

THE BLUEPRINT



Paarl Boys' High 2019



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Redakteursbrief

Taal is die basis van ons almal se menswees. 'n Mens se moedertaal is die taal waarin ons almal dink, droom en skel! Die mens het die vermoë om ander tale aan te leer en op daardie manier jousef te ontwikkel. Vir jare het wetenskaplikes probeer uitvind wat die geheim is om meer as een taal te leer. En die meesters as dit kom by tale aanleer is: babas! Babas het die vermoë om enige taal aan te leer.

Languages give us the platform to understand people from around the world. In a world where we struggle to relate to others due to gender, race and cultural differences, a common language between two people gives us a chance to build relationships.

Dit is nie belangrik om altyd enige taal perfek te praat nie. Dit is wel belangrik om deur alles wat jy sê, lees en skryf, jou taalvermoëns te probeer uitbrei en te ontwikkel. Ek praat, skryf en lees, soos die meeste Suid-Afrikaners, Afrikaans en Engels vlot. Ek het vir 'n jaar Frans probeer aanleer ... *Für zwei jahre lerne ich gerade Deutsch.* Dit is elke keer opwindend om 'n nuwe woord of frase in my taal en ander tale te leer.

'n Taal wat deur almal gepraat en verstaan word, is nieverbaal. 'n Glimlag word oor die hele wêreld verstaan. En hierdie taal sonder woorde is eintlik die belangrikste van alle tale. Respek, liefde, verdraagsaamheid en nederigheid kan in stilte met jou medemens praat.

Ek wil almal uitdaag om soveel as moontlik van jou eie en ander tale te leer. Kry *Duolingo* en verbreed jou taalkennis!

As you probably realised: in this edition we focus on languages. I hope you find the content interesting.

Thank you to all the readers! Good luck with the rest of 2019!
Ich bedanke mich bei allen Lesern. Alles gute für den rest des jahres!
Merci à tous les lecteurs! Bonne chance pour le reste de 2019!
Dankie aan die lesers! Sterkte met die res van 2019!

Die Redakteur

Herman Snyman



Lingual Careers

Nicolás du Toit

Language is defined by the dictionary as “the method of human communication, either written or spoken, in an ordered or conventional way.” It forms the basis for the way in which humans communicate with each other.

A plethora of factors have led to certain languages being very intricate and other being relatively simple. Some languages are lost to the strains of time, while others have flourished and have come to be considered the lingua franca of our times.

Some of us are gifted with a good linguistic ability and may find a career in the space created between two different languages. Here are some career directions wherein the “linguistically-superior” among us can pursue a career:



A translator: a self-explanatory job. A translator deals with the written word. To be one you need a very high language ability, knowledge of the field in which you are translating (remember that translators don’t translate everything – they stay specific to a particular field of work) and finally you need developed language skills in the language to which you are translating. It’s important to remember that the skill to speak a particular language isn’t nearly as important as they skill to translate correctly, with the correct emotion and tone.

An interpreter: just like a translator, only now the spoken word is translated. There are two kinds of interpreters: the first being a ‘consecutive’ interpreter – when the speaker finishes his speech in language A, the interpreter will begin saying what he has just said in language B to the other party; the second being a simultaneous interpreter, which is where a speaker will speak in language A, and the interpreter will state the content to the other party in language B, as quickly as he/she can, while the other speaker speaks continuously. As you can imagine, being an interpreter is much more challenging than being a translator.

Both have very high stakes, as both are used in meetings between patients and doctors, politicians, lawyers, judges, defendants, etc., so a mistake can really create large problems. Careers in this direction can be challenging, but interesting as well. It is a career that will exist as long as humans speak different languages.

Legends of PBHS

Connor Hess

Die tema van hierdie *The Blueprint* is tale. Ek het dit goedgevind om met meneer Richard Visagie 'n onderhoud te voer, nie net omdat hy 'n taalonderwyser is nie, maar ook omdat dit sy laaste jaar van sy onderwysloopbaan is - 'n loopbaan waartydens hy help bou het aan die Hoër Jongenskool soos ons dit vandag ken.

