

# Umhlahlandlela kaThisha

IBANGA

1

**ISIZULU**

ULIMI LWASEKHAYA





# Umhlahlandlela kaThisha

IBANGA 1

**ISIZULU**

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# Isingeniso

Siyanamukela kuNational Home Language Reading Programme (i-NHLRP).

I-NHLRP iwuhlelo lokufunda oluhlelwe ngokwezigaba (i-SLP) lolimi lwasekhaya. Lokhu kusho ukuthi lolu hlelo ludidiyelwe ngobunyoninco ukuze ululandele usuku nosuku lapho ufundisa abafundi bakho ulimi lwasekhaya.

Lolu hlelo luyimphumela yocwaningo, intuthuko nokwabelana ngemikhuba emihle nangesipiliyoni kwabakwa-DBE, behlanganyela neMinyango yeZifundazwe, Abalingani boMphakathi, Abaxhasi namaNGO.

Sethemba ukuthi uzokuthola kulula ukusebenzisa umhlahlandlela kathisha futhi uzokuthokozela ukusebenzisa i-NHLRP.





# Uhlolojikelele

Uhlelo lukaZwelonke Lokuthuthukisa Ukufunda Ulimi Lwasekhaya (NHLRP) iwuhlelo lohloka lolimi olwenzelwe uLimi Lwasekhaya lweBanga 1-3.

Ngokufanelekile, iNHLRP yeseka uthisha ngokumnikeza:

1. Ulwazi oludingekayo ukufundisa ukufunda, ukubhala kanye nokuqondisisa ngempumelelo
2. Uhlaka lomthetho wokufundisa ulimi lwasekhaya
3. Izinsiza ezeseka uhlelo lokufundisa
4. Imihlahlandlela yokuthi kungahlanganiswa kanjani nezinye izinsiza

## 1. Yiluphi ulwazi oludingekayo uma ufundisa ukufunda, ukubhala kanye nokuqondisisa ngempumelelo?

a. **Olunye ulwazi lwezinhloko zolimi, kufake nokuqonda lokhu:**

- Izakhiwo zolimi zezilimi zase-Afrika nezisiNgisi
- Umthelela lezi zakhiwo ezinawo ekufundeni ulimi
- Ukubaluleka kokwazi umehluko phakathi kwezakhiwo zolimi zezilimi zase-Afrika nezisiNgisi.

b. **Ukuqonda okwenziwe kabusha, okunesisekelo sobufakazi bokuthi izingane zikufunda kanjani ukufunda, ukubhala nokuqondisisa kufake nokuqonda lokhu:**

- Yini okufanele kufundiswe
- Yini okufanele kujwayelwe
- Yini okufanele kuqhubeka kuthuthukiswe
- Izakhi zolimi / amakhono olimi kufanele kuthulwe nini
- Lufundiswe, lulolongwe futhi luthuthukiswe kanjani ulwazi lolimi kanye namakhono.

c. **Ulwazi lwezinqondo zokuphatha abafundi nekilasi ngempumelelo, kufake nokuqonda lokhu:**

- Ukubaluleka kwendawo yokufunda ephephile ukufunda ulimi
- Uyikhanda futhi uyigcine kanjani indawo yokufunda ephephile
- Uziphatha kanjani izingane ezincane ngendlela ekahle.

## 2. Lwenziwe ngani uhlaka lweNHLRP?

a. **Isimiso esinesilinganiso samasonto amabili**

- Kweyame kunqubomgomo
- Kunomqondo, kuklameke kahle
- Kufaka kugoqe zonke izingxenywe zolimi

b. **Iqoqo lemisebenzi noma izifundo engxenyeni yolimi ngayinye.**

- Kweyame kunqubomgomo

## UHLOLOJIKELELE

- Kweyame ebufakazini bokuzilolonga okuvelele
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuLalela nokuKhuluma
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yemisindo
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuFunda ngamaQembu alawulwa nguthisha.
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuFunda ngokuHlanganyela
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuBhala ngesandla
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokubhala neKNZ.

c. **Imisebenzi yezivivinyo namarubriki kwethemu nethemu**

- Kweyame kunqubomgomo
- Kuhlangukane ezifundweni.

d. **Izivivinyo zokuFunda ngomlomo okushelelayo kwethemu nethemu**

- Uchungechunge lwezivivinyo olweyame kucwaningo lukaZwelonke lukaFunda Uphumelele (FUNS)
- Ukuvivinya okungahlelelwe ukuhlola nokulungisa ukufunda okushelelayo
- Lapho kufanele, kuhlangukane nohlelo lwezivivinyo oluhlelelwe.

### 3. Yiziphi izinsiza ezihlinzekwe ukweseka uHlelo lokuFundisa lweNHLRP?

**INHLRP ifaka izinsiza zokweseka ezilandelayo:**

- a. IziNhlelo zokuFundisa
- b. Amakhadi emisindo
- c. Amaphosta ombhalo wesandla
- d. Incwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda
- e. Iqoqo lezindaba
- f. Amakhadi okufunda
- g. Incwajana yokuhlola

### 4. Imihlahlandlela yokuhlangukane nezinye izinsiza

Uhlelo lweNHLRP ludinga izinsiza zokugcwalisela ezilandelayo:

a. **Izindaba zokuFunda kuZwakale**

- Othisha beBanga 1-3 kufanele bafunde abafundi kuzwakale, okungenani imizuzu eyi-15-20 nsukuzonke.
- AmaQoqo ezindaba engeziwe, IziNcwadi Ezinkulu, neZincwadi zezindaba kufanele kuqokelelwe ukuze kusebenze kulesi gaba.

b. **Amakhadi Emisindo**

- INHLRP ihlinzeka amakhadi efonimu / egrafimu ngayinye efundiswa noma ebuyekezwabangeni.
- UHlelo lokuFundisa ludinga ukuba othisha bawasebenzise la makhadi ukwethula amafonimu/amagrafimu kubafundi, ukubuyekeza amafonimu/amagrafimu nokukhombisa ukuhlangukane kwamafonimu / kwamagrafimu.

## UHLOLOJIKELELE

- Uma othisha benawo amakhadi emisindo engeziwe noma amafrizi kufanele bawasebenzisele lokhu:
  - Ukukhangisa amafonimu namagama ekilasini
  - Ukulungisa / imisebenzi yokuqinisa iqembu elincane

### c. **Izincwadi zebanga noma Izincwadi ezisezingeni**

- INHLRP ihlinzeka iNcwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda yabafundi. Le ncwadi inokugxila okucacile kokuthuthukiswa kwamakhono.
- Ayiwahlinzeki amathuba okufunda angezelelwe noma ukufunda kokuzithokozisa.
- Othisha kudingeka bagcwalisele uhlelo ngezinye izincwajana zabafundi ezengeziwe.
- Izincwadi zeBanga noma Izincwadi eziseZingeni kufanele zisebenze ngesikhathi sezifundo zokuFunda Ngamaqembu alawulwa nguthisha, uma abafundi sebeyiqedile iNcwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda.
- Ngokufanele, iziNcwadi kufanele zithunyelwe ekhaya nabafundi ukuyozijwayeza ukufunda okwengeziwe.

### d. **Imibhalo yokuFunda ngokuHlanganyela**

- INHLRP ihlinzeka indaba eyodwa ngesonto eseQoqweni lezindaba lokuFunda ngokuHlanganyela.
- Lezi zifundo zigxile ekuthuthukiseni ulimi lokomlomo lwabafundi namakhono okuqondisisa.
- Uma iziyingi noma othisha befuna ukusebenzisa iziNcwadi eziNkulu ezinombhalo okhulisiwe ngezikhathi ezithile, bangasebenzisa isikhathi sokuFunda ngokuHlanganyela ukwenza lokhu.
- Kepha ke, akuncomeki ukwenza lokhu kuzo zonke izifundo – ukuthuthukiswa kokuqondisisa okomlomo kubaluleke kakhulu.

### e. **Amaphosta**

- Amaphosta angamathuluzi anomsebenzi omkhulu wokuthuthukisa ulwazimagama nezingxoxo.
- Izithombe zendikimba zeNcwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda yeNHLRP ezenzelwe lesi gaba.
- Othisha bangakhetha ukugcwalisela lokhu ngamaphosta engeziwe uma ekhona.



# Ukuqonda Ukwakheka Kolimi Eningizimu Afrika Kanye Nomthelela Ekufundiseni Ukufunda Nokubhala

Ibhalwe ngu Groome P.S. KuMasingana (January) ka2026: Class Act Educational Services

Eminyakeni eminingi, indlela yokufundisa ukufunda nokubhala kuzo zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika ibisekelwe esibonelweni esisetshenziswa ezilimini zamaJamane: isiNgisi nesiBhunu. Lokhu kufakazelwa ukufakelelwa kwemiqondo ethile yesiNgisi kwinqubomgomo yezilimi zase-Afrika, isibonelo: ukubalula ukufundiswa kongwaqambhangqawa, noma 'amagama avamile'.

Lokhu kubabulele abafundi bezilimi zase-Afrika kwabuye kwaba nomthelela omubi emiphumeleni yokufunda nokuqondisa. Ukuze kufundiswe amakhono okufunda nokubhala kubafundi bezilimi zase-Afrika ngempumelelo, sidinga ukuqonda ezinye izindlela zokwakheka kolimi, nokuthi zikuthintela kanjani ukufunda nokubhala.

Kufanele ke siphinde sikhumbule ukuthi abafundi abaningi bezilimi zase-Afrika basazofunda amakhono okufunda nokubhala ngesingisi noma ngesiBhunu, ngokuphambana. Ngenxa yalokhu, sidinga ukukuqaphela ukufana kanye nokwehlukana phakathi kokwakheka kolimi, ukuze kufundiseke kangcono amakhono okufunda nokubhala kubafundi ngezilimi eziningana, ngesikhathi esisodwa.

*Qaphela: Izincazelo ezilandelayo ziyisingeniso esilula sokuqondisa ukwakheka kwezilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika. Lezi zincazelo zenzelwe ukuchaza izakhiwo ezinomthelela ekufundeni ukufunda nokubhala kumabanga ayisisekelo*

## Izilimi Ezakhiwe Ngezinhlamvu

1. Zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika zakhiwe ngezinhlamvu, zisebenzisa izinhlamvu zesiLatini ukumela imisindo yenkulumo.
2. Izilimi eziningi zisebenzisa izinhlamvu zokubhala ezingama-26. Kepha, kukhona lapho kwehluka khona, njengoba kubalulwe ngezansi:
  - ISitswana nesiPedi: asisebenzisi **c, q, v, x, z**
  - IsiSuthu: asisebenzisi **c, v, x, z**
  - IsiVenda: asisebenzisi **c, j, q**
  - IsiSwazi: asisebenzisi **x, q**

## Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Kubalulekile ukuqwashisa abafundi ukuthi bazazi izinhlamvu zokubhala zolimi lwabo.
2. Uma kufundiswa izilimi ezimbili ngesikhathi esisodwa, yenza abafundi baqaphele umehluko wezinhlamvu zalolo nalolo limi.



## Amafonimu namaGrafimu

1. Zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika zinamafonimu namagrafimu.
2. Amafonimu ayimisindo emincane ekhethekile yenkulumo yolimi.
3. Amagrafimu ayilokho okubhaliwe okumele imisindo yenkulumo.
4. Ezilimini zaseNingizimu Afrika, amagrafimu akhiwa ngezindlela ezintathu ezahlukene:
  - Uhlamvu olulodwa: t, s, h, m
  - Uhlamvu noma izinhlamvu ezinedayakritiki: ê, š, ë, ñ
  - Ongwaqambhangqwa: sh, dl, tsh, tlh, ai, eeu



## Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi iqoqo eliphelele lamafonimu namagrafimu olimi lwabo ngokucacile nangokuhlelekile, njengoba lokhu kuyisisekelo sokufunda nokubhala ulimi.
2. Kuyasiza futhi ukuba abafundi bazi ukuthi kuneqoqwana lamafonimu namagrafimu ekumele afundwe, nokuthi mangaki ngenani.
3. Uma ufundisa izilimi ezimbili, qaphelisa abafundi ukuthi amafonimu aphemiswa kanjani olimini ngalunye, isibonelo:
  - Zonke izilimi: ukuphimisa okufanayo kuka s, t

| isiTswana | isiNgisi | isiZulu | isiBhunu |
|-----------|----------|---------|----------|
| sala      | sip      | itiye   | tien     |

- Izilimi zase-Afrika nesiNgisi: ukuphimisa okungafani kuka a, u

| isiZulu | isiNgesi | isiPedi | isiNgisi |
|---------|----------|---------|----------|
| apula   | ant      | uta     | umbrella |

**Qaphela:** /a/ wesiZulu kanye no-/u/ wesiNgisi bakhiqiza umsindo ofanayo. Cabanga ukuthi lokhu kungamdida kanjani kumfundi omncane

- Izilimi zase-Afrika ezinemisindo yongwaqabathwa nesiNgisi: ukuphimisa okungafani kwalezi c, q, x

| isiSwati | isiNgisi | isiNdebele | isiNgisi | isiXhosa | isiNgisi |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| licici   | cat      | qala       | queen    | xa       | box      |

- IsiVenda nesiNgisi : dzh no j yenza umsindo ofanayo

| isiVenda | isiNgisi |
|----------|----------|
| dzhena   | jump     |

**Qaphela:** Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi baqonde ukuthi amafonimu namagrafimu ayisisekelo samagama akhulunywayo nabhalwayo ngokufanayo. Ngenxa yalokho, abafundi kufanele baqale ukufunda nokubhala amagama alula kusenesikhathi. Abafundi akufanele neze bafundiswe amafonimu namagrafimu ngokuhlukana.

