafoko. <i>Lexeme</i> ya lefoko le lengwe (sk. <i>bua</i>) e ka fetoga go ya ka tiriso e tshwana le paka (<i>buile, buisa, buisiwa</i>). <i>Lexeme</i> ya mafokomantsi e na le lefoko le feta bongwe (jk. <i>bua re utlwé</i>).
Lexicon	The complete set of meaningful units in a language; a language's inventory of lexemes.
Tlotlofoko	Sete e e feletseng ya dikarolo tsa botlhokwa mo puong; lenanethoto la puo la tlotlofoko.



Lexical access Phitlhelesego ya tlotlofoko	Being able to recall the meaning of a word from memory, as it is stored in the lexicon. Go kgona go bona bokao jwa lefoko go tswa mo kgakologelong, jaaka e bolokilwe mo tlotlofokong.
Linguistic competence Bokgoni jwa puo	The ability to correctly apply the phonological, grammatical and pragmatic rules of a language. Bokgoni jwa go dirisa sentle melao ya puo ya fonoloji, thutapuo le bokao.
Literacy Kitso ya go buisa le go kwala	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. Kitso ya go buisa le go kwala kwa motheong tota e kaya bokgoni jwa go buisa le go kwala. Gape e ka kaya kitsokakaretso gongwe bokgoni jwa lephata le le rileng. Sekai, kitso e e simologang ya go buisa le go kwala e kaya megopolo ya ntlha ya motho ka ga go buisa le go kwala, mme kitso ya digitale e kaya bokgoni jwa go dirisa dipolatefomo tsa digitale go fitlhelela le go amogana tshedimosetso.
Logical relations/ semantic relations Dikamano tse di tlhaloganyegang/ dikamano tsa bokao	The relationship between two concepts within or across sentences. Dikamano magareng ga megopolo e mebedi gongwe go ralala dipolelo.
Macro language planning Thulaganyo ya puo ya makero	Language planning on a large scale (for example at state level). Thulaganyo ya puo ya makero Thulaganyo ya puo mo legatong le legolo (sekai, mo legatong la puso).
Macrostructure Popegomakero	The conventional or expected text structure of a genre. Popego ya tlwaelo gongwe e e soloftsweng ya mofuta.
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.
Tshegetso e e akaretsang ya kakaretso	Fa barutwana ba e seng babui ba puo ya ntlha ya puo e e totilweng ba bewa mo setlhopheng le babui ba tshimologo ba amogela tshegetso ya puo ka nako ya dithuto.



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.
Ditlamorago tsa Matthew	Tiragalo e mo go yona bana ba ba nang le dikgono tse di kwa tlase (go tshwana le tsa go buisa) ba ka se keng ba kgatlhegela go ikatisetsa kgonon mme seno se dira gore kgonon e wele tlase.
Medium of instruction	The language of teaching and learning that teachers and learners use at a school.
Puo ya go ruta	Puo ya go ruta le go ithuta e e dirisiwang ke barutabana le barutwana kwa sekolong.
Metacognition	Awareness and understanding of cognitive processes.
Temogokgolo	Temogo le go tlhaloganya ditirego tsa go tlhaloganya.
Metacognitive strategies Ditogamaano tsa temogokgolo	A learner's ability to think about what is happening during learning and to plan, monitor and evaluate their learning. Bokgoni jwa morutwana jwa go akanya ka ga se se diragalang ka nako ya go ithuta le go rulaganya, go ela tlhoko le go sekaseka go ithuta ga gagwe.
Method	A teaching technique used and perpetuated by supporters of a particular theoretical understanding.
Mokgwa	Thekeniki ya go ruta e e dirisiwang le go tswelediwa ke batshegetsi ba tiori e e rileng ya go tlhaloganya.
Micro language planning Thulaganyo ya puo ya maekero	Language planning on a small scale (e.g. family language planning). Thulaganyo ya puo mo legatong le lennye (jk. thulaganyo ya puo ya lelapa).
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.
Diphoso	Dipuo tse di fosagetseng tse di diragalang fa morutwana a itse go dirisa lefoko gongwe kago e e rileng sentle, fela ka ntlha ya go se ele tlhoko, letsapa, ketsaetsego gongwe letshogo a bo a tlhagisa puo e e fosagetseng.