Hoe het Meneer by die Hoër Jongenskool beland?

Ek het in 1974 by Stellenbosch Universiteit begin studeer aan my BA-graad en in 1977 klaargemaak met my Hoër Onderwys Diploma. In daardie tyd het ek in Villiersdorp gebly by my ouers. My pa het vir Waterwese gewerk by die Theewaterskloofdam. Daar het ek vir meneer Engela leer ken as die skoolhoof van die Hoër Jongenskool Paarl. Hy het die dorp se rugbyspan afgerig waarin ek gespeel het. Hy het vir my gesê dat ek aansoek moet doen by HJS as ek my studies voltooi het. Toe ek my studies voltooi het, het ek by HJS, Hoërskool Gimnasium en Hoërskool Zwaanswyk aansoek gedoen. Hoërskool Zwaanswyk het my nie geantwoord nie. Hoërskool Gimnasium het my kom sien en hulle wou weet by watter skool ek eerder aangestel sal word indien ek beide poste kry. My antwoord was: "Die een wat my eerste bel." Gim het my eerste gebel, maar ek het nie dadelik die pos aanvaar nie. Ek wou eers nog 'n bietjie wag om te kyk of meneer Engela nie dalk ook bel nie. Hy het kort daarna gebel en ek het die pos by die Hoër Jongenskool aanvaar en Gim daarvan in kennis gestel.



Hoekom het Meneer besluit om in onderwys te gaan?

Ek wou eintlik 'n landmeter word, maar my Wiskunde was nie goed genoeg nie en daarom het ek besluit om die onderwysrigting in te slaan. My ma het baie sterk daarvoor gevoel dat ek 'n goeie onderwyser sou wees en dit is hoekom ek besluit het om 'n onderwyser te word. Ek is tot vandag baie dankbaar oor daardie besluit.

Hoekom het Meneer besluit om Engels te gee?

My ma was Italiaans en my pa was Afrikaans. Ons het besluit om Engels in die huis te praat. My primêre skool was Afrikaans en my hoërskoolopvoeding was in Engels. My hoofvakke op universiteit was Engels, Afrikaans Nederlands en Geskiedenis.

Iets oor Meneer se afrigtingsloopbaan?

My lewe by die Hoër Jongenskool was ontsettend besig. Meneer Engela het gesê: "Maak nie saak waar jy gespeel het nie, jy begin altyd onder." So ek het begin deur die onder 15CD's rugby af te rig. Dit was die beste ding wat met my kon gebeur het, want daar het ek geleer wat afrigting behels. Daarna het ek saam met meneer Bartlett die onder 15A's afgerig en in 1982 het meneer Hannes Visagie vir my gevra om die eerste span te help afrig. Ek was bevoorreg om vir 28 jaar by die eerstespan betrokke te wees. Ek het intussen die tweede kriketspan afgerig, maar dit was net vir twee jaar. Daarna het ek die spiesgooiafrigter geword.

(Meer oor meneer Visagie se afrigtingsloopbaan hier:

<https://www.netwerk24.com/ZA/Boland-gazette/Nuus/richard-visagie-n-steunpilaar-20180122>)

Hoe voel Meneer oor die idee van aftrede?