## Ongwaqambhangqwa

1. Zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika zifaka ongwaqambhangqwa.
2. Ezilimini zase-Afrika, ongwaqambhangqwa abaningi bavame ukwakhiwa kanje:

- Ukwengeza 'n' ngaphambi kwefonimu **n+\_**

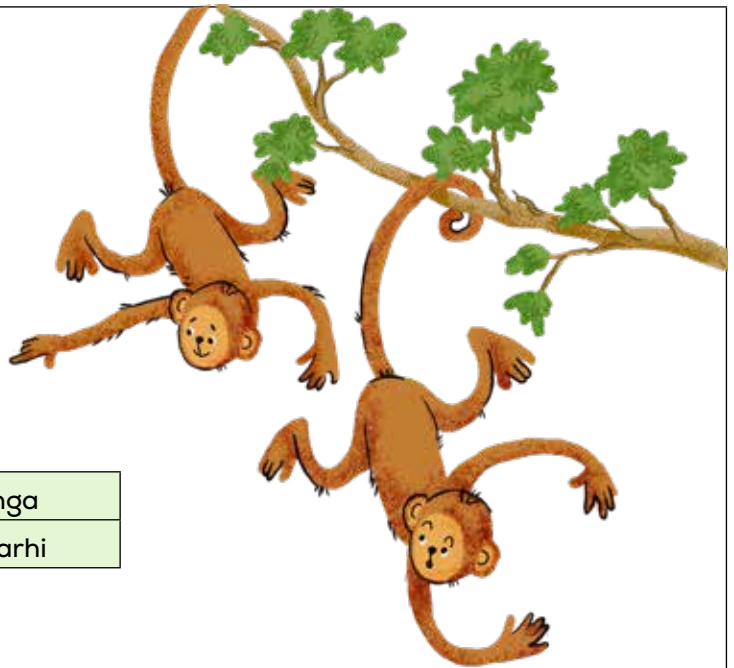
|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| isiPedi            | isiTsonga          |
| n+tl <b>ntlele</b> | n+k <b>nkarihi</b> |

- Ukwengeza 'w' emva kwefonimu **\_+w**

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| isiZulu            | isiTsonga        |
| th+w <b>thwala</b> | s+w <b>sweka</b> |

- Ukwengeza 'n' ngaphambi kwefonimu nokwengeza 'w' emva kwefonimu **n+\_+w**

|                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| isiVenda                     | isiXhosa                 |
| n+dv+w<br><b>ligundvwane</b> | n+k+w<br><b>nkwenkwe</b> |



## Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Ekuqaleni, qiniseka ukuthi abafundi bayawazi amafonimu ongwaqambhangqwa ngamunye. Bese, ubafundisa ikhono lokuhlanganisa ongwaqa ngamaqoqwana.
2. Yenza abafundi baqaphele 'amaphethini' ahlangene avamile. (**n+\_ / \_+w / n+\_+w**). Uma sebekwazi ukuqaphele lokhu, ukuhlanganisa kulawuleka kangcono.
3. Yethulela abafundi ongwaqambhangqwa aba-2 kuqala, isibonelo: **l+w**
4. Qhubekela phambili ngokuhlelekile uye kongwaqambhangqwa abadidayo nabakude, isibonelo: **n+tlh+w**

Qaphela:

- Ezilimini zase-Afrika, u **n+g > ng** no **n+y > ny** ngamafonimu akhukhiphela umsindo omusha hhayi imisindo ezwakala ngokuhlukana.
- EsiNgisini nasesiBhunwini, kusebenza imithetho efanayo ukuhlanganisa, kepha ngamaphethini okuhlanganisa ahlukene, isibonelo: ukwengeza 'r' noma 'l' emva komunye ungwaqa:

|                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| isiNgisi / isiBhunu <b>b + r</b> | isiNgesi / isiBhunu <b>s + l</b> |
| <b>brain, brood</b>              | <b>sleep, slaap</b>              |

## Amadayigrafu oNkamisa nokulandelana koNkamisa

1. Amadayigrafu onkamisa asetshenziswa kakhulu esiNgisini nasesiBhunwini.
2. Idayigrafu kankamisa iyizinhlamvu ezimbili zonkamisa abahamba ngababili ukwenza umsindo kankamisa oyedwa.

- 'ai' ku- rain
- 'ee' ku- feet
- 'eu' ku- deur
- 'aa' ku- maan

Asiyizwa imisindo yonkamisa ngokwehlukana.



3. Ezilimini zase-Afrika, onkamisa abaningi abahambisanayo bangonkamisa abalandelanayo - yilowo nalowo wenza owawo umsindo.
4. Ukuhlola lokhu, yenza okulandelayo ngesibonelo sesiSuthu esinikeziwe, bese usebenzisa igama lolimini lwakho, uma kusebenza:
  - a. Bhala phansi igama: **bosiu**
  - b. Yisho igama kuzwakale: **bosiu**
  - c. Shaya izandla ulisho ngamalunga: **bo-si-u**
  - d. Dweba ukwehlukana kwamalunga: **bo/si/u**
  - e. Qaphela umphumela: Onkamisa ababili abahlangani ukwenza umsindo owodwa. Benza umsindo wabo ngamunye ngokucacile, futhi bayinxenye yezakhi ezahlukeneyo.
5. Kokunye ezilimini zase-Afrika, uma unkamisa uphindekile, uyayenza idayigrafu. Isibonelo:

|          |           |         |          |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| isiSuthu | isiTsonga | isiPedi | isiXhosa |
| boona    | ahee      | baagi   | iimpahla |

### Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Fundisa abafundi lokhu okulandelayo ngokucacile:
  - Onkamisa bayimisindo ekhethekile.
  - Amagama angahlalelwa ngamalunga - izingxenye zegama esizizwayo uma sishaya izandla.
  - Kuhlala njalo kunonkamisa kulelo nalelo lungu.
2. Okulandelayo, yethulela abafundi le miqondo elandelayo uma ivela:
  - Unkamisa ungalelwa ilunga uhlangene nomunye umsindo (ifonimu): **ba, me, phi, dla**
  - Unkamisa ungalelwa ilunga uhlangene neminye imisindo emibili (amafonimu), isibonelo: **ra-tang**.
3. Unkamisa ungaba ilunga ngokwawo, isibonelo: **a-ma, bo-e-la**
4. Ungabadidi abafundi bezilimi zase-Afrika ngokubafundisa onkamisa abalandelanayo njengamayigrafu onkamisa. Abafundi kufanele baqonde ukuthi onkamisa bangahlalelana eduze, kodwa lokhu akuwuguquleli umsindo wabo ngamunye.

#### Qaphela:

- Kufanele sikhumbule ukuthi u/m/ uyilunga ezilimini zesiNguni. U/m/ angaba yilunga ngokwakhe kwenye indawo. e. g. /u/m/fa/na/.
- Kunjalo nango /m/, /n/ no /l/ olimini lwesiSuthu.

### Uhlelo lombhalo ongacacile

1. Uhlelo lombhalo ongacacile lusho ukuthi ubudlelwano phakathi kwamafonimu namagrafimu abuveli ngokucacile noma akulula ukububona.
2. IsiNgisi sinamafonimu angama-44 amelwe ngamagrafimu angaphezulu kwama-250. Lokhu kusho ukuthi isiNgisi sinohlelo lombhalo olungabonakalisi.
3. Isibonelo, umsindo /f/ ungabhalwa kanje:
  - **f** njengo-**fish**
  - **ff** njengo-**cliff**
  - **ph** njengo-**photo**
  - **gh** njengo-**laugh**



### Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni naskeubhalweni kolimi?

1. Lolu hlobo lombhalo lwenza ukufundisa ifoniksi nokudikhoda kube nzima.
2. Kusho futhi ukuthi kuzothatha eside isikhathi ukufundisa abafundi ifoniksi yolimi.
3. Fundisa amafonimu / amagrafimu ngokulandelela ukuvama kokusetshenziswa kwawo. Lokhu kusiza abafundi bafunde futhi babhale ngendlela yomsindo ngesikhathi beqhubeka befunda amagrafimu anzima.
4. Ungabajezisi abafundi ngokubhala igama ngesifonetiki uma ngabe bengakayifundi ngokufanele igrafimu. Isibonelo, uma umfundi engakayifundi igrafimu yesiNgisi '**ph**' ebhale **foto** esikhundleni sika-**photo**, kufanele anconywa.
5. Ngenkathi wethula igrafimu yefonimu entsha, khumbuza abafundi ngamanye amagrafimu asebewafundisiwe.
  - Ufundile ukuthi esiNgisini, singabhala umsindo /f/ sithi '**f**'
  - Ngenkathi sibhala umsindo u/f/ ekugcineni kwegama, siwubhala sithi '**ff**', kanje: **cliff** noma **sniff**.



### Uhlelo lombhalo ocacile

1. Izilimi ezinohlelo lombhalo olucacile zinobuhlobo obusondelene kuya kobubodwa kwenye phakathi kwamafonimu namagrafimu.
2. Lokhu kusho ukuthi umsindo wenkulumo ubhalwa ngendlela eyodwa kuphela.
3. Zonke izilimi zase-Afrika zinohlelo lombhalo olucace kakhulu, ngaphandle kwamanye ambalwa kakhulu.

### Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Ukufundisa imisindo nokudikhoda kuqonde ngqo ngakho-ke kufanele kwenzeke ngokusheshayo ezilimini zase-Afrika uma ngabe sicabangela ukucaca kombhalo.
2. Tshela abafundi inani lamafonimu / amagrafimu okufanele lifundwe olimini lwabo.
3. Chazela abafundi ukuthi uma nje sebekwazi ukufunda le misindo nokuthi ihlanganiswa kanjani imisindo, bayokwazi ukufunda nanoma yiliphi igama ngolimi lwabo.
4. Yenza abafundi baqaphele ukuthi leli yinani eliphelele. Siza abafundi bazihlole ukuthi baqhuba kanjani ekufundeni ubudlelwano bamafonimu namagrafimu.

#### *Qaphela:*

*Yingakho kubaluleke kakhulu ukuthi abafundi bakuqondisise kahle ukufundwa nokubhalwa kwamafonimu / namagrafimu kusenesikhathi. Ukuhlolwa kwemisindo nokufundwa kwamagama ngokuFMS kuba yithuluzi elibaluleke kakhulu ukuqapha lokhu. Uma abafundi benobunzima ukudikhoda amagama, leyo nqubo ithatha imicabango yabo yangalelsosikhathi. Lokhu kube sekuchaza ukuthi abafundi bayahluleka ukucabanga incazelo yalokho abakufundayo.*



## Ukwakheka Kwamagama

1. Kulesi sigaba:
  - U-**C** umele ungwaqa
  - U-**V** umele unkamisa
2. Izilimi zase-Afrika zisebenzisa uhlaka lokwakheka kwamagama olu-**VCV** noma olu-**CVCV**.
3. IsiNgisi nesiBhunu zisebenzisa uhlaka lokwakheka kwamagama olu-**CVC**.

### Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Ngenkathi izingane ziqala ukufunda amagama, lezi yizinhloko ezizohlangabezana nazo.
2. Ukwazi ukuthi kunephethini eliqagelekayo emagameni, kungasiza kakhulu kubafundi.
3. Ezilimini zase-Afrika, yenza abafundi baqaphele ukuthi amagama amaningi akhiwa ngamaphethini o-**CVCV**. Isibonelo:

|   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|
| r | o | n | a |
| C | V | C | V |

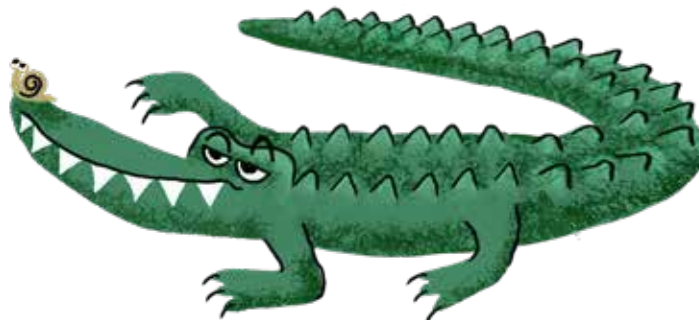
4. Igama lingaqala ngonkamisa oyilunga elilodwa, kodwa ke iphethini lika-**CV** liqhubeke. Isibonelo:

|   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| u | m | a | m | a |
| V | C | V | C | V |

5. Kubafundi abafunda izilimi zesiNgisi nesiBhunu, amagama okuqala ozobafundisa wona ukufunda ulandela iphethini lika-**CVC**, kanje:

|   |   |   |   |   |   |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| c | a | t | p | a | n |
| C | V | C | C | V | C |

6. Ukusebenzisa amagama ka-**CVCV** noma ka-**CVC** usaqala ukudikhoda kuba yisiqondiso esiwusizo ngoba kufundisa abafundi ukuthi amagama anamaphethini.
  - Ezilimini zase-Afrika, iphethini eliyisisekelo ngelika-**CVCV**.
  - EsiNgisini nasesiBhunwini, iphethini eliyisisekelo ngelika-**CVC**. Lokhu kufundisa abafundi ukuthi amagama anesiqalo, isiqu nomsindo ogcinayo.
7. Kubalulekile ukwenza abafundi bezilimi ezimbili baqaphele umehluko ezakhiweni zamagama, ukuze kungabi nokudideka.



