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Chemistry in Sepedi: Translation strategies for success

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APPENDIX A

HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY PROJECT

Interview schedule (learners)

1) From which grade or standard did you start studying Chemistry?

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2) Do you like studying Chemistry?

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3) Would you like to continue studying Chemistry at tertiary level?

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4) Do you find Chemistry easy or are there any difficulties that you experience in this field?

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5) Do you find English to be a problem for you?

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6) Does your Chemistry teacher use both English and Sepedi in the classroom?

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7) If your teacher uses Sepedi in the classroom, does this help you to understand better?

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8) Would you prefer to learn Chemistry in English or Sepedi? And why?

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9) What do you think about the translated Chemistry examination papers?

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10) Overall, has the translated **terms and phrases** made it easier for you to understand Chemistry better?

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11) The word "sulphur" was translated by using the Sepedi word "sebabole". What are your comments?

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12) The word "metal" was translated by using the Sepedi word "tshipi". What are your comments?

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APPENDIX A

HIGH SCHOOL CHEMISTRY PROJECT

Interview schedule (Teachers)

1) For how long have you been teaching Chemistry?

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2) What is the language policy of the school?

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3) Which language do you use to teach this subject?

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4) If using multiple languages, which language do you prefer using?

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5) If using multiple languages, when do you use them and why?

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6) Do you think using multiple languages helps your students understand better? If yes, at what stage? If no, why not?

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7) Do you have any difficulties in explaining terms and concepts?

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8) What do you think about the translated examination papers?

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9) The word "sulphur" was translated by using the Sepedi word "sebabole". What are your comments?

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10) The word "metal" was translated by using the Sepedi word "tshipi". What are your comments?

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APPENDIX B

QUESTIONNAIRE

LEARNERS AND TEACHERS

1) Please comment on the use of Sepedi to translate the following English terms. When you comment think about whether or not the Sepedi term has made it easier for you to understand Chemistry better.

English	Sepedi	Comments
Atom	Atomo	
Allotrope	Alotropo	
Base	Peisi	
Catalyst	Katalise	
Copper	Koporo	
Energy	Mafolofolo	
Oxidation	Oksitšenefatšo	
Reaction	Kgohlagano	

2) Again, please comment on the use of Sepedi to translate the following English terms. When you comment think about whether or not the Sepedi term has made it easier for you to understand and differentiate between elements.

English	Sepedi
Chlorate	Tlorate
Chloride	Tloride
Chlorite	Tlorite

Sulphate	Salfate
Sulphide	Salfide
Sulphite	Salfite

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3) Please look at the following phrases and give your opinions.

English	Sepedi	Your comments about the use of this Sepedi phrase.
10.1 They tend to dissociate or decompose when heated.	10.1 A laetša tlogelano goba go bola ge di huthumatšwa.	
10.2 Activation energy = Energy complex – Energy of reactants	10.2 Mafolofolo-tsošeletšo = mafolofolo a tharanego ye e tsošeletšegilego – mafolofolo a dikgohlagani	
10.3 Which one of the following can not be classified as an amphiprotic substance? A. Water B. Ammonia C. Hydrogen phosphat	10.3 Ke efe e tee ya tše di latelago e ka se beakanywego bjaloka selo se se protonefatšanago ? A. Meetse B. Amonia	

e ion D. Carbonate ion	C. Ayone ya fosfate ya haetrotšene D. Ayone ya khabonate	
10.4 The emf of the cell	10.4 Kgapeletšo ya tlhohleletšo ya mohlagase wa lelahle	
10.5 What other product could be formed if the compound reacted in a limited supply of oxygen?	10.5 Ke setšweletšwa sefe se sengwe seo se ka bopegago ge tlhakantšhetšo e kgohlagana le bonnynae bja oksitšene yeo e fiwago?	
10.6 When **concentrated** nitric acid is added to copper, the solution turns **blue-green** and dense **reddish-brown** gas is observed.	10.6 Ge **esititlalo** ya nitriki e hlakanywa le diripana tša koporo, setološwa se fetogela go **tala-bolou** mme gase ye **khubedu-tshotho** bja go tiba e elwa tlhoko	
10.7 Pure water is neutral because: A. Water molecules are polar B. [H+aq] = [OH – (aq)] C. It is slightly	10.7 Meetse a hlwekilego a magareng ka gobane: A. Molekule wa meetse o na le diphoulo B. [H+aq] = [OH – (aq)]	

