UKUFUNDISA UKUFUNDA EMABANGENI APHANSI

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Ukufundisa ukufunda Emabangeni Aphansi

IsiZulu

Okuqukethwe

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ISAHLUKO 1: ULWAZIJIKELELE LWEBHUKU LOKUFUNDISA UKUFUNDA

Kulesi sahluko uzothola lokhu okulandelayo ngendlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngesiZulu.

• Isingeniso nengqikithi
• Inhloso yebhuku lokufundisa ukufunda
• Imigomo eyisisekelo yokufundisa ukufunda
• Izingxenye zokufunda
• Ukuzenzakalela kokucozulula kwezinhlamvu emagameni
• Ukubaluleka kwesisekelo sokufunda esiqinile
• Indlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngolimi lwesiZulu
• Izimpawu ezikhethekile olimini lwesiZulu

1.1 Isingeniso nengqikithi

Leli bhuku lokufundisa ukufunda lenziwe ngokwekhethelo ukusiza othisha abafundisa emaBangeni aPhansi ukuba bakhe isisekelo sokufundisa ukufunda ngesiZulu kusukela eBangeni R-3. Isizathu esibalulekile sokufunda emaBangeni aPhansi kwezemfundo, ukukhiqiza abafundi abazokwazi ukufunda ngokuzimela, abakwazi ukufunda ngokuqonda, ngokugeleza, ngokuqondisisa kanye nokuthokozela lokhu abakufundayo.

Okusemqoka ukuthi ukufunda kumayelana nokwakha umqondo. Noma yini esiyifundayo siyifundela ukuqonda. Lesi sisekelo kumele sakhiwe Emabangeni Aphansi. Kuwumsebenzi wothisha basemabangeni Aphansi ukuqinisekisa ukuthi bonke abafundi bayakwazi ukufunda ngoLimi lwabo lwasekhaya ngesikhathi bedlulela Esigabeni seMfundo Ephakathi.

Indlela esetshenziswe kuleli bhuku incike ebufakazini obumayelana noLimi lwesiZulu nasezimweni zezikole zezwekazi lase-Afrika. Kubalula kubafundi ukuqala ukufunda izincwadi uma bekwenza lokhu ngoLimi lwabo Lwasekhaya. Uma abafundi beqale ngokuthuthukisa amakhono okufunda ngoLimi lwabo lwasekhaya, kubalula ukudlulisa ulwazi namakhono okufunda nokubhala oLimini lokuqala lokwengeza, nokho-ke ucwaningo lukhombisa ukuthi ukufunda ngeziLimi Zomdabu kusezingeni eliphansi kakhulu.
Bangaphezu kwamaphesenti angama-78% kumanje abafundi bethu bebanga lesi-4 abangakwazi ukufunda ngokuqonda ngeziLimi zabo zomdabu. Lesi simo kumele sishintshe.

1.2 Inhloso yebhuku lokufundisa ukufunda

Inhloso yaleli bhuku ukunikeza othisha inkombandlela ecacile yokufundisa ukufunda ngesiZulu ngokubhekisisa ukuthuthukiswa kwezingxenye ezintathu zokufunda.

Lolu hlelo luchaza inqubo yokufunda njengaleyo enezingxenye ezintathu, **ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni, ukuqondisisa kanye nendlela umfundi azizwa ngayo emuva kokufunda**. Zonke lezi zingxenye zidlala indima ebalulekile, kodwa zikwenza lokhu ngezindlela ezahlukene.

1.3 Imigomo eyisisekelo yokufundisa ukufunda

Kunemigomo emithathu elandelwayo uma kuthuthukiswa ukufunda kuleli bhuku

1.3.1 Umgomo: **Kunobudlelwana obukhulu phakathi koLimi nokufunda kanye nokukwazi ukufunda nokubhala.**

Ulwazi olusezingeni eliphezulu lolimi kanye nokuthuthukiswa kokubhala nokukhuluma ulimi kunokuxhumana ngezindlela ezimbili.

- Abafundi abanolwazi olusezingeni eliphezulu lolimi bakuthola kulula ukufunda umbhalo. Akusibona bonke abafundi abafika esikoleni benolwazi lolimi lwasekhaya olusezingeni eliphezulu ngakho-ke umfundi onolimi olusezingeni eliphezulu ufundiseka kalula.
- Ukufunda izincwadi kuyaluthuthukisa ulwazi lolimi. Ngokufunda izincwadi abafundi bathola ulwazi lwamagama oluningi bakwazi ukulusebenzisa ekubhaleni izinhlobonhlobo zemibhalo baphinde bathuthukise ulwazi lwabo. Lokhu kwenzeka ngendlela efanayo oLimi lwaseKhaya kanye noLimi lokuQala lokweNgeza.

Kubaluleke ngani lokhu kothisha bamabanga aphansi?

Uthisha kufanele aqaphele ukuthi abafundi noma bangalukhuluma ulimi lwasekhaya kodwa amazinga abo olwazi lolimi awalingani. Abanye abafundi bafika nolimi lwesigodi oluhlukile olimini olusetshenziswa esikoleni olungekho futhi ezincwadini zokufunda.

Kubalulekile ukuthi uthisha ofundisa ulimi lwasekhaya aqhubeke nokuthuthukisa izinga lolimi ngokubanika ulwazi lwamagama. Abafundi abanolwazi lwamagama oluningi bayakwazi ukusebenzisa ikhono lokuncozulula izinhlamvu emagameni nesifundo sokuqondisisa. Uma benolwazi oluningi lwamagama bayakwazi ukufunda ngokuqonda imibhalo ebhaliwe.

1.3.2 Umgomo: Ulimi luyancelwa kanti ukufunda kuyafundiswa

Ukufunda akuyona ingxenye yofuzo njengolimi esilukhulumayo. Ngesikhathi bonke abantwana beluncela ebeleni ulimi, abantwana bafunda ukufunda kuphela uma bekufundiswa. Ukufunda kahle kwabo kuncike ekutheni bafundiswe kanjani, mangaki amathuba abawatholayo okufunda ngosuku, kanye nokuthi bayakwazi noma abakwazi ukufinyelela kalula ezincwadini. Ngesikhathi abafundi befunda ukulalela nokukhuluma ulimi ngokwemvelo, bafunda ngokulusebenzisa nangokuxhumana nabanye abantu. Ukufunda akuyona ingxenye yofuzo, kodwa kufanele kufundiswe ngokusobala.

Kubaluleke ngani lokhu kothisha bamabanga aphansi?

Abanye othisha bakholelwa ukuthi ngoba izingane zabo zikhuluma uLimi lwaseKhaya, ngakho-ke nokufunda oLimini lwaseKhaya kuzozenzakalela. Ayikho enye indlela yokugcizelela ukuthi ukufunda akuzenzakaleli njengoba kwenzeka olimini olukhulunywayo. Othisha kufanele bafundise abantwana ukufunda futhi babanike amathuba amaningi ekilasini okulolonga amakhono abo amasha abawatholile.

ENingizimu Afrika abantwana bamabanga aphansi abayizingxenye ezimbili kwezintathu basemakilasini anezingane ezingama-40 noma ngaphezulu. Emakilasini anjalo, indlela yokufunda ehambisana namanye amakhono olimi efaka uhlelo lwesifundo semisindo njengoba kubekiwe esiTatimendeni soHlelo lokuFunda nokuHlola (CAPS) iyakuqinisekisa ukuthi abatwana bayashesha ukufunda.

1.3.3 Umgomo: Izimo kanye nezindawo ezahlukahlukene zibalulekile

Izimo zolimi (lokhu abantwana abakuzwayo nabakubonayo) kanye nosizo abantwana abaluthola ekhaya nasekilasini lunomthelela ekuthuthukeni kwako kokubili, ulimi olukhulunywayo kanye nolimi olufundwayo. Noma ngabe abantwana ulimi lwaseKhaya baluthola ngokukhuluma njalo, ucwaningo lukhomba ukuthi inani nohlobo lolimi abaluthola emakhaya, emphakathini kanye nasezikoleni lunomthelela olimini abalufundayo kanye nasekufundeni kwabo.

Abantwana abaphuma emakhaya anezincwadi ezimbalwa kanye nabazali abangakhulumi nabo njalo, noma abaphuma emakhaya okukhulunywa kuwo izilimi eziningi, badinga isikhathi

eside ekuqaleni kohambo lwabo lokufunda oLimini lwaseKhaya kunalabo abafika esikoleni bekulindele ukufunda, benamakhono amahle olimi Kanye nolwazimagama oLimini lwaseKhaya.

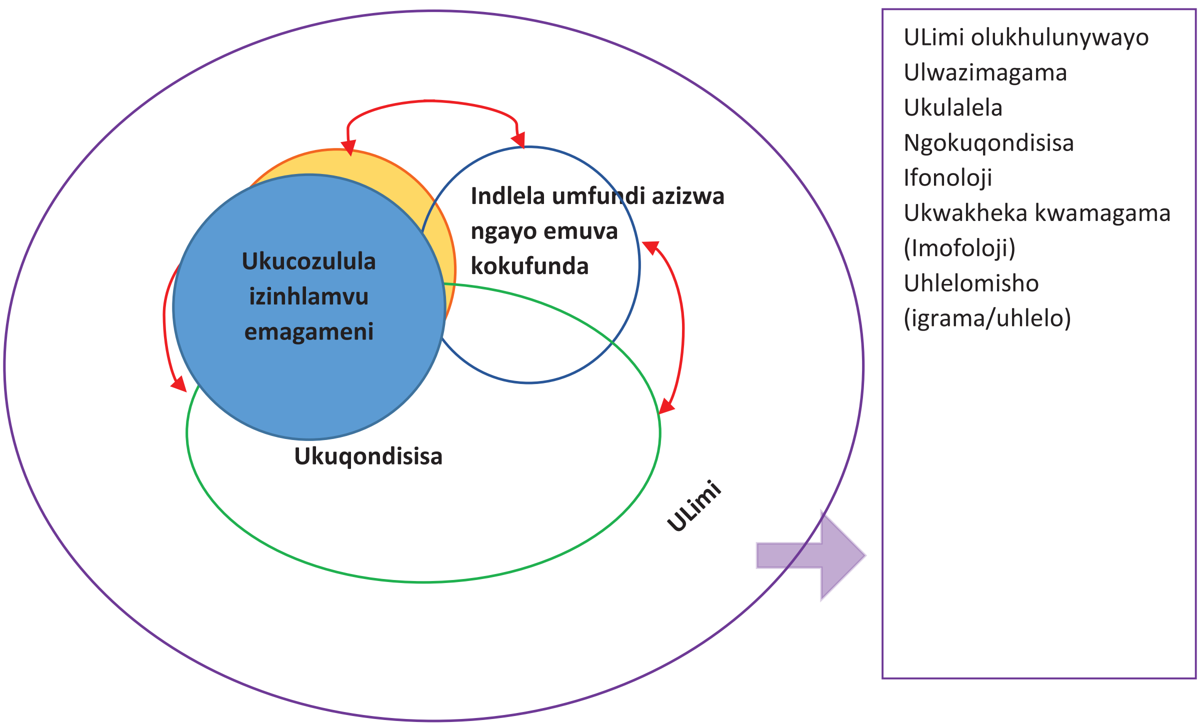
Kubaluleke ngani lokhu kothisha bamabanga aphansi?

Izikole eziningi emazweni asathuthukayo zinabafundi abaphuma emakhaya ahlwempu. Izikole ngeke zikwazi ukuguqula isimo senhlalo nomnotho emakhaya abafundi, kodwa bangakuguqula okwenzeka ezikoleni zabo nasemakilasini. Kubalulekile ukuthi izikole ezifundisa abafundi ababuya emiphakathini ehluphekayo ukuba benze izikole zibe izikhungo lapho abafundi bethola uLimi olunothile kanye noxhaso kwezemfundo noma ngabe emakhaya kubo akufundiwe.

Kubalulekile ukuba izikole zakhe imitapo yolwazi. Othisha basemaBangeni aphansi kumele babe namakhona okufunda emakilasini abo lapho abafundi bangakwazi ukuthola khona kalula izincwadi ezinhlobohlobo zoLimi lwesiZulu kanye nezichazamazwi zabantwana (isib: izichazamazwi zesiZulu uLimi lwasekhaya nezesiNgisi uLimi loKwengeza) Isabelo sezimali zezinsizakufundisa singasetshenziselwa minyaka yonke ukuqoqa izincwadi zezikole nezasemakilasini.

1.4 Izingxenye zokufunda

Ukufunda kunezingxenye ezintathu ezibalulekile ezingasiza othisha uma befundisa ukufunda.



Umdwebo 1: Izingxenye zokufunda ezisoLimini

1.4.1 Ulwazi lolimi

Kunoma yiluphi uLimi esilufundayo, sidinga ukuba sibe sezingeni elithile lolwazi lolimi. Lolo lwazi lunomthelela ekukwazini ukufunda nokubhala kahle nakalula. Lokhu kuyafana olimini Lwasekhaya nasolimini Lwesibili Lokwengeza.

Ukufunda kuncike olwazini lolimi. Ulwazi lolimi lufaka Ulwazi lwamagama (Ulwazimagama) nokujwayela ifonoloji ne mofoloji nohlelomisho (okungukuthi uhlelo.) Kubuye kubonakale esifundweni sokulalela ngokuqondisisa nasekukwazini ukukhuluma. Abantwana abanolwazi lolimi olusezingeni eliphezulu bakuthola kulula ukukwazi ukufunda nokubhala (uma benothisha abaseqophelweni eliphezulu futhi befundiswe kahle).

Abantwana abanezingqinamba ekukwazini ukufunda nokubhala (noma benothisha abaseqophelweni eliphezulu) bajwayele ukuba nenkinga yolwazi lolimi lwaboLwaseKhaya. Othisha kumele banikeze laba bafundi usizo oluningi, baqikelele ukuthi banamathuba amaningi okuveza amakhono abo okufunda nokubhala. Kodwa-ke, ukuze sikuqonde esikufundayo ohlelweni lokubhalwa kwezinhlamvu, kumele sazi ukuthi izinhlamvu zisebenza kanjani ilokho-ke esikubiza ngokuconzulula izinhlamvu emagameni.

1.4.2 Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni

Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ukukwazi ukuthi imisindo yoLimi imelwe izinhlamvu ngokwemibhalo, bese sisebenzisa lolu lwazi ngokucophelela nangokushesha ukwakha umqondo ngoLimi olubhaliwe uma sifunda. Kubalulekile kakhulu ukufundisa abantwana ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni eminyakeni yokuqala yesikole (isib ebangeni loku- 1) ngendlela efanele ngoba lokhu kusuke kubalolongela ukungena kahle emibhalweni. Ngaphandle kwamakhono amahle okucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kungaba nzima ukuba abafundi babe nabanamakhono okuzifundela ngokuzimela. Noma kunjalo, ukukwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni akukhona ukukwazi ukufunda kodwa kuyingxenye yokufunda. Kuyindlela eholela ekufundeni kahle.

1.4.3 Ukuqondisisa

Ukuqondisisa yiwona mphumela wokufunda obalulekile – noma yini esiyifundayo kumele siyiqonde. Kunezigaba eziningi ezahlukene namakhono anomthelela ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa; njengolwazi lolimi, ikakhulukazi ulwazimagama, namakhono okucabanga kanye namasu okufunda.

1.4.4 Indlela umfundi azizwa ngayo ngemuva kokufunda

Indlela umfundi azizwa ngayo ngemuva kokufunda ikhuluma kabanzi ngemizwa, indlela esizizwa ngayo nokugqugquzeleka esikutholayo uma sesifundile. Kunoma yini esiyifundayo siphendula ngendlela ethile noma sibe nomuzwa othile ngayo, esikhathini esiningi singanakile, kungaba umuzwa omnandi noma ongemnandi noma ophakathi nendawo. Uma abafundi befunda ukufunda ngendlela elula futhi esheshayo, bayakuthokozela ukufunda futhi babe nokuzethemba ngamakhono abo okufunda. Lokhu kubenza balangazelele ukufunda bese befunda njalo, uma befunda njalo amakhono abo okuconzulula izinhlamvu emagameni nokuqondisisa ayathuthuka nolwazi magama lwabo luyakhula. Ukuthokozela ukufunda izincwadi kwenza abafundi bafune ukufunda njalo, bayakujabulela ukufunda bazizwe benomuzwa omnandi ngokufunda. Zonke lezi zingxenye zokufunda zizochazwa kabanzi kusahluko sesi-2 salencwadi.

1.5 Ukuzenzakalela kokucozulula kwezinhlamvu emagameni

Ingxenye ebalulekile yekhono lokucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni, ukuthi kufanele kwenzeke ngendlela efanele nangokushesha. Ukuphumelela ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ngendlela efanele nangokushesha kukhombisa ukuthi sekuyinto ezenzakalelayo.

1.5.1 Ukuzenzakalela

Ukuzenzakalela kokucozulula kwenzeka ngemuva kwamathuba amaningi okuzejwayeza ukufunda. Ukufunda okuzenzakalelayo kwenzeka uma abafundi sebenolwazi lwemisindo emelwe izinhlamvu (Ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu) babuye bakwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu ezilandelanayo emagameni zibe izingxenye ezenza umqondo ozwakalayo.

IsiZulu asifani nesiNgisi, sinamagama amaningi amade (ngoba ubhalomagama luyahlanganisa) abafundi kumele bakwazi ukufunda lamagama ngokushesha nangendlela efanele, isib. Ngiyanithanda, *(*I love you all) kuhlukile kuno *Ngiyayithanda* (I love it e.g. a dog), ofundayo kumele akwazi ukubona umehluko phakathi kuka ***–ni*** no ***–yi*** phakathi kochungechunge lwezinhlamvu ukuze athole umqondo ozwakalayo.

Uma abafundi beqala ukufunda izinhlamvu nemisindo yazo bezihlanganisa ukwakha amagama, le nqubo yenzeka ngonyawo lonwabu futhi cishe ukuqaphelisisa kwabafundi bonke kuba sekucozululeni izinhlamvu emagameni nokwakha amaphethini esakhiwo segama engqondweni. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi umfundi ugcina esekwazi kangconywana, lenqubo

iyashesha, ngemuva kwamathuba amaningi okuzejwayeza ukufunda kakhulu kuzwakale. Le nqubo iqhubeka njalo ize izenzakalele. Umthamo wezinto azikhumbulayo uyanaba umfundi akwazi ukugxila kakhulu ekulandeleni umqondo wombhalo. Abafundi kumele bahlale bezijwayeza amakhono okucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ngokuzenzakalela.

1.5.2 Isivivinyo

Isivivinyo sibalulekile ekucozululeni izinhlamvu emagameni. Kubukhuni kakhulu kubafundi ukufunda ngokuqondisisa uma ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kungazenzakaleli. Noma ikuphi ukuhlola okusebenzisa isikhathi esibekiwe njengokufunda umbhalo ngomzuzu njengaku- EGRA (Ukuphinyiswa kwemisindo, Ukufundwa kwamagama, noku Fundwa kwesigaba) kuhlola ukuzenzakalela kwalezi zinto.

Kunezilinganiso ezahlukene zokufunda Emabangeni ahlukene eziLimini ezahlukene. Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi lezi zilinganiso ziphathelene nalezo zilimi, zincike kubhalomagama lwalolo limi, izilinganiso ezibekwe kolunye ulimi angeke zisebenze kolunye. Lokhu kusho ukuthi amazinga okufunda ngokugeleza uphimisela ezilimi ezihlanganisa amagama njengezilimi zesiNguni zizo hluka kwezinye izilimi ezihlukanisa amagama njengezesiSuthu.

Kubalulekile ukugcizelela ukuthi ukucozulula kwezinhlamvu emagameni noma kusemqoka ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukuqondisisa akwanele uma kuhamba kodwa. Ngamanye amazwi ukukwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ekhasini lencwadi akusho ukuthi usuyakuqonda okufundayo. Ukuqondisisa yikona okubalulekile kakhulu ekufundeni, futhi singabasiza abafundi ukuba bakwazi ukuqondisisa ngokukhulisa ulwazimagama lwabo nokubafundisa izindlela zokuqondisisa umbhalo kangcono.

1.6 Ukubaluleka kwesisekelo sokufunda esiqinile

Ukuqala kahle ukufunda: Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi baqale kahle uma befunda ukufunda nokubhala. **Ukuhluleka** ukufunda nokubhala eminyakeni yokuqala kungashesha kube **izinkinga** ezingadala **izingqinamba.** Kulula ukunqanda ukuhluleka kanye nezinkinga zokuhluleka kungakabi izinqinamba. Izingqinamba zinkulu futhi zijulile kanti abafundi bangahlana nazo kubenzima ukuzixazulula. Kubalulekile ukuthi othisha bamazinga aphansi bakwazi ukubona ukuhluleka kokufunda okungenzeka ekuthuthukisweni kokufunda kokuqala ukuze bakwazi ukufundisa ngendlela efanele babuye basize abafundi abasalela emuva ekuthuthukisweni kokufunda nokubhala.

Izizathu ezintathu ezisemqoka ezenza ukuthi kuthuthukiswe isisekelo esiqinile sokufunda ngoLimi LwesiZulu emabangeni aphansi yilezi:

- ***Indlela abafundi abafunda ngayo ebangeni lesi-3 ikhombisa indlela abayofunda ngayo emabangeni aphakeme.***
- ***Abafunda kahle ebangeni lesi-3 banamathuba amahle okufunda kahle emabangeni aphakeme.***
- ***Abafundi abahluleka ukufunda ebangeni lesi-3 bayohlala behluleka uma kungekho obasizayo.***

Abafundi abathola ubunzima ekufundeni emabangeni aphansi ngeke bakwazi ukubamba ngokwabo emabangeni aphakathi. Empeleni bayosalela emuva kakhulu emabangeni aphakathi ngoba esigabeni esiphakathi kugxilwa kakhulu ezifundweni ezingasilona uLimi bese abafundi besebenzisa ukufunda njengethuluzi abafunda ngalo- 'bayafunda ukuze bazi'. Ukuhluleka ukufunda nezinkinga ekufundeni kumele zisheshe zibonakale zibuye zilungiswe emabangeni aphansi. Akekho umfundi okumele adlulele ebangeni eliphakathi ebhekene nezingqinamba ekufundeni nokubhala ngoba indlela yokufundisa ingenzekanga ngendlela efanele. Kunamathuba amaningi okuthi abafundi abahlangabezana nezinkinga ekufundeni, bayeke isikole emabangeni aphakathi noma emabangeni aphakeme okufunda.

Kubalulekile-ke ukuqinisekisa ukuthi amasu afanele okufunda athuthukiswe kusukela eminyakeni yokuqala oLimini lwaseKhaya. Othisha kumele banake zonke izingxenye zokufunda babuye baqikelele ukuthi zonke izingxenye zokufunda zithuthuka ngendlela efanele kubafundi.

1.7 Indlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngoLimi lwesiZulu

Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kuhambisana kakhulu nolimi lwesiZulu. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi ulimi lwesiZulu lunobhalomagama olucacile (uhlelo lokubhala) lokhu kusho ukuthi uhlamvu (noma inhlanganisela yezinhlamvu) zimele umsindo owodwa, isib. uhlamvu ***f*** lumele umsindo /***f***/, njengasegameni elithi u**f**udu; izinhlamvu ezimbili u ***hl*** zimele umsindo owodwa u /***hl***/ njengasegameni u ***hl***ala.

Ukufundisa ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ngesiZulu kuwusizo njengoba kungekho nzima njengokucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni olimini lwesiNgisi lapho kuvamile khona ukuthi kungenzeki ngendlela efanayo. IsiNgisi sinendlela engacacile futhi engafani yobhalomagama, ngoba eminye imisindo ingamelwa izinhlamvu ezahlukene. /***f-fat***/ no

/***ph-phone***/. Ekuqaleni ukufundisa ukufunda ngoLimi lwesiZulu bekuye kufundiswe ngezindlela zokufundisa isiNgisi lokho akusizanga nakancane. Ukufundiswa kokuconzulala izinhlamvu emagameni ngesiZulu kulula kakhulu futhi abafundi abaningi kumele babe bekwazi ekupheleni kwebanga loku- 1.

1.8 Izimpawu ezikhethekile olimini lwesiZulu

<table>
<tr><td colspan="3">

Ulimi lwesiZulu alufani nesiNgisi noma iziLimi zabeSuthu.
Lunamagama amaningi amade (ngoba ubhalomagama luyahlanganisa) abafundi kumele bakwazi ukufunda lamagama ngokushesha nangendlela efanele, isib. Ngiyanithanda, (I love you all) kuhlukile kuno Ngiyayithanda (I love it e.g. a dog), ofundayo kumele akwazi ukubona umehluko phakathi kuka –ni no –yi phakathi kochungechunge lwezinhlamvu ukuze athole umqondo ozwakalayo.
Uma abafundi beqala ukufunda izinhlamvu nemisindo yazo bazihlanganisa ukwakha amagama, le nqubo yenzeka ngonyawo lonwabu futhi cishe ukuqaphelisisa kwabafundi bonke kuba sekucozululeni izinhlamvu emagameni nokwakha amaphethini esakhiwo segama engqondweni.
Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi umfundi ugcina esekwazi ukucozulala izinhlamvu emagameni, lenqubo iyashesha, ngemuva kwamathuba amaningi okuzejwayeza ukufunda kakhulu kuzwakale.
Ulimi lweSiZulu wulimi oluhlangene (oluhlanganisa izakhi) okwenza ukuthi isimo semisho noma amagama abe made.

