

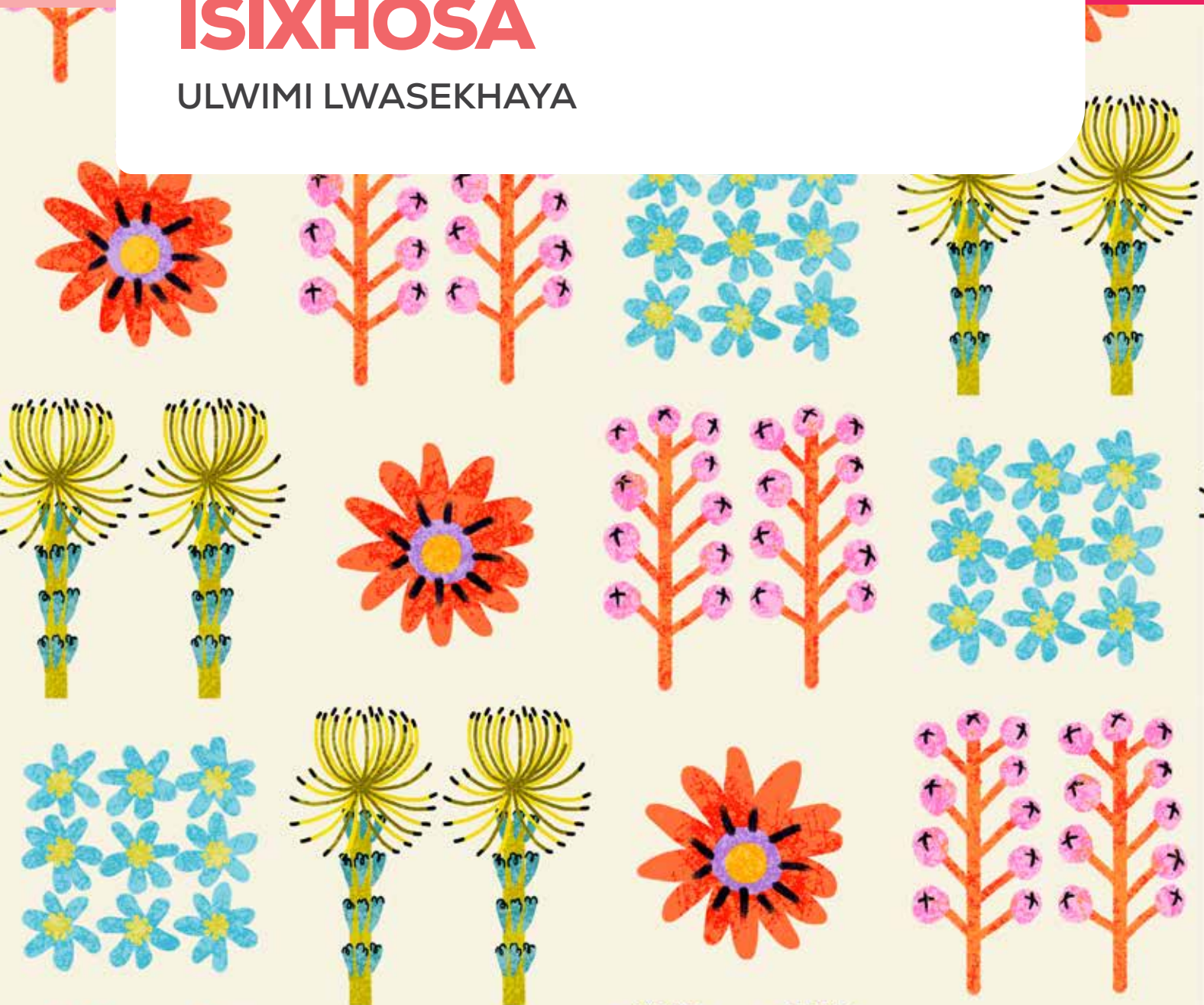
# IsiKhokelo sikaTitshala

IBANGA

3

**ISIXHOSA**

ULWIMI LWASEKHAYA





# IsiKhokelo sikaTitshala

IBANGA 3

**ISIXHOSA**

# Iziqulatho

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# Intshayelelo

Namkelekile kwiNational Home Language Programme (iNHLRP).

I-NHLRP yinkqubo ecwangcisiweyo yokufunda (NCF) yolwimi lwasekhaya. Loo nto ithetha ukuba le nkqubo iqulunqwe ngenyameko ukuze uyilandele umhla nomhla apho ufundisa abafundi bakho ulwimi lwasekhaya.

Le nkqubo ziziphumo zophando, uphuhliso nokwabelana ngezona ndlela kunye namava eDBE, amaSebe ePhondo athatha inxaxheba, amaHlakani oluNtu, abaXhasi kunye nemiButho eNgekho Phantsi koRhulumente.

Siyathemba ukuba uya kusifumana esi sikhokelo sikaTitshala sisebenziseka lula kwaye uya konwabela ukusebenzisa iNHLRP.



# Ushwankathelo lwe-NHLRP

**INkqubo yokuFunda ngoLwimi lweNkobe (NHLRP) yinkqubo ecwangcisiweyo yokufundisa ukufunda nokubhala yamaBanga 1-3 kuLwimi lwaseKhaya.**

**Ngokusisiseko, iNHLRP ixhasa ootitshala ngokubabonelela:**

1. Ngolwazi olufunekayo ukufundisa, ukubhala kunye nengqiqo nokuqonda ngempumelelo
2. Ngesakhelo sokufundisa ulwimi lwasekhaya
3. Ngezixhobo zokuxhasa isicwangciso sokufundisa
4. Ngezikhokelo zendlela yokudibanisa ezinye izixhobo

## **1. Loluphi ulwazi olufunekayo ukufundisa ukufunda, ukubhala kunye nengqiqo nokuqonda ngempumelelo?**

**a. Ulwazi oluthile lwezakhiwo zolwimi, kuquka ukuqonda:**

- Izakhiwo zelwimi zesiNtu nesiNgesi
- Ifuthe lezi zakhiwo ekufundeni ilitherasi
- Ukubaluleka kokwazi umahluko phakathi kwezakhiwo zolwimi zeelwimi zesiNtu kunye nesiNgesi

**b. Ukuqonda okuhambelana nexesha okusekwe kubungqina bendlela abantwana abafunda ngayo ukufunda, ukubhala baze baqike baqonde kuquka ulwazi nokuqonda:**

- Ekufuneka kufundisiwe
- Ekufuneka kuqhelanise nako
- Ekufuneka kuhlala kuphuhlisa
- Xa inkalo nganye yelitherasi/ isakhono kufuneka yazisiwe
- Indlela yokufundisa, yokuqhelanisa kunye nokuphuhlisa ulwazi lwelitherasi kunye nezakhono

**c. Ulwazi lweendlela zobuchule bokulawula abafundi kunye negumbi lokufundela ngempumelelo, kuquka ukuqonda:**

- Ukubaluleka kwendawo yokufundela ekhuselekileyo yokufundela ilitherasi
- Indlela yokwenza nokugcina indawo yokufundela ekhuselekileyo
- Indlela engcono yokulawula abantwana abaselula

## **2. Sibandakanya ntoni isakhelo seNHLRP?**

**a. Inkqubo yesiqhelo elinganiswe ngokomgangatho yeeveki ezimbini**

- Ilungelelaniswe nomgaqonkqubo
- Isengqiqweni, iyilwe ngendlela eyiyo
- Ibandakanya onke amacandelo olwimi

## USHWANKATHELO LWE-NHLRP

**b. Iseti yemisebenzi okanye izifundo zecandelo ngalinye lolwimi**

- Ilungelelaniswe nomgaqonkqubo
- Ilungelelaniswe nobugqina beyona ndlela isebenzayo
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuPhulaphla nokuThetha
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yeZandi
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuFunda ngamaQela aNcediswa nguTitshala
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuFunda noTitshala
- Izifundo nemisebenzi yokuBhala ngeSandla
- Ukubhala kunye nezifundo nemisebenzi yeGML

**c. Imisebenzi yovavanyo lwekota nganye kunye neerubhrikhi**

- Ilungelelaniswe nomgaqonkqubo
- Idityaniswa kwizifundo

**d. Iimvavanyo zekota nganye zokuFunda ngokuVakalayo ngoTyibiliko**

- Uthotho lweemvavanyo ezilungelelaniswe neFunda Uphumelele National Survey (FUNS)
- Uvavanyo olucwangcisiweyo lokujonga nokulungisa ukufunda ngotyibiliko
- Idityaniswa kwinkqubo yovavanyo olusesikweni apho kufanelekileyo

### 3. Zeziphi izixhobo ezinikiweyo ukuxhasa isiCwangciso sokuFundisa seNHLR?

**I-NHLRP ibandakanya ezi zixhobo zenkxaso zilandelayo:**

- a. IziCwangciso zokuFundisa
- b. Amakhadi eZandi
- c. IiPowusta zokuBhala ngeSandla
- d. INcwadi enguNdoqo
- e. INgqokelela yamaBali
- f. Oonotsheluza
- g. INcwadana yoHlolo

### 4. Izikhokelo zokudibanisa ezinye izixhobo

Inkqubo yeNHLRP ifuna ezi zixhobo zongezelelweyo zilandelayo:

**a. Amabali afundwa ngokuvakalayo**

- Ootitshala bamaBanga 1-3 kufuneka bafundele abantwana ngokuvakalayo yonke imihla, ubuncinane kangange15-20 imizuzu.
- IiNgqokelela zamaBali ezongezelelweyo, iiNcwadi eziNkulu, iiNcwadi zamabali kufuneka zifunwe kwaye zisetyenziselwe le njongo.

**b. AmaKhadi eZandi**

- I-NHLRP ibonelela ngekhadi lefomini / grafimi nganye efundiswayo okanye ehlaziywayo kwibanga.
- IsiCwangciso sokuFundisa sifuna ootitshala basebenzise la makhadi ukwazisa ifonimi / grafimi kubafundi, ukuhlaziya iifonimi / iigrafimi, nokubonisa ukuhlanganiswa kweefomini / iigrafimi.

## USHWANKATHELO LWE-NHLRP

- Ukuba ootitshala bayakwazi ukufikelela kumakhadi ezandi ongezelelweyo, kufuneka bawasebenzisele:
  - Imiboniso yeefonimi namagama eklasini
  - Imisebenzi yolungiso / yokomeleza amaqela amancinci

### c. **IiNcwadi zokuFunda ngokwamaNqanaba**

- I-NHLRP ibonelela ngeNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo yabafundi. Le ncwadi yokufunda igxininise ngokucacileyo kuphuhliso lwezakhono.
- Ayiboneleli ngamathuba andisiweyo okufunda okanye okufundela ulonwabo.
- Ootitshala kufuneka bongeze kule nkqubo ngezixhobo ezongezelelweyo zokufunda zabafundi.
- IiNcwadi zokuFunda ngokwamaNqanaba kufuneka zisetyenziswe ngexesha lezifundo zokuFunda ngamaQela aNcediswa nguTitshala, bakuba abafundi beyigqibile imisebenzi yeNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo.
- Ngokufanelekileyo, iiNcwadi zokuFunda kufanele zigoduke nabafundi ukuze baziqhelanise nokufunda okongeziweyo.

### d. **Iitekisi zokuFunda noTitshala**

- I-NHLRP ibonelela ukuFunda noTitshala ngebali elinye leNgqokelela yamabali ngeveki.
- Ezi zifundo zijoliswe ekuphuhliseni kolwimi lomlomo lwabafundi kunye nezakhono zengqiqo nokuqonda.
- Ukuba izithili okanye ootitshala bafuna ukusebenzisa iiNcwadi eziNkulu ezinetekisi eyandisiweyo amaxesha ngamaxesha, banokusebenzisa ixesha lokuFunda noTitshala kule njongo.
- Nangona kunjalo, akukhuthazwa ukuba oku kwenzelwe zonke izifundo – ukuphuhliswa kwengqiqo nokuqonda yomlomo kubaluleke kakhulu.

### e. **Iipowusta**

- Iipowusta zizixhobo eziluncedo ekuphuhliseni isigama kunye neengxoxo.
- Sebenzisa iNcwadi enguNdoqo yeNHLRP yomxholo ukufeza le njongo.
- Ootitshala basenokukhetha ukongeza oku ngeepowusta ezongeziweyo ukuba zikhona.

# UkuQonda ubuMe beeLwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika: IziPhumo zokuFundiswa kweLitherasi

NguGroome, P.S. ( eyoMqungu 2026) Class Act Educational Services

Kangangeminyaka emininzi, indlela yelitherasi (ukufundisa ukufunda nokubhala), kuzo zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika yayisekelezwe kumzekelo osetyenziswa kwiilwimi zesiJamani: isiNgesi neAfrikansi. Oku kubonakala xa kubandakanywa iingcamango ezingqamelene namaxwebhu emigaqonkqubo yesiNgesi ukuya kwiilwimi zesiNtu, umzekelo; ukucacisa ukufundiswa koonobumba ababini abenza isandi esinye okanye 'amagama abonwayo'.

Oku kube nobungozi kubafundi beelwimi zesiNtu kwaye kube nefuthe elibi kwiziphumo zokufunda nezengqiqo nokuqonda. Ukuze sifundise ngempumelelo izakhono zokufunda ukufunda nokubhala kubafundi beelwimi zesiNtu, kufuneka siqonde ezinye zezakhiwo zolwimi nokuba zinefuthe elinjani na ekufundeni ilitherasi.

Kananjalo kufuneka sikhumbule ukuba abafundi abaninzi beelwimi zesiNtu baza kufunda izakhono zokufunda nokubhala isiNgesi neAfrikansi njalo njalo. Ngenxa yoku, kufuneka sikwazi ukufana nokwahluka phakathi kwezakhiwo zezi lwimi, ukuze sifundise kakuhle izakhono zokufundisa ukufunda nokubhala kubafundi kwiilwimi ezininzi ngaxeshanye.

*Qaphela: Iingcaciso ezilandelayo ziyintshayelelo elula yokuqonda izakhiwo zolwimi kwiilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika. Ezi ngcaciso zilungiselelwe ukucacisa izakhiwo ezinempembelelo kwilitherasi kumabanga asezantsi.*

## Iilwimi zealfabhethi

1. Zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika zinealfabhethi, zisebenzisa iAlfabhethi yesiLatini ukumela izandi zentetho.
2. Uninzi lweelwimi zisebenzisa bonke oonobumba abangama26 bealfabhethi. Nangona kunjalo, kukho iimeko ezahlukileyo njengoko kuphawulwe ngezantsi:
  - IsiTswana nesiPedi: azibasebenzisi oo: **c, q, v, x, z**
  - IsiSuthu asibasebenzisi oo: **c, v, x, z**
  - IsiVenda asibasebenzisi oo: **c, j, q**
  - IsiSwati asibasebenzisi oo: **x, q**



## Kuthetha ukuthini oku ekufundiseni ilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Kubalulekile ukwenza baqonde abafundi ngoonobumba bealfabhethi yolwimi lwabo.
2. Xa ufundisa iilwimi ezimbini ngaxeshanye, yenza abafundi baqonde umahluko kwialfabhethi yolwimi ngalunye.

