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Kwiqela elithe lasebenza ngokubambisana ngezandla ezingenamikhinkqi, sithi maz'enethole maqobokazana ningadinwa nangamso. Eli ilinge kudala lilindelwe ngootitshala, siyathemba baza kulithakazelela.

ABA BANTU BALANDELAYO NGABAQULUNQI BALE NCWADI

EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE: Mabusela Zukiswa

Booi Ayanda

Dumela Nwabisa

Hlakanyana Khathazwa

GAUTENG PROVINCE: Mooi Olive

WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE: Nyamza Nontsikelelo

Tono- Nazo Xoliswa

Jafta Lumka

Botwe Manthabi

ISALATHISO

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ICANDELO 1: AMAGQABANTSHINTSHI ENCWADI YOKUFUNDISA UKUFUNDA ISIXHOSA

Kwesi sigaba uza kufumana amagqabantshintshi ngendlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngesiXhosa nokubaluleka kokufundisa ukufunda kumabanga aphantsi.

• Imvelaphi neemeko zokufundisa ukufunda
• Iikhomponenti zokufunda
• Okukhethekileyo nohlelo lobhalo magama ngesiXhosa
• Indlela yokufundisa ukufunda esiXhoseni
• Imigaqo-siseko exhasa ukufundiswa kokufunda esiXhoseni

1.1 Intshayelelo neemeko zokufundisa ukufunda ngesiXhosa

Intsingiselo ngowona mxholo wokufunda. Kuyo nantonina esiyifundayo, sikhangela intsingiselo yayo. Eyona nto kujongwe kuyo kumabanga aphantsi kukuvelisa abafundi abakwaziyo ukuzifundela ngokwabo. Loo nto ithetha ukuba abafundi abazimeleyo, bafunda ngokuchanekileyo, ngotyibiliko nangengqiqo beyonwabela kananjalo loo nto bayifundayo. Esi siseko sokufunda masiqale kwisiGaba esisisiSeko. Ngumsebenzi wootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko ukuqinisekisa ukuba bonke abantwana bayakwazi ukufunda IsiXhosa phambi kokuba bagqithele kwisiGaba esiPhakathi.

Le ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda yenziwe ngokukhethekileyo ukunceda ootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko ukwakha isiseko esiluqilima sokufunda IsiXhosa kumabanga R – 3. Indlela ebhalwe ngayo le ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda inobungqina obamkelekileyo esiXhoseni nakwiimeko ezikhoyo ezikolweni zelizwekazi i-Afrika. Xa abafundi beqala ukufunda nokubhala, kulula kubo ukwenza oku ngoLwimi lwabo lwaseKhaya. Kubalula kubafundi ukuqala ukufunda iincwadi xa bekwenza oku ngoLwimi lwabo lwaseKhaya. Ukuba (abafundi) baphuhliswa ngezakhono zokufunda eziluqilima ngoLwimi lwaseKhaya, kuba lula kubo ukugqithisa ulwazi lwabo nezakhono zokufunda nokubhala kuLwimi lokuQala oloNgezelelweyo, kodwa ke uphando lubonisa ukuba ukukwazi ukufunda isiXhosa kukwizinga eliphantsi kakhulu.

Sithetha nje, bangaphezu kwama- 78% abafundi abakwiBanga lesi- 4 abangakwazi ukufunda ngengqiqo uLwimi lwabo lwesiXhosa (ngentsingiselo esiXhoseni.) Oku kufanele kutshintshe, yaye injongo yale ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda kukuncedisa ootitshala ngemigaqo ecacileyo neendlela zokufundisa ukufunda isiXhosa.

1.2 Iinjongo zokubhalwa kwale ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda IsiXhosa.

Ezona njongo zale ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda isiXhosa kukucacisa ezi khomponenti zilandelayo: **ukucazulula okanye ukwahlula izandi namagama, ingqiqo nemvakalelo ngokufundiweyo** kumaBanga aPhantsi. Le ncwadi ibonisa amanqanaba okuqiqa alindelekileyo kubafundi xa befunda. Ikwacacisa indlela yokufundisa uLwimi lwesiXhosa ibonisa ubume nobunjani bolu lwimi.

Le ncwadi icacisa indlela eyakhiwe ngayo ikhomponenti nganye, ifundiswa njani, ifundiswa nini, ibaluleke ngantoni, izixhobo emazisetyenziwe nendlela yokubona ingxaki nezisombululo zazo. Le ncwadi igxininisa iindlela zokufundisa ukufunda kumaBanga aPhantsi, umz: **ukuFunda ngokuVakalayo, ukuFunda ngamaqela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala, ukuFunda noTitshala, ukuFunda ngaBabini nayeDwa**. Le ncwadi ibonisa kwaye inike, ichaze izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa (izixhobo ezibhaliweyo, iteknoloji, amathala eencwadi, ukuqeqesha nokuxhasa ootitshala, ukusebenzisana nabazali nabahlali ngokubanzi.

1.3 Imigaqo-siseko ekhokelela ekufundiseni ukufunda ngesiXhosa

Mithathu imigaqo-siseko ekhokela iindlela zokuphuhlisa ukufunda kule ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda ngesiXhosa:

1.3.1 Umgaqo-siseko woku 1: Kukho unxulumano oluluqilima phakathi kolwimi nobuchule bokufunda nokubhala.

Ubugcisa be-orali nophuhliso lobuchule bokufunda nokubhala zihlangene kakhulu, yaye olu nxulumano lusebenza ngeendlela ezimbini:

(i) Ubugcisa be-orali lwabafundi lunefuthe elikhulu ekufundeni ukufunda. Abafundi abafani ngobugcisa kuLwimi lwabo lwaseKhaya – abantwana abasiqali isikolo bekwizinga elifanayo ngobugcisa boLwimi lwabo lwasekhaya. Ukuba umfundi unobugcisa obutyebileyo boLwimi lwaseKhaya, ukufumana kulula ukufunda.

(ii) Ukufunda iincwadi kunefuthe elikhulu kubugcisa bolwimi lwabafundi. Ngokufunda iincwadi, abafundi bafumana isigama esongezelelekileyo, bafumana ulwazi oluninzi, bafunda ukusebenzisa igrama eqatha baze bandise ulwazi lwabo lwelizwe jikelele. Oku kwenzeka ngokufanayo kuLwimi lwaseKhaya nolokuQala oloNgezelelweyo.

Kutheni oku kubalulekile kwiititshala zesiGaba esisisiSeko?

Nakuba abafundi befika esikolweni sebekwazi ukuthetha uLwimi lwaseKhaya, iititshala zimele ukuqonda ukuba abafundi abanabo ubugcisa obulinganayo ngolwimi olo. Abanye kwaba bafundi bathetha ulwimi oluhlukileyo kancinane kolo lwasekhaya, kwaye lungekho mgangathweni ufanayo nalowo usetyenziswa ezincwadini nasekufundeni. Ezidolophini neendawo ezineelwimi ezininzi ezahlukeneyo, kungenzeka abafundi bafunde ulwimi oluhlukileyo esikolweni kunolo baluthethayo ekhaya.

Kubalulekile ukuba ootitshala abafundisa IsiXhosa baqhubeke ngokwakha indlela yokusebenzisa ulwimi kubafundi, ingakumbi isigama ze bafikelele kubugcisa obufanelekileyo bolwimi. Xa abafundi besazi amagama amaninzi kuba lula ukwazi **ukucazulula/ ukwahlula amagama, izandi, ukufunda amagama, ukufunda ngotyibiliko nokufunda ngengqiqo**. Xa isigama sabafundi sikhula, maninzi amathuba okuqonda iitekisi abazifundayo.

1.3.2 Umgaqo-siseko wesi 2: Ulwimi luyazuzwa, ukufunda kuyafundiswa

Ukwazi ukuthetha yinto esidalwe nayo, ukanti ukufunda akukho njalo. Abafundi bathetha lula kuba idaliwe loo nto, kanti bafunda xa befundisiwe. ***Ukufunda kakuhle kuxhomekeke kwindlela abafundiswe ngayo kwakunye namathuba abawanikiweyo okufunda ntsuku zonke, nokufumaneka kweencwadi zokufunda.***

Kutheni kubalulekile oku kootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko?

Abanye ootitshala bacinga ukuba abafundi xa bethetha isiXhosa, ukufunda kuza kuzenzekela. Ingqondo yomntu ayisebenzi ngolo hlobo. Siyagxininisa kakhulu ukuba abafundi abakwazi ukusuka bafunde nje bengafundiswanga, ukanti ukukwazi ukuthetha kudaliwe. Ootitshala bafanele ukufundisa abafundi indlela yokufunda, nokubanika amathuba eklasini okubonisa izakhono zokufunda.

EMzantsi Afrika, ubukhulu becala amagumbi okufundela anabafundi abangama-40 nangaphezulu kwisiGaba esisisiSeko. Kumagumbi alolu hlobo, ukufundisa ngendlela eyiyo equka konke kulwimi, nenkqubo ehleliweyo yezandi kwakunye nexesha elibekwe bucala lokufunda nokubhala njengoko libhaliwe kwi-CAPS, kwezi klasi mayisetyenziswe kanobom indlela equka konke kuLwimi (BLA)

1.3.3 Umgaqo-siseko wesi 3: Imeko ngokubanzi ibalulekile

Uhlobo lokufundwa kolwimi (abakuvayo nabakubonayo abafundi) nendlela abafunda ngayo ekhaya naseklasini, zinefuthe kulwimi nobugcisa bophuhliso lokufunda nokubhala. Nokuba bonke abafundi baza kufumana isiseko solwimi lwasekhaya ngokwendalo, uphando lubonisa ukuba ubungakanani nobunjani bokufumana ulwimi ekhaya, ekuhlaleni nasesikolweni buyaluchaphazela ulwimi nokukwazi ukufunda.

Abafundi abaphuma kumakhaya angenazo iincwadi ezininzi zokufunda, nabanabazali abangathethi kakhulu nabo, okanye abavela kumakhaya athetha iilwimi ezahlukeneyo, badinga ixesha elininzi kwasekuqaliseni kwabo ukufunda ngesiXhosa, kunabo beza esikolweni bekulungele ukufunda, sele benezakhono zolwimi kwakunye nesigama esiXhoseni.

Kutheni oku kubalulekile kootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko?

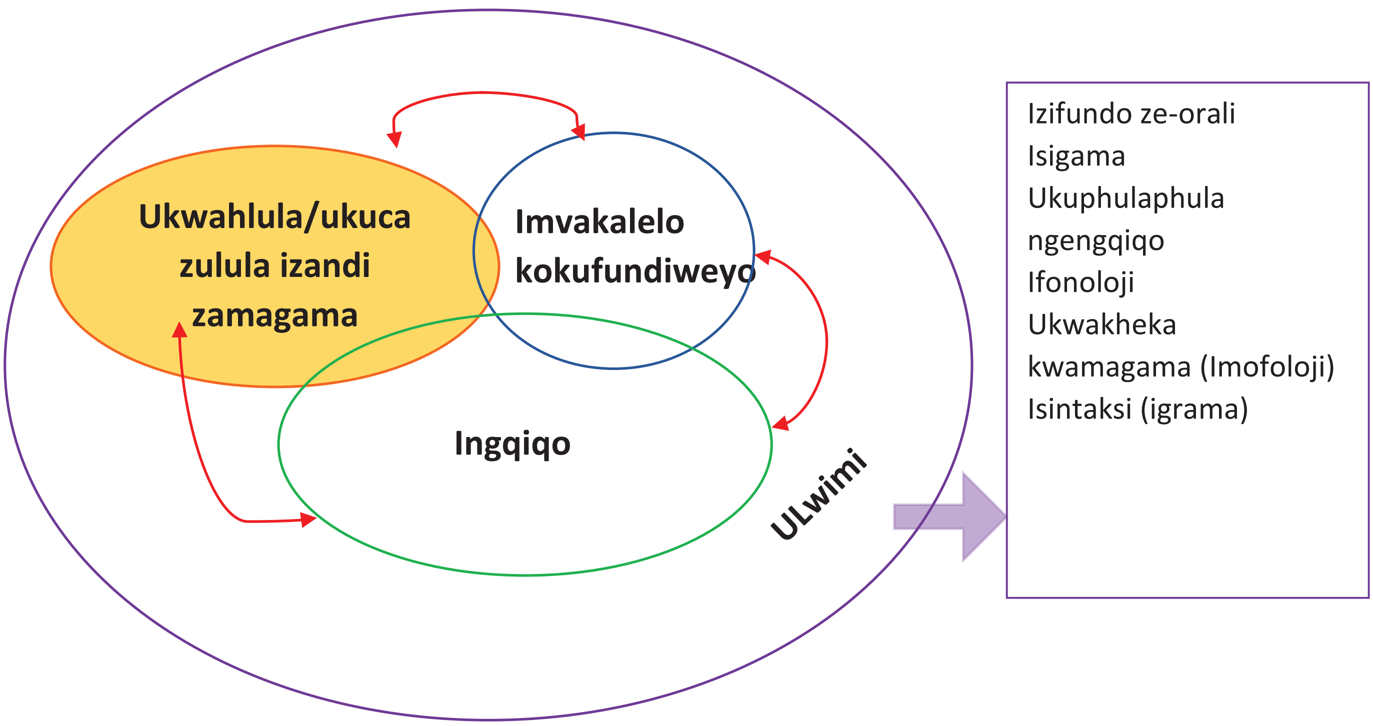
Izikolo ezininzi kumazwe asakhulayo, zisebenza ngabafundi abasuka kumakhaya asokolayo. Izikolo azikwazi kuguqula iimeko zoqoqosho zamakhaya abafundi, kodwa zinako ukuguqula okwenzeka esikolweni naseziklasini. Kubalulekile ukuba izikolo ezikwiindawo ezihlelelekileyo, zibe ngamaziko apho abafundi bafumana ulwimi olutyebileyo kunye nobugcisa bokufunda nokubhala ngaphaya kweemeko zamakhaya abo.

Kubalulekile ukuba izikolo zizakhele amathala eencwadi. Ootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko mababe neendawo kwiiklasi zabo apho abafundi bakwaziyo ukufumana iincwadi ezininzi ezahlukeneyo zesiXhosa nezichazi-magama zabantwana (eyesiXhosa uLwimi lwaseKhaya). Fumana kwisabelo seemali zeLTSM minyaka yonke uze uthenge iincwadi zesikolo nezamagumbi okufundela.

1.4 Iikhomponenti/ Izigaba zokufunda

Le ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda iyichaza inkqubo yokufunda njengeneekhomponenti/ izigaba eziphambili ezithathu:

- **Ukwahlula/ukucazulula izandi namagama,**
- **ingqiqo**
- **nemvakalelo kokufundiweyo.** Zonke ezi zigaba/khomponenti zidlala indima enkulu ekufundeni, kodwa zikwenza oko ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo.



Umzobo 1: Iikhomponenti zokufunda ezimiliselwe kuLwimi lwesiXhosa

Ulwimi oluthethwayo

Ulwimi oluthethwayo lwenza isiseko sokufunda esiluqilima. Nokuba loluphi ulwimi ofunda ngalo, kufanele ube nakho ukuluthetha ulwimi olo. Ulwimi oluthethwayo lunefuthe olwenza kube lula ukufunda nokubhala ngolwimi olo. Oku kuquka indlela olufundwa ngayo ulwimi lwaseKhaya noLwimi oloNgezelelweyo.

Ukufunda ke ngoko kwendele kulwimi lwakho. Ubugcisa kulwimi buquka **ulwazi lwamagama (isigama) kwakunye nokuqhelana nefonoloji, imofoloji (ukwakheka kwamagama nesintaksi (igrama) yolwimi.** Oku kubonakala ekuphulaphuleni ngengqiqo nakwisakhono sokuthetha. Abafundi abanobugcisa bolwimi olukwinqanaba eliphezulu badla ngokukufumanisa kulula ukufunda nokubhala xa befundiswa (ukuba bafundiswa ngootitshala abaphume izandla nababafundisa ngokugqibeleleyo).

Abafundi abanengxaki yokufunda nokubhala (noxa benootitshala abaphume izandla) badla ngokuba nengxaki kuLwimi oluthethwayo lwaseKhaya. Ootitshala bafanele ukuba babanike inkxaso eninzi yaye baqinisekise ukuba banamathuba awoneleyo okuziqhelanisa nezakhono ezingundoqo zokufunda nokubhala. Ngoko ke, ukuze siqonde esikufundayo kwindlela yokubhala oonobumba ukwakha namagama, kumele sazi indlela abasebenza ngayo oonobumba. Lucazululo ke olo /kukwahlula izandi namagama).

1.4.1 Ucazululo lwamagama /Ukwahlula izandi namagama

Ucazululo lwamagama /Ukwahlula izandi namagama kukwazi indlela izandi kulwimi ezimelwe ngayo ngoonobumba kwindlela ababhalwe ngayo, ze usebenzise olu lwazi ukuqonda okubhaliweyo, ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza ngelixa kufundwayo.Ukufundisa abafundi ukucazulula/ ukwahlula izandi namagama kwakwiminyaka yokuqala yokufunda (umz. kwiBanga 1) kubaluleke kakhulu kuba oku lisango lokwazi okubhaliweyo. Ngaphandle kwezakhono zocazululo/ zokwahlula izandi eziluqilima, kuya kuba nzima ukuba ngabafundi abanezakhono zokufunda ngokuzimela. Kodwa ke, ucazululo/ukwahlula izandi namagama lodwa asikokufunda, lusisigaba/luyikhomponenti yokufunda, luyenye yeendlela zokufunda ukufunda, hayi isiphelo sokufunda.

1.4.2 Ukufunda ngengqiqo

Ukufunda ngengqiqo ngoyena ndoqo ekufundeni. Nokuba sifunda ntonina, kumele siyiqonde. Zininzi iindlela nezakhono ezahlukeneyo ezinegalelo ekufundeni ngengqiqo, njengobugcisa bolwimi, ngakumbi isigama kunye nezakhono zokucinga.

1.4.3 Imvakalelo kokufundiweyo

Imvakalelo kokufundiweyo ibhekiselele kwindlela esiziva ngayo, umdla esinawo kwakunye nenkuthazo esinayo ekufundeni. Nantonina esiyifundayo, inemvakalelo ethile esoloko ingaqondakali kumfundi, yaye ingamnandi, ingambi, okanye ibe phakathi. Ukuba abafundi bafunda ukufunda ngokukhawuleza nangokulula, bakufumana kunika umdla ukufunda babe nokuzithemba ngendlela abafunda ngayo. Oku kubenza bathande ukufunda ngakumbi, okukona befunda, kokukona izakhono zocazululo/zokwahlula izandi namagama nokufunda ngengqiqo ziphucuka, nesigama sabo siyanda. Imvakalelo emnandi ekufundeni nakwiincwadi yenza abafundi bafune ukufunda ngakumbi. Bayakonwabela ukufunda yaye beva kamnandi xa befunda.

Zonke ezi khomponenti /zigaba zokufunda ziza kuchazwa ngokubanzi kwicandelo lesi -2 lale ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda isiXhosa.

1.5 Ukufunda okuzenzekelayo kucazululo lwezandi namagama.

Into ebalulekileyo kwisakhono socazululo lwezandi namagama/sokwahlulwa kwezandi namagama kukuba makwenziwe ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza.

