

**SA Language Rights Bulletin**  
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**Prepared for the**  
**Pan South African Language Board**  
**by the**  
**Unit for Language Management**  
**University of the Free State**

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## 1 Aim

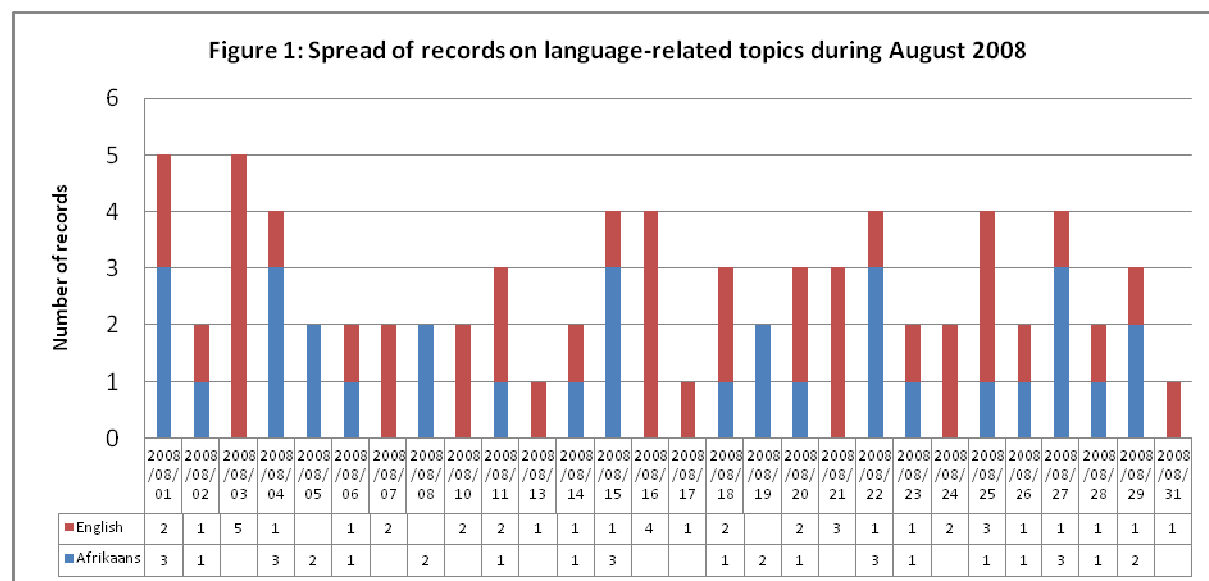
The aim of the South African Language Rights Bulletin (SALRB) is to present an overview of language rights issues in South Africa, primarily as reflected in data from the printed media, obtained from SA Media. Data are only collected from the newspapers supplied to SA Media, except in the case of the two Zulu newspapers. However, relevant data from other sources are also reflected. The objective of such an overview is to assist the Pan South African Language Board (PanSALB) to remain abreast of language rights developments in the country, and to provide the Board with the opportunity to intervene on a timely basis, should this be required. Although the focus is on language rights, the overview also covers language issues in general.

## 2 Data

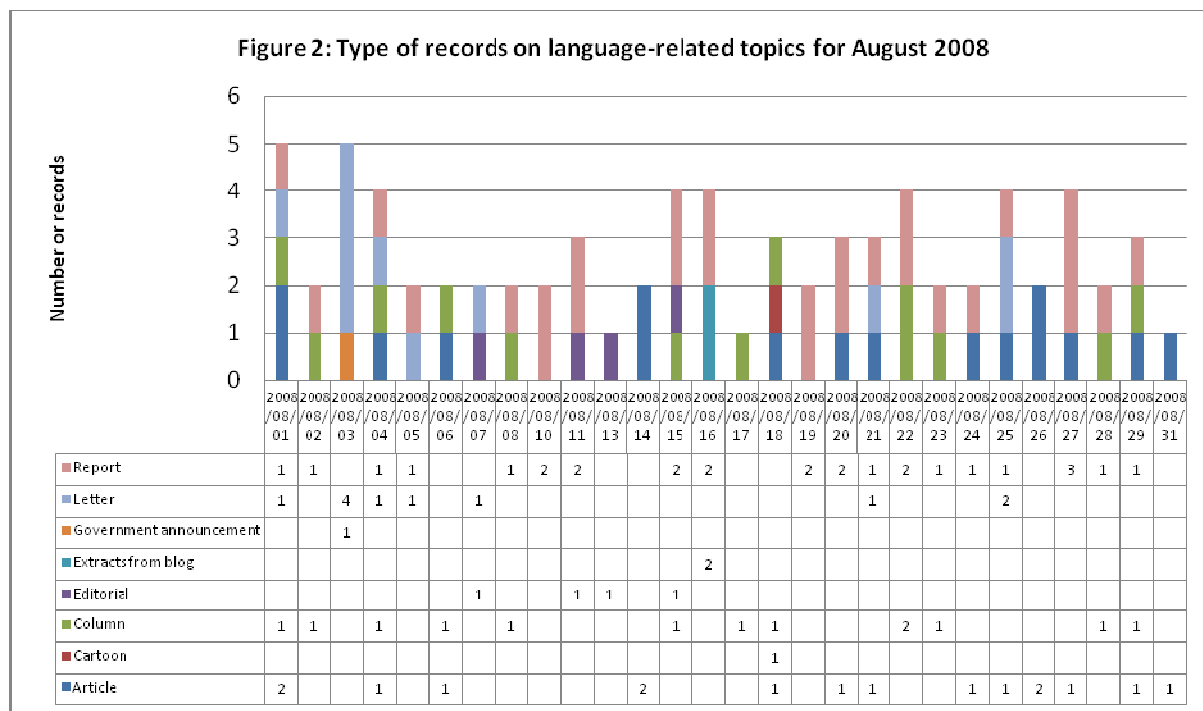
Printed media records are drawn from the SA Media database on the basis of the standard subject topics used by the archives. Cross-checking is always carried out against clippings made by the project staff from daily and weekly newspapers. Records exclude reviews, which usually comprise the bulk of printed media records. (Reviews will only be considered for the purposes of the annual South African Language Rights Monitor. However, reviews that are directly relevant to language rights have been taken into account.) Owing to the complex data-processing system of SA Media, the collection of printed media records presented in this Bulletin may not be complete. The cut-off date for records provided by SA Media for this Bulletin was 26 September 2008. Conclusions reached in this report are of a preliminary nature. Corrections and adjustments will be made in the corresponding annual South African Language Rights Monitor, which will be prepared for PanSALB once the data-collection process has been completed and the data have been verified. Other information is collected via the Sasol Library at the University of the Free State.