## IiFonimi neeGrafimi

1. Zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika zineefonimi neegrafimi.
2. Iifonimi zezona zandi zentetho zincinane zolwimi.
3. Iigrafimi zizimelizandi zentetho ezibhalwayo.
4. Kwiilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika, iigrafimi zakhiwe ngeendlela ezintathu ezahlukileyo:
  - Unobumba omnye: **t, s, h, m**
  - Unobumba okanye oonobumba abaneempawu ezibonakalisa ukwahluka kwethoni kunye nobude bezikhamiso nendlela yokubizwa kwamagama: **ê, š, ë, ñ**
  - Intlanganisela yoonobumba: **sh, dl, tsh, tlh, ai, eeu**



## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi ngokucacileyo nangokucwangcisiweyo iseti yeeefonimi neegrafii zolwimi lwabo, njengoko ezi iziziseko zokwakha ilitherasi.
2. Kukwaluncedo kubafundi ukwazi ukuba kukho iiseti zeefonimi neegrafimi ekufuneka zifundwe, nokuba lithini na elo nani.
3. Xa ufundisa iilwimi ezimbini ngaxeshanye, yenza abafundi baqonde indlela iifonimi ezibizwa ngayo kulwimi ngalunye, umzekelo:
  - Zonke iilwimi: indlela efanayo yokubiza u-**s, t**

| IsiTswana | IsiNgesi | IsiNdebele | IAfrikansi |
|-----------|----------|------------|------------|
| sala      | sip      | itiye      | tien       |

- Iilwimi zesiNtu nesiNgesi: indlela eyahlukileyo yokubiza u-**a, u**

| IsiXhosa | IsiNgesi | IsiXhosa | IsiNgesi |
|----------|----------|----------|----------|
| amasi    | ant      | utata    | umbrella |

*Qaphela ukuba u /a/ wesiXhosa no /u/ wesiNgesi bakhupha isandi esinye. Cinga ngendlela okunokubhidisa ngayo oku kumfundi omncinci.*

- Iilwimi zesiNtu ezinesiqhakankcu kunye nesiNgesi: indlela eyahlukileyo yokubiza u-**c, q, x**

| IsiSwati | IsiNgesi | IsiNdebele | IsiNgesi | IsiXhosa | IsiNgesi |
|----------|----------|------------|----------|----------|----------|
| licici   | cat      | qala       | queen    | xa       | box      |

- IsiVenda nesiNgesi: **dz**h no-**j** benza isandi esifanayo

| IsiVenda | IsiNgesi |
|----------|----------|
| dzhena   | jump     |

*Qaphela: Kubalulekile ukuqonda ukuba iifonimi neegrafimi ziziseko zokwakha ulwimi oluthethwayo nolubhalwayo ngokufanayo. Ngenxa yoku, abafundi kufuneka baqale ukufunda nokubhala amagama alula kwangethuba. Abafundi mabangaze bafundiswe iifonimi neegrafimi zizodwa.*

## Izandi ezihlanganisiweyo

1. Zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika ziquka izandi zamaqabane ahlanganisiweyo.
2. Kwiilwimi zesiNtu, izandi ezihlanganisiweyo zidla ngokwakhiwa ngo:

- Ukongeza u'n' phambi kwefonimi

**n+\_**

|                    |                    |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| IsiPedi            | IsiTsonga          |
| n+tl <b>ntlele</b> | n+k <b>nkarihi</b> |

- Ukongeza u'w' emva kwefonimi

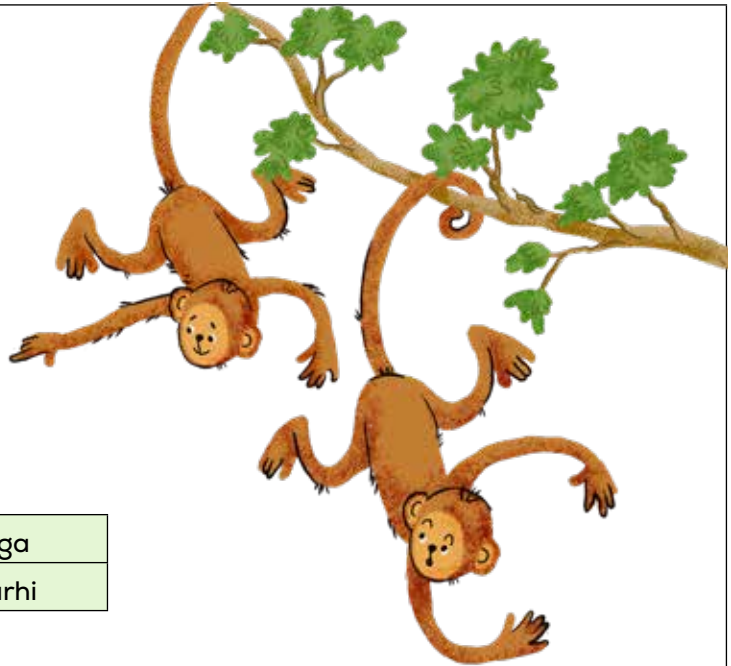
**+\_w**

|                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| IsiXhosa           | IsiTsonga        |
| th+w <b>thwala</b> | s+w <b>sweka</b> |

- Ukongeza u'n' phambi kwefonimi kunye no'w' emva kwefonimi

**n+\_+w**

|                               |                       |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| IsiVenda                      | IsiXhosa              |
| n+dv+w<br>ligund <b>vwane</b> | n+k+w <b>nkwenkwe</b> |



## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Okokuqala, qinisekisa ukuba abafundi bayazazi iifonimi zeekhonsonanti. Emva koko, bafundise isakhono sokuhlanganisa iikhonsonanti ukwakha izandi ezihlanganisiweyo (okanye amaqela ekhonsonanti).
2. Yenza abafundi bazi ngeepatheni zokuhlanganisa ezisetyenziswa ngokuqhelekileyo (**n+\_ / +\_w / n+\_+w**). Xa sele bekwazi oku, ukuhlanganisa kubonakala kulawuleka ngakumbi.
3. Yazisa abafundi ngokuhlanganiswa kwezandi ezi2 ezihlanganisiweyo kuqala, umzekelo: **l+w**
4. Qhubela phambili ngokucwangcisiweyo ukuya kwiindidi ezintsokothileyo nezinde zezandi ezihlanganisiweyo, umzekelo: **n+tlh+w**
5. KwisiNgesi neAfrikansi, imigaqo efanayo iyasebenza kuhlanganiso lwesandi, kodwa ngeepatheni ezahlukeleyo zokuhlanganiswa, umzekelo: ukongeza u'r' okanye 'l' emva kwenye ikhonsonanti:

|                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| IsiNgesi / IAfrikansi <b>b+r</b> | IsiNgesi / IAfrikansi <b>s+l</b> |
| <b>brain, brood</b>              | <b>sleep, slaap</b>              |

Qaphela:

- Kwiilwimi zesiNtu, u-n+g > ng no n+y > ny baziifonimi kwaye asizozandi zihlanganisiweyo.

## Oonombini kunye nolandelelwano lwezikhamiso

- Oonombini basetyenziswa kakhulu kwisiNgesi nakwiAfrikansi.
- Unombini sisibini sezikhamiso ezihlanganayo ukwenza isandi sesikhamiso esinye. Umzekelo:
  - 'ai' kwigama lesiNgesi elithi 'rain'
  - 'ee' kwigama lesiNgesi elithi 'feet'
  - 'eu' kwigama leAfrikansi elithi 'deur'
  - 'aa' kwigama leAfrikansi elithi 'maan'



Asisiva isandi sesikhamiso ngasinye esahlukeneyo.

- Kwiilwimi zesiNtu, uninzi lwezikhamiso ezibonakala ecaleni kwesinye lulwandlelwano lwezikhamiso – sisinye senza isandi saso.
- Ukuvavanya oku, ngomzekelo wesiXhosa onikiweyo, yenza oku kulandelayo:
  - Bhala igama phantsi: **iapile**
  - Biza igama ngokuvakalayo: **iapile**
  - Qhwabela igama ngokwamalungu: **i-a-pi-le**
  - Zoba izahlulimalungu: **i/a/pi/le**
  - Qaphela iziphumo: Izikhamiso ezibini azihlangani ukwenza isandi esinye sesikhamiso. Zenza ngokucacileyo isandi saso esahlukileyo kwaye ziyinxalenye yamalungu amabini ahlukileyo.
- Kwezinye iimeko kwiilwimi zesiNtu, xa isikhamiso siphindaphindiwe, sakha oonombini. Umzekelo

| IsiSuthu | IsiTsonga | IsiPedi | IsiXhosa |
|----------|-----------|---------|----------|
| feela    | ahee      | baagi   | iimpahla |

## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

- Fundisa ngokuphandle abafundi oku kulandelayo:
  - Izikhamiso zizandi ezikhethekileyo.
  - Amagama angophulwa abe ngamalungu – amalungu esiwevayo xa siwaqhwabela.
  - Kusoloko kukho isikhamiso kwilungu ngalinye.
- Emva koko, yazisa ezi ngcamango zilandelayo kubafundi njengoko zivela:
  - Isikhamiso singakha ilungu kunye nesinye isandi (ifonimi), umzekelo: **ba, me, phi, dla**
  - Isikhamiso singakha ilungu kunye nezinye izandi ezibini (iifonimi), umzekelo: **ra-tang**
  - Isikhamiso sinokuba lilungu ngokwalo, umzekelo: **a-ma, bo-e-la**
- Ungabhidisi abafundi beelwimi zesiNtu ngokubafundisa ulandelelwano lwezikhamiso njengezikhamiso ezibini ezenza isandi esinye. Abafundi mabaqonde ukuba izikhamiso zingabonakala ecaleni kwesinye, kodwa oku akusitshintshi isandi saso.

Qaphela:

- Kufuneka sikhumbule ukuba u/m/ uyinxalenye yamalungu eyedwa kwiilwimi zesiNguni. U/m/ ngoko angalilungu eyedwa kwiimeko ezithile, umz. /u/m/fa/na/.
- Kukwanjalo naku/m/n/l/ kwisiSuthu.

## UBhalomagama olungabonakaliyo

1. Ubhalomagama olungabonakaliyo luthetha ukuthi ubudlelwane phakathi kweefonimi neegrafimi abucacanga okanye abukho lula ukububona.
2. IsiNgesi sineefonimi ezingama44 ezimelwe ziigrafimi ezingaphaya kwama250. Oku kuthetha ukuthi isiNgesi sinobhalomagama olungabonakaliyo.
3. Umzekelo, isandi u/f/ singabhalwa njengo:
  - **f** njengaku'**fish**'
  - **ff** njengaku'**cliff**'
  - **ph** njengaku'**photo**'
  - **gh** njengaku'**laugh**'



## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Olu hlobo lobhalomagama lwenza ukufundisa izandi kunye nokudikhowuda kube nzima ngakumbi.
2. Lukwathetha ukuthi kuya kuthatha ixesha elide ukufundisa abafundi izandi zolwimi.
3. Fundisa iifonimi / iigrafimi ngezihlando zokusetyenziswa rhoqo. Oku kunceda abafundi bafunde kwaye babhale ngeefonetiki lo gama beqhubeka nokufunda iigrafimi ezintsokothileyo.
4. Musa ukubohlwaya abafundi ngokubhala igama ngefonekiti ukuba abakayifundi iigrafimi echanekileyo. Umzekelo, ukuba umntwana ongekayifundi iigrafimi yesiNgesi '**ph**' ubhala **ifoto** endaweni **kaphoto**, ufanele ukunconywa.
5. Xa usazisa iigrafimi entsha yefonimi, khumbuza abafundi ngezinye iigrafimi ebebezifundisiwe. Umzekelo, unokuthi:
  - Ufundile ukuba esiNgesini ungabhala isandi u/f/ njengo'**f**'.
  - Xa sibhala isandi u/f/ ekupheleni kwegama, sisibhala njengo'**ff**', umzekelo: **cliff** okanye **sniff**.

## UBhalomagama olucacileyo

1. Iilwimi ezinobhalomagama olucacileyo zinobudlelwane obusondeleleneyo phakathi kweefonimi neegrafimi.
2. Oku kuthetha ukuba isandi sentetho sibhalwa ngendlela enye.
3. Zonke iilwimi zesiNtu zinobhalomagama olomeleleyo nolucacileyo, ngaphandle kwakumaxa athile.

## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Ukufundiswa kwezandi nokudikhowuda kucace kakhulu kwaye kufuneka kwenzeke ngesantya esikhawulezayo ukuba siqwalasela ukuba selubala kobhalomagama.
2. Xelela abafundi inani leefonimi / grafimi ekufuneka zifundwe kulwimi lwabo.
3. Cacisela abafundi ukuba bakuba bekwazi ukufunda ezo zandi kunye nendlela yokuhlanganisa izandi, baya kuba nokufunda naliphi na igama kulwimi lwabo!
4. Yenza abafundi bazi ukuba eli linani elinesiphelo. Nceda abafundi babeke iliso kwaye balandelele inkqubela yabo ekufundeni ubudlelwane beefonimi / grafimi.

*Qaphela:*

*Yiyo loo nto kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bakwazi ukufunda nokubhala iifonimi / grafimi kwangethuba. U-FVT lwezandi nokufundwa kwamagama luba sisixhobo esiluncedo kakhulu ukujonga oku. Ukuba abafundi batsala nzima ukucazulula amagama, loo nkqubo ithatha inkumbulo yabo esebenzayo. Oko ke ngoko kuthetha ukuba abanayo inkumbulo esebenzayo yokuqinisekisa intsingiselo yento efundiweyo.*



## Izakhiwo zamagama

1. Kulo mzekelo:
  - U-**C** umele ikhonsonanti / iqabane
  - U-**V** umele isikhamiso
2. Iilwimi zesiNtu zisebenzisa isakhiwo samagama **iVCV** okanye **iCVCV**.
3. IsiNgesi neAfrikansi zisebenzisa isakhiwo samagama **iCVC**.

### Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Xa abantwana beqala ukufunda amagama, ezi iya kuba zizakhiwo abahlangana nazo.
2. Ukwazi ukuba kukho ipatheni enokuqikelelwa kumagama, kungaluncedo kubafundi.
3. Kwilwimi zesiNtu, yenza abafundi bazi ukuba uninzi lwamagama enziwe yipatheni ye**CVCV**.  
Umzekelo:

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

4. Igama lisenokuqala ngesikhamiso esinelungu elinye, kodwa emva koko ipatheni ye**CV** iyaqhubeka. Umzekelo:

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

5. Kubafundi belitherasi yesiNgesi okanye yeAfrikansi, amagama okuqala aya kubafundisa ukuba bawafunde alandela ipatheni ye**CVC**, ngolu hlobo:

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

6. Ukusebenzisa amagama e**CVCV** okanye **CVC** xa kucazululwa kwasekuqaleni yindlela yobuchule eluncedo kuba ifundisa abafundi ukuba amagama aneepatheni.
7. Kwilwimi zesiNtu, ipatheni esisiseko yi**CVCV**.
8. KwisiNgesi nakwiAfrikansi, ipatheni esisiseko yi**CVC**. Oku kukwafundisa abafundi ukuba amagama anesandi sesiqalo, sesiqu kunye nesesiphelo.
9. Kubalulekile ukwenza abafundi beelwimi ezimbini bawazi umahluko kulwakhiwo lwamagama, ukuze kuthintelwe ukubhideka.



## Iimofimi

1. Zonke iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika zineemofimi.
2. Imofimi yeyona yuniti incinci yentsingiselo kulwimi.
3. Iilwimi zesiNtu zinenkqubo yamahlelo.



- Isibizo ngasinye siphawulwa ngesimaphambili esibonisa ihlelo lesibizo.
- Ezi zimaphambili ziimofimi, ngasinye sinentsingiselo. Umzekelo:

| Ulwimi:        | IsiXhosa                                   | IsiXhosa                                     | IsiTswana                                      | IsiTswana                                        |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Igama:         | umntu                                      | abantu                                       | molelo                                         | melelo                                           |
| Isimaphambili: | um                                         | aba                                          | mo                                             | me                                               |
| Siphawula:     | ihlelo 1<br>(izibizo ezingobuntu - isinye) | ihlelo 2<br>(izibizo ezingobuntu - isininzi) | ihlelo 3<br>(izibizo ezingezizobuntu - isinye) | ihlelo 4<br>(izibizo ezingezizobuntu - isininzi) |

4. KwisiNgesi nakwiAfrikansi isininzi sesibizo sidla ngokuboniswa ngesimamva, umzekelo:

| Ulwimi:    | IsiNgesi | IsiNgesi | IAfrikansi | IAfrikansi |
|------------|----------|----------|------------|------------|
| Igama:     | dogs     | buses    | honde      | katte      |
| Isimamva:  | s        | es       | e          | te         |
| Siphawula: | isininzi | isininzi | isininzi   | isininzi   |

## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi / kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Fundisa abafundi ukuqaphela iimofimi kwangethuba, nkqu nangendlela elula ngokuhlela izimaphambili, iziseko (iingcambu neziq) nezimamva.
2. Bakuba abafundi bewazi la malungu ahlukileyo egama, bangafundiswa:
  - Ukujonga iimofimi eziqhelekileyo kumagama amade okanye anzima
  - Ukutshintsha intsingiselo yegama ngokutshintsha okanye ukongeza imofimi
  - Ukufumana intsingiselo yegama elingaziwayo ngokucaculula iimofimi
  - Ukwenza igama elitsha kwisiseko ngokuthi ongeze iimofimi
3. Yenza abafundi beelwimi ezimbini bazi ngeendlela ezihlukileyo iimofimi ezisetyenziswa ngazo ukuba intsingiselo enye. Umzekelo, xa ufundisa izininzi, cacisa ukuba:
  - Kwiilwimi zesiNtu, izininzi zibonakaliswa ngezimaphambili
  - KwisiNgesi nakwiAfrikansi, izininzi zibonakaliswa ngesimamva

## Ubhalomagama oludityanisiweyo / olwahlukanisiweyo

1. Ukudityaniswa nokwahlukaniswa luhlobo lokubhala lolwimi – indlela ulwimi olubhalwa ngayo.
2. Ubhalomagama oludityanisiweyo yinkqubo edibanisa amalungu kunye kwigama elinye elide.  
Umzekelo:

| IsiXhosa                  |                            |                     |                                          |             |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| isivumelanisi<br>sentloko | imofimi yexesha<br>langoku | ingcambu<br>yesenzi | isenzi<br>sokugqibela<br>semofimi yodidi | isivakalisi |
| ndi-                      | -ya-                       | -bhal-              | -a                                       | Ndiyabhala. |

3. Ubhalomagama olwahlukanisiweyo yinkqubo yokubhala ethanda ukubhala iimofimi njengamagama ahlukene. Umzekelo:

| IsiSuthu                  |                            |                     |                                          |             |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------------|-------------|
| isivumelanisi<br>sentloko | imofimi yexesha<br>langoku | ingcambu<br>yesenzi | isenzi<br>sokugqibela<br>semofimi yodidi | isivakalisi |
| ke-                       | -a-                        | -ngol-              | -a                                       | Ke a ngola. |

4. Iilwimi zesiSuthu, isiVenda, isiTsonga, isiNgesi neAfrikansi zinenkqubo yokubhala eyahlukanisiweyo.
5. Iilwimi zesiNguni zinenkqubo yokubhala edityanisiweyo.

## Kuthetha ukuthini oku kwilitherasi/ kwimfundo yokufunda ukufunda nokubhala?

1. Kubalulekile ukwazi ubhalomagama lolwimi lwakho kwaye ukufundise ngokuchanekileyo.
2. Kwilwimi zesiNguni, le nkqubo inokukhokelela ekubeni abafundi abaselula babe bafunde amagama amade kakhulu.
3. Fundisa abafundi iindlela zobuchule ezongezelelweyo ukubanceda ngoku, umzekelo:
  - Yahlula amagama abe ngamalungu, uze uhlanganise amalungu kunye ukuze ufunde igama
  - Chonga kwaye ufunde iimofimi eziqhelekileyo kuqala, uze ufunde igama lonke



## USHWANKATHELO LWE-NHLRP

Ukufunda ukufunda nokubhala ngolwimi lwesiNtu kufanele ukuba yinkqubo ekhawulezayo nethe ngqo, xa kunikwe imiyalelo eyio engasekwanga kumzekelo wesiNgesi. Izandi nezixhobo zokufunda kufuneka nazo zakhiwe ngendlela eyiyo zigqale kulwimi olo. Bakuba abantwana abancinci bekwazi ukudikhowuda ngendlela eyiyo, ukufundisa ilitherasi kungagqala ekuphuhliseni utyibiliko lomfundi, ingqiqo nokuqonda nokucinga nzulu, ukuze balungiselelwe ngokufanelekileyo **ukufunda ukufunda**.



# UkuQonda iNdlela abaFunda ngayo abaNtwana ukuFunda nokuBhala

## ISIGAMA ESINOKUBA LUNCEDO

- **iifonimi:** esona sakhi sincinane sezandi zolwimi
- **iigrafimi:** iisimboli ezibhaliweyo ezimele izakhi zezandi (iifonimi) zolwimi
- **uguqulo zandi (ukuenkhowuda):** uguqulo lohlobo oluyiorali / lwentetho yolwimi lube kuhlobo olubhalwayo
- **uguqulo bhalo (ukudikhowuda):** uguqulo lohlobo olubhaliweyo lube kuhlobo lweorali (oluthethwayo)
- **izandi:** inkqubo yokufunda unxulumano phakathi kweefonimi neigrafimi
- **imofimi:** esona sakhi sincinane segama esinentsingiselo
- **imofoloji:** ukuqonda indlela amalungu amagama, abizwa ngokuba ziimofimi, enza ngayo intsingiselo

Eyona njongo yethu iphambili njengootitshala besigaba esisiseko kukuqinisekisa ukuba abafundi bethu bayakwazi ukufunda baze babhale ngotyibiliko nagokuqonda xa bephuma kwiBanga 3.

Ukuze sikwenze oku, kufuneka sibaqhubele phambili kumanyathelo okuchankcatho okufunda nokubhala.



## Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 1: Abafundi kufuneka baphuhlise ulwazi lwezandi kunye nezandi

- a. Ulwazi lwezandi kunye nezandi zizakhono zokufunda kwangaphambili.
- b. Abafundi bangakwenza oku becimele – abadingi kufunda nto.
- c. Abafundi kufuneka bafundiswe uku:
  - Chonga izandi ezahlukeneyo zokusingqongileyo
  - Beve kwaye bakhuphele isingqi kunye nezicengcelezo
  - Beve amazwi kwisivakalisi

## UKUQONDA INDLELA ABAFUNDANGAYO ABANTWANA UKUFUNDA NOKUBHALA

- Beve izandi ezahlukeneyo kwigama
- Basuse isandi kwigama baze baxele into eseleyo
- Batshintshe isandi kwigama ukwenza igama elitsha

### Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 2: Abafundi kufuneka bafunde izandi kunye nokubhala ngesandla

Abafundi kufuneka bafundiswe:

- Ubudlelane phakathi kwezandi (iifinomi) kunye nokumelwa okubhaliweyo kwezandi (iigrafimi) kulwimi lwabo.
- Ukufunda nokubhala zonke izandi zolwimi lwabo ngokuzenzela.
- Ukwakha ngokuchanekileyo oonobumba ukumela izandi (ukubhala ngesandla).

### Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 3: Abafundi kufuneka bafunde ukudikhowuda nokuenkhowuda amagama

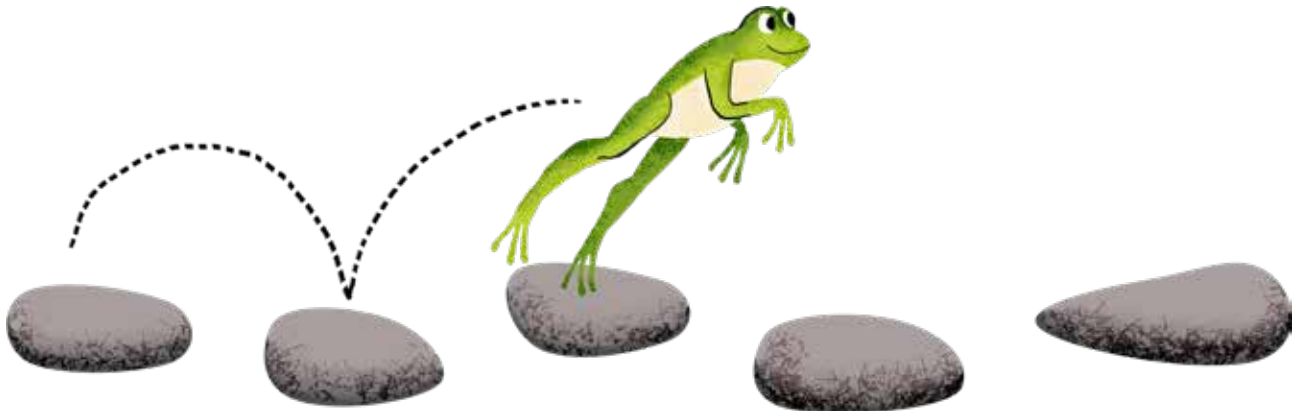
a. Abafundi kufuneka bafundiswe:

- Indlela yokufunda amagama abhaliweyo (ukudikhowuda)
- Indlela yokubhala amagama athethiweyo (ukuenkhowuda)

b. Ukwenza oku, kufuneka bafunde indlela yokucazulula igama elingaziwayo libe zizandi (ukucazulula).

c. Emva koko kufuneka bakwazi ukuhlanganisa izandi kunye ukuze bafunde igama (ukuhlanganisa).

d. Ukuze babe ngabaenkhowudi nabadikhowudi abaphumeleleyo, abafundi badinga amathuba amaninzi ukomeleza ulwazi lwabo lwezandi ngemisebenzi yokufunda neyokubhala.



### Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 4: Abafundi kufuneka baziqhelanise nokugcina amagama ezingqondweni zabo.

a. Kufuneka sinike abafundi ithuba elaneleyo lokuziqhelanisa ukubhala kunye nokufunda ukuze bakwazi ukufunda nokubhala amagama ngokuzenzela.

- Abafundi baya 'kuzoba' igama ezingqondweni zabo xa bathe:
  - Baliva baze baliqaphele igama (isandi salo)
  - Bakwazi ukufunda igama
  - Baiqonda intsingiselo yegama
  - Bakhe badibana negama amaxesha amaninzi kumxholo

b. Oku kuya kuvumela abafundi ukuba bakhumbule amagama ngokukhawuleza ukuze bawabhale okanye bawafunde.

- c. Eli likhonkco elibalulekileyo phakathi kokudikhowuda notyibiliko (ukwenza imephu yemithetho nemigaqo yopelo nokubhalwa kwamagama).

### **Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 5: Abafundi kufuneka baphuhlise ukufunda ngotyibiliko**

- a. Kufuneka sincede abafundi bafunde ngokuchanekileyo.
- Oku kuthetha ukuthi mabakwazi ukufunda babe neempazamo ezimbalwa okanye kungabikho zimpazamo.
- b. Kufuneka sincede abafundi bafunde ngesantya esifanelekileyo.
- Ngokufanelekileyo, abafundi kufuneka bafunde ngesantya sokuthetha.
  - Ukuba ufunda ngokucothisisa, ukuqonda akunakubakho.
- c. Kufuneka sincede abafundi bafunde ngethoni nemvakalelo echanekileyo (i'prosody').
- Ukufunda ngemvakalelo efanelekileyo kubonisa ukuba itekisi iyaqondwa.
  - Ithoni ichaphazela intsingiselo yegama okanye ibinzana, ngoko ke kufuneka ifundwe ngokuchanekileyo.

### **Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 6: Abafundi kukwafuneka bakhulise ukubhala ngotyibiliko**

- a. Kufuneka sincede abafundi babhale ngokuchanekileyo.
- Oku kuthetha ukuthi kufuneka bazazi 'izithethe' zolwimi olubhalwayo, indlela yokwakha amagama, ukuwapela, apho kufuneka bashiye izikhewu, indlela yokusebenzisa iziphumlisi kunye neempawu zokubhala.
- b. Kufuneka sincede abafundi babhale ngesantya esifanelekileyo.
- Ukwenza oku, badinga ukuziqhelanisa okuninzi ukuze bakwazi ukukhumbula amagama ngokukhawuleza.
  - Bakwadinga ukuziqhelanisa ukwakha umxhino wokubhala.
- c. Ubukhulu becala, abafundi kufuneka baphuhlise ukuzithemba ekubekeni iingcinga kunye nezimvo zabo ephepheni kwaye babhale ngokuzimela.