## Amamofimu

1. Zonke izilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika zinamamofimu.
2. Imofimu yiyunithi encane kakhulu yencazelo olimini.
3. Izilimi zase-Afrika zinohlelo lwezigaba zamabizo.



- Ibizo ngalinye linesiqalo, esibonakalisa isigaba salelobizo, nokuthi lisebunyeneni noma ebuningini.
- Lezi ziqalo zingamamofimu, ngayinye iphethe incazelo. Isibonelo:
- Umuntu – umu, noma um, kubalula ukuthi ibizo lisesigabeni soku- 1 (abantu), ebunyeneni.
- Abantu – aba, noma ba, kubalula ukuthi ibizo lisesigabeni sesi-2 (abantu) ebuningini.

|                  |                                      |                                        |                                      |                                        |
|------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
| <b>Ulimi:</b>    | isiZulu                              | isiZulu                                | isiTswana                            | isiTswana                              |
| <b>Igama:</b>    | umuntu                               | abantu                                 | molelo                               | melelo                                 |
| <b>Isiqalo</b>   | umu / um                             | aba                                    | mo                                   | me                                     |
| <b>Kubonisa:</b> | isigaba samabizo 1 (abantu - ubunye) | Isigaba samabizo 2 (abantu - ubuningi) | Isigaba samabizo 3 (izinto - ubunye) | isigaba samabizo 4 (izinto - ubuningi) |

4. EsiNgisini nasesiBhunwini ubuningi bebizo buvame ukubonakaliswa isijobelelo, isibonelo:

|                    |          |          |          |          |
|--------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| <b>Ulimi:</b>      | isiNgisi | isiNgisi | isiBhunu | isiBhunu |
| <b>Igama:</b>      | dogs     | buses    | honde    | katte    |
| <b>Isijobelelo</b> | s        | es       | e        | te       |
| <b>Kubonisa:</b>   | ubuningi | ubuningi | ubuningi | ubuningi |

## Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?

1. Fundisa abafundi ukubona amamofimu kusenesikhathi, nanoma ngendlela elula uhlukanisa iziqalo, imisuka neziqo, nezijobelelo.
2. Uma nje abafundi sebenolwazi lwalezi zingxenywe ezintathu egameni, bangafundiswa lokhu:
  - Ukubheka amamofimu avamile emagameni amade noma anzima.
  - Ukuguqula incazelo yegama ngokuthi bafake enye noma bangezelele imofimu.
  - Ukuthola incazelo yegama elingaziwa ngokucaza amamofimu.
  - Ukwenza amagama amasha emsukeni ngokwengeza amamofimu.
3. Yenza abafundi bezilimi ezimbili baqaphele izindlela ezahlukene sokusetshenziswa kwamamofimu akhombisa into efanayo. Isibonelo, ngenkathi ufundisa ubuningi, chaza lokhu:
  - Ezilimini zase-Afrika, ubuningi buboniswa ngesiqalo
  - EsiNgisini nasesiBhunwini, ubuningi buboniswa ngesijobelelo.

## **Umbhalo ohlanganisiwe / ohlukanisiwe**

1. Ukuhlanganiswa nokuhlukaniswa kubhekiswe ohlelweni lokubhala lolimi – ukuthi lubhalwa kanjani ulimi.
2. Umbhalo ohlanganisiwe uhlelo lokubhala oluxhuma izingxenye ndawonye egameni elide. Isibonelo:

| <b>isiZulu</b>           |                             |               |                                        |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| isivumelwano<br>senhloko | imofimi yenkathi<br>yamanje | isiqu sesenzo | imofimu yesenzo<br>esigabeni sokugcina | umusho      |
| ngi-                     | -ya-                        | -bhal-        | -a                                     | Ngiyabhala. |

3. Umbhalo ohlukanisiwe uhlelo lokubhala oluvama ukubhala amanye amamofimu njengamagama azimele. Isibonelo:

| <b>isiSuthu</b>          |                             |               |                                        |             |
|--------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------------|-------------|
| isivumelwano<br>senhloko | imofimi yenkathi<br>yamanje | isiqu sesenzo | imofimu yesenzo<br>esigabeni sokugcina | umusho      |
| ke-                      | -a-                         | -ngol-        | -a                                     | Ke a ngola. |

4. Izilimi zesiSuthu, isiVenda, isiTsonga, isiNgesi nesiBhunu zinohlelo oluningi lombhalo ohlukanisiwe.
5. Izilimi zesiNguni zinohlelo oluningi lombhalo ohlanganisiwe.

### **Lokhu kusho ukuthini ekufundeni nasekubhalweni kolimi?**

1. Kubalulekile ukwazi uhlelo lombhalo lolimi lwakho, nokulufundisa ngokufanele.
2. Ezilimini zesiNguni, lolu hlelo lwenza abafundi abasebancane bamelwe ukufunda amagama amade kakhulu.
3. Fundisa abafundi iziqondiso ezengeziwe ukubasiza kulokhu, isibonelo:
  - Hlukanisa amagama abe amalunga, ubuye uwahlanganise amalunga ukufunda amagama.
  - Hlonza bese ufunda amamofimu avamile kuqala, bese ufunda igama lonke.



Ukufunda ukufunda nokubhala ngolimi lwase-Afrika kufanele kube inqubo esheshayo futhi eqondilele, uma imiyalelo efanele engasekelwanga inqubo yesiNgesi inikeziwe. Izinsiza zokufunda nokufundisa amafonikhi kufanele nazo zihlelwe kahle futhi zihambisane ngqo nolimi olufundiswayo. Uma izingane sezikwazi ukudikhoda izinhlamvu ngempumelelo, ukufundisa ukufunda nokubhala kungagxila ekuthuthukiseni ikhono lokufunda ngokugeleza, ukuqondisisa kanye nokucabanga ngokujulile, ukuze abafundi balungiselelwe kahle **ukufundela ukufunda**.



# Ukuqonda Ukuthi Izingane Zifunda Kanjani Ukufunda Nokubhala

## AMATEMU AWUSIZO

- **amafonimu:** izakhi zemisindo ezincane kakhulu olimini
- **amagrafimu:** izimpawu ezibhalwayo ezisetshenziselwa ukumela izinhlamvu zemisindo (amafonimu) zolimi
- **ukuguqulela kokubhalwayo:** ukuguqula umbhalo okhulunywayo wolimi ube wuhlobo olubhaliwe
- **ukuguqulela kokufundwayo:** ukuguqula uhlobo lombhalo obhaliwe wolimi ube wuhlobo olukhulunywayo
- **amafonikhi:** inqubo yokufunda ubudlelwano bamafonimu / bamagrafimu
- **isakhi:** ingxenye encinyane yegama enencazelo
- **imofoloji:** ukuqonda ukuthi izingxenye zamagama, ezibizwa ngezakhi, ziyakha kanjani incazelo emagameni

Umgomo wethu oqalisayo njengabafundisi bamabanga aphansi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi abafundi bethu bakwazi ukufunda nokubhala ngokushesha nangokuqonda ngenkathi beshiya iBanga 3.

Ukukwazi ukwenza lokhu, kufanele sichathulise abafundi bethu emagxathwini olwazi lokufunda.



## Igxathu lokunyathela 1: Abafundi kufanele bakhule olwazini lwezefonoloji nefonemiki

- a. Ulwazi lwefonoloji nefonemiki ngamakhono okuqalezela ukufunda.
- b. Abafundi bangakwenza lokhu becimezile – akudingeki ukuba bafunde okuthile.
- c. Abafundi kufanele bafundiswe ukuthi:
  - Babone imisindo etholakala ezindaweni ezahlukene
  - Bezwe futhi balandele izigqi nemilolozelo
  - Bezwe amagama asemshweni
  - Bezwe imisindo ehlukehlukehle egameni
  - Bakhuphe umsindo egameni basho ukuthi kuseleni
  - Bashintshe umsindo egameni ukwenza igama elisha



## **Igxathu lokunyathela 2: Abafundi kufanele bafunde Imisindo nokubhala ngesandla**

Abafundi kufanele bafundiswe:

- Ubudlelwane phakathi kwemisindo (amafonimu) nalokhu okubhaliwe okumela imisindo ngolimi lwabo.
- Kuzenzakalele ukufunda nokubhala yonke imisindo yolimi lwabo.
- Bakhe izinhlamvu ezimele imisindo ngokufanele. (ukubhala ngesandla)

## **Igxathu lokunyathela 3: Abafundi kufanele bafunde ukuguqulela enkulumeni (ukudikhoda) nokuhlanganisa imisindo nezinhlamvu ngokwakha amagama**

a. Abafundi kufanele bafundiswe:

- Ukuthi amagama abhaliwe afundwa kanjani (ukudikhoda)
  - Ukuthi amagama akhulunywayo abhalwa kanjani (ukuhlanganisa imisindo nezinhlamvu)
- b. Ukwenza lokhu, kufanele bafunde ukuhlukanisa igama abangalazi ngemisindo. (ukwehlukanisa)
- c. Kufanele ke bakwazi ukuhlanganisa imisindo ndawonye ukufunda igama. (ukuhlanganisa)
- d. Ukuze bavelele ukuhlanganisa imisindo nezinhlamvu nokudikhoda, abafundi badinga amathuba amaningi okuqinisa ulwazi lwabo lwemisindo ngemisebenzi yokufunda nokubhala.



## **Igxathu lokunyathela 4: Abafundi badinga ukuzejwayeza ukugcina amagama bewakhumbula emqondweni**

- a. Sidinga ukunika abafundi ukuzilolonga okwenele kokufunda nokubhala ukuze kuzenzakalele ukuthi bafunde futhi babhale amagama.
- Abafundi bazo 'dweba imephu' yegama emqondweni wabo uma:
    - Bengezwa futhi babone igama (umsindo walo)
    - Bengakwazi ukufunda igama
    - Beyiqonda incazelo yegama
    - Sebehlengabezene negama kaningana kulokho abakwaziyo
  - Lokhu kuzokwenza abafundi bakhumbule amagama ngokushesha ukuze bawafunde futhi bawabhale.
  - Lokhu ukuxhumana okubalulekile phakathi kokudikhoda nokushelela. (imephu yama-othografi)

## **Igxathu lokunyathela 5: Abafundi kudingeka bakhule ekufundeni okushelelayo**

- a. Kufanele sisize abafundi bafunde ngokufanele.
  - Lokhu kusho ukuthi kufanele bafunde kube namaphutha ambalwa noma angabikho nhlobo.
- b. Kufanele sisize abafundi bafunde ngesivini esifanele.
  - Ngokufanele, abafundi kufanele bafunde ngesivini abakhuluma ngaso.
  - Uma ukufunda kunensa kakhulu, ukuqondisisa okufundwayo ngeke kube khona.
- c. Kufanele sisize abafundi bafunde ngephimbo eliyilo nangokuphimisela okufanele (isigqi sokuphimisela)
  - Ukufunda uphimisela ngokufanele kukhombisa ukuwuqonda umbhalo.
  - Iphimbo lingayithintela incazelo yegama noma umushwana, ngakho kumele kufundwe ngokufanele.

## **Igxathu lokunyathela 6: Abafundi kudingeka bakhule futhi ekubhaleni okushelelayo**

- a. Thina sidinga ukusiza abafundi babhale ngokucophelela.
  - Lokhu kusho ukuthi kufanele bazi 'imitheshwana' yolimi olubhalwayo, akhiwa kanjani amagama, apelwa kanjani, zishiywa kuphi izikhala, zisetsenziswa kanjani izimpawu nezimpawana zedayakritiki.
- b. Sidinga ukusiza abafundi babhale ngesivini esifanele.
  - Ukwenza lokhu, badinga ukuzilolonga kaningi ukuze bakhumbule amagama ngokushesha.
  - Badinga futhi ukuzilolonga ukwakha amandla okubhala.
- c. Kaningi, abafundi badinga ukukhulisa ukuzethemba ukubeka imicabango nemiqondo yabo ephepheni, nokubhala ngokuzimela.



## **Igxathu lokunyathela 7: Ukuze bafunde futhi babhale ngokuqonda, sidinga ukwakha ulwazi lwabafundi.**

- a. Abafundi badinga ukukhulisa ulwazimagama olubanzi nolujulile ukuqonda amagama abawafundayo.
- b. Badinga ukukhulisa ulwazi jikelele olubanzi nolujulile ukuze bakwazi ukuxhumanisa okubhaliwe nalokhu asebevele bekwazi.
- c. Badinga ukwakha ukuqonda izakhiwo zolimi nemithetho yalo.
  - Ukuqonda izakhiwo zolimi kusiza abafundi baluqondisise ulimi.

## **Igxathu lokunyathela 8: Thina kufanele sisize abafundi bethu abasebancane bakhulise uthando lokufunda ulimi.**

- Kufanele sisize abafundi baqonde ukuthi ukufunda ulimi luhambo lwempilo yakho yonke.
- Kufanele senze ngokusemandleni ukuqinisekisa ukuthi ukufunda ulimi kuyisipiliyoni esiklomelisayo futhi esithokozisayo.
- Kufanele sihlENZEKE ngendawo ephephile neyakhayo yokufunda ulimi.

