

Communication Science & Languages @ Unisa

A guide to preparing for
career opportunities



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The information in this publication is correct as of 30 November 2025. Visit the Unisa Counselling and Career Development [downloads page](#) to check for updates.

Please check the Unisa qualifications webpage (<http://www.unisa.ac.za/qualifications>) regularly for updates related to available qualifications and the admission requirements to study.

How will this brochure help you?

- It will provide you with some insight into what studying communication science and languages involves.
- It will help you to explore the career opportunities and work environments linked to communication sciences and languages.
- It will help you gain more information about the skills needed in the field of communication science and languages.
- It will assist you with finding relevant qualifications offered by Unisa.

What problems do you want to solve

“Don’t ask kids what they want to be when they grow up but what problems they want to solve. This changes the conversation from who do I want to work for, to what do I need to learn to be able to do that.”

Jaime Casap, Google Global Education Evangelist

One way to think about your career is by focusing on the **problems you care about**, not only on job titles. This shifts the question from “*What do I want to become?*” to “*What do I want to contribute?*”

Activity

1. Write down some problems or challenges you care about — in your family, community, South Africa, Africa, or the world.
2. Think about how you might contribute to solving them.
3. Ask: *What skills or knowledge would I need to prepare myself for that role?*

Example: You may want to address the problem of misinformation and ineffective communication in communities. Think about the different individuals who can contribute to solving this challenge: communication specialists, language practitioners, media professionals, educators, community leaders, translators, and digital content creators.

As a communication specialist, you may develop clear messaging strategies or design campaigns that help people make informed decisions. A language practitioner may translate important information into multiple local languages; a media professional might create accessible content for radio, TV, or social media; and an educator could help communities improve their digital and language literacy.

Together, these roles show that improving communication requires a combination of skills and perspectives. Your background in communication science and/or languages can empower you to contribute meaningfully across many contexts.

Understanding communication science and languages

Before you start: Why choose communication science and languages?

Before considering pursuing this field of study, here are some basic questions you can ask yourself:

- Why are you interested in studying communication science and/or languages?
- Where does your interest come from?
- Where are you hoping to be in five years? In ten years?
- What opportunities are you hoping to prepare for by completing a qualification in this field?

Communication Sciences

Communication is a learned skill. Most people are born with the physical ability to talk, but we learn to speak well and communicate effectively. Speaking, listening, and our ability to understand verbal and nonverbal meanings are skills we develop in various ways. We learn basic communication skills by observing other people and modelling our behaviours based on what we see. We are also taught some communication skills directly through education, and by practising those skills and having them evaluated.

Communication as an academic field relates to all the ways we communicate, so it embraces a large body of knowledge. The information relates to both verbal and nonverbal messages. A body of scholarship all about communication is presented and explained in textbooks, electronic publications and academic journals. In the journals, researchers report the results of studies that are the basis for an ever-expanding understanding of how we all communicate.

Communication teachers and scholars in the United States (1995 & 2000) have developed a definition of the field of communication to clarify it as a discipline for the public:

The field of communication focuses on how people use messages to generate meanings within and across various contexts, cultures, channels, and media. The field promotes the effective and ethical practice of human communication.

Areas of specialisation in communication science

A wide variety of subject matters are encompassed by the field of communication. While areas of emphasis differ from one school to another, some of the most common include:

- **Applied communication.** The study of processes used to analyse the communication needs of organisations and social interaction, including the design of training to improve communication between supervisors and employees.
- **Communication education.** The study of speech communication in the classroom and other pedagogical contexts.
- **Communication theory.** The study of principles that account for the impact of communication on human social interaction.
- **Family communication.** This study of communication is unique to family systems.
- **Gender communication.** The study of gender and sex differences and similarities in communication, and the unique characteristics of male-female communication.
- **Health communication.** The study of communication as it relates to health professionals and health education, including the study of provider-client interaction as well as the diffusion of health information through public health campaigns.
- **International and intercultural communication.** The study of communication among individuals of different cultural backgrounds, including the study of similarities and differences across cultures.