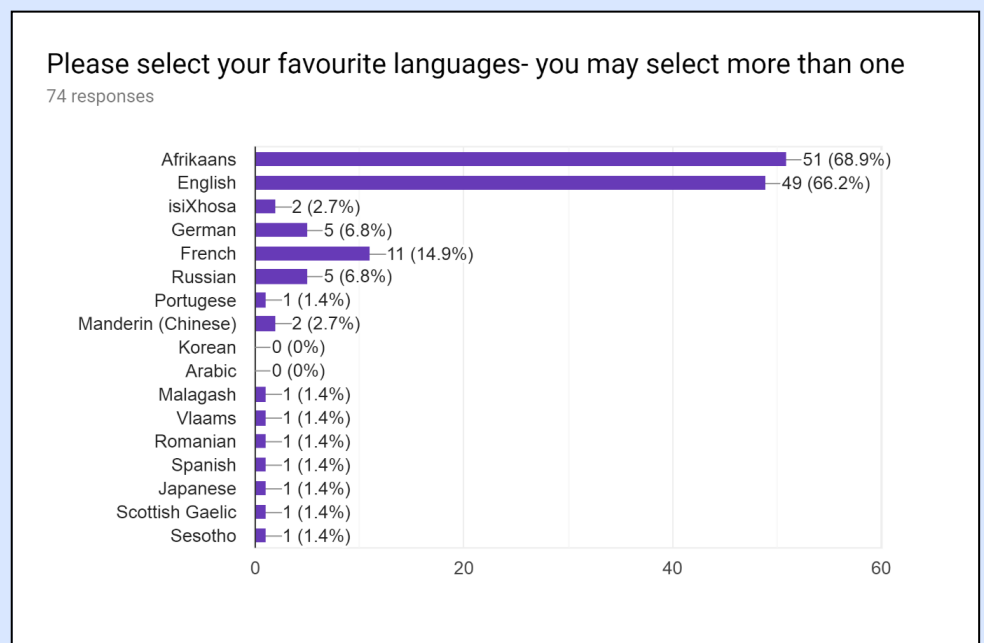
Baie mense vra vir my of ek uitsien na my aftrede. My antwoord is altyd nee, want ek geniet my skoolgee onsettend baie en dit is vir my 'n groot voorreg om by hierdie skool te kon skoolgee. Een ding wat ek wel na uitsien, is om nie vraestelle hoef te merk nie. Die skool wil egter hê ek moet aangaan met my fondsinsameling en bemerking.

INTERESTING LANGUAGE FACTS

Justin de Villiers

1. The shortest and oldest word in the English language is "I".
2. There are 2 700 languages with over 7 000 individual dialects spoken around the world today. The most widely spoken languages are Chinese, Spanish, English, and Hindi, in that order. Chinese, the most spoken language around the world, has over 50 000 characters. But you only need to know 2 000 of those characters to be able to read the newspaper.
3. Every two weeks, another language or a dialect dies. There are over 231 completely extinct languages and 2 400 of the world's languages are considered to be in danger of dying.
4. Despite English being the first language of many Americans – not to mention the language of business, media and politics – it isn't actually the official language of the United States. Why? Because there isn't one: despite being the dominant language since the continent was colonised in the 1600s, it was never legally declared the national language.
5. Sometimes twins speak their own made-up language, especially when young, and there's an actual word for this – it's called cryptophasia, which totally sounds like a Halloween theme park ride.
6. The word 'buffalo' can refer to the animal, a city in New York and can mean 'to bully'. Therefore, the following sentence is grammatically correct: Buffalo buffalo buffalo Buffalo buffalo. (meaning buffalo from Buffalo bully other buffalo from buffalo.)
7. 80% of African languages have no written form.
8. Languages are constantly in contact with each other and affect each other in many ways: English borrowed words and expressions from many other languages in the past. European languages are now borrowing many words from English.
9. Despite that, onomatopoeias are not shared across languages. Rice Krispies in the United States go 'snap, crackle, and pop.' But in Germany, they go 'Knisper! Knasper! Knusper!' In France, they go 'Cric! Crac! Croc!' and in Spain, they go 'Cris! Cras! Cros!' Bees don't buzz in Afrikaans, they go 'zoem-zoem'. And while cats say "meow" in America, they say "meo-meo" in Vietnam, "nau" in Estonia, and "ngjau" in Malay. Cows are sacred in India, but they don't say "moo" in Bengali, they say "hamba". Thai owls say "hook-hook" instead of "hoot", and Albanian pigs don't say "oink", they say "hunk hunk."
10. A word that creates another when spelled backward – think stop > pots – is a semordnilap (taken from "palindromes" backward). Some examples of English semordnilaps include : diaper > repaid, desserts > stressed, evil > live, dog > god, drawer > reward, gateman > nametag, and smart > trams.