## **Amagxathu okuNyathela: Ukuweseka nokuwaThuthukisa**

Ngokungeniswa kweNHLRP, kuzodalwa kwabelwe uchungechunge lwezinsiza zokweSeka nokuThuthukisa.

Zizofaka nokulandelayo:

### **Kuma-SES / IzinHloko zeMinyango**

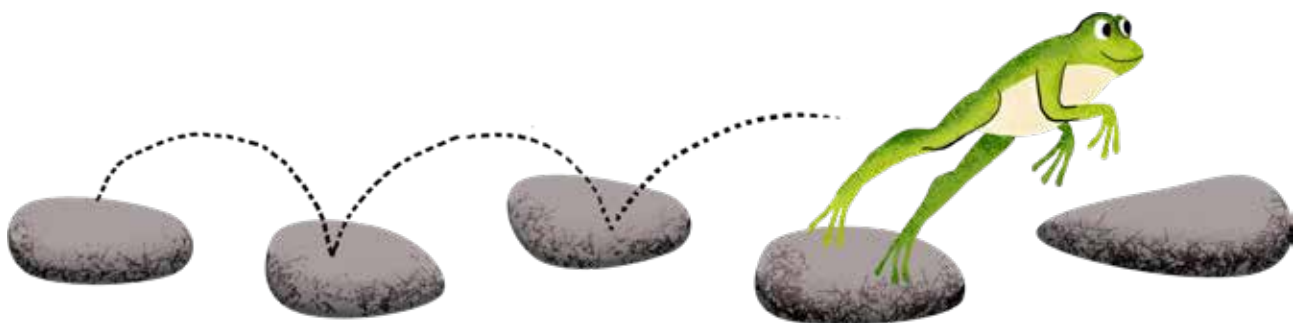
- Ithuluzi lokuQapha nokweSekela

### **KuboThisha**

- Imihlahlandlela ka «Ngikwenze kanjani?»
- Amavidiyo ka «Ngikwenze kanjani?»
- Ezinye izivivinyo zeFMS C - izigaba zokufundwa
- Ezinye izivivinyo zeFMS D - imibuzo yokuqondisisa

Ngaphezu kwalokhu, i-NHLRP imema bonke abanentshisekelo ukuba banikezela ngezinsiza abanazo zokwesekela ukuze kwakhiwe inqolobane yezinsiza.

Ungenza kanje ngokuthumela i-imeyili ku: **[materials@nect.org.za](mailto:materials@nect.org.za)**





# Isimiso Samasonto Onke

## IsiKhathi esiPhezulu (amahora ayi-8 ngesonto)

- Uhlelo lokufunda oluhlelekile lulandela isimiso esifanayo masonto onke.
- Lokhu kwenza kube lula kubafundisi nakubafundi ukulandela uhlelo.
- Abafundi bangazilungiselela umsebenzi olandelayo uma sebejwayele isimiso.
- Lesi isimiso sisekelwe esikhathini esiphezulu se-CAPS soLimi Lwasekhaya: amahora ayi-8 ngesonto.

## ISIMISO SAMASONTO ONKE

| UMsombuluko<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu<br>engama-30                                                                                                                         | ULwesibili<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu<br>engama-30                                          | ULwesithathu<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu<br>engama-50                                        | ULwesine<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu<br>engama-35                                            | ULwesihlanu<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu<br>engama-35                                         |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
|  Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                                                             | 15<br>Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                                                           | 15<br>Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                                                           | 15<br>Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                                                           | 15<br>Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                                                           |
|  Imisindo                                                                             | 15<br>Imisindo                                                                           | 15<br>Imisindo                                                                           | 15<br>Imisindo nemofoloji                                                                | 15<br>Imisindo nemofoloji                                                                |
|  Ukubhala<br>Ngesandla                                                               | 15<br>Ukubhala<br>Ngesandla                                                              | 15<br>Ukubhala<br>Ngesandla                                                              | 15<br>Ukubhala<br>Ngesandla                                                              |                                                                                          |
|  Ukufunda<br>Ngokuhlanganyela                                                       | 15<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngokuhlanganyela                                                       | 15<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngokuhlanganyela                                                       | 15<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngokuhlanganyela                                                       | 15<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngokuhlanganyela                                                       |
|                                                                                     |                                                                                          | Ukubhala                                                                                 | 20<br>Ukubhala                                                                           | 20<br>Ukubhala                                                                           |
|  Ukufunda<br>Ngamaqembu<br>Okulawulwayo /<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngababili<br>Nangokuzimela | 30<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngamaqembu<br>Okulawulwayo /<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngababili<br>Nangokuzimela | 30<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngamaqembu<br>Okulawulwayo /<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngababili<br>Nangokuzimela | 30<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngamaqembu<br>Okulawulwayo /<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngababili<br>Nangokuzimela | 30<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngamaqembu<br>Okulawulwayo /<br>Ukufunda<br>Ngababili<br>Nangokuzimela |

## Ibanga 1 isiKhathi esiPhansi (amahora ayi-7 ngesonto)

- Lesi simiso sisekelwe esikhathini esiphansi se-CAPS solimi Lwasekhaya

| UMSOMBULUKO<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu eyi-15                                          | ULWESIBILI<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu eyi-15 | ULWESITHATHU<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu engama-45 | ULWESINE<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu eyi-15 | ULWESIHLANU<br>ihora eli-1 nemizuzu engama-30 |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|
|  | Ukulalela<br>Nokukhuluma                  | 15                                             | 15                                      | 15                                            |
| Imisindo                                                                            | 15                                        | 15                                             | 15                                      | 15                                            |
| Ukubhala Ngesandla                                                                  | 15                                        | 15                                             | 15                                      | 15                                            |
| Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela                                                           | 15                                        | 15                                             | 15                                      | 15                                            |
|  |                                           |                                                |                                         |                                               |
| Ukufunda Ngamaqembu Okulawulwayo / Ukufunda Ngababili Nangokuzimela                 | 30                                        | 30                                             | 30                                      | 30                                            |

### Ukuguquguquka

|                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Ukufunda Nokulalela</b>       | <b>Isonto loku-1 leNdikimba, ulwesibili:</b> Hlanganisa izifundo zangoMsombuluko nangoLwesibili - ngenisa indikimba, uwenze ukunothisa kolimi ufundise nolwazimagama.                                                                                                                                                   |
| <b>Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela</b> | <b>UMsombuluko:</b> Hlanganisa izifundo zangoMsombuluko nangoLwesibili - ngenisa umbhalo weQoqo lezindaba uwenze nomsebenzi wangaPhambi kokuFunda.<br><b>ULwesithathu:</b> Funda okokuqala ngokucophelele ngoba abafundi bazophuthelwa isifundo sokufunda kwesibili esijwayele ukwenziwa lapho kunesikhathi esiphezulu. |
| <b>Ukubhala</b>                  | <b>Kulwesithathu kuye kulwesiHLanu:</b> Landela izifundo ezijwayelekile ngesigqi esisheshayo kancane ngoba isikhathi sezifundo zokubhala sizonichiswa ngemizuzu emi-5.                                                                                                                                                  |



# Izinsiza

Uhlelo lukaZwelonke Lokuthuthukisa Ukufunda Ulimi Lwasekhaya (NHLRP) luqukethe lezi zinsiza ezilandelayo:

1. Uhlelo Lokufundisa
2. Amakhadi Emisindo
3. Amashadi Okubhala Ngesandla
4. Iqoqo Lezindaba: Izindaba Zokufunda Ngokuhlanganyela
5. Amakhadi Okufunda
6. Incwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda
7. Umhlahlandlela Wokuhlola

## Uhlelo Lokufundisa

- Uhlelo Lokufundisa lufakiwe kulo Mhlahlandlela kaThisha.
- Lufaka izinhlelo zokufundisa eziwayelekile kuzo zonke izifundo zeThemu 1.
- Uma uqala ukusebenzisa lolu hlelo, kuwumqondo omuhle ukulandela umkhuba ojwayelekile nokusebenzisa izinhlelo zokufundisa ezinikeziwe.
- Uma usuwujwayele lo mkhuba kanye nohlelo lwezindlela zokufundisa, ungakhululeka ukulungisa ukuze luhambisane nendlela yakho yokufundisa nezidingo zakho.



### ITHEMU 1 | ISONTO 1 | UMSOMBULUKO



#### Ukubhala ngesandla: Yenza ukuhlola okuyisisekelo



ISIKHATHI: Imizuzu 15



IZINSIZA: Incwadi Yokuhlola

1. **Sebenzisa lesi sikhathi ukuhlola ukwakheka kwezinhlamvu.**
  - a. Hlela abafundi ukuze bakwazi ukukalalela.
  - b. Banikeze iphepha namakhrayoni amafutha noma awepensela.
2. **Tshela abafundi babhale:**
  - Zonke izinhlamvu abazaziyo
3. **Incwadi Yamazinga:**

|                                                                                                         |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 = Umfundi ubhala izinhlamvu ezingaphansi kwe 10, noma kunamaphutha amaningi ekwakhekeni kwezinhlamvu. |
| 2 = Umfundi ubhala izinhlamvu ezi 10-15, kungaba namaphutha ambalwa ekwakhekeni kwezinhlamvu.           |
| 3 = Umfundi ubhala izinhlamvu ezeqile e 15, eziningi zakheke kahle.                                     |



#### Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela: Yethula indaba



ISIKHATHI: Imizuzu 15



IZINSIZA: Iqoqo Lezindaba, Ikhosi Lesingiso 1

1. **Yethula indaba.**
  - a. Ithi: Kuleli sonto sizafunda indaba esihloko, *Usuku lokuqala luka-Olwethu*.
  - b. Ithi: Le ndaba imayelana no-Olwethu, intombazane esaba ukuqala iBanga 1. Sifunda ngokuthi uziwa kanjani ngaphambi kokuqala esikoleni, nokuthi uziwa kanjani uma eseqalile esikoleni.
  - c. Ithi: Kuthana okwaziyo ngalokhu?
  - d. Khombisa abafundi izithombe zendaba kafushane.
2. **Vuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili lwabafundi.**
  - a. Yabelana futhi uchaze ngeminingwane yangaphambili oyinikezwe ngendaba.
  - b. Khombisa abafundi ukuthi indaba yenzekaphi umsebenzisa imephu Yeqoqo Lezindaba.
  - c. Buza: Ninayo imibuzo ngale ndaba?
3. **Chaza isu lokugondisa.**
  - a. Ithi: kuleli sonto sizafunda: **Ukwenza ukuxhumanisa.**
  - b. Chazela abafundi ngesu lokugondisa.



## Amakhadi Emisindo

- Ikhadi leMisindo lifakwe kuzo zonke izinhlamvu zomsindo ezifundisiwe noma ezibuyekeziwe.
- La makhadi awafakwanga kongwaqambhangqwa, ngoba bonke ongwaqambhangqwa bayinhlanganisela yezinhlamvu zemisindo.
  - Abafundi kumele baqonde ukuthi uma sebezifundile izinhlamvu zomsindo ngamunye, bangazihlanganisa ndawonye ngezindlela ezahlukene.
  - Bangahlanganisa ungwaqa nonkamisa, isibonelo: m-a = ma
  - Bangahlanganisa ongwaqa ababili, isibonelo: l-w = lw

### Isibonelo samakhadi emisindo engamafrizi:



## Ishadi lokubhala ngokwehlukana

Ukubhala ngokwehlukana kufundiswa kusukela eBangeni 1 iThemu 1 kuze kufike futhi kuhlangele iBanga 2 iThemu 2.

- Kulolu hlelo, ukubhala ngokwehlukana kuxhunyaniswe nemisindo.
- Lokhu kusiza abafundi ukuhlangele ulwazi lwabo lobudlelwano bamafonimi namagrafimi (umsindo nohlamvu).
- Ishadi lokubhala ngokwehlukana lifakwe njengengxenye yephakethe lezinsiza, ngenhloso yokweseka ukwakheka kwezihlamvu okufanele.

Aa Bb Cc Dd Ee Ff  
Gg Hh Ii Jj Kk Ll Mm  
Nn Oo Pp Qq Rr Ss  
Tt Uu Vv Ww Xx Yy Zz  
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0



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Programme

## Iqoqo Lezindaba: Izindaba Zokufunda Ngokuhlanganyela

- Kunezindaba eziyi-8 Eqoqweni lezindaba zeThemu 1, zimbili iziNdikimba ngayinye.
- Yonke indaba iqala ngengxenywe yokufunda kwangaphambilini.
- Lokhu kulandelwa indaba enemiboniso.
- Yonke indaba igcina ngengxenywe yokufunda kwakamuya.
- Izindaba zenzelwe ukwandisa ulwazimagama sabafundi nolwazi lwangaphambilini.
- Futhi zenzelwe ukuthuthukisa ukuqondisisa kwabafundi namakhono okucabanga ngokujulile.