### **Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 7: Ukuze bafunde kwaye babhale ngentsingiselo, kufuneka sakhe ulwazi lwabafundi**

- a. Abafundi kufuneka baphuhlise isigama esibanzi nesinzulu ukuqonda amagama abawafundayo.
- b. Kufuneka baphuhlise ulwazi olubanzi nolunzulu ngokubanzi ukuze bakwazi ukunxulumanisa itekisi

koko sele bekwazi.

- c. Kufuneka bakhe ukuqonda kwezakhelo zolwimi kunye nemigaqo yolwimi.
  - Ukuqonda izakhelo zolwimi kunceda abafundi benze intsingiselo yalo.

### **Inyathelo lokuchankcatha 8: Kufuneka sincede abafundi bethu abancinci baphuhlise uthando lokufunda ulwimi**

- a. Kufuneka sincede abafundi baqonde ukuba ukufunda ulwimi luhambo lobomi bonke.
- b. Kufuneka senze konke okusemandleni ethu ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukufunda ulwimi ngamava anomvuzo nawonwabisayo.
- c. Kufuneka sibonelele ngeendawo ezikhuselekileyo nezikhulisayo zokufunda ulwimi.

### **INkxaso yamaNyathelo kunye noPhuhliso**

Njengoko iNHLRP iphunyezwa, uthotho lwezibonelelo zeNkxaso noPhuhliso luya kuphuhliswa kwaye kwabelwane ngalo.

Ezi ziya kubandakanya oku kulandelayo:

#### **INgcali yesiFundo kwezeMfundo / liNtloko zamaSebe:**

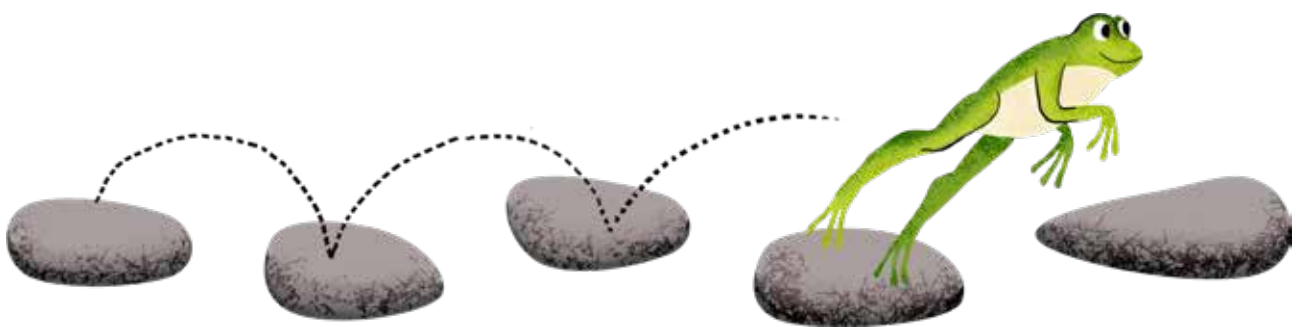
- Ukubeka iliso kunye nesiXhobo seNkxaso

#### **Ootitshala:**

- Izikhokelo 'zeeNdlela zoku'
- Ividiyo 'zeeNdlela zoku'
- Iimvavanyo C zoFVT ezongezelelweyo – izicatshulwa zokufunda
- Iimvavanyo D zoFVT ezongezelelweyo – imibuzo yengqiqo nokuqonda

Ukongeza, iNHLRP imema bonke abanomdla ukuba babe negalelo kuvimba wezixhobo zenkxaso.

Yenza oku ngokuthumela i-imeyile: [materials@nect.org.za](mailto:materials@nect.org.za)





# liNkqubo zesiQhelo zeVeki

## IBanga 1–3 elona Xesha liDe (iiyure ezi8 ngeveki)

- Inkqubo efundisayo ecwangciswe kakuhle ilandela inkqubo yesiqhelo veki nganye.
- Oku kwenza kube lula kootitshala nakubafundi ukuyilandela.
- Abafundi banokulungiselela umsebenzi olandelayo bakuba beyazi le nkqubo yesiqhelo.
- Le nkqubo yesiqhelo isekelwe kwixesha eliphezulu elichaziweyo leCAPS leLwimi lwaseKhaya: iiyure ezi8 ngeveki.

## IINKQUBO ZESIQHELO ZEVEKI

| UMVULO<br>1 iyure 30 imizuzu                                                                                                                                                        | ULWESIBINI<br>1 iyure 30 imizuzu | ULWESITHATHU<br>1 iyure 50 imizuzu | ULWESINE<br>1 iyure 35 imizuzu | ULWESIHLANU<br>1 iyure 35 imizuzu |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|  UkuPhulaphula<br>nokuThetha                                                                     | 15                               | 15                                 | 15                             | 15                                |
|  Izandi                                                                                          | 15                               | 15                                 | 15                             | 15                                |
|  UkuBhala<br>ngeSandla                                                                          | 15                               | 15                                 | 15                             | 15                                |
|  UkuFunda<br>noTitshala                                                                        | 15                               | 15                                 | 15                             | 15                                |
|                                                                                                |                                  |                                    |                                |                                   |
|  UkuFunda<br>ngamaQela<br>aNcediswa<br>nguTitshala /<br>UkuFunda<br>ngabaBini<br>nangokuZimela | 30                               | 30                                 | 30                             | 30                                |

## IINKQUBO ZESIQHHELO ZEVEKI

### IBanga 3 elona Xesha liFutshane (iiyure ezi7 ngeveki)

- Le nkqubo yesiqhelo isekelwe kwixesha elifutshane elichaziweyo leCAPS lolwimi lwasekhaya.

| UMVULO<br>1 iyure 20 imizuzu                                                               | ULWESIBINI<br>1 iyure 15 imizuzu | ULWESITHATHU<br>1 iyure 55 imizuzu                                                         | ULWESINE<br>1 iyure 5 imizuzu | ULWESIHLANU<br>1 iyure 25 imizuzu |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
|         | UkuPhulaphula<br>nokuThetha      | 15                                                                                         | UkuPhulaphula<br>nokuThetha   | 15                                |
| IZandi                                                                                     | 15                               | IZandi                                                                                     | 15                            | 15                                |
| UkuBhala<br>ngeSandla                                                                      | 15                               | UkuBhala<br>ngeSandla                                                                      | 15                            |                                   |
| UkuFunda noTitshala                                                                        | 20                               | UkuFunda noTitshala                                                                        | 20                            | 20                                |
|         |                                  | UkuBhala                                                                                   | 20                            | 20                                |
| UkuFunda<br>ngamaQela<br>aNcediswa<br>nguTitshala /<br>UkuFunda ngabaBini<br>nangokuZimela | 30                               | UkuFunda<br>ngamaQela<br>aNcediswa<br>nguTitshala /<br>UkuFunda ngabaBini<br>nangokuZimela | 30                            | 30                                |

### Ulungelwano

|                                     |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>UkuPhulaphula<br/>nokuThetha</b> | <b>IVeki 1 yomxholo, Lwesibini:</b> Hlanganisa izifundo zangoMvulo nangolwesibini – yazisa umxholo, funda ukutyetyiswa kolwimi, uze ufundise isigama.                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b>UkuFunda<br/>noTitshala</b>      | <b>Mvulo:</b> Hlanganisa izifundo zangoMvulo nolwesibini – yazisa itekisi yeNgqokelela yamaBali uze wenze umsebenzi waPhambi kokuFunda.<br><b>Lwesithathu:</b> Yenza uFundo lokuQala olucokisekileyo lwetekisi njengoko abafundi baya kusiphosa isifundo soFundo lwesiBini esiba ngoolwesine kwinkqubo yesiqhelo yelona xesha lide. |



# Izixhobo

I-NHLRP iquka ezi zixhobo zilandelayo:

1. IsiCwangciso sokuFundisa
2. AmaKhadi eZandi
3. IiTshati zokuBhala ngeSandla
4. INgqokelela yamaBali: AmaBali okuFunda noTitshala
5. Oonotsheluzi
6. INcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo
7. INcwadana yoHlolo

## IsiCwangciso sokuFundisa

- IsiCwangciso sokuFundisa sibonelelwe kwikota nganye.
- Xa uqala ukusebenzisa le nkqubo, kulicebo elihle ukulandela inkqubo yesiqhelo uze usebenzise izicwangciso zezifundo ezinikiweyo.
- Xa uthe wanguchwepheshe kwinkqubo yesiqhelo nendlela yokufundisa yenkqubo, uvumelekile ukuyilungulungisa le nkqubo ifanele indlela yakho yokufundisa nezidingo zakho.

**NHLRP** National  
Native Language  
Reading Programme

IBANGA

3

**IsiCwangciso  
sokuFundisa**

**ISIXHOSA**  
ULWIMI LWASEKHAYA

IKOTA 1 & 2

### IKOTA 1 | IVEKI 1 | UMWULO



**Ukubhala ngesandla: Hlola ngokungekho sesikweni ukwakhiwa kokubhala ngokudibanisa oonobumba**



IXESHA:  
15 imizuzu



IZIXHOBO:  
INcwadi  
yoHlolo

1. **Lungiselela abafundi ukubhala ngesandla.**
  - a. Yithi: Masifudumeze iminwe ngokushwabanisa iphepha sibuye silolule.
  - b. Jonga uze ulungise indlela yokuhlala yabafundi kunye nendlela yokubamba ipensile.
2. **Cela abafundi babhale oonobumba bealfabethi ngokubhala oonobumba abancinci ngokudibanisa.**
  - a. Xelela abafundi babhale kuphela ngokudibanisa oonobumba abancinci ababaziyo.
  - b. Njengoko abafundi bebhala, hambahamba ugophele ukwakhiwa koonobumba ngumfundi ngamnye, isantya sokubhala, ubungakanani boonobumba, njalo njalo.
  - c. Qaphela abafundi abatsala nzima ukwakha oonobumba, kunye nonobangela wokutsala nzima kwabo.
  - d. Kwakhona qaphela abafundi abangayaziyo ialfabethi.



**UkuFunda noTitshala: Yazisa ibali**



IXESHA:  
15 imizuzu



IZIXHOBO:  
INgqokelela  
yamaBali,  
Iphepha  
lentshayeleyo  
1

1. **Yazisa ibali.**
  - a. Yithi: Kule veki siza kufunda ibali elisihloko sithi, *Uhambo olukhulu lukaShamiso*.
  - b. Yithi: Kweli bali intombazanana uShamiso yaseZimbabwe nosapho lwayo bathabatha uhambo oluya eZimbabwe. Endleleni eya kundwendwela usapho lwabo, bamisa kumabhadlo aseGreat Zimbabwe apho bafunda banzi ngemvelaphi nenkcubeko yabo.
  - c. Buza: Ikhona into oyaziyo malunga noku?
  - d. Bonisa ngokufutshane abafundi imifanekiso esebalini.
2. **Yakha ulwazi lwemvelaphi lwabafundi.**
  - a. Yabelana uze ucacise iinkcukacha ezinikiweyo ngemvelaphi ebalini.
  - b. Bonisa abafundi apho ibali liqhubeka khona usebenzisa imephu yeNgqokelela yamaBali.
  - c. Buza: Ingaba unembuzo malunga neli bali?
3. **Cacisa indlela yobuchule bengqiqo nokuqonda.**
  - a. Yithi, kule veki siza kufunda indlela: *Thatha izigqibo ezisekelwe kulwazi olunikiweyo.*
  - b. Cacisa le ndlela kubafundi.

## AmaKhadi eZandi

- IKhadi leZandi lifakiwe kulungiselelwa ifonimi nganye ethe yafundiswa okanye yahlaziywa.
- La makhadi awenziwanga apho kuhlangelelwe khona iikhonsonanti, njengoko zonke izandi zeekhonsonanti ezihlanganisweyo ziyindibaliselwano yeefonimi.
  - Abafundi kufuneka baqonde ukuba bakuba befunde ukubhalwa kweefonimi, bangazihlanganisa ngeendlela ezahlukileyo.
  - Bangahlanganisa iikhonsonanti nesikhamiso, umzekelo: m-a = ma
  - Bangahlanganisa iikhonsonanti ezimbini, umzekelo: l-w = lw

### Umzekelo wamakhadi ezandi:



## ITshathi yokuBhala ngokungaDibanisi

- Itshathi yokubhala ngokungadibanisi ifakiwe njengenxalenye yomgodlo wezixhobo, ukuxhasa ukwakhiwa koonobumba ngokuchanekileyo.

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



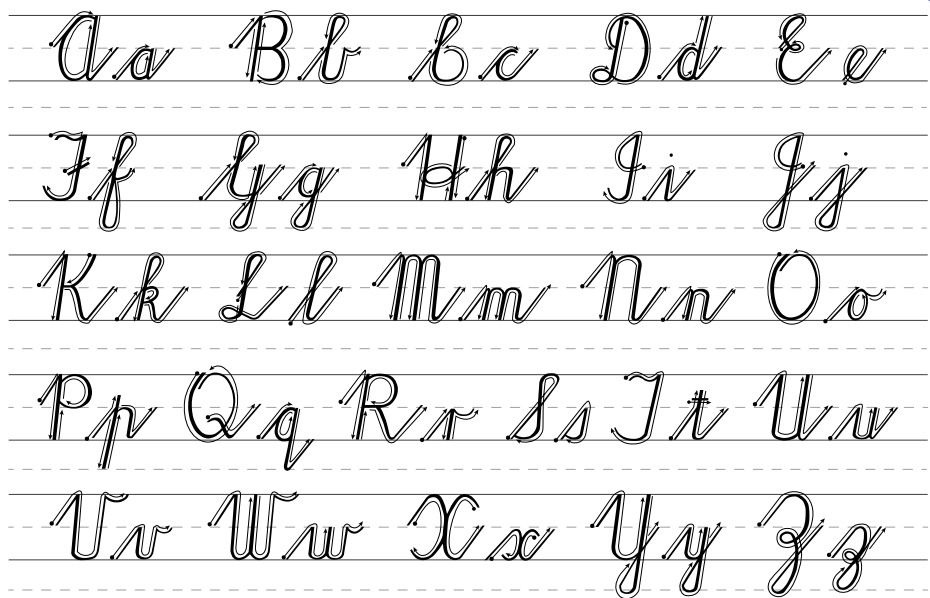
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NHLRP National Home Language Reading Programme

## ITshati yokuBhala ngokuDibanisa

Ukubhala ngokudibanisa kufundiswa ukusuka kwiBanga 2 iKota 3 ukuya kutsho kwaye kuquka iBanga 3 iKota 4.