</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Igama</td><td>Izibonelo</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Onkamisa: EsiZulwini sinonkamisa abahlanu. Bonke onkamisa baphimiswa ngezwi, umgudu womoya uyavuleka uphume umoya ungaphazamiseki</td><td>Isib: a,e,i,o,u</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ongwaqa: Esizulwini sinongwaqa abangama -21.</td><td>Isib: m, l, b, s, d, n, c, g, t, h, j, f, k ,p, z, v, x, r, y, w, q,</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Indlela yokuphimisa:
Obham</td><td>p, ph, th</td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>• Abahululekayo</td><td>l, m</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Ongwaqamfuthwa</td><td>s, z, f, v</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Ongwaqanhlangothi</td><td>hl, dl ,l</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Omfuthambanqwa</td><td>ts, mf, mv</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Osingankamisa</td><td>w, y</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>• Ongwaqabathwa-Ukuphinyiswa kwabo
Kuqhanyukelwa ngezindawo ezimbili, umuva wolimi uthintana nolwanga oluthambile.</td><td>c, q, x</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Ibizo: Igama lento ebonakalayo nengabonakali.
Amabizo ahlukaniswe ngezigaba.
Izakhi zebizo zine: isiqalo, isiqu, umsuka nesijobelelo.
Isiqalo: Yingxenye engasekuqaleni yebizo,sibona ngaso ukuthi ibizo liwubunye noma ubuningi
Isiqu: Sakhiwe umsuka nonkamisa ogcinile,oyisijobelelo
Isijobelelo:Yingxenye esekugcineni komsuka noma kwegama</td><td>Isib. Isithunzi , umuntu
<table><tr><td>Isiqalo</td><td>Isiqu</td><td>Isijobelelo</td></tr><tr><td>Isi</td><td>thunz(i)</td><td>ana</td></tr><tr><td>umu</td><td>nt(u)</td><td>ana</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Izabizwana:
-esoqobo
-esokukhomba
-esenani</td><td>Isib.
Inja- yona
inja –le
izinja (zonke)</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td>Isichasiso:
Sakhiwa izakhi ezimbili:Isivumelano nesiqu
Sichaza amabizo noma izabizwana
Isichasiso sahlukaniswe kanje:
Isiphawulo</td><td>Isib.Umfana omkhulu</td></tr>
</table>

	Isibaluli Inani Ongumnini	Umfana **omnyama** Umfana **mumbe** Umfana **wami**
	Ukulwangisa: Kwenzeka uma kwakhiwa izinciphiso Impambosi yokwenziwa. Kungenzeka futhi lapho onsinini bephenduka olwangeni uma kwakhiwa izinciphiso nondaweni.	Isib. isikebhe – isikejana hlaba- hlatshwa ingane- inganyana
	Ukunkankaza: Kukhona umankankana onguqunguqu okwazi ukwenza inguquko uma ehlangana nongwaqa abathize.	Isib. m,n ***In+phendula> impendulo*** **In+vela>imvelo**
	Iphimbo: Ulimi lunendlela iphimbo elisebenza ngalo, liyaphakama, lehle njengesiko labakhuluma lolo limi. Ukuphakama kwephimbo Ukwehla kwephimbo	Isib. umfundisi –uthisha umfundisi -umshumayeli
	Imofim: (Morpheme) • Yingxenye yegama enomsuka nesijobelelo	Isib. isisebenzi-isi/sebenz/i abagundi-aba/gund/i
	Isilandiso : Sichaza kabanzi ngenhloko Zehlukane kabili: isibanjalo isenzo	Isib. Inkomo uswengwa ubaba Ubaba usenga inkomo.
	Isikhanyiso: Zehlukane kabili: Isandiso Esendawo (undaweni) Esenkathi esesimo isenzukuthi	Isib. Izingane ziya <u>esikoleni</u> Uhambe <u>izolo</u> Izingane zikhuluma <u>kakhulu</u> Uwe wathi bhu phansi
	Izimo zenkulumo:	

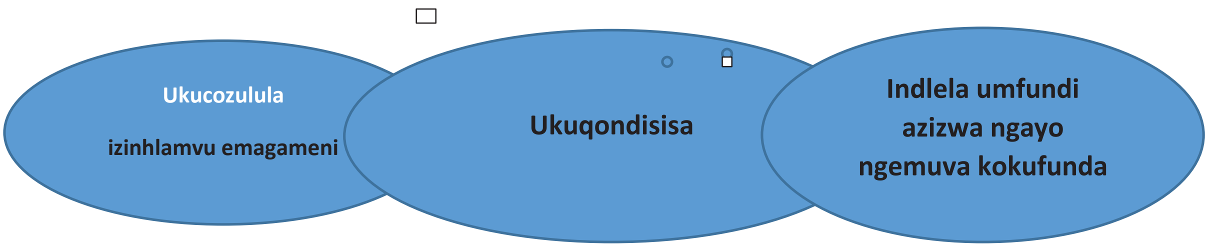
	Izaga: amazwi ahlakaniphileyo athula ubuhlani **Izisho:** idlanzane lamagama asetshenziswa ndawonye ukuba achaze okuthile.	Isisu somhambi asingakanani, singangenso yenyoni. Ukubamba udonga
	Iziphicaphicwano: ziwumdlalo wokubuzana imibuzo ephicayo.	Ngikuphica nganto yami ethi hamba ngapha sohlangana phambili.

ISAHLUKO 2: UKUFUNDISWA KOKUFUNDA EMABANGENI APHANSI:

Uhlelo jikelele lwezingxenye Zokufunda: Okugxilwe kukho ekufundisweni kokufunda ngeziLimi zomdabu.

Lesi sahluko sichaza kabanzi uhlelo jikelele lwengxenye ngayinye yokufunda sibhekisisa lokhu:

- Iyini ingxenye ngayinye yokufunda?
- Ibaluleke ngani?
- Ifundiswa kanjani?
- Ifundiswa nini?
- Ihlolwa kanjani?
- Iziphi izinsiza kufunda nokufundisa ezizosetshenziswa?
- Zibonakala kanjani izingqinamba?
- Basizakala kanjani abafundi?



Umdwebo 1: Umdwebo okhombisa izingxenye ezintathu zokufunda

UHLELO LWEMISINDO YESIZULU

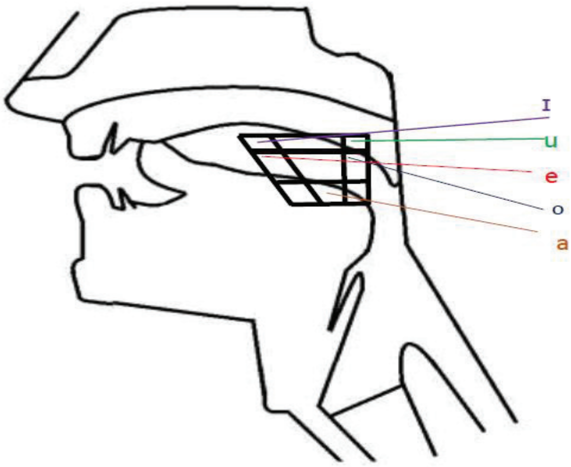
Uhlelo lokubhalwa kwezinhlamvu lumele ulimi ezingeni lwemisindo, ngakho- ke kubalulekile ukuthi othisha baqaphele imisindo ngezilimi zabo nokuthi le misindo imelwe kanjani izinhlamvu. Imisindo yesiZulu yahlukaniswe kabili: onkamisa kanye nongwaqa. OLimini lwesiZulu kuqalwa ngokufundisa onkamisa kulandele ongwaqa bese kuyahlanganiswa ukuze kwakhe amalunga, amalunga akhe igama (elinomqondo), amagama akhe imisho, izigaba njll. Kubalulekile ukuthi othisha baqale ngokwakha amagama alula.

La mashadi amabili angezansi akhombisa uhlelo lonkamisa nongwaqa besiZulu.

Ithebula 1: Onkamisa besiZulu:

	Phambili	Phakathi	Emuva
Phezulu	i		u
Phakathi	e		o
Phansi		a	
	Phambili	Phakathi	Emuva

Ithebula 2: Onkamisa besiZulu



IMISINDO YEZINHLAMVU: ONKAMISA NONGWAQA OLIMINI LWESIZULU

Ithebula 1 : Uhlelo lwezinhlamvu zesiZulu

- EsiZulwini siqala ngokufundisa onkamisa: **a, e, i, o, u**
- Singaqala ngo **/a/,** njengokujwayelekile, isib**.** **a**mi, **a**mehlo, **a**madolo
- Singaqala futhi ngokufundisa unkamisa ovame ukusentshenziswa njalo; isib: u, **u**mama, ubaba, **u**mfana, **u**gogo, **u**mkhulu; njll.
- Unkamisa ongalandela u- **o** ngoba ubuningi bamagama amalunga omndeni aqala ngo-**o**; isib: **o**mama, **o**baba, **o**gogo, **o**mkhulu
- Unkamisa ongalandela u - **i**; isib: iso, ikhala, indlebe, ikhanda; njll.
- Unkamisa ongagcina u - **e**; isib: **e**khaya, **e**sikoleni, **e**sitolo, **e**kilasini; njll.
- Ungafundisa onkamisa ngesonto elilodwa, ungabafundisa umlolozelo wonkamisa ngesikhathi sokulalela nokukhuluma othi:

  ' a'   anginamali,

  'e'   esikhwameni,

  'i'   ilahlekile,

  'o'   oyitholile,

  'u'   ujabulile/ unenhlanhla.

Imisebenzi yolwazi lwemisindo kanye nolwazi lwamagama

- Kulo mlolozelo abafundi bazozwa onkamisa ekuqaleni kwamagama. Bazophinda futhi bezwe amalunga kanye namagama; isib: a/ngi/na/ma/li/, abafundi bangashaya izandla kumalunga abawezwayo emagameni.
- Abafundi bangenza umdlalo wokuzwa uhlamvu olusekuqaleni kwegama, isib: (a) uthisha uzobiza amagama amaningi, amanye awo aqala ngonkamisa – **a**, uma abafundi bezwa umsindo –**a**- ekuqaleni kwegama bazophakamisa izithupha, uma bengawuzwa umsindo –**a**- bazozibhekisa phansi izithupha.
- **Ulwazi lwamagama**- Abafundi bangashaya izinyawo kumagama abawazwile emshweni; isib:

  Umama/ uyapheka/

  Abafundi/badlala/ibhola

- Ubudlelwane bezinhlamvu nemisindo - babonise uhlamvu olusekhadini bese abafundi besho ukuthi luphinyiswa kanjani, kwenze lokhu kuzona zonke izinhlamvu

  i

  imoto

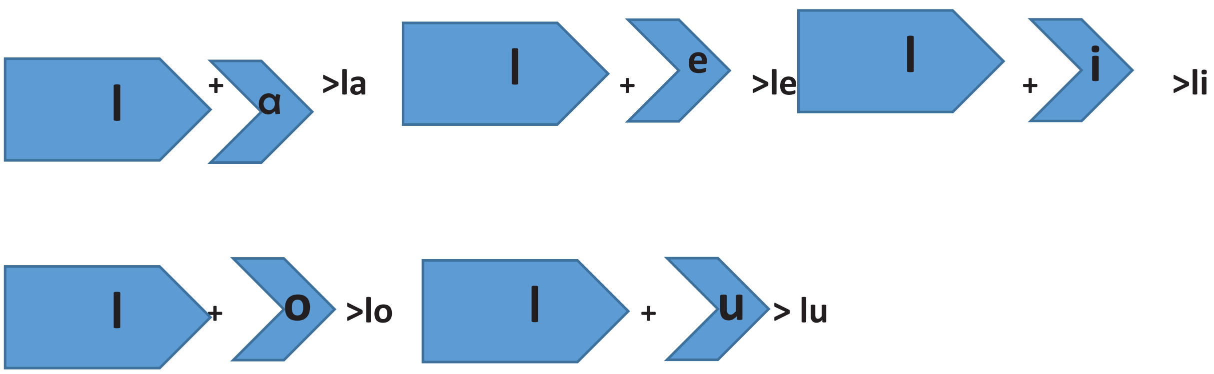
  Sebenzisa amakhadi emisindo anohlamvu, isithombe kanye negama, isib: "**m**", isithombe semoto kanye negama '**imoto**'. Kwenze lokhu kuzo zonke izinhlamvu ozifundisayo.
- Imisindo engongwaqa imiswe ngendlela yokuthi siqale ngemisindo esijwayele ukuyisebenzisa. Isibonelo: Ithemu-1: b, l, m,d, n,

  Imisebenzi yemisindo ekhulunywayo
- Ukuzwa imisindo, isib: umsindo osekuqaleni emagameni abafundi – **<u>Hl</u>**engiwe, **<u>O</u>**wami, **<u>E</u>**sethu, **<u>S</u>**ipho
- Ukuhlanganisa onkamisa nongwaqa ukwakha amalunga; isib: m+a > ma, b+a > ba

  Sebenzisa amakhadi ezinhlamvu ngoba abantwana sebejwayele ukuwabona. Ungaba namakhadi amancane amaningi azoba nezinhlamvu.
- Ukuhlukanisa imisindo; isib: umama > u/m/a/m/a , u/b/a/b/a/
- Ukwakha amagama usebenzisa ulwazi lwemisindo, isib: i+si+ko+le > isikole , u+ma+lu+me > umalume
- Ukuhlukanisa amagama ngamalunga; isib: ubaba > u/ ba/ ba , umama> u/ma/ ma

Ishadi longwaqa besiZulu:

Lokhu kwenzelwa ukuthi kubonakale ukuhlanganiswa kongwaqa nonkamisa:



Ithebula 2: Uhlelo Longwaqa besiZulu nesibonelo

Uhlelo Longwaqa besiZulu nezibonelo

- Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuthi indlela esifundisa ngayo ulimi olukhulunywayo yehlukile ekufundiseni ulimi olubhalwayo esiZulwini.
- Eminye imisindo ijwayele ukubukeka njengonhlamvumbili/ njengonhlamvuntathu/ njengonhlamvune uma ibhaliwe, ekubeni igama lisuke lakhiwe ngokweqiwa konkamisa.

isib: mb – umbala (um**u**bala), mbh-umbhede (um**u**bhede), mxhw – umxhwele (um**u**xhwele)

Izinhla mvu	**Onhlamvu nye**	**Onhlamvumbili**	**Onhlamvuntathu**	**Onhlamvune**	**Amagama abolekiwe**
b	b - bala	bh – bheka, bhala			Ibhuku,ibhola
c	c - cula	ch - chitha, cw - cwila	chw - amachwane		
d	d - dudula	dl – dlala, idla, dlula	dlw -imidlwembe		
f	f – faka				
g	g - gogo	gc – gcoba, gq - gqiba, gx – gxuma, gw - igwala	gcw - gcwala, gqw - igqwalile,		
h	h - hamba	hl - hlola, hh - ihhala	hlw – hlwanyela		
j	j - jabula	jw- jwayela			Ujamu,ujeli
k	k - kokolozela	kh – khokha, kw – ikwaya, kl- iklabishi	khw – khwela, klw - klwebha		isikole
l	l - luma	lw - ulwazi			

m	m - mama	mv - imvula, mf - imfuyo, mb - imbobo, mp - impukane, mb - umbuzo, mc - umculo, mh - umholi, ml - umlomo, mm - ummbila, mn - umnotho, mj - umjovo, my - umyeni, mw - Mwelase, mk - umkakho, ms - umsamu, md - umdali, mg - umgodi, mq - umqala, mz - umzala	**UKWEQIWA KONKAMISA** mbh - umbhede, mng - umngani, mph – umphako, msh – umshanelo mch – umchamo mgq - umgqomo, mgw - umgwaqo, mnt - umntanami, mkh - umkhulu	mkhw - umkhwenyana	
n	n - nikela	nc - ncela, nq - nqaba, nx - nxele, nd - indaba, ng - ingane nj - inja, nk - inkawu nt - intaba, nw - unwele, ny - nyakaza, nz -	ncw – incwadi, nqw - inqwaba ngc – ngcola, ngq – ngqongqoza, ndl – indlu, ndw – indwangu, ngw - ingwenya, nkw - isinkwa, ntw - intwala nyw - lunywa, nzw -	Ngcw – ingcwaba, ngqw - izingqwembe Ntsh – intshebe,	

		inzalo nq - inqola	izinzwane, nhlw - inhlwathi		
p	p – pela	ph - phatha			
q	q - qagela	qh – qhuba, qw - qwala	qhw – qhweba		
r					r – irama, irula
s	s - susa	Sh - shesha, sw - uswazi	shw - isishwapha		ushukela
t	t - totoba	th - thatha, tw - tweza	thw – thwala, tsh - tshala,	tshw - utshwala	Isitolo,itafula
v	v - vula				
w	w - woza				iwashi
x	x - xoxa		xhw- xhwala		
y	y - yala				
z	z – zula	zw - izwi			

ISIBONELO SOHLELO LWEMISINDO: ISIZULU ULIMI LWASEKHAYA AMABANGA R - 3

IBANGA R

Ngokuka-CAPS abafundi balindeleke ukwenza imisebenzi elandelayo:

- Kumele abafundi bakwazi ukubona le misindo: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z
- Bahlukanisa ngomlomo phakathi kwemisindo ekuqaleni kwegama lakhe, isib: Thembi- th-
- Balalela umsindo ongahambelani neminye imisindo (Isib. 'Imiphi imisindo engahambelani neminye – b no b, k no b, d no d, no t)
- Lalela ukuthi lamagama ayafana noma ahlukile ekuqaleni (isib, mama, mamo, omama)
- Lalela ukuthi imisho yenziwe ngamagama ahlukene bese beshaya izandla egameni ngalinye emishweni, isib: Umama/ ulele/ embhedeni/
- ***Ubudlelwano bemisindo nezinhlamvu zamagama, isib: m, b, n***
- Balalela ukuthi amagama akhiwe ngamalunga, isib: u/ma/ma/
- Balalela ukuthi amagama akhiwe ngemisindo; isib: u/m/a/m/a/

	Ithemu 1	**Ithemu 2**	**Ithemu 3**	**Ithemu 4**
Isonto	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**
1	u-ugogo	d- dabula; duduza;dubula	g-gogo; gibela; gega	m-ma/ma/
2	o- ogogo	f-funa; fika	h- hamba, huba, hola,	b- ba/ba/ b- be/ka/
3	i-ikhanda	g-gogo; gibela	z- z/a/m/a/; zami	l- la/la/
4	a-amakhanda	h- hamba	t- totoba p- pela; ipuleti	**n- na/na/**
5	e- khanda	k- kama; kimi	y- yeka; yona c-cula; cela	s- su/la/ s- si/ka/
6	m- mama	j- jabula; jika	q-qala; qaphela	d- da/bu/la/

			x-xabana; xubha;	d- du/du/za/
7	b-bala; beka; bizela; buza	v- vula; vala	r- rama; rula	f- fu/na/ f- fi/ka/
8	l- lala; luma	w- wena; wina	u-u/go/go/ u- u/ba/ba/	g- go/go/ g- gi/be/la/
9	n- nana;nina	**z-** zuba, izebra	o- o/go/go/ o- o/ba/ba	h- ha/mba/ h- ha/la/
10	s- sula; sika	**t- l**itafula; situlo	i/kha/nda/ a/ma/kha/nda/	k- ka/ma/ k- ki/mi/

Kubalulekile ukuba othisha basebenzise amakhadi emisindo njengaleli elingezansi. Yonke imisindo etholakala esiZulwini mayibe nalamakhadi kulelo nalelo kilasi kusukela kuBanga R kuya kuBanga lesi- 3.

k

i**k**ati

Endaweni Yokwakha Amabhulokhi 	**Endaweni Yokubeka Izincwadi** 	**Ekhoneni Lokulingisa**
Izibalo	**Ulimi Lwasekhaya**	**Amakhono Empilo**
♦ Amakhadi Ezinombolo kuya ku- 10 [1] [•] [**kunye**] ♦ Izinombolo isib. Bazibone,bazithinte,bazizwe ♦ Amabhulokhi okwakha nezinye izinto zokwakha ♦ Izimo Ezahlukahlukene ♦ Ishadi Lemibala ♦ Imisebenzi yokuthunga isib.ukotini ♦ Ishadi Lesimo Sezulu ♦ Ikhalenda ♦ Ishadi lokukala ubude ♦ Amabhulokhi okwakha ♦ Isikali sesisindo	♦ Amashadi emisindo ♦ Indawo enokuthula enezincwadi ezahlukene ♦ Imidlalo ecabangisayo (enamaphazili ,imidlalo ebukwayo,eyenziwayo ephathelene nokubhala nokufunda uLimi ♦ Amaphaphethi esandla nama masiki ♦ Ishadi Lezinsuku zokuzalwa	♦ Indawo Yokulingisa enezingubo zokulingisa namathoyizi ezitsha zetiye njll. ♦ Izingcingo ♦ Izinto zasekhishini isib.izipuni,nezinkomishi njll. ♦ Amathoyizi okufundisa namathoyizi anamasondo ♦ Ishadi Lohlelo Lwemisebenzi ♦ Izithombe ,nezithombo ezishuthiwe

Ibanga R Isimo sekilasi /Ukuhleleka kwekilasi

IBANGA 1

UHLELO LWEMISINDO: ISIZULU ULIMI LWASEKHAYA

	Ithemu 1	Ithemu 2	Ithemu 3	Ithemu 4
Isonto	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**
1	Buyekeza ubudlelwane bemisindo nezinhlamvu: a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, y, z	c –caca; cela	v-vula;vala	q+h > qh-qhaqha;qhaqhazela
2	o; isib: omama, obaba, ogogo, omkhulu u, umama, ubaba, umfana, ugogo, umkhulu u, umama, ubaba, umfana, ugogo, umkhulu	f- faka; ifa	w-wena;wina	c+h > ch – chatha;chaza
3	i, ikhanda, ikhala	g- gula; guga	x-xuba;xabana	t+h > - thatha;thola
4	a, amakhanda, amehlo	h- hamba;	y-yeka;yona	**x+h> xh-** xhuma;xhawula
5	e, esikoleni, ekhaya	j- jika;jabula	z-zama;zami	**h+h > hh-** ihhala;ihholo
6	m- mama; mana; mina	k- kama;kimi	r-irula;irama	**d+l > dl-** dlala;dlula
7	b-bala; beka; bizela; buza	p- ipeni; ipuleti	b+h>bh-bhala;bheka	**h+l >hl-** hlaba;hlola

8	l- lala; luma	q-qala; qaphela	s+h>sh- shaya;shesha	k+l > kl – ikloba, iklabishi
9	n- nana;nina	t-itafula	k+h>kh- khala;ikhekhe	qh, ch, th, xh
10	d- dabula; duduza;dubula	s-isoso;sika	p+h>ph- pheka;uphaphe	kl, hl, dl, hh

IBANGA 2

UHLELO LWEMISINDO: ISIZULU ULIMI LWASEKHAYA

	Ithemu 1	**Ithemu 2**	**Ithemu 3**	**Ithemu 4**
Isonto	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**
1	n+c> nc -ncela	n+w > nw – unwabu;unwele	q+w > qw - iqwele	nc+w > ncw- incwadi;incwancwa
2	n+d > nd – ndiza	m+b > mb - imbazo	s+w > sw - ukuswela	nd+w > ndw – indwangu
3	n+g > ng – ngena	m+f > mf – umfana;imfuyo	t+w >tw- itwetwe	ng+w > ngw - ingwenya
4	n+j > nj - inja;injalo	m+p > mp- impi;impisi	x+w > xw- xwaya	nk+w > nkw- inkwali
5	n+k > nk – inkawu;inkukhu	m+v > mv- imvula	z+w > zw- izwe,uzwane	nd+w > ndw - indwangu
6	n+q >nq – inqina;inqola	c+w > cw- cwala,cwebezela d+w > dw- idwala,dweba	g+c > gc – igceke,igcokama	nq+w > nqw- inqwaba
7	n+c > nc – ncela;ncinza	g+w> gw- igwababa	g+x > gx - gxoba	nz+w > nzw - inzwabethi
8	n+t > nt - intaba ;intulo	j+w > jw - jwayela	g+q > gq – gqoka,gqiba	nt+w > ntw - intwala

		h+w > hw - hweba		
9	n+x > nx – inxeba;inxiwa n+ > ns – insini;insingizi	k+w > kw - isikweletu	t+s > ts - utsotsi	ns+w > nsw – inswempe;inswelaboya
10	n+y > ny – inyama;unyezi n+z > nz – inzuzo	l+w > lw - ulwembu	nd+l > ndl – indlala;indlu nh+l > nhl – inhlanhla;	nzw, ntw, nsw, nkw