Model	A model describes processes or sets of processes related to a phenomenon and how different components of a phenomenon interact.
Sekao	Sekao se tlhalosa ditirego kgotsa dithophpha tsa ditirego tse di amanang le tiragalo le ka moo dikarolo tse di farologaneng tsa tiragalo di dirisanang ka gona.
Modified interaction	When first language speakers adjust their speech when communicating with an additional language speaker.
Tirisano e e fetotsweng	Fa babui ba puo ya ntlha ba baakanya puo ya bona fa ba buisana le mmui wa puo ya tlaleletso.
Monitor hypothesis	Asserts that learners use the grammar rules of a language as an editor, allowing them to correct errors while communicating.
Haephotesese ya tlhokomelo	E tlhalosa gore barutwana ba dirisa melao ya puo ya thutapuo jaaka motseleganyi, mme seo se ba letla go baakanya diphoso fa ba ntse ba buisana.
Monolingualism Botemennngwe	Fluency of a speaker in only one language. Go relela ga mmui mo puong e le nngwe.
Monolingual classroom Phaposiborutelo ya temenngwe	A classroom where only one language is used for teaching and learning. Phaposiborutelo e mo go yona go rutwang puo e le nngwe go ruta le go ithuta.
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).
Mofeme/popifoko	Karolwana e nnyennye e e nang le bokao ya puo. Sekai, legodimo le na le dipopifoko tse pedi, <i>le</i> (tlhogo) <i>-godimo</i> (kutu).
Morphology Mofoloji	The study of the structure of words and how they are formed (see Morpheme). Thuto ya popego ya mafoko le ka moo a bopiwang ka gona (lebelela Mofeme).
Motivation Thotloetsotso	Inner drive or desire that moves someone to a particular action. Phisegelo e e ka fa gare gongwe keletso e e dirang gore motho a tseye kgato e e rileng.
Multilingualism Botementsi	The ability of a speaker to communicate in more than two languages. Bokgoni jwa sebui go tlhaletsana ka thelelo mo dipuong tse di fetang bobedi.



Multilingual classroom Phaposiborutelo ya ditementsi	A classroom where more than two languages are used for communicating. Phaposiborutelo e mo go yona go dirisiwang dipuo di feta bobedi go tlhaeletsana.
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).
Matlhalemantsi	Mefuta e e farologaneng ya bokgoni e e ka godisiwang mo tsamaong ya botshelo jwa motho (go akarediwa matlhale a go bua, tlhaloganyo, sebaka, mmino, tiriso ya mmele, gareng ga batho le mo tlhaloganyong).
Narrative texts Dikwalwa tsa motlotlo	A text type that is characterised by stories and that is mainly fictional. Mofuta wa sekwalwa o o bonagalang ka dikgang mme e le bontsi tsa maitirelo.
Natural order hypothesis Haephthesese ya tatelano ya tlhago	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. Haephthesese ya tatelano ya tlhago e tlhalosa gore barutwana ba bona melao ya thutapuo ka tatelano e e rileng mme e seng ka tatelano e e rutwang ka yona.
Negative transfer Phetiso ka go ntsha	When structures in the first language and the additional language differ substantially, and the learner imposes the first language patterns on the additional language. Fa popego ya puo ya ntlha le ya puo ya tlaleletso di farologana thata mme morutwana a pateletsa dipopego tsa puo ya ntlha mo puong ya tlaleletso.
Norm Tlwaelo	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. E kaya seelo sa kgono se tota se soloftsweng ka ntlha ya tshedimosetso go tswa mo bathong ba le bantsi. Go fa sekai, tlwaelo ke gore bana ba tlhagisa dipolelo tsa bona tsa ntlha tsa mafoko a mabedi fa ba na le dingwaga di ka nna pedi.
Norm-referenced testing Teko e e lebelelang tlwaelo	Learner performance reported as a score which indicates a learner's ability in relation to other learners' abilities. Tiragatso ya morutwana e begwa jaaka maduo a a supang bokgoni jwa morutwana fa bo bapsiwa le bokgoni jwa barutwana ba bangwe.