Regs: Dian Jacobs het 'n meninspeiling gedoen onder seuns en personeel oor wat hulle gunstelingtaal is.



Leerderopstel

Barry Keet

Keuses bepaal jou toekoms

Dit is skrikwekkend om te dink dat een fout of een slegte keuse die res van jou lewe kan beïnvloed. Een van God se grootste geskenke aan ons is keuses. Keuses bied ons 'n geleentheid om ons toekoms te verander. Ons het die vermoë om positiewe of negatiewe keuses te maak.

Geleentheidskoste is 'n term wat in ag geneem moet word as jy keuses bespreek. Geleentheidskoste is die waarde van die keuse wat jy nie gekies het nie. Indien ek besluit om nie vir wiskunde te leer nie en liewer golf te gaan speel, is goeie resultate die geleentheidskoste.

Wanneer ons keuses maak oorweeg ons gewoonlik alle opsies en neem dan ons besluit. Om jou opsies goed te oorweeg en 'n goed ingeligte besluit te neem is 'n vaardigheid wat jare kan neem om te ontwikkel.

Keuses en morele waardes het 'n sterk verband met mekaar. Ons morele waardes beïnvloed ons keuses en indien jy swak morele waardes het, is die kans dat jy slegte keuses sal maak, beter.

Elke keuse wat ons maak het 'n ander uitkoms. Dit beteken dat elke keuse ons in 'n ander situasie sal plaas, waar ons weer keuses sal moet maak. Die lewe is dus 'n reeks keuses en die gevolge van slegte keuses kan jou lei tot op 'n punt waar die meerderheid van jou opsies, relatief tot jou aanvanklike keuse, negatief is.

Hierdie ketting van keuses kan ons dus op 'n goeie of slegte pad lei. Daardie eerste sigaret wat jy aansteek en intrek kan lei tot verslawing. Om by die huis te bly en te leer terwyl jou vriende kuier kan vir jou deure oopmaak in die toekoms.

Goeie keuses is wat die gemiddelde man van 'n suksesvolle man onderskei. Die keuse om ekstra oefening te doen na die spanoefening is die verskil tussen 'n kampioen en 'n gemiddelde atleet.

Keuses kan ons lewens drasties verander en ons toekoms beïnvloed sonder dat ons dit weet. Dit is noodsaaklik om goeie keuses te maak, anders sal jy terugkyk na jou lewe en daaraan dink as 'n geleentheidskoste.

Keuses bepaal die toekoms. Elke besluit het 'n gevolg wat ons iewers moet dra.



FOTODAGBOEK



FOTODAGBOEK



Hoekom is Engels een van die Mees Gesproke Tale in die Wêreld?

Stephan Stofberg

Jy kan enige plek in die wêreld Engels praat met die wete dat iemand jou sal verstaan. Hoe het ons die punt bereik waar Engels een van die mees gesproke tale in die wêreld is? In hierdie artikel sal ek poog om hierdie vraag te beantwoord.

Engels word geklassifiseer as 'n Wes-Duitse taal wat sy lewe begin het as 'n versameling Keltiese tale wat deur die mense van die Britse Eilande gepraat is. Dit is hewig beïnvloed deur die mense wat afkomstig was van areas in Europa wat deesdae bekend staan as Nederland, Duitsland en Denemarke wat vanaf die 5de

eeu hulle in die suide van Brittanje gevestig het. Daar is ook 'n groot hoeveelheid Latynse leenwoorde teenwoordig in Engels wat van die Rooms-Katolieke kerk afkomstig is.