- **Interpersonal communication.** The study of communication behaviours in dyads (pairs) and their impact on personal relationships.
- **Language and social interaction.** The study of the structure of verbal and nonverbal behaviours occurring in social interaction.
- **Legal communication.** The study of the role of communication as it relates to the legal system.
- **Mass communication and media literacy.** The study of the uses, processes and effects of mediated communication.
- **Mediation and dispute resolution.** The study of understanding, management and resolution of conflict in intrapersonal, interpersonal, and intergroup situations.
- **Performance studies.** The study of communication as performance, including its components, that is performer(s), text, audience and context.
- **Political communication.** The study of the role that communication plays in political systems.
- **Public address.** The study of speakers and speeches, including the historical and social context of platforms, campaigns and movements.
- **Public relations.** The study of the management of communication between an organisation and its audiences.
- **Rhetorical criticism.** The study of principles that account for the impact of human communication between speaker and audience.
- **Semiotics.** The use of verbal and nonverbal symbols and signs in human communication.
- **Small group communication.** The study of communication systems among three or more individuals who interact around a common purpose and who influence one another.
- **Speech communication.** The study of the nature, processes and effects of human symbolic interaction. While speech is the most obvious mode of communication, human symbolic interaction includes a variety of verbal and nonverbal codes.
- **Theatre and drama.** The study and production of dramatic literature.
- **Visual communication.** The study of visual data, such as architecture, photography, visual art, advertising, film and television, as it relates to communication.

Why study communication science?

The best jobs in the new information society, in virtually every industry, will be filled by workers who can read, write, compute, communicate, think and deal with large amounts of information. A recent survey asked professionals to list “things students can do to get a job in the communications field”. The top four responses were:

- Develop public speaking skills, computer skills, and networking skills.
- Compete with campus debate teams or Toastmasters.
- Get involved with the campus radio/TV stations or newspaper.
- Work as a paraprofessional or volunteer in campus offices such as admissions, orientation, career services, health & wellness or public information.

Many occupations today require an educated individual who can write and speak well, solve problems, learn new information quickly and work well with others on a team. This means that graduates use their education in a wide variety of fields, and your future career may relate more to your personal career interests, work values and transferable skills than any specific academic major.

Skills needed for a career in communication science

Communication Skills

- Writing clearly
- Speaking effectively
- Synthesising information
- Presenting different viewpoints
- Explaining processes, plans, and concepts
- Creating entertaining and persuasive messages
- Demonstrating creativity and artistic expression

Research / Analytical skills

- Defining hypotheses
- Evaluating ideas and their presentation
- Gathering information and data
- Comparing / contrasting evidence

- Evaluating information and sources
- Thinking critically /interpreting
- Developing market research
- Measuring media effects

Organisational Skills

- Planning and managing
- Working within deadlines
- Working independently
- Attending to details
- Organising teams and small groups

Interpersonal Skills

- Identifying the different needs of individuals, groups, and mass audiences
- Understanding institutional and cultural values
- Working as a team member
- Rewriting or editing with others
- Interviewing people

Languages

According to Wikipedia, language is

“a dynamic set of visual, auditory, or tactile symbols of communication and the elements used to manipulate them. Language can also refer to the use of such systems as a general phenomenon. Language is considered to be an exclusively human mode of communication; although animals make use of quite sophisticated communicative systems, none of these are known to make use of all of the properties that linguists use to define language.”

Areas of specialisation in languages

- **Language training.** Learning how to read and write a language and includes the sociocultural aspects of a specific language group.
- **Linguistics.** Linguistics, the study of language, tries to answer questions such as what all languages have in common, how languages differ from one another, what

varieties occur within a single language, how written and spoken forms of language differ, how children acquire language, why languages change and whether differences among groups in society are reflected in their language.

- **Theory of literature.** Theory of Literature includes an in-depth study of the different literary genres such as poetry, narrative and drama. It provides tools for the analysis, interpretation and evaluation of these forms of literature, and it examines the role of the reader in these processes. Given its interdisciplinary nature, it studies the relationship between literature and such diverse fields as linguistics, ideology, gender, history, politics, psychoanalysis, aesthetics, culture, the arts, media and society.