## 3 Media coverage on language issues during August 2008

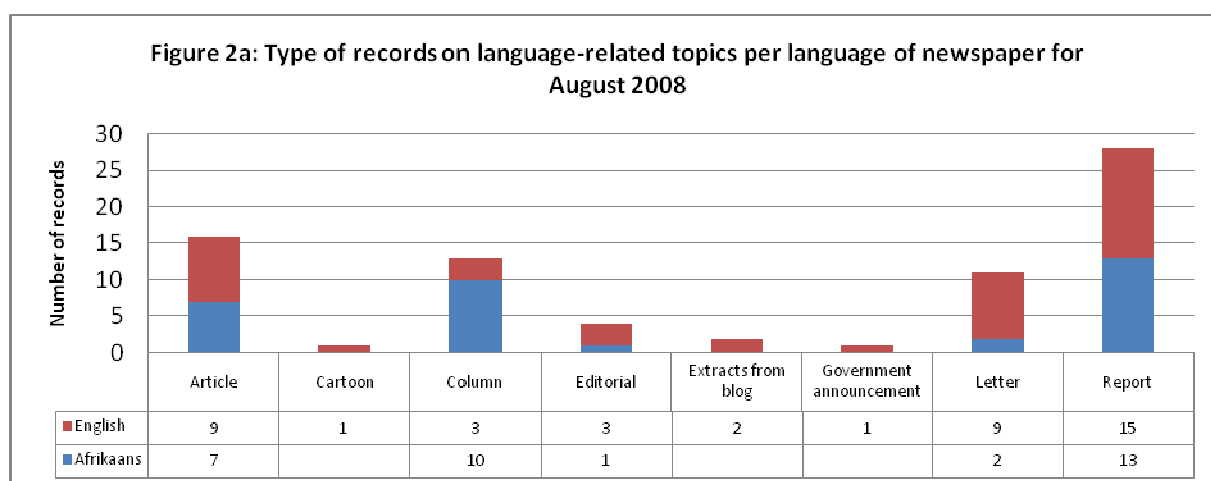
During August, as in July, a total of 76 records were obtained from SA Media. No language-related records were published by either *Isolezwe* or *Ilanga*. Figure 1 provides an indication of the spread of records during the month, as well as the distribution between English and Afrikaans records.



- Language division: 57% English (43 records) and 43% Afrikaans (33 records).
- Coverage of language-related matters occurred on 28/31 days (90%), at an average of 2.7 records per day.
- Five records in each case were published on the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> of the month, and 4 records in each case on 4, 15, 16, 22, 25 and 27 August.

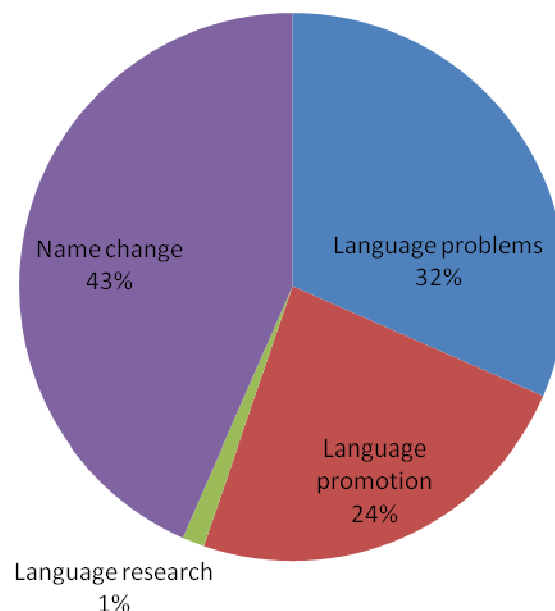


- As was the case in respect of the first seven months of the year, newspaper reports accounted for the greatest percentage of the records on language-related topics – 37%. 21% of the records for August were derived from articles, 17% from columns, 15% from letters, 5% from editorial items and 1% from cartoons. Two records (3%) included a selection of comments extracted from the “breaking news blog” of the *Daily Dispatch*, while one record (1%) comprised an announcement by the Gauteng Department of Health.
- The high incidence of reports covering language matters points towards a sustained interest in language-related issues on the part of newspapers.