Die Britse ryk was ongelooflik groot en het op sy magtigste tot 'n kwart van die wêreld se bewoonbare landmassa beheer. Daar was Britse kolonies op elke vasteland en so het Engels begin versprei. Alhoewel die wydverspreide Britse kolonisasie bygedra het tot die posisie van Engels as die wêreld se saketaal, is dit nie alleenlik verantwoordelik vir die wêreldwye sukses daarvan nie.

Die sakewêreld en Engels loop al hoe meer hand aan hand. Die wêreld van globalisering verg 'n gemene taal. Hier kan die invloed van die internet, sosiale media en ander media nie onderskat word nie. Die VSA, 'n land wat oorheersend (Amerikaanse) Engels is, is tot nou toe 'n leier as dit kom by verskeie vorms van vermaak. 'n Goeie voorbeeld hiervan is Hollywood, wat Engelse films die wêreld instuur. Sodoende is dit amper onmoontlik om deur jou lewe te gaan sonder om een of ander vorm van Engelse vermaak teë te kom.

Nog iets om in gedagte te hou as jy die dominante posisie van Engels in die internasionale gemeenskap wil verduidelik is dat 57 lande Engels erken as 'n amptelike taal. Dit is ook belangrik om te onthou dat 'n geskatte 52% van die wêreld se mees besoekte webtuistes in Engels vertoon word. Verder is dit ook die geval dat in plekke soos Afrika of Asië, buiten China, daar geen dominante tale is nie. Dit het veroorsaak dat verskillende kultuur- en taalgroepe wat in dieselfde land woon Engels verkies eerder as om 'n inheemse taal toe te laat om te oorheers. 'n Goeie voorbeeld hiervan is Suid-Afrika waar ons 11 amptelike tale het, maar tog verkies ons dit om in Engels met mekaar te kommunikeer indien ons verskillende tale praat.

Engels is met ander woorde een van die mees gesproke tale as gevolg van sy komplekse geskiedenis van wydverspreide kolonialisme, tegnologiese vooruitgang en die behoefte aan 'n gemeenskaplike taal.

The map of the English speaking countries of the world



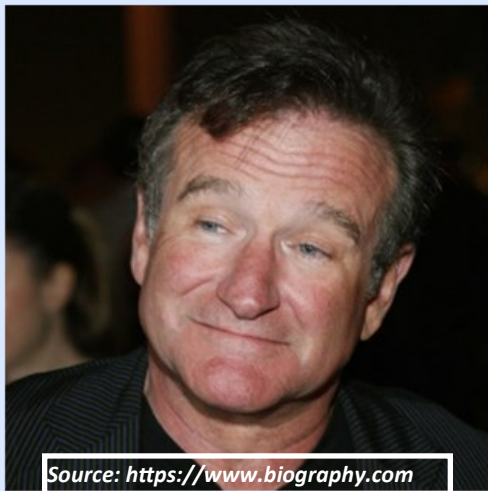
Bron: <https://static.wixstatic.com>

That Time Robin Williams had to be Censored for Inappropriately Improvising in Foreign Languages

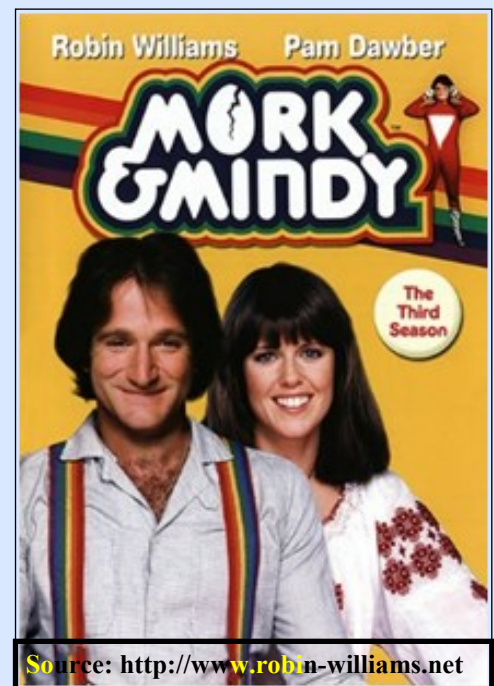
Liam Relling

The late Robin Williams is well known mostly for his comedies like *Mrs Doubtfire*, for dramas like *Good Will Hunting* and for his legendary stand-up routines. His big break is a bit less well known, however. That big break was the *Happy Days* spin-off, *Mork & Mindy*, in which he played the titular Mork.