IBANGA- 3

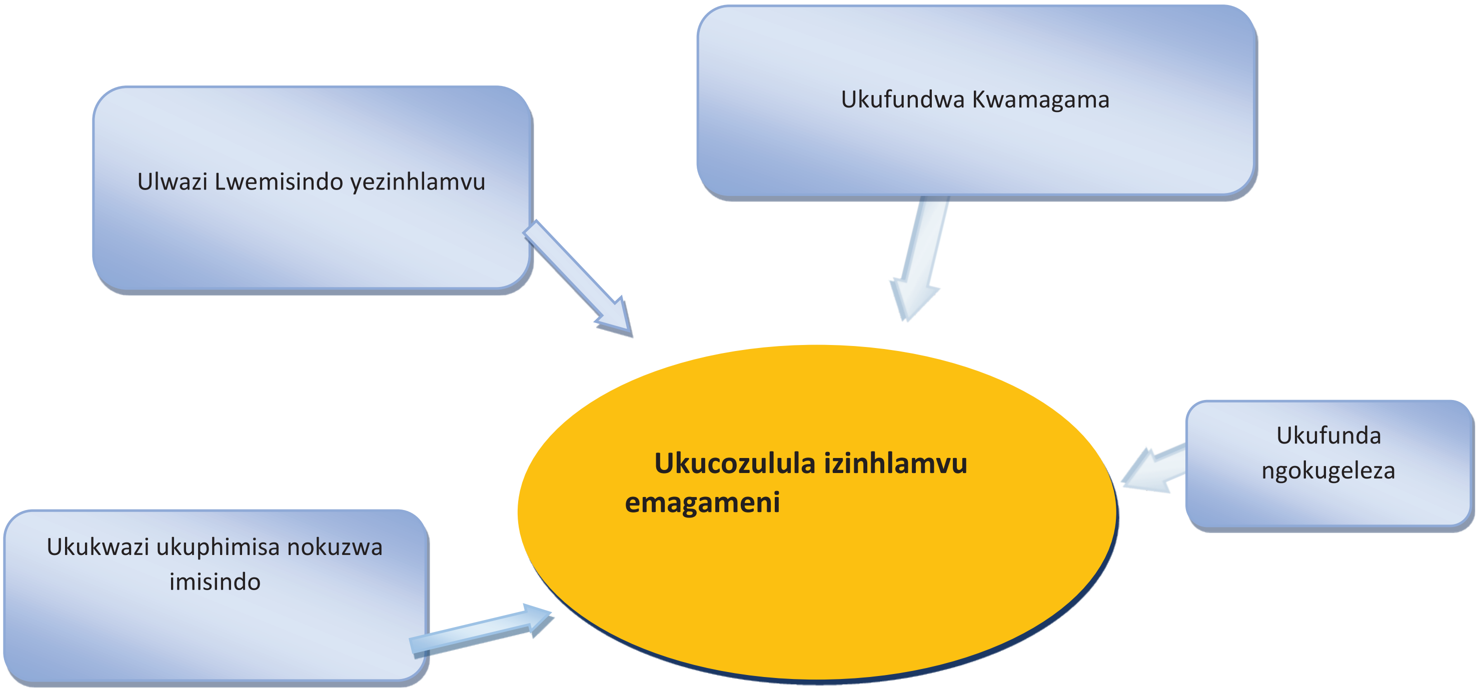
UHLELO LWEMISINDO: ISIZULU ULIMI LWASEKHAYA

	Ithemu 1	**Ithemu 2**	**Ithemu 3**	**Ithemu 4**
Isonto	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Umsindo**	**Ukweqiwa konkamisa**
1	ng+c > ngc - ngcebo	qh+w > qhw - iqhwa	ndl+w>ndlw-indlwana	umubhalo-umbhalo
2	ng+x > ngx - ingxoxo	sh+w> shw – ishwa,shweleza	nhl+w>nhlw-inhlwathi	umuchilo-umchilo
3	ng+q > - ingqikithi	th+w > thw – thwala,	ntsh+w>	umkhaba-umkhaba
4	dl+w > dlw - umudlwembe	xh+w > xhw - isixhwala	m+sh>msh-mshanelo ukweqa unkamisa	umuphako-umphako
5	hl+w > hlw - hlwanyela	gc+w > gcw-gcwala	m+bh>mbh-umbhalo mngc+w<mngcw-umngwabo	umuqhasho - umqhasho
6	kh+w > khw – ikhwani.khwehlela	gx+w- gxw-		umushado-umshado

7	ch+w > chw - ichwane	ts+w > - itswayi	l, dl, dlw, ndlw, hl, hlw, nhlw, kl, klw	umuthuzi-umthunzi
8	kh+w > khw – ikhwela,	ngq+w > ngqw - ingqwele	c, chw, nc, ncw, gc,	umuxhaso-umxhaso
9	dl+w > dlw - isidlwadlwa	m; mb; mf; mv; mp	s, sh, shw	umuhlaba-umhlaba
10	ng+q > ngq-ingqakala	m; mb; mf; mv; mp	ng+q > ngq- ingqakala	umudlwane umdlwane

2.1 Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni

Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kusho ukukwazi ukubona izinhlamvu ezimele imisindo eyakha amagama ukuze okubhaliwe kwakhe umqondo. Ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kwakha isisekelo sokufunda: Ngeke sikwazi ukuqondisisa uma singakwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni. Noma kunjalo, ukukwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni akuqinisekisi ukuqondisisa ngoba noma umfundi engakwazi ukucozulula angabuye akwazi ukusebenzisa amanye amakhono namasu olimi nokucabanga okungamsiza aqondisise lokho akufundayo. Abanekhono lokufunda bacozulula ngokushesha ngendlela efanele ngokwezinga leminyaka nangokwebanga elifanele. Kulesi sigaba sizogxila kwizihlokwana ezinomthelela ekucozululweni kwezinhlamvu emagameni ngendlela efanele.



Umdwebo2: Izingxenyana zokucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni

2.1.1 Ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu

<table>
<tr><th>Igama</th><th>Luyini futhi lubaluleke ngani ulwazi lwemisindo?</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ulwazi Lwemisindo yezinhlamvu</td><td>Luyini ulwazi Lwemisindo yezinhlamvu?
Ulwazi lwemisindo ukukwazi ukuzwa ukuthi inkulumo yakhiwe uchungechunge lwemisindo kanye nokukwazi ukuzwa umsindo ngamunye egameni(CAPS ikhasi 16)

Indlela yokufundisa ulwazi lwemisindo ingafaka:
• Imisebenzi yokuhlukanisa igama ngamalunga
Isib. ichwane > i-chwa-ne
• Imisebenzi egxile ezinhlamvini ezakha amalunga egama.
Isib. m + a > ma
• Imisebenzi egxile ekwakhiweni kwamagama
Isib. ma + ma > mama
u + ma + me > umame
Ezinye izibonelo
Ibanga loku- 1
Lalela uhlukanise igama ngamalunga(anhlamvunye)
• ibala= i-ba-la
• lala = la-la
Ibanga lesi- 2
Lalela uhlukanise igama ngamalunga (onhlamvumbili)
• ncela= nce-la
• ndiza= ndi-za
Ibanga lesi- 3
Lalela uhlukanise igama ngamalunga(onhlamvuntathu)
• ngcola =ngco-la
• khwela =khwe-la</td></tr>
</table>

Lubaluleke ngani ulwazi lwemisindo?	**Kungani?** • Ukuba abantwana bakwazi ukuhlanganisa imisindo abayizwayo nezinhlamvu abazibonayo. **Basizakala kanjani abafundi?** • Lolu lwazi lusiza abafundi ukuba bakwazi ukufunda nokubhala. • Ngenxa yokuthi izilimi zesiNguni zihlukanisa amagama ngamalunga uma sifundisa sihlukanisa amagama ngamalunga. • Ezilimini zesiNguni amagama ongwaqa no nkamisa Isib.u/m/a/m/a > umama • Izilimi zesiNguni zihlukanisa kakhulu ngamalunga, abafundi bakuthola kulula ukubona amalunga emagameni. Yingakho siqala ngomsebenzi wokuhlukanisa ngamalunga.
Silufundisa nini ulwazi lwemisindo?	**Nini?** • Kufanele kuqale ebangeni R kuya ebangeni loku- 1. Lokhu kwenziwa esikhathini esibekelwe: ➢ ukulalela nokukhuluma ➢ ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ➢ ukufundiswa kwemisindo ➢ ukufunda ngamaqembu ➢ Kungenziwa uma kwethulwa igama elisha lihlukaniswe ngamalunga ngokushaya izandla • Uma umntwana engaqalanga ebangeni R, uthisha kumele abe nesikhathi esithe xaxa ukufundisa lokhu.
Silufundisa kanjani ulwazi lwemisindo?	**Kanjani?** • Bazohlukanisa amagama abo ngamalunga isb. **Zama** =**Za-ma ,** **Sanele = Sa-ne-le ,**Ngcebo **= Ngce-bo** • Bahlukanisa amagama ngamalunga besusa ilunga elisekuqaleni kwegama isb. baleka =\ba\ = leka • Badlala umdlalo wamagama anesigqi esifanayo Isib.bala,bhala,dlala

	• Ngesikhathi sokulalela nokukhuluma kanye nokufunda ngokuhlanganyela, amanye amagama ahlukaniswa ngamalunga ngokushaya izandla. • **Ungasebenzisa nomlolozelo onamalunga afanayo.**

Siluhlola kanjani ulwazi lwemisindo?	**Ukuhlola**
	Ukuhlola ukuthi umfundi uyakwazi lokhu okulandelayo:
	• Ukubona inani lamalunga egameni –Isb. Umama > u-ma-ma
	• Ukubona amalunga egameni- Isb. Umama > u-ma-ma
	• Ukwakha igama ngokuhlanganisa amalunga Isib.Yiliphi igama ongalithola uma uhlanganisa lama lunga: **b/a/b/a (baba)** **i/si/tho, i/s/i/t/h/o (isitho)**
	• Ukuhlukanisa igama ngamalunga- isb. Ubaba u-ba-ba ***(CAPS ikhasi.17)***
	• Ukususa umsindo owodwa egameni:
	    ○ Isho igama baba ushiye umsindo b- osekuqaleni
	    ○ Isho igama bulala ushiye uhlamvu bu-
	    ○ Isho igama indizamshini ushiye indiza-
	• Badlala imidlalo ngemisindo isib. ***bala, vala, cula*** njll.
	• Babona amagama abahlangane nawo ngenkathi benza imisebenzi yokulalela nokukhuluma kanye neyokufunda ngokuhlanganyela
	• Abafundi bazohlukanisa amagama abo ngamalunga isib. Sabelo **= Sa-be-lo**
	• Abafundi bazohlukanisa amagama ngamalunga Isib. **isihlahla = i-si-hla-hla**
	• Abafundi bahlukanise amagama ngezinhlamvu isb. **utamatisi = u-t-a-m-a-t-i-s-i**

Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • izinto eziphathekayo njengomsakazo ,isiqophamazwi • Izinto zokubala (bangabala amagama emshweni, namalunga emagameni)

Singazibona kanjani izingqinamba	**Izingqinamba** • Uma umfundi ehluleka: Ukuzwa amalunga egameni noma inani lamagama emshweni.
Singabasiza kanjani	**Ukubasiza:** • **Uthisha uzobiza abafundi abanezingqinamba ngabanye, bese enza nabo lemisebenzi elandelayo:** • Bazohlukanisa amagama abo ngamalunga isb. Zama =Za-ma , Sanele = Sa-ne-le ,Ngcebo = Ngce-bo Bahlukanisa amagama ngamalunga besusa umsindo osekuqaleni kwegama isb. baleka =\ba\ = leka • Abafundi bangavala amehlo balalele amagama ashiwo uthisha bawahlukanise ngamalunga ngokushaya izandla.
Khumbula	• Akufanele uthisha asebenzise amafleshikhadi uma efundisa ulwazi lwemisindo.

2.1.2 Ukukwazi ukuphimisa nokuzwa imisindo

Igama	Kuyini ukukwazi ukuphimisa nokuzwa imisindo nokubaluleka kwakho?
Ukukwazi ukuphimisa nokuzwa imisindo	**Kuyini?** • Lokhu kusho ukuzwa kanye nokukwazi ukusebenzisa imisindo kulelo nalelo gama. Isib. Umsindo wokuqala egameni –buza u –b ; hleka u- hl **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bakwazi ukuzwa imisindo nokubona amalunga emagameni, Isib. ***b + a > ba*** • Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bakwazi ukuhlukanisa amagama ngezinhlamvu. **Isibonelo** ***Ibanga loku- 1***

	• *Umsindo esiwuzwa ekuqaleni kwegama – **fana = /f/*** ***Ibanga lesi- 2*** • Umsindo esiwuzwa ekuqaleni kwamagama – • ***mbali = -/mb/ mpompa /mp/*** **Ibanga lesi- 3** • Umsindo esiwuzwa ekuqaleni kwamagama **qhweba =/*qhw/ thwala /thw/***
Sikufundisa nini lokhu?	**Nini?** • Lokhu kufanele kuqalwe ebangeni R kuye ebangeni 3. Kulindeleke ukuthi abafundi ebangeni 2 babe beqonda kahle ukuthi igama kanye namalunga kwakhiwe imisindo eyahlukene. Lokhu kufanele kufundiswe ngesikhathi okubekelwe sona Isib. ➢ isikhathi semisebenzi yokulalela nokukhuluma ➢ isikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ➢ ukufundwa kwemisindo, ➢ ukufunda ngamaqembu. • Ungakwenza ngesikhathi uthula umsindo omusha.
Sikufundisa kanjani lokhu?	**Kanjani?** • Ulwazi lwemisindo malwenziwe njengolwazi lokuphimiswa kwemisindo. • Makuqalwe ngemisebenzi elula kuye kwelukhuni. • Ukukwazi ukuzwa imisindo esekuqaleni kwegama, Isib. Imuphi umsindo osekuqaleni kwegama u-***bonke? > /b/*** • Ukukwazi ukuzwa imisindo esekugcineni kwegama, Isib. Imuphi umsindo osekugcineni kwegama u-***bonke? > /e/*** • Ukuhlanganiswa kwamalunga ***isb. la-la*** • Ukuhlanganiswa kwemisindo Isib. Yiliphi igama olizwayo uma ngisho ngokunensa ***/u…..-m…….-a……- m…….-a / > umama***

	• Ukususwa kwemisindo egameni, Isib. Yisho igama- ***uhleka*** *ususe* ***u-/a/*** osekugcineni > ***/uhlek/*** • Ukufaka umsindo othile esikhundleni somunye Isib. Yisho igama ***–bonke.*** Phinda ulisho futhi usebenzisa umsindo ***/z/*** *esikhundleni sika* ***/b/ > zonke***
Sikuhlola kanjani?	***Ukuhlola*** • Uthisha uzobiza amagama acele abafundi ukuthi basho umsindo osekuqaleni kwegama isb. ***buka > /b/*** • Uthisha ubiza amagama acele abafundi basho umsindo osekugcineni isib*.* ***kwazi > /i/*** • Bahlanganisa imisindo ukwakha amalunga, bahlanganisa amalunga ukwakha igama. • Bahlukanisa amagama ngamalunga, baphinde bahlukanise amalunga ngemisindo. • Basusa umsindo owodwa egameni bese befaka omunye esikhundleni salowo osusiwe**.** • Bakwazi ukubona umsindo osekuqaleni kwegama ongahambisani namanye amagama . • Indlela engcono yokuhlola umfundi ukuthi uthisha ababize ngamunyengamunye. • Uthisha usebenzisa amagama emisindo efundiwe yethemu. Abafundi basho umsindo osekugcineni, baphinde basho umsindo osekuqaleni kwegama. • Uthisha uzokwenza amakhadi anemisindo efundiwe isib. | ***k*** | ***q*** | | ***c*** | ***p*** | Uthisha uzobiza igama umfundi aze azotomula ikhadi elinalowomsindo osekuqaleni kwegama isib. ***kala /k/***

Izinsiza kufundisa nokufundisa	• Kungasetshenziswa izinto zokubala ezifana nezivalo zamabhodlela, nezinkinobho ukusiza abafundi ukubala imisindo abayithola egameni ngalinye, kanye nemisindo kumalunga .
Izingqinamba abafundi abangahla ngabezana nazo	• uma umfundi engakwazi ukusho imisindo emalungeni nokufunda amagama ngokufanele • ukubona umsindo wokuqala elungeni noma egameni • engakwazi ukuhlanganisa imisindo ukwakha amalunga, ukuhlanganisa amalunga ukwakha igama • ukuhlukanisa igama ngamalunga, ukuhlukanisa amalunga ngemisindo
Khumbula	• Akufanele ubhale amagama, izinhlamvu noma amafleshikhadi uma ufundisa ulwazi lokuphinyiswa kwemisindo. Ungacela abafundi bavale amehlo ngesikhathi wenza imisebenzi yolwazi lokuphinyiswa kwemisindo. Ukusebenzisa amafleshikhadi kusho ukuthi usufundisa imisindo.

2.1.3 Ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu

Igama	Luyini ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu futhi lubaluleke ngani?
Ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu	**Luyini?** • Lokhu kusho ukuqonda ukuthi uhlamvu lumele umsindo egameni. Isib.Uhlamvu- /**v**/ emagameni u '***vula***, *kanye no* ***vala***' lumele umsindo- ***'v'.*** **Lubaluleke ngani?** • Olimini lwesiZulu ubudlelwane bezinhlamvu nemisindo kusobala futhi kulula ukukufunda. • Lokhu kwenziwa ukuthi ubhalomagama lwesiZulu lusobala, izinhlamvu zihlale zimele umsindo owodwa. • Ukufundiswa kwemisindo kumele kubonise ngokusobala indlela ehlelekile yokufundisa ubudlelwane bemisindo nezinhlamvu.

	• Ulwazi lwemisindo lusiza abantwana ukuba bakwazi ukufunda.
Silufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Lokhu kufundiswa ebangeni loku-1-2. • Ebangeni R, abafundi bafundiswa izinhlamvu ezisemagameni abo • Abafundi kufanele bazi onkamisa nongwaqa. • Ebangeni lokuqala yilapho kufanele kufundiswe ubudlelwane begama nomsindo, onkamisa, ongwaqa nemisindo, onhlamvumbili. ***isib.a, e,i, o, u, l, m, h, b***. njl. ***bh, ph, th, kh, lw, hl.*** • Onhlamvuntathu abafundiswe ebangeni lesibili ngethemu yesithathu isb.***khw, hlw, dlw***. • Abafundi bakuthola kunzima ukufunda ulimi lwesiZulu uma bengenalo ulwazi lwemisindo, ngakho-ke ukufundiswa kwemisindo kumelwe kugcizelelwe ebangeni lokuqala.
Silufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Ngenxa yokuthi ulimi lwesiZulu lunamagama amade kuyasiza ukusebenzisa indlela yokuhlukanisa igama ngamalunga. • Onkamisa ***(a, e, i, o, u)*** • Ongwaqa, *isb:* ***b, l, n, d, m*** • Ukuhlanganisa ungwaqa nonkamisa ukwenza umsindo. *isb.* ***b+a > ba, n+a > na*** • Ukuzijwayeza ukubona amalunga, *isb.* ***ma,me,mi,mo,mu*** • Ukuhlanganisa amalunga enze igama, *isb.* ***ma +ma > mama, si + si > sisi, bha + la > bhala***
Izinsisa kufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Amakhadi ezinhlamvu • Ikhadi lamagama ahlukaniswe ngamalunga • Amakhadi anamagama emisindo efundwayo kuleyo themu. • Izithombe ezihambisana namagama • Izinto eziphathekayo

Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabe zana nazo	**Izingqinamba?** • Abafundi abangenalo ulwazi lokuthi uhlamvu lumele muphi umsindo bazokuthola kulukhuni ukufunda izinhlamvu ezikhona egameni. • Uthisha kufanele aphinde afundise ubudlelwane phakathi kohlamvu nomsindo esebenzisa zonke izinhlamvu.
Khumbula	• Isifundo semisindo kufanele sihehe, abafundi kumele bakuthokozele ukuhlukaniswa kwamagama ngemisindo nangamalunga. Ulwazi lwemisindo lusiza abantwana ukuba bakwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni amasha.

2.1.4 Ukufundwa kwamagama

Igama	Kuyini ukufundwa kwamagama futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukufundwa kwamagama	**Kuyini?** • Lokhu kusho ukukwazi ukubona ufunde igama ngokucophelela nangokugeleza. **Isib:** **u**mama, udadewethu, umfowethu, ubaba, ekhaya,ushukela,indlu,ingwenya, Intshebe,inhliziyo **Imofoloji i**phathelene nokukwazi ukubona ukwakheka nokubunjwa kwamagama. **Isib:** Egameni abantwana, aba + ntu + ana, kubenokulwangisa kuka nkamisa u/ a / no / u /kwaphenduka kwaba u - /w/. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Uma umfundi ekwazi ukuhlanganisa uhlamvu nomsindo ndawonye uzokwazi ukwakha igama. • Ukukwazi ukulandelanisa amagama emushweni ukuze sidlulise imicabango yethu, ngakho ke okubhaliwe kumele kusinikeze umqondo.

	• Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bakwazi ukufunda ngokulandelanisa amagama ngokucophelela nangokugeleza ukuze abakufundayo kube nomqondo. • Ukuze ube namakhono okufunda amagama kufanele ubenolwazi lwemisindo, nolwazi lokubona, nolwazi lokuphimisa imisindo kanye nolwazi lwezinhlamu nemisindo. • Abafundi bafanele bakwazi ukubeka enqgondweni izinhlamvu ngokulandelana bebona uhlelo lobhalo magama. • Lokhu kubasiza ukukhumbula amagama ngokushesha ngenkathi befunda.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Sikufundisa nsukuzonke emabangeni 1-3.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Ulimi lwesiZulu lunamagama amade, ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuthi kwenziwe uhlelo lokuhlukanisa amagama ngamalunga ekuqaleni kokufundisa ukufunda. • Sebenzisa amakhadi anamagama ajwayelekile ukuthuthukisa amakhono okufunda. • Qinisekisa ukuthi umfundi uyakwazi ukubona uhlamvu nomsindo namalunga emagameni. • Qinisekisa ukuthi abafundi banayo incazelo yamagama afundwa emakhadini amagama. **Isibonelo** a-ngi-sa-***thandi,*** a- ba-sa-***thandi*** **,**angi-sa-***khathele*** , a-ba-sa-**khathele** • Emva kokwethulwa kwamagama asemakhadini, xubanisa amagama ukuze abafundi banakisise uma befunda amagama. • Imisebenzi yokufundwa kwamagama kufanele yenziwe ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela nangesikhathi sokufunda ngamaqembu. Ngalenkathi abanye befunda

	ngamaqembu abanye bayazijwayeza ukufunda amagama nemibhalo befunda ngababili. **Siyifundisa kanjani imofoloji?** • Kunezindlela eziningi zokufundisa ukucozulula igama ngezakhi. Lokhu kufana njengokufundisa izindlela ezaziwayo zokufundisa amakhono okukwazi ukufunda amagama. **Izindlela zokufundisa Imofoloji?** • Ukubona isiqu: Ikakhulukazi emagameni amade kufanele kukhonjiswe isiqu segama. Olimini lwesiZulu kulula ukubona isiqu. **Isibonelo:** **Uzifundisa kanjani iziqalo nezijobelelo.** • Isiqalo: ***ngi-, si-, zi-, aba***- • Isijobelelo: -***ana , - ile, -kazi*** • Isiqu sijwayele ukubasebizweni nasesenzweni. • Ngokubona isiqu ngenkathi befunda abafundi kudingeka ukuba bathole ingxenye encane yokwenza igama liphelele futhi libe nomqondo. • Kubalulekile ukuzijwayeza ukufunda imisindo. • Njengokuthi igama libhalwe ngombala ohlukile ukufundisa inkathi edlule nokuphika isb. *khala =wakh**ala**, thula = u**nga**thuli* ***Uthisha uzokwethula isihloko: Isijobelelo -ile*** **Isibonelo** uthand***ile***, bacul***ile***, siphek***ile*** njll. Uthisha kumele afundele abafundi indaba enamagama asenkathini edlule anesijobelelo ***-ile*** bese ecela abafundi bakhombise ngokuphakamisa isandla uma bezwa umsindo ***–ile*** emagameni azowasho. Abafundi bakhombisa ngokudwebela isijobelelo ***-ile.*** Ngokwenza lokho abafundi bazokwazi ukubona igama eliphelele embhalweni.
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa**

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Amafleshikhadi anamagama emisindo efundiwe
Isibonelo
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<tr><td>ufudu</td><td>faka</td><td>fika</td></tr>
<tr><td>futhi</td><td>funa</td><td>ifu</td></tr>
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Amafleshikhadi anamagama afundisiwe.
Isibonelo
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<tr><td>kakhulu</td><td>mina</td><td>futhi</td></tr>
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Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo
Bangasizwa kanjani?
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<td>
Izingqinamba

Abafundi abangenalo ulwazi lokubona ukuthi igama lakhiwe izingxenye ezahlukene njenge siqu nesijobelelo ngeke bakwazi ukwakha nokubumba amagama.
Umfundi uzonikwa amakhadi amagama anezijobelelo acelwe ukuthi afake umbala ohlukile ukuveza izijobelelo kulawomagama.

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<td>Ukuhlola</td>
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Ukuhlola

Abafundi bazophakamisa izandla uma bezwa umsindo –ile, -wa , -isa -anga
Abafundi bazonikezwa amagama hambile ,bulawa, pholisa, thandanga
Abafundi bazodwebela isijobelelo egameni
Abafundi bazofunda indaba bese befunda amagama asenkathini edlule bawasho.