1.5.1 Ukufunda okuzenzekelayo

Ukufunda okuzenzekelayo kukuba nesakhono sokufikelela kwibakala lokufunda ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza (ukukwazi ukucazulula okubhaliweyo ngaphandle kwengqalelo). Xa sicinga ngezinto ngaphandle kwengqalelo, sithi loo nto iyazenzekela. Emva kwamathuba amaninzi okuziqhelisa, kusuka kuzenzekele. Ukuba abafundi banolwazi lwezandi ezimele oonobumba, yaye bayakwazi ukucazulula/ukwahlula ulandelelwano lwezandi kumagama abe nentsingiselo, bayakwazi ukufikelela kwindlela yokufunda ezenzekelayo.

Ngokwahlukileyo kwisiNgesi, isiXhosa sinamagama amade yaye abafundi mababe nako ukuwafunda la magama ngokukhawuleza nangokuchanekileyo, umzekelo: **Ndiyanithanda**.

Eli lohlukile ku – **Ndiyayithanda**, yaye umfundi makabe nako ukuchonga umahluko phakathi kuka -**ni**, no – **yi** embindini woonobumba ukuze afumane intsingiselo.

Xa abafundi beqalisa ukufunda izandi zoonobumba, bazihlanganise ukwakha amagama, oku kwenzeka ngokucothayo yaye phantse lonke uzikiso-ngqondo lomntwana luthathwa lucazululo/ukwahlulwa kwezandi namagama, esenza iipateni yemilo zamagama engqondweni. Ngokuye ixesha lihamba, umntwana uya eba ngcono ekucazululeni/ekwahluleni izandi namagama, le nkqubo yenzeka ngesantya esikhulu yaye emva kwamathuba amaninzi okuziqhelisa ukufunda ngokukhwaza, konke oku kuyazenzekela kwaye abafundi abawankqayi amagama, baqwalasela kakhulu kwintsingiselo yetekisi. Abafundi kufuneka baziqhelise izakhono zocazululo/zokwahlula izandi namagama ukuze zizenzekele ethubeni.

Kubalulekile ukuqaphela ukuba le mimiselo eyodwa kwiilwimi ngokwahlukana kwazo, ngokwendlela ulwimi olwakhiwe ngayo; ummiselo wolwimi awufani nowolunye ulwimi. Oku kuthetha ukuba amazinga okufunda ngotyibiliko kwiilwimi zesiNguni ayohluka kwezinye, njengesiSotho.

Kubalulekile ukugxininisa kwinto yokuba, nakuba ucazululo lwamagama luyimfuneko xa ufunda ngengqiqo, alwanelanga. Oko kukuthi, ukukwazi ukucazulula amagama kwiphepha elinetekisi, akuthethi kuthi ufunda ngengqiqo. Ukufunda ngengqiqo ngundoqo ekufundeni, yaye sinako ukubancedisa abantwana babe

ngabafundi ngengqiqo abaphume izandla ngokwandisa isigama sabo kwanokubafundisa iindlela ezinokubanceda bafunde ngcono itekisi ngengqiqo.

1.5.2 Isantya sibalulekile

Ekucazululeni/ekwahluleni izandi namagama, kubanzima kakhulu ukuba abafundi bafunde ngengqiqo xa ucazululo /ukwahlulwa kwezandi namagama kungakhange kuqheliswe ukuba kuzenzekele. Uhlolo naluphi olusebenza ngexesha umzekelo: **ukufunda itekisi ngomzuzu omnye, njengemisebenzi yohlolo lokufunda kumaBanga aPhantsi (EGRA) apho abafundi kulindeleke ukuba bafunde izandi, nesicatshulwa,** oku kuhlola ukufunda ngokuzenzekela.

Kukho imimiselo eyahlukeneyo yokufunda ngokutyibilika kumanqanaba amaBanga awohlukeneyo kwiilwimi ezahlukeneyo. Kubalulekile ukuqonda ukuba la manqanaba ajoliswe kulwimi oluthile kwaye axhomekeke kwiOthografi (kokubalulekileyo ngolwimi lwesiXhosa). Inqanaba lolunye ulwimi alusetyenziswa kolunye, ngoba ezi lwimi zahlukene. Umzekelo inqanaba lokufunda ngokutyibilika kwiilwimi zesiNguni lohlukile kulwimi lwesiNgesi.

1.6 Ukubaluleka kwesiseko sokufunda esiluqilima

Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi baqale ngendlela eyiyo xa befunda ukufunda nokubhala. Iimpazamo ekufundeni ngesiXhosa kwiminyaka yokuqala yabafundi zingakhawuleza ukuba ziingxaki ezinkulu, bangabi sakwazi ukuphuma kulo mgibe abafundi. Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuba ootitshala besiGaba esisisiSeko baqaphele iimposiso neempazamo ezenzeka kwasekuqaleni kokufunda kwabafundi isiXhosa ukuze zibabonise apho kufuneka bebancede khona.

Ezona zizathu zithathu eziphambili zokuba nesiseko esiluqilima sokufunda ngesiXhosa kwisiGaba esisisiSeko zezi:

- Indlela eyiyo abafunda ngayo abafundi beBanga lesi -3, ixela indlela eyiyo abaya kufunda ngayo bakufika kwisikolo samaBanga aphakamileyo. Abafundi abafunda kakuhle banamathuba amahle okuba ngabafundi abaphume izandla kumaBanga aphakamileyo. Abafundi abangakwaziyo ukufunda kakuhle bayakuhlala beneengxaki ukuba akukho mntu ubancedayo.

- Abafundi abangakwaziyo ukufunda kwisiGaba esisisiSeko abanakuze bayokufikelela ngokunokwabo kwinqanaba elililo lokufunda kwisiGaba esiPhakathi (mabancediswe).

- Abafundi abanengxaki yokufunda kwisGaba esisisiSeko, abakwazi ukuzifundela ngokunokwabo kwisiGaba esiPhakathi. Phofu ke, baya kuba nengxaki mpela kwisiGaba esiPhakathi kuba ugxininiso apho lukwizifundo ezizezinye, hayi ulwimi lwesiXhosa, ekubeni ukufunda kusisixhobo sokufundela ukufunda (Language across the curriculum). Iingxaki zabafundi ekufundeni maziqwalaselwe zilungiswe kwakwisiGaba esisisiSeko. Akukho mfundi makaye kwisiGaba esiPhakathi enengxaki yokufunda kuba engafundiswanga kakuhle ukufunda kwisiGaba esisisiSeko. Abafundi abanengxaki ekufundeni bayasiyeka isikolo kwakwisiGaba esiPhakathi okanye kumaBanga aphakamileyo. Kubalulekile ke ngoko ukuqinisekisa ukuba ukukwazi ukufunda kakuhle kuphuhliswa ngesiXhosa kwakumaBanga aPhantsi. Ootitshala mabakhumbule iikhomponenti zonke zokufunda baze baqinisekise ukuba zonke ziphuhliswa ngendlela eyamkelekileyo kubafundi.

1.7 Indlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngoLwimi lwesiXhosa

Ucazululo lwamagama/ ukwahlula izandi zamagama kunxulumene kakhulu nolwimi lwesiXhosa. Kungokuba uhlelo lobhalo magama esiXhoseni lucace gca. Oku kuthetha ukuthi unobumba (okanye oonobumba abadibeneyo) bamele isandi esinye.

Umzekelo:

- unobumba omnye **f** umele isandi /**f**/, njengo: u**f**udo.
- Oonobumba ababini **hl** bamele isandi esinye /**hl**/ njengaku: **hl**ala.
- Unobumba **b** umele isandi /**b**/, njengo: i**b**ala; **b**athi; **b**uza; **b**eka.
- Oonobumba ababini **bh** bamele isandi esinye /**bh**/ njengaku: i**bh**ola; u**bh**a**bh**a; **bh**ala.
- Unobumba omnye **t** umele isandi **/t/,** njengo: u**t**a**t**a; i**t**afile;
- Oonobumba abathathu **ntl** bamele isandi /**ntl**/ njengaku: i**ntl**anzi; i**ntl**aka; i**ntl**alo; i**ntl**oko.

Ukufundisa ucazululo lwamagama/ukwahlula izandi zamagama esiXhoseni kuluncedo kuba akufani nakwisiNgesi apho kungekho lulungelelwano ncam nokubhaliweyo. KwisiNgesi ezinye izandi zimelwe ngoonobumba abohlukeneyo umz: isandi /***f***/ /***ph***/ sibhalwa njengo: ***fan*** *kodwa* ku- ***phone*** ubhalwa njengo-***ph****.* Kwixesha elidlulileyo, ukufundisa ukufunda IsiXhosa ngamanye amaxesha bekuye kufundiswe ngendlela yokufundisa ukufunda ngesiNgesi. Yonke loo nto ayisincedanga kwaye ayisebenzi. Ukufundisa ucazululo lwamagama/ ukwahlula izandi zamagama esiXhoseni kulula kakhulu yaye abafundi abaninzi kufanele bakwazi ukucazulula/ ukwahlula izandi zamagama ngokuqinisekileyo xa begqiba iBanga 1.

1.7.1 Okukhethekileyo ngoLwimi lwesiXhosa

Utitshala wesiXhosa makabe nolwazi lwendlela ulwimi lwesiXhosa olume ngayo**.** Ulwimi lwesiXhosa lwakhiwe ngokwahlukileyo kuLwimi lwesiNgesi noLwimi lwesiSotho. Amagama esiXhoseni apelwa ngale ndlela abizwa ngayo. Yiyo loo nto sisithi uhlelo lobhalo magama esiXhoseni lucace gca, ukanti kwisiNgesi alucacanga: Umzekelo: unobumba ongu "**C"** EsiXhosa ubizwa ngendlela enye/akajiki ngalo lonke ixesha. Kanti esiNgesini u"**C"**: unezandi ezahlukeneyo- Cat **= (K)** Ceiling = (**S)**.

Amagama esiXhosa made anamalungu amaninzi ahlukeneyo, lulwimi olunamagama adibeneyo (aglutinative). Umzekelo: umgxobhozo – emgxobhozweni – e-m-gxo- bho-zwe-ni). Ukanti isiNgesi sona sithi = wetland - in the wetland wet-land.

IiLwimi zesiNguni zinamgama anamalungu amaninzi awohlukeneyo (aglutinative). Le nto ichaza ukuba amagama akhiwe ngendlela yokuba isimaphambili sidityaniswe nesiqu segama, ze kulandele isimamva. Umzekelo: **u**malumekazi = **u** – isimaphambilili, **malume** - isiqu, **kazi** - isimamva esikwabonisa isini.

Umfana = **um** isimaphambili **fana** – isiqu = abafana (isininzi) = **aba** isimaphambili, fana – isiqu.

Uhlelo lobhalo magama lolwimi lwesiXhosa lunamagama adibeneyo -Khonjakthivu (conjuctive)- amagama anesimaphambili kwakunye nesimamva

***Umzekelo:* ndiyahamba** = ndi + ya+ hamba **= ndi** – isimaphambili + **ya** (isakhi esibonisa ixesha langoku **+ hamba** – isimamva. **= ndiyahamba** -ligama elinye elidibeneyo.

IsiNgesi sona sidisjankthivu = I am going = amagama amathathu. Yiyo loo nto sisithi ezi lwimi zahlukile yaye utitshala kufanele abe nolwazi lokuba isiXhosa sakhiwe njani na.

Kufuneka intloko ivumelane nesivisa okanye injongosenzi.

Umzekelo: i) usana luyalila.

ii) Umama uyalila.

iii) Intombazana iyalila.

U-**na** ubonakalisa isinciphiso

Umzekelo: i) umntu – umntwa**na** (***isinciphiso***).

U-**kazi** ubonisa isini okanye isandiso.

Umzekelo: i) Inja - inja**kazi** (***isini***)

ii) Umthi - umthi**kazi** (***isandiso***)

U-**andi** ubonakalisa impendulo enxaxhileyo.

Umzekelo: **andi**cingi- **andi**zi – **andi**khathali – **andi**funi (***isilanduli***).

Sinezikhamiso ezihlanu namaqabane angama 21.

Udweliso lwezinto (izibizo).

Umzekelo: Umama uthenge iminqathe, ikhaphetshu, iitumato neetapile.

Umzobo 1.1: iiOthografi yelwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika

Iilwimi zaseMzantsi Afrika	**Izandi zidibene (Aglutinative)**	**Amagama adibene (Conjuctive)**	**Amagama ohlukene (Disjunctive)**	**Iindlela yobhalo magama ayicacanga**	**Indlela yobhalo magama icace gca.**
English					
Afrikaans					
IsiXhosa	e-m-gxo-bho-zwe-ni	Ndi-ya-ku-thanda			Ufudo/hlala/
IsiZulu					
IsiNdebele					
IsiSwati					
Sesotho					
Setswana					
Sepedi					
Tshivenda					
Xitsonga					

Iilwimi ezinezandi ezidebeneyo.

Iilwimi ezinamagama ahlukeneyo.

Iilwimi ezinamagama adibeneyo.

Iilwimi ezindlela yobhalo magama azo ingacacanga.

Iilwimi ezindlela yobhalo azo icace gca.

ICANDELO 2: UKUFUNDISA UKUFUNDA KUMABANGA APHANTSI

AMAGQABANTSHINTSHI NGEEKHOMPONENTI/IZIGABA ZOKUFUNDA ISIXHOSA

Esi siqendu siqulethe isishwankathelo esibanzi ngezakhono ezahlukeneyo zokufunda ezigxile koku kulandelayo:

- Yintoni isigaba/ ikhomponenti yokufunda?
- Ibaluleke ngantoni?
- Ifundiswa njani?
- Ifundiswa nini?
- Ihlolwa njani
- Zeziphi iintlobo zokufundisa ukufunda ezizakusetyenziswa
- Zibonwa, zincedwe njani iingxaki zokufunda

Umzobo 2 ubonisa izakhono zokufunda ezithathu

2.1 UKUCAZULULA/UKOHLULA IZANDI NAMAGAMA

Ukucazulula/ukohlula izandi namagama kubhekisele kwinkqubo apho onobumba benikwa izandi ezakha amagama ukuze okubhaliweyo kunike intsingiselo eyiyo. Ukucazulula/ ukwahlula izandi namagama kusisiseko sokufunda. Ngaphandle kocazululo/ukwahlula izandi namagama ayinakubakho ingqiqo. Ukucazulula/ukohlula izandi namagama kuneekhomponenti ezahlukeneyo ezichazwe apha ngezantsi.

Ucazululo/ukohlula izandi namagama **ayisosiphelo, isiphelo yingqiqo**. Ukukwazi ukucazulula/ukohlula izandi namagama kuqinisekisa ukukwazi ukufunda ngengqiqo. Nokuba abafundi bangakwazi ukucazulula /ukohlula izandi namagama basazifuna nezinye iindlela eziluncedo ezinjengolwimi, isakhono sokuqiqa nobuchule ekufundeni ukubanceda baqonde oko bakufundayo. Abafundi abanesakhono ekufundeni bawacazulula/bazohlula ngokukhawuleza nangokuchanekileyo izandi namagama ngokweminyaka namabakala okanye inqanaba abakulo. Kweli candelo siza kugxila kwiikhomponenti/izigaba ezinegalelo nefuthe kucazululo/ukohlula izandi namagama.

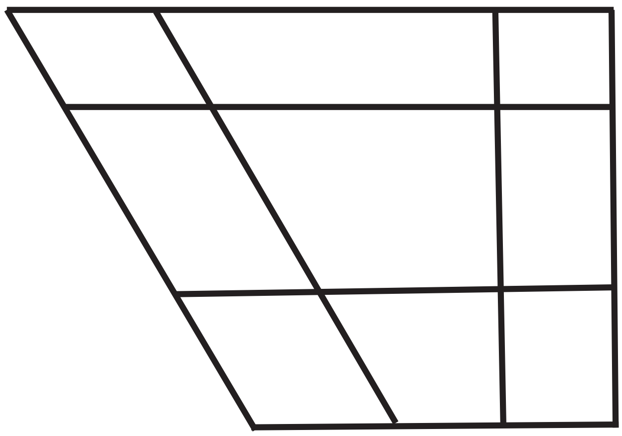
Ngenxa yokuba ukubhalwa koonobumba kumele ulwimi kwinqanaba lezandi kubalulekile ukuba ootitshala abafundisa ukufunda isiXhosa babenolwazi oluphangaleleyo lwezandi zesiXhosa kwaye bazi ukuba ezi zandi zimelwe ngonoobumba.

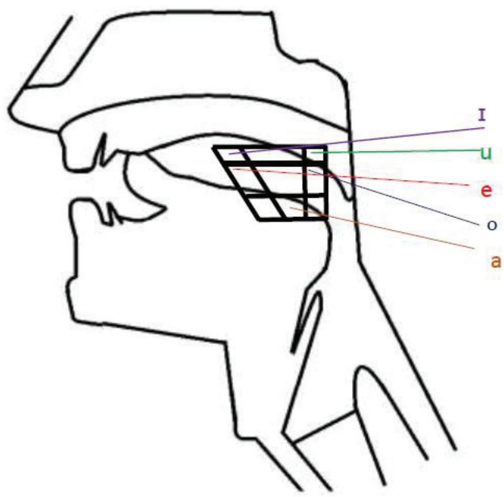
Njengomzekelo wobume bezandi, kulwimi lwesiXhosa sisebenzise ezitshati zimbini ukubonisa izikhamiso noonobumba esiXhoseni.