The premise of the show is that Mork is an alien sent to earth to learn more about humans and how we act. Soon after his arrival, he meets a human woman named Mindy and the two become roommates.



As strange as the premise is, it gave Williams the perfect opportunity to show off his amazing improvisation skills, his ability to speak multiple languages and being Hollywood's perfect lunatic.



Since he was playing an alien, he was allowed to do just about anything, within reason. Anything strange could just be explained by him being an alien and not quite understanding how to act like a human. Due to his tendency to go off the rails and start spouting out what sounded like gibberish, sections of the script were left blank with the direction for him to improvise the scene.

Initially he simply re-used bits from his stand-up routines where he would play a character speaking in a different accent or language. During an interview he said that he made an effort to get as many swear words from foreign languages past censors under the guise of it being an alien language.

For a while it did work but producers at ABC soon grew suspicious, so they hired someone who spoke multiple languages to watch a few episodes to see if he really was up to something. In the interview, he recalled one instance when he tried to yell Yiddish obscenities and was stopped and informed that the new censor was aware of what he was doing. Upon hearing this, Williams simply said, "Oh, how sad."

Williams still managed to get past censors at numerous points right up until the show's cancellation after its fourth season. He continued to have a very successful career of making audiences both laugh and cry up until his tragic death in August of 2014.

Languages around the Globe

Kenneth Janson

Pirahã: This Brazilian language, spoken by a tribe in the Amazon, is known almost exclusively because of research by Dr Daniel Everett. The language has seven consonants and three vowels, with women using one less consonant than men. Furthermore, there are no fixed words for colours or numbers, with something green described using something in the line of “it looks like grass” and the same word being used for “large quantity” and “small quantity”, only pronounced differently.

Rotokas: From Papua New Guinea, Rotokas has the shortest alphabet in the world, consisting of only A,E,G,I,K,O,P,R,S,T,U and V, and with no nasal letters, except to make fun of foreigners. T and S are also the same sound. It is regarded as being the simplest language, after Pirahã.

Archi: On the other end of the spectrum is the Russian Archi, one of the most complex languages in the world. Until recently, there was no written form, and it's easy to understand why. Archi has 26 vowel phonemes, 74-82 consonants, four noun classes (other than only masculine and feminine), 150 phonemes, and it is reported that a single verb can have more than 1,5 million forms. If that isn't hard to learn, I don't know what is, because it makes Mandarin seem like a piece of cake.

Ayapaneco: Spoken in the Mexican area of Tabasco, Ayapaneco has only two remaining speakers who live 500 metres apart and which almost died out because both speakers refused to speak to each other, even refusing to meet. While the reason remains unclear, and no one knows why they rank their mysterious feud above their language, they have since offered to teach the language to whoever is interested, meaning hope still remains.

Rachasap: Meaning “The royal language”, Rachasap is exclusively used to describe or address Thai royalty. While most Thai people know it, and it is used almost daily on the television, very few are fluent.

Chalcatongo Mixtec: Another Mexican language, this one is statistically unique, according to linguist Tyler Schnoebelen. Quite simply, this language has the most distinct features, including no way to ask yes/no questions.

Silbo Gomera: Finally, this language from La Gomera in the Canary Islands discards a lot of language rules: it is solely whistled. That's right: to deal with the rocky terrain on the island, the natives have relied on making sounds which travel further than normal words. The five vowels range from “i”, the highest pitch, to “o”, the lowest pitch. The natives take extreme pride in their language and from the '90s onwards, it has become a compulsory subject in school and has been included in the UNESCO Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity.