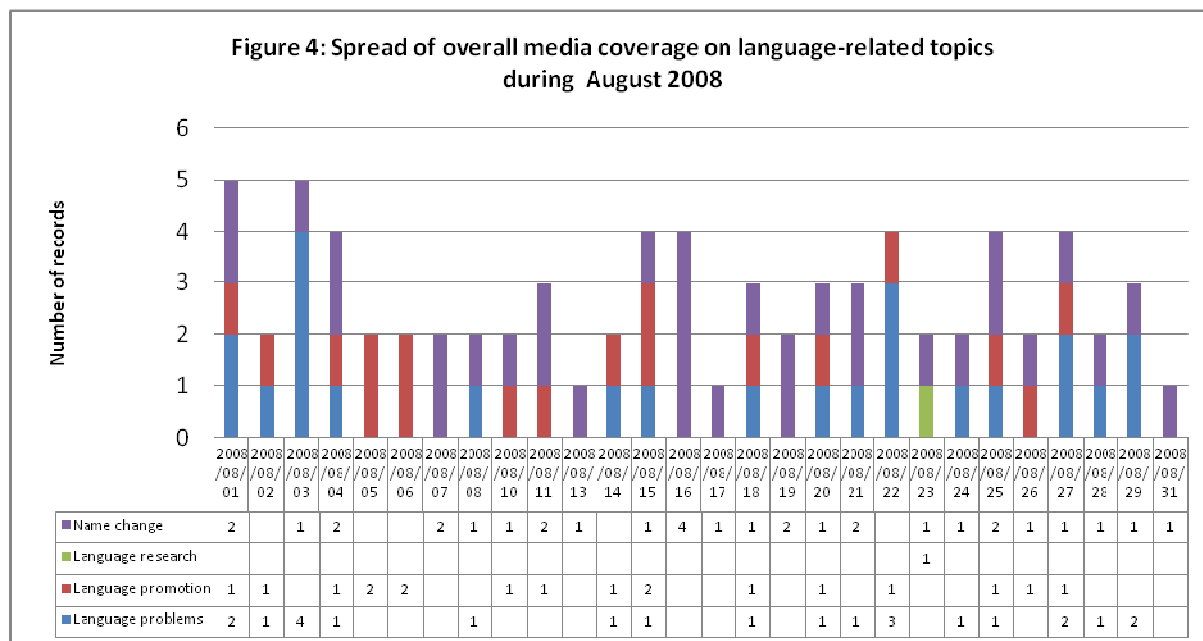


- A total of 28 *reports* were received for August, of which 15 appeared in the English press and 13 in the Afrikaans press. More than half of the 28 reports (16) dealt with name changes. Of these, 9 appeared in the English press and 7 in the Afrikaans press. The proportion of records dealing with name changes (57%) was larger than in July (44%) but smaller than in June (62%). Five reports – 3 in the English press and 2 in the Afrikaans press – focused on problems related to language use and language rights, while 3 English and 3 Afrikaans records reported on language promotion. One Afrikaans record touched upon language research.
- Sixteen *articles* were published in August – 9 in the English press and 7 in the Afrikaans press. As was the case in respect of July, more than half of the articles dealt with language promotion – 9 out of 16 records in total. Of these, 6 appeared in the Afrikaans press and 3 in the English press. Four articles – all in English – reflected on language problems, while name changes featured in 3 articles (2 in English and one in Afrikaans).
- Thirteen *columns* were received, of which 10 were published in the Afrikaans press and 3 in the English press. With a single exception (where the focus was on language promotion), all the Afrikaans columns reflected on language problems. Two of the English columns focused on name changes and one on language problems.
- Eleven *letters* – 9 in English and 2 in Afrikaans – appeared in the August newspapers. One letter (in Afrikaans) dealt with language promotion, while issues related to language problems and name changes were addressed in 5 letters each.
- The data for August included four items of *editorial commentary* and one *cartoon*. The latter (in English) dealt with the issue of name changing, as did 3 of the editorials (all in English). Together, the related themes of language organisations, language festivals and language appeals comprised the focus of the single Afrikaans editorial.

Figure 3: Overall categories of media coverage during August 2008



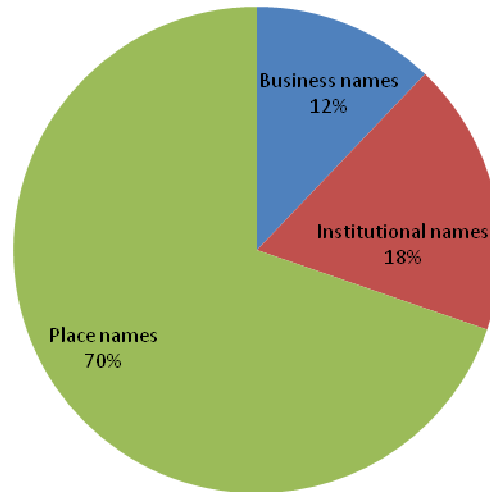
- During August, the percentage of records covering *name changing* was the highest since January 2008 (43%). Thirty-three records were received in this category. The changing of place names featured in 23 records. Of these, 10 focused on proposed new names for major Eastern Cape towns, rivers and airports, while another 10 records dealt with renaming processes in KwaZulu-Natal (eThekwin street names – 5; Amanzimtoti → Andrew Zondoville – 5). Pending name changes in the North West Province (Potchefstroom → Tlokwe) and Limpopo (towns and structures) received coverage in one and 2 records respectively. Six records dealt with the changing of institutional names (hospitals and universities) and 4 with the changing of business names (sport stadiums and theatres).
- Twenty-four records were received in the category of *language problems*. Of these, 14 dealt with linguistic issues, 8 with language rights and 2 with language maintenance.
- Eighteen records were received in the category of *language promotion*. Of these, 6 profiled language personalities and 5 showcased language materials and products. Language education and language organisations received attention in one record each, while the topics of language organisations, language festivals and language appeals jointly comprised the focus of 5 records.
- *Language research* received coverage in one record during August, while *language renovation* received no coverage.



- As can be seen in Figure 4, coverage of name changes, language promotion and language problems occurred throughout the month of August.
- *Name changes* received media attention on 23 days, with 4 records published on 16 August. Three of these 4 records dealt with proposed place-name changes in the Eastern Cape.
- Coverage of *language promotion* took place over 15 days, with 2 records published on 5, 6 and 15 August. In 5 of these 6 records, Afrikaans was the primary language concerned.
- *Language problems* received coverage on 16 days. Four records appeared on 3 August, 3 of which were letters commenting on the case of the CEO of PanSALB versus Durban High School.

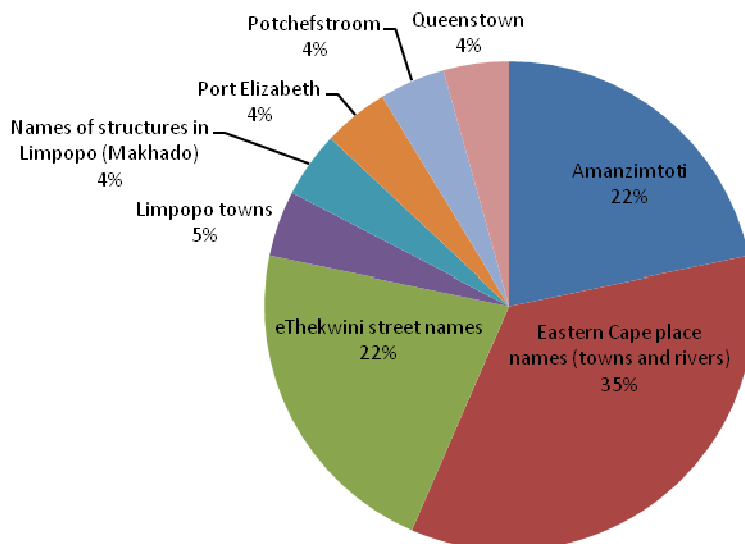
### 3.1 Focus on name changes

Figure 5: Type of name change covered during August 2008



- Thirty-three records in the database for August (comprising 43% of the total number of records) focused on name changes in South Africa. 70% of these records (23 in total) dealt with changes to place names, while changes to institutional and business names were covered in 6 records (18%) and 4 records (12%) respectively.

Figure 5a: Breakdown of records covering place-name changes during August 2008



- In August, street-renaming in the eThekweni metropolitan municipality (or greater Durban) continued to make the headlines. 22% of the records covering place-name changes reported on this issue. While opposition parties were preparing to take legal action, residents were protesting by spray-painting and uprooting several of the new road signs (*The Times*, 28/08/08). In an interview with the *Sunday Tribune* (24/08/08), one resident remarked that the municipality should have used the new names for those streets in the townships of eThekweni that were referred to simply by number. However, as *Beeld* (19/08/08) and *The Times* (21/08/08) reported, a list of 230 proposed names for these nameless streets (in Dube Village, Inanda, KwaMashu, Lamontville, Ntuzuma, Ohlange, Umlazi) was presented to the eThekweni council's Masakhane committee towards the end of August. The DA indicated that it had no objection against names such as Cosatu/Codesa/Nepad Street, provided that such names were "genuinely the choice of the people who live in those streets" (*The Times*, 21/08/08).
- One of the most controversial cases of name changing in eThekweni, it will be recalled, was the renaming of Kingsway in Amanzimtoti after the Umkhonto we Sizwe cadre Andrew Zondo, whose bomb killed five people and left more than forty injured at the Sanlam Centre, in Kingsway, two days before Christmas in 1985. He was convicted and hanged by the apartheid government in 1986. The iLovu Primary School in Amanzimtoti, as various July newspapers reported, might also be renamed after Zondo (cf. SALRB July 2008). In August, the ANC Youth League (ANCYL) went even further and called for Amanzimtoti to be renamed Andrew Zondoville. This proposal was criticised in 2 editorials (*Citizen*, 11/08/08; *Witness*, 13/08/08) and one column (*Witness*, 23/08/08).
- However, August's most newsworthy proposal for place-name changes came from the Eastern Cape geographical names committee. More than a third of the records covering place-name changes (including the only cartoon in the database – *Daily Dispatch*, 18/08/08) reported or commented on the recommendation by the committee that 60 towns, rivers and airports in the province should be renamed, including:

Port Elizabeth	→	Nelson Mandela City
East London	→	Monti/Gompo
King William's Town	→	Qonce
Grahamstown	→	Rhini
Alice	→	Dike
Queenstown	→	Komani/Nonesi

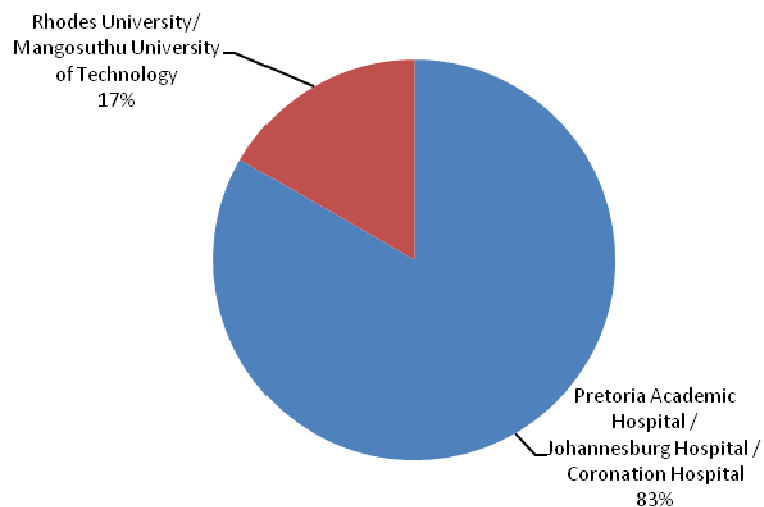
Fish River	→	Nxuba
Kei River	→	Nciba

East London Airport	→	Mandela Airport
Mthatha Airport	→	Steve Biko Airport

Public hearings, organised by the district geographical names committees of the Eastern Cape, were expected to follow (*Daily Dispatch*, 15/08/08).

- In the Afrikaans media, the conflict between *Aksie Potchefstroom* (AP)/AfriForum and the Tlokwe municipality resurfaced (*Beeld*, 08/08/08), as did the Louis Trichardt/Makhado case of name changing. *Beeld* (27/08/08) and the *Sowetan* (11/08/08) reported that the renaming of towns and structures in Limpopo was under way, "despite official indecision regarding changing Louis Trichardt to Makhado".

Figure 5b: Breakdown of records covering institutional-name changes during August 2008



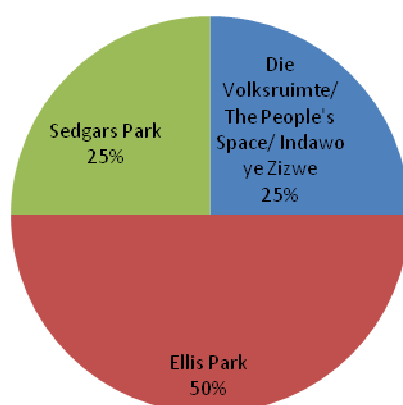
- Inviting comments from the public, Gauteng's MEC for Health announced the following proposed name changes in the *City Press* (03/08/08):

Pretoria Academic Hospital	→	Stephen Bantu Biko Academic Hospital
Johannesburg Hospital	→	Charlotte Maxeke Academic Hospital
Coronation Hospital	→	Rahima Moosa Mother and Child Hospital

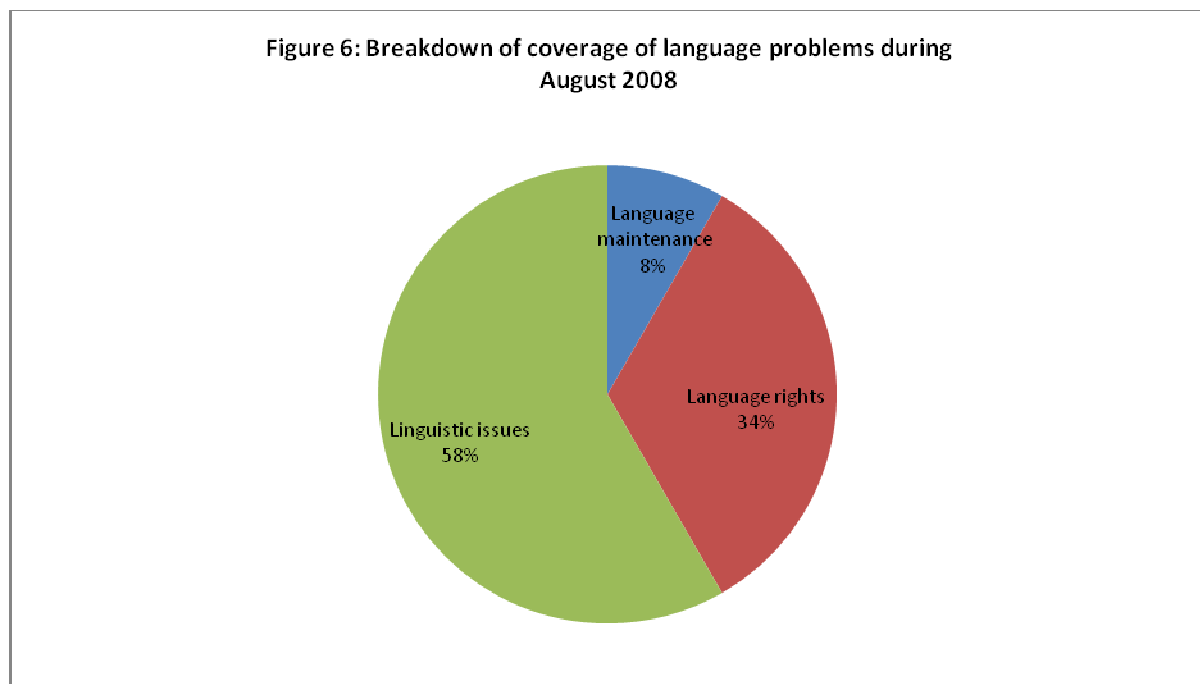
In the category of institutional name changes, 5 of the 6 records reported or commented on the renaming of the three hospitals.