Theybhuli 1: Ubume bamaqabane **EsiXhosa**

	Phambili	Phakathi	Emva
Phezulu	i		u
Phakathi	e		o
Ezantsi		a	

Itheybhuli 2: Ubume bamaqabane **ngesiXhosa**





IZANDI: AMAQABANE NEZIKHAMISO ESIXHOSENI

IZIKHAMISO	ONONYE	ONOMBINI	ONONTATHU	ONONE	ONONTLANU	AMAGAMA EMBOLEKO	IZANDI EZIDITYANIS IWEYO
a	b	bh				bl = (blowu) br =(ibrashi)	
e	c	ch cw	chw				
i	d	dl dw dy dz	dlw			dr = (idrowa)	
o	f	fl fr				fl = (iflawa) fr = (ifriji)	
u	g	gc gq gx gw gr	gcw gqw gxw grw			gr =(igrabile) gl = (iglasi)	
	h	hl	hlw			h = (ihempe)	
	j	jw					
	k	kh kw kr	khw krw			khr = (ikhrayoni) kl = (iklasi) kr = (ikriva)	
	l	lw					

	m	mb mf mp mv mh	mrh				my mn mw mk ms md mg mq mj mz ml mh mc (m)bh (m)ng (m)ch (m)gq (m)ph (m)gw (m)nt (m)khw (m)rh (m)kh
	n	nc nq nx nd ng nh nj nk nt nw ny nz	ncw nqw nxw nkc nkq nkx ngc ngq ngx ndr ndl ntl nts ndz ndw ngw njw nkw ntw nyw nzw ndy nty nyh	ngcw ngqw nkcw nkqw nkxw ntsh ndlw ndyw ntlw ntsw ntyw nyhw	ntshw		
	p	ph					
	q	qh qw	qhw				
	r	rh	rhw				
	s	sh sw	shw			sk =(ifaskoti) sl =(isleyti) st = (istovu) str = (istrato, istreyini)	
	t	th ts tw ty	thw tsw tyw tyh			tr	

		tr	ths tsh	tshw		= (itreyini)	
	v	vr					
	w	wh					
	x	xh xw	xhw				
	y						
	z	zw					
	21	53	44	13	1		

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IZANDI ZONYAKA NGOKWAMABANGA (R- 3)			
IBANGA LABAQALAYO (R)	**IBANGA LOKUQALA (1)**	**IBANGA LESIBINI (2)**	**IBANGA LESITHATHU (3)**
Ukuchonga nokunakana izikhamiso. **Umzekelo:** a, e, i, o, u Ukuqonda, ukuphimisela nokubhala bonke oonobumba abakhulu nabancinci **be-Alfabhethi (26)** *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, i, w, x, y, z*	Uhlaziyo lokufunda oonobumba abancinci nabakhulu be-Alfabhethi. Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngeqabane elinye (oononye) nangamaqabane amabini (oonombini). **Umzekelo:** *a, e, i, o, u, m, n, c, l, b,* q, p, g, d, f, j, s, z, v, w, y, p, k, q, r, x *bh, ch, cw, dl, dw, dy, dz, gc, gq, gx, gw, gr, hl, jw, kh, kw, kr, lw, mb, mf, mv, mp, nc, nq, nx, nd, ng, nh, nj, nk, nt, nw, ny, nz, ph, qh, qw, rh sh, sw, th, ts, tw, ty, xh, xw, zw* **IZANDI EZIDITYANISIWEYO** *my, mn, mw, mk, ms, md, mg, mq, mj, ml, mz, mh, mc*	Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi ezingoononye noonombini. Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amathathu (oonontathu). **Umzekelo:** *a, e, i, o, u, m, n, c, l, b, q, p, g, d, f, j, s, z, v, w, y, p, k, q, r, x, bh, ch, th, hl, kh, dl, ph, nc, ng, fl, fr, vr, mb, nd, nw, ty, ny, gq, kr, mf, nj, nk. nt, nk, nx, gc, hl, mb, ty, kr, ph, tr, gr, nj, nk, ny, gq, fl, mf, dl, ny, lw, dw, kw, tw, gw, jw, qw, zw, nz, nq, gc, gq, gq, ty, oo, ii, wh, th, sh, ny, ts, nw, qw, mf, mh, mv, nh, dr, kr,* *ndl, ngc, ngq, nts, tsw, krw, ngx, nkq,* *ndr, nyw, nzw, ndy, nty, nyh, qhw, rhw, shw, thw, tsw, tyw, ths, tsh, tyh, xhw* **IZANDI EZIDITYANISIWEYO** *mbh, mng, mch, mgq, mph, mgw, mnt, mrh, mkh*	Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi,ezingoononye, oonombini, noonontathu. Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane angoonone noonontlanu. **Umzekelo**: *xhw, nkc, ths, ndyw, ngqw, ngxw, ngcw, nkcw, nkqw, nkxw, ndyw, ntsh, ndlw, ndyw, ntlw, ntsw, ntyw, nyhw, tshw* **UNONTLANU** ntshw **Amagama aqala okanye aphela ngezizandi:** *-inda; -olo; -eka; ee; ndw; -ana; -imi-; -aba-; ntsh; tsh; br;*

IZANDI ZAMABANGA (R – 3) NGOKWE KOTA			
IBANGA LABAQALAYO (R)	**IBANGA LOKUQALA (1)**	**IBANGA LESIBINI (2)**	**IBANGA LESITHATHU (3)**
<u>IKota 1</u> **l, m, b, s, d, c, t, o**	**<u>IKota 1</u>** • **Uhlaziyo lwezandi ezifundiweyo kwibanga labaqalayo.** *l, s, m, b, d*	**<u>IKota 1</u>** • **Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi ezingoononye noonombini.** *a, e, i, o, u, m, n, c, l, b, q, p, g, d, f, j, s, z, v, w, y, p, k, q, r, x, bh, ch, th, hl, kh, dl, ph, nc, ng,*	**<u>IKota 1</u>** • **Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi ezingoononye, oonombini noonontathu.** *xhw, nkc, ths*

	• **Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngeqabane elinye (oononye):** *a, e, i, o, u, m, n, c, l, b,*	*fl, fr, vr, mb, nd, nw, ty, ny, gq, kr, mf, nj, nk.* • **Ukuqhubeleka nokufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amabini(oonombini):** *nt, nk, nx, gc, hl, mb, ty, kr, ph, tr, gr, nj, nk, ny, gq, fl, mf, wh*	• **Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane angoonoone:** *ndyw, ngqw, ngxw, ngcw, nkcw, nkqw, nkxw, ndyw* • **Amagama aqala okanye aphela ngezizandi:** *-inda; -olo; -eka; ee; ndw; -ana; -imi-; -aba-; ntsh; tsh; br;* **Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi**
<u>IKota 2</u> **n, h, i. v, w, a**	**<u>IKota 2</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngeqabane elinye (oononye): *q, p, g, d, f, j, s, z, v, w, y, p, k, q, r, x*	**<u>IKota 2</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka nokufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amabini(oonombini): *dl, ny, lw, dw, kw, tw, gw, jw, qw, zw, nz, nq, gc, gq, gq, ty, oo, ii*	**<u>IKota 2</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane angoonoone: *ntsh, ndlw, ndyw, ntlw, ntsw, ntyw, nyhw, tshw* -Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi

<u>IKota 3</u> **e, p, x, u, r, k**	**<u>IKota 3</u>** • Uhlaziyo lwezandi ezifundiweyo kwikota 1 no 2. • Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe namaqabane amabini(oonombini): ***a, e, i, o, u, bh, ch, th, hl, kh, dl, ph, nc, ng, fl, nw, ny, nz, ph, qh, qw, rh sh, sw, th, ts, tw, ty, xh, xw, zw***	**<u>IKota 3</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka nokufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amabini (oonombini): ***th, sh, ny, ts, nw, qw, mf, mh, mv, nh, dr, kr*** • Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amathathu (oonontathu): ***ndl, ngc, ngq, nts, tsw, krw, ngx, nkq,*** ***ndr***	**<u>IKota 3</u>** • Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi ezifundwe kwikota yoku-1 neyesi-2. • Ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamagama ngamaqabane angoonone noonontlanu: ***xhw, nkc, nkx, ngqw, ndyw, ntshw*** • Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi. • Ukusebenzisa amagama abizwa ngokufanayo kodwa epelwa ngokwahlukileyo.
<u>IKota 4</u> **p, f, g, z, y, j** 	**<u>IKota 4</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka nokufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe *namaqabane amabini(oonombini):* ***mb, (nd, nw), ty, (ny, gq), kr, mf, nj, nk*** **IZANDI EZIDITYANISIWEYO** *my, mn, mw, mk, ms, md, mg, mq, mj, ml, mz, mh, mc,*	**<u>IKota 4</u>** • Ukuqhubeleka ukufunda amagama esebenzisa izandi ezakhiwe ngamaqabane amathathu (oonontathu): ***nyw, nzw, ndy, nty, nyh, qhw, rhw, shw, thw, tsw, tyw, ths, tsh, tyh, xhw*** **IZANDI EZIDITYANISIWEYO** *mbh, mng, mch, mgq, mph, mgw, mnt, mrh, mkh*	**<u>IKota 4</u>** • Uhlaziyo lokufunda izandi ezifundwe kwikota yoku-1, eyesi- 2 neyesi- 3. • Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi • Ukusebenzisa amagama abizwa ngokufanayo kodwa iintsingiselo zawo zahlukile. ***Ithanga, ibala, ukunuka,*** • Amagama aqala okanye aphela ngezizandi: ***(-inda; -olo); -eka; ee;*** *ndw; -ana; -imi-; -aba-; ntsh; tsh; br;* • Uhlaziyo *ndw; tsh; ntsh.*

IKOTA 1				
IVEKI	IBANGA R	IBANGA 1	IBANGA 2	IBANGA 3
1	l	Uhlaziyo l, m, b, s, d	Uhlaziyo m; n; l; b; k	Uhlaziyo t, nt; ntw; kh; nkw
2	m	Uhlaziyo c, t, o, b	Uhlaziyo s; d; l; c	Uhlaziyo nx; nxw; hl; hlw
3	b	a; e	nt; ntw	bh; ng
4	s	i; o	nk; nkw	hlw
5	d	u	kh; khw	ngx; ngxw;
6	c	m	nx; nxw	ty; tyw
7	t	n	gc; gcw	ncw; ndw;
8	o	c	hl; hlw	ndl; ndlw
9	d	l	mb	ntl
10	b	b	ty	nqw; ntw

IKOTA 2				
IVEKI	IBANGA R	IBANGA 1	IBANGA 2	IBANGA 3
1	n	q; p	dl; ny	tyw; nqw
2	h	g	lw; dw	ndl; ntl
3	l	d	kw; tw	ncw; ndw
4	v	f	gw; jw	ntw; thw;
5	w	j	qw; zw	ntyw
6	a	s; z	nz; nq	ngc; njw
7	h	v; w	gc; ngq	nkx; nkxw
8	w	y; p	qh; ty	tshw; ntshw
9	v	k; q	kw	rhw; dy
10	n	r; x	oo; ii	ndy; ndyw

IKOTA 3				
IVEKI	IBANGA R	IBANGA 1	IBANGA 2	IBANGA 3
1	e	a; e; i; o; u	th; sh	nd; tsh
2	p	bh	ny; ts	ny; nyh
3	x	ch	nw; kr	thw; tyw
4	u	th	qw; mf	ngx; krw; kr
5	r	sh; kh	ndl; ngc	ngw; nts
6	k	xh	ngq; nts	ntsw
7	p	qh; rh	tsw; xhw	gx; ngx
8	x	hl; dl	krw; ngx	nty; ntyw
9	r	ph; nc	ngxw; nkq	-ala; -ola
10	k	ng; fl	ngxw; krw	ntyw; ngcw

IKOTA 4				
IVEKI	**IBANGA R**	**IBANGA 1**	**IBANGA 2**	**IBANGA 3**
1	l	mb	mb;	-inda; -olo
2	m	nd	mp; mv	-eka; ee
3	b	nw	oo; ii	ndw
4	s	ny; gq	yi; wu	-ana
5	d	ty;	nqw; ngq	-imi-
6	c	kr	nkq; nkx	-aba-
7	t	ng	-ini; -ethu	ntsh
8	o	ts;	nkc; qhw	tsh; br
9	Uhlaziyo: b; d	Uhlaziyo dl; lw	Uhlaziyo: nqw; ngq	Uhlaziyo: ndw; tsh
10	Uhlaziyo: c; t	Uhlaziyo: ty; ts	Uhlaziyo: qhw	ntsh

EMINYE YEMISETYENZANA YEBANGA LABAQALAYO (R):

1. **Ukumamela uchaze okuvileyo**
   - Qala ngezandi ezifumaneka kokubangqongileyo. Bavala amehlo, utitshala abethe intsimbi, abethe phezu kwetafile, ashwabanise iphepha, athyile incwadi. Abafundi bavula amehlo baze bachaze abakuvileyo ngokulandelelana kweziganeko.
   - Utitshala ubiza amagama wabafundi afanayo nangafaniyo: Injongo kukuba abafundi baxele ukuba abizwa ngokufanayo na okanye hayi.

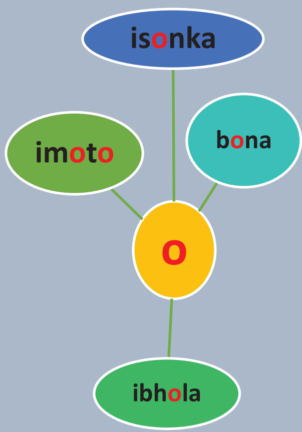
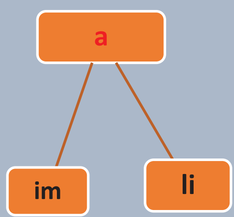
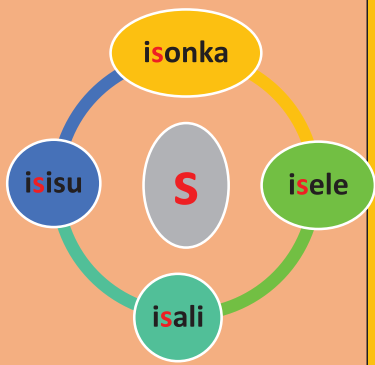
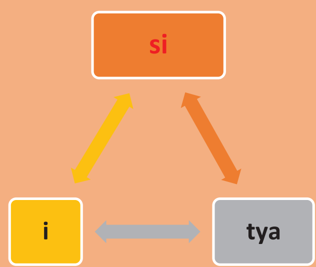
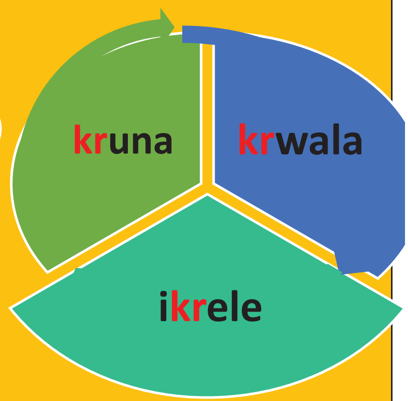
2. Ukumamela, ukhumbule okuvileyo

- Utitshala ubalisa ibali abafundi bemamele. Utitshala unika imiyalelo ecacileyo ngokulindelekileyo kubafundi xa bebalisa ibali. Abafundi mabaphinde babalise ibali ebebelimamele, bengawashiyanga amanqanaba abalulekileyo apha ebalini.

3. **Ukujonga wahlule okubonileyo**

- Utitshala usebenzisa imifanekiso enomahluko ocacileyo ze abafundi bachaze umahluko nezinto ezifanayo. Isigama amabasisebenzise ngu, **/ziyafana/ /azifani/**
- Umdlalo wegrafu: Umfundi unebhodi ezotywe imifanekiso eyahlukeneyo aze abeke amakhadi amancinane phezu komfanekiso ofanayo.
- Abafundi banikwa amakhadi anemifanekiso, ze bona batshatise amakhadi anemifanekiso efanayo.
- Ukukopa: kuyadlalwa kuhleliwe phantsi okanye kumiwe. Utitshala wenza izinto ekuzokufuneka abantwana bamlinganise. (Utitshala makacinge ngezinto ezihlekisayo).
- Ukuzoba ngomnwe emqolweni womnye umfundi (Utitshala makacinge ngezinto ezahlukehlukeneyo)

IMISETYENZANA ENOKWENZIWA UKUPHUHLISA UFUNDO LWEZANDI

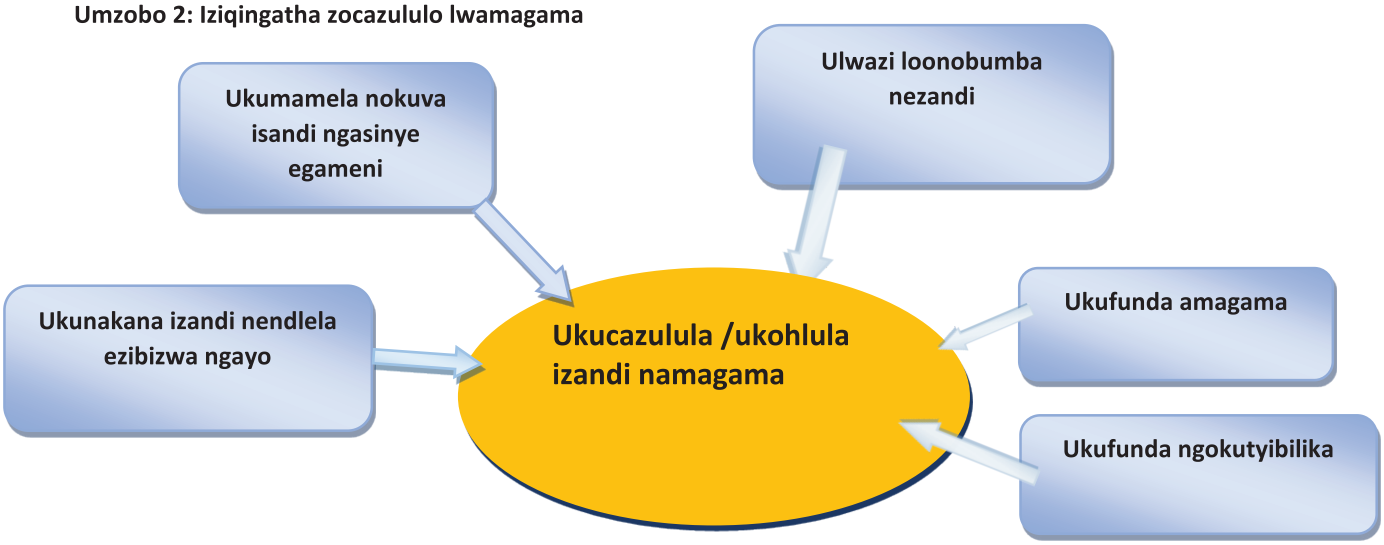
IBANGA LABAQALAYO (R)	IBANGA LOKUQALA (1)	IBANGA LESIBINI (2)	IBANGA LESITHATHU (3)
• Uqhwaba abize amagama esebenzisa iingoma ezinentshukumo, izicengcelezo, izivakalisi ezifutshane. • Uqhwaba abize unobumba wegama ngalinye: Umz. u- m-a- m-a • Wahlula amagama ngokuqhwaba ilungu ngalinye legama: Umz. I – ka – ti • Bachonga unobumba wokuqala emagameni abo: **A**thi, **N**omonde • Wahlula izivakalisi zomlomo ngokuqhwaba ngegama ngalinye. Umz: *usana- lulele*	• Isandi esitsha kunye nemephu yengqondo enemifanekiso. • Izandi ezitsha kunye namagama opelo. • Imephu yengqondo enamagama.  • Incwadi yokusebenzela ye DBE. • Amagama akwisigcawu.  • Izivakalisi. • Ukwakha nokwahlukanisa okanye ukucazulula amagama. • Upelo.	• Isandi esitsha kunye nemephu yengqondo enemifanekiso. • Izandi ezitsha kunye namagama opelo. • Imephu yengqondo enamagama.  • Incwadi yokusebenzela ye DBE. • Amagama esigcawu.  • Izivakalisi. • Ukwakha nokwahlukanisa okanye ukucazulula amagama. • Upelo	• Isandi esitsha kunye nemephu yengqondo enemifanekiso. • Izandi ezitsha kunye namagama opelo. • Imephu yengqondo enamagama.  • Incwadi yokusebenzela ye DBE. • Amagama esigcawu. • Izivakalisi. • Ukwakha nokwahlukanisa okanye ukucazulula amagama. • Upelo

ULUHLU

Oononye: Bahlulwe kabini, izikhamiso namaqabane. La maqabane athi atshatiswe nezikhamiso, umzekelo*: [l+a = la]*
Oonombini*: Ngamaqabane/Zizandi ezibini ezilandelelanayo ezenza isandi esinye, umzekelo: [s+h = sh]*
Oonontathu*: Ngamaqabane/Zizandi ezithathu ezilandelelanayo ezenza isandi esinye, umzekelo: [t +h + w = thw]*
Oonone*: Ngamaqabene/Zizandi ezine ezilandelelanayo ezenza isandi esinye, umzekelo: [n +d + l +w = ndlw]*
Oonontlanu*: Ngamaqabane/Zizandi ezintlanu ezilandelelanayo ezenza isandi esinye, umzekelo: [n+ t+s+h+w = ntshw]*
Oonombini abadityanisiweyo: *Ngamaqabane/Zizandi ezilandelelanayo apho isandi ngasinye sivakalayo xa usibiza. Umzekelo: [m+na = mna]*

Ucazululo

Umzobo 2: Iziqingatha zocazululo lwamagama



Ezi khomponenti zicacisiwe kwaye nemigaqo yokuzifundisa inikiwe apha ngezantsi. Nemigaqo yokuba ootitshala bangazibona njani iingxaki zokuqala zokufunda nokubhala ukuze zikhuselwe zingandi.