### ITHEMU 1: IZINDABA



|  |                                            |    |
|--|--------------------------------------------|----|
|  | 1. Usuku lokuqala luka-Olwethu             | 1  |
|  | 2. Umngani engibhalelana naye, uLi Wei     | 13 |
|  | 3. Ibhele ligundiwe                        | 25 |
|  | 4. Uswane lwakubo kaTseko                  | 37 |
|  | 5. Incwadi kaNhlakanipho entsha            | 51 |
|  | 6. UMusa ujoyayela ukufunda                | 65 |
|  | 7. Ubhithrudi omkhulu kakhulu              | 79 |
|  | 8. Kungani ilama lihlala endaweni ephakeme | 93 |

## Amakhadi Okufunda

- Amakhadi okufunda anikezwa ngeThemu ngayinye, ukuze asetshenzisiwe ezifundweni ezahlukene.
- La makhadi enzelwe ukusetshenziswa njengezinsiza-kufundisa ngesikhathi kufundwa.
- Amakhadi okufunda angakhangiswa ekilasini njengengxenye yemisindo noma umbukiso wendikimba.
- 'Ithebula lamakhadi okufunda' elilandelayo libalula ikhadi lokufunda ngalinye ngeThemu nangesifundo.
- Yenza indlela yokulawula amakhadi akho okufunda ngokuyikho.
- Yiba nesikhwama seplastiki noma imvilophu yendikimba ngayinye.
- Lebula isikhwama seplastiki noma imvilophu ngeThemu nesihloko seNdikimba.
- Sebenzisa uhlu lwamakhadi okufunda olulandelayo ukuqinisekisa ukuthi unesethi ephelele yamakhadi okufunda amaThemu onke.
- Buyisela amakhadi okufunda alahlekile ngokuzenzela amanye kabusha.

isikole

esaba

kuqala

## **Incwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda**

- Incwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda ihlelwe ngokwezindikimba ezithatha amasonto amabili. Indikimba ngayinye iqala ngekhasi, elihlanganisa:
  - a. Isihloko sendikimba
  - b. Izihloko zeqoqo lezindaba ezihlobene nendikimba
  - c. Ukunothiswa kolimi – isisho, ihlaya, isaga, idlabuzane, isibongo, irayimu noma ingoma esekelwe endikimbeni yokufundisa abafundi.
  - d. Amagama endikimba, kanye nezincazelo ezilula.
  - e. Umbuzo owodwa noma emibili yokuxoxisana, eklanyelwe ukubandakanya imindeni
- Okulandelayo, iNcwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda ifaka uchungechunge lwemisebenzi yosuku ngalunye lweSonto, amaSonto ayi-8 iThemu ngayinye.
- Imisebenzi yeNcwadi Eyisisekelo Sokufunda ihlelwe ngokucophelela ukuze kuthuthukiswe ngokuhlelekile:
  - a. Ulwazi lwemisindo
  - b. Amakhono okuguqulela enkulumeni (ukudikhoda)
  - c. Amakhono okubhala nokuqonda imisindo nezinhlamvu
  - d. Ukuqwashisa ngemofoloji
  - e. Ukufunda ngekushelela, kanye
  - f. Nokufunda ngokuqondisisa
- NgoLwesithathu, izithombe ezihlobene nendikimba zifakwa eNcwadini Eyisisekelo Sokufunda kanje:
  - a. NgoLwesithathu lokuqala lwendikimba, kufakwa isithombe sendikimba ukuze kukhuthazwe abafundi ukuthi bacabange ngokujulile ngendikimba. Uhlelo Lokufundisa luhlanganisa ulwazimagama kanye nemibuzo yokuxoxisana ehlobene nesithombe.
  - b. NgoLwesithathu lwesibili lwendikimba, kufakwa isithombe sokuxoxa indaba yobuciko. Lesi sithombe sibonisa «umzuzu wesikhathi» okufanele kufakwe endabeni yomfundi ngamunye. Uhlelo lokufundisa lufaka isikhuthazi esingasesetshenzisiwe ukusiza abafundi ukuze baqale.
- IziNcwadi Eziyisisekelo Sokufunda zisetshenziswa ezifundweni zeMisindo kanye neMofoloji ukuze othisha bafundise ngokucacile futhi bathuthukise amakhono nabafundi bonke ekilasini.
- Ngaphezu kwalokho, abafundi basebenzisa IziNcwadi Eziyisisekelo Sokufunda nsuku zonke ngesikhathi Sokufunda ngamaQembu Okulawulwayo.



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Incwadi  
Eyisisekelo  
Sokufunda

**ISIZULU**  
ULIMI LWASEKHAYA

IBANGA **1**

ITHEMU 1 & 2










ITHEMU 1 | ISONTO 1 | UMSOMBULUKO

## Indikimba: Siya esikoleni

**Ukunothiswa kolimi:**

**Isisho**

Umushwana lapho amagama anenzazelo ehlukile eqondwe/echazwa ngokusobala.

**Imfundo ayikhulelwa**

Lesi sisho, sisho ukuthi akekho umuntu okungathiwa mdala kakhulu ukuthi angakwazi ukufunda okanye angaya esikoleni. Abantu bangaqhubeka bafunde izinto ezintsha kunoma iyiphi iminyaka.

**Izindaba:**

**Usuku lokuqala luka-Olwethu**



**Umgani engibhalelana naye, uLi Wei**



**Ulwazimagama:**

**isikole:** Indawo lapho izingane ziya khona ukuyofunda nothisha nabangane.

**ukwesaba:** Indlela ozizwa ngayo uma ucabanga ukuthi ungase ulimale.

**okuqalayo:** Oza kuqala kunabo bonke; inombolo yokuqala emgqeni.

**iShayina:** Izwe elikhulu elise-Asia. Kunabantu abaningi kakhulu abahlala kulo; kukhulunywa izilimi ezahlukenene nokudla okuhlukile.

**funda:** Ukuthola ulwazi ngezinto ezintsha nokufunda ukwenza izinto obungeke ukwazi ukuzenza ngaphambili.

3



Isithombe sendikimba esiyisibonelo



Isithombe esiyisibonelo sokuxoxa indaba ngobuciko



## Umhlahlandlela Wokuhlola

Umhlahlandlela Wokuhlola weThemu 1 ufaka:

### Izivivinyo Ezisemthethweni zeSitatimende Senqubomgomo Yohlelo Lwezifundo Nokuhlola (ISYLN)

- Imihlahlandlela Yokuhlola
- Uhlelo Lokuhlola
- Izibonelo Zemisebenzi Yokuhlola
- Izibonelo Zamarubriki kanye Nezimpendulo

### UkuFunda NgoMlomo OkuShelelayo

- Izinga Likazwelonke
- Ukwengamela Izivivinyo
- Ukubala Ukufunda Ngokushlelayo
- Ukuhlaziya Nokusebenzisa Imiphumela
- Izivivinyo ZokuFunda NgoMlomo OkuShelelayo zeThemu 1



#### IBANGA 1 | IZIVIVINYO ZE-FMS ZETHEMU 1

### Izivivinyo ze-FMS zeThemu 1

| NHLRP FMS                              |   |   |   |   |    |
|----------------------------------------|---|---|---|---|----|
| Ulimi: isiZulu                         |   |   |   |   |    |
| Izivivinyo 11A                         |   |   |   |   |    |
| Ikhophi kaThisha.                      |   |   |   |   |    |
| Imisindo eyi-15 / Imizuzwana engama-30 |   |   |   |   |    |
| a                                      | b | D | e | i | 5  |
| l                                      | b | A | d | o | 10 |
| l                                      | u | d | E | i | 15 |



# Amasu Okuphatha Ikilasi

Kulula kakhulu ukuqalisa uhlelo lokufunda ekilasini elihlelekile neliphethwe kahle. Nanka manye amasu okuphatha ikilasi ongase ufune ukuwasebenzisa.

## 1. Ukubiza Abafundi

### Nini?

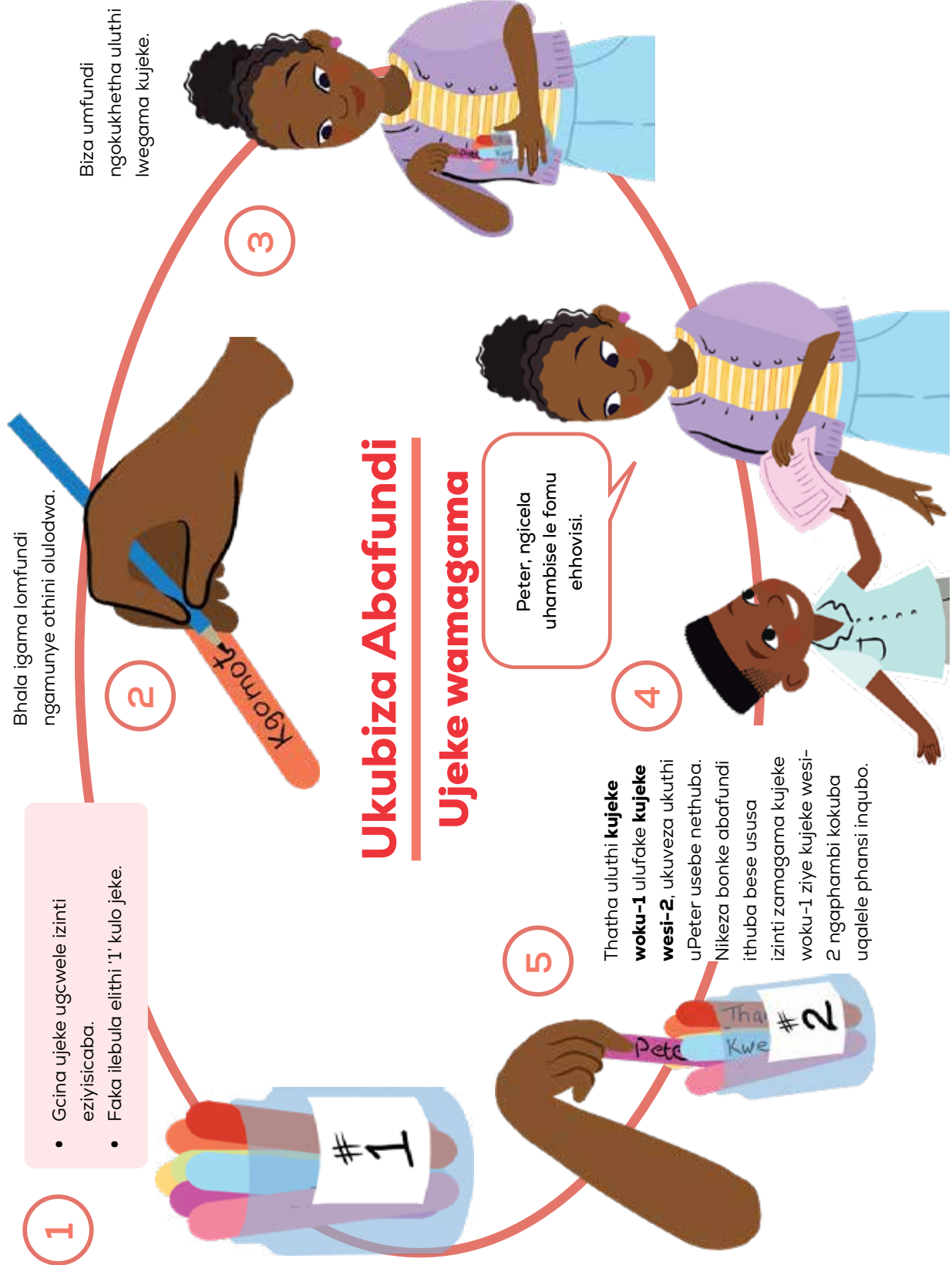
- Uma ubuza umbuzo noma uyalela umfundi ukuba enze umsebenzi.

### Ngobani?

- Kubalulekile ukuba bonke abafundi babe nethuba lokukhuluma ngokuzimele ngayedwana.
- Ukuyalela nokudlulisa imisebenzi kanye nemibuzo kuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke banalo leli thuba.

### Okumele ukwenze:

- Bhala amagama abo bonke abafundi oluthini lwegama.
- Yiba nojeke ababili - faka zonke izinti zamagama kujeke woku-1.
- Uma udinga ukuba umfundi aphenjule umbuzo noma enze umsebenzi, khipha uluthi lwegama kujeke.
- Biza umfundi ukuba azokwenza umsebenzi, bese ufaka uluthi lwegama ojekeni wesibili, ukukhombisa ukuthi lo mfundi usebe nalo ithuba.
- Uma usuzisuse zonke izinti zamagama kujeke woku-1 zangena kujeke wesi-2, qala phansi inqubo.
- Ungakhohlwa ukuthi yimuphi ujeke okhipha kuwo amagama nokuthi yimuphi ujeke odlulisela kuwo!