- Three of the 4 records that covered the changing of business names focused on sport stadiums.

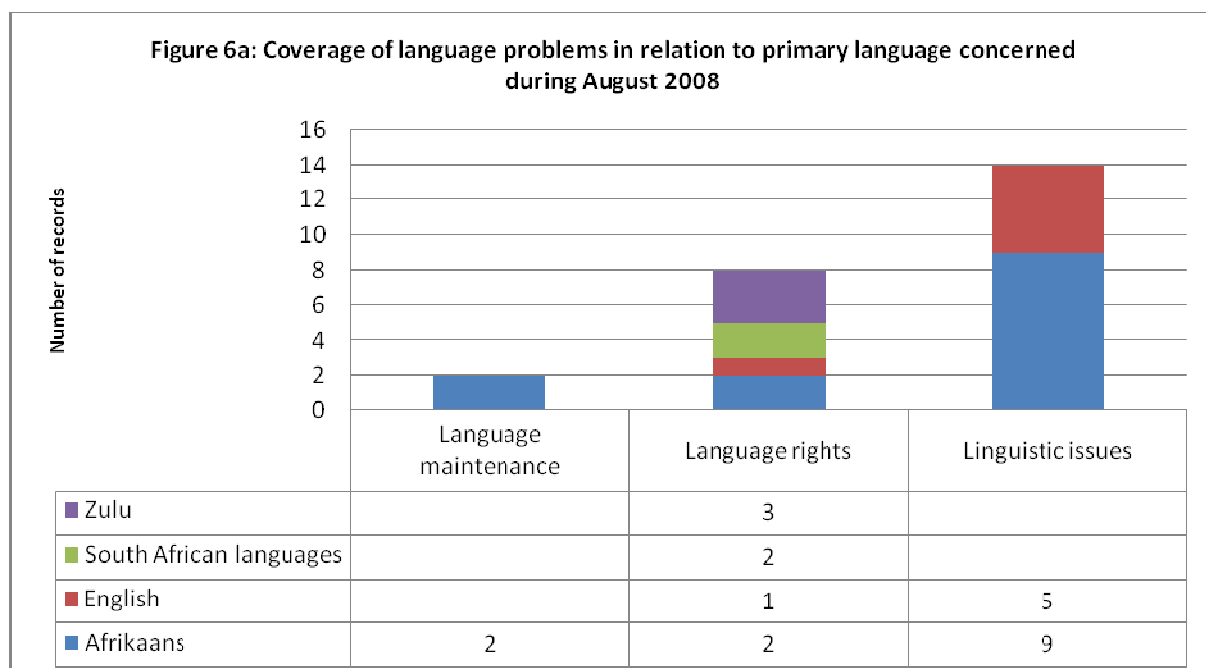
Figure 5c: Breakdown of records covering business-name changes during August 2008



### 3.2 Focus on language problems



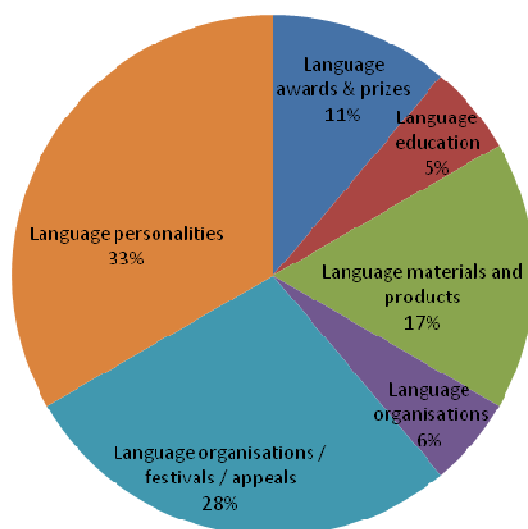
- The 24 records dealing with language-related problems mostly covered linguistic issues (58% – 14 records); but matters relating to language rights (34% – 8 records) and language maintenance (8% – 2 records) also received media attention.
- Of these 24 records, 13 (54%) were concerned with Afrikaans – more than twice the number of records that were concerned with English (6 – 25%). Zulu was the primary language concerned in 3 records (13%), while 2 records focused on South Africa's languages in general (8%).



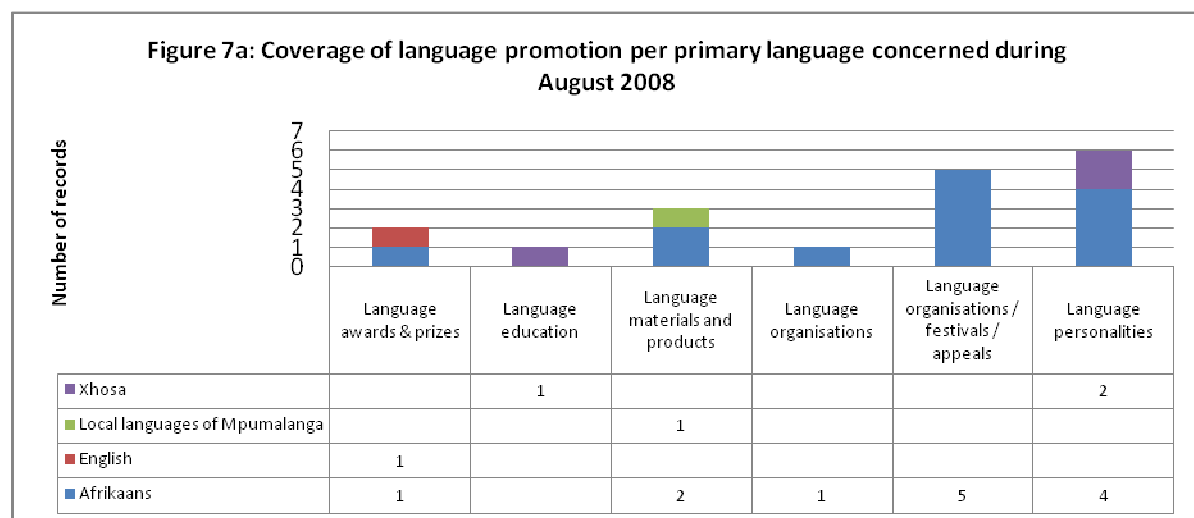
- More than half of the records covering language problems addressed linguistic issues, ranging from corpus-related questions (*Volksblad*, 1, 8, 15, 22, 29/08) to the way in which language was used by “internet bloggers” (*Burger*, 22/08/08; *Kerkbode*, 01/08/08), novelists (*Beeld*, 02/08/08; *Burger*, 04/08/08), business people (*Business Day*, 21/08/08) and politicians (*Daily Dispatch*, 18/08/08). The alleged racist remarks made by Pretoria High Court Judge Nkola Motata following an early-morning crash continued to make the news (*Star*, 25/08/08), as did the “kill for Zuma” remarks associated with ANCYL president Julius Malema and Cosatu general secretary Zwelinzima Vavi (*Sunday Argus*, 03/08/08). On 24 August, the *Sunday Tribune* published an edited version of a speech delivered at a Human Rights Commission workshop by Prof. Kader Asmal. Asmal warned that “[t]he ‘militarisation’ of our political discourse – talking of shoot the bastards, prepare for war, ready to kill, ready to fight to take over the streets, reference to counter-revolutionary court – is not only offensive but constitutes a danger to our democratic order”. He added that “[s]uch language is intimidatory and precludes any debate about ends and means”.
- Eight records in the existing database for August – that is, a third of the records in the category of language problems – focused on language-rights issues in present-day South Africa, and more specifically on problems pertaining to:
  - (a) the rights of cultural, religious and linguistic communities (*Citizen*, 27/08/08);
  - (b) the discrediting of witnesses in the Criminal Justice System on the basis of language (*Star*, 29/08/08);
  - (c) languages as school subjects (*Sunday Tribune*, 03/08/08);
  - (d) mother-tongue instruction at tertiary and pre-tertiary level (*Beeld*, 22, 17/08/08);
  - (e) English as a medium of instruction at universities (*EP Herald*, 20/08/08).