- Ukususela phakathi kwiBanga 2 abafundi mabafunde ukubhala ngoqhagamshelwano.
- Bakuba abafundi bekwazi kakuhle ukubhala ngoqhagamshelwano, bayakwazi ukubhala ngokuqhabalaka okwandisiweyo.
- Itshathi yokubhala ngokudibanisa ifakiwe njengenxalenye yomgodlo wezixhobo, ukuxhasa ukwakhiwa koonobumba ngokuchanekileyo.



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Reading Programme

## INGqokelela yamaBali: AmaBali okuFunda noTitshala

- INGqokelela yamaBali ibandakanya amabali asi8 ngekota, emibini ngomxholo.
- Onke amabali aqala ngecandelo laphambi kokufunda.
- Oku kulandelwa libali elinomfanekiso.
- Onke amabali aphela ngecandelo lasemva kokufunda.
- Amabali enzelwe ukwandisa isigama sabafundi kunye nolwazi lwabo lwangaphambili.
- Akwenzelwe ukuphuhlisa ingqiqo nokuqonda kwabafundi, nezakhono zokucinga nzulu.



### IKOTA 1: AMABALI



|  |                                        |    |
|--|----------------------------------------|----|
|  | 1. Uhambo olukhulu lukaShamiso         | 1  |
|  | 2. UMashudu uyatyelela                 | 15 |
|  | 3. Igumbi lokufundela elonakalisiweyo  | 29 |
|  | 4. UMari Copeny: Iqhawekazi lamanzi    | 43 |
|  | 5. Isacholo esiluhlaza                 | 57 |
|  | 6. Umalusi owakhwaza wathi 'ingonyama' | 71 |
|  | 7. Ubomi obungenamida                  | 85 |
|  | 8. UMalala ulwela imfundo              | 99 |

## Oonotsheluza

- Oonotsheluza bafakiwe kwikota nganye, ukuze basetyenziswe kwizifundo ezahlukileyo.
- La makhadi enzelwe ukuze asetyenziswe njengesixhobo sokufundisa ngexesha lesifundo.
- Oonotsheluza bangaxhonywa babonise eklasini njengenxalenye yezandi okanye umboniso womxholo.
- Zenzele inkqubo yokulawula oonotsheluza bakho ngendlela efanekileyo.
- Yiba nesiingxotyana seplastiki okanye imvulophu yomxholo ngamnye.
- Phawula isiingxotyana sakho seplastiki okanye imvulophu ngokubhala ikota kunye nomxholo.
- Zenzele owakho unotsheluza endaweni yongekhoyo.

ookhokho

IZimbabwe

ibhotwe

## **INcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo**

- INcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo ilungiswe yayimixholo yeeveki ezimbini. Umxholo ngamnye uqala ngephepha lomxholo, eliqulathe:
  - a. Isihloko somxholo
  - b. Izihloko zengqokelela yamabali ahambelana nomxholo
  - c. Ukutyetyiswa kolwimi – iqhalo elihambelana nomxholo, isaci, iqhina, ucaphulo, umbongo, isicengcelezo okanye ingoma yokufundisa abafundi
  - d. Isigama somxholo kunye neenkcazelo ezilula
  - e. Umbuzo wengxoxo okanye emibini, eyakhelwe ukubandakanya iintsapho
- Okulandelayo, iNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo iquka uthotho lwemisebenzi yosuku ngalunye lweveki, iiveki ezisibhozo kwikota nganye.
- Imisebenzi yeNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo yakhiwe ngobuchule ukuze iphuhlise ngendlela ecwangcisiweyo:
  - a. Ulwazi lwezandi
  - b. Izakhono zokudikhowuda
  - c. Izakhono zokuenkhawuda
  - d. Ulwazi lwemofoloji
  - e. Utyibiliko kunye
  - f. Nengqiqo nokuqonda okufundwayo
- Ngoolwesithathu, imifanekiso ehambelana nomxholo ifakwe kwiNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo ngolu hlobo:
  - a. NgoLwesithathu wokuqala womxholo, umfanekiso womxholo ufakiwe ukuze ukhuthaze abafundi bacinge nzulu ngakumbi ngomxholo. IsiCwangciso sokuFundisa siquka amagama esigama kunye nemibuzo yengxoxo ebhekiselele emfanekisweni.
  - b. NgoLwesithathu wesibini womxholo, kufakwe umfanekiso wobugcisa bokubalisa ibali nemibuzo yengxoxo ebhekiselele emfanekisweni. Lo mfanekiso ubonisa 'umzuzu kwixesha elithile' ekufuneka ube yinxalenye yebali lomfundi ngamnye. Isixhokoxingcinga esinokusetyenziswa ukunceda abafundi baqale.
- INcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo isetyenziswa kwizifundo zeMofoloji nezeZandi, kusenzelwa ukuba ootitshala bafundise bekwaphuhlisa kuphela izakhono zeklasu iphelele.
- Okunye, abafundi bayisebenzisa iNcwadi yokuFunda enguNdoqo yonke imihla ngexesha lezifundo zokuFunda ngamaQela aNcediswa nguTitshala.

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**IBANGA 3**

**INcwadi  
yokuFunda  
enguNdoqo**

**ISIXHOSA**  
ULWIMI LWASEKHAYA

**IKOTA 1 & 2**










IKOTA 1 | IVEKI 1 | UMWULO

**Umxholo: Siyatyelela**

**Ukututyiswa kolwimi:**

Umbongo

Ngokuqhelekileyo, isicatshulwa sombhalo onesingqi okanye imvanosiphelo esivakalisa izimvo okanye iimvakalelo. Ihlala ibandakanya ulwimi olunentsingiselo efihlakeleyo enjengemfanozandi, izikweko, izifaniso, kunye nezimntwiso.

Ngexesha lohambo

Sihamba ngebhasi,  
Sihamba ngeteksi,  
Sihamba ngeenyawo  
Kodwa phambili siyafika

Lo mbongo uthetha ukuba kukho iindlela ezohlukeneyo zokuhamba. Nakuba uhamba ngayiphi na indlela, uza kuphelela kwindawo enye oya kuyo.

Amabali:  
**Uhambo olukhulu  
lukaShamiso**



**UMashudu uyatyelela**



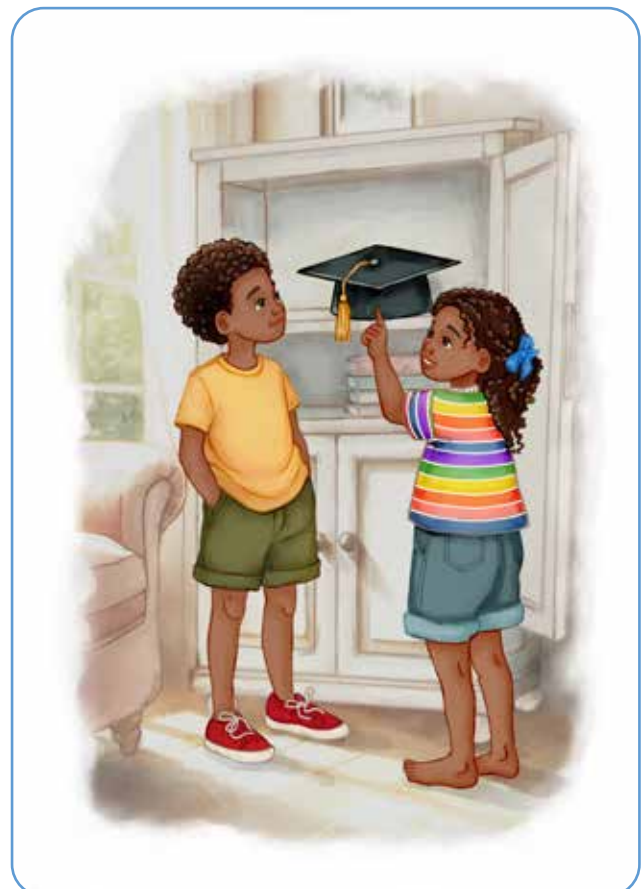
**Isigama**

|                           |                                                                                |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>thatha uhambo:</b>     | Ukuya endaweni, amaxesha amaninzi ngemoto, ibhasi, uloliwe okanye inqwelomoya. |
| <b>Izimbabwe:</b>         | Iilizwe kumazantsi eAfrika, entla koMzantsi Afrika.                            |
| <b>ibhotwe:</b>           | Indlu enkulu kakhulu entle apho ikumkani okanye ikumkanikazi inokuhlala khona. |
| <b>ookhokho:</b>          | Abantu kusapho lwakho olwaluphila kudala, njengotata katata katatomkhulu.      |
| <b>indala/ yamandulo:</b> | Indala kakhulu; yakudala (njengezakhiwo ezidala okanye amabali).               |

2



**Umzekelo: umfanekiso womxholo**



**Umzekelo: umfanekiso wokubalisa amabali ngobuchule**

## INcwadana yoHlolo

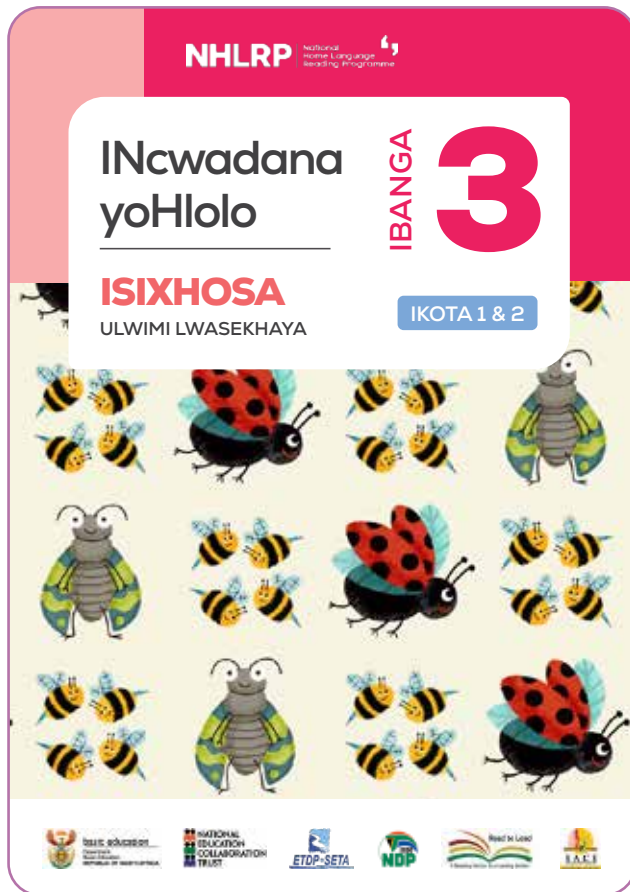
INcwadana yoHlolo ibandakanya:

### UHlolo oluSesikweni lweCAPS

- INkqubo yoHlolo
- ImiZekelo yemiSebenzi yoHlolo
- ImiZekelo yeeRubriki neeMemorandum

### UkuFunda ngokuVakalayo ngoTyibiliko

- UmGangatho kaZwelonke
- UkuQhuba iimVavanyo
- UkuBala ukuFunda ngoTyibiliko
- UkuPhonononga nokuSebenzisa iziPhumo
- IimVavanyo zeKota zoFVT



IBANGA 3 | IKOTA 1 IIMVAVANYO ZO-FVT

 IKota 1 IimVavanyo zoFVT

U-FVT kweNHLRP  
UlwimiXhosa  
Uvavanyo 3.1A  
Ikopi katitshala  
60 izandi / 60 imizuzwana

|     |     |     |     |    |    |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|----|
| M   | o   | S   | U   | D  | 5  |
| Nc  | nd  | nj  | Nk  | nq | 10 |
| X   | y   | w   | q   | J  | 15 |
| chw | Khw | qhw | Rhw | gr | 20 |
| sw  | Tw  | Xw  | V   | Z  | 25 |
| jw  | Kw  | lw  | Nw  | Qw | 30 |
| a   | B   | c   | i   | L  | 35 |
| ch  | Ph  | Rh  | sh  | Xh | 40 |
| Nt  | nx  | Cw  | dw  | Gw | 45 |
| F   | g   | H   | j   | k  | 50 |
| Ny  | dy  | gc  | Gx  | Kr | 55 |
| Mb  | mf  | Mp  | Nz  | Zw | 60 |

9



# AmaCebo oLawulo kwiGumbi lokuFundela

Kulula kakhulu ukuphumeza inkqubo yokufunda eklasini ecwangcisiweyo nelawulwe kakuhle. Nabu obunye ubuchule bokulawula iklasi onokubusebenzisa.

