

IsiXhosa
Grade 5 – Term 3

Dear Parents

Many thanks to all of you who have been so enthusiastically supporting your children's learning of Xhosa.

We would like to maintain momentum and encourage you to use this Term 3 guide at home. Please remember that this is a summary only, and your child's book can also be consulted for more detail.

Ukutya (Food)

Recap nouns and verbs from last term

Ekhitshini (In the kitchen)

imela	(<i>knife</i>)	ifolokhwe	(<i>fork</i>)
icephe	(<i>spoon</i>)	ipani	(<i>pan</i>)
imbiza	(<i>pot</i>)	isitovu	(<i>stove</i>)
ityuwa	(<i>salt</i>)	ipepile	(<i>pepper</i>)
iresiphi	(<i>recipe</i>)	isitya	(<i>dish</i>)
esitovini	(<i>on the stove</i>)	embizeni	(<i>in the pot</i>)
esityeni	(<i>in the dish</i>)		

Imiyalelo (Commands)

Recap commands from last term

Imozulu

(*Weather*)

Kuyabanda	(<i>It is cold</i>)	Kushushu	(<i>It is hot</i>)
Kupholile	(<i>It is cool</i>)	Kuyanetha	(<i>It is raining</i>)
Ilanga liyakhanya	(<i>The sun is shining</i>)	Ilanga liyatshisa	(<i>The sun is burning hot</i>)
Kusibekele	(<i>It is cloudy</i>)	Kuyavuthuza	(<i>It is windy</i>)
Kuzolile	(<i>It is calm</i>)		

Amaxesha onyaka

(*Seasons*)

Ihlobo	(<i>summer</i>)	Ehlotyeni	(<i>In summer</i>)
Intlakohlaza	(<i>spring</i>)	Entlakohlaza	(<i>In spring</i>)
Ubusika	(<i>winter</i>)	Ebusika	(<i>In winter</i>)
Ukwindla	(<i>autumn</i>)	Ekwindla	(<i>In autumn</i>)

Conjunctions

xa	(<i>when</i>)
kuba	(<i>because</i>)
kodwa	(<i>but</i>)
okanye	(<i>or</i>)

Iinyanga zonyaka

(*Months of the year*)

uJanuwari	(<i>January</i>)	NguJanuwari	(<i>It is January</i>)	NgoJanuwari	(<i>In January</i>)
uFebuwari		NguFebuwari	(<i>It is February</i>)	NgoFebuwari	(<i>In February</i>)
uMatshi		NguMatshi		NgoMatshi	
uApreli		NguApreli		NgoApreli	
uMeyi		NguMeyi		NgoMeyi	
uJuni		NguJuni		NgoJuni	
uJulayi		NguJulayi		NgoJulayi	
uAgasti		NguAgasti		NgoAgasti	
uSeptemba		NguSeptemba		NgoSeptemba	
uOktobha		NguOktobha		NgoOktobha	
uNovemba		NguNovemba		NgoNovemba	
uDisemba		NguDisemba		NgoDisemba	

Recap clothing (from grade 4)

Singular and plural



Now to say “with” in Xhosa (nga- or na-)

- Na- (with) is used before nouns representing people and animals
- Nga- (with) is used before nouns representing objects or parts of the body
- Sound changes occur when nga- is added to the noun

e.g.	nga- + isandla	=	ngesandla	(with a hand)	(a + i = e)
	nga- + amatapile	=	ngamatapile	(with potatoes)	(a + a = a)
	nga- + ubisi	=	ngobisi	(with milk)	(a + u = o)
	nga- + iinyawo	=	ngeenyawo	(with feet)	(a + ii = ee)
	na- + utata	=	notata	(with father)	(a + u = o)
	na- + ikati	=	nekati	(with cat)	(a + i = e)

Simple sentences – positive and negative

Some examples:	N dinxiba isikethi.	(I wear a skirt.)
	A ndinxibi ‘sikethi.	(I do not wear a skirt.)
	S ifunda incwadi.	(We read the book.)
	A sifundi ‘ncwadi.	(We do not read the book.)
	B asela isiselo.	(They drink the cooldrink.)
	A baseli ‘siselo.	(They do not drink the cooldrink.)

Extending simple sentences with conjunctions.

Ndinxiba ijezi xa kuyabanda.	(I wear a jersey when it is cold.)
Ebusika ndidlala ihoki kodwa andidlali ragbhi.	(In winter I play hockey but I don’t play rugby.)
Ehlotyeni sisela isiselo okanye amanzi.	(In summer we drink cooldrink or water.)