

**IsiXhosa**  
**Grade 6 – Term 2**

Dear Parents

Our heartfelt thanks for taking an interest in your child's Xhosa learning. We really do appreciate the input from home. Below is an idea of what the children will be doing this term in class.

Please remember that this is a summary only, and your child's book can also be consulted for more detail.

**Vocabulary – ikhaya**      (*the home*)

|                  |                     |                  |                        |                     |                      |
|------------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| igumbi lokulala  | ( <i>bedroom</i> )  | ikhitshi         | ( <i>kitchen</i> )     | ibhafumi /          | ( <i>bathroom</i> )  |
| igumbi lokuhlala | ( <i>lounge</i> )   | ithoyilethi      | ( <i>toilet</i> )      | igumbi lokuhlambela |                      |
| igumbi lokufunda | ( <i>study</i> )    | igumbi lokutyela | ( <i>dining room</i> ) |                     |                      |
| ibhedi           | ( <i>bed</i> )      | ishawa           | ( <i>shower</i> )      | isitovu             | ( <i>stove</i> )     |
| itafle           | ( <i>table</i> )    | ibhafu           | ( <i>bath</i> )        | isinki              | ( <i>sink</i> )      |
| isitulo          | ( <i>chair</i> )    | isibane          | ( <i>light</i> )       | ucango              | ( <i>door</i> )      |
| ikhabhathi       | ( <i>cupboard</i> ) | ishelfu          | ( <i>shelf</i> )       | ifestile            | ( <i>window</i> )    |
| udonga           | ( <i>wall</i> )     | uphahla          | ( <i>roof</i> )        | iziko               | ( <i>fireplace</i> ) |
| umabonakude      | ( <i>TV</i> )       | ikompyutha       | ( <i>computer</i> )    | imethi              | ( <i>mat</i> )       |
| -hlamba          | ( <i>wash</i> )     | -kama            | ( <i>comb</i> )        | -bukela             | ( <i>watch</i> )     |
|                  |                     |                  |                        | -sula               | ( <i>wipe</i> )      |

**Iziphawuli**      (*Adjectives*)

|           |                   |        |                      |
|-----------|-------------------|--------|----------------------|
| -cocekile | ( <i>clean</i> )  | -mdaka | ( <i>dirty</i> )     |
| -hle      | ( <i>pretty</i> ) | -de    | ( <i>tall/long</i> ) |
| -futshane | ( <i>short</i> )  |        |                      |

**Group 1, 2, 9 and 10 sentences (noun classes and subject concords/links)**

Remember that a verb in Xhosa cannot be used on its own, it needs a link. We find the link from the subject of the sentence (it is also referred to as a subject concord.) This subject concord is roughly equivalent to the English pronoun.

| GROUP | Noun starts on/subject      | Positive Link | Negative Link | Examples of sentences   |
|-------|-----------------------------|---------------|---------------|---|
| 1     | um-fundi                    | u-            | aka-          | <b>Umfundi u</b> vala iifestile.<br><b>Umfundi aka</b> vali zifestile.      |
| 1a    | u-mama                      | u-            | aka-          | <b>Umama up</b> heka inyama.<br><b>Umama aka</b> pheki 'nyama.              |
| 2     | aba-fundi                   | ba-           | aba-          | <b>Abafundi bab</b> hala encwadini.<br><b>Abafundi abab</b> hali encwadini. |
| 2a    | oo-mama                     | ba-           | aba-          | <b>Oomama bas</b> ika isonka.<br><b>Oomama abas</b> iki 'sonka.             |
| 9     | i-pensile, in-taka          | i-            | ayi-          | <b>Intaka ic</b> ula emthini.<br><b>Intaka ayi</b> culi emthini.            |
| 10    | ii-pensile, iintaka, izinja | zi-           | azi-          | <b>Izinja zitya</b> ithambo.<br><b>Izinja azi</b> tyi 'thambo.              |

Some more examples:

|                                     |  |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Umntwana usela</b> amanzi.       | (The child <u>s/he</u> drinks water.)            |
| <b>Abantwana batya</b> isameji.     | (The children <u>they</u> eat a sandwich.)       |
| Umama <b>uya</b> edolophini.        | (Mom <u>she</u> goes to town.)                   |
| <b>Oosisi badlala</b> ihoki.        | (The sisters <u>they</u> play hockey.)           |
| <b>Abantwana abafundi</b> zincwadi. | (The students <u>they don't</u> read the books.) |
| <b>Ikati ilala</b> ebhedini.        | (The cat <u>it</u> sleeps on the bed.)           |
| <b>Inja ayithandi</b> 'kati.        | (The dog <u>it doesn't</u> like the cat.)        |
| <b>Iimpuku zitya</b> itshizi.       | (The mice <u>they</u> eat the cheese.)           |

### How to say “in, on, at, to, from” (e.g. on the chair, in the bath etc.)

- there are no separate words for these in Xhosa
- the preposition is reflected in the noun
- HOW?

1. Take away the initial vowel of the noun and replace it with an E-  
e.g. itafile  $\Rightarrow$  etafile

2. Change the ending vowel using the following rules:

|      |               |      |                      |                   |                 |
|------|---------------|------|----------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ...o | $\Rightarrow$ | weni | e.g. isitulo becomes | <b>esitulweni</b> | (on the chair)  |
| ...i | $\Rightarrow$ | ini  | igadi becomes        | <b>egadini</b>    | (in the garden) |
| ...u | $\Rightarrow$ | ini  | ibhafu becomes       | <b>ebhafini</b>   | (in the bath)   |
| ...e | $\Rightarrow$ | eni  | itafile becomes      | <b>etafileni</b>  | (at the table)  |
| ...a | $\Rightarrow$ | eni  | ishawa becomes       | <b>eshaweni</b>   | (to the shower) |

### Using the word “kukho” (there is/are)

This is a very useful word, especially when it comes to writing.

e.g. Egumbini lokulala **kukho** ibhedi, ikhabhathi nesitulo.

(In the bedroom **there is** a bed, cupboard and a chair.)