## 1. UkuBiza abafundi

### Nini?

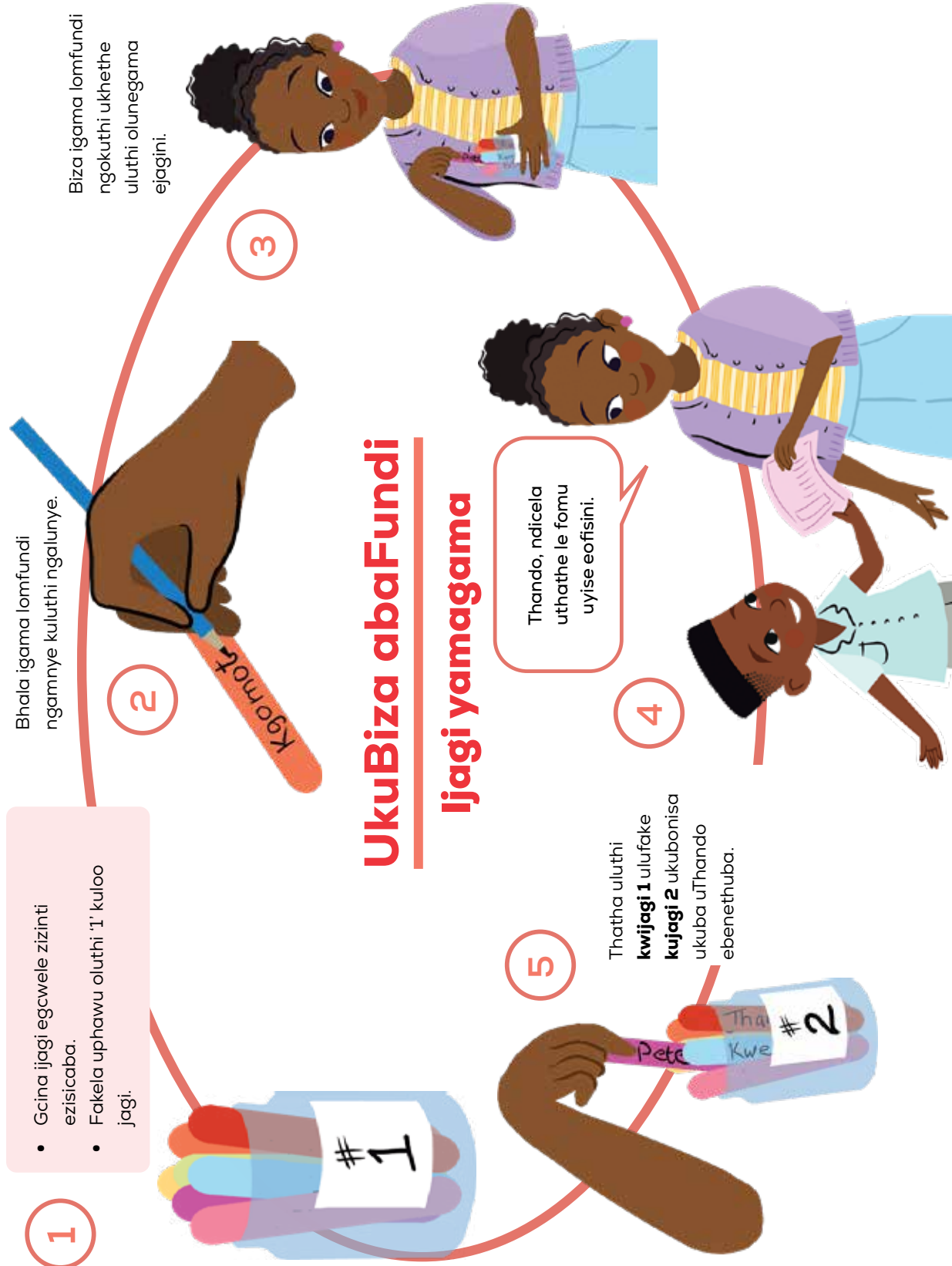
- Nanini na xa ubuza umbuzo okanye uyalela umfundi ukuba enze umsebenzi.

### Ngoba?

- Kubalulekile kubo bonke abafundi ukuba bafumane ithuba lokuthetha bengabanye.
- Ukulawula nokwaba imisebenzi nemibuzo kuqinisekisa ukuba bonke bayalifumana eli thuba.

### Emakwenziwe:

- Bhala onke amagama abafundi kuluthi lwamagama.
- Yiba neejagi ezimbini– faka zonke izinti ezinamagama kwijagi yoku1.
- Xa ufuna umfundi aphenjule umbuzo okanye enze umsebenzi, thatha uluthi olunegama kwijagi.
- Biza umfundi lowo enze umsebenzi, uze uluthi ulufake kwijagi yesibini, ukubonisa umfundi lowo ukuba ulifumene elakhe ithuba.
- Xa uzikhuphe zonke izinti ezinamagama kwijagi yoku1 zafakwa kwijagi 2, qala inkqubo ekuqaleni.
- Ungalibali ukuba yeyiphi ijagi othatha kuyo kwaye iyeyiphi okhuphela kuyo!



## **2. IziTsalimdl**

### **Nini?**

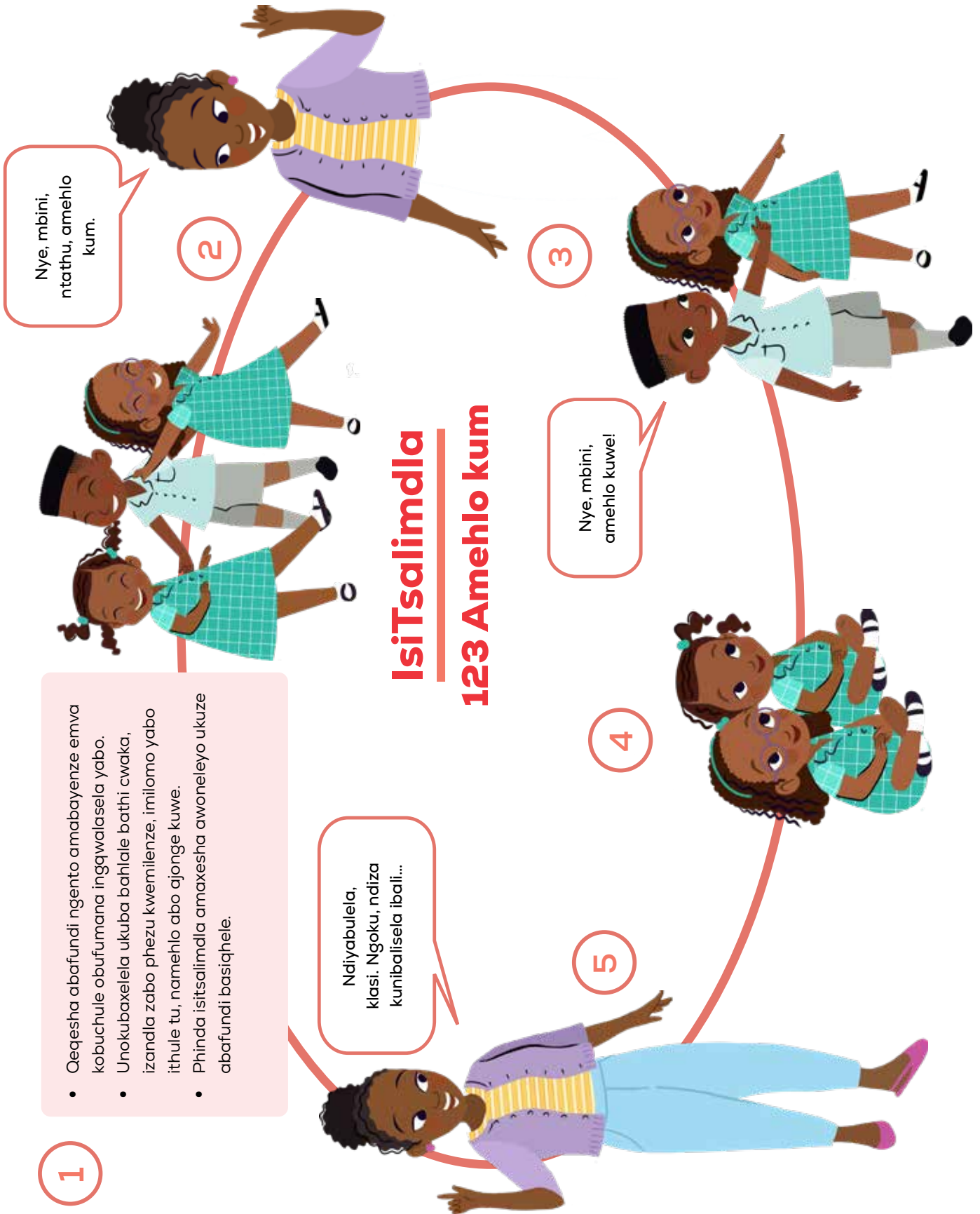
- Nanini na xa ufuna ukuba abafundi bathathe ingqalelo okanye bahlale phantsi bazole.

### **Ngoba?**

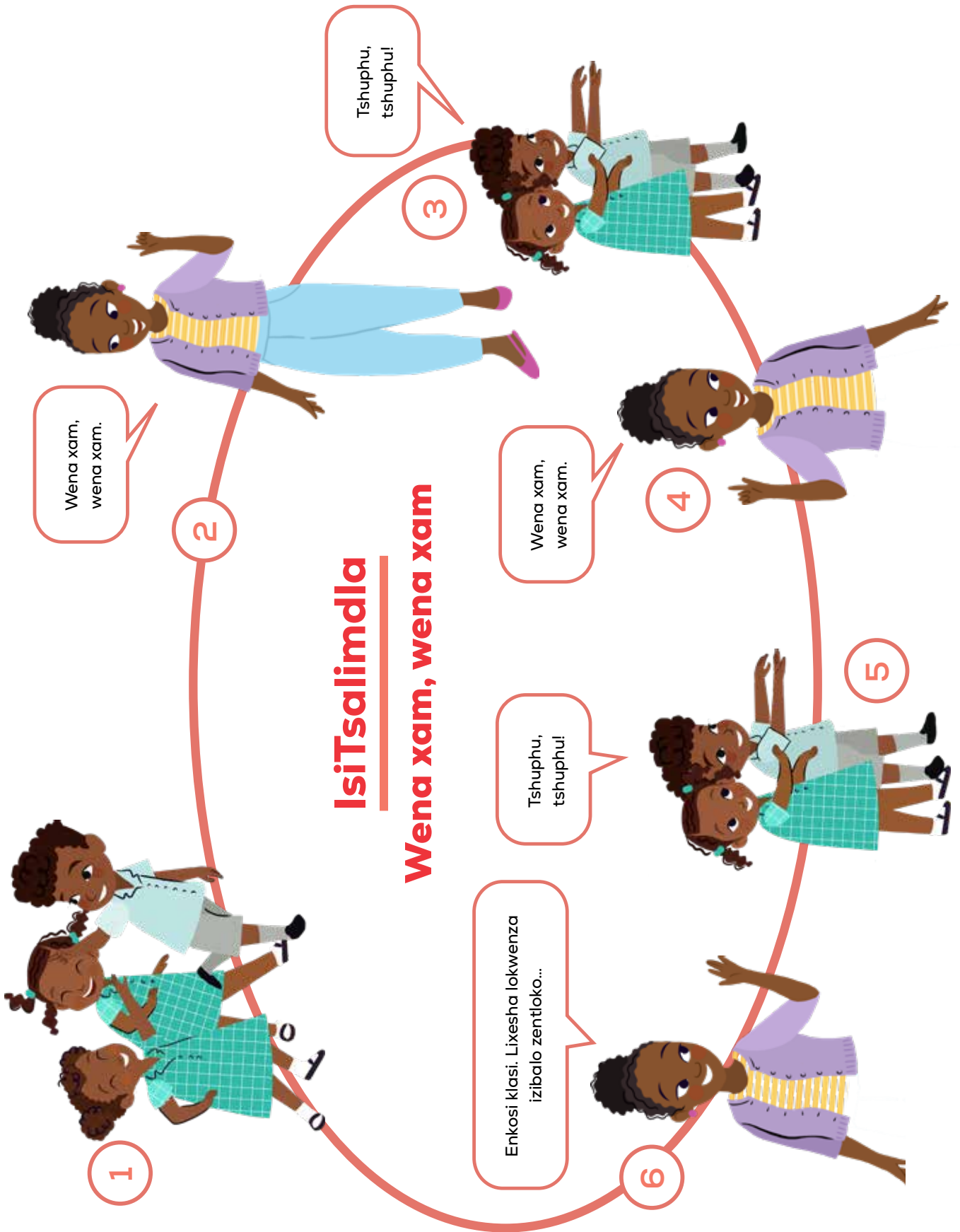
- Le misebenzi mifutshane ikunceda ulawule iklasi ngendlela eyonwabisayo, kwanesebenzayo.
- Ikwafundisa abafundi bamamele babe nentsebenziswano.