### 2. Ukwenza Ukuba Abafundi Bakunake

#### Nini?

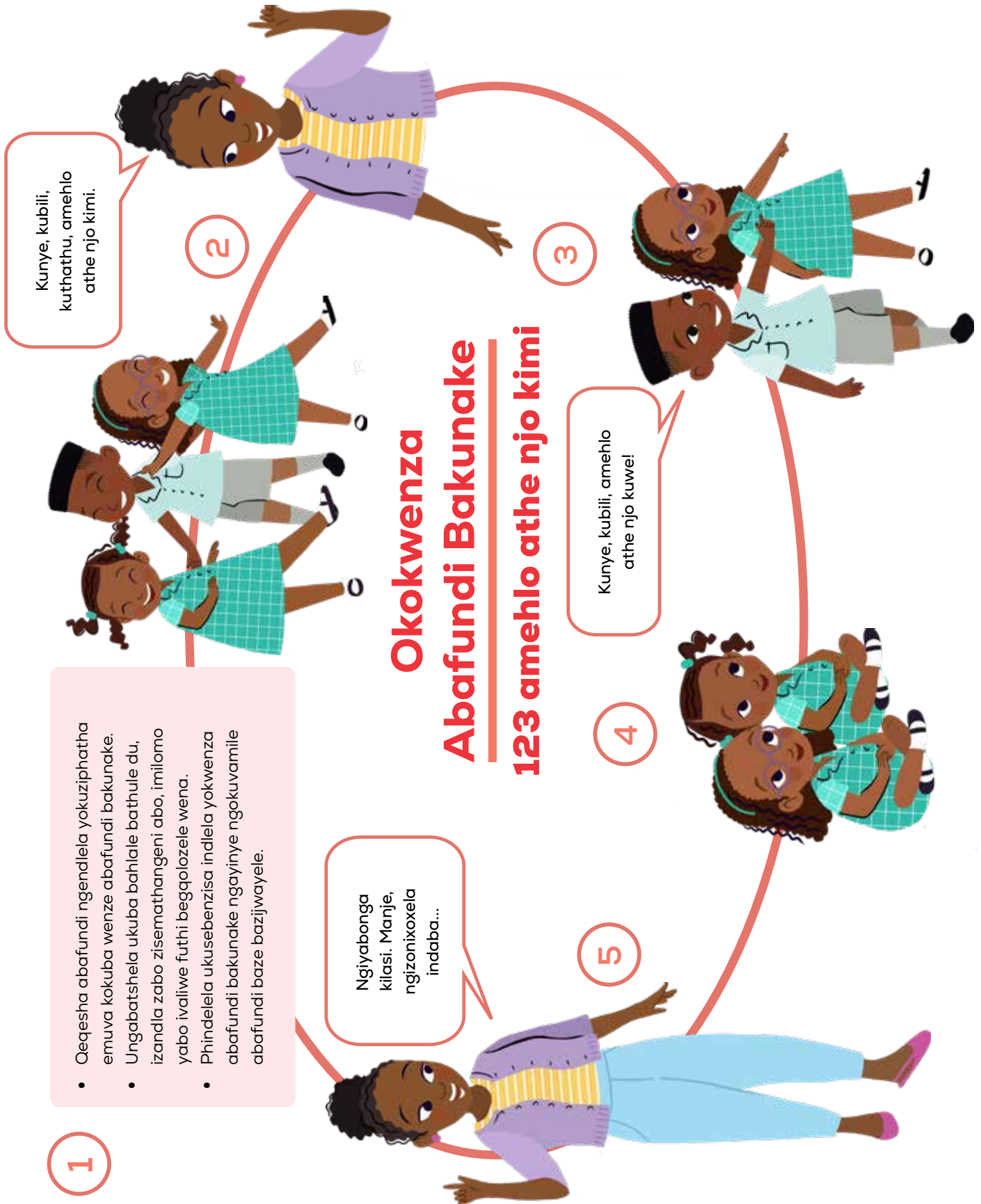
- Noma kunini lapho udinga ukuba abafundi bakunake noma bahleleke ekilasini.

#### Ngobani?

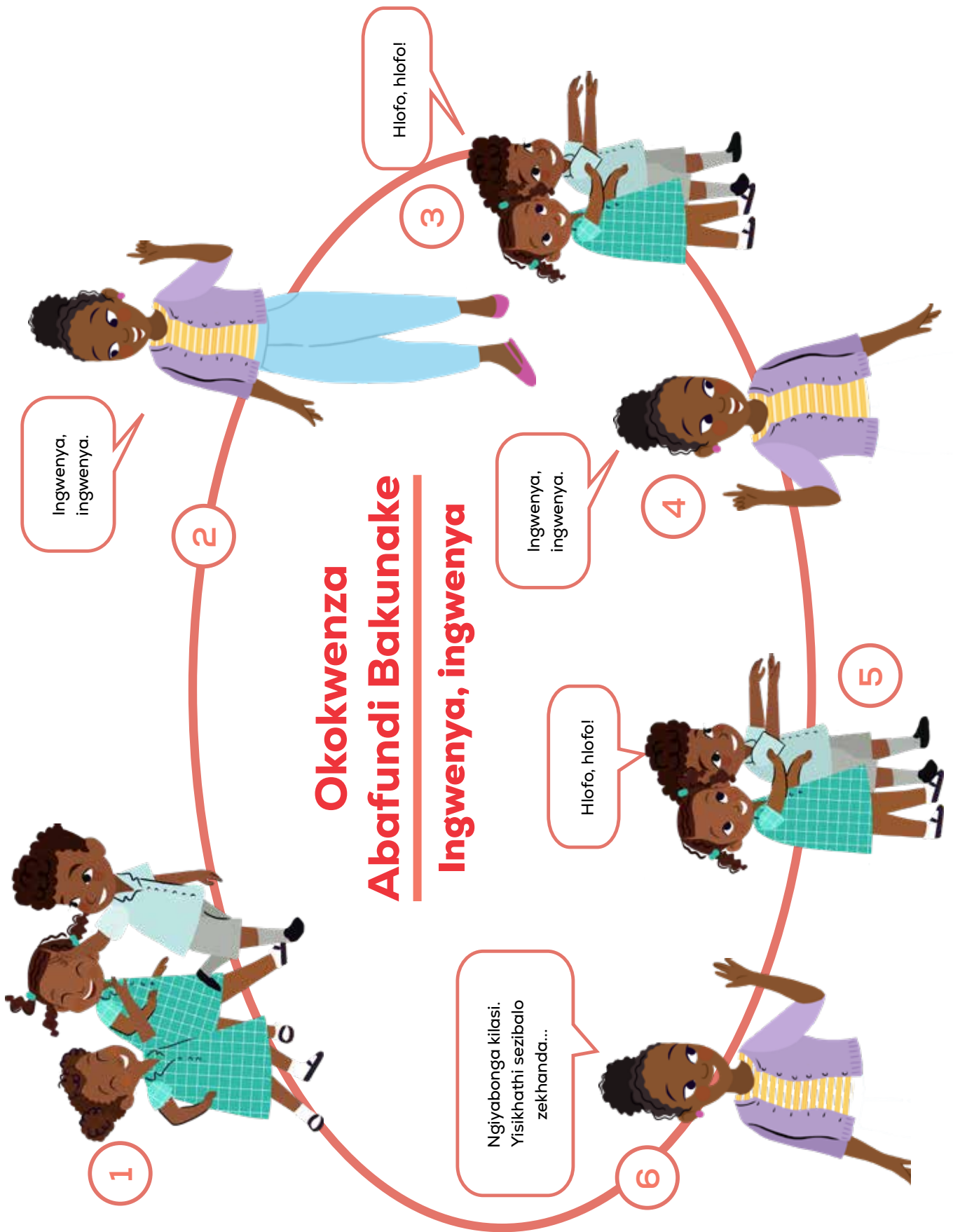
- Le misebenzi emifishane ikusiza ukulawula ikilasi ngendlela engcono.
- Iphinde ifundise abafundi ukulalela nokusebenzisana.

#### Okumele ukwenze:

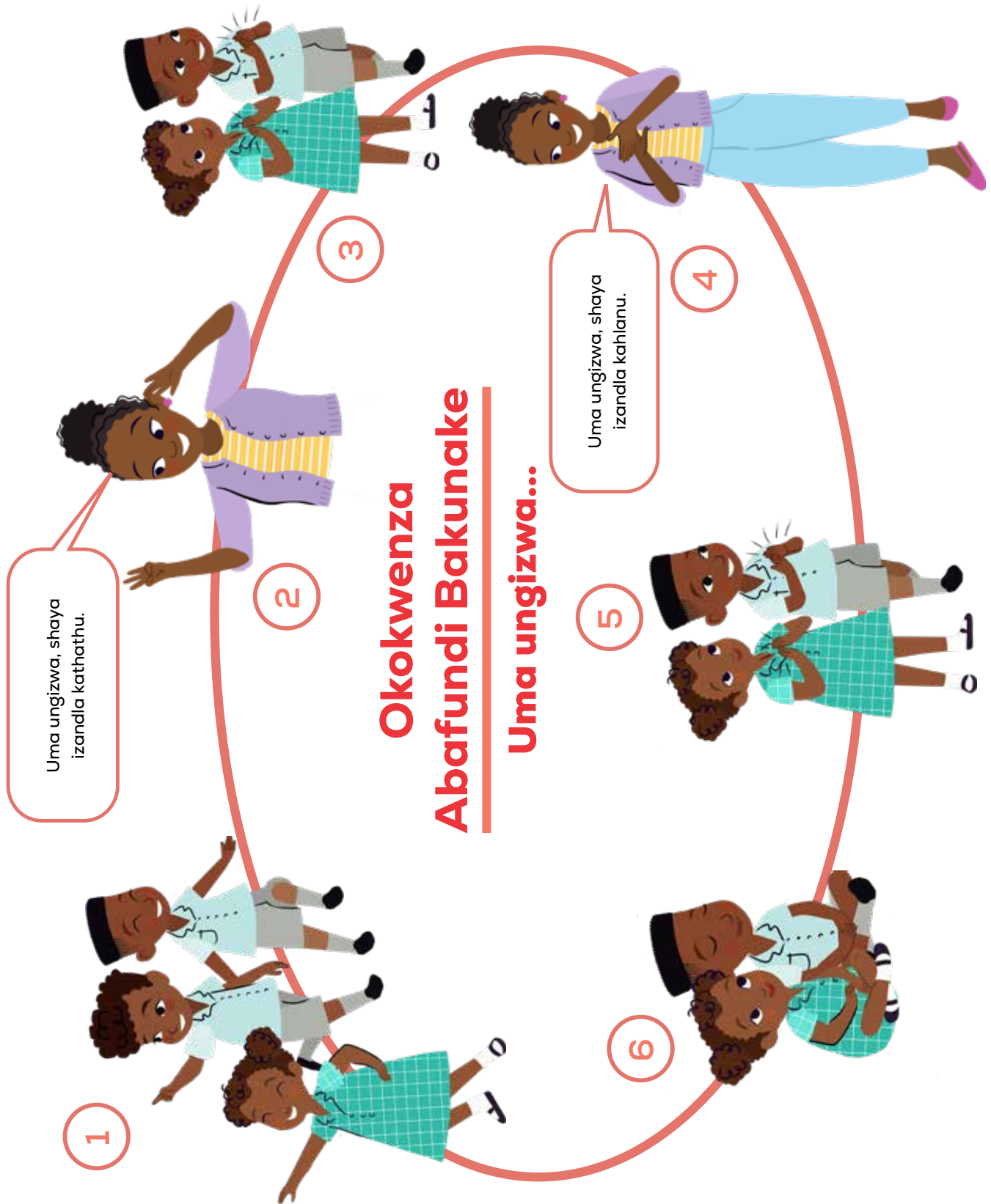
- Qaphela: Qiniseka ukufundisa abafundi indlela yokuziphatha emva kokuzwa imiyalelo yokukunaka ngaphambi kokuba uyisebenzise.
- Sebenzisa enye yezindlela zokuba abafundi bakunake ngendlela enokudlala.
- Kungase kudingeka ukuba uphinde indlela yokwenza abafundi bakunake.
- Uma abafundi sebekunakile, lungela ukubanika umyalelo olandelayo.