### 3.3 Focus on language promotion

Figure 7: Breakdown of records covering language promotion during August 2008



- During August, 18 records featuring language promotion were received, a third of which dealt with language personalities. Of these 6 records, 4 focused on prominent speakers of Afrikaans, while 2 profiled South Africa's first female *imbongi*, Xhosa speaker Jessica Mbangeni (*Burger*, 04/08/08; *Weekend Post*, 02/08/08). Language materials and products received coverage in 3 records, language awards and prizes in 2 records, and language education in one record.
- As the primary language concerned in more than two-thirds of the records, Afrikaans dominated the language-promotional scene once again. The establishment of the *Genootskap van Regte Afrikaanders* [Fellowship of True Afrikaners – GRA] on 14 August 1875 was commemorated in 5 records: one editorial (*Burger*, 15/08/08), one letter (*Volksblad*, 05/08/08), and 3 articles (*Burger*, 14, 15 & 27/08/08). Together, the related themes of language organisations, language festivals and language appeals comprised the focus of these records. The appeals included:
  - “[D]urf ons [Afrikaans] vir onself toe-eien as sou alleenlik ons dit besit?” [“Dare we arrogate Afrikaans to ourselves, as if we were its sole possessors?”] (Richard van der Ross delivering the 5<sup>th</sup> Marie Luttig lecture – *Burger*, 27/08/08);
  - “Maak Afrikaans ’n ‘ja-taal’” [“Make Afrikaans a ‘yes’-language”] (Henry Jeffreys delivering the 2<sup>nd</sup> Matthews Phosa lecture – *Burger*, 15/08/08);
  - “Kom ons staan saam vir Afrikaans” [“Let’s stand together for Afrikaans”] (*Burger*, 14/08/08);
  - “Al wat ons vorentoe moet doen, is om gewapen met die feitelike maar ‘ongemaklike’ waarhede, die beleidmakers en uitvoerende gesag op alle vlakke te konfronteer. Ter wille van ’n ware nie-rassige meertalige demokrasie moet ons nie nee vir ’n antwoord vat nie [...] Waar is die jongmense wat bereid is om die moue op te rol vir Afrikaans?” [“All that we need to do from now on, is to confront the policy-makers and executive authority at all levels, armed with the factual, though ‘uncomfortable’ truths. For the sake of a true, non-racial, multilingual democracy, we must not accept ‘no’ for an answer. ... Where are the young people who are willing to roll up their sleeves on behalf of Afrikaans?”] (Koos du Toit in a letter to the *Volksblad*, 05/08/08);<sup>1</sup>
  - “Die regering moet ook nou sý deel doen om die groot [Afrikaanse/meertaligheids-] droom waar te laat word” [“The government, too, must now start doing its share in order to make the great dream [regarding Afrikaans and multilingualism] come true”] (*Burger* editorial, 15/08/08).



<sup>1</sup> The *Bruin Belange Inisiatief* also featured in this record as it did in a *Beeld* article of 26 August.

### 3.4 *Focus on language research*

One record in the existing database for August focused on language research. On the 23<sup>rd</sup> of the month, the *Burger* reported on a project of the *Afrikaanse Taalmuseum* aimed at the documentation of Namaqualand's oral history and linguistic variety. Language-related research also featured in an article on South Africa's Criminal Justice System (*The Star*, 29/08/08; cf. section 4.1).

### 3.5 *Focus on language renovation*

No records were received regarding issues related to language renovation.

## 4 **Reflection on language rights issues covered during August 2008**

### 4.1 *Linguistic human rights*

In their introduction to the volume, *Language rights and political theory* (2003), Alan Patten and Will Kymlicka argue that most debates about language in multilingual contexts cannot be settled within the linguistic human rights framework. There are exceptions: the right to a fair trial, for example, is recognised in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It follows that the unavailability of a court-appointed interpreter may, in some cases, constitute the violation of a linguistic human right. One record in the database for August suggests that language-based discrimination against the accused in a criminal trial – *and against victims of crime* – can be more subtle. It is perhaps worth quoting the article (*The Star*, 19/08/08) at length:

- Witnesses in trials are sometimes discredited because contradictions between their evidence and statements are demonstrated in cross-examination;
- This can have an impact on the prosecution's ability to obtain convictions. Such contradictions can be as a result of language problems – and not dishonesty – because statements are usually taken in English even if the person giving the statement is not fluent [in this language];
- Discrediting of witnesses because of a language breakdown can lead to reluctance on the part of such witnesses to get involved in criminal trials and the system then runs the risk of losing public confidence;
- Possible solutions being considered include taking statements in the preferred language of the person giving the statement; the use of interpreters based at police stations and the use of a telephonic interpretation service to help police officers when drafting statements;
- A framework for the research has been developed and research into these issues has already begun;
- The Criminal Procedure Act does not prohibit the taking of statements in the witnesses [*sic*] preferred language;
- Comparative analysis will also be done with other countries with a view to finding solutions for this problem.

Another record in the August database also alludes to problems related to linguistic human rights. Given that the right to basic health care can be regarded as a human right, the efforts of the School of African Languages at Rhodes University to teach Xhosa to pharmacy students can be viewed as a project aimed at the promotion of the linguistic human rights of patients in the rural areas of the Eastern Cape, where many of these students will carry out community service. Emphasising that “[m]ultilingualism needs to be encouraged at schools and universities”, Education Minister Naledi Pandor congratulated the School during a visit to Rhodes (*Daily Dispatch*, 22/08/08).