Why study languages?

Studying languages will not only provide you with language skills, but also with other important skills in terms of the labour market such as critical and analytical thinking and research skills. Individuals with language backgrounds are employed in various positions in business, research organisations, educational settings, publishing companies and financial institutions and in the cultural, entertainment, communications and health care industries. Even if you decide not to pursue a language-related career, you will be equipped with a range of skills that will be useful in any work environment, regardless of job title.

Skills developed through the study of languages

A major in a language tells a potential employer certain things about the skills and abilities you possess.

Cultural competencies of language majors

- cross-cultural communication
- understanding of cultural differences
- knowledge of culturally specific behaviour, customs and values
- language competence for speaking, writing, reading and listening
- an understanding of the target culture, history, literature, music and folklore
- appreciation of diversity
- ability to interact effectively with people of different backgrounds

Analytical skills of language majors

- critical thinking
- analysing and comparing cultures
- creating and clarifying ideas
- gathering and analysing information
- defining and analysing complex problems
- weighing values and assessing needs
- ability to conduct research

Communication skills of language majors

- clear and concise writing
- understanding of audience needs
- ability to persuade/ influence
- listening and clarifying

Practical/ organisational skills of language majors

- oral and written comprehension
- following oral and written instructions
- attention to detail and good observation skills
- generating innovative ideas and solutions
- identifying resources
- evaluating/ assessing processes and products
- ability to work cooperatively and to coordinate work with others
- flexibility in learning and thinking
- ability to take risks
- overcoming obstacles and barriers
- independent thinking

Opportunities in communication science

Career areas related to communication science

Writing and Editing

Writers are responsible for everything from novels to grant applications to news stories to screenplays to instruction manuals to corporate website content. Most writers are employed by a company, but some are self-employed or freelancers. For as many competent people are working in every industry, a surprising number of them don't know the difference between a predicate and a prepositional phrase, an apposition and alliteration, a compound sentence and a complex one. Understanding the fundamentals of writing opens the door to being a valued member of any team that needs to create well-written, finely edited content.

Internal Communications

Every company with multiple employees, from international banks to hospitals to non-profits, needs a communications specialist. Internal communications managers and specialists ensure the company's various departments and employees are working together harmoniously and efficiently. Large companies employ entire communications departments responsible for ensuring top-down communication is clear, developing written materials such as newsletters and style guides, and overseeing the workflow of any written content. In a small company, the communications manager and specialist may be the same job.

Public Relations

A public relations specialist, sometimes known as a media or communications specialist, is responsible for a company's public image. They manipulate public opinion and try to earn credibility and trust for their employer through various means of branding and messaging. Often, they are the mediator between their employer and the press, and they write press releases and speeches, give public statements, organise events, and act as a spokesperson. If the company faces any kind of crisis, such as a public scandal, the public relations specialist coordinates media appearances to control and direct the story. In government offices, the public relations specialist is referred to as the public information officer or press secretary.

Market research analysis

Market research analysts design questionnaires, polls, and surveys to gauge the effectiveness of existing products, the reach of marketing strategies, or the needs and desires of the consumer base. So these analysts must be proficient in both communications and data analysis. They gather the data, analyse it, and create recommendations for company actions. In so doing, they help their employer increase profits and consumer satisfaction by thinking critically about how the company communicates and allocates resources.

News casting

Broadcast news analysts, news anchors, and radio personalities are responsible for distilling the day's events into public broadcasts. They must be articulate, charismatic, and compelling. They must also be able to prepare, which means reading, interpreting, and writing, and deliver the day's news. In breaking news situations, newscasters must think on their feet to relay critical information without bias and with sensitivity to those involved in the situation.

Advertising

Advertising copywriters write brochures, product packaging, and even commercial jingles, while art directors and designers create advertising images. Both assume responsibility for the development of marketing ideas and materials; they make up the creative department of advertising agencies. Other advertising departments are also good places for communications majors. The media department places ads in the places where the right consumers will see them. The account planning department advises and develops an ad focus using insight into how consumers make use of marketing communications. The account management department is the liaison between the agency and the client.