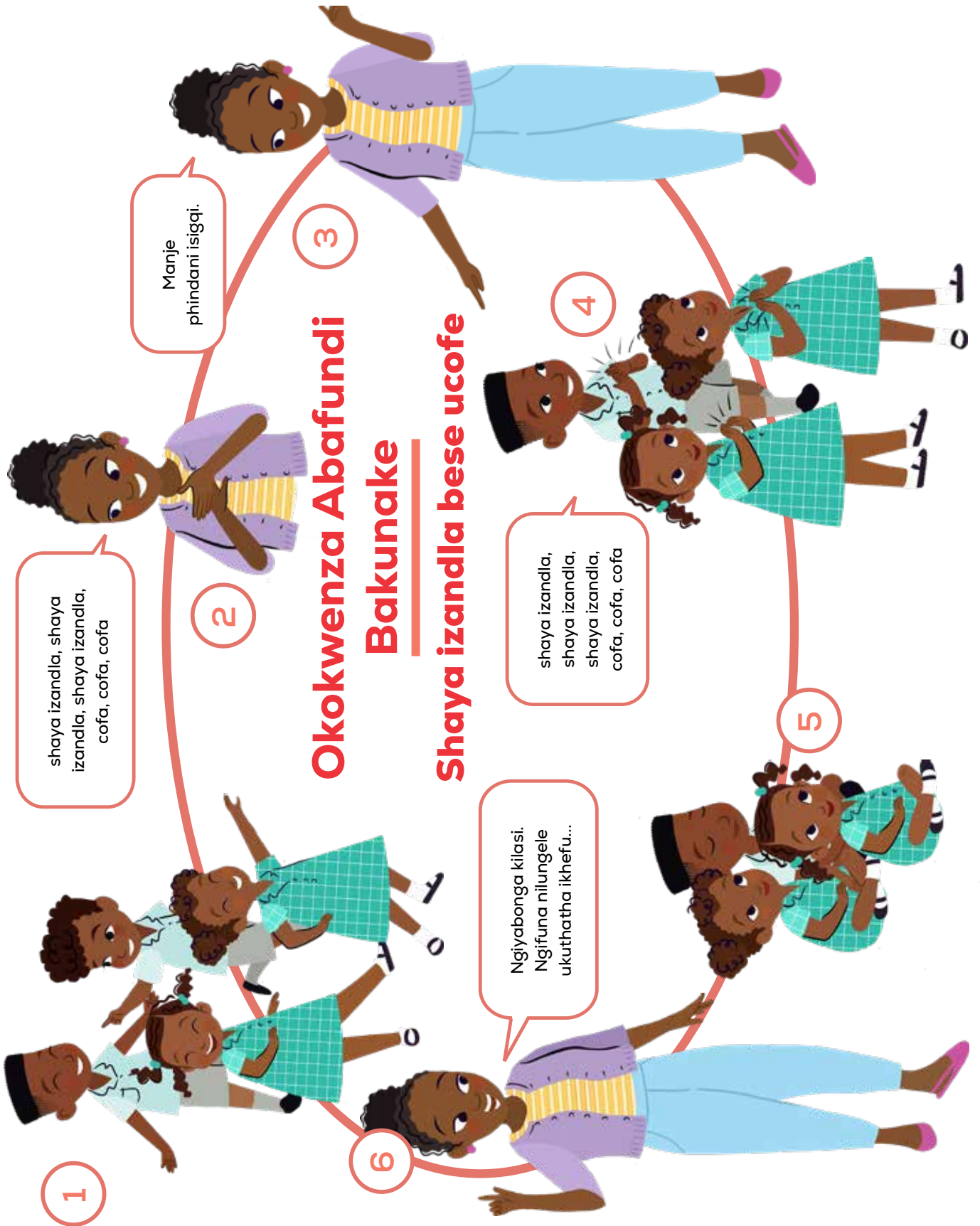


## Okokwenza Abafundi Bakunake 123 amehlo athe njo kimi









## Okokwenza Abafundi Bakunake

### Shaya izandla bese ucofe

### 3. Ukumisa Imigomo Yezindlela Zokuziphatha

#### Nini?

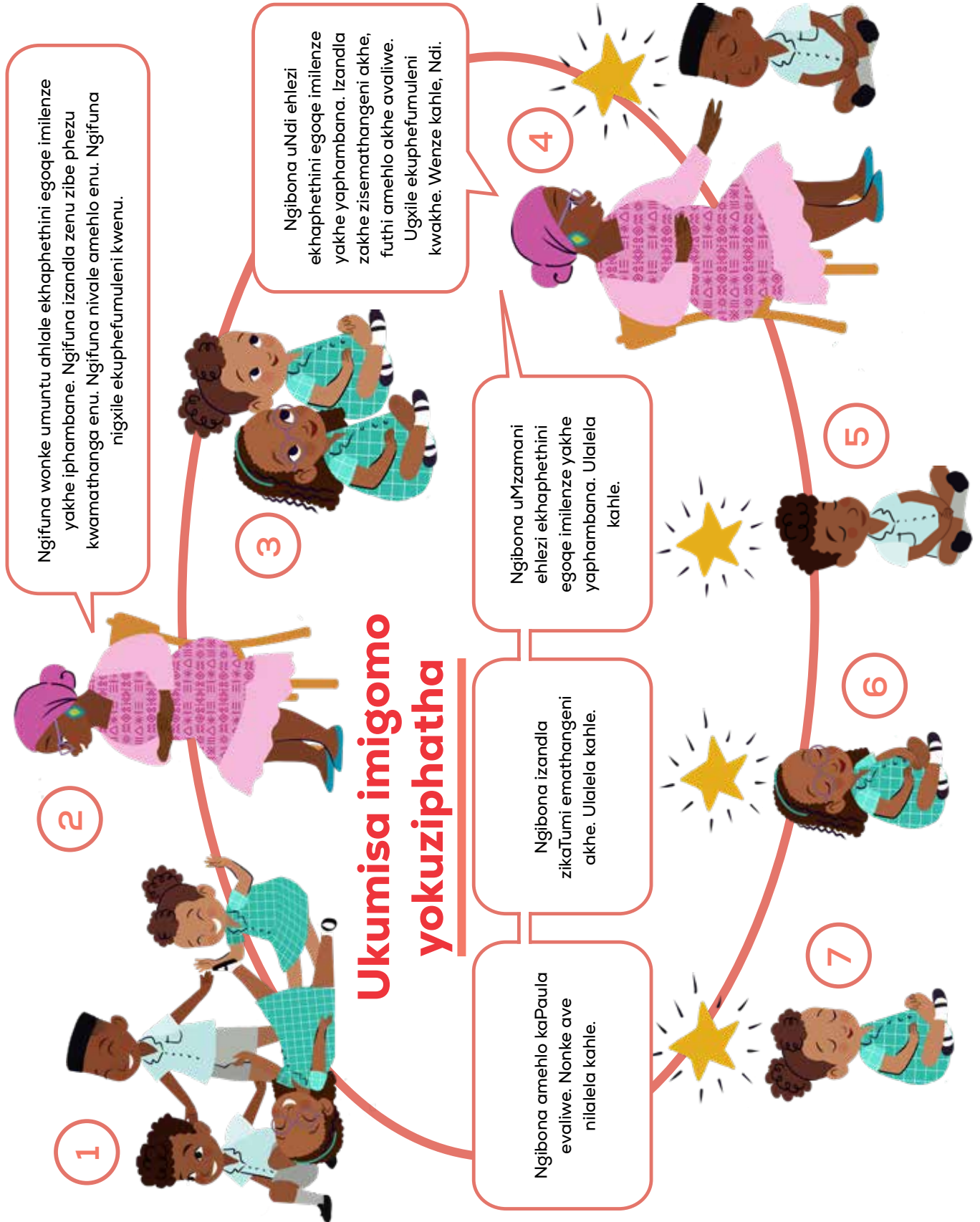
- Ekuqaleni konyaka nasekuqaleni kwethemu ngayinye.

#### Ngobani?

- Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi abancane ngokucacile ngendlela yokuziphatha ngezikhathi ezithile.
- Isibonelo, uma usuzochaza umqondo omusha, noma ufunde indaba, ufuna ukuba abafundi bahlale bathule futhi banake wena ngokuphelele.
- Uma ufundisa abafundi ngokucacile ngendlela yokuziphatha, kunesizathu sokuthi ulindele ukuba baziphathe ngokufanele.

#### Okumele ukwenze:

- Yenza okwenza abafundi bakunake bese uthi:
  - Ngifuna wonke umuntu ahlale ekhaphethini, agoqe imilenze yakhe iphambane.
  - Ngifuna izandla zenu zibe phezu kwamathanga enu.
  - Ngifuna nivale amehlo enu.
  - Ngifuna ukunibona nigxile ekuphefumuleni kwenu.
- Nika abafundi imiyalelo yokuzithiba, bese ulinde imizuzwana engama-30 - 45.
- Bese, ukhomba abafundi abenza umsebenzi omuhle, ukhombe lokho abakwenza ngokufanele ngokucacile.
- Yithi: 'Ngibona uNomsa ehlezi phansi futhi imilenze yakhe igoqiwe. Izandla zakhe zisemathangeni akhe, futhi emehlo akhe avaliwe. Wenze umsebenzi omuhle Nomsa, manje gxila ekuphefumuleni kwakho, donsa umoya, bese uwukhiphe...'
- Phinda lokhu kaningana, gxila 'ezimpendulweni ezifanele' zabafundi abambalwa.



### 4. Ukuphatha Izingxoxo Zeqembu

#### Nini?

- OLimini Lwasekhaya, amaqembu axoxa ngezindaba zokufunda okwabelanwa ngazo ngoLwesihlanu.

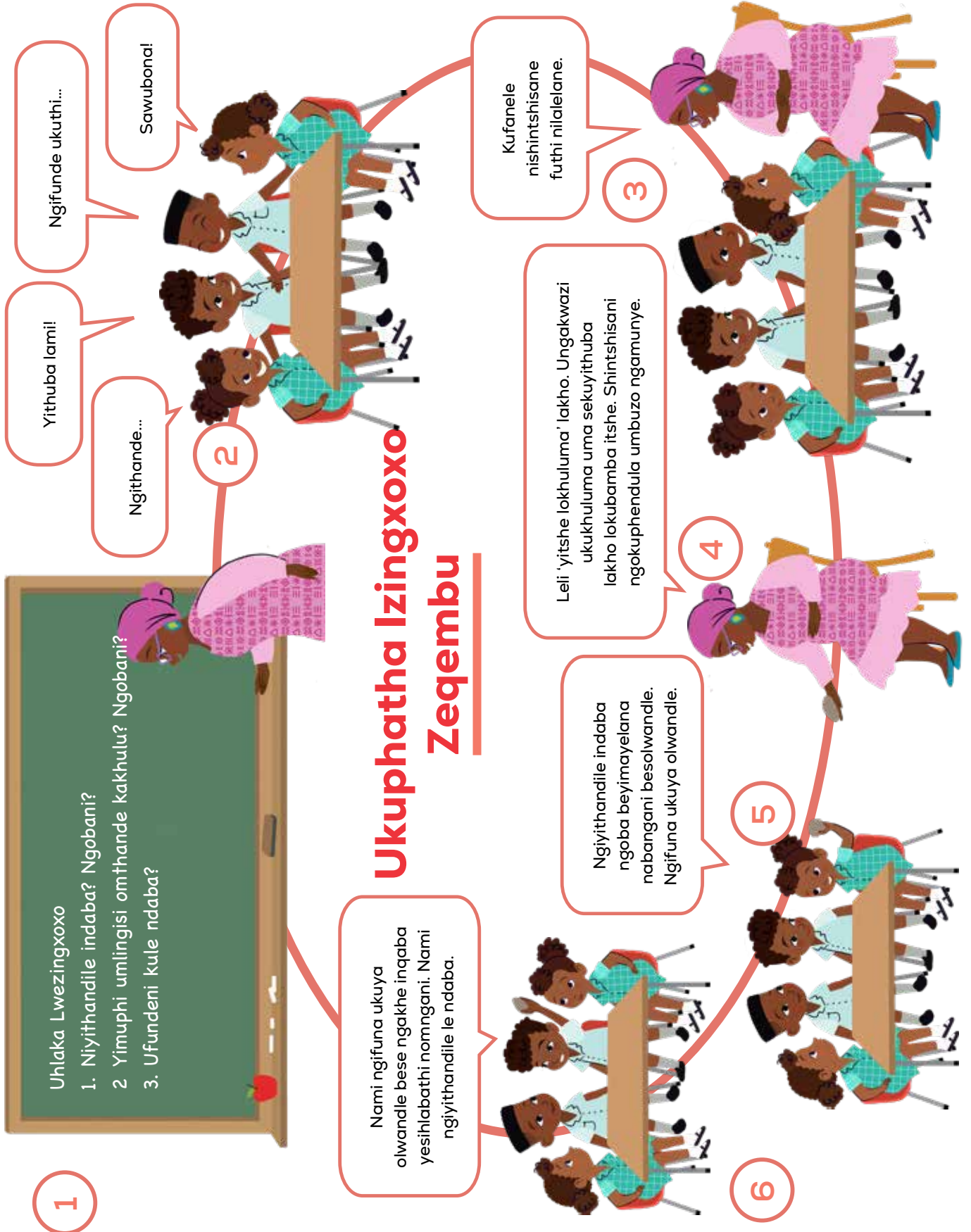
#### Ngobani?

- Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi abancane ngokucacile ngendlela yokuziphatha ngezinkathi zezingxoxo.
- Kubalulekile ukubanika amasu okubasiza bashintshisane.

#### Okumele ukwenze:

- Qeqesha abafundi ukuthi benze lokhu ngendlela elandelayo:
  - Okokuqala, abafundi kufanele baye emaqenjini abo amancane.
  - Okulandelayo, abafundi kumele baqaphele imibuzo yengxoxo noma uhlaka.
  - Ngakho wonke umfundi kumele athole ithuba lokuphendula imibuzo.
- Kungaba wumqondo omuhle ukusebenzisa 'itshe elikhulumayo' ukulawula lokhu.
- Nika iqembu ngalinye into enjengetshe elinemibalabala.
- Umuntu obamba itshe uyakhuluma bese kuthi bonke abaseqenjini balalele.
- Uma umfundi wokuqala esekhulumile, kufanele adlulise itshe alinike omunye umfundi.