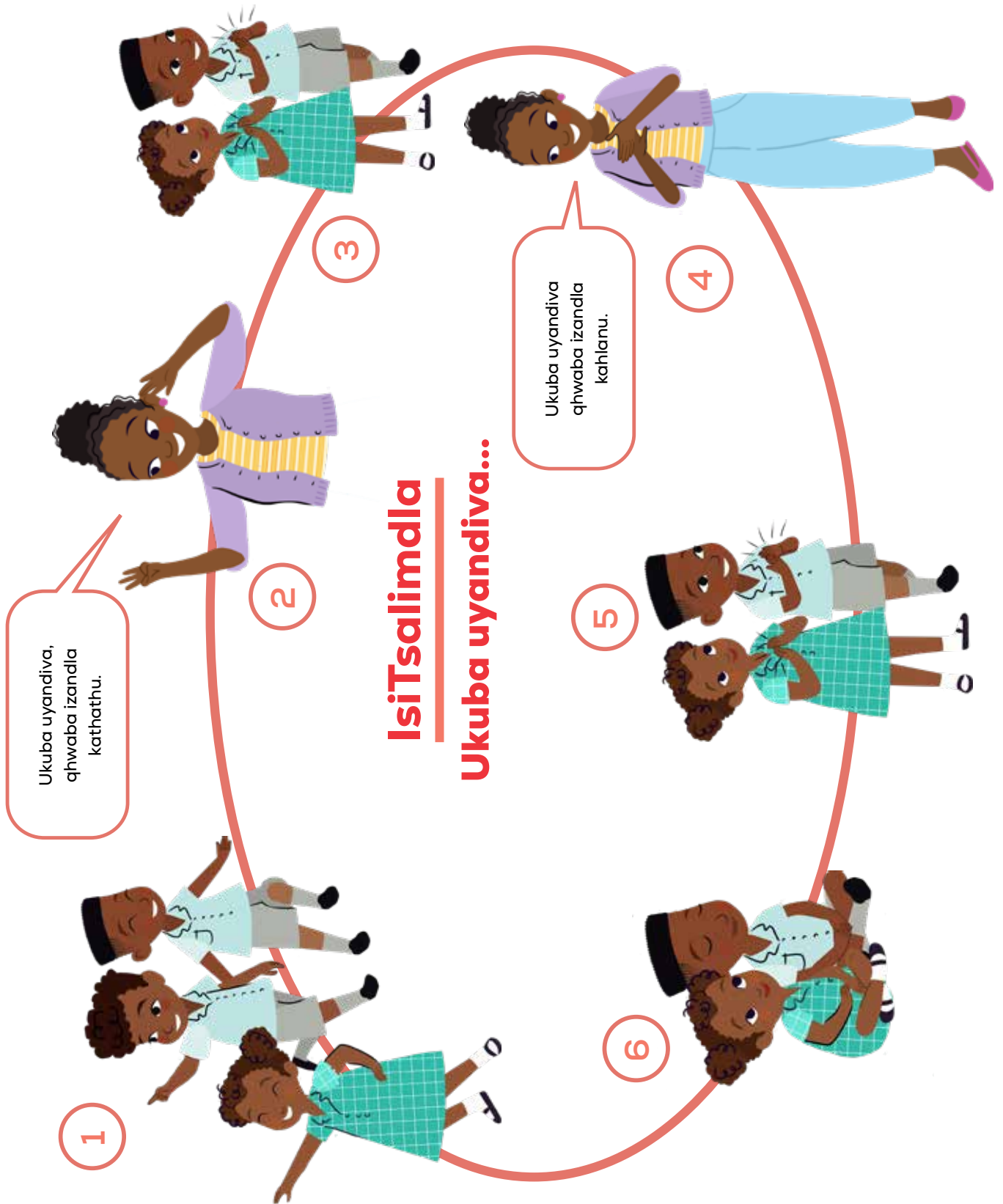
### **Emakwenziwe:**

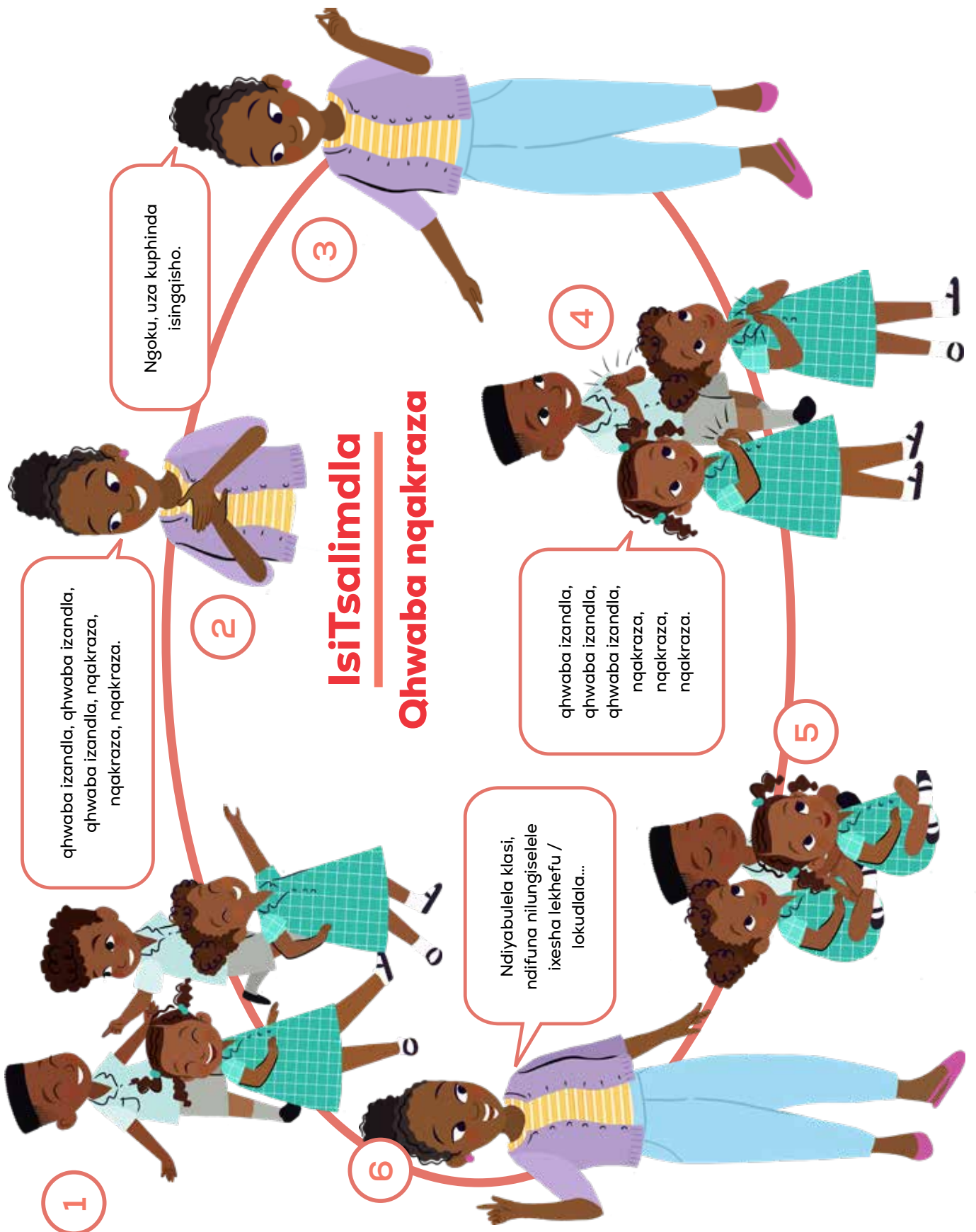
- Qaphela: Qeqesha abafundi ngendlela yokuziphatha emva kwesiTsalimdl.
- Sebenzisa enye yemisetyenzana eyenza abafundi bathathe ingqalelo ngendlela edlalisayo.
- Kusenokwenzeka ukuba uphinde imisebenzi yothatho ngqalelo.
- Xa bonke abafundi bekunika ingqwalasela, kulungele ukubanika umyalelo olandelayo.



## IsiTsalmidla 123 Amehlo kum







### **3. UkuMisela imiGaqo yokuziPhatha**

#### **Nini?**

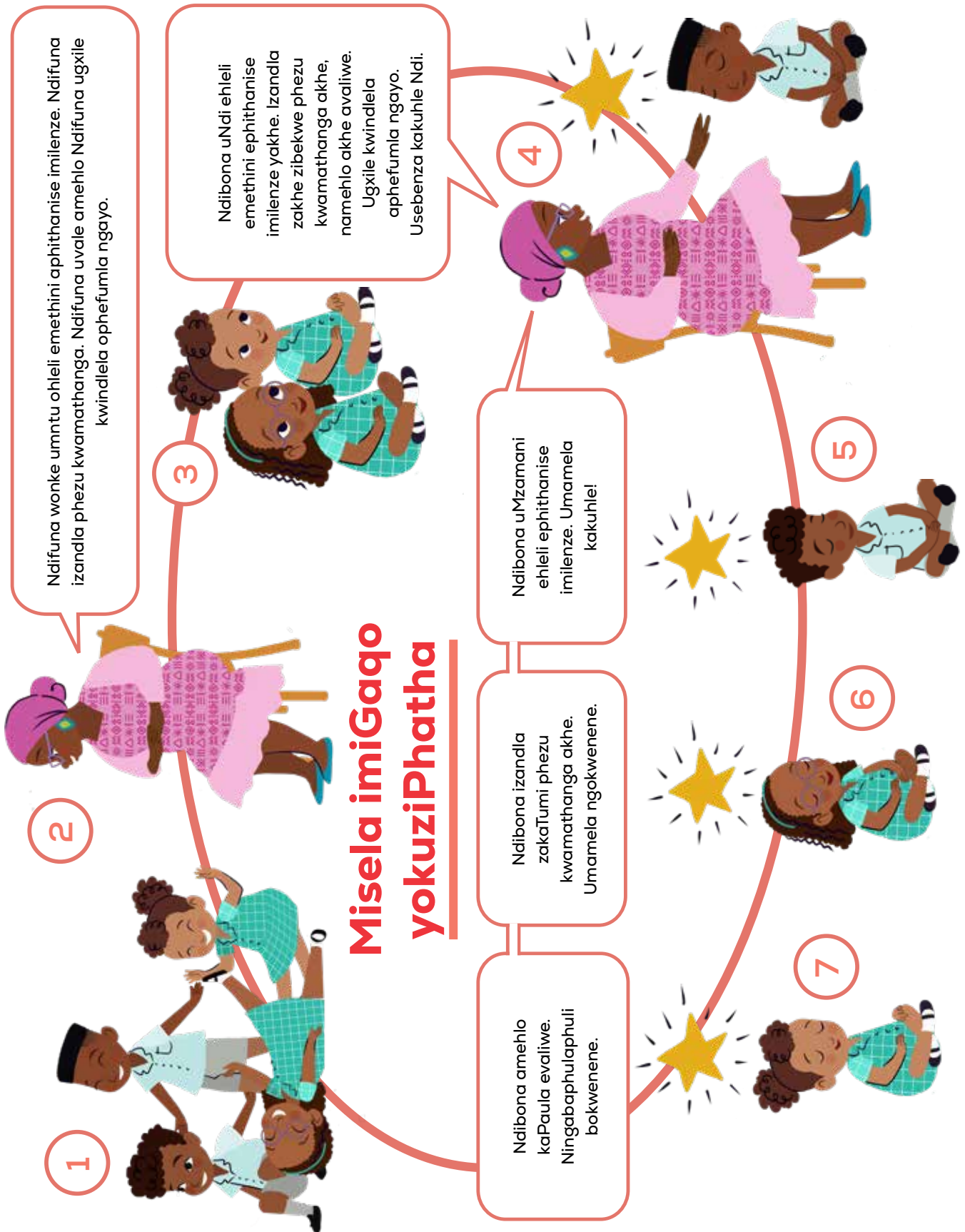
- Ekuqaleni konyaka nasekuqaleni kwekota.

#### **Ngoba?**

- Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi abancinane ngokuthe gca ngendlela yokuziphatha ngamaxesha athile.
- Umzekelo, xa uza kucacisa ingcamango entsha, okanye ufunde ibali, ufuna abafundi bahlale bazole bakunike ingqalelo.
- Ukuba ufundisa abafundi indlela yokuziphatha eklasini ngokucace gca, kunengqiqo ukulindela ukuba baziphathe ngokufanelekileyo.

#### **Emakwenziwe:**

- Yenza isitsalimdlala uze uthi:
  - Ndifuna wonke umntu ahlale phantsi emethini, azole aphithanise imilenze yakhe.
  - Ndifuna ubeke izandla zakho phezu kwamathanga.
  - Ndifuna uvale amehlo akho.
  - Ndifuna ukubona uzimisele ugxininisa kwindlela ophefumla ngayo.
- Nika abafundi imiyalelo eza kubenza bazole, uze ulinde imizuzwana engama30 – 45.
- Okulandelayo, chonga abafundi abalandela yonke imiyalelo besenza konke okulindelekileyo, uxele ubabonise umsebenzi omhle abawenzileyo.
- Yithi: Ndiyabona uNomsa uhleli ngeempundu phantsi kwaye wakhe isathanga. Izandla zakhe zisemathangeni akhe kwaye ucimele. Wenze kakuhle Nomsa, ngoku gxila ekuphefumleni kwakho, tsala umoya, khupha...
- Phinda lo mdlalwana amathuba ambalwa, ugxile kwiimpendulo 'ezifanelekileyo zabafundi'.



### 4. ULawulo lweeNgxoxo zamaQela

#### Nini?

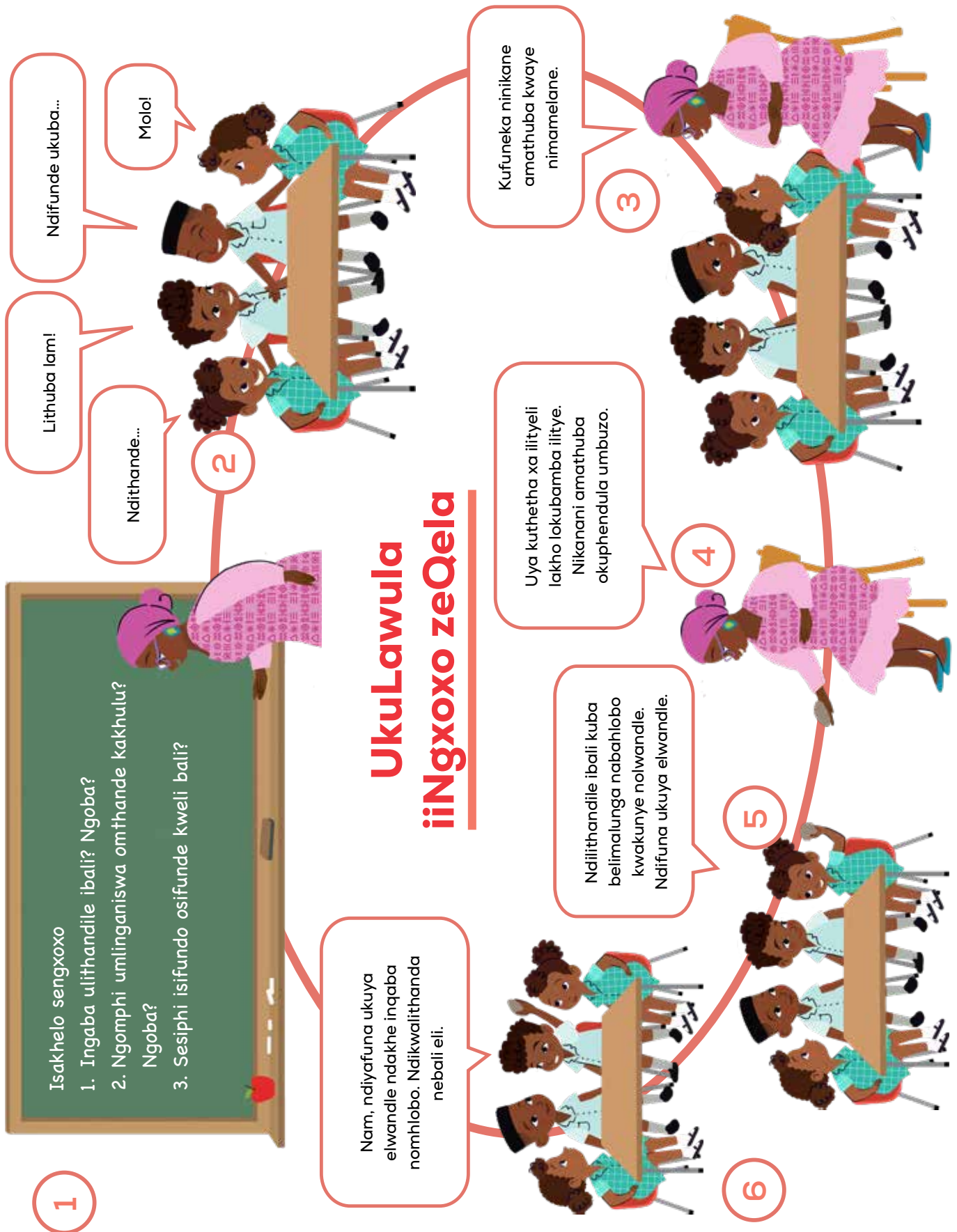
- KuLwimi lwaseKhaya, amaqela axoxa ngamabali afundwa notitshala ngooLwesihlanu.

#### Ngoba?

- Kubalulekile ukufundisa abafundi abancinane ngokucacileyo ngendlela yokuziphatha ngexesha leengxoxo notitshala.
- Kukwabalulekile ukubaxhobisa ngobuchule obuza kubanceda banikane amathuba.

