



**NAMIBIA UNIVERSITY
OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY**

**FACULTY NAME: HUMAN SCIENCES
DEPARTMENT NAME: COMMUNICATION**

QUALIFICATION: BACHELOR OF ENGLISH HONOURS	
QUALIFICATION CODE: 08BENH	LEVEL: 8
COURSE: LANGUAGE POLICY AND PLANNING	COURSE CODE: LPP821S
SESSION: NOVEMBER 2019	PAPER: THEORY
DURATION: 3 HOURS	MARKS: 75

FIRST OPPORTUNITY EXAMINATION QUESTION PAPER	
EXAMINERS	Dr. H. Mapudzi Ms. A. Nghikembua
MODERATOR	Prof. F. Opali

INSTRUCTIONS
1. Answer <u>THREE</u> questions only. 2. Write clearly and neatly. 3. Number the answers clearly.

THIS EXAMINATION PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES
(Including this front page)

SECTION A

Compulsory

QUESTION 1

[25 marks]

"In celebration of 2019 as the International year of Indigenous Languages, SADC adopted a language from its East African brothers and sisters. Not only will Swahili be recognized as an official language, but will be recognized as a mode of communication in business in all sectors and the environment".

Source:<https://www.forbesafrica.com/current-affairs/2019/08/26/karibu-sadc-adopts-kiswahili-as-an-official-language/>

In the context of the above, discuss how the decisions to adopt Swahili might contribute to social justice or injustice. Draw examples from any countries of your choice in support of your argument.

SECTION B

Answer any TWO Questions

QUESTION 2

[25 marks]

- a) Using relevant examples, discuss the following stages of language planning
- i. Fact finding
 - ii. Policy formulation
 - iii. Implementation
 - iv. Evaluation

[12 marks]

b) *"The global spread of English entails the marginalisation and eventual loss of indigenous languages in developing countries"* (Ricento, 2006).

Elaborate on this quotation, with regards to language policy trends in developing countries. In your answer, focus on the different ideologies underpinning the development of language policy and planning. Use relevant examples. [13 marks]

QUESTION 3**[25 marks]**

“Schools are the key agents in language revitalisation”. What is your view on this assertion? In your answer, evaluate the language policy of Namibian schools, from independence up to the present day. Highlight the main challenges that schools are likely to encounter in their efforts towards language revitalisation.

QUESTION 4**[25 marks]**

a) What is language endangerment [1 mark]?

Using relevant examples, discuss how the following factors cause language endangerment:

- i. Market forces
- ii. National education policies
- iii. Migration

[9 marks]

b) *“ President Cyril Ramaphosa said promoting indigenous languages was an important instrument that could be used to preserve the country's heritage...Ramaphosa encouraged South Africans to learn their languages in order to understand their identities. Language is the great transmission line that binds us to our forebears, our ancestors. As mentioned earlier, language really is the identity it actually speaks to your identity as a person.”*

Extract from the Eye Witness News (23/09/2019)

In the context of the above, discuss some of the challenges associated with language policy and planning implementation. [15 marks]

END OF EXAMINATION