Observable behaviour Maitsholo a a elegang tlhoko	These are actions that can be seen, e.g. talking, gesturing, smiling, yawning etc. Tseno ke ditiragatso tse di ka bonwang, jk. go bua, go bontsha, go nyeba, o edimola j.j.
Opaque orthography Mopeleto o o sa tlhapang	Written language in which the spelling of words is inconsistent and where a one-to-one relationship between graphemes and phonemes does not occur. Puo e e kwadilweng moo mopeleto wa mafoko o sa tlhomamang mme go se na kamano e e tlhamaletseng magareng ga matshwaokwalo le mediumopuo.
Overgeneralisation Kakaretsophetelelo	When a learner applies a rule learnt elsewhere in inappropriate contexts. Fa morutwana a dirisa molao o a o ithutileng go sele mo tirisong e e seng maleba.
Overt errors Diphoso tse di bonalang	Errors that are clearly incorrect, for example subject-verb agreement errors. Diphoso tse go bonalang gore tota di fosagetse, sekai diphoso tsa tumelano ya sediri-lediri.
Parallel processing mode Tsela ya tiriso e e bapileng	The simultaneous processing of language in terms of decoding and comprehension in order to derive meaning during reading. Tiriso ya puo ka gangwe malebana le go fetolela mo modumong le go tlhaloganya gore go bonwe bokao ka nako ya go buisa.
Performance Tiragatso	Actual (and often flawed) use of a language in real situations. Tiriso ya nnete (e gantsi e leng diphoso) ya puo mo mabakeng a nnete.
Personality traits Diponagalo tsa motho	Aspects of a person's character that they are born with. Dikarolo tsa semelo sa motho se a tsalwang ka sona.
Phonemic awareness Temogo ya medumopuo (difoneme)	The understanding that a word is made up of a series of discrete phonemes; a subskill of phonological awareness. Go tlhaloganya gore lefoko le dirilwe ke medumopuo e e farologaneng; kgonopotlana ya temogo ya medumopuo.
Phonemic segmentation Karoganyo ya medumopuo	The ability to break words down into their component parts at the phoneme level. Bokgoni jwa go kgaoganya mafoko ka dikarolo tsa ona mo legatong la medumopuo



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.
Molebo wa difoniki	Molebo wa go ruta o mo go ona bana ba rutwang ka tlhamalalo kamano ya modumo-lefoko mo puong ya bona le ka moo ba tshwanetseng go e dirisa go tlhaloganya mafoko a a sa tlwaelegang.
Phonics instruction	The process of developing phonemic awareness and phonemic analysis through explicit teaching of letter-sound correspondences.
Thuto ya difoniki	Tirego ya go dira gore go nne le temogo ya medumopuo le tokololo ya medumopuo ka go ruta ka tlhamalalo kamano ya lefoko-modumo.
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> .
Temogo ya medumopuo	Go kgona go utlwa le go fetola medumo ya puo ya gaeno sk. go itse gore <i>koko</i> e simolola ka modumo wa /k/ le gore <i>kolobe</i> e na le dinoko di le tharo.
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.
Botementsintsisi	Botementsintsisi ke bokgoni jwa go tlhaeletsana ka dipuo di le dintsintsi. Pharologano le botementsi ke gore botementsintsisi ga bo ka ga seelo sa thelelo le bokgoni mme bo lebeletse bokgoni jo bo tswelelang jwa go dirisa dipuo tse dintsintsi mo mabakeng a a rileng.
Pragmalinguistic failure	Occurs when speech act strategies are inappropriately transferred from the first language to an additional language.
Thetelelo ya tirisopuo	E diragala fa ditogamaano tsa tiragatso ya puo di fetisiwa ka tsela e e seng maleba go tswa kwa puong ya ntsha go ya kwa puong ya tlaleletso.
Pragmatics	The study of how language is used in real-life communication, by considering the context.
Thuto ya puo go ya ka tiriso	Thutopatlisiso ya ka moo puo e dirisiwang ka gona mo tlhaeletsanong ya nnete, ka go ela tlhoko tiriso.