#### Emakwenziwe:

- Qeqesha abafundi benze oku kulandelayo:
  - Okokuqala, abafundi kufuneka bahlale kumaqela abo amancinane.
  - Okulandelayo, abafundi mabaqaphele imibuzo malunga nengxoxo okanye isakhelo.
  - Emva koko, umfundi ngamnye ufanele ukufumana ithuba lokuphendula umbuzo ngamnye.
- Ingaba licelo elihle ukusebenzisa 'ilitye elithethayo' ukulawula oku.
- Nika iqela ngalinye into ephathekayo enje ngelitye elimibalabala.
- Umntu obambe ilitye nguye onelungelo lokuthetha abanye eqeleni bamamele.
- Xa egqibile ukuthetha, makadlulise ilitye kumfundi olandelayo, njalo njalo.



## **5. ImiSebenzi yoTshintsho**

### **Nini?**

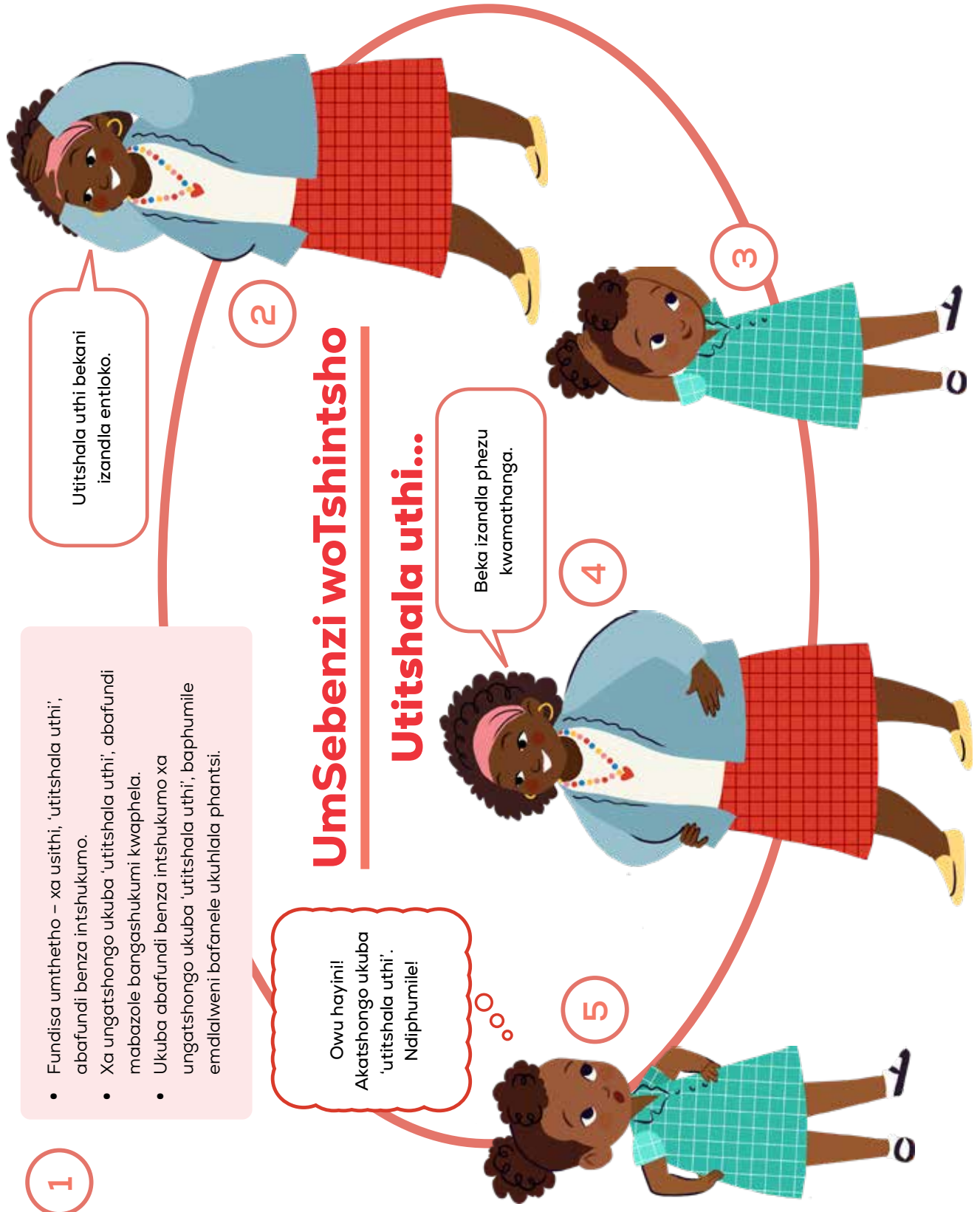
- Phakathi kwemisebenzi okanye kwezifundo, okanye nanini na xa abafundi bekhangeleka bediniwe kwaye befuna ikhefu.

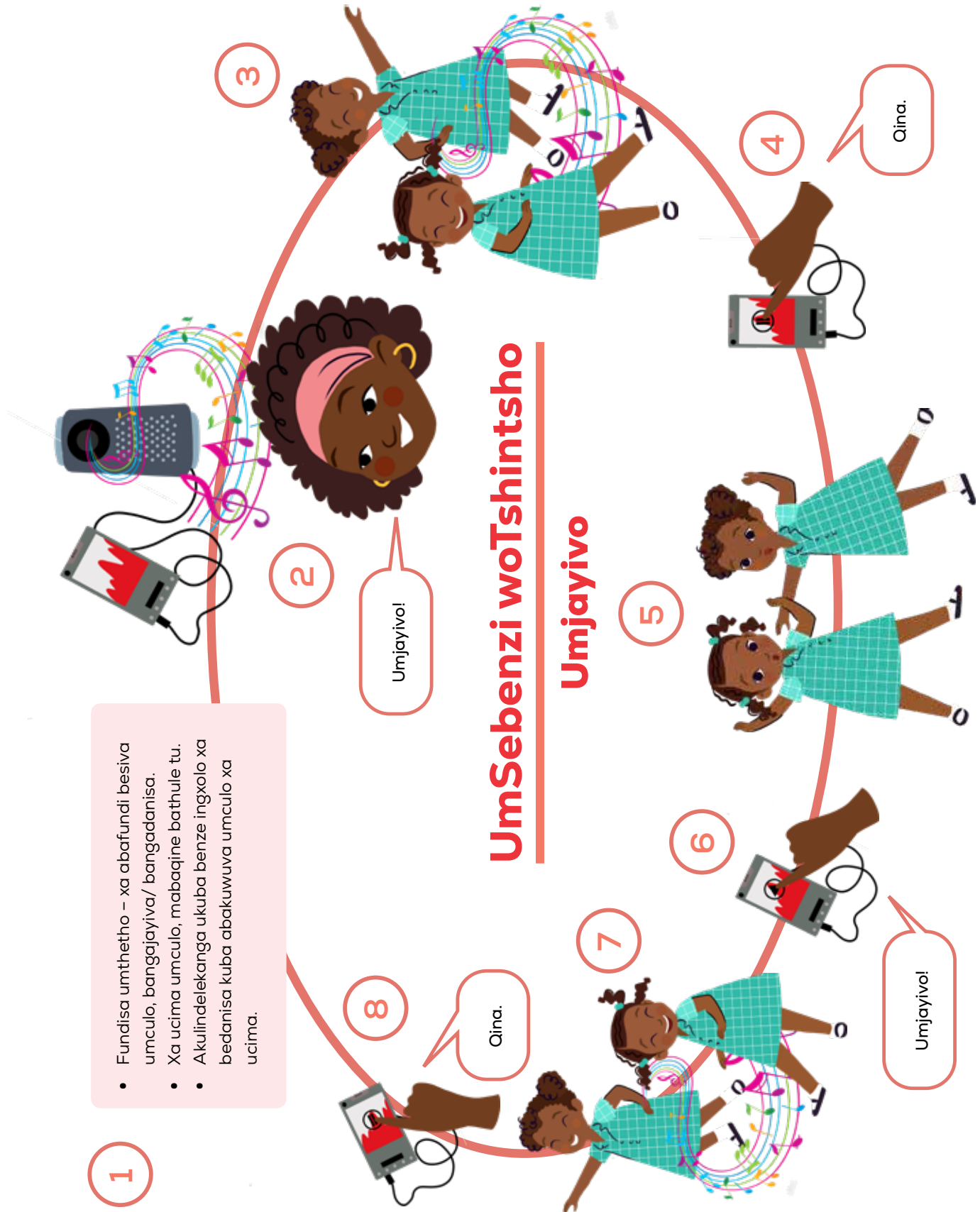
### **Ngoba?**

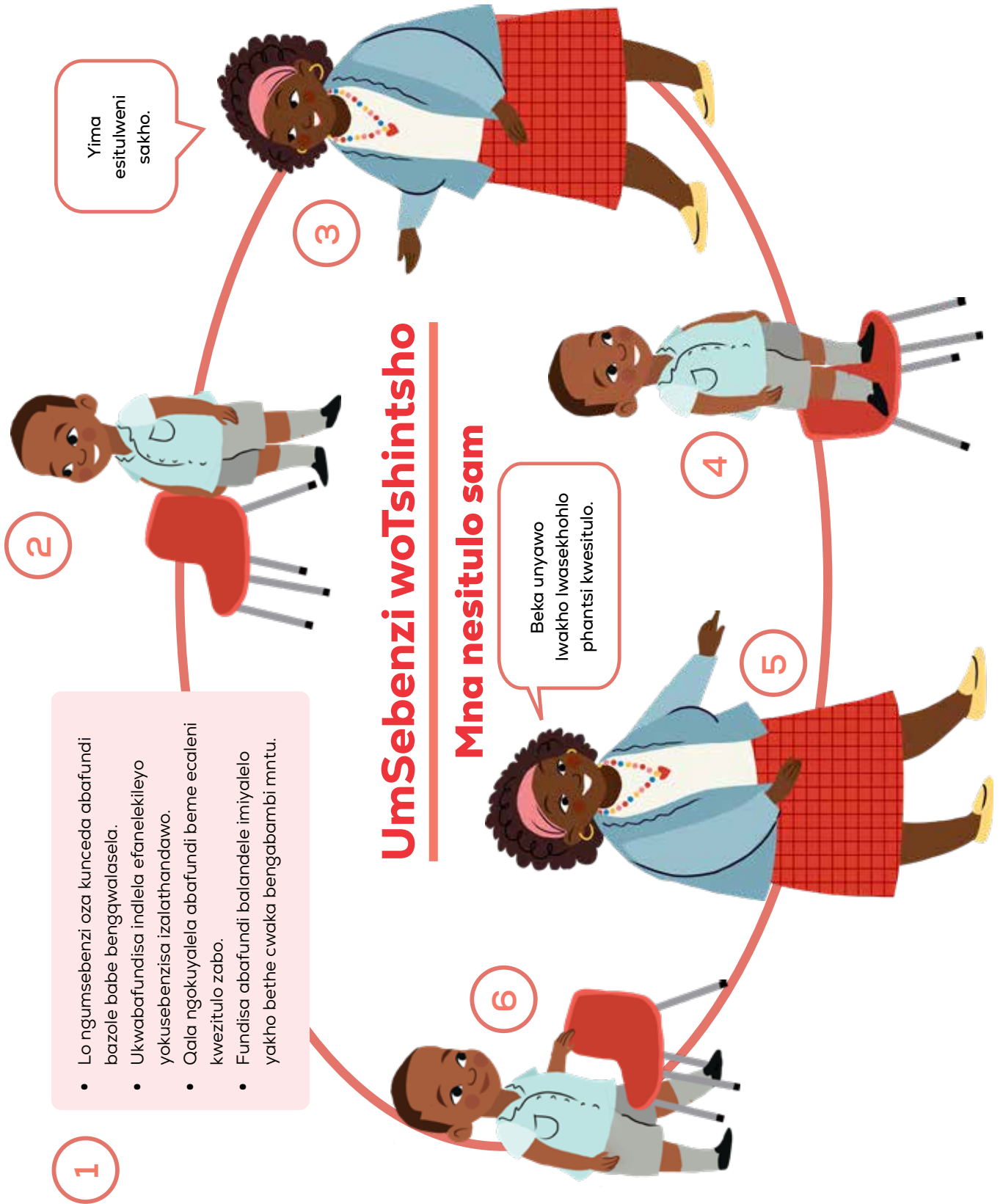
- Kunzima kubafundi abancinane ukuhlala bezolile benika ingqalelo ixesha elide.
- Le misebenzi yotshintsho iza kukhuthaza abafundi babe nomdla, kwaye ibancede bakonwabele ukufunda.

### **Emakwenziwe:**

- Sebenzisa imisebenzi yotshintsho ukukhuthaza abafundi okanye ukubenza babe nengqalelo enokudlala phakathi.
- Xa bekunika ingqalelo abafundi, lungiselela ukubanika umyalelo olandelayo.







1

- Abafundi baqala beme 'bengashukumi'. Kufuneka bagobele ezantsi njengebhola efinyeziweyo.
- Fundisa abafundi ukuba njengokuba uthetha ucotha ' zolule ucotha' kufuneka bazolule ilungu ngalinye lomzimba kangangoko banako.
- Abafundi mabazolule baqine kangangemizuzwana embalwa.
- Okulandelayo, xa usithi 'ziqothe', abafundi mabaziqothe okwebhola encinane.
- Fundisa abafundi balandele imiyalelo yakho bethe cwaka bengabambi mntu.

2



z-o-l-u-l-e u-c-o-t-h-a

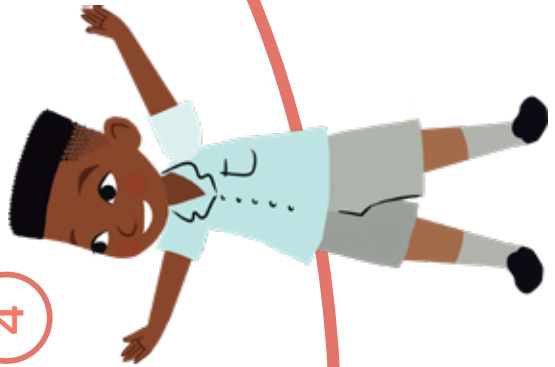
3



## UmSebenzi woTshintsho

### Zolule, zolule, ziqothe

4



Ziqothe

5



6



### Enkosi!

ISebe leMfundo eSisiseko linongazenzisiyo umbulelo ngeenzame nobuchule bootitshala bethu besigaba esisiseko. Siyathemba ukuba niya kukonwabela ukusebenzisa le nkqubo, kwanokuba niya kuyenza eyenu.

Sisonke singafikelela kwinjongo yowama2030 yokuqinisekisa ukuba wonke umntwana ufunda ngentsingiselo eneminyaka elishumi.

Siyanibulela ngomsebenzi wenu onzima, ukuzinikela nokuzimisela kubantwana boMzantsi Afrika.





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