ionized D. The concentration of H+(aq) ions and OH (aq)- is very small	C. A ayonafetše gannyane D. Tlalo ya diayone tša H+(aq) le OH – (aq) ke e nnyane kudu	

APPENDIX C



Figure 1: Limpopo Province map (extracted from www.wheretostay.co.za)

APPENDIX C

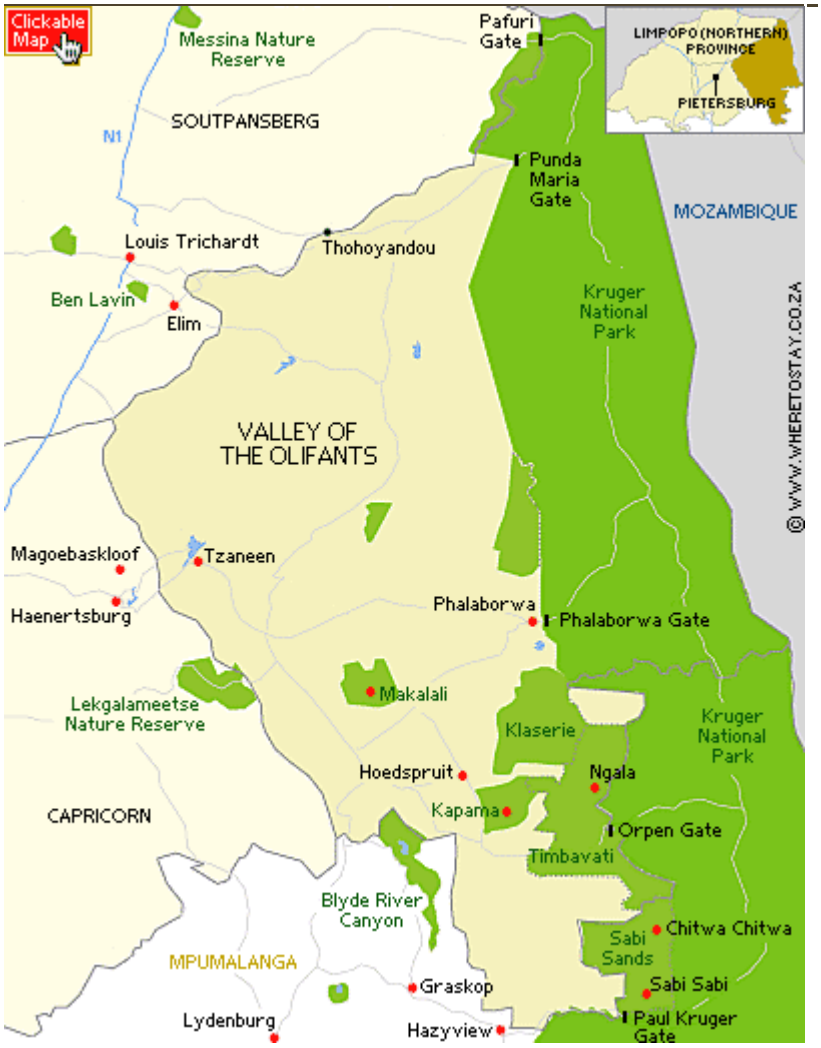


Figure 2: Limpopo province map of the valley of the Olifants region (extracted from www.wheretostay.co.za)