Primary language	The language that a child learns first and maintains throughout life or the language a person uses most regularly.
Puo ya ntlha	Puo e ngwana a e ithutang la ntlha mme a tswelela ka yona botshelo jotlhe gongwe puo e ngwana a e dirisang gantsi.
Principled eclecticism	A teacher's considered use of various teaching techniques to achieve the planned outcome (e.g. communicative competence).
Tiriso ya mekgwamentsi ka dintlhathleo	Tiriso e e akantsweng sentle ya morutabana ya dithekeniki tse di farologaneng tsa go ruta go fitlhelela dipolo tse di rulagantsweng (sk. bokgoni jwa tlhaeletsano).
Process	The stages followed during the act of writing which include planning, writing, editing, rewriting and publishing.
Tirego	Dikgato tse di latelwang ka nako ya go kwala tse di akaretsang go rulaganya, go kwala, go tseleganya, go kwala sešwa le go phatlalatsa.
Product	The text created as a result of the act of writing.
Setlhagiswa	Sekwalwa se se tlhamilweng ka ntlha ya kgato ya go kwala.
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.
Thelelo ya puiso	Bokgoni jwa mmuisi go buisa (ka tidimalo gongwe kwa godimo) ka diphoso le go belaela go se kae fela, go bayo mafoko ka ditlhophpha tsa dikarolo tse di utlwlang le go buisa ka maikutlo.
Reading instruction stage	The phase in a child's academic development in which formal literacy instruction begins.
Legato la go ruta puiso	Legato la mo kgodisong ya thuto ya ngwana moo thuto e e rulaganeng ya go buisa le go kwala e simololang gona.
Reading readiness Go siamela go buisa	The skills required to create ideal conditions for a child to begin learning to read. Dikgono tse di tlhogegang go tlhama seemo se se siameng sa gore ngwana a simolole go ithuta go buisa.
Reading speed Lebelo la go buisa	An individual's rate of oral or silent reading as measured in words per minute. Seelo sa motho sa puiso ya kwa ntle gongwe ka tidimalo jaaka se lekanyediwa ka lefoko ka motsotso.



Realia <i>Realia</i>	Objects used in lessons to demonstrate phenomena in the real world. Dilo tse di dirisiwang mo dithutong go bontsha tiragalo mo lefatsheng la nnete.
Recast	The process of repeating a learner's incorrect utterance, but making changes that convert the error to a linguistically correct utterance.
Dipaakanyo	Tirego ya go boeletsa puo e e fosagetseng ya morutwana, fela go dirwa diphetogo tse di fetolelang phoso go nna puo e e siameng.
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.
Go ikanyega	Go kaya ka moo teko e lekanyetsang karolokago ya kgatlhegelo ka tsepamo ka gona. Go ikanyega go lebeletse dilo tse di mo tekong, gammogo le banayamaduo le ka moo teko e newang maduo ka tsepamo ka gona.
Referent Leamani	A word in a text that has a logical relationship to another word in the same text. Lefoko le le mo temaneng le le nang le kamano e e siameng le lefoko le lengwe mo temaneng eo.
Reproductive function of literacy Tiro ya tlhagisosešwa ya go kwala le go buisa	The purpose of the written word to preserve information as faithfully as possible so that established knowledge can be reproduced. Maikemisetso a lefoko le le kwadilweng ke go somarela tshedimosetso ya kitso ya boammaaruri ka moo go ka kgonegang ka gona gore kitso e e gona e tlhagisiwe Sešwa.
Restructuring in second language learning Kagosešwa mo go ithuteng puo ya bobedi	Restructuring is the process by which learners change their interlanguage system and restructure that system. Kagosešwa ke tirego e ka yona barutwana ba fetolang thulaganyo ya bona ya mo gareng ga dipuo le go aga sešwa thulaganyo eo.
Risk-taking Go ipaya mo matshosetsing	A person's willingness to express themselves in the additional language even though they are not fully proficient. Go batla ga motho go itlhalosa ka puo ya tlaleletso le fa tota a sa e itse ka botlalo.
Scaffolding Tshegetso	The support given to a learner to move them from their current ability to greater proficiency and independence. Tshegetso e e newang morutwana go mo ntsha mo bokgoning jwa gagwe jwa ga jaana go ya kwa bokgoning jo bo kwa godimo le gore a ikemele.



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. Puo nngwe e e ithutilweng morago ga puo ya ntlha e e dirisediwang mabaka a a rileng (go tshwana le go fitlhelela kgwebo gongwe thuto), gongwe e e nang le maemo a a rileng a loago.
Segment	The skill of breaking up and sounding out a word according to its phonemes.
Arola	Kgono ya go aroganya le go dumisa lefoko go ya ka medumo ya lona.
Short-term memory	A temporary storage facility used during cognitive processing to store auditory and visual information.
Kgakologelo ya pakakhutshwane	Sediriswa sa polokelo ya nakwana se se dirisiwang fa go dirisiwa tlhaloganyo go bolokela tshedimosetso ya kutlo le pono.
Sight words	Words which need to be recognized by sight rather than read letter by letter because they are spelled irregularly, e.g. sugar, island (note to translators – these examples need to remain in English).
Mafoko a pono	Mafoko a a tlhokang go lemogwa ka pono go na le go buisiwa lefoko ka lefoko gone mopeleto wa ona e se wa tlwaelo, j.k. <i>sugar, island</i> .
Self-efficacy	A learner's own belief in their ability to acquire language skills in an additional language.
Nonofo ya sebele	Tumelo ya morutwana mo bokgoning jwa gagwe jwa go ithuta dikgono tsa puo ya tlaleletso.
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.
Bopuokarolo (semilingualism)	Fa motho a sa itse puo epe e a e ithutileng ka botlalo, mme seno se lebisa kwa go nneng le kitsonyana e e sa felelang ya dipuo tse pedi gongwe go feta.
Sequentiality	The movement of the eyes during reading word for word across the page in a particular direction (such as from left to right).
Tatediso	Motsamao wa matlho ka nako ya go buisa lefoko ka lefoko go ralala tsebe go leba kwa ntlheng e e rileng (go tshwana le go tswa kwa molemeng go ya kwa mojeng).