Event planning

Almost everyone plans an event at some point: a birthday party, a social gathering, a pie-eating contest, what have you. People skilled at organising others, remembering details, and leading the realisation of an action plan should consider going into event planning. Event planners take care of the logistics, like scouting a location, organising lodging, and securing food and refreshments, as well as helping to determine the tone and scope of the event. Due

to all the people involved in the process of planning an event (clients, vendors, attendees), event planning is a people-oriented, and thus communicative, profession.

Customer service

Customer service representatives are employed by any company that must cater to consumers, including retailers, airlines, and health care companies. The successful customer service representative is someone with patience and a positive outlook, and who can understand and quickly address customer issues and find solutions while making the customer feel valued. The high number of customer service jobs available across all industries makes this an attractive option for communications majors.

Sales

Salespeople, sometimes known as account executives, sales agents, or sales representatives, sell products or services with a focus on building a loyal clientele. It is a highly personal profession, with the best salespeople being the best communicators and networkers. Often, they meet with clients face-to-face, though many sales jobs are now conducted over the phone or the Internet. They need to be persistent, present a convincing pitch, stay updated on the industry, and handle stress well. Advertising sales is a particularly popular niche for communications majors.

Job opportunities and work environments

Possible job titles

- Account executive
- Communication coordinator
- Content coordinator
- Content creator
- Copywriter
- Document designer
- Events manager
- Journalist
- Lecturer (university)

- Marketing practitioner
- Online community manager
- Presenter
- Public relations practitioner
- Social media practitioner
- Training facilitator

Possible work environments

- Communications consultancies
- Higher education institutions (public and private universities, universities of technology & colleges)
- Marketing consultancies
- Organisations with communications departments
- Publishing industry
- Public relations agencies
- Self-employed/freelancing

Opportunities in languages

Possible job titles

- Blogger
- Book or script editor *
- Language consultant
- Language facilitator
- Content creator
- Content manager
- Copy editor
- Copywriter
- Editor
- Facilitator
- Forensic linguist
- Interpreter

- Journalist
- Language teacher
- Lecturer (university)
- Linguist *
- Materials developer
- Podcaster
- Poet
- Proofreader
- Reading and writing skills facilitator
- Speechwriter
- Subtitler
- Transcriber
- Translator
- Writer

Possible work environments

- Advertising agencies
- Banks and insurance companies
- Courts of law/ Legal services, and law firms
- Educational institutions
- Embassies and consulates
- Higher education institutions (public and private universities, universities of technology & colleges)
- Hospitality industry
- International organisations
- Media (radio, television, newspapers and magazines)
- National and international conferences
- Newspaper, magazine and book publishing organisations
- NGOs & immigration institutions
- Parliament and other Government Departments
- Professional and trade organisations
- Self-Employment with own enterprise or freelance work
- Tour agencies and the tourism industry

- Translation agencies

Exploring and researching careers

Making informed career decisions means going beyond what you already know. Career research helps you explore opportunities in communication science and languages, understand what employers are looking for, and identify the steps you can take to prepare yourself.

Try this:

Here are some simple activities to help you explore opportunities in communication science or languages. Choose 2–3 to start with:

1. Online search

Search “career in communication South Africa” or “entry-level jobs related to languages” and make a list of the qualifications and skills mentioned.

2. Occupational information websites

Visit the South African Department of Higher Education and Training’s [National Career Advice Portal](#). Search for specific job titles (for example, editor or public relations practitioner) and read about work activities, skills, and job outlook.

3. Job search portals

Check portals like [Indeed](#), [Career Junction](#) or [PNet](#). Type in specific job titles and see which employers are currently hiring and the requirements.

4. LinkedIn

[Search for Unisa alumni](#) who studied communication science and/or languages and see where they work now. What career paths do they follow?

5. AI tools

Use ChatGPT or Google Gemini to ask: “What are emerging careers in communication science and/or languages in South Africa?” Compare the results with what you see on job portals.