2.1.1 Ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo

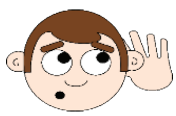
Ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo	
Yintoni Ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo?	Le yindlela equka ulwazi lobunzulu bokusetyenziswa kwezandi zolwimi kwintetho nganye. Oku kuquka iindlela ngeendlela zokwazi ezi zezi: Isakhono sokwahlula amagama kwintetho evakalayo. Umz.: */imini yonke/* Isakhono sokwahlula inani lamalungu egama. Umz.: ka +ku + hle = amalungu egama mathathu Isakhono sokuqonda umahluko phakathi kwezandi ezahlukeneyo kwigama ngalinye nokusetyenziswa kwawo kwintetho nakokubhaliweyo. Umz.: /**p/** no /**b**/
Kutheni kubalulekile ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo?	Ukuphuhlisa isakhono sokunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo kunceda ekwakheni iblorho edibanisa okuvayo kulwimi olumanyelwayo nokubonayo kulwimi olubhalwayo. Xa esi sakhono singaphuhliswanga, abafundi bathi bafumane ubunzima ekufundeni nasekubhaleni. Ngenxa yokuba iilwimi zesintu zisebenzisa amalungu amagama, lo nto yenza ukuba kubelula kubafundi ukuchonga amalungu. Yiyo loo nto kubalulekile ukuqala ngokufunda ngamalungu amagama. Kwiilwimi zesintu kusetyenziswa izikhamiso okanye unobumba nesikhamiso ukwakha amagama, Umzekelo **u-ma-ma**. Amagama angahlulwa/acazululwe kakuhle ngokuthi igama lohlulwe emva kweqabane elidityaniswe nesikhamiso.
Kufundiswa nini?	Oku kufanele kufundiswe ngamandla kwiBanga labaQalayo nelokuQala, kwaye kungenziwa nanini. **Umzekelo:** Xa kusenziwa umsebenzi wokuphulaphula nokuthetha. Xa abafundi befunda noTitshala. Xa kufundwa izandi. Xa abafundi befunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Kusenokwenziwa xa kufundiswa igama elitsha (umzekelo: bayalele abafundi baqhwabele amalungu ezandi kwigama elitsha). Ukuba

	abafundi khange balifunde iBanga labaQalayo, utitshala kufuneka achithe ixesha elininzi koku kwiBanga lokuqala.
Kufundiswa njani?	Ukusebenza ngamalungu amagama nezandi kumagama abafundi. **Umz**: Si+ pho = amalungu amabini egama Tha+ ndi = amalungu amabini egama Fi + ki+ le = amalungu amathathu egama Si+ ya+ bo + nga = amalungu amane egama Ukusebenza ngamalungu egama: ukuchonga nokususa ilungu legama. **Umz:** *Siyabaleka*. Xa sisuse u /siya/ = baleka Ukusebenza ngezandi ezisegameni: ukuchonga, ukwahlula-hlula, nokuhlanganiswa. **Umz**: Qhwaba izandla ubonakalise ukwahluka kwamalungu kwigama. **Umz.**: utata = u+ta+ta Ukudlala ngezandi **Umz:** bala, vala, cula, njalo njalo. Ukuchonga amagama ekuhlangenwe nawo (isigama). Ukufunda nokuthetha okanye ukufunda notitshala. **Umz.**: indlu, ihlobo, njalo njalo
Izixhobo	Isishicileli- mazwi, iDVD, iingoma, izicengcelezo nemihobe

	ISICENGCELEZO: ITIPOTI *Mna ndiyitipoti* *Lo ngumqheba* *Lo ngumlomo* *Esi sisiciko* *Ndiyithulule* *Ndiyithulule*
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Ukungakwazi ukuva nokubona umahluko kwizandi. Ukungakwazi ukuchonga inani lamalungu egama. Ukungakwazi ukuqonda umahluko phakathi kwezandi ezahlukeneyo kwigama ngalinye nokusetyenziswa kwazo kwintetho nakokubhaliweyo. Ukungakwazi ukuqhwabela amalungu egama.
Khumbula emakwenziwe	Xa utitshala efumanisa ukuba abafundi banengxaki ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo kufanele agxininise koku kulandelayo: Utitshala ubanika iphepha lemisetyenzana elinezandi ezijongeka zifana. **Umz:** Uqala ngokubanika umsetyenzana ngesandi esinye u /**b**/, apho abafundi bachonga, babiyele isandi eso. Utitshala uphinda anike abafundi umsetyenzana ngesinye isandi esiyeleleyo kwesiya sokuqala. u/ **d**/ Utitshala unika abafundi umsetyenzana odibanise ezi zandi zozibini, ze abafundi bakhethe izandi ngokutshatisa. Utitshala makabonise kuqala ngokuzekelisa ngamagama abafundi beqhwaba izandla zabo bebonakalisa amalungu egama kumagama abo. Umzekelo: **Fi- ki- le; La- zo- la; Mo- nwa- bi- si**. Abesele edlulela nakwamanye amagama. Abafundi banikwa amakhadi ezandi ze bawahlanganise, bakhe amagama. Abafundi banikwa amagama ahlukeneyo ze bakhe izivakalisi.
Kuhlolwa njani?	Hlola ukuba abafundi bayakwazi na uku: • Chonga inani lamalungu ezandi egameni. • Chonga amalungu egameni. • Dibanisa amalungu egama ukwenza igama • Hlula amagama ngokwamalungu awo • Chonga nokususa ilungu legama

UHLOLO	Ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo					
Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukuchonga nokususa ilungu legama	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekuchongeni nasekususeni ilungu legama.	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa ekuchongeni nasekususeni ilungu legama.	2-3	Umfundi uyakwazi ukuchonga nokususa ilungu legama ngaphandle koncedo lukatitshala.	4-5
Ukuchonga nokususa ilungu legama	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekuqhwabeni ebonakalisa ukwahluka kwamalungu egama.	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa ekuqhwabeni ebonakalisa ukwahluka kwamalungu egama.	2	Umfundi uyakwazi ukuqhwaba ebonakalisa ukwahluka kwamalungu egama ngaphandle koncedo lukatitshala.	3
Ukuchonga amagama ekuhlangenwe nawo ekufundeni	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekuchongeni amagama ahlangene nawo ekufundeni.	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa ngutitshala ekuchongeni amagama ahlangene nawo ekufundeni.	2	Umfundi uyakwazi ukuchonga amagama ekuhlangenwe nawo ekufundeni ngaphandle koncedo lukatitshala.	3

UHLOLO	Ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni					
Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukuchonga isandi ekuqaleni kwegama	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekwahluleni izandi	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa kwigama elinye okanye amabini.	2-3	Umfundi uyakwazi ukwahlula izandi ngaphandle koncedo lukaTitshala.	4-5
Ukuchonga isandi ekupheleni kwegama	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekuchongeni inani lamalungu ezandi.	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa ekuchongeni amalungu ezandi.	2	Umfundi uyakwazi ukuchonga inani lamalungu ezandi ngaphandle koncedo lukaTitshala.	3
Ukusebenzisa esinye isandi endaweni yesinye	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekusebenziseni esinye isandi endaweni yesinye	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa nguTitshala ekusebenziseni esinye isandi endaweni yesinye	2	Umfundi uyakwazi ukusebenzisa esinye isandi endaweni yesinye ngaphandle koncedo lukaTitshala	3

2.1.2 Ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni	
Yintoni ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni?	Oku kuyinxalenye yokunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo okubhekiselele kulwazi lwesandi ngasinye egameni Umzekelo: Iqabane/Isandi esiviwayo ekuqaleni kwegama ku" buza" ngu /**b**/ Ukuba ngaba sisusa u-/**b**/ ku" buza" kushiyeka u "uza"
Kubaluleke ngantoni ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni?	Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bakwazi ukuchonga izandi zamalungu egama. **Umz.:** ba = b+a Lo ngoyena ndoqo wokucazulula/ukwahlula izandi zamagama noonobumba esiXhoseni. Abafundi kufanele bazazi izandi ezizimeleyo ukuze bakwazi ukweyamanisa isandi abasivayo nophawu oluchazayo lwesandi njengenxalenye yokufunda. Nangona kwiilwimi zesiNtu kukhona ukunakana indlela ezibizwa ngayo izandi kunezikhamiso okanye iqabane nesikhamiso kumalungu ezandi, abafundi kulindeleke ukuba bachonge isandi ngasinye kwilungu legama ngenxa yohlobo ekubhalwa ngalo oonobumba.
Kufundiswa nini ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni?	Oku kufanelwe kuphuhliswe ukusukela kwiBanga labaQalayo ukuya kuma kwiBanga lesiBini. KwiBanga lesi 2 abafundi kufuneka babe sele benolwazi lokuba amagama namalungu egama enziwa zizandi ezizimeleyo. Imisetyenzana ekujoliswe kuyo yokumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni mayibe yelungiselela ukufundwa kwezandi. Inkqubo eyiyo yokufundisa izandi inceda abafundi baphuhlise ulwazi lokumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni. Oku kungenziwa nanini,  **Umz:** Xa kusenziwa umsebenzi wokumamela nokuthetha, okanye xa utitshala efunda nabafundi okanye ukufunda kwabafundi ngoncedo lukaTitshala.
Kufundiswa njani ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni?	Ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni kuquka ukukwazi ukusebenza ngezandi emagameni. Kuqala kuphuhle ukuchonga kulandele ukusebenza ngesandi. Abafundi mabakwazi ukuzenza zombini. **(ukudibanisa izandi, ukususa isandi egameni, ukusebenzisa isandi endaweni yesinye**) Umsebenzi ubufana nokunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo,

<table>
<tr><td></td><td>noxa apha utitshala ezakuqala kokulula ukuya kokunzima xa efundisa

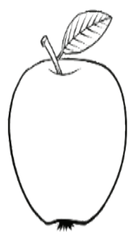
ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni.
Ukuchonga isandi ekuqaleni kwegama, Umz: - bona. Isandi sokuqala ngu /b/
Ukwahlula igama, Umz.: /uuu- mmm- aaa- mmm- aaa/
Ukususa isandi egameni, Umz.: uhleka ngaphandle kuka /u/ ngu /hleka/
Ukusebenzisa esinye isandi endaweni yesinye, Umz: - bonke, ususa u /b/ ufakele u /z/ = zonke.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Izixhobo</td><td>Isishicileli- mazwi, iDVD, iingoma, izicengcelezo nemihobe.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?</td><td>Ukungakwazi ukuchonga izandi ekuqaleni kwamagama. Umzekelo: Sesiphi isandi sokuqala kwigama u" bonke" = /b/
Ukungakwazi ukuhlanganisa izandi. Umzekelo: Ngokucotha lithini eli gama? u-mmm-aaa-mmm-aaa (umama)
Ukungakwazi ukususa amagama athile egameni, Umzekelo: Ukutsho igama "uhleka" ngaphandle ko /u/ = hleka nokusebenzisa elinye igama endaweni yelinye. Umzekelo: Yitsho igama "bonke". Litsho futhi kodwa usebenziseu/z/= zonke</td></tr>
<tr><td>Khumbula emakwenziwe</td><td>Utitshala akufuneki abhale amagama, phantsi okanye oonotsheluza xa efundisa ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni. Xa utitshala ethe wasebenzisa oonotsheluza amabajonge kubo abafundi, ngaloo ndlela uzakuphela esenza izandi, hayi ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Uhlolo</td><td>Hlola ukuba abafundi bayakwazi na:
Ukuchonga isandi esisekuqaleni nesandi sokugqibela egameni.
Ukudibanisa izandi ukwenza amalungu egama nokudibanisa amalungu egama ukwenza igama.
Ukwahlula amagama abengamalungu ohlule amalungu egama abe zizandi.
Ukusebenzisa isandi endaweni yesinye egameni- "bonke" /b/ ngo/z/ "zonke".
Ukuchonga igama elinonobumba ongafaniyo ekuqaleni kwegama kumagama aliqela abawanikiweyo. Umz:
<table><tr><td>buza</td><td>beka</td><td>pela</td><td>baleka</td></tr></table></td></tr>
</table>

<table>
<tr><th colspan="2">2.1.3 Ulwazi loonobumba nezandi</th></tr>
<tr><td>Yintoni ulwazi lwezandi?</td><td>Ulwazi lwezandi noonobumba lunceda utitshala nabafundi ukuqonda onobumba nendlela ababizwa nabavakala ngayo.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lubaluleke ngantoni ulwazi lonobumba nezandi?</td><td>EsiXhoseni unxulumano phakathi koonobumba nezandi lucace gca.
Kulula ukufunda oonobumba nezandi esiXhoseni kuba izandi azitshintshi zibizwa ngendlela enye okanye efanayo.

Umz: vula, vala, veza njalo njalo. Ulwazi loonobumba nezandi lufundeka lula esiXhoseni, nokufunda izandi ngokunjalo. Xa kufundiswa imigaqo yokufunda kwiBanga lwabaQalayo, unxulumano loonobumba nezandi lucacile kwaye luyalandelelana.

Ubhalo lwe-alfabhethi esiXhoseni lumele oonobumba nezandi. Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bazi unxulumano lwemvakalelo yezandi. Ulwazi lwezandi lunceda abafundi bakwazi ukuguqula okubhaliweyo bakuthethe.

Ulwimi LwesiXhosa lwakhiwe ngokucazulula/ukwahlula amalungu ezandi namagama, oku kuluncedo xa kufundiswa ukufunda kwinqanaba labaQalayo ukufunda ukucazulula /ukwahlula izandi namagama ngokutyibilika.
Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bazi ukuzalana koonobumba nezandi xa becazulula/besahlula naxa bedibanisa izandi ukwakha amagama.
Umz.: b+a=/ba/
U+bu+si=ubusi
s+e=/se/
i+se+le=isele</td></tr>
<tr><td>Lufundiswa nini ulwazi lonobumba nezandi?</td><td>Esi sakhono sifundiswa kakhulu kumaBanga 1 no 2. Oku kunokufundiswa ngexesha:

<table>
<tr><th>Lokufunda ngamaqela</th><th>Lokuphulaphula nokuthetha</th><th>Lokufunda noTitshala</th><th>Lezandi</th></tr>
<tr><td> </td><td> </td><td></td><td></td></tr>
</table>

Abafundi abakwiBanga labaQalayo bafundiswa oonobumba abakumagama abo bakwazi nokubona izikhamiso noononye. Bafunda oonobumba aba - 8 ubuncinane ngekota (l, m, b, s, d, c, t, o) babanakane, babunjwe, babhalwe emoyeni, emaphepheni, esantini, emhlabeni nasezincwadini zabo.</td></tr>
</table>

	Izandi noonobumba abaninzi bafundiswa kwibanga lokuQala, izikhamiso, onombini namagama asetyenziswa rhoqo anje ngo: ***bh, ph, th, kh, hl, lw,*** njalo njalo. Oonontathu bangafundiswa ekuqaleni kweBanga lesiBini (kwabo babaziyo oononye noonombini), kodwa abafundi bafanele babazi oonobumba nezandi zamaqabane anzima, **umz**. *ntl- Intlanzi/intlonti, ngc- ingca, ingcaphephe, ngq- ingqongqo, ingqayi, njalo njalo.* *Imiz. kakhulu, futhi/ apha/yaye, njl.* Kuba isiXhosa silulwimi olunamagama adibeneyo (khonjakthivu) namaqabane anzima, abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukufunda amagama ngokutyibilika xa bengakhange bazazi izandi zoonobumba nokubadibanisa. Kubalulekile ukuba izandi zifundiswe kwiBanga lokuQala. **Imizekelo**. *Ndipeyinta ngombala oluhlaza njengesibhaka-bhaka. /Ndiyawuthanda/ Ndiyamthanda/ Ndiyakuthanda/ Ndiyazithanda/ Ndiyasithanda/*
Lufundiswa njani ulwazi loonobumba nezandi?	Ulwimi LwesiXhosa lwakhiwe ngokucazulula amalungu amagama, oku kuluncedo xa kufundiswa ukufunda kwinqanaba labaqalayo ukufunda ukucazulula ngokutyibilika. Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bazi ukuzalana koonobumba nezandi xa becazulula naxa bedibanisa izandi ukwakha amagama. • Fundisa izikhamiso kuqala (***a, e, i, o, u***) • Amaqabane ali-10 asetyenziswa rhoqo esiXhoseni umzekelo awona ali- 9 asetyenziswa rhoqo angala ***l k m b z s y w n.*** • *Ukudibanisa onobumba ukwenza amaqabane angala:* ***Imizekelo****:* ***b+a = ba, n+a = na*** • *Ukufunda ukubona amalungu amagama: Imizekelo:* ***ma, me, mi, mo, mu*** ***Imizekelo: mama, sisi, molo, ewe, eli, labo, nalo, siya, sala*** Ukudibanisa amalungu amagama/ukwakhiwa kwamagama*: Imizekelo:* ***/ma/ma/ - mama, /mo/lo/ - molo, /e/we/ - ewe, /e/li/ - eli, /la/bo - labo, /na/lo/ - nalo, /sa/la/ - sala*** EsiXhoseni sinazo nezikhamiso ezidibeneyo, Umz. ***ii, oo eziseteynziswa kwisininzi.*** ***Umz: iilokhwe, oonopopi, njalo njalo.*** Sinawo namaqabane asetyenziswa rhoqo anje ngo, ***amanzi, emva, inja, abomvu, umama, iinwele, oonopopi, njalo njalo.***

<table>
<tr><td></td><td colspan="6">Sinawo amaqabane abizwa ngonoqhakancu angala: c, q, x</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?</td><td colspan="6">IsiXhosa njengoLwimi lwaseKhaya asinazo izixhobo ezaneleyo nezisemgangathweni zokufundisa izandi noonobumba.

Abafundi beBanga R bafumana ubunzima ukufunda oonobumba xa bengakufundiswanga ukunakana indlela izandi ezibizwa ngayo nokumamela beve isandi ngasinye egameni.

Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukuhlasela unobumba wokuqala emagameni.

Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukucazulula/ ukwahlula amalungu egama kuba isiXhosa ilulwimi olunamagama ahlangeneyo (agluthineythivu).

Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukwahlula amaqabane ayeleleneyo,

Umz: - u-b no-d.</td></tr>
<tr><td>Zihlolwa nini izandi nonobumba?</td><td colspan="6">Hlola ukuba abafundi bayakwazi na:
Ukuchonga isandi esisekuqaleni nesandi sokugqibela egameni.
Ukudibanisa izandi ukwenza amalungu egama nokudibanisa amalungu egama ukwenza igama.
Ukwahlula amagama abengamalungu/ ohlule amalungu egama abe zizandi.
Ukusebenzisa isandi endaweni yesinye egameni- “bonke” /b/ ngo/z/ “zonke”.
Ukuchonga igama/ unobumba ongafaniyo ekuqaleni kwegama kumagama aliqela abawanikiweyo. Umz:
<table><tr><td>buza</td><td>beka</td><td>pela</td><td>baleka</td></tr></table></td></tr>
<tr><td>Inqanaba lokuhlola</td><td colspan="2">Ukusebenza ngokunganeliseki</td><td colspan="2">Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo</td><td colspan="2">Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ukufunda ngokutyibilika</td><td>Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukuhlasela unobumba wokuqala emagameni.</td><td>1</td><td>Abafundi bayazama ukuhlasela unobumba wokuqala emagameni.</td><td>2-3</td><td>Abafundi bayakwazi ukuhlasela unobumba wokuqala emagameni.</td><td>4-5</td></tr>
</table>

Izakhono zokuguqula izakhono ezifihlakeleyo	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukucazulula amalungu amagama kuba isiXhosa ilulwimi olunamagama ahlangeneyo.	1	Abafundi bayazama ukucazulula amalungu amagama kuba isiXhosa ilulwimi olunamagama ahlangeneyo.	2	Abafundi bayakwazi ukucazulula amalungu amagama kuba isiXhosa ilulwimi olunamagama ahlangeneyo.	3
Ukuqondisisa okufundiwe	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukwahlula amaqabane ayeleleneyo, **Umz:** u-*b* no-*d.*	0	Abafundi bayazama ukwahlula amaqabane ayeleleneyo, **Umz**: U-b no-*d.*	1	Abafundi bayakwazi ukwahlula amaqabane ayeleleneyo, **Umz**: U-b no-*d*.	2
Iindlela zokuncedisa nezokulandela ukufundisa izandi noonobumba.	Amaziko amaPhondo emfundo makaqhagamshelane namaziko enza iincwadi zesiXhosa, ukuba benze/bavelise izixhobo ezisemgangathweni.Ootitshala mabakhuthazwe benze izixhobo zabo zokufundisa oonobumba nezandi, umz. Oonotsheluza bokufundisa izandi. AmaPhondo makaqeqeshe ootitshala kwindlela yokufundisa oonobumba nezandi ezizizo. Ootitshala mabafundiswe iindlela ezinika umdla ukufundisa izandi noonobumba. Abafundi mabafundiswe iindlela zokwahlula u-**b** no -**d**, **Umz:** oonobumba babhalwe esantini abafundi bawatreyise ngeminwe. Utitshala makabafundise abaqhelise abafundi beBanga R ukufunda oonobumba bexubene, beqala nakweyiphi na indawo, **umz. s, b, n, a, z**. Ootitshala mabasebenzise ezi zixhobo zilandelayo ukufundisa izandi noonobumba: Amakhadi ezikhamiso					

	a e i o u Amakhadi okwahlula amalungu amagama u → sa → na

2.1.4 Ukufunda Amagama	
Kuyintoni ukufunda amagama?	Oku kubhekisele ekukwazini ukuqonda nokufunda amagama ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza. Ukuba abantwana bayazazi izandi zoonobumba nokuzidibanisa, banokukwazi ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha amagama, umzekelo: **mnandi, umbhalo, umgubo, umbhobho**.
Kutheni kubalulekile?	Amagama asisiseko soqhagamshelwano. Sisebenzisa ulandelelwano lwamagama ukuphuhlisa iingcinga zethu, ngako oko ukuze okubhaliweyo kube nentsingiselo, kubalulekile ukuba abantwana bawafunde amagama ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza ngendlela alandelelana ngayo ukuze bafumane intsingiselo ngelixa befunda, umzekelo: ***UThemba ukhaba ibhola.*** ***Sela amanzi***. Ubunzulu ngokusetyenziswa kwezandi nokuqonda ngezandi-mazwi, ulwazi lwezandi zoonobumba kunye nokwazi ukudibanisa oonobumba kusisiseko sobuchule bokufunda. Ngaphezu koko, abafundi bagcina engqondweni ulandelelwano loonobumba ababaqondayo kumagama (orthographic mapping). Le iba luncedo ekugcineni amagama msinyane, umzekelo: ***Uhadi = u-h-a-d-i***

	Imali = i-m-a-l-i ***Umlenze = u-m-l-e-n-z-e*** **Ukuqonda ngeMofoloji** Ngenxa yobutyebi bemofoloji yesiXhosa, olu landelelwano lwezandi lufanele luhambelane nezakhi zegama, njengesimaphambili (<u>ku-</u>Tsolo, <u>uku-</u>hamba, <u>uya-</u>cula, <u>ndi-</u>yadlala, <u>baya-</u>funda) nesimamva, uhamb-<u>ile</u>, endlel-<u>eni</u>, umis-<u>iwe</u>, edoloph-<u>ini</u>) njalo njalo. Eminye imizekelo: **UThemba = U-The-mba** **Ubushushu = u-bu-shu-shu** **Isijwili = i-si-jwi-li** IMofoloji ibhekisele ekufundeni ukuba iqela elithile loonobumba lihambisana njani nentsingiselo ethile. IMofoloji ibalulekile ekucazululeni amagama esiXhosa kuba inefuthe kubunzulu bokusetyenziswa kwezandi, yaye ingunobangela wotshintsho lwezandi kwindlela olubhalwa ngayo ulwimi, umzekelo: ***Abantu*** kwisinciphiso – ***Abantwana,*** owakhiwe ngu **Aba + ntu + ana**, u /**a/** no /**u**/ bayamanyana benze u /**w**/. Ngaphezu koko, ilungu nesakhi segama zinxulumene, u/**ba**/ lilungu, ekwasisakhi kwisininzi. Ku (**inkomo/ iinkomo**) u/**i**/ no /**ii**/ ngamalungu, ze babezizakhi zamagama kwisinye nesininzi.
Ifundiswa nini?	Ifundiswa kwiBanga lesi- 2 nelesi- 3
Afundiswa njani?	• Kuba isiXhosa ilulwimi olunamagama aluqilima ngenxa yamalungu, bubulumko ukusebenzisa indlela amalungu akhiwe ngayo kwasekuqaleni kokufunda ukuze umfundi akwazi ukufunda ngotyibiliko. Ze singalibali ukuba ukukwazi ukuqonda amalungu kumagama esiXhosa kuxhomekeke: (i) Ekuchongeni unobumba ngamnye wegama, (ii) Ukwazi isandi esimelwe ngunobumba ngamnye, (iii) Nokwazi ukubabiza ngokudibeneyo oonobumba. • Ukuphuhlisa ulwazi lokufunda amagama, sebenzisa oonotsheluza bamagama aqhelekileyo esiXhoseni. Qinisekisa ukuba abafundi bayakwazi ukuchonga izandi zoonobumba

kwakunye namalungu amagama. Qinisekisa ukuba abafundi bayayazi intsingiselo yamagama akoonotsheluza.

- Wakuba uwafundisile amagama akoonotsheluza, xubanisa indlela alandelelana ngayo ukuze abafundi babe nengqalelo yokufunda amagama kunokuwafunda ngentloko kuba enolandelelwano olunye.
- Imisebenzi yokufunda amagama ingenziwa ngexesha lokuFunda noTitshala, nangexesha lokuFunda kweQela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Ngeli xesha befunda ngeqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, usenokwenza abanye bafunde ngababini bencedisana ukufunda amagama.

Indlela yokufundisa imofoloji ngexesha lokufunda amagama:

Zininzi iindlela zokufundisa ucazululo lwezakhi zamagama. Oku kuhambelana nobuchule bokufundisa indlela yokufunda amagama anzima.

Ubuchule bokufundisa imofoloji buquka:

- **Ukuchonga isiqu segama,** ngakumbi kumagama amade. Oku kuquka ukuphawula isiqu, **Umz.**

Nguni	U-ya-si-**tya,** a-ndi-sa-**baleki,** e-**festile**-ni, a-ndi-sa-**thethi**, ndi-sa-**hleka**
Sotho	Ke a **tsamaya, tafole**ng, **mots**ana

*Amagama esiSotho ahlukene, kanjalo kulula ukubona isiqu segama. Ukuchonga isiqu segama kwenzeka ngokucacileyo esiXhoseni, kuba ukuphawula isakhi segama kufuneka kubonakale.

- **Ukufundisa izimaphambili nezimamva eziqhelekileyo;**
  - Izimaphambili: **ndi-**yatya**, ba-**yafunda**, si-**fikile**, aba-**dlali
  - Izimamva: silamb**-ile, uyathand -wa, hlek-isa, akavum-anga**

Isiqu segama ubukhulu becala siqulathe isenzi okanye isibizo. Isiqu yeyona ndawo ebonisa eyona ntsingiselo yegama. Ngokubona nje isiqu segama, abantwana kufanele bajonga jonge izijungqe zegama ezincedisa kwintsingiselo yalo. Oku kwenza ukufunda kukhawuleze.

	Eyona nto ibalulekileyo ema ikhunjulwe yile: Njengakwizandi – ukuziqhelanisa kubalulekile! **Umzekelo**: ungasebenzisa imibala eyahlukeneyo ukubonisa izakhi zegama ukufundisa ixesha elidlulileyo, ukulandula njalo - njalo. Ungasebenzisa kwale ndlela esetyenziswe kwizandi, ngokwazisa izimaphambili okanye izimamva eziqhelekileyo. **Umzekelo**: Namhlanje siza kufunda ngesimamva – **ile,** **Umzekelo**: uthand**ile**, bacul**ile**, siphek**ile,** sidlal**ile njalo - njalo.** Utitshala usenokufundela abafundi ibali apho isakhi segama u- **ile** sisetyenzisiweyo ukubonisa ixesha elidlulileyo, baze abafundi baphakamise izandla ngalo lonke ixesha besiva isandi u -**ile.** Ungenza abafundi bachonge isakhi segama u -**ile** kwisicatshulwa ngokusikrwelela umgca rhoqo besibona. Ngokwenza oku, abafundi baziqhelanisa nokuchonga izakhi zamagama kwizicatshulwa. Utitshala uyakuhlola ngokungekho sesikweni ukuba abafundi bayakwazi na ukuchonga izakhi zamagama, baze bafumane intsingiselo kwisicatshulwa.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	• Abakwazi ukuchonga oonobumba emagameni kwaye abasazi nesandi esimelwe ngunobumba ngamnye egameni. • Abakwazi ukubiza amagama adibeneyo oonobumba. • Abakwazi ukuthathela ingqalelo yokufunda amagama kwaye abakwazi nokuwakhumbula ngentloko. • Abayazi intsingiselo yamagama. • Abanabuchule bokufunda amagama anzima. • Abakwazi ukuchonga amagama atyunjiweyo kwisicatshulwa.
Ukuhlola	• Ukuchonga oonobumba nezandi kumagama. • Ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha ilungu negama. • Ukufunda amagama ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza • Ukukwazi ukuchonga amagama atyunjiweyo kwisicatshulwa • Intsingiselo yamagama

Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisekiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukuchonga oonobumba nezandi kumagama	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukuchonga oonobumba nezandi kumagama	1	Abafundi bayazama ukuchonga oonobumba nezandi kumagama	2-3	Abafundi bayakwazi ukuchonga oonobumba nezandi kumagama.	4-5
Ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha ilungu negama	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha ilungu negama	1	Abafundi bayazama ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha ilungu negama	2	Abafundi bayakwazi ukudibanisa oonobumba ukwakha ilungu negama	3
Ukufunda amagama ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukufunda amagama ngokuchanekil-eyo nangokukhawu-leza	0	Abafundi bayazama ukufunda amagama ngokuchane-kileyo nangokukha-wuleza	1	Abafundi bayakwazi ukufunda amagama ngokuchanekileyo nangokukhawuleza	2
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	• Oonotsheluza abaqulethe amagama aqhelekileyo anezandi ekujoliswe kuzo kwizifundo ngezandi: **Umzekelo**: *ufudo, ifama, ifoto, futhi, faka, fika, funa.* • Oonotsheluza abaqulethe amagama aqhelekileyo afumaneka kwisiXhosa esibhaliweyo: **Umzekelo**: *kakhulu, uphi, futhi, kodwa, sonke, zonke, ngomso,* njalo, njalo.					
Iindlela zokuncedisa nezokulandela ukufundisa ufundo magama.	• Titshala phinda umva ufundise ukuqonda izandi-mazwi. • Sebenzisa iminqunqo yoonobumba ukwakha ilungu legama. • Sebenzisa oonotsheluza abanamalungu amagama ukubonisa abantwana ukuba amagama akhiwa njani. • Bonisa indlela yokwakha izandi ngokudibanisa oonobumba. • Sebenzisa oonotsheluza abanamagama abonwa rhoqo, bafunde amagama axhonywe eludongeni.					

	• Banike abafundi uluhlu lwamagama neencwadi bafunde ekhaya.

2.1.5 Ukufunda ngokutyibilika	
Yintoni ukufunda ngokutyibilika?	Ukufunda ngokutyibilika kubhekisele ekukwazini ukufunda itekisi ngokukhawuleza nangocoselelo, esebenzisa imvakolozwi (ukunyuka nokwehla ekufundeni) kunye nemvakalelo. Olu hlobo lokufunda luvakala ngathi lulwimi oluthethwayo.
Kutheni kufuneka sifunde ngokutyibilika?	-Xa abafundi bekwazi ukuchonga amagama, besebenzisa ulwazi lwezandi ukufunda amagama amatsha, ukufunda ngokutyibilika kuyaphuhla. -Ukufunda ngokucotha, nokufunda igama negama, kwenza umfundi angakwazi ukuthathela ingqalelo nokukhumbula oko akufundayo. Abafundi abafunda ngokucotha badla ngokwenza iimpazamo ezininzi. Ngokuzilolonga ekufundeni, abafundi abasaqalayo bafunda ngocoselelo olukhulu, baqalisa ukwahlula izandi namagama ngokukhawuleza, kwaye isantya sokufunda siyakhawuleza. Xa esi sakhono sokwahlula sizenzekela, bayakwazi ukukhumbula noyikugcina loo nto bayifundileyo, banike ingqalelo kwingqiqo. Ukufunda ngokutyibilika kuthathwa njenge blorho phakathi kocazululo/ kokwahlula nengqiqo. Lelona nqanaba elifunekayo lokuba ngumfundi ogqibeleleyo. Ukuba abafundi abakwazi ukufunda ngokutyibilika, bafumana ubunzima ekuqondeni abakufundileyo kwaye nokufundela ulwazi kuya kuba yinto enzima kakhulu. Olona xanduva lukhulu kwisiGaba esisisiSeko kukuphuhlisa abafundi abafunda ngokutyibilika ekupheleni kweBanga lesiThathu. Ukuba abafundi, abafundi ngokutyibilika, xa sekufuneka benyukele kwisiGaba esiPhakathi bayakufumana ubunzima ukubamba okufundwayo kwesi siGaba. **Ukufunda ngokutyibilika kunezigaba ezithathu**: • Ucoselelo • Isantya • Imvakalozwi nokufunda ngemvakalelo. Kubalulekile ukuba abafundi bohlule kwaye baqonde ngokukhawuleza nangokuchanekileyo. Ukungafundi ngokuchanekileyo kungayitshintsha intsingiselo yokufundiweyo. **Umz:** *ndiyanithanda, ndiyayithanda*. Isantya sijolise ekufundeni ngesantya esisiso (ngokweminyaka okanye ibanga akulo umfundi), bangafundi ngokucotha, bangafundi igama negama. Olunye lweempawu zolwimi lwesiXhosa kukuba lunezandi

	namagama adibeneyo (aglutinative and conjuctive), loo nto ithetha ukuthi intloko, isivisa nenjongosenzi zidibene. **Umz:** *ndiyakuthanda.* Amagama esiXhosa made, kangangokuba imigomo nemigangatho yokufunda ngokutyibilika (Norms & Standards) iyakucotha kulwimi lwesiXhosa xa kuthelekiswa nolwimi lwesiNgesi, olunamagama amaninzi amafutshane afundeka ngokukhawuleza. Imvakalozwi ibhekiselele ekufundeni ngemvakalelo nokwehla nokwenyuka kwelizwi, usahlula itekisi ngendlela eyiyo, usima, uthathela ingqalelo kwiziphumlisi nezingxi. Imvakalozwi iyasixelela ukuba abantwana bayayiqonda lento bayifundayo kwaye ibalulekile kulwimi lwesiXhosa njengoko isibonisa iimpawu zemvakalozwi. **Umz**: /*Ubulele?* = **Did you say thank you?** *Ubulele?* **Were you sleeping?** *Ubulele?* **Did you kill?**
Sikufundisa nini ukufunda ngokutyibilika?	Oku makuphuhliswe xa kufundwa noTitshala, ngokwamaqela encediswa nguTitshala, ngababini nangabanye kuba bonke abafundi besafunda ukufunda kwiBanga lokuQala, ukufunda ngokutyibilika kungaqala ukubonakala ngokucacileyo kwiBanga lesiBini nelesiThathu. Kubaluleke kakhulu ukuba abafundi bafunde ngokutyibilika kwiBanga lesiThathu, ukubalungiselela inqanaba elilandelayo apho zonke izifundo abazifundayo zisebenzisa izakhono zokufunda. Ukuba unabafundi abasokolayo ekufundeni kwiBanga lesiBini nelesiThathu, abo bafundi mabakhawuleze bancedwe ngolu hlobo: Makusetyenziswe la mizuzu ilishumi elinesihlanu ibekelwe bucala ukufundisa izandi: • Kuphuhliswa izandi • Kudityaniswa izandi apho isandi ngasinye sivakalayo. • Kutshatiswa amaqabane nezikhamiso kwenziwe amagama. • Kuqhwatywa izandla kwahlulwe amalungu egama. Ukufunda ngokutyibilika akunakuphuhla ngaphandle kwezi zakhono ezisisiseko ekufundeni.
Sikufundisa njani?	**Ukubonisa**: Bonisa indlela yokufunda ngokutyibilika kubafundi yonke imihla. Ukuba ababoniswanga indlela yokufunda okukuko abanakukwazi ukuba ngabafundi abagqibeleleyo. Oku kunceda bafunde ukusebenzisa amazwi abo ukunika intsingiselo into ebhaliweyo. Oku kungenziwa xa kufundwa noTitshala, xa uTitshala efundela abafundi naxa kufundwa ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. • Oku kubanceda ekwahluleni amagama ngokukhawuleza, nto leyo enceda abafundi ukuphuhlisa ukufunda ngokutyibilika. • Utitshala makasoloko enika ingxelo emxhasayo nemakhayo umfundi. Ukuba abafundi bafunda ngokucotha okanye nangokuqhawu- qhawula amagama, uTitshala makababuze le mibuzo:

	i) Ingaba ufunde ngohlobo othetha ngalo? ii) Ingaba iyavakala intsingiselo? iii) Funda kwakhona ngelizwi lakho nangohlobo othetha ngalo.
Izixhobo	Iincwadi zokufunda ezihleliweyo, iincwadi ezinkulu, ii powusta, iimagazini, amaphepha ndaba, incwadi yabafundi ye DBE, ithala leencwadi eklasini, ikona zokufunda njalo njalo.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	• Umfundi uqhawu-qhawula amagama xa efunda. • Umfundi ufunda ngokuzekelela. • Ayivakali intsingiselo kwinto ayifundayo. • Akakwazi ukuphendula imibuzo ebhekiselele kwinto ayifundileyo. • Akanazo iimpawu zokuzithemba xa efunda.
Khumbula emakwenziwe ukukhawulelana neengxaki zokufunda.	Xa ethe utitshala wabona ezingxaki zichaziweyo ngasentla, makame acinge, afune isisombululo sokunqanda ukuba zinganweni. • Abafundi abangakwaziyo ukufunda mabaqalwe phantsi kwiziseko ezingundoqo zokufunda ezinje ngezi: *i)* Makakwazi ukumamela abone izandi noonobumba **Umz**: *(m, t, l, p, a, I ...).* *ii)* Makatshatise izandi nezikhamiso, **Umz**.: */m/ + /a/ = /ma/, /l /+/o/ = / lo/* iii) La malungu egama mawasetyenziswe ukwakha amagama. **Umz**.: */u/+ /ma/ + /ma/ = umama; /i/+/lo/+/lo/ = ilolo* iv) La magama makanqunqwe ngokwamalungu awo ukuze abafundi bawasebenzise ekwakheni amagama. v) La magama mawasetyenziswe ukwakha izivakilisi. **Umz**: *(umama) umama ulele.* vi) Esi sivakalisi masinqunqwe sibengamaganyana ayakuphinda asetyenziswe ekwakheni isivakalisi. vii) Emveni kwesivakalisi makahlanganise izivakalisi ezibini ukuya kwezithathu ukwakha umhlathi. viii) Emva komhlathi utitshala makabuze imibuzo ebhekisele kumhlathi lowo. • Ngexesha lokufunda notitshala, ngexesha lokufunda ngamaqela bencedwa ngutitshala naxa ubafundela amabali bonisa kangangoko indlela eyiyo yokufunda. • Khuthaza umfundi ukuba afunde ngendlela athetha ngayo. • Xa umfundi eqhawu- qhawula amagama okanye ezekelela xa efunda, uyayilibala into ayifundayo. • Utitshala makasebenzise itekisi ekwinqanaba lomfundi. • Hlola inqanaba abakulo abafundi phambi kokuba ubabeke ngokwamaqela. • Qinisekisa ukuba abantwana bayafunda yonke imihla. • Kwinqanaba ngalinye, mkhuthaze umxhase umfundi.