</td>
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2.1.5 Ukufunda ngokugeleza

Igama	Kuyini ukufunda ngokugeleza futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukufunda ngokugeleza	**Kuyini?** • Ukufunda ngokugeleza ukukwazi ukufunda umbhalo ngokushesha nangokuyikho usebenzisa iphimbo kanye nemizwa ngendlela efanele. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Ukufunda ngokugeleza kubalulekile ngoba kwenza kube nokuxhumana phakathi kokucozulula kwamagama kanye nokufunda ngokuqondisisa. • Kuyisisekelo sokuthi umfundi abe ngumfundi ofunda ngokuzethemba nangokuvelele. • Ukufunda ngokubala amagama akumsizi umfundi ekufundeni ngokucabanga nokucabangisisa, lokho akufundayo akwenzi umqondo • Kubalulekile ukufundisa ikhono lokufunda ngokugeleza emabangeni aphansi. Umfundi ongenalo ikhono lokufunda ngokugeleza uba nenkinga emabangeni aphakathi. **Ukufunda ngokugeleza kunezingxenye ezintathu :** • Ukufunda ngokuyikho • Ukufunda ngokushesha • Ukukwazi ukufunda ngokusebenzisa iphimbo nemizwa **Ukufunda ngokuyikho:** • Kubalulekile ukuthi abafundi bakwazi ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kanye nokubona amagama ngokushesha nangokuyikho. • Ukungafundi ngokuyikho kungashintsha incazelo yegama, isib: Uma umfundi efunda igama elithi, 'Ngiyakuthanda' esikhundleni sokuthi 'Ngiyayithanda' angathola incazelo okungeyiyo. **Ukufunda ngokushesha:**

	• Ukufunda ngokushesha kusho ukufunda ngezinga elifanele, unyaka ofanele, nesigaba sokufunda esifanele, hhayi ukufunda ngokubala amagama. • IsiZulu ulimi oluhlanganisa izakhi ezahlukene egameni elilodwa elibhaliwe Isb. Ngiyagijima **Ukufunda ngokusebenzisa iphimbo nemizwa:** • Lokhu kusho ukufunda uzwakalisa imizwa ngendlela okhuluma ngayo, uhlukanisa izigatshana zokufundayo, ngendlela efanele uhlonipha izimpawu zokubhala. • Ukufunda ngale ndlela kukhombisa ukuthi umfundi uyakuzwa akufundayo. • Ukufunda ngokusebenzisa iphimbo kubalulekile olimini lwesiZulu ngenxa yokuthi sikhuphula noma sehlise izwi uma sibiza amagama isb. ***Ibele-*** Isitho somzimba somuntu wesifazane/ ***Ibele*** Ukudla. Umfundisi-***Umfundisi*** uthisha, ***umfundisi*** oshumayelayo.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Lokhu kungenzeka ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaqembu, ukufunda ngababili kanye nokufunda kuzwakale. Ukufunda ngokugeleza kuqala kahle ebangeni lesi-2 ukuya ebangeni lesi-3.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Ngokubakhombisa indlela yokufunda eyiyo nsukuzonke. • Ngokubakhombisa ukukhuphula nokwehlisa izwi uma befunda ukuze abakufundayo kwakhe umqondo. • Uthisha akabasize bakwazi ukubona ukusetshenziswa kolimi njenge siqalo segama nesiphetho segama.
Izinsizakufundisa	• Izincwadi ezincane ezihlukene ngokwamazinga, izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE), nemibhalo ekhulisiwe. • Iwashi, ishadi elinombhalo, amakhadi anamagama kanye nalawo anemisindo

Izingqinamaba **abafundi abahlangabezana nazo**.	**Izingqinamba** • Uma umfundi engafundiswanga ikhono lokufunda ngokugeleza ebangeni lesi-2 nasebangeni lesi- 3 uyahluleka ukufunda ngendlela efanele.
Bangasizwa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele abalekelele njalo abafundi uma befunda, abalungise ngendlela efanele lapho behluleka khona.
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha uzobanika umbhalo omfishane ukuthi bawafunde. • Uthisha makabheke ukusetshenziswa kwalezi zinto ezilandeyo: Ukufunda ngokugeleza, ukufunda ngokwehlisa aphinde akhuphule iphimbo, ukuhlonipha izimpawu zokubhala, ukufunda ngokushesha. • Uthisha usebenzisa iwashi ukubakalela isikhathi esingangomzuzu owodwa. • Abafundi bazonikwa umbhalo abazowufunda. Uthisha abheke lokhu okulandelayo: ukufunda ngokulegeza, ukufunda ngokwehlisa aphinde akhuphule iphimbo, ukuhlonipha izimpawu zokubhala, ukufunda ngokushesha.
Khumbula	• Ukufunda ngokugeleza akukho mayelana nokufunda ngokushesha, kodwa kufanele ubheke ukuthi abafundi bafunda ngokuyikho, basebenzisa iphimbo nemizwa uma befunda nokubanika ithuba elanele lokuzijwayeza ukufunda.
Izilinganiso zokufunda ngokugeleza	• Izilinganiso zokufunda ngokugeleza azifani uma siqhathanisa ukufunda oLimini lwesiNgisi kanye nasoLimini lwesiZulu. Lokhu kudalwa ukuthi uLimi lwesiZulu luyazihlanganisa izakhi emagameni • Ucwaningo olwenziwe luphakamise izilinganiso zokufunda ngokugeleza zokuhlola kwesikhashana ezilandelayo Emabangeni Aphansi

		Ekupheleni kweBanga loku-1	**Ekupheleni kweBanga lesi-2**	**Ekupheleni kweBanga lesi-3**
		18 wcpm (isilinganiso esibekiwe 45 wcpm)	40 wcpm (isilinganiso esibekiwe 56 wcpm)	45 wcpm (isilinganiso esibekiwe 45 wcpm)
		Leli nani lamagama likhombisa izinga elamukelekile lokufunda eBangeni ngalinye. Kunabanye abafundi abafunda kahle kakhulu badlula izinga lontanga yabo kanye nalabo abafunda ngaphansi kwezinga lebanga abakulo. Inani lamagama eliphezulu lomfundi likhombisa izinga umfundi ofunda kahle angafinyelela kulo kuBanga ngalinye. (**wcpm** – amagama afundwa ngokuyikho ngomzuzu owodwa)		
	•	Kufanele banikwe imiphumela ezobasiza uma abafundi besafunda ngokuhlukanisa igama ngamalunga, kufanele uthisha ababuze ukuthi kukhulunywa kanjalo yini, kuyawakha yini umqondo lokhu abakufundayo. Uthisha akabacele abafundi baphinde bafunde.		

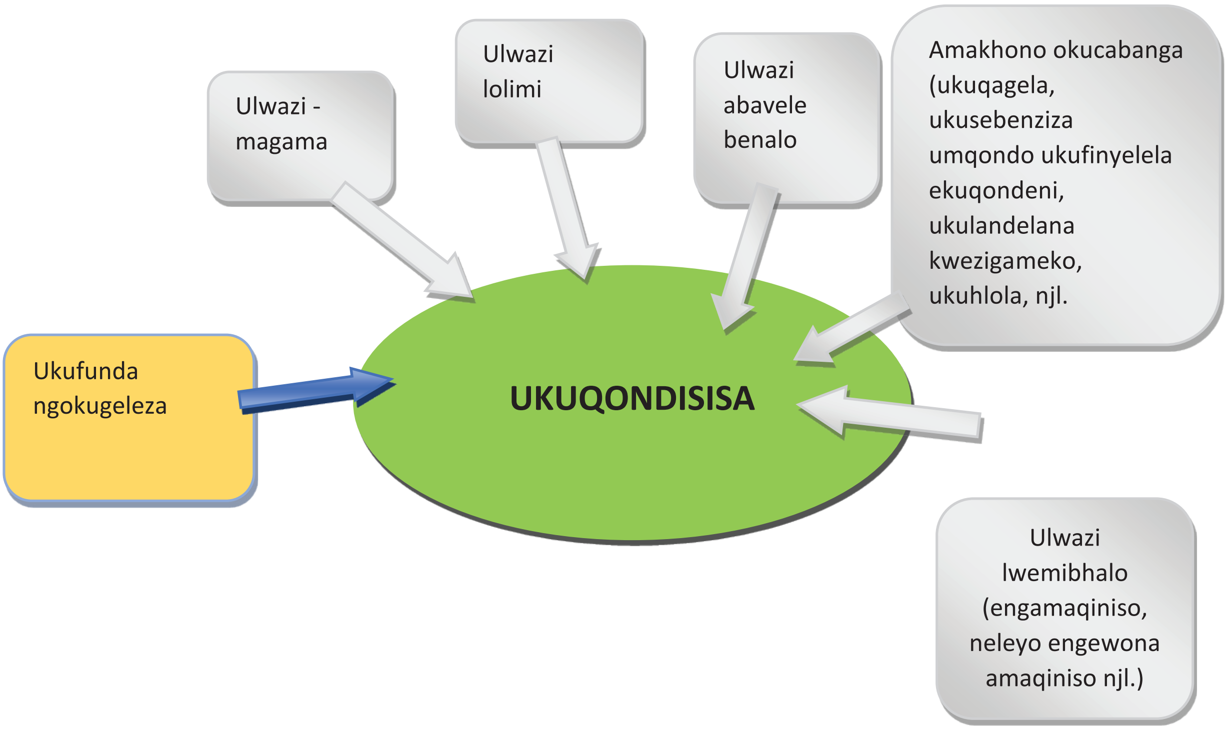
2.2 Ukuqondisisa

Ukufunda ngokuqondisisa kubaluleke kakhulu ekufundeni. Sifundela ukuqonda. Ukuqondisisa kuyindlela lapho abafundi besebenzisa amakhono kanye nolwazi olwahlukene ukuze bakwazi ukuqonda imibhalo abayifundayo. Ukuqondisisa kuncike kakhulu kumakhono okucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni ngokugeleza, kodwa kubuye kuye ekwakheni isithombe esiphelele ngokuthi umbhalo umayelana nani. Ngokuqondisisa senza umqondo ngamagama nemisho okusemibhalweni kanti nasemiqondweni yethu siyakwazi ukwakha isithombe esiphelele ngalokho esikufundayo singanakile.

Abafundi kumele babe namakhono okucozulula izinhlamvu emagani namakhono okuqondisisa ukuze babe abafundi abanamakhono okufunda aseqophelweni eliphezulu. Uma abafundi beyemukela kahle imibhalo, bekuthokozela ukufunda, futhi belindele ukuthi izincwadi zenze umqondo ukwedlulisa ulwazi nokujabulisa, ngakho-ke ukuqonda imibhalo

abafundi bazi amagama amaningi, babuye bakhe imisho eseqophelweni eliphezulu uma ngabe bekhuluma amathuba okuqondisisa maningi uma befunda.

Umdwebo ongezansi ukhombisa ukuthi ezinye izingxenye zokufunda zinamthelela muni ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa.



Umdwebo: Izingxenye zokufunda ngokuqondisisa

Ukufunda ngokugeleza njengoba kuchaziwe engxenyeni yokucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni kubalulekile ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa. Uma abafundi sebenezinga elithuthuke kakhulu lokuhumusha izinhlamnvu emagameni, bekwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza ngokwezinga leminyaka nebanga elifanele, kusho ukuthi sebenawo umthamo owanele wokukhumbula ukuze bakwazi ukuqondisisa. Kulesi sigaba sizobuye sibheka nezinye izinto ezingaba nomthelela ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa ngaphandle kokufunda ngokugeleza.

2.2.1 Ulwazimagama

Igama	Yiziphi izingxenye zokufunda ngokuqondisisa futhi zibalulele ngani?
Ulwazimagama	**Luyini ulwazimagama futhi lubaluleke ngani?** • Inani lamagama osuwazi kulolo Limi. • Lokhu kufaka ukwazi isakhiwo segama (***ibizo, isenzo***), incazelo yalo, kanye nendlela elisebenza ngayo emushweni. Isib.: ***isihlalo - ibizo, incazelo – into umuntu ahlala kuyo – isitulo*** • Ulwazimagama lubonakala ngenani lamagama osuwazi nanokwazi incazelo yawo. **Lubaluleke ngani?** • Ulwazimagama lusiza umfundi akwazi ukuqondisisa lokhu akuzwayo nakufundayo. • Ngaphandle kokwazi incazelo yamagama kunzima ukuqondisisa indaba noma umbhalo. • Inani lamagama abawaziyo abafundi lisiza ekuqondeni umbhalo olalelwayo, ofundwayo kanye nobhalwayo. Abafundi abanolwazimagama oluningi baqhuba kahle ezifundweni zabo.
Silufundisa nini ulwazimagama?	**Nini?** • Ukuthuthukisa ulwazimagama kwenzeka kusukela ebangeni R kuya ebangeni 3. • Uthisha kufanele aluthuthukise nsukuzonke ulwazimagama lwabafundi ngokungachithi sikhathi uma kuvela ithuba lokukwenza.
Silufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Ulwazimagama siluthola ngezindlela ezimbili – indlela engahlelwanga kanye naleyo ehleliwe ngokwezifundo. • **Indlela engahlelwanga** yenzeka ngesikhathi abafundi benza enye into bedlala nabanye, belalele uthisha noma bebuka umabonakude bese bezwa igama elisha bathole nencazelo yalo.

	• Ukufunda incwadi yiyona ndlela ehamba phambili lapho abafundi bethola khona amagama amasha – ngesikhathi belalela uthisha noma umzali ebafundela indaba, noma ngesikhathi befunda izincwadi ezincane, abafundi bathola ulimi olunothile kanye nolwazimagama. • Amakilasi anothisha abakhuluma ulimi olunothile, ukusebenzisa ulimi olwamukelekile lwaseKhaya, ukuxoxa ngemibhalo/izindaba nabafundi kanye nokubagqugquzela ukuthi nabo baxoxe ezabo izindaba/ imibhalo, besebenzisa imisho ephelele bese benika izizathu zezimpendulo zabo, nakho kuyasiza ukuthi bafunde ulwazimagama ngokungahleliwe. • **Indlela ehleliwe** yenzeka ngesikhathi uthisha efundisa amagama amasha awathole encwadini yokufunda ngokuhlanganyela kanye neyokufunda ngamaqembu. • Uthisha ubhala amagama emakhadini bese eyawafunda anikeze nencazelo yawo ngaphambi kokufunda indaba. • Uma sebewafundile amagama uwabeka odongeni ukuze bahlale bewafunda njalo. • Abafundi bawabhala ezincwadini zabo ukuze bakhe inqolobane yamagama. • Akufundiswe okungenani amagama amasha amahlanu ngosuku (amagama angama-15 ngesonto, ngonyaka amagama ama-650. • Ngakho–ke kubalulekile ukuba wazi njengothisha ukuthi abafundi bangalukhulisa kanjani ulwazimagama ngendlela ehleliwe nengahleliwe. • Gqugquzela abafundi ukusebenzisa amagama ahlukene uma bekhuluma noma bebhala oLimini lwaseKhaya esikhundleni sokusebenzisa amagama ajwayelekile, isib.: ngiyajabula – ngiyathokoza, isivalo – isicabha

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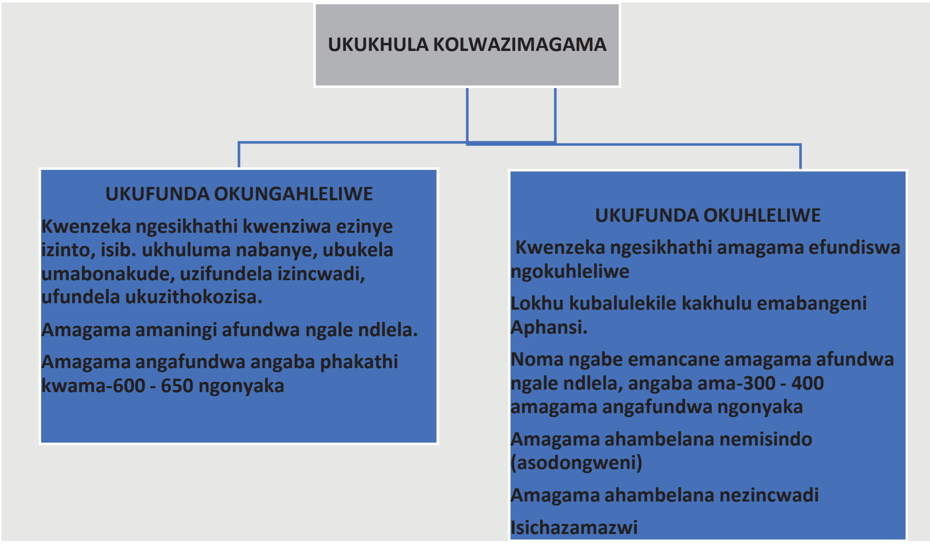
<tr><td></td><td>
</td></tr>
<tr><td>Izinsizakufundisa</td><td>Izinsizakufundisa
Amakhadi amagama, ishadi lemisindo, ishadi lamagama amasha, ube nezichazamazwi, amaphosta anemibala, anezimo, nanamagama aphikisanayo Izincwadi zabo zokubhala, njll.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ukuhlola</td><td>Siluhlola kanjani ulwazimagama?
Abafundi banikeza incazelo yamagama abawanikiwe Isib.
isihlalo, indandatho
Abafundi bakha imisho ngamagama abawanikiwe.
Abafundi bakha iziphicaphicwano ngamagama
Abafundi bafunda amagama ngesikhathi esibekiwe</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uzibona kanjani izingqinamba?</td><td>Izingqinamba
Abafundi abakwazi ukucozulula kodwa bengakwazi ukuphendula imibuzo yesifundo sokuqondisisa, kungenzeka ukuthi ulwazimagama lwabo luncane kakhulu. Basize ukuthuthukisa ulwazimagama:
Ngokubanika ithuba lokubuyekeza amagama ngesikhathi sesikole
ngokuwafunda ekhaya amagama ahambisana nezithombe ukuze bakhumbule</td></tr>
</table>

	➢ ngokubagqugquzela ukuthi bawasebenzise njalo lawo magama uma bekhuluma. ➢ ngokubanika umsebenzi wokuqondanisa igama nencazelo ➢ ngokudlala umdlalo wokubuza incazelo yegama bese ubanika impendulo, uma kuyiyo bazophakamisa izithupha.

2.2.2 Ulwazi lolimi

Igama	**Luyini ulwazi lolimi futhi lubaluleke ngani?**
Ulwazi lolimi	**Luyini ulwazi lolimi?** • Ulwazi lolimi luchaza ulimi lwansukuzonke abafundi abafika esikoleni belukhuluma. Ukufunda kwandisa ulwazi lolimi ngokwengeza olunye ulwazi lwezifundo ezahlukene, ulwazi ngomhlaba, nangabantu, nangemizwa kanye nezinye izinto ezijwayelekile. • Ngenkathi abafundi befunda izincwadi zezindaba, izincwadi zolwazi kanye nemibhalo ngezifundo ezahlukahlukene bakhulisa ulwazimagama abebenalo. **Lubaluleke ngani?** • Ulwazi lolimi lunomthelela ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa futhi luyahambisana nendlela abafundi abaphumelela ngayo esikoleni. • Abantwana abanolwazi lwezinto eziningi kulula ukukhulisa ulwazi lwabo lwamagama bese beqhuba kahle esikoleni. • Kunzima ukufunda ngokuqondisisa uma kunamagama alukhuni ongayazi incazelo yawo.
Lufundiswa kanjani ulwazi lolimi?	**Kanjani?** • Akunamkhawulo ukuthuthukisa ulwazi lolimi. • Uthisha kumele enze ikilasi libe umtapo wolwazi ngokuletha izinto ezinjengamaphephandaba, amaphephabhuku, amabalazwe, amashadi ngezindikimba ezahlukahlukene. • Ngesikhathi sokufunda ukuLalela nokuKhuluma ungaxoxela abafundi izinganekwane ezinolimi olunothile.

	• Ungafundela abafundi indaba enohlonze ekwiphephandaba noma iphephabhuku • Gqugquzela abafundi ukuba bahalele ulwazi olusha ngaso sonke isikhathi. • Khuthaza abafundi ngokubanika izindikimba zethemu ukuze bayofuna ulwazi olusha olumayelana nalezo zindikimba, Isib. Izithuthi, Izifo • Bafundele izincwadi zezindaba ukuze bakhulise ulwazi lwabo. • Yiba nezinto eziningi ozozixoxa nabafundi ukugqugquzela ukuthi nabo babe yingxenye yengxoxo ngokuphendula imibuzo esezingeni eliphezulu. • Isikole uma sinomtapo wolwazi, hlela ukuthi abafundi bakho bawuvakashele okungenani kanye ngesonto ukuze bathole ithuba lokufunda ngezinto abazithandayo. • Isikole singahlela uhambo oluya ezindaweni ezahlukene lapho abafundi bezofike bathole ulwazi oluningi ngezinto ezahlukene.
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Ikilasi elinothe ngezithombe nemibhalo ligqugquzela ukufunda. • Ikhona lezincwadi zokufunda elinezincwadi ezahlukene (izincwadi zezindaba kanye nezolwazi) zolimi lwaseKhaya kanye nelokweNgeza. • Itafula elinezinto ezihambisana nendikimba okufundwa ngayo. • Amakhadi amagama; ishadi lemisindo; ishadi lamagama amasha; izichazamazwi; amaphosta anemibala, anezimo, nanamagama aphikisanayo kanye nezincwadi zabo zokubhala njll.
Luhlolwa kanjani ulwazi lolimi?	**Ukuhlola** • Ulwazi lolimi siluhlola kuyona yonke imibhalo kanye nezingxoxo abafundi abazenzayo. • Kubalulekile ukuthi imibhalo yabo babuye bayifunde bona ukuzwa ukuthi iyawakha yini umqondo.

Uzibona kanjani izingqinamba?	**Izingqinamba** • Uma kukhona abafundi abangenzi kahle, thola ukuthi yini abayithandayo bese usebenzisa yona ukuzama ukubafundisa. • Abafundi abanezinto zokudlala abazithandayo, abaziphathe esikoleni bese bexoxa ngazo. • Abafundi abathanda izincwadi ezithile ungabafundela zona bese bexoxa ukuthi yini abayizwile endabeni.

2.2.3 Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa

Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa	
Igama	**Ayini amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa futhi abaluleke ngani?**
Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa	**Ayini?** • Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa amaqhinga esiwasebenzisa ngokucophelela uma sifunda ukuze sikwazi ukuqonda okubhaliwe. **Abaluleke ngani?** • Ucwaningo lukhombisa ukuthi uma othisha bengachaza kahle bakhombise abafundi amasu, abafundi bangakwazi ukufunda okubhaliwe ngokuqonda, lokhu kungenza abafundi babenothando lokufunda imibhalo futhi bayijabulele. **Yimaphi?** Ayisithupha amasu okungafundiswa ngawo isifundo sokuqondisisa: • Ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala • Ukuqagela • Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni • Ukwakha isithombe engqondweni • Ukukwazi ukubona izimpawu zendaba • Ukuhlola isifundo sokuqondisisa usebenzisa amasu okuzilungisa

Siwafundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Amasu okufundisa ukufunda isifundo sokuqondisisa kufanele afundiswe, aboniswe kubafundi emazingeni aphansi kusuka ebangeni R kuya ebangeni lesi- 3. Abafundi kufanele bawajwayele lamasu bakwazi ukuwasebenzisa uma befunda isifundo sokuqondisisa. Lamasu kufanele abe umkhuba osuzenzakalela uma befunda. • Mawasetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu, njll.
Sibafundisa kanjani?	**Afundiswa kanjani?** • Ukufundisa amasu okufunda isifundo sokuqondisisa kuthuthukisa ulwazi ekilasini. • Kufanele kube umkhuba osetshenziswa uthisha nabafundi uma benza isifundo sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela, nokufunda kuzwakale, nokufunda ngamaqembu, nokufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela kuphinde kusebenze nasezibalweni nasesifundweni samakhona. **Lamasu awafundiswe ngale ndlela elandelayo:** • Kubalulekile ukuthi ufundise isu elilodwa ngesonto ukuze abafundi bazijwayeze ukulisebenzisa. • Nika abafundi isu uchaze ukuthi liyini. • Bonisa ukusebenza kwalelisu ukuze abafundi bezobona ukuthi lisetshenziswa kanjani. • Abalisebenzise bonke lelisu ngenkathi befunda uthisha achaze ukuthi lisebenza kanjani abuye anikeze abafundi ithuba lokuzijwayeza ngenkathi befunda ngamqembu nangababili. • Abafundi abasebenzise lelisu ngokwabo, sebelisusela ekhanda ngaso sonke isikhathi uma befunda uma befunda.

Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Ishadi lemidwebo, izinti zika-ayisikhilimu (ezibhalwe amasu ayisithupha), okokunamathisela
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo	**Izingqinamba** • Umfundi ongakwazi ukuphendula imibuzo ngendaba nokusebenzisa amasu ayisithupha uyabonakala ngenkathi kufundwa ngokuhlanganyela nangenkathi kufundwa ngamaqembu.
Bangasizwa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele abanikeze isikhathi esengeziwe sokufunda indaba • Uthisha kufanele abalekelele laba bafundi abanike isikhathi sokuzijwayeza ukusebenzisa lamasu ngesikhathi sokufunda nagamaqembu.
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha uzobabuka abafundi ngenkathi befunda abheke ukusetshenziswa kwamasu bese ebalekelela labo abakuthola kulukhuni ukwenza lokhu.
Khumbula	**Khumbula** • Akukho ukuhlola okuhleliwe kulamasu. Uthisha kufanele akwenze kube umkhuba ukusebenzisa onke lamasu ngaphambi kokufunda, ngesikhathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda. Lokhu kuzokwenzeka ngenkathi benza izindlela zokufunda eziwukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu njll.

2.2.4 Ukuvuselelwa kolwazi oludala

Igama	Kuyini ukuvuselelwa kolwazi oludala futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukuvuselelwa kolwazi oludala	**Kuyini?** • Ukuvuselela ukwenza into kabusha • Indlela yokuthola ulwazi umfundi analo nalufundisiwe ngaphambili. • Ukuhlola ukuthi ulwazi ngento entsha ezofundiswa lungakanani. • Ukwenza ukuthi abafundi bacabangisise ngalokho abakwaziyo ngaphambi kokufundiswa ngokusha. • Ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala, oludlule noma oluphambili • Izinto abafundi abazaziyo ngesihloko sendaba. • Ukwenza abafundi bacabange into abayaziyo ngaphambi kokuthi baqale ukufunda ngesihloko sendaba. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Abafundi bafunda kangcono uma isifundo siqala ngokuhlola lokho abakwaziyo. • Ulwazi lwabo ngesifundo esisha lwakhela phezu kolwazi oludala(lokhu abakwaziyo) • Abafundi bafunda kangcono uma kuzoqala olwazini abanalo kuye olwazini olusha. Abafundi abafunda kahle bajwayele ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala uma befunda.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** **Ukuze le lisu lifundiseke kufanele:** • Ulwazi oludala lumele luvuselelwe nsuku zonke • Kumele kwenzeke ngenkathi kwethulwa indaba noma umbhalo , lokhu kwenzeka ngaphambi kokufunda ,ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda • Lifundiswa ngenkathi abafundi befunda ngokuhlanganyela, ngamaqembu, bexoxelwa indaba nangenkathi befunda kakhulu kuzwakale.