## 4.2 Language rights

In the August newspapers, language rights – especially language rights within the educational sector of South Africa – received significant attention. Three letters, all of which appeared in the *Sunday Tribune* (03/08/08), commented on the complaint lodged by PanSALB CEO Ntombenhle Nkosi against the Durban High School (cf. SALRB July 2008). Nkosi, it will be recalled, claimed that her son, whose mother tongue is Zulu, had been discriminated against by the school, by being taught (sub-standard or “kitchen”) Zulu as a second additional language in 2007. Thanking Nkosi “on behalf of our children and our heritage”, Lindiwe Khuzwayo (Durban) wrote: “Even if you do not win the case, you have done an excellent job getting us to debate the issue of school officials deciding that English should be taught as a first language, Afrikaans as second and Zulu as a distant third.”

Opting for a form of language-rights activism less drastic than litigation, members of AfriForum Youth protested outside the Department of Education in Pretoria on 21 August. With mouths pasted shut, they handed a memorandum to the Minister, requesting more funding for multilingual schools and universities (*Beeld*, 22/08/08).

## 5 Concluding remarks

As has been the case during the past few months, name changing was a newsworthy issue in August. The dust has not yet even begun to settle in KwaZulu-Natal, while the proposed changes to the names of the Eastern Cape’s towns and rivers will continue to draw attention for quite some time to come.

In contemporary South Africa, the process of name changing is primarily about the conspicuousness of political histories, as the following example suggests. The Eastern Cape geographical names committee, as mentioned above, proposed Komani/Nonesi as new names for Queenstown, arguing that the town was named after Queen Victoria. In his reaction, Chief Ngangomhlaba Matanzima of AbaThembu baseRhoda claimed that Queenstown was in fact named after the AbaThembu Queen, Nonesi, who lived in the area in the 1800s. As he saw it, “it would be unnecessary to rename it Komani or Nonesi – especially as Queenstown is so well known” (*Daily Dispatch*, 16/08/08). To some, at least, linguistic conspicuousness is of secondary importance.

Finally, as the Afrikaans press continues to celebrate August as “Afrikaans month”, a word on past and present Afrikaans/Afrikaner organisations is called for. Dieter Düding (1987:19-49) has interpreted the nineteenth-century German nationalist movement as a movement of societies, including the gymnastic societies and student fraternities of the post-Napoleonic years, the Press and Fatherland Society of the early *Vormärz*, the societies of singers and gymnasts of the late *Vormärz*, the political societies of the revolutionary era and, finally, the German Riflemen’s League, German Singers’ League and Committee of German Gymnastic Societies of the foundation period of the Reich. By way of analogy, one may argue that the Afrikaner nationalist movement has been a movement of *taal- en kultuurorganisasies* [language and cultural organisations]. What is more, in the same way that “[t]he patriotism of the organised gymnasts and students was imparted to German society and left its traces there [including] its political opposition, its desire to alter the political status quo” (Düding 1987:23), Afrikaner activism in the field of language and culture has always had a political dimension. Outside parliament, to put it differently, the story of Afrikaner nationalism was largely a story of political (and sometimes economic) activists establishing so-called *taal- en kultuurorganisasies* (including the influential Afrikaner Broederbond).

The first of these organisations was the *Genootskap van Regte Afrikaanders* [Fellowship of True Afrikaners – GRA], which came into being on an August afternoon in Paarl. The objective of the organisation, formulated a month later at its second meeting, was “to stand for our language, our nation, and our land”. It went without saying that the nation was a white one. As for the definition of the land, the GRA wanted to see the colonies of the Cape and Natal and the Republics of the Free State and Transvaal (the ZAR or South African Republic) united under one flag. It was a political dream reminiscent of Arndt’s vision, expressed in his song of 1813 (*Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?*), to see the whole of Germany united “[a]s far as the German tongue rings out and praises God with songs!” (Düding 1987:30).

To celebrate the 133<sup>rd</sup> anniversary of the establishment of the GRA, the *Burger* (14/08/08) published an extensive article on Afrikaans, focusing primarily on the recently established *Afrikaanse Taalraad* [Afrikaans Language Council – ATR] which represents itself as an organisation that is “inclusively committed to all segments of the Afrikaans community”. Yet as *Rapport* editor Tim du Plessis remarked in an interview with *Business Day* (14/08/08), there are members of that community who continue to “think of themselves as [a] nation or volk”. The distinguished Afrikaans scholar Jaap Steyn appears to be one of them (compare his column “*Negatiewiteit goed vir taalstryders; verhouding tussen skrywers en volk nou veel hegte*” [“Negativity good for language activists; relationship between authors and ‘volk’ now much closer”] – *Beeld*, 28/08/08). Other members of the Afrikaans community have chosen to establish the racially exclusive *Bruin Belange Inisiatief* [Brown Interests Initiative – BBI]. In the Afrikaans community, the relationship between organised language activism and exclusive politics remains a complex one.