6. Talk to others

Set up an informal chat with someone working in the field or at an organisation you are interested in to learn more about their career journey and daily work.

7. Attend a careers fair

When Unisa or professional organisations host career fairs, look for employers related to communication science and/or languages. Prepare 2–3 questions to ask them about entry routes into the profession.

8. Join a professional organisation

- [Public Relations Institute of Southern Africa](#)
- [SACOMM](#)
- [SACIA](#)
- [Southern African Linguistics and Applied Linguistics Society](#)
- [South African Translator's Institute](#)
- [African Language Association of Southern Africa](#)
- [South African Association for Language Teaching](#)

9. Volunteering

Look for volunteering or vacation work opportunities. Note the skills you develop through these experiences.

For more detailed steps and extra activities, see our [Career Research brochure](#).

Useful resources

- Bizcommunity.com (<http://www.bizcommunity.com>). This site contains sections on Marketing, Sales, Advertising, Eventing in South Africa. Browse through the information to get the latest news, and view jobs and companies in these and other fields
- Department of Communications and Digital Technologies (SA Government) (<https://www.dcdt.gov.za/>)
- Toastmasters International (<http://www.toastmasters.org/>)
- Event Management Body of Knowledge (<http://www.embok.org/>)
- Media, Information and Communication Technologies Sector Education Training Authority (MICTSETA) (<https://www.mict.org.za/Default.aspx>). The SETA website contains links to further career resources for individuals interested in this field.

Preparing while you study

Many students believe that a degree will lead directly to a specific job. In reality, your career path is shaped by more than your major. It is also about the **skills you build, the experiences you gain, and how you prepare along the way**. While you study, there are many things you can do to get ready for opportunities.

Your degree is one part of your career journey. By building skills, gaining experience, keeping a portfolio, and investing in your confidence, you'll be better prepared for opportunities during and after your studies.

Develop your transferable skills

Your studies give you subject knowledge and valuable skills such as problem-solving, critical thinking, working independently, and adapting to new situations. Reflect on what you're learning and practise explaining these skills in ways that employers will understand.

Activity

- List three skills you've strengthened this year and one example of how you've used each.
- List three skills you intend to strengthen and how you plan on doing so.

Build a career portfolio

A portfolio helps you keep track of your achievements, experiences, and goals. Include your skills, certificates, volunteering, work experience, and career ideas. Over time, this will become a powerful tool for applications and interviews.

Useful resource

- [Unisa Career Portfolio](#)

Gain experience (volunteering or part-time work)

Getting experience outside your coursework helps you explore fields of interest, build networks, and develop workplace skills. Volunteering is especially valuable when done responsibly and with respect for the community.

Think about

- Which organisations could benefit from your skills?
- What could you gain in return (skills, networks, insights)?
- How will this experience link to your career goals?

Enhance your employability

Employability means your ability to get, keep, and grow in fulfilling work. Today's careers are flexible: people change jobs and industries often, and success can mean many different things. You can boost your employability by:

- Managing your personal brand (how others see your professionalism).
- Developing job search skills (CVs, cover letters, interviews, networking).
- Exploring flexible career paths and lifelong learning opportunities.

Useful resources

- [Unisa Prepare for Job Opportunities](#)
- [Counselling and Career Development YouTube channel](#)
- [PNet Grad Pack](#)
- [GradNext](#)

Grow your self-confidence

Believing in your ability to succeed is just as important as skills and knowledge. Low self-confidence can hold you back from studying effectively, applying for opportunities, or connecting with others.