## **5. Imisebenzi Yokushintsha**

### **Nini?**

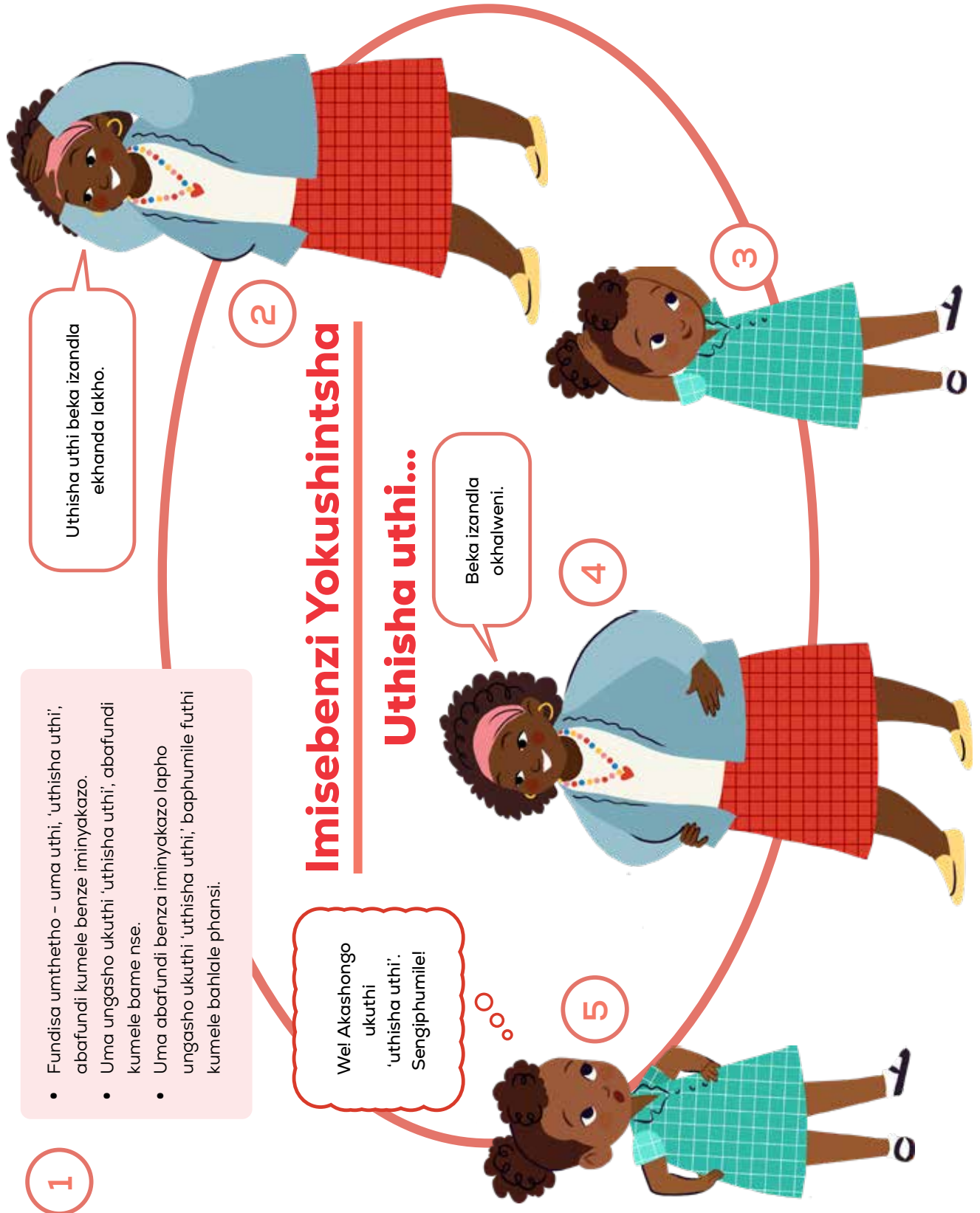
- Phakathi kwemisebenzi noma kwezifundo, noma lapho abafundi bephithizela futhi bedinga ukuphumula.

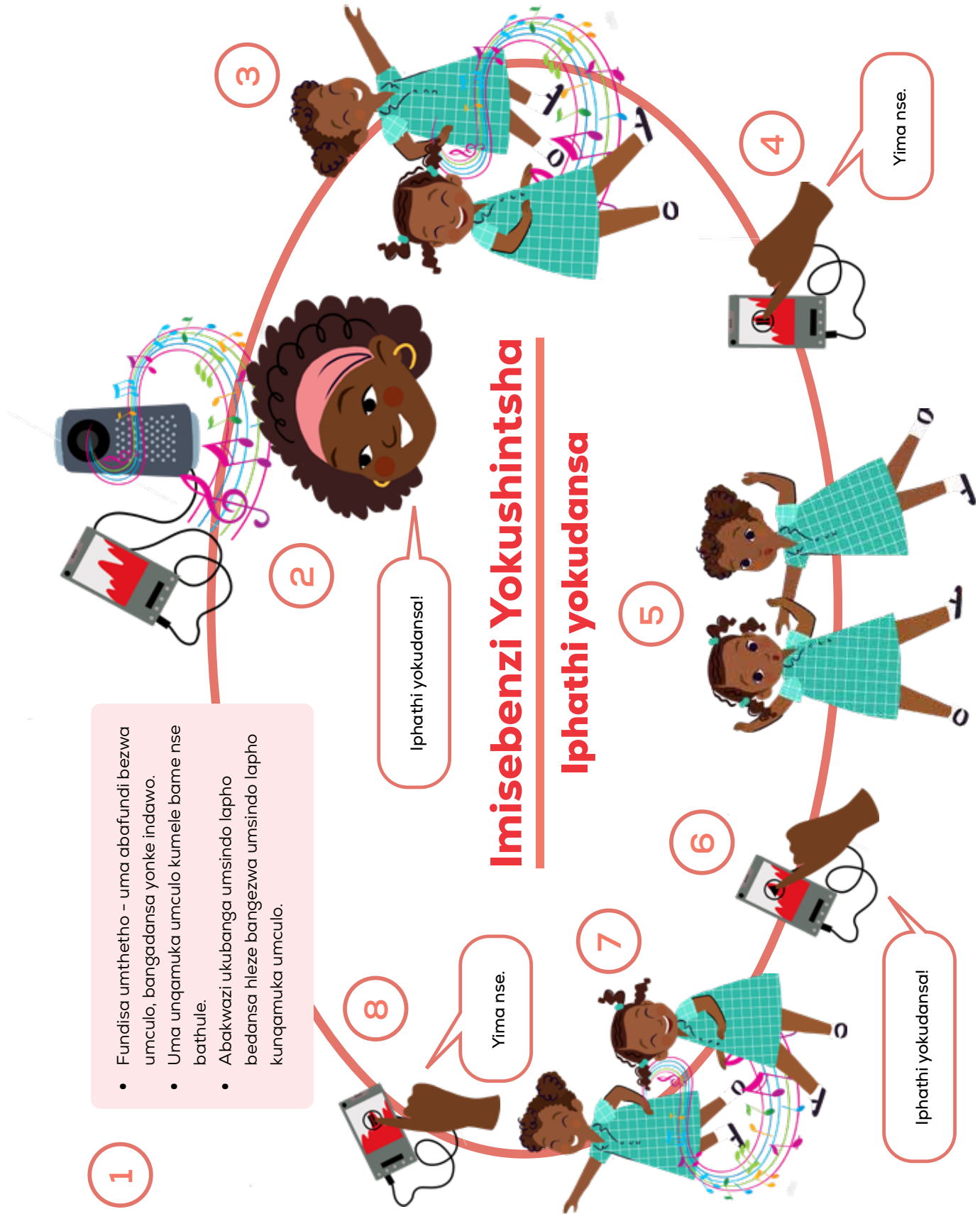
### **Ngobani?**

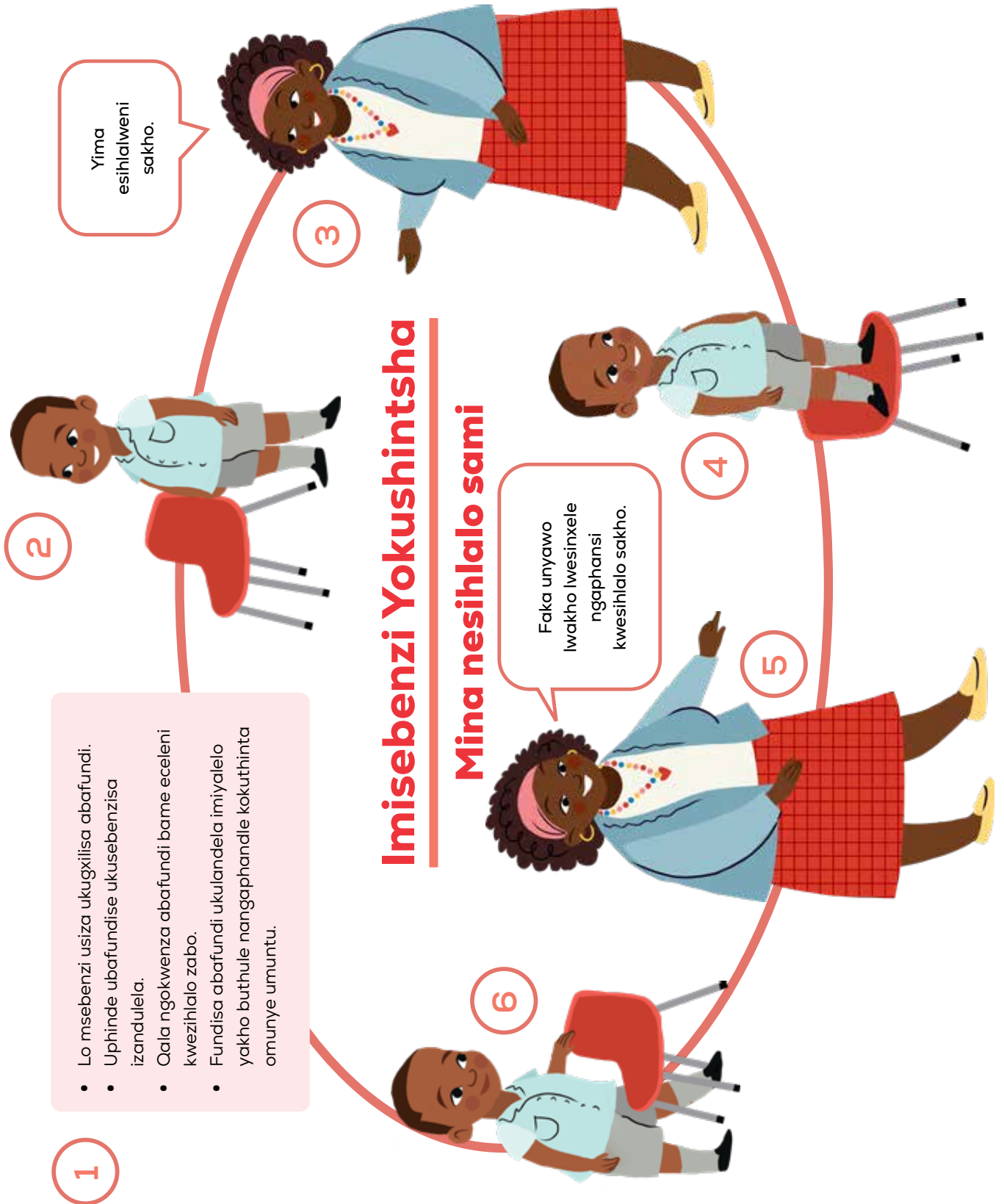
- Kunzima kakhulu ukuba abafundi abancane bahlale bazinze futhi bagxile izikhathi ezinde.
- Le misebenzi yokushintsha izokhuthaza abafundi futhi ibenze banake, futhi ibasize bajabukele ukufunda.

### **Okumele ukwenze:**

- Sebenzisa imisebenzi yokushintsha ukukhuthaza noma ukwenza abafundi bakunake ngendlela ewukudlala.
- Uma abafundi sebekunakile, lungela ukubanika umyalelo olandelayo.







1

- Abafundi baqala ngokugaqana. Kumele bagobele phansi njengebhola eligoqiwe.
- Fundisa abafundi ukuthi njengoba uthi 'zelule unensa' kumele belule yonke ingxenye yemizimba yabo benensa baze bangasakwazi ukuzelula.
- Abafundi kumele bazigcine kuleso simo imizuzwana.
- Bese, uma sewuthi, 'goqa', abafundi kumele babuyele ebholeni elincane.
- Fundisa abafundi ukulandela imiyalelo yakho buthule nangaphandle kokuthinta omunye umuntu.

2



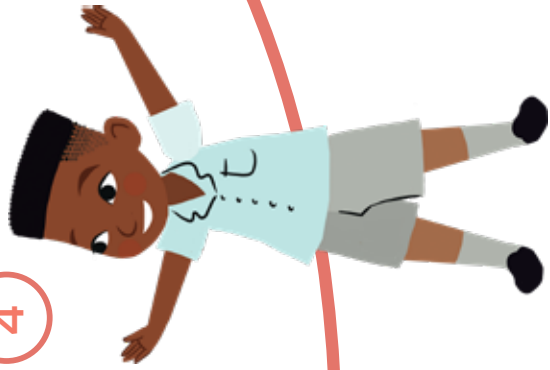
Z-e-l-u-l-e-u-n-e-n-s-a

3



## Yelula bese ugoqe

4



Goqa

5



6





### Siyabonga!

UMnyango Wezemfundo Eyisisekelo ibongela ngokujulile imizamo namakhono abothisha bethu bezinga eliyisisekelo. Sithemba ukuba nilujabulele lolu hlelo ngokulusebenzisa, niphinde nilwenze lube ngolwenu.

Ngokubambisana singafinyelela empokophelweni ka-2030 yokuba wonke umntwana afunde ngokuqondisisa eneminyaka eyishumi.

Siyanibongela ngomsebenzi onzima, ngokukhuthazela nangokuzimisela kweni kubantwana baseNingizimu Afrika.







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