	• Abanye ootitshala banempazamo yokucinga ukuba ukufunda ngokutyibilika kukufunda ngokukhawuleza. Nangona injongo yokufunda ikukuba abafundi bafunde ngokutyibilika nokuqonda oko bakufundayo, lento ayithethi ukuba ukufunda ngesantya yeyona nto ibalulekileyo ekufundeni. Utitshala kufuneka agxile kucoselelo nemvakalozwi ekufundeni, enika amathuba awoneleyo ekuziqhelaniseni nokufunda. Isantya sikhula nokufunda. Isantya sikhula ngokuziqhelanisa.
UHLOLO	• Uyakwazi ukuzifunda zonke izandi zoonobumba ngokwexesha elibekiweyo. • Uyakwazi ukufunda amagama ngokwexesha elibekiweyo. • Uyakwazi ukufunda isicatshulwa aphendule imibuzo yengqiqo.

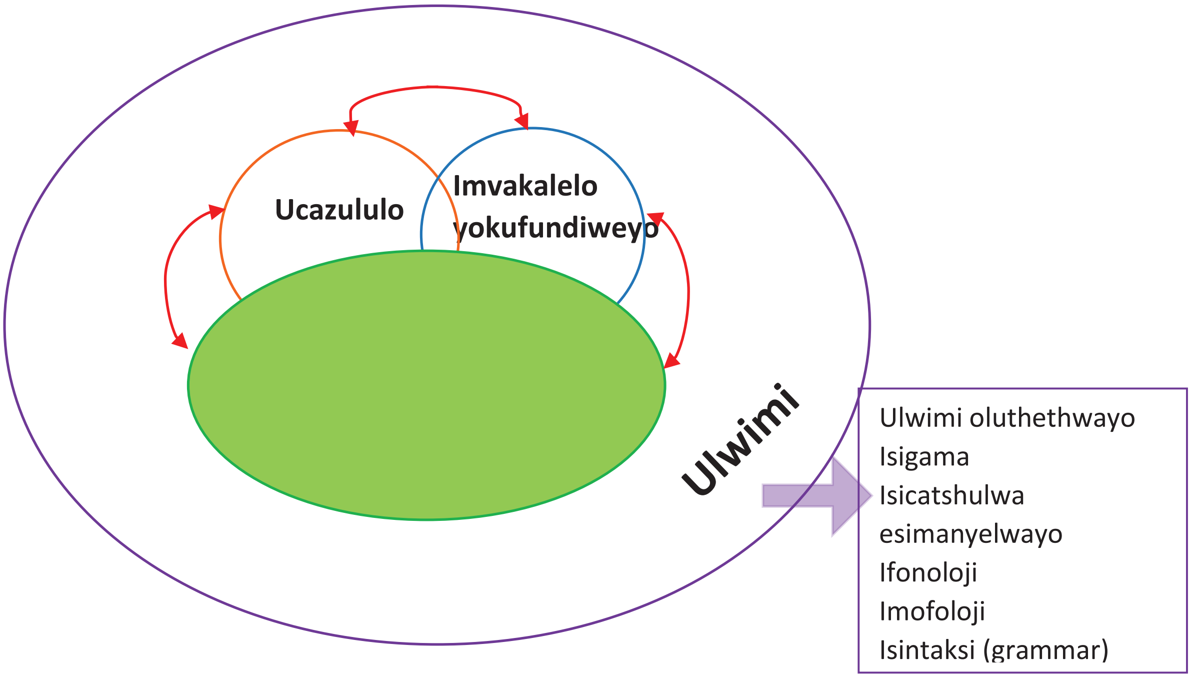
Kuhlolwa ukufunda ngokutyibilika	1. Lo msebenzi wokuhlola mawenziwe kwiVeki 7, ngamaxesha omsebenzi wokufunda. 2. Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi. 3. Rekhodisha iziphumo encwadini yakho yokuhlola abafundi.					
Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukufunda ngokutyibilika	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekufundeni, uqhawu- qhawula amagama afunde nangokuzekelela.	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa kwigama elinye okanye amabini. Umfundi uyazama ukufunda ngokutyibilika, ukhangeleka eyiqonda itekisi.	2-3	Umfundi ufunda yonke itekisi ngokutyibilika, ngaphandle kokukhokelwa okanye ngaphandle kokuthandabuza. Umfundi uqonda ngokucacileyo akufundayo.	4-5
Imibuzo yeenkcukacha zomhlathi	Umfundi akaphenduli nawuphi na umbuzo ngokuchanekileyo.	1	Umfundi ukwazi ukuphendula umbuzo omnye okanye emibini ngokuchanekileyo .	2	Umfundi uphendula yonke imibuzo ngokuchanekileyo.	3
Ukulandelelanisa kweziganeko	Umfundi uyasokola ukuchaza ulandelelwano lweziganeko	1	Umfundi ukwazi ukulandelelanisa isiganeko esinye okanye ezibini ngoncedo lukatitshala.	2	Umfundi ulandelelanisa zonke iziganeko ngaphandle koncedo lukatitshala.	2
Kuhlolwa ukufunda ngokutyibilika	1. Lo msebenzi wokuhlola mawenziwe kwiVeki 7, ngamaxesha omsebenzi wokufunda. 2. Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi. 3. Rekhodisha iziphumo encwadini yakho yokuhlola abafundi.					
Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukufunda ngokutyibilika	Umfundi ufumana ubunzima ekufundeni, uqhawu- qhawula	1	Umfundi ufuna ukukhokelwa kwigama elinye okanye amabini.	2-3	Umfundi ufunda yonke itekisi ngokutyibilika, ngaphandle	4-5

	amagama afunde nangokuzekelela.		Umfundi uyazama ukufunda ngokutyibilika, ukhangeleka eyiqonda itekisi.		kokukhokelwa okanye ngaphandle kokuthandabuza. Umfundi uqonda ngokucacileyo akufundayo.	
Imibuzo yeenkcukacha zomhlathi	Umfundi akaphenduli nawuphi na umbuzo ngokuchanekileyo.	1	Umfundi ukwazi ukuphendula umbuzo omnye okanye emibini ngokuchanekileyo.	2	Umfundi uphendula yonke imibuzo ngokuchanekileyo.	3
Ukulandelelanisa kweziganeko	Umfundi uyasokola ukuchaza ulandelelwano lweziganeko	1	Umfundi ukwazi ukulandelelanisa isiganeko esinye okanye ezibini ngoncedo lukatitshala.	2	Umfundi ulandelelanisa zonke iziganeko ngaphandle koncedo lukatitshala.	2

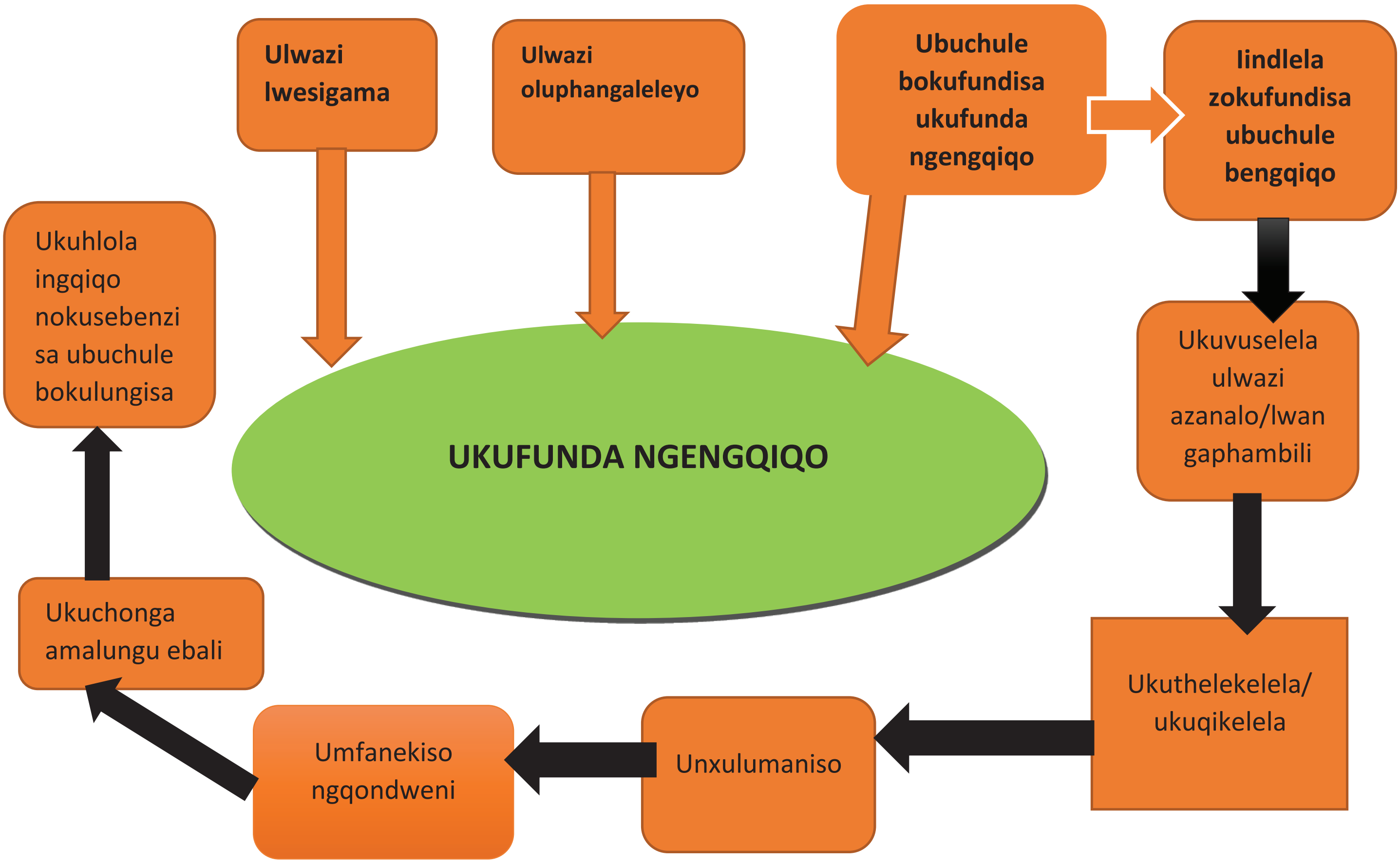
2.2 UKUFUNDA NGENGQIQO

Ingqiqo ngundoqo ekufundeni. Sifundela ukuqonda. Ingqiqo ibhekiselele kwindlela apho abafundi basebenzisa iintlobo ezahlukeneyo zolwazi nezakhono zesicatshulwa. Ingqiqo yesicatshulwa ixhomekeke kwizakhono zocazululo/ ukwahlula izandi namagama ukufunda ngokutyibilika kodwa yona ingaphaya kokwakha umfanekiso omkhulu ngesicatshulwa. Ngenxa yengqiqo siphuhlisa amagama nezivakalisi esifundweni nasezingqondweni singacinganga siyakwazi ukunika umfanekiso ngqondweni ngesikufundileyo.

Ukuze abafundi babengabafundi abanezakhono, kufuneka bephuhle kucazululo/ukwahlula izandi namagama nezakhono zengqiqo. Ukuba abafundi baye basonwabela isicatshulwa abasifundileyo zize iincwadi abazifundileyo bazilandele, kulula ukuba izicatshulwa zenze ingqiqo. Ulwazi lolwimi lwabafundi luchaphazela ingqiqo yezicatshulwa. Ngobuninzi bamagama abawaziyo nokwakha izivakalisi abazithethayo kwandisa amathuba okuqiqa abakufundileyo**. Kumzobo 3** ngasezantsi kuboniswa iikhomponenti zokufunda ngokuqiqa.



Umzobo 3: Iikhomponenti/izigaba zokufunda ziditysaniswe kulwimi



Umzobo 4: Ikhomponenti yokufunda ngengqiqo

Inxalenye yeekhomponenti zengqiqo zesicatshulwa zibonakaliswe **kuMzobo 2**. Zonke ezi khomponenti zicacisiwe ngezantsi kunye nemikhombandlela yokuzifundisa. Ukuze kukhuselwe iingxaki kungavuleki izikhewu kwangoko ekuphuhlisweni kolwimi, umkhombandlela nawo unikiwe wokuba uTitshala agade iingxaki kwingqiqo yesicatshulwa ukuze angenelele.

Ukufunda ngokutyibilika, njengoko kucacisiwe kwikhomponenti/kwisigaba socazululo/nokohlula izandi namagama, olukhokelela ekufundeni ngengqiqo, ukuba abafundi baluqonde lula ucazululo/ukohlula izandi namagama kwaye bengafunda ngokutyibilika nakakuhle, ngokweminyaka okanye iziGaba zabo, banayo kengoko ingqondo yokumamela ukufunda ngengqiqo. Kulo mhlathi sigxininisa kwezinye iinkalo ngaphandle kokufunda ngokutyibilika okuphuhlisa ukufunda ngengqiqo.

2.2.1 Ulwazi lwesigama	
Yintoni ulwazi lwesigama?	Oku kuquka ulwazi lobume bamagama, (ajongeka njani, apelwa njani, abizwa njani, azizibizo okanye izenzi, njalo njalo) athetha ukuthini, asetyenziswa njani (ngokusesikweni okanye ngokungekho sesikweni, anika umdla okanye hayi?). Ulwazi lwamagama luthelekiswa ngobungakanani (nenani lamagama aziwayo) nobunzima bawo (aziwa kangakanani lamagama nentsingiselo yawo). Nangona uphando oluncinci lwenziwe kuphuhliso lwamagama esiXhoseni, lusinika ukuba abafundi bakwazi ukufunda amagama amatsha aphakathi kuka-2000-3000 ngonyaka, uninzi lwawo afundwa ngokungekho sesikweni (bona inkcazelo ngezantsi).
Lubaluleke ngantoni ulwazi lwesigama?	Isigama siyintsika yokuthetha nokubhala. Abafundi abanaku kwazi ukwenza ingqiqo xa bengayazi intsingiselo yamagama akwitekisi. Isigama sinxulumananisa zonke izakhon zolwimi. Xa abafundi benesigama esininzi, oku kuphuhlisa ingqiqo yokumamela isicatshulwa, ukufunda nokubhala ngengqiqo. Ulwazi oluphangaleleyo lwesigama lunxulunyaniswa nenkqubela phambili ekufundeni. Abafundi abanesigama esiphuhlileyo baqhuba kakuhle esikolweni.
Ndilufundisa nini ulwazi oluphangaleleyo?	Ulwakhiwo lwesigama lwakhiwa kwisiGaba R siqhube ukuya kwisiGaba esisisiSeko. Ootitshala mabaphuhlise isigama sabafundi yonke imihla nazo zonke iiveki zonyaka- abamoshi nomzuzu omnye. Mabasebenzise onke amathuba ukwakha isigama sabafundi nolwazi lwabo lolwimi.
Ndilufundisa kanjani ulwazi lwesigama?	Amagama afumaneka ngendlela ezimbini- ngokungalindelekanga nangokufundiswa ngokucacileyo. Ukungafundiswa ngokucacileyo kwenzeka xa abafundi beqwalasele kwezinye izinto, (**imiz.** *Bedlala phandle, bemamele uTitshala, naxa bebukele umabona kude (TV)* bamamela bafumane nentsingiselo zawo. Ukufunda incwadi zamabali yeyona ndlela iyiyo kubafundi ukufunda amagama amatsha: - ➢ ngokumamela kuTitshala okanye kumzali ebafundela ibali ➢ ngokuzifundela ngokwabo iincwadana zamabali, abafundi **baboniswa** ulwimi olutyebileyo namagama aphuhlisa isigama sabo, besebenzisa imigangatho yoLwimi lwaseKhaya, bexoxa ngezicatshulwa/ ngamabali nabafundi ebakhuthaza kwingxoxo yezicatshulwa namabali, besebenzisa izivakalisi ezigcweleyo benika nezizathu ngeempendulo zabo, befumana namathuba okufunda isigama esingafundiswa ngokusesikweni.

Ukufunda ngokucacileyo kwenzeka xa utitshala efundisa amagama amatsha. Oku bakwenza

Umzekelo:

- ngokutsala umdla wabafundi egameni, ukulibiza ngokucacileyo, ukucacisa intsingiselo yalo
- ukulisebenzisa igama kwisivakalisi
- ukubonakalisa ukusetyenziswa kwalo
- ukuxhoma igama kudonga lwamagama.

Oku kwenza abafundi

- bakwazi ukubhala amagama amatsha kwincwadi zabo zamagama,
- ukusebenzisa amagama kwizihlandlo ezininzi evekini
- nokukhuthaza abafundi basebenzise amagama amatsha.

Nangona amagama afundwa ngolu hlobo, angafundwa nzulu. Zimalunga na-38 iiveki zesikolo enyakeni, ukuba utitshala ufundisa amagama ama-5 ngosuku evekini (5x5=25 amagama ngeveki), angafundisa abafundi amagama angama- 950 amatsha ngonyaka (25 amagama x38 iiveki zesikolo

=950 amagama).

- Kubalulekile ukuba ootitshala baqaphele ukuba bangenza njani na ukukhulisa isigama sabafundi ngokucacileyo nangokungalindelekanga ukwandisa isigama sabafundi.