Ways to strengthen your confidence:

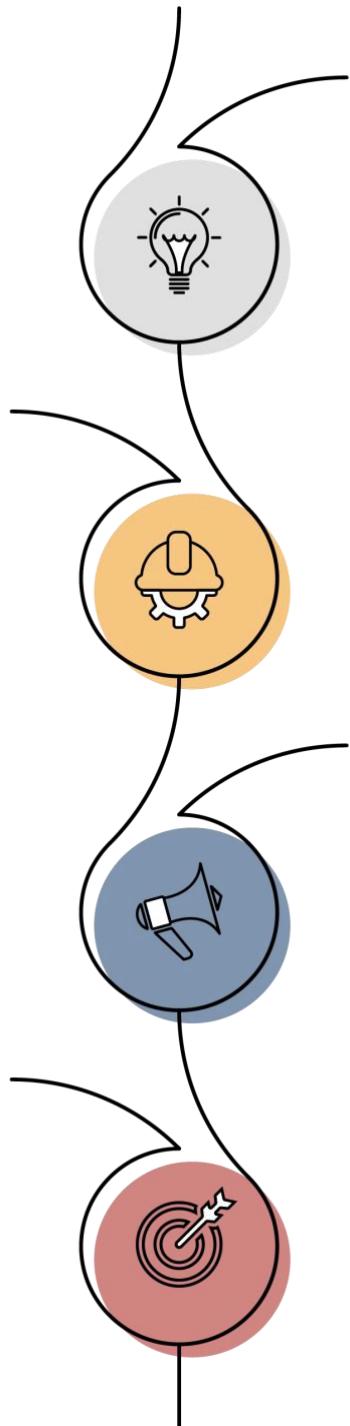
- Focus on your strengths and successes.
- Ask for help when needed: it's a sign of strength, not weakness.
- Practise self-talk that encourages growth instead of fear.

Remember: confidence grows with action. The more you try, the more you'll believe in yourself.

Your roadmap to success

Embarking on a career journey while studying can feel exciting and overwhelming. This roadmap will guide you year by year, helping you to stay intentional, informed, and adaptable.

Careers are rarely straight lines. Think of this roadmap as a flexible guide: you can move between stages depending on your opportunities and goals.



Year 1: Explore and build foundations

- Reflect on your interests, strengths, and career goals.
- Research career paths linked to your qualification.
- Plan your modules and think about postgraduate options.
- Identify key employability skills to develop.
- Create a basic CV and LinkedIn profile.
- Join a student or professional organisation.

Year 2: Grow and gain experience

- Focus on excelling in your studies.
- Apply for internships, part-time jobs, or volunteer work.
- Attend workshops, webinars, or conferences.
- Gain certifications (if relevant).
- Expand your professional network.
- Update your CV and portfolio with new experiences.

Year 3: Refine and specialise

- Revisit your career goals and explore specialisations.
- Connect with alumni and seek mentorship.
- Strengthen your professional presence (LinkedIn, portfolio, personal website).
- Practise with mock interviews and improve communication skills.
- Contribute to professional discussions online or at events.

Final Year: Launch your career

- Start an intentional job search (LinkedIn, job boards, company websites).
- Tailor your CV and cover letters for each application.
- Practise interviews and refine your elevator pitch.
- Attend career fairs and networking events.
- Evaluate and negotiate job offers with guidance from mentors.
- Commit to lifelong learning and professional development.

My career learning plan: Next steps

Your next step is to plan how you will get the information that you still need to make optimal career decisions. Use SMART goals to help you plan your career research.



S – Specific: What exactly do I want to find out?

M – Measurable: How will I know I've done it?

A – Achievable: Can I realistically do this step?

R – Relevant: Does this help me make better career decisions?

T – Time-bound: By when will I do it?

What career questions do I still need answers to?

My career question	What steps will I take?	By when?	Who/what can help me?	Done?	What's next?
E.g. What jobs can I do with a communication science and/or languages qualification?	Search LinkedIn profiles of Unisa communication science and/or languages graduates	15 Oct	LinkedIn, Alumni page	Yes	Connect with 3 alumni

Career planning is not about having all the answers right now. It is about staying curious, setting small goals, and building momentum.