<table>
<tr><td>Sikufundisa kanjani?</td><td>Kanjani?
Lelisu lokufundisa ukufunda ngokuqondisisa lingasetshenziswa ngaphambi kokufunda nangenkathi kufundwa.
Ngaphambi kokufunda indaba nabafundi kubalulekile ukuthi njalo uqale ngokuxhumanisa isihloko salokho okuzofundwa nalokho abakwaziyo.
Ngaphambi kokufunda kumele kube nokuxhumana kwesihloko nolwazi asebevele benalo.
Isibonelo uma usebenzisa isihloko sendaba: ‘Bekela ikusasa’ ungenza lokhu okulandelayo:
- Tshela abafundi ukuthi bazofunda ngesihloko esithi ‘Bekela ikusasa’.
- Babuze imibuzo enjengokuthi :
Kusho ukuthini ukubekela ikusasa?
Yini ikusasa?
Yini esingayibekela ikusasa? isib ukudla,imali njll.
Amagama:
Amagama abangawacabanga asho okufanayo, anobuningi, ayizinciphiso angaba sendabeni ongawabuza.
Ungasebenzisa nezithombe ukuhlola ulwazi abanalo isib: Yini oyaziyo ngentuthwane? Yini oyaziyo ngentethe?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Izinsizakufundisa</td><td>Izinsizakufundisa
Iphosta ehlotshisiwe ibe nohla lwamasu ayi -6 okufundisa isifundo sokuqondisisa.
Sebenzisa le phosta uma ufundisa lelisu.
Sebenzisa umunwe ulingisa ukucindezela inkinobho ukuvula ingqondo (brain) ngenhloso yokuzikhumbuza.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ukuhlola</td><td>Ukuhlola
Uthisha angalalela ahlole abafundi ngaphambi, ngenkathi befunda, nangemuva kokufunda ebheke ukusetshenziswa</td></tr>
</table>

	kwamasu okufunda bese elekelela labo abakuthola kunzima ukwenza lokhu. • Uthisha uzobabuka abafundi ngenkathi befunda abheke ukusetshenziswa kwamasu bese ebalekelela labo abakuthola kulukhuni ukwenza lokhu.
Izingqinamba abahlangabezana nazo abafundi	**Izingqinamba** • Abanye abafundi bangaba namahloni okufunda phambi kwabanye futhi bangaqondi lokho okufanele bakwenze. • Abanye abafundi bazohluleka ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala.
Singabasiza kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uma behluleka ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala kufanele uthisha ababuze imibuzo mayelana nesihloko sendaba abasifundile. • Lamasu enzelwe ukusiza abafundi ukuthi bakwazi ukufunda imibhalo ngokujula. • Ukufundiswa kwalamasu akwenzeke ngendlela ejabulisayo ukuze abafundi bakusebenzise mabezifundela ngokwabo. • Ukufundiswa kwalamasu kuzosiza abafundi bakwazi ukufunda imibhalo ngokujula. • Bezokwazi ukukhombisa abakufundile ngokuziqhenya, ngokuphendula, balingise, baphinde bayixoxe indaba ngokwabo.

2.2.5 Ukuqagela

Igama	**Kuyini ukuqagela futhi kubaluleke ngani?**
Ukuqagela	**Kuyini?** • Ukuzama ukunikeza impendulo unolwazi oluncane noma ungenaso isiqiniseko ngaleyo mpendulo • Ukuzama ukunikeza impendulo ungenasiqiniseko ngalokho okubuzwayo, okuzokwenzeka endabeni noma embhalweni

	uma kufundwa ngokuhlanganyela noma ngamaqembu ngosizo lwezithombe nemibuzo. • Ukuqagela ukusho ukuthi kuzokwenzekani ungakayifundi indaba noma umbhalo. • Lelisu lisiza abafundi baqagele ngabakwaziyo. • Baqagela ngalokho abanolwazi ngakho besebenzisa izinkomba ezisendabeni noma embhalweni.
Kubaluleke ngani?	**Kubaluleke ngani?** • Lelisu lisiza abafundi basebenzise ikhono labo lokucabanga kahle. • Lisiza abafundi ukuba banakisise lapho kufundwa ngosizo lwezinkomba ezithile noma izithombe. • Lisiza ngokuthi abafundi babe nelukuluku ngokuzolandela kulokho • Ukuqagele kusiza abafundi babhekisise abazokufunda. • Kwenza abafundi babhekisise indaba abazoyifunda bayithokozele bakujabulele ukuyifunda.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Lelisu lingafundiswa emabangeni R-3. • Lelisu lenziwa ngenkathi kufundwa ngokuhlanganyela, ngamaqembu, ngababili nangenkathi umfundi efunda yedwa kuzwakala nangenkathi kuxoxwa indaba. • Uthisha akagqugquzele abafundi ukuqagela ngenkathi esathula indaba nangenkathi beyifunda. • Lelisu lenziwe ngesikhathi kufundwa ngokuhlanganyela, ngamaqembu, ngababili noma befunda ngamunye befunda kuzwakale.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uthisha angafundisa ngokubuza imibuzo ngaphambi nangenkathi kufundwa indaba.

	• Lelisu lokufundisa ukuqagela lingasetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, beqala ukufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda. • Angabeka ishadi elibhalwe: **Ukuqagela** • Uthisha uzonika abafundi indaba noma umbhalo onezithombe. **Ukubuka**: • Bukani izithombe zencwadi, niqale ngekhava. • Buza imibuzo ezoholela abafundi ukuba baqagele ukuthi kwenzekani esithombeni ngasinye, isib. - Nibonani lapha? - Yenzani/ benzani/ Wenzani? - Nicabanga ukuthi kuzokwenzekani? (abafundi bazoqagela) • Funda indaba ukuthola izimpendulo. • Ngokuqagela abafundi bayaqaphelisisa babe nomdlandla wokufunda indaba bese beyifunda ngokucophelela. • Konke lokhu kungabaholela ekuyiqondisiseni kahle indaba.
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Iphosta ehlotshisiwe ibe nohla lwamasu ayi -6 okufundisa isifundo sokuqondisisa. (Sebenzisa le phosta uma ufundisa le lisu), amafleshikhadi, Incwadi yokufunda, amakhadi anamasu.
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha uzobuza abafundi imibuzo ezobaholela ekuqageleni.
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangana nazo	**Izingqinamba** • Abanye abafundi bangaba namahloni abanye bangakuqondi lokhu okulindeleke ukuthi bakwenze. • Uthisha kuzofanele ababuze imibuzo ezobenza babuke isithombe baphendule.
Khumbula	**Okumele ukukhumbule**

	• Kulindeleke ukuthi abafundi banikeze izimpendulo ezivulelekile, akubalulekile ukuthi umfundi unikeza impendulo eyiyo noma engeyiyo. • Okubalulekile ukusebenzisa ikhono lokucabanga • Ukufundisa abafundi ukuqagela akukho mayelana nempendulo eyiyo noma okungeyiyo. Kumayelana nokusebenzisa izinkomba ezisendabeni (isihloko, amagama, izithombe) ukuze bakwazi ukuqagela.

2.2.6 Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni

Igama	**Kuyini ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni futhi kubaluleke ngani?**
Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni	**Kuyini?** • Ilapho abafundi bezenzela izithombe bese behlanganisa nolwazi abaluthole sebefunda indaba noma umbhalo. • Lokhu kwenzeke uma abafundi belwazi ulimi olubhaliwe nolukhulunywayo. • Kumayelana nokusebenzisa izinkomba, izihloko, amagama nezithombe. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Lokhu kuzakhela isithombe somqondo kujulisa ulwazi lokufunda ngokuqondisisa kulekelele abafundi ukuphendula imibuzo esezingeni eliphezulu. • Lokhu kukhuphula izinga kubafundi lokuphendula, lokulingisa, nokuxoxa indaba ngokwabo.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa kufanele afundiswe, aboniswe kubafundi emazingeni aphansi kusuka ebangeni R kuya ebangeni lesi- 3.

	• Abafundi kufanele bawajwayele lamasu bakwazi ukuwasebenzisa uma befunda isifundo sokuqondisisa. Lamasu kufanele abe umkhuba osuzenzakalela uma befunda.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Sikufundisa ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda, nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu njll. • Uthisha akabazise ngesu azobafundisa lona. Abakhombise nekhadi elibhalwe isu. **Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni.** • Uthisha uzochaza ukuthi kuyini ukuzakhela isithombe ngento • Uthisha uyaliphakamisa le fleshikhadi uma efuna basebenzise lelisu ngesikhathi sokufunda.
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Ishadi elinemibala, incwadi enezithombe, imibhalo enezithombe, ikhadi elibhalwe isu.
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha uzonika abafundi indaba ukuba bayifunde • Uthisha uzobheka alalele abafundi beqagela • Uthisha uyabheka abalekelele abafundi laba abahlulekayo abanike elinye ithuba lokuzijwayeza ukusebenzisa isu elifundiwe.
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo	**Izingqinamba** • Abafundi abakuthola kulukhuni ukuzenzela isthombe ngenkathi befunda uthisha kufanele abalekelele ngokubuza

	imibuzo ezobaholela ekuboneni ukuxhumana kolwazi endabeni.
Khumbula	**Okumele ukuqaphele** • Lelisu lisiza abafundi ukuthi bakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni nokuzikhandela isithombe ngenkathi bezifundela. • Lisiza abafundi abaphuzayo ukubamba nalabo ababambayo ulwazi lwabo lokufunda luyathtuthuka

2.2.7 Ukuzakhela isithombe engqondweni

Igama	Kuyini ukuzakhela isithombe engqondweni futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukuzakhela isithombe enqgondweni	**Kuyini?** • Sisebenzisa amagama noma izithombe ezisembhalweni, ulwazi esinalo nokucabanga kwethu ukuzakhela isithombe enqgondweni ngalokho esikufundayo • Singasebenzisa izinzwa ukwakha lesi sithombe: (***ukubona, ukunuka, ukuthinta, ukuzwa, nokunambitha***)
Kubaluleke Nngani?	**Kubaluleke ngani?** • Abafundi abakwazi kahle ukufunda bayakwazi ukuzakhela isithombe uma befunda lokhu umbhali akubhalile. • Ukuzakhela isithombe engqondweni kukhuthaza abafundi ngokujulisa ukuqonda, bakhumbule into abayifundile.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa kufanele afundiswe, aboniswe kubafundi emazingeni aphansi kusuka ebangeni R kuya ebangeni lesi- 3. • Abafundi kufanele bawajwayele lamasu bakwazi ukuwasebenzisa uma befunda ukuqondisisa. • Lamasu kufanele abe umkhuba osuzenzekela uma befunda.

	• Mawasetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngababili noma ngamunye.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uthisha uzotshela abafundi ngesu azobafundisa lona abakhombise ifleshikhadi alenzele lelisu. • Uthisha uzobachazela ukuthi kusho ukuthini ukuzakhela sithombe enqgondweni ngalokho esifunda ngakho. • Uthisha kufanele abakhombise abafundi ngokusebenzisa izwi nokulingisa. • Uthisha angakhombisa abafundi ikhava yencwadi enesithombe ababuze imibuzo ngayo. • Manje bacela abafundi bavale amehlo bese bakha isithombe enqgondweni ngalokho abakubonile kwikhava yencwadi. • Khombisa abafundi ifleshikhadi elinesu. **Ukuzakhela isithombe enqgondweni.**
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Ishadi elinemibala lapho obhale khona uhlu lwamasu nencazelo emfushane ngawo
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha uzothi kubafundi: Yenza sengathi ugibele umjikelo bese kuba khona okududulayo kakhulu, yini oyizwayo? Impendulo yomfundi: Ngizwa umoya njll. • Uthisha uzotshela abafundi ukuthi bavale amehlo bese beyasho ukuthi yini abayibonayo enqgondweni uma becabanga ngokusembhalweni abawufundile.
Izingqinamba abafundi	**Izingqinamba**

abahlangabezana nazo	• Uma abafundi bethola kulukhuni ukwakha isithombe enqgondweni uthisha kufanele abalekelele ngokwakha isithombe enqgondweni futhi abakhuthaze ngokubabuza umbuzo bevale amehlo. • Uthisha kufanele aphakamise leli khadi uma efuna abafundi basebenzise lelisu.
Ubasiza kanjani	**Ubasiza kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele ababheke uma befunda, abheke ukuthi bayalisebenzisa yini lelisu, uma behluleka kufanele abakhuthaze ukuthi bavale amehlo bakhe isithombe futhi.
Khumbula	**Khumbula** • Ekwakheni isithombe sengqondo akunandlela elungile nengalungile. Inhloso ukufaka ugqozi lokuzakhela isithombe.

2.2.8 Ukubona izimpawu zendaba

Igama	Kuyini ukubona izimpawu zendaba futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukubona izimpawu zendaba	**Kuyini ukubona izimpawu zendaba?** • Zonke izindaba ezixoxwayo noma ezifundwayo zinezimpawu. • Kukhona: isizinda, abalingiswa, imbangela nomphumela kanye nengqikithi. • Konke lokhu kukhombisa futhi kusitshela kabanzi ngendaba. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Konke lokhu kulekelela abafundi ekutholeni ulwazi olusemqoka, bakwazi ukukhumbula okwenzekile endabeni, bakwazi ukulandelanisa izigameko kalula bese bekwazi ukufingqa indaba. • Kulekelela bonke abafundi ngokuthuthukisa ulwazi lokuqonda.

Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Amasu okufundisa ukuqondisisa kufanele afundiswe, aboniswe kubafundi emazingeni aphansi kusuka ebangeni R kuya ebangeni lesi- 3. • Abafundi kufanele bawajwayele lamasu bakwazi ukuwasebenzisa uma befunda ukuqondisisa. • Lamasu kufanele abe umkhuba osuzenzakalela uma befunda. • Mawasetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngababili, ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu beholwa nguthisha noma ngamunye.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Uthisha uzotshela abafundi ngesu azobafundisa lona. • Uzokwenza igilavu lendaba ezofundwa. • Uzokhetha indaba ezobonisa kahle umsuka. • Uthisha akaqale afunde indaba kakhulu ngesikhathi sesifundo sokuhlanganyela. • Emva kokufunda akachazele abafundi ngokubaluleka kwalelisu lokuqondisisa indaba kahle. • Uthisha uzobachazela ukuthi lelisu lizobasiza abafundi ukuthi bakwazi ukukhumbula isizinda sendaba bakwazi nokufingqa indaba. • Sebenzisa indaba esegilavini ukukhombisa lelisu: **Akakhombise umsuka wendaba ngokubuza mayelana:** ➢ Isizinda sendaba ➢ Abalingiswa ➢ Imbangela nomphumela ➢ Ingqikithi
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** Hlola ulwazi lwabafundi lokuthola izimpawu zendaba ngokubanikeza le misebenzi elandelayo:

	➢ Phinda uxoxe indaba ➢ Chaza abalingiswa ➢ Landelanisa izigameko zendaba ngendlela efanele. ➢ Thola imbangela yendaba ➢ Chaza ukuthi inkinga ixazululeke kanjani ekugcineni. (umphumela) ➢ Chaza ingqikithi yendaba ➢ Yenzeke kuphi indaba? ➢ Uzizwe kanjani emva kokufunda le ndaba?
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Igilavu lendaba, neshadi elinendaba ezofundwa, u-EGRA
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo.	**Izingqimamba** • Abafundi abangakwazi ukufunda kahle kuba lukhuni ukuhlukanisa phakathi kwalokho okubalulekile nokungabalulekile. • Abafundi bajwayele ukukhetha ingxenye encane engabalulekile embhalweni uma bephendula imibuzo yesifundo sokuqondisisa.
Sibasiza kanjani?	**Sibasiza kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele abafundise izimpawu zendaba futhi abenze bakwazi ukubona lezi zimpawu njalo uma uthisha efunda indaba kanye nabo.

2.2.9 Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa nokusebenzisa izindlela zokuzilungisa

Igama	**Kuyini ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa nokusebenzisa izindlela zokuzilungisa futhi kubaluleke ngani?**
Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa nokusebenzisa	**Kuyini?** • Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa kungukwazi ukuthi kwenzekani ngenkathi ufunda, ukubheka ukuthi bayaqonda okufundwayo, nokulungisa uma kukhona okungalungile.

izindlela zokuzilungisa	• Ucwaningo luthole ukuthi umfundi ofunda kahle ilona okwazi ukuzizwa uma efunda okungasikho.
Kubaluleke ngani?	**Kubaluleke ngani?** • Umfundi kufanele akwazi ukuqaphela ukuthi kwenzeka nini kwenziwa yini ukuqondisisa nokuzilungisa. • Abafundi kufanele balijwayele lelisu futhi bakwazi ukulisebenzisa uma befunda ngokuqondisisa, lelisu kufanele libe umkhuba osuzenzakalela uma befunda • Malisetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemua kokufunda nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu njll. • Uthisha nabafundi kufanele baqaphele ukuthi bayakuqonda yini lokhu abakufundayo. • Uthisha kumele abakhuthaze abafundi ukuthi basebenzise lelisu uma befunda ngababili noma efunda ngamunye. • Abafundi bayayithokozela into abayifundayo uma bekuqonda abakufundayo.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** • Lelisu lokufundisa ukuqondisisa kufanele lifundiswe, liboniswe kubafundi emazingeni aphansi kusuka ebangeni R kuya ebangeni lesi-3. • Abafundi kufanele bawajwayele lamasu bakwazi ukuwasebenzisa uma befunda isifundo sokuqondisisa. • Lamasu fanele abe umkhuba osuzenzekela uma befunda. • Mawasetshenziswe ngaphambi kokufunda, ngenkathi befunda nangemuva kokufunda nangenkathi kwenziwa ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu njll. • Uthisha nabafundi kufanele baqaphele ukuthi bayakuqonda yini lokhu abakufundayo. • Uthisha kumele abakhuthaze abafundi ukuthi basebenzise

	lelisu uma befunda ngababili noma efunda ngamunye.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa nokusebenzisa izindlela zokulungisana Uthisha utshela abafundi ngesu azobafundisa lona. Uthisha uzobakhombisa ifleshikhadi elinesu azobafundisa lona. **yima** Uthisha uzochazela abafundi ukuthi uma bebona lolu phawu kufanele bame bazame amasu okuzilungisa kanje: ✓ Phinda ufunde lapho ungezwa khona. ✓ Zama ukubona ingxenye ekunika inkinga – kungaba igama, kungaba isigamu, kungaba umusho kungaba isigaba. ✓ Funda ufike ekugcineni komusho noma kwesigaba ukubona ukuthi uyawuthola yini umqondo ngento ayifundayo. ✓ Cela uthisha akachazele igama ongalazi noma ulibheke kusichazamazwi (bese ulibhala encwadini yakho yokusebenzela)
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Hlola ukukwazi ukubona uma benenkinga yokuqonda indaba (ingabe baphakamisa izandla ukubuza uthisha bengayiqondi imibuzo emayelana nemibuzo noma ukubuza incazelo yegama abangalazi). • Ukuhlola ukwazi ukubona ukuthi bacabanga ukuthi yini edala inkinga endabeni (ingabe kukhona igama abangayazi incazelo yalo, ingabe kukhona umusho odidayo abangawuqondi,

	ingabe bebenganakile ngesikhathi befunda, ngakho -ke kufanele baphinde bafunde ukuze banake abakufundayo).
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Ikhadi elibhalwe ukuthi 'Yima', incwadi.
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo	**Izingqinamba** • Abanye abafundi babanamahloni, abanye basabe ukuphoxeka ngenkathi uthisha ephakamisa ikhadi elisho ukuthi abame bazihlole.
Sibasiza kanjani?	**Sibasiza kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele abachazele abafundi ukuthi kuyenzeka uthole izingqinamba endabeni. • Yingakho kufanele ukhombise uma unenkinga bese uyazilungisa.
Khumbula	**Okumele ukuqaphele** • Kufanele igumbi lokufundela libe indawo ephephile lapho abafundi bezizwa bekhululekile bekwazi ukubuza kuthisha. • Uthisha kufanele abancome abafundi uma bephakamisa izandla ngenkathi ephakamisa ikhadi lokuma uzilungise.

Ukufingqa amasu okufunda ukuqondisisa

Igama	Ayini amasu okufunda ukuqondisisa futhi abaluleke ngani?
Ukuvuselelwa kolwazi oludala	**Ayini?** • Ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala, oludlule noma oluphambili kuchaza izinto abafundi abazaziyo ngesihloko sendaba.
Ukuqagela	• Ukukwazi ukusho ukuthi kuzokwenzekalani ungakayifundi indaba.
Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni	• Ukuzenzela isithombe bese uhlanganisa nolwazi oluthole kufundwa indaba noma umbhalo

ukufinyelela esiphethweni	
Ukuzakhela isithombe engqondweni	• Ukuzakhela isithombe enqgondweni ngalokho okusembhalweni usebenzisa iznizwa.
Ukubona izimpawu zendaba	• Isizinda, abalingiswa, imbangela, umphumela, ingqikithi kusitshela kabanzi ngendaba.
Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa nokusebenzisa izindlela zokuzilungisa	• Ukuqaphela ukuqondisisa kungukwazi ukuthi kwenzekani ngenkathi ufunda, ukubheka ukuthi bayaqonda okufundwayo, nokulungisa uma kukhona okungalungile.

2.3 UKUZIZWA KOMFUNDI NGEMUVA KOKUFUNDA

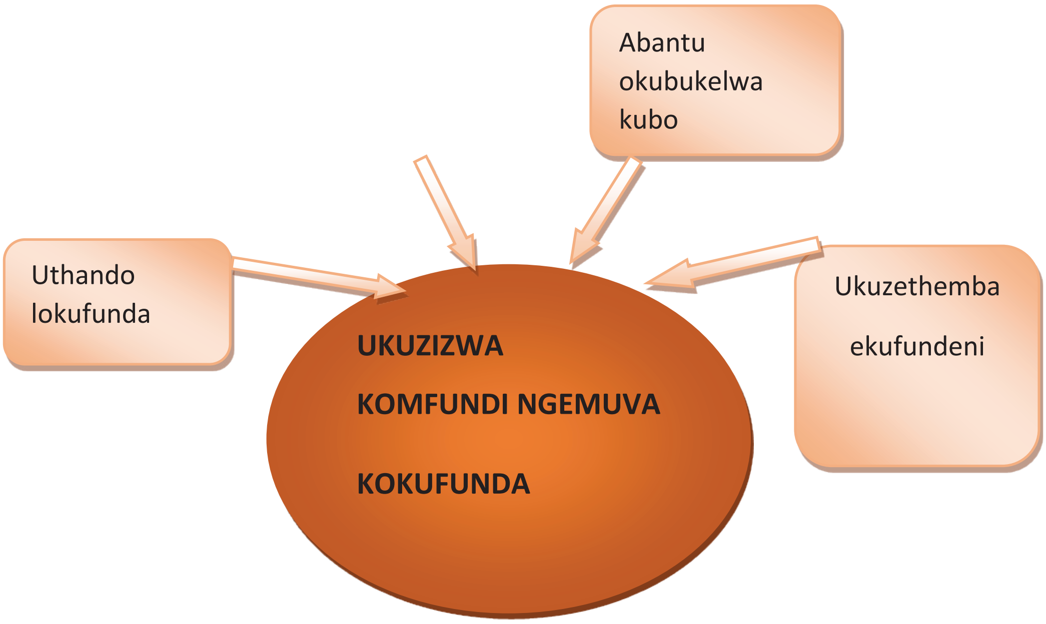
Kuyini ukuzizwa komfundi emuva kokufunda?

Ukufunda kuxhumene nemizwa kanye nezinzwa. Ngokufunda singazithokozisa futhi ukufunda kuyajabulisa. Kungasenza sizibone sesikwelinye izwe, sizizwe sesikwelikamoya, siphatheke ngendlela ethile, sithole ulwazi oluningi futhi sifunde nezinto ezintsha.

Ubaluleke ngani umuzwa owenzeka emuva kokufunda?

- Ukufunda kuthuthukisa ulwazi kwenze sibe namaphupho ezinto ezinkulu;
- Kungasifundisa ngezindawo ezintsha, abanye abantu kanye nezinye izinto. Lena yimiphumela emihle yokufunda.
- Ukuzizwa komfundi emuva kokufunda iphuzu elijwayele ukunganakwa, ngakho-ke othisha kumele bakubheke ngoba kuhambisana nothando nokukhuthazeka komfundi kanye nokuthi ufunda kangakanani.

YIZIPHI IZINGXENYE EZIKHOMBISA UKUTHI UMFUNDI ANGAZIZWA KANJANI NGEMUVA KOKUFUNDA?



Izingxenye zokuzizwa komfundi ngemuva kokufunda

2.3.1 Uthando lokufunda

Uthando lokufunda	Luyini uthando lokufunda futhi lubaluleke ngani?
Luyini uthando lokufunda?	**Luyini?** • Abafundi kumele bakuthande ukufunda, futhi bakubona njengento abangayenza, into ejabulisayo futhi ebalulekile kubona. **Lubaluleke Ngani?** • Uma abafundi bebona ukufunda njengento ejabulisayo, kungenzeka bakuthande. • Ukufunda njalo kubenza babe ngabafundi abangcono bese kwanda ulwazimagama, kuthuthuke nolwazi lolimi.
Silufundisa nini?	**Silufundisa nini?** • Ukugqugquzela abafundi ekuthandeni izincwadi kanye nokufunda kuqala besesenkulisa.