**References**

Source	Date	Source Page	Author	Title of record
<i>Beeld</i>	19-Aug-08	9	Dries Liebenberg	Straat dalk na Fassie genoem
<i>Beeld</i>	27-Aug-08	10	Marietie Louw-Carstens	Limpopo-dorpe dalk herdoop
<i>Beeld</i>	08-Aug-08	6	Linda de Beer	Potch se naam: Munisipaliteit moet betaal oor laat hofpapiere
<i>Beeld</i>	19-Aug-08	2	Norman Silke	Port Elizabeth sê dalk baai vir naam
<i>Beeld</i>	04-Aug-08	2	Cobus Coetzee	Sasco sê Rhodes en Buthelezi se name moet waai
<i>Beeld</i>	20-Aug-08	18	Mariana Malan	Ruimte-teater herleef in Kaapstad
<i>Beeld</i>	29-Aug-08	4	Herman Scholtz	Coca-Colapark dalk weer Ellispark vir Wêreldbeker
<i>Beeld</i>	02-Aug-08	14	Willie Burger	Die storie in die eerste sin
<i>Beeld</i>	22-Aug-08	8	Alet Rademeyer	Stil betoging oor moedertaalonderrig
<i>Beeld</i>	27-Aug-08	2	Cobus Coetzee	Shilowa erken: Gauteng vaar swak met leer in moedertaal
<i>Beeld</i>	28-Aug-08	22	Jaap Steyn	Negatiwiteit goed vir taalstryders
<i>Beeld</i>	26-Aug-08	13	Jan-Jan Joubert	'Afrikaners moet deel van die oplossing wees'
<i>Beeld</i>	05-Aug-08	3	Christo Buchner	Hier is Kaptein Andertalig
<i>Beeld</i>	18-Aug-08	6	Wilma de Bruin	ENB mik met sy borgskap na die hart en siel van Afrikaans
<i>Beeld</i>	11-Aug-08	3	Neels Jackson	2 produkte vier 75 jaar van Afrikaanse Bybel
<i>Burger</i>	22-Aug-08	15	Hendrik Coetzee	Reëls geld ook vir debatvoering op die internet
<i>Burger</i>	04-Aug-08	9	Etienne Britz	Dié lering en vermaak is nie geskik vir Tante nie
<i>Burger</i>	27-Aug-08	17	Richard van der Ross	Wie besit Afrikaans?
<i>Burger</i>	15-Aug-08	11	Malani Venter	Afrikaans en sy toekoms
<i>Burger</i>	14-Aug-08	6	Gerrit Brand/Amanda de Stadler/Christo van der Rheede/Heindrich Wyngaard	'Kom ons staan saam vir Afrikaans'
<i>Burger</i>	15-Aug-08	14		Droom Afrikaans
<i>Burger</i>	04-Aug-08	6	Deborah Steinmair	Uit die mond van 'n vroulike prysdigter
<i>Burger</i>	25-Aug-08	12	Deborah Steinmair	Afrikaanse teater sukkel maar steeds
<i>Burger</i>	23-Aug-08	11	Martiens van Bart	Streektaal die fokus by Afrikaanse Taalmuseum
<i>Business Day</i>	21-Aug-08	11	?	Business speakers are lost in space
<i>Business Day</i>	14-Aug-08	2	Michael Bleby	Afrikaners have a lot of rands to spend
<i>Citizen</i>	11-Aug-08	12		Renaming bullies cause resentment
<i>Citizen</i>	01-Aug-08	8	Gaynor Noyce	Hospitals' names up for change
<i>Citizen</i>	27-Aug-08	4		Moral values 'are declining'
<i>City Press</i>	03-Aug-08	6	Gauteng Department of Health	Renaming of three hospitals
<i>City Press</i>	17-Aug-08	19	S'Busiso Mseleku	Ellis Park's new name just does not gel

<i>City Press</i>	10-Aug-08	9	Tshwarelo Eseng Mogakane	Searching for poetic voices
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	15-Aug-08	1	Mayibongwe Maqhina	Stand by for the EC's Great Name Change
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	16-Aug-08	4	Mayibongwe Maqhina	Chief says hands off Queenstown's name
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	16-Aug-08	4	Various	Change inevitable - or is it all just vote-gathering
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	16-Aug-08	12	Various	'Changing name in EC is like fiddling while Rome burns'
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	18-Aug-08	9	Miles	The problem is that even a small change doesn't cost small change!
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	21-Aug-08	9	MG Whisson	EC name change will cause confusion and lose tourists
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	25-Aug-08	7	Lawrence Tutu	Renaming well and good if other priorities are in order
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	25-Aug-08	7	Heather Kernan	Renaming well and good if other priorities are in order
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	26-Aug-08	9	Laura Miti	Name changes - just do it
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	18-Aug-08	9	Stephen Mulholland	Affectations of pseudo intellectuals
<i>Daily Dispatch</i>	22-Aug-08	4	David Macgregor	Pandor 'sits in' on Rhodes varsity course
<i>EP Herald</i>	20-Aug-08	11	Lee-Anne Butler	Helping students to cope with learning in English
<i>Kerkbode</i>	01-Aug-08	13	De Witt Hanekom	NG Kerkleiers op verkeerde pad
<i>Landbouweekblad</i>	01-Aug-08	70		Senwes belê in krieket
<i>Leadership SA</i>	01-Aug-08	25	Allison Cooper	Knock-out Ruda
<i>Sowetan</i>	11-Aug-08	7	Chester Makana	Verwoerd to vanish from tunnel's name
<i>Star</i>	04-Aug-08	9	Dr Lucas Ntyintyane	A name doesn't mean service
<i>Star</i>	07-Aug-08	14		New names
<i>Star</i>	07-Aug-08	19	Jack Bloom	Forget name changes and focus on the patients
<i>Star</i>	25-Aug-08	2	Botho Molosankwe	Words were racist, Motata trial told
<i>Star</i>	29-Aug-08	4	?	Government to tackle the overcrowding in prisons
<i>Star</i>	20-Aug-08	6	Therese Owen	Enduring rebel of Afrikaans rock
<i>Sunday Argus</i>	03-Aug-08	24	Rudzani Floyd Musekwa	Kill? I figure it means 'kill'
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	24-Aug-08	1	Doreen Premdev	Durban's new street names vandalised
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	31-Aug-08	11	Chris Makhaye & Sandile Ndlovu	Confusion over street names set to continue
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	10-Aug-08	1	Nomfundo Mcetywa	Call to name Toti after Zondo
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	24-Aug-08	27	Kader Asmal	Offensive language can kill
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	03-Aug-08	23	Lindiwe Khuzwayo	Zulu parent's brave stance
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	03-Aug-08	23	Marc Sparks	Blame the government, not the school
<i>Sunday Tribune</i>	03-Aug-08	23	William Collins	Blame the government, not the school
<i>The Times</i>	21-Aug-08	7	Nivashni Nair	Street names strange, but true
<i>The Times</i>	28-Aug-08	7	Nivashni Nair	Residents rip into renamed streets
<i>Volksblad</i>	01-Aug-08	7	Anton Prinsloo	Van katswink tot kattedak

<i>Volksblad</i>	08-Aug-08	11	Anton Prinsloo	Vir seker is verseker ook reg
<i>Volksblad</i>	15-Aug-08	9	Anton Prinsloo	San, die Boesman en die viswyfie
<i>Volksblad</i>	22-Aug-08	9	Anton Prinsloo	Die opvrek van skaap
<i>Volksblad</i>	29-Aug-08	6	Anton Prinsloo	'n Skip voor sy anker?
<i>Volksblad</i>	05-Aug-08	6	J.B. (Koos) du Toit	Augustus is die maand vir Afrikaans
<i>Volksblad</i>	06-Aug-08	10	Hennie van Coller	Kom ons drink op Jaap
<i>Weekend Post</i>	02-Aug-08	4	Luyolo Mkentane	Grandma's stories sparked praise poet's inspiring career
<i>Witness</i>	13-Aug-08	12		Renaming outcry
<i>Witness</i>	16-Aug-08	7	Bheki Mbanjwa	Royals slam 'Zondoville'
<i>Witness</i>	23-Aug-08	18	Duma Pewa	Chaos, disorder and a free-for-all in the ranks
<i>Witness</i>	06-Aug-08	13	Sue Segar	Writing in anxious times