Study opportunities at Unisa

Undergraduate qualifications in communication science

- [Bachelor of Arts Anthropology and Communication Studies \(99311 - ANS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Communication Studies \(99311 - ARS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and African Languages \(99311 - CAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Archives and Records Management \(99311 - CSR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Criminology \(99311 - CCR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Development Studies \(99311 - CSD\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - CSP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and International Politics \(99311 - CSI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Music in History and Society \(99311 - CMS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Psychology \(99311 - CPS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Public Administration \(99311 - CSA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Theology \(99311 - CTH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Theory of Literature \(99311 - CSL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Economics and Communication Studies \(99311 - ECO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Communication Studies \(99311 - ESC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Geography and Communication Studies \(99311 - GCS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts History and Communication Studies \(99311 - HCO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Information Science and Communication Studies \(99311 - ICO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Communication Studies \(99311 - LCO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and International Politics \(99311 - LIP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Mandarin Chinese and Communication Studies \(99311 - MCC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Ministry and Communication Studies \(99311 - MCS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Private Law and Communication Studies \(99311 - PLS\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and Communication Studies \(99311 - CSS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts in Communication Studies \(90186\)](#)
- [Diploma in Public Relations \(90077\)](#)

Postgraduate qualifications in communication science

Honours degrees

- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Integrated Organisational Communication \(98619\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Media Studies \(99418\)](#)

Master's and PhD

- [Master of Arts in Communication Science \(98512\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Communication \(90028\)](#)

Undergraduate qualifications in languages

College of Human Sciences

- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and African Politics \(99311 - APO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Archives and Records Management \(99311 - ALM\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Art History \(99311 - ALA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Criminology \(99311 - ALC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Development Studies \(99311 - ALD\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Economics \(99311 - ALE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Geography \(99311 - ALG\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and History \(99311 - ALH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - ALO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Information Science \(99311 - AIN\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Linguistics \(99311 - ALL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Psychology \(99311 - ALP\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts African Languages and Public Administration \(99311 - APA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and Arabic \(99311 - AFA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and Economics \(99311 - AEC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and Geography \(99311 - AGE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and History \(99311 - AHI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Afrikaans and Private Law \(99311 - AFL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Arabic and English Studies \(99311 - AES\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Arabic and Linguistics \(99311 - ARL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Arabic and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - AMC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Arabic and Theology \(99311 - ATH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and African Languages \(99311 - AAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and French \(99311 - AFR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Linguistics \(99311 - ALI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Archaeology and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - ACH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and African Languages \(99311 - CAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Communication Studies and Theory of Literature \(99311 - CSL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Development Studies and English Studies \(99311 - DES\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and African Languages \(99311 - EAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Afrikaans \(99311 - ESA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Ancient History \(99311 - ENA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Archives and Records Management \(99311 - EAR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Art History \(99311 - EAH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Communication Studies \(99311 - ESC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Criminology \(99311 - ECR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Economics \(99311 - ESE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and French \(99311 - ESF\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Geography \(99311 - ESG\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and History \(99311 - ESH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - EIO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Information Science \(99311 - EIS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and International Politics \(99311 - EIP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Linguistics \(99311 - ESL\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - EMC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Philosophy \(99311 - EPH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Politics \(99311 - ESP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Private Law \(99311 - EPL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Psychology \(99311 - EPS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Public Administration \(99311 - EPA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Scripture \(99311 - ESS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Sociology \(99311 - ESO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts English Studies and Theory of Literature \(99311 - ETL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts French and Anthropology \(99311 - FRA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts French and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - FMC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Information Science and Afrikaans \(99311 - ISA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Afrikaans \(99311 - LAF\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Ancient History \(99311 - LAH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Archives and Records Management \(99311 - LAR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Communication Studies \(99311 - LCO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and French \(99311 - LFR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Geography \(99311 - LGE\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and History \(99311 - LHI\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Industrial and Organisational Psychology \(99311 - LIO\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and International Politics \(99311 - LIP\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Mandarin Chinese \(99311 - LMC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Private Law \(99311 - LPL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Psychology \(99311 - LPS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Public Administration \(99311 - LPA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Theology \(99311 - LTH\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Linguistics and Theory of Literature \(99311 - LTL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Mandarin Chinese and Communication Studies \(99311 - MCC\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Philosophy and Theory of Literature \(99311 - PTL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Portuguese and French \(99311 - POF\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Private Law and African Languages \(99311 - PLA\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Psychology and Afrikaans \(99311 - PAF\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Psychology and Arabic \(99311 - PSA\)](#)