	• Othisha bebanga R kufanele babenendlela yokulithuthukisa loluthando abafundi besebancane bese othisha beqhubeka ukulikhulisa ebangeni 1-3. • Sikufundisa ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ngamaqembu, ngababili nangokuzimela.
Silufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Khumbuza othisha ngenzuzo enhle elethwa ukufunda, ngenxa yokufunda singahamba amazwe, ukufunda kwenza sibe nolwazi, ukufunda kusivulela amathuba okwenza okuningi. • Gqugquzela abafundi ukuba bakhe izinhlangano zokufunda esikoleni sakho. • Xoxa nabafundi bakho ngezincwadi, umbhali, izintatheli kanye nezimbongi oLimini lwaseKhaya. Uma uhlangabezana nesithombe noma umbhalo othile ephephandabeni noma iphephabhuku, kuphathe ekilasini bese ufundela abafundi bakho. • Iba nengxenye ebhodini enesihloko esithi: '*Yini ngithande ukufunda*.' Njalo ekuseni, ngaphambi kokuqala kwesifundo solimi, buza umfundi oyedwa noma ababili ukuthi yini eyenza bathande ukufunda noma ubuze ukuthi yini abayithandayo ngokufunda, bese ubhala izimpendulo zabo ebhodini. Kwenze lokhu izinsuku eziyishumi. Ngemuva kwalokho abafundi bazoqala ukusithanda lesi sihloko.
Zibonakala kanjani izingqinamba ekuthandeni ukufunda?	**Zibonakala kanjani izinqinamba?** • Thola abafundi ekilasini lakho abanezingqinamba ekufundeni – uthando lwabo lokufunda kungenzeka lube luncane ngoba banezingqinamba. • Funa abafundi ekilasini lakho abakwaziyo ukufunda kodwa abangalubonisi uthando lokufunda.

Yiluphi usizo ongabanika lona abafundi abanezingqinamba?	**Ubasiza kanjani?** • Zama ukukhulisa amakhono abo okufunda. • Thola ukuthi yiziphi izinto abazithandayo bese uzama ukubatholela izincwadi ezihambisana nezinto abazithandayo. • Khuthaza ukuxoxa ngezithombe abazibona ezincwadini.

2.3.2 Indlela obona ngayo ukufunda kanye nogqozi

Igama	Iyini indlela obona ngayo ukufunda kanye nogqozi futhi ibaluleke ngani?
Indlela obona ngayo ukufunda kanye nogqozi.	**Iyini?** • Ingukugqugquzela nokukhuthaza abafundi ukuthanda ukufunda bengaphoqiwe. • Abafundi badinga ukugqugquzelwa njalo futhi bakhuthazwe ukufunda kanye nokubona ukufunda njengento enhle futhi ejabulisayo. **Ibaluleke ngani?** • Uma abafundi bebuka ukufunda kanye nezincwadi njengento ebalulekile, bazofuna ukufunda njalo. • Uma befunda njalo, bazoba ngabafundi abafunda kangcono.
Ifundiswa nini?	**Nini?** • Ukwakha uthando lwezincwadi kanye nokufunda, nokukhuthaza abafundi ukufunda kubaluleke kakhulu emabangeni aphansi. • Kungaqala eBangeni loku-1 bese kuqhubeka njalo emabangeni aphansi. • Ucwaningo luthi uma sibabamba besebancane, sibenze babe abafundi abanothando olunzulu lokufunda

	abafundela ukuzithokozisa emabangeni aphansi, baba ngabafundi bezincwadi impilo yabo yonke.
Ifundiswa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Yakha isikhathi sokufunda izindaba abasithokozelayo abafundi ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela, ukufunda ngamaqembu kanye nokufunda ngokuphimisela. • Akube yisikhathi bonke abafundi abasilangazelelayo futhi abasithokozelayo. • Othisha bamabanga aphansi kufanele bakujabulele ukufunda babe nomfutho wakho. • Ngokwabelana ngezincwadi zezindaba kanye nezincwadi zolwazi nabafundi babo futhi babe nezingxoxo ezimnandi mayelana nabantu kanye nezigameko ezisendabeni nokufunda izinto ezintsha ezincwadini zolwazi, othisha bagqugquzela abafundi ukuba bafunde nokufaka uthando nokuthokozela ukufunda, babenze babenomuzwa omnandi ngemuva kokufunda okuhlala nabo impilo yabo yonke. • Thola ukuthi umtapo wolwazi wasemphakathini ukuphi bese ugqugquzele abazali kanye nabafundi ukuba babe ngamalunga awo. • Lokhu kuzobenza bazizwe bengamalunga omphakathi ofundayo noma sebephumile esikoleni. • Kubalulekile ukugqugquzela abafundi abafunda kahle ukuthi baqhubeke nokufunda. • Qinisekisa ukuthi bazithola kalula izincwadi ezisezingeni elithe thuthu ukuze ikhono labo lokufunda likhule. Uma befunda izincwadi ezilula kuphela bazosheshe badikibale.
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa**

	• Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene, izincwadi ezinkulu
Zibonakala kanjani izinqinamba zendlela abafundi ababona ngayo ukufunda kanye nogqozi lokufunda?	**Izingqinamba** • Bheka abafundi abangalukhombisi uthando lwezincwadi noma abangenalo ugqozi lokufunda. • Ingabe banezinkinga ekhaya? • Ingabe banezingqinamba zokucozulula izinhlamu emagameni?
Yiluphi usizo ongabanika lona abafundi abanezingqinamba?	**Singabasiza kanjani?** • Bafunele izincwadi ezisezingeni elingaphansi kwabo. • Ungabatholela nezincwadi ezinezithombe ezizobathokozisa. • Bangabuka izithombe kuphela bese bexoxa ngazo. • Bonisa abafundi bakho uthando uma befunda ngokubancoma noma engafundanga kahle.
Khumbula	• Kulula ukugqugquzela abantwana abancane ukufunda; uma sebekhula kunzima ukubagqugquzela ukufunda • Ukuthuthukisa umkhuba wokufunda emabangeni aphansi kungakhulisa amathuba okuthi bakuthande ukufunda nasemabangeni aphezulu.

2.3.3 Abantu ababukela kubo

Igama	**Bayini abantu ababukela kubo futhi babaluleke ngani?**
Abantu ababukela kubo	**Bayini?** • Abafundi kufanele babe sendaweni enabantu abathanda ukufunda abazokwazi ukubukela kubo. • Othishanhloko kanye nothisha kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi kunesiko lokufunda ezikoleni zabo, ukuze abafundi bazi ukuthi nsukuzonke ukufunda kubalulekile, izincwadi ziyahlonishwa, ukufunda kahle

	kuyancomeka, nokuthi ukufunda ngelizwe yinto ejwayelekile eyingxenye yokufunda. • Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu kulezo zingane eziphuma emakhaya okungafundwa kuwo **Babaluleke ngani?** • Abantwana bafunda kulabo abaseduze kwabo. • Ukutshela abantwana ukuthi ukufunda kubalulekile akwanele, kufanele bababone abantu abadala befunda futhi bezihlonipha izincwadi.
Sikukhombisa nini?	**Sikukhombisa nini?** • Othisha kufanele babe abantu abafundi abazobukela kubo indlela efanele yokufunda emabangeni aphansi nsuku zonke.
Sikukhombisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Zibophezele ekubeni ngumfundi wena uqobo – yiba ilunga lomtapo wolwazi. Ngokuba yilunga lomtapo wolwazi kubonisa ukuthi uyazihlonipha izincwadi kanye nokufunda. Uma ufunda incwadi ekuchazayo, yiphathele abafundi bakho. Babonise ukuthi izincwadi zibaluleke kangakanani empilweni yakho. • Yiba nolwazi olunzulu ngezincwadi zesiZulu uLimi lwaseKhaya kanye nababhali bazo. • Yiba nolwazi olunzulu lwezincwadi zabantwana zesiZulu uLimi lwaseKhaya bese uxoxa ngazo nabantwana bakho ekilasini. • Isifundo sokufunda kufanele sibe ngesithokozisayo – esifundweni sokufunda ngokuHlanganyela/ ukufunda ngamaqembu okulawulwayo/ ukufunda ngokuphimisa, umfutho wakho wokufunda kufanele ubonakale. • Izikole kufanele ziphinde zibe yisibonelo sokufunda. Xoxani nozakwenu abafundisa emabangeni aphansi,

	noMphathi wakho kanye nothishanhloko ukuthi usiko lokufunda lizokwakhiwa kanjani esikoleni senu. • Zama ukucabanga ngendikimba entsha njalo ngethemu. Isibonelo, yisikhathi seNdebe yoMhlaba yebhola lezinyawo, ngakho-ke gqugquzela ukuthi abafundi bathole ulwazi oluningi ngayo, ukuthi yaqala nini, imithetho yayo ishintsha kanjani, obani abadlali abahamba phambili emhlabeni, yibaphi abadlali ababathandayo.
Zibonakala kanjani izingqinamba?	**Izingqinamba** • Lena yiyona ngxenye yokufunda ebonisa izingqinamba kuthisha kanye nesikole kodwa hhayi kubafundi! • Uthisha kufanele abe nokwethembeka uma enenkinga yolimi lwesiZulu ukuze kwenziwe imizamo ukuphula abafundi kulolu gibe. • Uma uthisha engakwazi ukukhuluma isiZulu angeke akwazi ukufunda ngokugeleza ngakho abafundi bakhe bazofana naye.

2.3.4 Ukuzethemba

Igama	Kuyini ukuzethemba futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukuzethemba	**Kuyini?** • Abafundi kufanele babe sendaweni enabantu abathanda ukufunda abazokwazi ukubukela kubo. • Othishanhloko kanye nothisha kufanele baqinisekise ukuthi kunesiko lokufunda ezikoleni zabo, ukuze abafundi bazi ukuthi nsukuzonke ukufunda kubalulekile, izincwadi ziyahlonishwa, ukufunda kahle kuyancomeka, nokuthi

	ukufunda ngelizwe yinto ejwayelekile eyingxenye yokufunda. • Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu kulezo zingane eziphuma emakhaya okungafundwa kuwo. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Ukuzethemba kwabafundi kungaba nomthelela kugqozi, umfutho abawufaka ekufundeni, kanye nothando lwabo noma ngabe kunzima. • Uma abafundi bebuka ukufunda njengento enzima noma engathandeki bangacabanga ukuthi akunasidingo bese beyeka nokuzama.
Sikufunda nini?	**Nini?** • Othisha bangakhulisa ukuzethemba kubafundi emabangeni aphansi, kusukela eBangeni R kuze kufike ebangeni lesi-3.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** • Khumbuza abafundi ukuthi ukufunda kuzoba ngcono ngokuthi bakwenze njalo futhi bezilolonge njalo kukho. • Kubalulekile ukubahlukanisa abafundi abanezingqinamba ekufundeni bese uyabasiza ukuthi nabo babengcono ekufundeni. Siza abafundi ukuthi baqonde ukuthi ngosizo lwakho, ukuzama kwabo nokufisa ukuzilolonga ekufundeni kuzobasiza ukuthi babe abafundi abanekhono lokufunda. • Ngesikhathi abafundi beba ngcono ekufundeni, ukuzethemba kwabo kanye nokuzazi kuyakhula, bese lokhu kuyakhuthaza ukuthi bafunde njalo – ngesikhathi befunda njalo baba ngabafundi abangcono futhi baba nolwazimagama oluningi, ulimi kanye nolwazi lwangaphambili luyakhula
Izinsizakufunda	**Izinsizakufunda** • Ikilasi elinothe ngezinto eziningi ezifundwayo.

	• Ikilasi elinemibhalo eminingi enhlobonhlobo.
Zibonakala kanjani izingqinamba?	**Izinqinamba?** • Ukungazethembi kwabafundi. • Ukugwema izincwadi nokugwema ukufunda – nokuhambela kude le nezincwadi

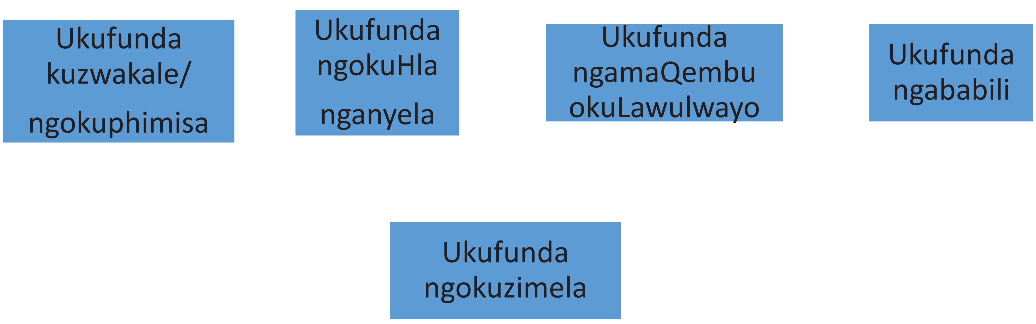
2.4 Izindlela zokufundisa ukufunda

Sizisebenzisa kanjani izindlela zokufundisa?

2.4.1 Izindlela zokufundisa ukufunda

Lesi sigaba sichaza futhi sihlaziya indlela ngayinye yokufundisa ukufunda njengoba kunikeziwe kusiTatimende sohlelo lokufunda nokuhlola (CAPS). Kulesi sigaba uzothola incazelo yalokhu okulandelayo:

- Ziyini izindlela zokufundisa ukufunda?
- Kungani zibalulekile?
- Sizisebenzisa kanjani izindlela zokufundisa ukufunda?
- Zisisebenzisa nini lezi zindlela zokufundisa ukufunda?
- Ukuhlola kanjani ukufunda usebenzisa izindlela ezahlukene zokufundisa ukufunda?
- Uzibona kanjani izingqinamba ekufundeni?
- Ziyini izigaba zokuthuthuka kokufunda?



Izindlela zokufundisa ukufunda

2.4.1.1 Ukufunda kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa

Igama	Kuyini ukufunda kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukufunda kuzwakale/ ngokuphimisa	**Kuyini ukufunda kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa?** • Ingxenye ebalulekile kakhulu yohlelo lokufunda olusezingeni eliphakeme. • Umsebenzi wekilasi lonke lapho uthisha efundela abafundi umbhalo ngokuphimisela/ kuzwakale • Kuthuthukisa amakhono amaningi olimi kanye namakhono okufunda ngendlela efanele. • Umbhalo ozofundwa ngokuphimisela/ ngokuzwakalayo uba sezingeni elingaphezulu kwezinga lokufunda labafundi.
	Kubaluleke ngani? • Ukufunda kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa kwenzelwe ukukhulisa uthando lokufunda nelokukuthokozela ukufunda kanjalo nokukhulisa ulwazimagama.
Kwenzeka nini?	**Nini?** • Ukufunda kuzwakale/ ngokuphimisa kufanele kwenzeke ekuqaleni kwesifundo soLimi lwasekhaya nesoLimi lokwengeza, ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanyela.
Kufundiswa kanjani?	**Kanjani?** **Ngaphambi kokufunda: Yethula umbhalo** • Yethula amagama amasha/ ulwazimagama: Bonisa abafundi amakhadi anamagama amasha • Uma umbhalo kuyincwadi xoxani ngesihloko sencwadi nekhava bese ubuza imibuzo emayelana nesihloko

	nekhava yencwadi ukuze abafundi baqagele ukuthi incwadi ikhuluma ngani. **Ngesikhathi sokufunda: Funda umbhalo ngokuphimisela/ ngokuzwakalayo** • Funda umbhalo kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa ubonise ebusweni, usebenzise amaphimbo abalingiswa ahlukene • Bheka abafundi uma ufunda • Funda ubuye ume ukwenza indaba izwakale • Xoxani ngezithombe • Mbandakanya abafundi ngokubabuza imibuzo embalwa **Ngemuva kokufunda** **Khuthaza abafundi uku:** • Xoxa ngendaba, abalingiswa, okwenzekayo • Xoxisanani, yilowo nalowo ngomuzwa wakhe mayelana nombhalo • Sebenzisa amagama amasha atholakala embhalweni • Uthisha angasebenzisa umbhalo isifundo sokulalela ngokuqondisisa, umdlalo weshashalazi, ulwazimagama nolwazi lokusebenza ngemisho kanye nokubhala ngokuhlanganyela. • Isikhathi sokufunda kuzwakale/ngokuphimisa ngokuzwakalayo makwenziwe imizuzu kusuka kweyi-10 kuya kweyi-15 ngesonto okungenani.
Izinsiza kufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE), incwadi yezindaba, Isilulu sezindaba, izinkondlo, izinsumansumane, amaphephandaba, amaphephabhuku, umbhalo wocwaningo.
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Buza imibuzo ehambisana nendaba.

	• **Izinga eliphansi:** Ikhuluma ngani indaba? • **Izinga eliphakathi**: Kungani wayekhala? • **Izinga eliphezulu:** Ukuba wawunguThembi wawuyokwenzenjani, usho ngani?
Uzibona kanjani izingqinamba ekufundeni ngokuphimisela/ ngokuzwakalayo	• Abafundi abangalandeli indaba, banikeza izimpendulo ezingahambisani nendaba • Abafundi bafunda ngokungingiza bangakwazi ukuphimisa kahle amagama.
Ubasiza kanjani?	Phinda ubafundele indaba ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaqembu.

2.4.1.2 Ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela

Ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela	**Kuyini ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela futhi kubaluleke ngani?**
Kuyini ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela?	**Kuyini?** • Ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela isifundo lapho ikilasi lonke lifunda khona nothisha. • Uthisha ufunda nabafundi umbhalo omkhulu (ozobonwa yibona bonke abafundi) njengeziNcwadi eziNkulu. • Uthisha ubonisa indlela okuyiyo yokufunda incwadi njengokufunda ngokugeleza, ukufunda ngokunomqondo kanye nangephimbo eliyilo. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • UKufunda ngokuHlanganyela kuyadidiyela ngoba kuhlanganisa bonke abafundi abanamakhono ahlukene okufunda esifundweni esisodwa esiholwa nguthisha. • Kuyasiza ukufundisa abafundi izindlela ezahlukene zokufunda imibhalo (ukubamba incwadi, ukufunda

	kusukela kwesobunxele kuya kwesokudla, ukufunda izithombe, ukuhlonipha izimpawu zokubhala) kanye nokuzethemba uma sebefunda bebodwa. • Umbhalo wokufunda ngokuHlanganyela usetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa wonke amakhono olimi (ukulalela nokukhuluma, imisindo, ukuqondisisa, ukusetshenziswa kolimi kanye nokubhala). • Inikeza uthisha ithuba lokudidiyela izingxenye ezintathu zokufunda lezi umhlahlandlela okhuluma kakhulu ngazo: ukucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni, ukuqondisisa kanye nendlela umfundi azizwa ngayo ngemuva kokufunda.
Kufundiswa nini?	**Nini?** • Ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela (kanye nokubhala ngokuhlanganyela) kujwayele ukwenzeka ngemizuzu eyi-15 yokuqala yesikhathi esimiselwe ukuFunda nokuBhala, ezinsukwini ezintathu oLimini lwaseKhaya.
Sikufundisa kanjani ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela?	**Kanjani?** • Isigaba sokuqala sigxila ekufundeni ngokuzithokozisa futhi kuqalwa ngokubheka umbhalo, lapho abafundi besho lokhu abakucabangayo ngombhalo. • Esigabeni esilandelayo umbhalo ofanayo kuqhutshekwa nawo kodwa sekugxilwe ekuwufundeni lapho uthisha exoxa ngombhalo ukuthuthukisa ulwazimagama, ukufunda ngokuqondisisa, amakhono okucozulula kanye nesakhiwo sombhalo (ukusetshenzisa kolimi, izimpawu zokubhala, njll). • Ngosuku lwesithathu noma mhlawumbe usuku lwesine, abafundi bawufunda ngokwabo umbhalo bese kugxilwa emisebenzini ekhulunywayo, eyenziwayo kanye nebhalwayo ehambisana nawo umbhalo.

Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE), izincwadi ezinkulu • Imibhalo ekhulisiwe yemibhalo yamaqiniso, yokuziqambela, izinkondlo, amaculo, imibhalo yabo abafundi, izikhangisi, izincwajana zolwazi
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Ukulandelanisa izithombe zendaba. • Ukuqondanisa izithombe namagama. • Ukulingisa indaba. • Imbangela nomphumela. • Buza imibuzo ehambisana nendaba. • Izinga eliphansi: Ikhuluma ngani indaba? • Izinga eliphakathi: Kungani wayekhala? • Izinga eliphezulu: Ukuba wawunguThembi wawuyokwenzenjani, usho ngani?
Sizibona kanjani izingqinamba ekufundeni ngokuHlanganyela?	**Sizibona kanjani izingqinamba?** • Izingqinamba zibonakala kubafundi abangenakho ukuzethemba. Abangakwazi ukufunda umbhalo nothisha. Abafundi abanikeza izimpendulo ezingahambisani nombhalo.
Sibasiza kanjani abafundi abanezingqinamba?	**Ukubasisa** • Sebenzisa izincwadi ezisezingeni labo esifundweni sokufunda ngamaqembu
Khumbula	• Funda ngendlela efanele ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukubukela kuwe. • Sebenzisa imibhalo ekhulisiwe ehlukahlukene (izincwadi ezinkulu, izinkondlo, amaphosta njll.

Isithombe 1: Ukufunda ngokuHlanganyela

2.4.1.3 Ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo

Igama	Kuyini Ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo	**Kuyini?** • Loku ukufunda ngamaqembu kwabafundi abasezingeni elifanayo lapho abafundi befunda khona incwadi efanayo bonke besizwa nguthisha. **Kungani kubalulekile?** • Ukufunda ngamaqembu okulawulwayo kunikeza abafundi ithuba lokuzilolonga ekufundeni umfundi efunda eyedwa esizwa uthisha lapho ehluleka khona. • Kunikeza nothisha ithuba lokuthi akwazi ukubona indlela umfundi ngamunye afunda ngayo bese ehlola ikhono lomfundi ngamunye. • Lokhu kuholela ekufundeni ngokuzimela.
Kufundiswa nini?	**Ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo kwenziwa**: • Zonke izinsuku oLimini lwaseKhaya, amaqembu amabili afunda nothisha. • Imizuzu engama-30, imizuzu eyi-15 iqembu ngalinye • Ufunda neqembu elilodwa ngesikhathi.
Akhiwa kanjani amaqembu? **Ikhethwa kanjani incwadi yokufunda?** **Iyiphi imisebenzi engenziwa amaqembu angafundi nothisha?**	**Akhiwa kanjani amaqembu?** • Sihlukanisa abafundi ngokwamazinga abo okufunda babe okungenani isi-8 kuya e-10 eqenjini ngalinye. Ungasebenzisa u-EGRA ukuhlukanisa abafundi ngokwamazinga ngamaqembu ukuze wazi ukuthi umfundi ngamunye ufanele ukuba kuliphi iqembu. Amaqembu mawabe namagama. **Ikhethwa kanjani incwadi yokufunda?** • Uthisha ukhetha umbhalo osezingeni labafundi. Umfundi ngamunye kufanele abe neyakhe incwadi. (Abafundi abaseqenjini), njengokuthi:

	• Abasezingeni lemisindo- incwadi enesithombe negama elilodwa • Abasezingeni lamagama- incwadi enesithombe nomusho owodwa omfushane. • Abasezingeni lesigaba- incwadi enesithombe nemisho emibili kuya phezulu. • Abasezingeni lokufunda ngokuqondisisa- incwadi enezigaba ezimbi kuya phezulu. **Umsebenzi owenziwa amaqembu angafundi nothisha:** • Ngaphambi kokubiza iqembu elifundayo nothisha nikeza amanye amaqembu imisebenzi enjenga le engezansi: • Umsebenzi wokubukeza encwadini yokusebenzela, DBE • Babhala izindaba zabo zempelasonto • Ukubhala ngokuzimela. Babhala indaba abayifundile- Ungabanika umusho wokuqala bese beqhubeka; isib: “Unogwaja wayelambile wase eyofuna azokudla…………. • Bakha amagama besebenzisa imisindo, amalunga; isib: umama > u/m/a/m/a, u/b/a/b/a/ ; ubaba > u/ ba/ ba/, umama> u/ma/ ma/ • Benza iphazili yamagama • Umdlalo wokufuna amagama • Uthisha ubuza imibuzo ukuhlola ukuthi umfundi uyakuqonda yini lokhu akufundayo. •
Sikufundisa kanjani ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo?	**Sikufundisa kanjani** **Esifundweni sokuqala** • Xoxa ngesihloko sencwadi, ikhava yencwadi, izithombe bese ufundela abafundi incwadi bese bexoxa ngencwadi.