Socioaffective strategies	Interacting with interlocutors in additional language communicative situations and taking steps to ensure that the message is conveyed effectively.
Ditogamaano tse di amang loago	Go dirisana le babuisani mo maemong a tlhaeletsano ka puo ya tlaleletso le go tsaya dikgato go netefatasa gore molaetsa o fetisiwa ka bokgoni.
Sociolect	A dialect associated with a particular social group (such as a socio-economic group, an age group or a religious group).
Tengwanaloago	Tengwana e e amanang le setlhophpha se se rileng sa loago (go tshwana le setlhophpha sa ikonomiloago, setlhophpha sa bogolo gongwe setlhophpha sa bodumedi).
Sociolinguistic competence Bokgoni jwa puoloago	The ability to negotiate meaning in culturally appropriate ways. Bokgoni jwa go tlhagisa bokao ka ditsela tse di maleba mo setsong.
Sociopragmatic failure Thetelelo ya bokaoloago	Occurs when additional language speakers transfer social rules from their first language and culture to the target language in an inappropriate manner. E diragala fa babui ba puo ya tlaleletso ba fetisetsa melao ya loago go tswa mo puong ya bona ya ntlha go ya mo puong e e totilweng ka tsela e e seng matshwanedi.
Speech act theory Tiori ya tiragatso ya puo	The study of the performative function of utterances in communication. Thuto ya tiro ya tiragatso ya go bua mo tlhaeletsanong.
Speech event Tiragalo ya puo	A set of utterances made in communication. Sete ya dipuo tse di dirwang mo tlhaeletsanong.
Storybook reading Puiso ya buka ya dikgang	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. Fa ngwana le mogolo ba tshwaraganetse tirwana e e tshwanang ya go buisa buka ya dikgang, mme ka nako eo ba dirisana e bile mogolo a bebofaletsa ngwana bokao jwa ditemana.
Story scheme Sekema sa kgang	The structure of narrative texts. Popego ya ditemana tsa kanelo.



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.
Bokgoni jwa togamaano	Karolo ya bokgoni jwa tlhaeletsano e e kayang bokgoni jwa go kgona mathata fa go nna le go se thalaganyane mo tlhaeletsanong, ka go dirisa didiriswa tsa go bua le tse e seng tsa go bua.
Subtractive bilingualism	The situation in which the additional language is learned at the expense of the first language.
Bopuopedi ka go ntsha	Seemo se mo go sona go ithutiwang puo ya tlaleletso ka go ikgatholosa puo ya ntlha.
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. Tlhatlhobo e e dirwang ka tiro e le nngwe e e bonang maduo e e dirwang kwa bokhutlong jwa ngwaga gongwe jwa borutegi mme e lekanyetsa bokgoni ka kakaretso.
Syntax	Grammar rules of a language which determine the way words can be combined to form sentences.
Tatelano ya mafoko	Melao ya puo ya thutapuo e e swetsang ka moo mafoko a kopanngwang ka gona go bopa dipolelo.
Target language (TL)	The additional language which is being learnt.
Puo e e totlweng (TL)	Puo ya tlaleletso e e ithutiwang.
Text structure	The overall organisation of information in a text.
Popego ya ditemana	Thulaganyo ya tshedimosetso mo temaneng ka kakaretso.
Theme	The main idea (or gist) of a text.
Moono	Thitokgang (morero) ya sekwalwa.
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.
Tiori	Tiori ke sete ya dipolelo ka ga ditiragalo tsa tlholego tse di tlhalosang gore goreng ditiragalo tseo di diragala ka tsela e di diragalang ka yona. Tiori e ka dira