UKUKHULISWA KWESIGAMA

↓

UKUFUNDA NGOKUNGALINDELEKANGA

- Kwenzeka loxa umamele/ ufunda
- Uninzi lwamagama lufundwa ngale ndlela.
- Aphakathi kwe 1,000 – 2,500 amagama afundwayo ngonyaka.
- **Incoko etyebileyo katitshala eklasini.**
- **Iincwadi zamabali** zokufunda

UKUFUNDA NGOKULINDELEKILEYO

- Kubalulekile kumabanga aphantsi.
- Nangona embalwa amagama afundiswa ngoluhlobo

(± 600-900 ngonyaka), amagama amatsha afundwa nzulu ngolu hlobo.

- **Amagama amatsha odonga**
- **Incwadi enamagama omfundi ngamnye**
- **Izichazi magama**

Yakha amathuba okufundisa amagama ngokungekho sesikweni

- Utitshala makanike intetho etyebileyo eklasini yakhe, ekuphulaphuleni nokuthetha, ukufunda noTitshala, nasekufundeni ngamaqela. Anganika intetho etyebileyo xa efundisa iMathematika neZakhono zoBomi. Sebenzisa amagama oLwimi lwaseKhaya angasetyenziswa yonke imihla ekukhuleni komfundi.
- Yenza iklasi etyebe zizixhobo zokufundisa/nokufunda isiXhosa.
- Fundela abafundi iincwadi zamabali ezininzi, ekufundeni noTitshala nokufunda ngokukhwaza, bakhuthaze bafunde incwadi zamabali ngababini okanye eyedwa kufundo ngababini okanye eyedwa. Ufundo lwencwadi yamabali yeyona ndlela iyiyo ekufundeni amagama amatsha nakwindawo ezinzima zoLwimi lwaseKhaya nakuLwimi oloNgezelelweyo.
- Khuthaza abafundi babengabacuphi bamagama, baqwalasele amagama amatsha abangawaziyo bafumane neentsingiselo zawo bonwabele nokwakha iibhanki zabo zamagama.

Yenza amathuba okufunda ngokusesikweni

- Soloko uqala ngokufundisa amagama ama- 5 amatsha phambi kokufunda ibali elitsha eklasini. Ukwazi intsingiselo yamagama amatsha phambi kokufundwa kwebali kuzakunceda abafundi balilandele ngcono ibali. Xhoma la magama kudonga lwakho lwamagama. Wabize ngokuba ngamagama amatsha- amagama enza abafundi babenesigama esityebileyo.
- Sebenzisa amagama amatsha amaxesha amaninzi evekini ukuze abafundi bafumane amathuba amaninzi okwazi amagama amatsha. Khuthaza abafundi bawasebenzise amagama amatsha xa bethetha qho ngolwezihlanu, yenza

	uvavanyo olufutshane lwamagama afundiswe evekini ukubakhumbuza nokusebenzisa amagama owafundisileyo owaxoxa eklasini. • Khuthaza abafundi baqaphele amagama abangawaziyo, **umz.** Khuthaza abafundi ukuba baphakamise izandla qho xa besiva okanye bebona igama elitsha bacele ingcaciso. Khuthaza abafundi babhale phantsi amagama kwincwadi zabo zamagama. • Ukufunda rhoqo ngophinda -phindo incwadi zamabali kunika abafundi amathuba amaninzi kumagama amatsha kukhulisa nolwazi lwamagama amatsha afundiweyo. Incwadi zamabali zisinika imfundo egqwesileyo ngokucacileyo nangokungalindelekanga. • KumaBanga 2 no 3 kungatsala umdla wabafundi kwizijungqe, **imiz**. *Isimaphambili, ingcambu, nesimamva* njalo njalo. Babonise ukuba singatshintsha njani isenzi sibe sisibizo, **(imiz**, *hamba- uhambo, pheka- umpheki, njalo njalo.* • Kukhuthaza ukufunda ngabanye ekhaya naseklasini. Oku kwandisa amathuba okukhula kokufunda ngokungalindelekanga. Khumbula ukuba abafundi abafunda kakhulu bazi amagama amaninzi.
Izixhobo zokufundisa ulwazi lwamagama	• Igumbi lokufunda elityebe zizixhobo ezondla ufundo lwamagama. • Ikona yokufunda eneentlobo –ngeentlobo zeencwadi (iincwadi zamabali nezolwazi). Xelela abafundi ukuba iincwadi zabo zamagama zibhanki zabo zamagama-xa befaka amagama amaninzi kuzo zizokutyeba. Kufuneka bonke **babengosozigidi bamagama**. • Yenza oonotsheluza, udonga loonotsheluza bezandi, udonga lwamagama amatsha nezichazi magama, iipowusta ezinemibala, iimilo nezichasi njalo njalo.
Ndibanceda njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Bakhona abafundi abakwaziyo ukucazulula kodwa baqhuba kakubi ekufundeni ngengqiqo, isenokuba ulwazi lwesigama sabo lunqongophele. Bancedise ukwakha isigama, qinisekisa ukuba bawazi onke amagama abawafundayo, bakhuthaze basebenzise uluhlu lwamagama xa bethetha.
Isikhumbuzo	Khuthaza abafundi basebenzise uluhlu lwamagama amatsha xa bethetha okanye bebhala kuLwimi lwaseKhaya endaweni yokusebenzisa amagama aqhelekileyo, **umz.** Ndiza kuhamba>ndiza kukhenketha, oku kutya kumnandi >Oku kutya kunencasa/kuyanambitheka /kuthi nditye. Ulusu lwakhe luhle>Ulusu lwakhe lusulungekile/umpuluswa.

<table>
<tr><th></th><th>UKUHLOLA</th></tr>
<tr><td>Ungaluhlola njani?</td><td>

Biza uluhlu lwamagama ngomlomo bachaze intsingiselo yawo.
Banike amagama abizwa ngokufanayo kodwa aneentsingiselo ezohlukeneyo bazichaze.
Bhala kwitshati yesigama seveki igama libelinye, khuthaza abafundi basebenzise eli gama oko xa bethetha eklasini. Yenza igrafu yesigama ubale ukuba abafundi notitshala balisebenzise kangaphi na igama evekini.

ITSHATI YESIGAMA SEVEKI
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<tr><th>ABAFUNDI</th><th>UTITSHALA</th></tr>
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2.2.2 Ulwazi Oluphangaleleyo	
Yintoni ulwazi oluphangaleleyo?	Ulwazi oluphangeleleyo lubhekiselele kwimihla ngemihla, abathi abafundi beze nalo emakhaya. Isikolo siyabathatha sibase kwinqanaba elingaphezulu ngokwekhontenti yezifundo, bakhulise ulwazi lwabo ngelizwe, ngabantu, ngemizwa, ngenjongo zabantu nangeziganeko jikelele. Ngokuya abafundi befunda, ulwazi lwemvelaphi yabo luyakhula kuba ngokufunda iincwadi zamabali, bafunda ngelizwe, nangabantu ngaphezu kwabo babaziyo.
Lubaluleke ngantoni ulwazi oluphangaleleyo?	Isentyhuri yama 21 esiphila kuyo yaziwa njenge sentyhuri yoqoqosho, ulwazi lwelizwe lugcinwe lwapapashwa ngamagama abhaliweyo. Ilizwe lethu lempucuko luxhomekeke kwinzululwazi nolwazi lwentlalo yelizwe noba izinto zisebenza kanjani. Abantu abakwaziyo ukufunda nokubhala kakuhle bayakwazi ukufumana ulwazi oluninzi nemisebenzi esemgangathweni. Ulwazi oluthe gabalala lukhokelela kwingqiqo yokufunda kwaye lunxulumene nenkqubela phambili esikolweni. Ngokuya abafundi besazi izinto, sikhula ngcono isigama sabo esikolweni. Amagama awaziwa ngabafundi abonisa isiseko solwazi. Kunzima ukufunda ngeengcamango ezintsha ungenawo namagama alungele ukuthetha ngazo.
Ndilufundisa nini ulwazi oluphangaleleyo?	Akukho zithintelo ekuphuhliseni ulwazi. Ootitshala kufuneka baphembelele umdla kwinkangeleko yeeklasi zabo ukusukela kwisiGaba R baqhubeleke ukuya kwiBanga 3. Ootitshala mabatsale umdla wolwazi olutsha kubafundi babo balakhe yonke imihla, iveki nonyaka kuzo zonke izihloko abazifundisayo.
Ndilufundisa kanjani ulwazi oluphangaleleyo?	• Tyala kubafundi bakho unxano lolwazi olutsha. • Khuthaza abafundi bakho baphuhlise izinto ezintsha abakwazi ukuzenza nabazithandayo. Mabafumane isihloko esibanika umdla benze uphando ngesihloko abasinikiweyo ngekota, **Umz.** *Amandla elanga, (solar system) iqakamba, nombombiya/phenguwini (penguin), ululiwe, ilizwe, ifeshini yehlabathi, njalo njalo.* • Funda iincwadi zamabali ezahlukeneyo. Abafundi bafunda ngehlabathi nangabantu xa befunda incwadi zamabali. • Amagama amatsha abawafundayo kwiincwadi zamabali akhulisa isigama sabafundi. • Sebenzisa imixholo ukwakha isigama sezinto ezizalanayo, **imiz:** *ukutya okusempilweni, imozulu, ezothutho, iintlekele, njalo njalo.* Ukufunda okubhekiselele kwizixhobo kunceda

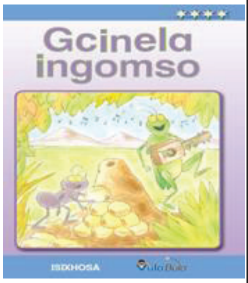
	abafundi babenengcamango ezintsha, bafunde namagama amatsha anxulumene nengcamango ezo. • Sebenzisa intetho esulungekileyo kwigumbi lokufundela - xoxa ngesihloko nabafundi, -buza imibuzo enzima/ efuna ingqiqo xa ufunda amabali okanye incwadi ekhuthaza ukuxoxa ngesicatshulwa nesihloko. • Ukuba isikolo sakho sinethala leencwadi, abafundi mabalindwendwele kube kanye ngeveki ukubakhuthaza ukufunda iincwadi ezibanika umdla.
Izixhobo zokufundisa ulwazi oluphangaleleyo	• Igumbi lokufunda elityebileyo zizixhobo zokufundisa linika umdla nothando lokufunda. • Ikona yokufunda eneentlobo-ngeentlobo zeencwadi (ezamabali nezolwazi) kulwimi lwaseKhaya noLwimi oloNgezelelweyo zixhobisa kakhulu abafundi. • Itafile yomxholo ebonisa umxholo oqhutywayo, iileyibheli zezixhobo zeelwimi zombini, iincwadi neepowusta ezihambelana nomxholo
Ndibanceda njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Ukuba kukho abafundi abangaqhubi kakuhle, phanda izinto ezibanika umdla, abathanda ukuzenza ze ujonge ukuba bangazisebenzisa na ekuphuhliseni izakhono zabo zeMathematika noLwimi.
Isikhumbuzo	Ukufunda kufuneka kuchukumise kubenomdla, ngako oko qinisekisa ukuba amagumbi okufundela akhuselekile kwaye anika umdla wokuba ibeyindawo yabafundi yokuchitha lonke usuku lwabo lwesikolo.
Ukuhlola	**Ulwazi Oluphangaleleyo**
	• Nika abafundi isihloko baphande ngaso. Mabathethe ngeempendulo zabo. • Banike izinto ezizalanayo baxoxe ngazo. **Umz**: *imozulu* *ezothutho* • Yenza oonotsheluza bamagama ezinto ze uyalele abafundi baxhome unotsheluza kumfanekiso ohambelana negama elo.

2.2.3 Iindlela zokufundisa ubuchule bengqiqo	
Buyintoni ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	Iindlela zokufundisa ingqiqo zizicwangciso esizihlelayo engqondweni sizibonise xa sifunda ukuze sisilandele ngcono isicatshulwa.
Bubaluleke ngantoni ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	Uphando lubonisa ukuba xa ootitshala becacisa ngokucacileyo ze babonise ngokulinganisa oko eklasini, abafundi bazakukwazi ukufunda isicatshulwa ngomdla besilandela. Oku kungenza nokuba babenomdla kwisicatshulwa balungele nokufunda ezinye. Iindlela eziqhelekileyo eziyi-6 neziluncedo zokufundisa ingqiqo zizakucaciswa kwesi siqendu, zezi. (i)ukuhlaziya ulwazi lokuqala, (ii) ukuthelekelela, (iii) unxulumaniso, (iv) ukubonisa, (v) ukuchonga imiba engundoqo kwisicatshulwa noku (vi)jonga inkqubela yengqiqo ulungise ngendlela zokufundisa ingqiqo.
Ndibufundisa nini ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	Iindlela zokufundisa ingqiqo zingafundiswa zibonisiwe ngokulinganisa kuso sonke isiGaba esisisiSeko, ukuqala kwiBanga R. Xa befika kwiBanga 3 abafundi kufuneka babesele beqhelene kwaye bekwazi ukusebenzisa iindlela zokusebenzisa ingqiqo eziqhelekileyo. Iindlela zokusebenzisa ingqiqo kufuneka ibe sisiqhelo sengqondo, ibeyinto abavele nje abafundi bayenze bengazi ukuba basebenzisa iindlela zokufunda ingqiqo. Zingasetyenziswa ngaphambi kokufunda, xa kufundwa okanye emva kokufunda nakweyiphina imethodi yokufunda (**Umzekelo:** Ukufunda noTitshala, Ukufunda Ngamaqela Ngoncedo lukaTitshala, njalo-njalo).
Ndibufundisa njani ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	Bafundise ezi ndlela ubanika kancinci - kancinci. Oku ungakwenza ngokwamanyathelo amane: • Banike igama lendlela yengqiqo ukuze bayicacise ukuba iyintoni. • Babonisa ngokulinganisa indlela ekwenziwa ngayo. Senza sonke ngoku sifundayo, ndicacisa ukuba sifundwa njani na isicatshulwa. Singaziqhelisa oku xa kusenziwa ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala naxa kufundwa ngababini. Abafundi benza indlela zokufunda ingqiqo ngokwabo lonke ixesha befunda. Indlela katitshala yokufundisa ingqiqo sisixhobo esinamandla sokusetyenziswa eklasini. Kufuneka “ibesisiqhelo sengqondo”

	katitshala kwaye singasetyenziswa nakwezinye izifundo, ukufunda noTitshala, ukufunda ngokuvakalayo, ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, ukufunda ngababini nokufunda yedwa imihla ngemihla, nakwizifundo zeMathematika neZakhono Zobomi. Undoqo kukufundisa indlela yengqiqo ibenye ngeveki uyisebenzise iveki yonke de abafundi bayiqonde. Emva koko fundisa enye indlela yokufundisa ingqiqo udibanisa naleya yokuqala umane usongeza ekufundiseni imihla ngemihla, ukuze abafundi bazibone ukuba bangazisebenzisa zonke ezi ndlela xa befunda.
Izixhobo zokufundisa ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	• Yenza ipowsta emibala-bala apho uzakudwelisa iindlela zengqiqo unike inkcazelo emfutshane kwindlela nganye. Abafundi bangamane bejonga kwindlela ezikwipowsta ngexesha lokufunda noTitshala, ukufunda ngokuvakalayo, ukufunda Ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, nokufunda ngababini. • Qokelela imicinga ye-aysikhrim (ungayithenga nemibala-bala) Yenza iilebhuli zibe-2 zendlela nganye uncamathisele emcingeni ye-aysikhrim ngesincamathelisi. Beka zonke iindlela ezisemicingeni kwiimagi zeyogathi ezingenanto. Ngexesha lokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, gqithisa isitya uyalele abafundi bavale amehlo bathathe umcinga wengqiqo. Ngeli xesha ufunda incwadi yebali kwibakala labasaQalayo, yalela abafundi basebenzise iindlela zengqiqo abanazo apho kufanelekileyo, • **Umz:** umfundi ophethe umcinga wokuqikelela makaqikelele ukuba ibali lingantoni ngokufunda isihloko kufundo lwangaphambi kokufunda. **Umzekelo:** **Ibhayisekile yam** • Yenza abafundi baqikelele ukuba le powusta ingantoni na. • Buza imibuzo ngepowusta le.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki kwingqiqo	Ungabona ngokuhlola ngokungekho sesikweni ukuba bazisebenzisa kakuhle na iindlela zengqiqo kwisifundo. Ukufunda noTitshala nokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Ncedisa abafundi

	abafumana ubunzima ekuzisebenziseni, baziqhelise ukuzisebenzisa, ingakumbi ngexesha lokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala.
Isikhumbuzo	Iindlela zengqiqo zizicwangciso esizisebenzisayo ngexesha lokufunda kwaye azihlolwa ngokusesikweni ekufundeni. Nangona kunjalo kubalulekile ukuba ootitshala bancedise abafundi bazisebenzise, ingakumbi abasokolayo ekufundeni ngengqiqo. Yenza *'ibesisiqhelo sengqondo'* ukuzisebenzisa zonke iindlela zengqiqo xa kusenziwa izifundo zangaphambi kokufunda, xa kufundwa okanye emva kokufunda nakweyiphina imethodi yokufunda **(umz**. Ukufunda noTitshala, ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, njalo-njalo.
UKUHLOLA	**Uhlolo olungekho sesikweni**
Indlela zokufundisa ingqiqo yesicatshulwa	• Ukufunda iincwadi ezinkulu nezinye iitekisi ezinamagama amakhulu beyiklasi notitshala. • Ukusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa iimpazamo zakhe xa efunda, ekhumbula amagama nomongo wesifundo eso. • Ukunika uluvo lwakhe ngokufundiweyo. • Ukuqonda unobangela nesiphumo ebalini • Ukuchonga ukulandelelana kweziganeko nesimo sentlalo ebalini.

2.2.3.1 Ukuvuselela ulwazi azanalo/ulwazi lwangaphambili	
Yintoni ulwazi umfundi azanalo/ ulwazi lwangaphambili?	Ulwazi azanalo (ulwazi lwangaphambili) lubhekiselele ekubeni yintoni asele beyazi ngetekisi. Ulwazi analo lubhekiselele kulwazi abafundi abanalo ngesihloko.Ukuvuselela ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili luthetha ukucinga ngabakwaziyo phambi kokuba bafunde ngento.Ukuvuselela ulwazi lungenziwa xa kufundiswa iNyumeresi, iLitheresi okanye iZakhono zoBomi
Kutheni lubalulekile ulwazi umfundi azanalo?	Abafundi bafunda ngcono xa besuka kwabayaziyo besiya kwabangayaziyo. Ukubanceda bavuselele ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili ngokongeza kwinto asele beyazi. • Abafundi abangabo bavuselela ulwazi lwabo lwangaphambili xa befunda. • Inceda abafundi basebenze ngesicatshulwa bachaphazeleke kwasekuqaleni.