	• Ngesikhathi umfundi oyedwa efunda laba abanye abafundi bafunda buthule. Lokhu bangakwenza ngokuthi nabo bakhombe ngomunwe lapho omunye efunda. • Qinisekisa ukuthi bakhomba endaweni efanele. • Uthisha kumele asize abafundi abenza amaphutha uma befunda ngamakhono okufunda kahle amagama. **Izifundo ezilandelayo:** • Abafundi bafunda indaba ngababili noma ngamunye. • Umfundi ngamunye unethuba lokufunda eyedwa efunda ingxenye ethile yendaba. • Uma kungumbhalo omude umfundi ngamunye angafunda ikhasi elilodwa noma amabili.
Izinsiza kufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE), izincwadi zokufunda ezisezingeni labafundi, amaphepha agayiwe emibhalo yamaqiniso neyokuziqambela, izindaba ezivela kumaphephandaba nakumaphephabhuku, amakhadi okufunda.
Ukuhlolwa	**Sikuhlola kanjani ukufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo?** • Hlola indlela abafundi abafunda ngayo umbhalo, ukufunda ngokugeleza. • Hlola ukuqondisisa ngokubuza imibuzo • Hlola ulwazimagama
Sizibona kanjani izingqinamba ekufundeni ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo.	**Izingqinamba** • Abantwana abafunda igama ngalinye, benza amaphutha amaningi, abafunda imisho kabili, abafunda ngezwi eliphansi futhi bangezwakali, abafuna ukukhomba amagama ngaso sonke isikhathi futhi abanokusaba.

Sibasiza kanjani abafundi abanezingqinamba?	• Fundisa amakhono okucozulula izinhlamvu emagameni (amagama amade ahlukaniswa ngamalunga) • Nika abafundi amakhadi amagama ukuze bazilolonge ukufunda amagama amasha; • Phinda ufunde indaba nabo Umsebenzi weqembu elibuya ekufundeni nothisha elisezingeni lemisindo; isib: [u] [ma] [ma] Lingasebenzisa la makhadi ukwakha amagama
Khumbula	• Khumbula ukufundisa amakhono okucozulula (amagama amade ahlukaniswa ngamalunga); unike abafundi amakhadi amagama ukuze bazilolonge ukufunda amagama amasha; ukuphinda ufunde indaba nabafundi abanezingqinamba.

Isithombe 2: ukufunda ngamaqembu

2.4.1.4 Ukufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela

Igama	Kuyini ukufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela futhi kubalulekile ngani?
Ukufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela	**Kuyini?** • Abafundi bafunda bebabili, oyedwa umfundi ufundela umngani wakhe, yena alalele, bese beshintshana • Ukufunda ngokuzimela - Umfundi ufunda yedwa ngesikhathi sakhe. Ukhetha incwadi yakhe ekhoneni lokufundela ekilasini esezingeni lakhe **Kubalulekile ngani?** • Ukufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela kunikeza amathuba okuzilolonga ekufundeni nokufunda ngokuzithokozisa.
Sikwenza nini?	**Nini?** • Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo, ngesikhathi somsebenzi wekilasi lonke, ngesikhathi sokuyeka konke bafunde (Drop-All and Read). • Sikwenza kusukela ebangeni loku-1 kuya ebangeni lesi-3
Sikwenza kanjani ukufunda ngababili nangokuzimela	**Kanjani?** • Ulalela abafundi befunda ngababili nangokuzimela ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo, nangesikhathi sokuyeka konke bafunde (Drop-All and Read).
Izinsizakufundisa	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE), izincwadi zokufunda, amaphepha agayiwe emibhalo yamaqiniso neyokuziqambela, izindaba ezivela kumaphephandaba nakumaphephabhuku, amakhadi okufunda.

Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Biza umfundi azokuxoxela ngencwadi ayifunde ngesikhathi sokufunda ngababili noma ngokuzimela • Abafundi abadwebe lokhu abakuthandile ezincwadini abazifundile • Abafundi bafundela abanye ngokugeleza
Sizibona kanjani izingqinamba ekufundeni ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela?	**Izingqinamba** • Umfundi uyazigwema izincwadi kanye nokufunda • Akafuni ukufundela omunye nokufunda eyedwa
Sibasiza kanjani abafundi abanezingqinamba?	**Singabasiza kanjani?** • Uthisha kufanele abe nesikhathi sokufunda nabafundi abanezingqinamba, esiza umfundi ngamunye.
Khumbula	• Khumbula ukunikeza abafundi abanezingqinamba, isikhathi sokufunda umfundi ngamunye.

Isithombe 3: ikilasi elinothe ngemibhalo nezithombe

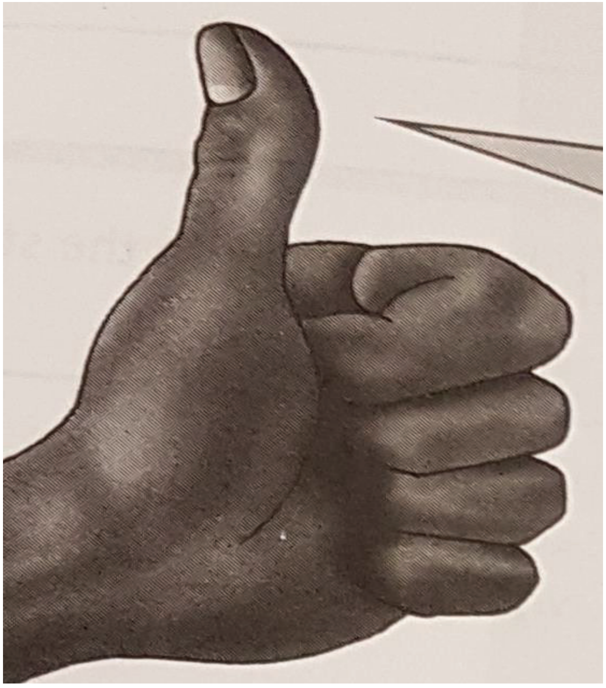
Isithombe 4: Ikhona lokufundela elinamagama

AMANYE AMASU OKUFUNDA

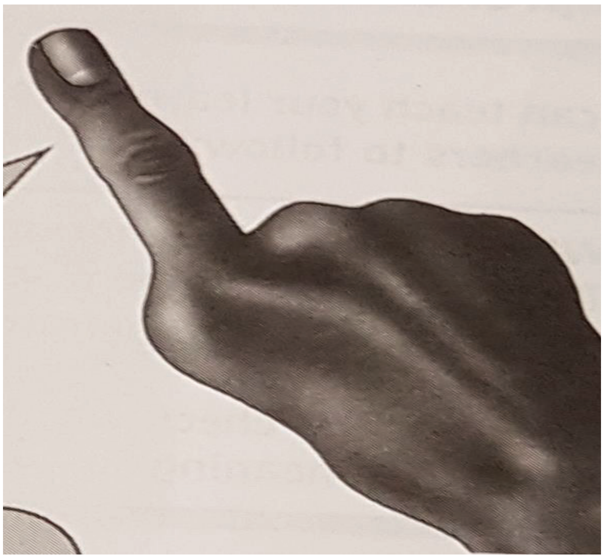
Ikhono lokufunda igama

Uma usaqala ukufunda, isu “leminwe emihlanu” lingasiza abafundi ukukwazi ukusebenzisa amakhono amaningi okufunda amagama

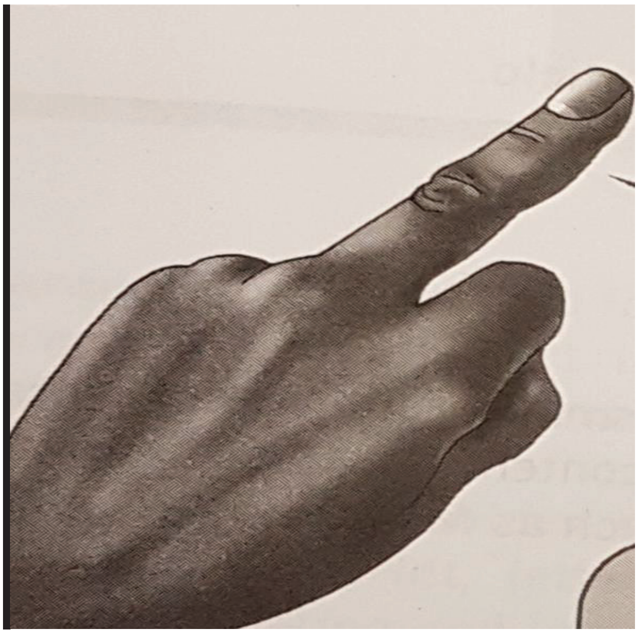
Isithupha – Shiya igama ongalazi bese ufunda umusho wonke



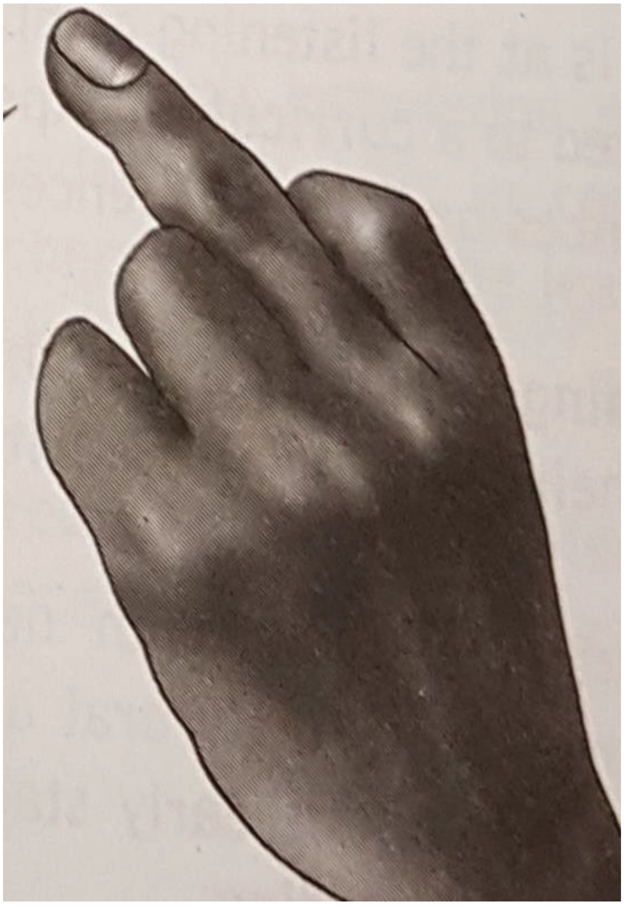
Umunwe wokukhomba – Buka isithombe kanye nesihloko



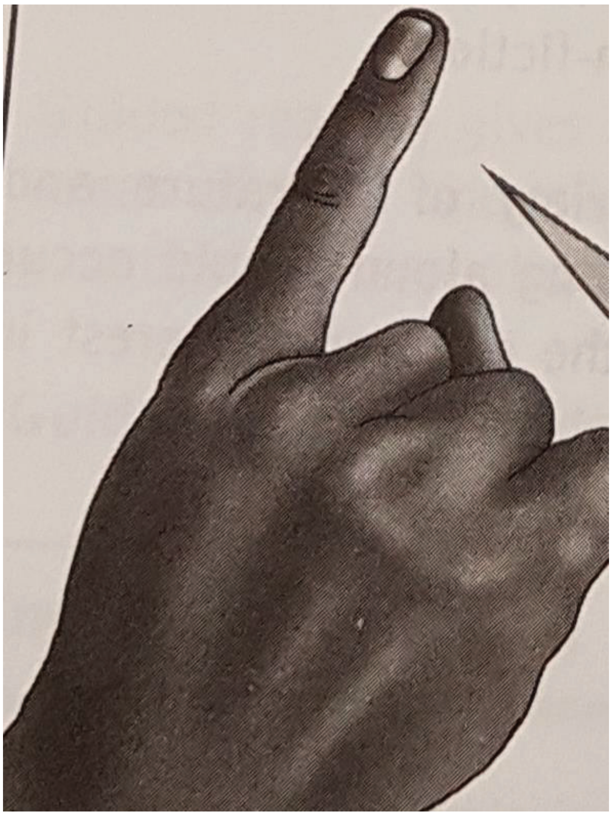
Umunwe ophakathi – zibuze ukuthi ikhona ingxenye yegama ongakwazi ukuyifunda



Umunwe wendandatho – phimisa igama ngokwemisindo



Ucikicane - Buza uthisha wakho ukuthi igama lisho ukuthini



Khumbula ukugcizelela lamasu kubafundi uma befunda umbhalo. Batshele ukuthi ukuzobuza kuthisha kuyisu lokugcina uma sebehlulekile ukuzama lamasu.

2.5 Izigaba zokuthuthuka kokufunda

2.5.1 Abafundi abaqala ngqa ukufunda

Abafundi abaqala ngqa ukufunda yilabo abasaqala ukulangazelela izincwadi kanye nemibhalo. Sebeqala ukubona izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi futhi sebekwazi ukubona izinhlamvu ezincane kanye nezinkulu. Sebethuthukisa nolwazi lwamagama, njengokubona izinhlamvu, amalunga kanye nemisindo ehambisanayo.

2.5.2 Abafundi asebeqala ukufunda

Kulesi sigaba ulwazi lwabafundi lwezinhlamvu, lwamagama kanye nolwemisindo seluthuthukile. Asemaningi amagama ajwayelekile asebekwazi ukuwafunda.

Abafundi asebeqala ukufunda sebeyathuthuka emakhonweni okuqondisisa namakhono okufunda amagama. Bakwazi ukubona imibhalo eyahlukene, ikakhulukazi umbhalo

wokuziqambela kanye nombhalo wamaqiniso, ukubona ukuthi umbhalo unezinhloso ezahlukene.

Imibhalo kulesi sigaba kufanele ibe:	**Yiziphi izinhlobo zemibhalo ezifanele abafundi asebeqala ukufunda?**	**Isetshenziswa nini?**
• Imigqa yemibhalo iyakhula. • Ulwazimagama olufaka amagama azocozululwa kanye namagama azosebenza njalo • Isakhiwo semisho siyathuthuka • Abasathembeli kakhulu kumagama aphindwayo kanye nezithombe. • Izihloko ezijwayelekile kodwa ezijulile	• Amaphosta ezithombe anamagama (amafleshikhadi kanye nemisho esemaphepheni) • Amakhadi ezithombe anamagama • Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene zokuziqambela nezamaqiniso • Izincwadi zezindaba zokuziqambela nezamaqiniso • Izincwadi ezinkulu ezinezindaba ezi-3 kuya kwe-4 incwadi eyodwa • Incwadi zokusebenzela (DBE)	**Ibanga 1** • Izincwadi ezinkulu: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela • Amaphosta ezithombe kanye namakhadi ezithombe: ngesikhathi sokulalela nokuKhuluma • Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo • Izincwadi zezindaba: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngababili nangokuzimela • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE):ngesikhathi sokuLalela nokuKhuluma, ukufunda kanye nokubhala
Khumbula: *Ikilasi leBanga 1 kufanele libe neziNcwadi eziNkulu ezi-4, izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene (amazinga amathathu anezincwadi ezi-3 kuya kwe-4 = izincwadi eziyi-10), izincwadi ezahlukene ezisezingeni lebanga (okungenani izincwadi ezingama-40) kanye nesilulu (incwadi enkulu) sesifundo sokufunda ngokuPhimisa.*		

2.5.3 Abafundi asebeqala ukufunda ngokugeleza

Kulesi sigaba ukufunda sekuyazenzakalela, lapho abafundi sebegxila ekufundeni ngokuqondisisa kunokuzama ukufunda amagama. Abafundi sebeyazimela ekuyiqondeni indaba. Laba bafundi sebefunda izincwadi eziningi futhi sebekwazi nokubona umehluko phakathi kwemibhalo.

Ukufunda ngokuzimela kuya ngokuthi bafunda yiphi incwadi.

Imibhalo kulesi sigaba kufanele ibe:	**Yiziphi izinhlobo zemibhalo ezifanele abafundi asebeqala ukufunda ngokugeleza?**	**Isetshenziswa nini?**
• Amakhasi amaningi • Imisho emide • Umbhalo omude ekhasini ngalinye • Ulwazimagama olunothile • Ukuhluka kwezinhlobo zemisho • Abasathembeli kakhulu ezithombeni • Ulimi oluhlelekile noluchazayo • Izinhlobo zemibhalo eziningi	• Amaphosta ezithombe anamagama (amagama asemakhadini kanye nemisho esemaphepheni) • Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene emibhalo yokuziqambela kanye neyamaqiniso • Izincwadi zemibhalo yokuziqambela kanye neyiqiniso • Izincwadi eziNkulu ezinezindaba ezi-3 kuya kwe-4 encwadini ngayinye • Incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE)	**Ibanga 2** • Izincwadi ezinkulu: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela • Amaphosta ezithombe kanye namakhadi ezithombe: ngesikhathi sokulalela nokuKhuluma • Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo

		• Izincwadi zezindaba: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngababili nangokuzimela • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE):ngesikhathi sokuLalela nokuKhuluma, ukufunda kanye nokubhala
Khumbula: *Ikilasi leBanga 2 kufanele libe neziNcwadi eziNkulu ezi-4, izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene (amazinga amane anezincwadi ezi-4 kuya kwe-5 = izincwadi eziyi-10), izincwadi ezahlukene ezisezingeni lebanga (okungenani izincwadi ezingama-40) kanye nesilulu (incwadi enkulu) sesifundo sokufunda ngokuPhimisa.*		

2.5.4 Umfundi ofunda ngokugeleza

Laba ngabafundi "asebesukile ekufundeleni ukwazi ukufunda" asebesezingeni "lokufundela ukuthola ulwazi". Ukufunda sekuyazenzakalela futhi sebefunda ngokunomqondo, sebephumula ezindaweni ezifanele. Ukufunda kwabo sekugxile ekufundeni ukuze bayiqonde indaba futhi sebazi nendlela eyiyo yokwenza lokhu.

Laba bafundi bafunda izincwadi ezahlukene futhi sebekwenza lokhu ngokuzimela. Bayaqhubeka nokucija amakhono abo ngesikhathi behlangabezana nezincwadi ezisezingeni elingaphezu kwelabo.

Imibhalo kulesi sigaba kufanele ibe:	Yiziphi izinhlobo zemibhalo ezifanele abafundi asebefunda ngokugeleza?	Isetshenziswa nini?
• Izincwadi ezinemibhalo emide • Imibhalo eyahlukene	• Amaphosta ezithombe anamagama (amagama asemakhadini kanye nemisho esemaphepheni)	**Ibanga 3** • Izincwadi ezinkulu: ngesikhathi

• Kuncipha izihloko abazijwayele kwanda lezo abangazijwayele • Ulwazimagama olusezingeni eliphezulu • Imisho exubile • Ukubhala okunhlobonhlobo • Ukuchaza kabanzi	• Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene emibhalo yokuziqambela kanye neyiqiniso • Izincwadi zemibhalo yokuziqambela kanye neyiqiniso • Izincwadi eziNkulu ezinezindaba ezi-3 kuya kwe-4 encwadi ngayinye • Incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE)	sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela • Amaphosta ezithombe kanye namakhadi ezithombe: ngesikhathi sokulalela nokuKhuluma • Izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaQembu okuLawulwayo • Izincwadi zezindaba: ngesikhathi sokufunda ngababili nangokuzimela • Izincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE):ngesikhathi sokuLalela nokuKhuluma, ukufunda kanye nokubhala
***Khumbula:** Ikilasi leBanga 3 kufanele libe neziNcwadi eziNkulu ezi-4, izincwadi zamazinga ahlukene (amazinga amahlanu anezincwadi ezi-5 kuya kwe-6 = izincwadi eziyi-10), izincwadi ezahlukene ezisezingeni lebanga (okungenani izincwadi ezingama-40) kanye nesilulu (incwadi enkulu) sesifundo sokufunda ngokuPhimisa.*		

ISAHLUKO 3: UHLELO LOKUFUNDA EKILASINI

Lesi sahluko sinikeza amasu okuphathwa kwendlela yokufundisa ukufunda ekilasini nokusetshenziswa kwendlela elinganisiwe yokufundisa ukufunda nokubhala (BLA) nezinye Izingxenye zoLimi ngokudidiyela.

Lesi sahluko sibheka lokhu:

- Ezinye Izingxenye zoLimi- Ukulalela nokuKhuluma, Ukubhala kahle ngesandla, Ukubhala nokusetshenziswa kolimi
- Ukuphathwa kwekilasi / Igumbi lokufundela: Ukwabiwa kwesikhathi, isikhathi esibekelwe ukufunda nezinto ezenziwa nsukuzonke
- Amasu okulungiselela ukufundisa
- Ukunakekelwa nokusetshenziswa kwezinsizakufundisa

3.1 Iyini indlela elinganisiwe yokufundisa ukufunda incwadi nokubhala? (BLA)

Indlela elinganisiwe yokufundisa ukufunda nokubhala (BLA) isiza uthisha ukufundisa zonke izingxenye zolimi: ukufunda, ukubhala, ukulalela nokukhuluma nokusetshenziswa kolimi (amagama amasha, nohlelo/grama) ngendlela yokufundisa ngokudidiyela.

3.1.1 Ukulalela nokukhuluma

Izingxenye Zolimi	Ziyini izingxenye zolimi futhi zibaluleke ngani?
Ukulalela nokukhuluma	**Kuyini?** • Ukulalela nokukhuluma kwenzeka ngesikhathi esifanayo okuchaza ukuthi umfundi kufanele alalele kuqala ukuze akwazi ukukhuluma. • Ukukhuluma indlela abafundi abadlulisa ngayo umlayezo bechaza imicabango nemizwa yabo. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Ukulalela nokukhuluma kubalulekile empilweni yemfundo yomfundi. Yingakho emfundweni yamabanga aphansi kunesikhathi esibekelwe ukuthuthukisa lamakhono.
Sikufundisa nini?	**Nini?** Kwenzeka ngaso sonke isikhathi uma: • Kufundwa noma isiphi isifundo. • Ekuqaleni kosuku. • Nangesikhathi semisebenzi ebhekene ngqo nokulalela nokukhuluma okungaba kabili ngeviki.
Sikufundisa kanjani?	• Ukulalela nokukhuluma kwenziwa ekuqaleni kosuku. • Kungakhuluma ngalokhu: Ukulalela imiyalelo. **Ibanga 1 Isibonelo** • Uthisha akanike abafundi umyalelo, njengokuthi: Thatha incwadi yakho (Abafundi bathathe izincwadi zabo) • Abaxoxe ngosuku lwabo lokuqala ebangeni loku-1 (Abafundi bazoshintshana beyoxoxa phambili) **Ibanga 2 Isibonelo**

	• Uthisha uzoxoxela abafundi indaba (Abafundi balalele baphendule imibuzo) • Abafundi abaxoxe indaba enesiqalo, umzimba kanye nesiphetho. **Ibanga 3 Isibonelo** • Uthisha unika abafundi imiyalelo exubile emi -4, njengokuthi: • Thatha incwadi yakho yokubhalela, uyibeke etafuleni lakho, uyivule, ubhale usuku lwanamuhla. (Abafundi bazolandela umyalelo kathisha) • Abafundi babuza uthisha imibuzo ukuze abacacisele ngalemiyalelo abanike yona(Uthisha ubanika incazelo) • Ukulalela nokukhuluma makufundiswe ngokuhlanagnyela nezingxenye zesifundo samaKhono Empilo. (Ulwazi lokuqala ,Ubuciko nomsebenzi wezandla)
Sikuhlola kanjani?	**Ukuhlola** Uthisha akalandele indlela yokuhlola eku-CAPS Uthisha akahlole abafundi ngokubheka lokhu : • Ngomlomo nangokwenza. Isibonelo: **Ibanga 1** Abafundi abaxoxe ngesimo sezulu. **Ibanga 2** Abafundi balalela imiyalelo okungenani enezingxenye bese benza okufanele. **Ibanga 3** Abafundi abakhulume ngempilo yabo baveze imizwa yabo.
Izinsizakufundisa	Amashadi engxoxo, incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE), izincwadi zezindaba, ibhuku lezindaba, izinkondlo, amaculo, izinto eziphathekayo namabhuku okuhlola.

Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo	Abafundi abangenakho ukuzithemba, abafundi abangenalo ulwazi olwanele lolimi nolwazimagama bakuthola kulukhuni: • Ukuphendula uma kuxoxwa. • Ukuzimbandakanya engxoxweni.
Singabasiza kanjani?	**Ukubasiza** Abafundi abahlulekayo ukuphendula abanikwe elinye ithuba. Akabanike amagama amaningi ahambisana nengxoxo nesihloko.
Khumbula	Uthisha uma enza imisebenzi yokufunda nokulalela akasebenzise indlela yokufundisa sakudlala ukuze abafundi bakujabulele ukufunda.

3.1.2 Ukubhala kahle ngesandla

Igama	Kuyini ukubhala kahle ngesandla futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukubhala kahle ngesandla	**Kuyini?** • Ukubhala kahle ngesandla yindlela eyiyo yokubamba ipeni, ukwakha izinhlamvu lapho uqala khona ukubhala, ubungako bamagama, izimo ezihlukene, indlela yokuhambisa isandla, ukubhalwa kwezinhlamvu nokufakwa kwazo ngendlela efanele phakathi kwemigqa. **Kubaluleke ngani?** Kufanele ukuthi leli khono lifundiswe ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukubhala.
Sikufundisa nini?	Ukubhala kahle ngesandla akufundiswe ngesikhathi esifushane emabangeni ahlukene, cishe imizuzu eyi -15 ka-4 ngeviki.