	diponelopele mme e na le dihaephthesese di le dints tse di theilweng mo dikakaretsong.
Top-down processes	Higher-order processes of reading which move from comprehension down to the basic processes of decoding.
Tirego ya go tswa godimo go ya tlase	Ditirego tsa maemo a a kwa godimo a puiso tse di tswang mo go tlhaloganyeng go ya kwa tiregong ya motheo ya go dumisa.
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.
Tiro ya go fetola ya kitso ya go buisa le go kwala	Maikemisetso a mafoko a a kwadilweng a go fetola kitso ka go neela ditsela tse dintshwa tsa go bona lefatshe le go gwetlha kitso e e gona.
Transitional stage	The phase in a learner's academic development in which the emphasis changes from learning to read to reading to learn.
Legato la kgabaganyo	Legato mo kgolong ya thutego ya morutwana moo kgatelelo e fetogang go tswa mo go ithuteng go buisa go ya kwa go buisetseng go ithuta.
Translanguaging	The pedagogical practice where the language mode of input and output are deliberately switched in bi/multilingual classrooms.
Tirisopuontsi	Tiragatso ya go ruta moo puo ya go ruta le go ithuta e fetolwang ka maikaelelo mo diphaposiborutelong tsa ditemepedi/ntsi.
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.
Thutapuo ya Gotlhe (UG)	Tiori ya ga Chomsky e e tlhalosang bokgoni jwa motho jwa go ithuta dipuo jaaka dintlhatheo tsa tlholego tsa tlhaloganyo le ditekanyetso tsa thutapuo tse di dirang jaaka dikaelo tsa go ithuta puo mme di ka dirisiwa mo dipuong tsotlhe.
Validity	The accuracy with which a test measures the construct of interest, thereby supporting the interpretation of test scores.
Kamogelesego	Nepagalo e teko e lekanyetsang karolokago ya kgatlhegelo ka yona, mme ka gorialo e tshegetsa thanolo ya maduo a teko.
Vocabulary	The body of words used in a particular language.
Tlotlofoko	Kokoanyo ya mafoko a a dirisiwang mo puong e e rileng.



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.
Kitso ya tlotlofoko	E kaya kitso ya mafoko le dikarolo tsa mafokomantsi. Tlotlofoko e e amogelesegang e kaya mafoko a batho ba a tlhaloganyang, fa tlotlofoko e e tlhagisang e kaya mafoko a batho ba ka a dirisang.
Vocabulary breadth	Refers to how many words people know.
Bophara jwa tlotlofoko	Bo kaya palo ya mafoko a batho ba a itseng.
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.
Boteng jwa tlotlofoko	Bo kaya boleng jwa kitso ya motho ya tlotlofoko, k.g.r. kitso ya popego, bokao, papiso le dikamanyo tsa lefoko.
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. Ditlamorago tse teko e nnang natso mo ditirong tsa go ruta le go ithuta. Ditlamorago e ka nna tse di siameng (di rotloetsa go ruta go go siameng le go dirisiwa ga kharikhulamo ka bophara) gongwe di sa siama (di rotloetsa go totiwa ga dikarolo tse di rileng fela tsa kharikhulamo) go ya ka teko.
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.
Molebo wa lefoko lotlhe	Molebo wa go ruta puiso o mo go ona bana ba rutwang go lemoga mafoko go ya ka dipopego tsa ona le go tswa mo matshwaong a bokao.
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.
Kgogelomorago	Babui ba puo ya tlaleletso ba newa teko ya bokgoni jwa puo, mme fa ba tlhaela bokgoni, ba bewa le barutwana ba bogolo jo bo tshwanang, ba busediwa kwa mophatong o o kwa morago gongwe ba newa dithuto tsa tlaleletso kwa ntle ga phaposiborutelo gore ba ba tshware.



Word recognition	The process of perceiving written symbols and converting the symbols into a word.
Temogo ya mafoko	Tirego ya go tlhaloganya matshwao a a kwadilweng le go fetolela matshwao ao go nna lefoko.
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.
Kgakologelo e e dirang	Sediriswa se se mo bobokong se se laolang tiriso le poloko ya tshedimosetso e e tlhagisitsweng ka molomo gongwe ka pono ka nako eo; gape e bidiwa kgakologelo ya pakakhutshwane.
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.
Karolo ya bogaufi jwa kgolo (ZPD)	Sebaka magareng ga se motho a kgonang go se dira a thusiwa mo legatong la ga jaana le se a ka se dirang a ikemetse mo isagong.

