

**THE STRUCTURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NORTHERN
SOTHO
TRADITIONAL SONGS WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE
TO CHILDREN**

By

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(i)

DECLARATION

I, the undersigned, ABLONIA DIHLORISO MABITSELA, declare that the dissertation **THE STRUCTURE AND SIGNIFICANCE OF NORTHERN SOTHO TRADITIONAL SONGS WITH SPECIFIC REFERENCE TO CHILDREN**, submitted to the University of Limpopo, has not been previously submitted by me for a degree purposes at any other University, that this is my own work in design and that all material contained therein has been duly acknowledged.

.....
SIGNATURE

.....
DATE

(ii)

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my late parents Klaas Phophole Maledu and Jackina Phuti Maledu.

- My grandmother : Maria Ramokone Mathebane
- My husband : Peter Kalodi Mabitsela
- My daughters : Itumeleng and Phuti
- My sons : Bokang and Anny
- My sister : Lebohang Mamokgele Maledu
- My brother : Thapelo Thulwane Maledu.

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ABSTRACT

The study aims at analysing the structure and significance of Northern Sotho traditional songs with reference to children. This will be achieved by analysing the internal and external structures of traditional songs using poetic devices. The study will also show the benefits (significances) children get from those songs. It was discovered that most of the songs are affected by the introduction of foreign cultures and languages in the communities and they are sung in many different languages.

The study recommends that Northern Sotho children's traditional songs be included in the school curriculum in all grades at both primary and secondary schools.

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the use of nonverbal communication in Northern Sotho discourse. The paper serves as an introduction to the study of nonverbal communication in African Languages. The concept of nonverbal communication is as equally important in a communication system as verbal communication. Therefore, this paper focuses on some of the various forms of nonverbal communication such as facial expressions, proxemics, haptics, personal appearance, and most importantly, the concept of time. This study is done mainly in comparison with the Western way of doing things and how the social changes affect the use of these cues.

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