Sikufundisa kanjani?	• Ebangeni loku-1 kufanele uhlelo lokufundisa ukubhala luthuthukise ulwazi lokubona okuhlukile.
	• Ukunyakazisa imisipha emincane.
	• Ukusebenzisana kweso nesandla nokunye.
	  ◦ Khombisa abafundi indlela yokubhala eyiyo
	  ◦ Ukushiya izikhala phakathi kwemigqa'
	  ◦ Ukuhlala ngendlela eyiyo uma bebhala.
	  ◦ Ukukhombisa abafundi lapho abazoqala khona ukubhala.
	  ◦ Ukudwetshwa kwemigqa ebhodini.
	  ◦ Ukusetshenziswa kwencwadi yokubhala ebangeni loku-1 (engenamigqa)

Sikuhlola kanjani?	**Ukuhlola** Uthisha akahlole ukubhala kahle ngesandla kwabafundi **Ibanga 1** • Abafundi kufanele badwebe ngamakhrayoni anamafutha . • Abafundi kufanele benze izinkomba ukusuka kwesokunxele kuya kwesokudla, ukusuka phezulu uye phansi, ukudweba umugqa oqondile, nokuhlanganisa amachashaza • Abafundi bangasebenzisa incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) Kwesokunxele <<<<<<<<<<<<<< >>>>>>>>>>>>>>> kwesokudla **Ibanga 2**

	• Abafundi bazobamba ipensela babeke nezinto zokubhala (ibhuku/ikhasi ngendlela efanele) • Abafundi bazobhala osonhlamvukazi kanye nezinhlamvu ezincane • Abafundi bangasebenzisa incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) A B C D E………………………………………Z a b c d e………………………………………z **Ibanga 3** • Abafundi bazosebenzisa izinto zokubhala ipensela, irabha nerula. • Bazoshiya izikhala ezifanele emagameni asemgqeni. Umama uyapheka. • Ukubhala kahle ngesandla ngokuyikho.
Izinsinzakufundisa	**Ibanga 1** • Iphepha elingabhaliwe, ithileyi elinesihlabathi, ikhrayoni elinamafutha, incwadi yokubhalela engenamigqa, incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) ipeni lomsizi,amaphepha amancanyana, ibhodi, amabhodi amancane kanye nencwadi yokubhalela engu 17mm (esebenza ngethemu yesibili),ishadi lezinkomba. **Ibanga 2** • Amapeni omsizi, amapeni emibala, amaphepha angenamigqa, incwadi yokubhalela nencwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) **Ibanga 3** • Incwadi yokubhalela, amaphepha angenamigqa, irabha nerula, amapeni anembala, amakhrayoni.

Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo	• Abafundi bangathola kunzima ukuqala endaweni efanele, ukubamba ipeni, ukubhala amagama emigqeni, ukusuka phezulu uye phansi, ukusuka esandleni sesinxele uye kwesokudla, ukushiya isikhala phakathi kwamagama.
Sibangasiza kanjani?	• Uthisha akabanike amathuba amaningi okuzijwayeza ukubhala kahle ngesandla, akasebenzise ithileyi lesihlabathi – babhale kulo ngomunwe.
Khumbula	• Uthisha akafundise abafundi ukubhala kahle ngesandla esebenzisa indlela esakudlala njengokubadwebela imisho bona babhale phezu kwayo (PSRIP model). Akasebenzise izinsizakufundisa njengeshadi lezinkomba.

3.1.3 Ukubhala

Igama	**Kuyini ukubhala futhi kubaluleke ngani?**
Ukubhala	**Kuyini?** • Ukubhala indlela abantu abaxhumana ngayo bedlulisa imilayezo nemizwa yabo ngokusebenzisa izimpawu nezinkomba. • Ukubhala ilapho umbhali ebeka ngokusobala umyalezo wakhe ngendlela abantu abazowuzwa ngawo, esebenzisa izimpawu, izinhlamvu, izimpawu zokubhala kanye nezinkomba. • Abafundi abasebancane bayakujabulele ukufunda imibhalo nokubhala okufundiwe. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Ukubhala kuxhumanisa ukulalela nokukhuluma, ukufunda, ukubhala kahle ngesandla nokusetshenziswa kolimi.

	• Zonke lezi zingxenye zihlangana ndawonye zenze ingxenye yokubhala.
Kufundiswa nini?	Ukubhala kufundiswa ngesikhathi: • Sokufunda ngokuHlanganyela lokhu kubizwa ngokuthi ukubhala ngokuHlanganyela. • Ukubhala kungenziwa kathathu ngeviki.
Siyifundisa kanjani imisebenzi yokubhala ?	Isifundo sokubhala ngokuhlanganyela silandela emva: • Kwesifundo sokufunda ngokuhlanganyela. • Uthisha kufanele akhombise bonke abafundi ukuthi imisindo ihlanganiswa kanjani ukuze yakhe igama, nokuhlukaniswa kwamagama emshweni nokusetshenziswa kwezimpawu zokubhala. • Ukubhala ngokuzimela kuqala ebangeni loku-1: - ngokusebenzisa imidwebo kanye negama ukwakha indaba yabo. • Phakathi nonyaka ebangeni lokuqala kumele abafundi babesebekwazi ukuzibhalela izihlokwana ngezithombe zabo. • Bakhe noma umusho owodwa ngesithombe ngasinye. • kufanele asize abafundi ngokubanika imisebenzi yokubhala abanikeze isiqalo somusho kanje: Isibonelo : Ngifuna ____________________________ Uthisha anganika abafundi imisebenzi lapho bezoqedela imisho ngokufaka igama. Abanikwe imisebenzi lapho bezobuzwa imibuzo elula bese bephendula ngo Yebo noma Cha noma ngegama elilodwa. Isibonelo: Uyawathanda amasi? _______________

	Imisebenzi yokubhala ngokuhlanganyela mayibonise abafundi indlela okuyiyo yokubhala ukuze: babenokuqonda ukuthi: • Izinhlamvu zilakha kanjani igama • Babone ukuthi amagama ahlukene awakha kanjani umusho • Ngesikhathi sokubhala ngokuhlanganyela bafundi bathola ukuthuthuka nokwandisa ulwazi lwamagama • Babone ukuthi imisho ingathuthukiswa ngokusebenzisa isichasiso nesandiso. • Uma ikhono lokubhala labafundi selithuthukile sebekwazi ukubhala imisho yabo, yethula ukubhala isigaba. Isibonelo :Ibanga 1 Ngase kupheleni konyaka abafundi kufanele babesebekwazi ukubhala imisho elula okungenani emi-3 Isibonelo : Ibanga 2 Ngase kupheleni konyaka abafundi kufanele babesebekwazi ukubhala imisho emi-5. Isibonelo : Ibanga 3 Ngasekupheleni konyaka abafundi kufanele sebekwazi ukubhala imisho eyi-8 kuya kweyi -10 ngesihloko anikwe sona.
Ukuhlola	Ukuhlolwa kufanele kufake izinhlaka zokubhala: • ukubhalwa kwemisho ngesithombe: 1-3 (Ibanga1) ,3-5 (Ibanga2) , 5-10 (Ibanga 3) • babhale isigaba besebenzisa isihloko abasinikiwe. Ababhale : • uhla • ikhadi lomyalezo • ukubhala incwadi eya esihlobeni noma kumngani.

Izinsizakufundisa	• Amashadi ezithombe • Izincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda • Incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) • Ishadi lemisindo • Ishadi lezinhlaka zokubhala • Ishadi lamagama afundiwe • Incwadi yakhe yokusebenzela • Amaphepha angabhalwe lutho • Incwadi yokusebenzela ekilasini • Ipeni lomsizi namapeni emibala. • Amakhilayoni anamafutha
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo.	**Abafundi :** • abangenakho ukuzethemba • abangakwazi ukuthathela okubhaliwe ebhodini,noma eshadini abangakwazi ukubhala amagama ngokwabo • abangasebenzisi izimpawu zokukhanyisa ezifanele • nabenza amaphutha ngolimi uma bebhala.
Singabasiza kanjani ?	• Uthisha akabhale amagama nemisho ebhodini ngokufanele. • Uthisha akasebenzise uhlaka lokubhala ukuthi abafundi babone ukuthi ukubhala kuqala kuphi kuphela kuphi. • Uthisha akenze ukulungisa nabafundi.
Khumbula	• Uthisha akakhombise abafundi ukubhalwa kwamagama nemisho ngesikhathi sokubhala kahle ngesandla nangesikhathi sokubhala ngokuhlanganyela. • Uthisha akalekelele umfundi ngamunye noma ngamaqembu amancane ebakhombisa ukubhala.

3.1.4 Ukusetshenziswa kolimi

gama	Kuyini ukusetshenziswa kolimi futhi kubaluleke ngani?
Ukusetshsenziswa kolimi.	**Kuyini?** • Ukusetshenziswa kolimi kusho ukusebenza kohlelo lolimi, imisho, indlela okubhalwe ngayo nokukhethwa kwamagama ngendlela efanele. **Kubaluleke ngani?** • Ukusetshenziswa kolimi kuhambisana nemithetho ulimi olusebenza ngayo. Ulimi nolimi luchaza indlela olubenzisa ngayo izakhi zalo.
Kufundiswa nini?	• Ukusetshenziswa kolimi kufundiswa ngesikhathi okubekelwe sona, ngesikhathi sokukhuluma nokulalela, ngesikhathi sokufunda Kanye nangesikhathi sokwenza imisebenzi yokubhala.
Kufundiswa kanjani ukusetshsenziswa kolimi?	• Uthisha akafundise uhlelo lolimi ngezifundo ezizimele. • Uthisha kufanele afundise abafundi uhlelo lolimi: **Ibanga 1** • Amabizo, isabizwana, inkathi yamanje, inkathi edlule, ubuningi, isibizelo, ukuhlela ulwazi lwemidwebo, ukwakha inqolobane, ukwakha, Isichazamazwi. **Ibanga 2** • Uthisha kufanele afundise uhlelo olulandelayo: Izimpawu zokubhala (ungqi , ukhefana , umbuzi , umbabazi), inkathi yamanje, inkathi edlule, inkathi ezayo, amabizo, izenzo, izabizwana, ukwakha inqolobane, ukwakha isichazamazwi, ukusebenzisa isichazamazwi **Ibanga 3**

	• Uthisha kufanele afundise uhlelo olulandelayo Izimpawu zokubhala (usonhlamvukazi,ungqi , ukhefana izibabazo,osokucaphuna) izihlanganiso, ulwazi lwemisindo, imithetho yokupela, ukusebenzisa isichazamazwi
Ukuhlola	**Ukuhlola** • Uthisha akahlole abafundi ngesikhathi sokukhuluma, ngesikhathi sokufunda nangesikhathi semisebenzi ebhalwayo. • Uthisha akahlole lonke uhlelo lolimi (CAPS).
Izinsizakufunda	**Izinsizakufundisa** • Izincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda, incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE), izincwadi zokuhlola, izincwadi zokusebenzela, ibhodi, izincwadi ezincane zokufunda, amaphepha esivivinyo.
Izingqinamba abafundi abahlangabezana nazo.	**Izingqinamba** • Abafundi abahluleka ukusebenzisa izimpawu zokubhala emibhalweni.
Sibasiza kanjani	**Ukubasiza** • Uthisha angasebenzisa izimpawu zibonakale kahle emibhalweni, aphinde futhi azichaze. **? | , | . | “ ”**
Khumbula	• Ukusetshenziswa kolimi kufanele kufundiswe bese kugcizelelwa kuzona zonke izingxenye zolimi nsukuzonke.

3.2 UKUPHATHWA KWEKILASI / KWEGUMBI LOKUFUNDELA

3.2.1 Ukwabiwa Kwesikhathi SoLimi Lwasekhaya noLimi Lwesibili Lokwengeza kunikezwe ku- CAPS

Izikole ezifundisa ngeziLimi zomdabu zizosebenzisa amahora ayisi -7 ukufundisa ULimi Lwasekhaya namahora ama -3 Ulimi Lwesibili Lokwengeza ibanga loku-1 nelesi-2. Ebangeni lesi-3 Ukwabiwa Kwesikhathi soLimi Lwasekhaya amahora ayisi -7 namahora ama -4 oLimini Lwesibili Lokwengeza.

3.2.2 Uhlelo Lwesikhathi

Isikhathi sokufunda ngokuka-CAPS kumele sabiwe kahle, kumele kube nezifundo ezigxile ekufundiseni ukufunda (Ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela; ukufunda ngamaqembu okulawulwayo, imisindo) nokubhala (Ukubhala ngokuhlanganyela nokubhala ngokuzimela) kumele kwenziwe kusukela ngoMsombuluko kuya kuLwesihlanu. Ngaphezu kwalokho ukwabiwa kwesikhathi kumele kugxile ekufundisweni ukulalela nokukhuluma nokubhala kahle ngesandla.

3.2.3 Isikhathi esibekelwe ukufunda nokubhala

Ngesikhathi esibekelwe ukufundisa uLimi kumele kube nesikhathi esibekelwe ukufunda nokubhala esivumela uthisha ukuba afundise ukufunda ngokuhlanganyela kulandele ukufunda ngamaqembu okulawulwayo namaqembu amabili nsuku zonke.Ngesikhathi sokufunda ngamaqembu okulawulwayo (iqembu elincane lifunda nothisha) abanye abafundi kumele benze imisebenzi enjengemisindo, isibizelo, uhlelo/igrama,ukubhala isifundo sokuqondisisa esibhalwayo, ukufunda ngababili nokufunda ngokuzimela.

3.2.4 Amalungiselelo nokuhlela kukathisha kwesifundo

- **Ifayela lokuhlela likathisha : Uhlelo lwezifundo lwesonto** (Umsombuluko kuya ku Lwesihlanu)

- **Izinsizakufundisa** zesonto (Incwadi enkulu, Izincwadi ezisemazingeni angafani, Incwadi yokusebenzela (DBE) , izincwadi zezindaba ezisetshenziselwa ukufunda kuzwakale, amaphosta okuxoxisana, amafleshikhadi , amakhadi emisindo, amabhodi akhombisa izinto ezenziwa nsukuzonke, izinto ezibambekayo amaphaphethi, imisebenzi ebhaliwe (iphepha lokusebenzela) njll.

3.2.5 Okwenziwa Nsukuzonke

Imisebenzi yansukuzonke kumele kube ilena:

- Ikhalenda, isimo sezulu, izinsuku zokuzalwa nezindaba ezimayelana nabo
- Ukufunda kakhulu kuzwakale
- Ukuxoxwa kwezindaba
- Imisindo
- Izingxoxo ezixhumene nezihloko Zamakhono Empilo noma Amabhuku okufunda
- Ulwazi magama olusha (Indikimba, Incwadi yokufunda)
- Uhlaka lokubhala
- Isikhathi esihleliwe sokufunda nokubhala

3.2.6 Ukuphathwa kwezinsizakufundisa

Yakha indawo evulekile yokubeka izinsizakufundisa ekilasini / egumbini lokufundela.

- Gcina amaphosta okuxoxisana, Izincwadi Ezinkulu nezincwadi ezisezingeni elifanele lokufunda (zisongwe ngoplasitiki) ngobunono eshalofini/etafuleni.
- Amafleshikhadi, amakhadi emisindo, amakhadi okufunda okumele agcinwe emabhokisini angenalutho.

- Izincwadi zabafundi zokubhalela nezincwadi zokusebenzela (DBE) kumele zibekwe eshalofini/etafuleni abafundi abangakwazi ukufinyelela kukho.

3.2.7 Ukuhleleka kwekilasi / igumbi lokufundela

- Beka amaphosta ezindikimba namashadi emisindo odongeni
- Bonisa imibhalo yabantwana.
- Yiba nendawo ehlelekile yokubeka amagama odongeni.
- Yakha indawo evulekile yokufunda isib. ikhona lokufunda/indawo yokufunda.

3.3 Uhlelo lokwabiwa kwesikhathi

IBANGA 1 IMISEBENZI YANSUKUZONKE: 7 AMAHORA				
UMSOMBULUKO	**ULWESIBILI**	**ULWESITHATHU**	**ULWESINE**	**ULWESIHLANU**
Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni
Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15
Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30
Ukubhala kahle Ngesandla 30	Ukubhala 15	Ukubhala kahle Ngesandla 30	Ukubhala 15	Ukubhala 15
Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela 15	Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela 15	Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela 15	Ukulalela Nokukhuluma 30	Ukulalela Nokukhuluma 15
Ukuxoxa Indaba	Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukuxoxa Indaba	Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukuxoxa Indaba
Isamba 90	Isamba 75	Isamba 90	Isamba 90	Isamba 75

IBANGA 2 IMISEBENZI YANSUKUZONKE: 7 AMAHORA				
UMSOMBULUKO	**ULWESIBILI**	**ULWESITHATHU**	**ULWESINE**	**ULWESIHLANU**
Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni
Imisindo 15	Imisindo	Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15	Imisindo 15
Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30	Ukufunda Ngamaqembu 30
Ukubhala kahle Ngesandla 30	Ukubhala	Ukubhala kahle Ngesandla 15	Ukubhala 15	Ukubhala 15
Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela 15	Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela	Ukufunda Ngokuhlanganyela 15	Ukulalela Nokukhuluma 30	Ukulalela Nokukhuluma 15
Ukuxoxa Indaba	Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukuxoxa Indaba
Isamba 85	Isamba 85	Isamba 75	Isamba 85	Isamba 95

IBANGA 3 IMISEBENZI YANSUKUZONKE: 7 AMAHORA				
UMSOMBULUKO	**ULWESIBILI**	**ULWESITHATHU**	**ULWESINE**	**ULWESIHLANU**
Okukhulunywa ekuseni Ukufunda Kakhulu	Okukhulunywa ekuseni	Okukhulunywa ekuseni Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukulalela Nokukhuluma 30 - Okukhulunywa ekuseni - Ukufunda Kakhulu	Ukulalela 15 Nokukhuluma - Okukhulunywa ekuseni - Ukufunda Kakhulu
Imisindo 10	Imisindo 10	Imisindo 10	Imisindo 10	Imisindo 20
Ukufunda 15 Ngokuhlanganyela	Ukufunda 15 Ngokuhlanganyela	Ukufunda 15 Ngokuhlanganyela		Ukufunda 15 Ngokuhlanganyela
Ukufunda 30 Ngamaqembu	Ukufunda 30 Ngamaqembu	Ukufunda 30 Ngamaqembu	Ukufunda 30 Ngamaqembu	Ukufunda 30 Ngamaqembu
Ukubhala kahle 30 ngesandla	Ukubhala 30	Ukubhala kahle 15 ngesandla	Ukubhala 15	Ukubhala 15
Isamba 85	Isamba 85	Isamba 70	Isamba 85	Isamba 95

*Kusetshenziswa imizuzu emihlanu 5 yokulalela nokukhuluma uma *kuxoxwa indaba noma kufundwa kakhulu.*

ISAHLUKO 4: UNGALUTHUTHUKISA ULUSEKELE KANJANI USIKO LOKUFUNDA?

Lesi sahluko sinikeza umqondo jikelele wokwakhiwa kosiko lokufunda esikoleni.

4.1 Izinto ezihehayo nendayo egqugqquzela ukuthuthuka kohlelo lokufunda

- Ukuqeqeshwa nokulekelelwa kothisha
- Ukuba khona kanye nokusetshenziswa kwezinsizakufundisa ezimayelana nokufunda
- Ukwenza ikilasi elinothe ngezinto zokufunda
- Ukwenziwa kwekhona lokufunda ekilasini
- Ukunikeza izikole abaqeqeshi bokufunda
- Ukusondela kwezikhungo zethekhinoloji nemitapo yezincwadi
- Ukusetshenziswa kohlelo lokuhlola ukufunda (EGRA)
- Ukusetshenziswa kwemithetho emayelana nokufunda

4.2 Ubunjalo bekilasi / begumbi lokufundela

- **Amakilasi/ amagumbi okufundela kumele abe nezinto ezisiza ekuthuthukisweni kokufunda:** amaphosta ezindikimba**,** amaphosta emisindo, amagama abekwe odongweni, amalebula ezinto, amagama abafundi nemibhalo yabo.
- **Izindawo zokufunda/amakhona okufunda**: Izincwadi zokufunda ezisezingeni zalelo banga nezincwadi ezinobuqiniso nezingenabuqiniso, amakhadi okufunda, izincwadi zabantwana zamahlaya/amakhathuni njll.
- Ukuxoxwa kwezindaba kwansukuzonke, Ukufunda kakhulu kuzwakale, izikhathi zokufunda ngokuhlanganyela nezokufunda ngamaqembu okuholwa uthisha.

4.3 Iqhaza likathisha

- Othisha nabafundi kumele ukuthi ngezikhathi zonke baphakamise ngentshisekelo izinga lokufundwa kwezincwadi ngezikhathi zokuhlangana
- Kumele bakhulume ngababhali abadumile nezincwadi ezidumile.

4.4 Uthishanhloko nethimba labaphathi sikole (SMT) kumele ba:

- Qinisekise ukuqaliswa kwesikhathi sokufunda esihleliwe esikoleni sonke lapho wonke umuntu osesikoleni elindeleke ukuba afunde noma yini ezomjabulisa;(DAR)
- Xoxa ngokubaluleka kokufunda emihlanganweni yesikole, emicimbini efana nemihlangano yabazali neyokwemukeliswa kwemiklomelo;
- Benze imicimbi yokubungaza ukufunda nokufundwa kwezincwadi (hhayi kanye ngonyaka evikini lokufunda nje kuphela kodwa amathemu onke kumele kube nemicimbi yoku phakanyiswa kokufunda) ;
- Mema amalungu omphakathi (abantu bezemidlalo, abajabulisayo, abazali) ukuba bazokhuluma ngokubaluleka kokufunda nendima okuyidlalayo ezimpilweni zabo.
- Babe nemicimbi yokufunda njengo: Ridatoni ,Imikhosi yokufunda ne Sipelingi (BEE)
- Qgugquzela abafundi ukuba bangenele imincintiswano yokufunda.
- Shicilele ama athikhili kumaphephandaba endawo ngombono wesikole wokubhekisisa ukufunda, imicimbi yokufunda nokuthuthukiswa komtapo wolwazi;
- Gqugquzela abafundi ukuba babe ngamalungu omtapo wolwazi wasesikoleni nasemphakathini.
- Khombisa izithombe zabafundi ,othisha nabanye abantu ababukela kubo befunda;
- Memezele kuka thishanhloko incwadi angayincoma ukuba ifundwe evikini.

4.5 Iqhaza elibanjwa abazali nomphakathi

Abazali kumele ba:

- lalele futhi bagqugquzele abafundi ukuba babafundele ;
- funde nabantwana babo amaphephandaba nezinye izinto ezifundwayo;
- thamele imicimbi yesikole yokugqugquzela ukufunda;
- sebenzise umtapo wolwazi oseduze nabo;
- sambe iqhaza kukilabhu yesikole yokufunda;
- nikele ngezincwadi zokufunda nezinye izinto zokufunda esikoleni;
- bazinikele ukusiza othisha njengabasizi bokufundisa ukufunda emakilasini;
- bazinikele ukunakekela umtapo wolwazi wesikole.

Isikole ngasinye kumele sibeke incwadi esandleni somfundi nsukuzonke. Leso naleso sikole kumele sinikeze abafundi izincwadi zokufunda ekhaya nsukuzonke.

IGLOSARI

IGAMA	INCAZELO
Ulimi oluhlanganisayo	Ulimi oluhlanganisa izakhi ezimele izingxenye ezahlukene egameni elilodwa.
Ulimi oluhlukanisayo	Ulimi oluhlukanisa izakhi egameni elilodwa.
Ukucozulula izinhlamvu egameni	Ukuhlukanisa igama ngezinhlamvu (imisindo) noma amalunga.
Imofimi	Uhlamvu olwakha umsindo, esilusebenzisa ukwakha igama.
Imofoloji	Isifundo esimayelana nokwakhiwa kwamagama
Ifonoloji	Isifundo semisindo lapho sibheka khona izakhi ezakha igama
Uhlelo	Ukuhleleka kwamagama ukwakha umusho
Onkamisa	Izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi ezilandelayo – a, e, i, o, u
Ongwaqa	Izinhlamvu ze-alfabhethi ezingebona onkamisa, isib.: b, c, d, f, g, h, j, k, l, m, n, p, q, r, s, t, v, w, x, y, z
Indlela umfundi azizwa ngayo	Indlela umfundi azizwa ngayo ngemuva kokufunda umbhalo.
Ukufunda ngokuqondisisa	Ukufunda indaba uzwe ukuthi ikhuluma ngani. Ukukwazi ukuphendula imibuzo kukhombisa ukuqondisisa
Ukukwazi ukulalela imisindo	Ukukwazi ukubona ukuthi igama lakhiwa imisindo emelwe yizinhlamvu.
Ulwazi lwemisindo eyakhe amagama	Ukukwazi ukulalela nokubona ukuthi amagama akhiwe izakhi ezahlukene
Amasu okuqondisisa	Amasu asiza umfundi ukuyiqondisisa kahle indaba, isib. Ukuzakhela isithombe, ukuqagela okuzokwenzeka, njll
Okwenziwa nsukuzonke	Imisebenzi eyenziwa nsukuzonke ekilasini.
Ukufunda ngokugeleza	Ukufunda ngesivinini esamukelekile, uhlonipha izimpawu zokubhala futhi ufunda ngephimbo eliyilo.

Ubhalomagama	Indlela eyiyo yokubhala ulimi, ukuze luhluke kwezinye izilimi
Igilavu lokufunda	Igilavu elibhalwe amasu azosiza abafundi ukuzilungisa ngesikhathi befunda.
Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni	Ukusebenzisa ulwazi oluthole endabeni ukufinyelela esiphethweni salokhu okufundayo.
Ulwazi lwemisindo yezinhlamvu	Ukuqonda ukuthi uhlamvu lumele umsindo egameni
Ukuvuselela ulwazi oludala	Ukusebenzisa ulwazi onalo olumayelana nalokhu okufundayo ukuze ukuqonde lokhu okufundayo.
Ukwakha isithombe engqondweni	Ukwakha isithombe esimayelana nalokhu okufundayo ukuze uqondisise.
Ukuzenzakalela	Ukukwazi ukwenza into ungacabanganga ukuthi yenziwa kanjani ngoba usujwayele ukuyenza.

UHLELO LWEZINCWADI EZISETSHENZISIWE

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Note

Note

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