Leerderopstel

Herman Snyman

Die gevoel van Ouma se liefde

Die doilie se plastiekkraletjies klingel teen die melkhouertjie soos ek van die kombuis af stap. Boeretroos, skuinskoek kaïngbroodjies en vlakoekies pryk in hulle bedienbordjies. Ek gaan staan in die deur van die sonkamer en sien vir Ouma ...

Soos die rustigheid self sit sy en vul blokkiesraaisels in. Die lappop en die gebreide rok is langs haar. Sy sit stylvol geklee met haar bril netjies in plek. My sintuie begin die herinneringe van my ouma herroep.

Ek ruik vir Ouma in die donderweer wat die grond vars laat ruik. Die reuk van warmte, sekuriteit en liefde as die weerlig slaan en ek stywer teen haar opkrul, die reën in my neus. Ek ruik Ouma in die stof van die grondpad waar ons met droë stokkies prentjies teken. Ek ruik haar in die plantsap van haar immergroen malvas.

Ek proe Ouma as ek aansit vir Ouma se feesmaal. Ek proe haar in die lamsboud, sousboontjies, pampoenpof-fertjies en natuurlik in die souskluitjies met kaneel. Ek proe my ouma as ek per ongeluk die brakwater en mos sluk in die plaasdam, en hoor hoe sy skater.

Ek hoor al Ouma se stem as die huistelefoon lui. Ek hoor haar in die geskree van die tarentale, wat beteken ons sal vir hulle moet gaan kosgee. As ek in die aand 'n steun hoor, weet ek dis Ouma wat kniel voor haar bed en in dankbaarheid bid. Haar pragtige stem hoor mens die beste as sy 'n digbundel gryp en die mooiste Afrikaanse gedigte voorlees.

Ek sien vir Ouma as ek die kapokeiers moet soek in die drieringbosse. My oë volg haar wysvinger soos sy na die kosmos beduie. 'n Mens sien haar die beste as ek haar van my lewetjie vertel en die sagte, trotse glimlag om haar mondhoeke speel. Ek sien haar in die hele boksemdaais van foto's en portrette.

Ek skuif die goed langs haar weg en hou haar hand vas. So voel ek haar liefde die beste. Haar parfuum steeds elegant, al het die bringewas haar reuk en smaak weggeruk. Al hoor sy nie mooi nie, luister sy vir my. Die trane agter haar bril skitter soos die Suiderkruis, want haar geheue is saam met ons prentjies in die stof deur die wind weggewaai ...

French

Daniel Oosthuizen

Language isn't everyone's piece of cake but for some or other reason the French language intrigues many of us. Although I haven't really studied it, I would really want to tell you more about the tenth most spoken language in the world.

French is spoken across the entire span of the world. This is due to French influence through colonising and trading. It is spoken from the United States up to the once French occupied countries in South East Asia. The fact that 229 million people on the planet speak the language ranks it, as earlier stated, the tenth most spoken language.

French is also a stone old language. It might not be as old as that of France's greatest foe, England, but it has already thrived for more than a millennium. It evolved from Vulgar Latin brought into northern Gaul (France) when it was conquered in the 1st century. Old French officially developed in the 8th century and has since been tinkered into the language as we know today.

Most people rightly relate the French language with the French Revolution. It was a time of terror for France which turned into a decade of terror for Europe. In all the confusion in the 1790s a impoverished Corsican aristocrat came to power. Nowadays 1803-1815 is named the Napoleonic era. It was an era of war and mischievous politics.

There are two things that fascinate me about the language. First is the fact that between the 18th century and WW1 it was the diplomatic tongue used in international meetings in Europe. The other is the fancy sayings such as "bon appétit" or "Répondez s'il vous plaît" that we use in Afrikaans and English.

So when you get the chance, why don't you learn a bit of French or go into the history or culture behind this language. A very interesting chapter of their history is between 1789-1815. Otherwise go and have a look at the rich and classy culture aligned with the French language.

There are many other languages or ways of communicating out there in our wonderful world. Which one interests you?