- [Bachelor of Arts Psychology and French \(99311 - PFR\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Sociology and African Languages \(99311 - SAL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Theory of Literature and Geography \(99311 - TLG\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Theory of Literature and Music in History and Society \(99311 - TMS\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Theory of Literature and Private Law \(99311 - TPL\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts in Creative Writing \(99313\)](#)

College of Economic and Management Sciences

- [Bachelor of Business Administration \(98316 - BBA\)](#)

If you do not meet admission requirements for the undergraduate qualification in the College of Economic and Management Sciences, then you will need to explore the option of applying for a Higher Certificate offered in the College of Economic and Management Sciences.

Completing a relevant Higher Certificate programme will enable you to meet the requirements for a diploma or degree.

Visit the Unisa website at <http://www.unisa.ac.za/qualifications> for more information about the admission requirements for these degrees.

Postgraduate qualifications in languages

Honours degrees

- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in African Languages \(99306\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Afrikaans Language Stream \(99435 - LAN\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Afrikaans Literature Stream \(99435 - LIT\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Applied Linguistics \(99405\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Arabic \(99404\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in English Studies \(99411\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Linguistics \(99417\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Modern European Languages and Literature \(99419\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Theory of Literature \(99427\)](#)
- [Bachelor of Arts Honours in Translation Studies \(99428\)](#)

Master's and PhD

- [Master of Arts in African Languages \(98498\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Afrikaans \(98423\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Applied Linguistics \(98504\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Arabic \(98458\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in English Studies \(98519\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in French \(98409\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Italian \(98532\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Judaica \(98473\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Linguistics \(Translation Studies\) \(98568 - TLS\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Linguistics General \(98568 - GEN\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Portuguese \(98545\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Romance Languages \(90064\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Sociolinguistics \(99506\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Teaching English to Speakers of Other Languages \(99505\)](#)
- [Master of Arts in Theory of Literature \(98566\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature African Languages \(90041 - AFL\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Afrikaans \(90041 - AFK\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Arabic \(90041 - ARB\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Classical Studies \(90041 - CSN\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature English \(90041 - ENG\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature French \(90041 - FRN\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Italian \(90041 - ITL\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Linguistics \(90041 - LIN\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Portuguese \(90041 - PRT\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Semitic Languages \(90041 - SML\)](#)

- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Theory of Literature \(90041 - TLT\)](#)
- [Doctor of Philosophy in Languages, Linguistics and Literature Translation Studies \(90041 - TLS\)](#)

Read more about the Research Focus Areas [here](#).

Counselling and career development services at Unisa

The Unisa Directorate for Counselling and Career Development offers career, academic, and personal counselling services to Unisa students and the broader community. You can talk to a counsellor about:

- **Career decisions.** I am not sure which career path to follow; I don't know which qualification would be best; I want to change my career direction...
- **Career information.** How can I find out more about a career in ...
- **Employability.** How do I market myself to employers? How can I look for work? How can I compile an effective CV? How do I go about networking with others? How do I put together my career portfolio? How can I meet potential employers? How can I improve my interview skills?)
- **My studies at Unisa.** How can I get started with my studies? How do I plan my studies? How can I study more effectively? I don't feel motivated to continue with my studies... I feel worried about preparing for/ writing the exams. I failed my exams – what now? I need to improve my reading/ writing/ numeracy skills
- **Personal issues and mental health.** How can I have better relationships with others? How can I cope more effectively with issues that impact my studies?

Contact us

- Send an email to counselling@unisa.ac.za.
- Make an appointment to see a counsellor:
 - [In-person at a Unisa Centre](#)
 - [Online \(on MS Teams\)](#)

Further self-help resources for career, academic and personal development

Our website: www.unisa.ac.za/counselling

Our YouTube channel: www.youtube.com/unisacareers