Ndilufundisa nini ulwazi umfundi azanalo?	Iindlela zokufundisa ingqiqo zingafundiswa zibonisiwe ngokulinganisa kuso sonke isiGaba esisisiSeko, ukuqala kwiBanga R ukuya kwiBanga 3. Abafundi kufuneka babesele beqhelene kwaye bekwazi ukusebenzisa iindlela zokusebenzisa ingqiqo eziqhelekileyo. **Kulena indlela**: Ungaluvuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili xa usazisa ibali elitsha. "*Isiqhelo sengqondo*" ukuzisebenzisa zonke iindlela zengqiqo xa kusenziwa izifundo zangaphambi kokufunda, xa kufundwa okanye emva kokufunda nakweyiphina imethodi yokufunda. **Umz.** • Ukufunda noTitshala, Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, njalo njalo.
Ndingayifundisa njani?	Le ndlela yengqiqo ingafundiswa - ngaphambi kokufunda naxa kufundwa. - phambi kokuqalisa ukufunda ibali nabo - soloko unxulumanisa isihloko netekisi kulwazi abafundi abangaba sele benalo. Xa ubabonisa ngokulinganisa indlela ekwenziwa ngayo, cinezela umnwe wakho ngathi ucinezela iqhosha lokugcina ulwazi ukhwaze: Ngoku yintoni esele ndiyazi ngalo mba? Mmm, makhe ndicinge!!  Ungaluvuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili kumagama akwisicatshulwa okanye kwezibonwayo. Umzekelo xa kufundwa incwadi *Vula Bula* esihloko sayo esithi *Gcinela ingomso*, ungenza oku kulandelayo: • **Isicatshulwa**: Funda isihloko. Zinto zini esizigcinela ingomso? **Umz**: ukutya, imali, imfuyo. • **Amazwi**: Cinga ngendlela ongachaza ngayo ngqo u "*Yitya ubeka*" • **Izinto ezibonwayo:** Wazi ntoni ngeembovane? Xa ubayalela ngokuvuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili bakhuthaze ngokucinezela iminwe yabo kwiqhosha lokugcina ulwazi baze bathi: Mmm, makhe ndicinge.... -bayakonwabela oku kwenze nale ndlela kubemnandi ukuyenza!

	Ngamanye amaxesha kungakhona itekisi esiyazi kancinci phambi kokuba siyifunde, bonisa abafundi ukuba oku kulungile. Kwimeko enjalo singathi: *Mmm, ngoku lena yinto endingayazi kakuhle, kunokuba zeziphi izinto ezintsha endinokuzifunda?* Noku kungenza abafundi basebenze ngesicatshulwa zisuka nje.
Izixhobo	• Yenza ipowusta emibala-bala apho uzakudwelisa iindlela zengqiqo unike inkcazelo emfutshane kwindlela nganye. Ningabafundi ningamane nijonga kwindlela ezikwipowusta ngexesha lokufunda. Ungasebenzisa i-ayikhoni enjengale xa ufundisa indlela yengqiqo, kubangathi sicinezele iqhosha ukuze iingqondo zethu zisebenzise ulwazi olukhoyo engqondweni.
Babonwa njani abantwana abanengxaki kwingqiqo?	• Abanye abafundi banganentloni abanye bangazi ukuba kulindeleke ukuba benze ntoni. Ukuba abafundi bafumana ubunzima bokuvuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili, babuze imibuzo bathethe ngesifundo.
Isikhumbuzo	• Iindlela zokufundisa ingqiqo nesicatshulwa zenzelwe ukunceda abafundi basebenze ngesicatshulwa bafunde nzulu. Yenza ibengumsebenzi omnandi ukufundisa ezi ndlela ukuze abafundi bafune ukuzenza xa befunda. Oku kwandisa imvakalelo yokukhuthala nemvakalelo yokufundiweyo.
UKUHLOLA	**Yenza uhlolo olungekho sesikweni**
Ukuvuselela ulwazi azanalo	• Nika abafundi isihloko baphande ngaso. Mabathethe ngeempendulo zabo. • Nika abafundi ipowusta ze baxoxe ngayo, izinto abazibonayo nabacinga ukuba kuzothethwa ngazo kwisicatshulwa. • Buza imibuzo ephembelela ingqiqo: ucinga ukuba kwakutheni ukuze……

2.2.3.2 Ukuthelekelela/Ukuqikelela	
Yintoni ukuthelekelela?	Ukuthelekelela kuthetha ukuqikelela into eza kwenzeka ebalini okanye kwitekisi. Obu buchule buquka ukwenza izigqibo ezizizo ngetekisi okanye okuzakwenzeka ebalini. Asiloqikelelo olukhiwe emoyeni koko lusekwe kulwazi analo nemikhomba ndlela ekwitekisi. Kungoko sinesizathu sokukwazi ukuqikelela.
Kutheni kubalulekile?	• Ukwenza uqikelelo kwenza abafundi banike ingqalelo koko bazakufunda. Oku kubenza bathathe inxaxheba enzulu kwitekisi. • Abafundi babanomdla wokubona ukuba oko bebekuthelekelela kuyavela okanye akuveli na kwitekisi.
Ndiyifundisa nini?	Ubuchule bengqiqo bungafundiswa buboniswe kwiSigaba esisisiSeko, xa beqala ibanga labaQalayo ukuya kwibanga lesiThathu. Abafundi mabaqhelane kwaye bakwazi ukusebenzisa ubuchule bengqiqo kuwo wonke amabanga akwiSigaba esisisiSeko. Xa uthelekelela/ uqikelela: • Bakhuthaze abafundi ukuba basebenzise obu buchule xa besenza intshayelelo yebali okanye itekisi, phambi kokufunda, nasekugqibeleni kwebali, naxa sele befunda. • Obu buchule bungasetyenziswa xa abafundi befunda kunye noTitshala, befunda ngokwamaQela ngoncedo lukaTitshala naxa ebafundela ibali. • Unako nokubakhuthaza abafundi ukuba basebenzise obu buchule xa befunda ngababini okanye ezifundela.
Ndiyifundisa njani?	Obu buchule bengqiqo bungasetyenziswa xa **beqala ukufunda** naxa **sele befunda**. Xa sele begqibile ukufunda babuze ukuba ingaba bebethelekelele/bebeqikelele ngokuchanekileyo kusini na? Ngamanye amaxesha ababhali bayayiguqula intsingiselo yesihloko phakathi ebalini, le nto iye isimangalise. Xelela abafundi ukuba uzakubafundisa isakhono sokuthelekelela/ukuqikelela. Phambi kokuba uqale ukufunda ibali, qala ufunde, nixoxe ngesihloko sebali nixoxe nangemifanekiso. Ukuqikelela kusekelwe ekuxoxeni ngemifakiso nesihloko sebali. Kubalulekile ukubonisa abafundi uthelekelelo, ukuze babone indlela olusebenza ngayo. Qiniseka ukuba abafundi bayayiqonda into yokuba

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uthelekelelo lwabo alunyanzelekanga ukuba lube luchanekile. Kusoloko kukho ukungaqiniseki xa kusenziwa uqikelelo.
Ukuphuhlisa olu thelekelelo jonga eli bali lilandelayo:
Ukubona: Jonga umfanekiso oseqweqweni lencwadi “Gcinela Ingomso”

Sibona intethe nembovane. Zenza ntoni?
(intethe idlala ikatala, iyacula kwaye iyadanisa, imbovane iqokelela izinto kwaye iyasebenza.
Ngoku jonga kwimbovane- yenza ntoni?
Ngoku yenza uqikelelo- Njengokuba imbovane isebenza intethe icula, idanisa kwaye idlala nekatala. Ndicinge ukuba izakufundisa imbovane ukucula, ukujuxuza nokudlala ikatala ukwenzela ukuba nembovane icule ijuxuze.
Masifunde ibali sibone kwenzeke ntono ebalini!
Njengoko sifunda ibali sibone ukuba uthelekelelo lwethu belu chanekile/ngachanekanga.
Ungathi “Owu Nkosi yam ingathi uthelekelelo lwam belungachanekanga. Intethe ikhangeleka okomntu owonqenayo, ilibele kukucula, idlala ikatala, ijuxuza ibukele imbovane isebenza.
Ezinye izilwanyana zikholiwe yindlela esebenza nzima ngayo imbovane, iqokelela ukutya eyakukusebenzisa ngexesha likaxakeka. Ngokwale ndlela elingayo ibali utitshala uyabona ukuba uthekelelo lwakhe belungachanekanga. Loo nto yenza ukuba atshintshe uthelekelelo lwakhe.
Njengoko sibona, utitshala ubonisa abafundi indlela yokuthelekelela nendlela yokubona, batshintshe xa bengathelekelelanga ngokuchanekileyo.

Ukwenza uthelekelelo, umfundi unika ingqalelo ekufundeni itekisi, kwaye uyifundisa ngamandla. Yonke lento ikhulisa ulwazi olunzulu lwengqiqo.
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<td>Izixhobo</td>
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Yenza ipowusta apho uzakuchaza iindlela ngeendlela zobuchule bengqiqo unike inkcazelo ngenqanaba ngalinye. Abafundi mabajonge kulepowusta xa ufundisa.

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<tr><td></td><td>Yenza uthelekelelo

Phakamisa lo notsheluza rhoqo ufuna abafundi basebenzise uthelekelelo.

Yenza uthelekelelo

Le wulu isetyenziswa ukwenza ntoni?

I- ayikhoni yomfanekiso ngqondweni</td></tr>
<tr><td>Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki</td><td>Abanye abafundi banganentloni zokwenza uthelekelelo, ngelixa abanye benokungaqondi ukuba kulindeleke benze ntoni. Xa abafundi bengakwazi ukusebenzisa esi sakhono, babuze imibuzo eyakubakhokela.

Umzekelo:

Ucinga ukuba kuzakwenzeka ntoni ebalini? Kutheni usitsho?</td></tr>
<tr><td>Khumbula</td><td>Ukufundisa abafundi isakhono sokuthelekelela asigxilanga kwimpendulo echanekileyo okanye engachanekanga.

• Esi sakhona singokusebenzisa imikhombandlela efumaneka ebalini, umz. (Isihloko, amagama, imifanekiso, umbhali), ukunika umdla</td></tr>
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	kubafundi wokuba ingaba uthelekelelo lwabo beluchanekile kusini na? Ukwenza uqikelelo kwenza abafundi banike ingqalelo koko bazakufunda. Oku kubenza bathathe inxaxheba enzulu kwitekisi.

Inqaba lokuhlola	**Usebenza ngokungekanelisiyo**		**Usebenza ngokwanelisayo**		**Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo**	
Uthelekelelo	Uneentloni zokwenza uthelekelelo, akazami nokuzama.	1	Uyazama ukuthelekelela ngamanye amaxesha, ngoncedo lukatitshala.	2	Uyakwazi ukuthelekelela. Uthelekelela ngokugqibeleleyo.	3
	Akakwazi kwaphela ukusebenzisa imikhomba-ndlela esebalini ukuthelekelela	1	Uyazama ukusebenzisa imikhomba ndlela esebalini ukuthelekelela	2	Uyakwazi ukusebenzisa imikhomba ndlela esebalini ethelekelela ngokugqibeleleyo	3

2.2.3.3 Unxulumaniso	
Yintoni unxulumaniso	Ukukha entethweni luqhakamishelwana phakathi kwezinto ezimbini nangaphezulu. Umbhali akaluchazi ngokupheleleyo uluvo lwakhe, umfundi kufuneka akhe entethweni ebhalwe kwitekisi. Nangona umbhali engachazi ucinga ntoni ...? Nangona ingatsho, ungaqashisela uthini...? Yintoni enokuba yenzekile xa...? Bekumele...
Kutheni ibalulekile?	Bonisa abafundi ukuba bangalusebenzisa njani ulwazi lwabo ngesigama, ulwimi, ulwazi lwangaphambili. Ukwenza uqhakamishelwano xa befunda kunceda abafundi bayiqonde ngcono itekisi. Ukukha entethweni yombhali kunika ulwazi olunzulu ngengqiqo kwaye lunceda abafundi bakwazi ukuqubisana nemibuzo ekwizinga eliphezulu. Abafundi bayakukhuthalela ukufunda xa esi sakhono siphuhlile, lento ibenza bayiqonde ngokuthe gabalala itekisi
Lufundiswa nini?	Ubuchule bengqiqo bungafundiswa bubonisiwe kwiSigaba esisisiSeko, xa beqala ibanga labaQalayo ukuya kwibanga lesiThathu. Abafundi mabaqhelane kwaye bakwazi ukusebenzisa ubuchule bengqiqo kuwo onke amabanga akwiSigaba esisisiSeko. Xa usikha entethweni • Bakhuthaze abafundi ukuba basebenzise obu buchule xa: - besenza intshayelelo yebali okanye itekisi, - phambi kokufunda, - xa sele befunda. - nasekugqibeleni kwebali, • Obu buchule bungasetyenziswa xa abafundi befunda kunye noTitshala, xa befunda ngokwamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala naxa ebafundela ibali. • Unako nokubakhuthaza abafundi ukuba basebenzise obu buchule xa befunda ngababini okanye ezifundela.
Lufundiswa njani?	**Unxulumaniso**

	• Xelela abafundi ukuba uzakubafundisa isakhono sokuthelekelela/ukuqikelela. Sebenzisa lo notsheluza • Chaza ukuba ukunxulumanisa kuxa umbhali engaluchazanga uluvo lwakhe usikha entethweni. • **Umzekelo**: *Ndincede, Phakamisa! Watsho uSipho.* **Zibuze le mibuzo**: Kutheni uSipho ecela uncedo. Yintoni le umbhali angasixeleliyo?Kulwazi abafundi asele benalo ingaba umntu ucela uncedo xa kutheni? *Uyasindwa, ucinezelwe, uva kabuhlungu*. Chazela abafundi basebenzise imifanekiso okanye amagama akwitekisi nolwazi lwangaphambili ukwenza uqhakamishelwano kwitekisi, phakathi nokuthethwa ngumbhali nakushiyileyo.Xa ubabonisa ukukha entethweni **ilizwi lakho malinike umdla**- (kunika umdla kubafundi ukusebenzisa isakhono sokukha entethweni). Babonise ukuba usiphuhlisa njani esi sakhono xa ufunda, usebenzisa imikhomba ndlela ekwitekisi usenza uqhakamishelwano kulwazi lwangaphambili, okanye usebenzisa imikhombandlela eyohlukeneyo ekwitekisi ukwenza uqhakamishelwano nenye itekisi okanye umfanekiso okwelinye iphepha.
Izixhobo	**Unxulumaniso** Phakamisa lo notsheluza rhoqo ufuna abafundi basebenzise isakhono sokukha entethweni.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Bonke abafundi basebenzisa unxulumaniso ebomini babo. Noxa kunjalo ngamanye amaxesha bakufumana kunzima ukwenza unxulumaniso xa befunda, bangayazi nokuba kufuneka bakhe entethweni. Ukuba abafundi bakufumana kunzima ukukha entethweni bancede ngokuthi ubuze imibuzo eyakuba khokelela ekuboneni into efihlakeleyo kwitekisi.
Isikhumbuzo	Ungasebenzisa ukufunda ngokwamaQela bencediswa nguTitshala ngokuthe gabalala, kuba kukho abafundi abambalwa eqeleni onokukwazi ukubajonga ubakhuthaza benze uqhakamishelwano. Ukubabuza imibuzo enjengo: *Kutheni?* Yenza ukuba siphuhle kanobom esi sakhono.Ukunceda abafundi bakwazi ukukha entethweni sesinye sezakhono utitshala angasifundisa abafundi. Esi sakhono sibaluleke kakhulu ekuncedeni ukuba abafundi babengabafundi abaphume izandla ngokwenza uqhakamishelwano netekisi benika ingqalelo kwiinkcukacha zoko bakufundayo. Abafundi ababuthathaka, abaphakathi kunye nabenza kakuhle bonke bayakhula xa siphuhlile isakhono sokukha entethweni xa befunda.

Inqanaba lokuhlola	Usebenza ngokungekanelisiyo		Usebenza ngokwanelisayo		Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Unxulumaniso	Akakwazi ukwenza unxulumaniso kwinto ayifundayo	1	Uyazama noxa nje exhomekeke kuncedo lukatitshala	2	Uyakwazi kwaye ubonisa ingqiqo xa enxulumanisa	3
	Ufumana ubunzima ekufumaneni into efihlakeleyo kwitekisi.	1	Umana encediswa ngutitshala ukuba ayibone into efihlakeleyo kwitekisi	2	Unobuchule bokuyibona into efihlakeleyo kwaye ude asebenzise nezinye izakhono zengqiqo.	3

2.2.3.4 Umfanekiso ngqondweni	
Yintoni umfanekiso ngqondweni?	Eli gama lisuka kwigama elithi, "**imibono**" elizalana "**nokubona"**. Ngoko ke ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni kuthetha ukubona into ngemehlo lengqondo okanye ukuzenzela umfanekiso ngqondweni. Sisebenzisa amagama nemifanekiso esetekisini, ulwazi lwangaphambili nezakhono zokucinga ukwenza umfanekiso wezinto esifunda ngazo. Singasebenzisa onke amalungu okuva okwenza lo mfanekiso. **Iimvakalelo** zethu zezi: *kukubona, kukujoja; kukungcamla; kukubamba nokuva.* Abafundi abagqibeleleyo basoloko benomfanekiso ngqondweni wento abhale ngayo umbhali xa befunda, bakhuthaza iimvakalelo zabo, lento ibanceda ekwenzeni uqhakamishelwano netekisi xa befunda. Ngenxa yokuba sifuna abafundi bethu babengabafundi abaphume izandla, siyabanceda ukuphuhlisa oko, sibakhuthaza ukuba bazenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni kwaye siyababonisa ukuba kwenziwa njani oko. Ngokuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni unceda abafundi bakwazi ukukhumbula oko bakufundileyo. Ngokubonisa abafundi ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni, unceda ukuba babengathi bayalibona ibali, kwaye oku kunceda abafundi ukuba baqhakamishelane netekisi. Ukubafundisa ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni kubonisa abafundi ukuba ukufunda yinto emnandi nethandekayo.
Kutheni ibalulekile?	Abafundi abagqibeleleyo basoloko benomfanekiso ngqondweni wento abhale ngayo umbhali xa befunda, bakhuthaza iimvakalelo zabo, lento ibanceda ekwenzeni uqhakamishelwano netekisi xa befunda. Ngenxa yokuba sifuna abantwana bethu babengabafundi abaphume izandla,

	siyabanceda ukuphuhlisa oko, sibakhuthaza ukuba bazenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni kwaye siyababonisa ukuba kwenziwa njani oko. Ngokuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni unceda abafundi bakwazi ukukhumbula oko bakufundileyo. Ngokubonisa abafundi ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni, unceda ukuba babengathi bayalibona ibali, kwaye oku kunceda abafundi ukuba baqhakamishelane netekisi. Ukubafundisa ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni kubonisa abafundi ukuba ukufunda yinto emnandi nethandekayo.
Ifundiswa nini?	Obu buchule bengqiqo bungasetyenziswa xa beqala ukufunda naxa sele befunda. Xa sele begqibile ukufunda babuze ukuba ingaba bebenomfanekiso ngqondweni ochanekilleyo kusini na? Ngamanye amaxesha ababhali bayayiguqula intsingiselo yesihloko phakathi ebalini, lento iye isimangalise.
Ifundiswa njani?	Xelela abafundi ngenkalo yobuchule bokuqiqa ozakuyifundisa. Njengoko ubuwenzile kwezinye iinkalo, babonise unotsheluza ozakumsebenzisa xa ufundisa. Chazela abafundi ukuba lenkalo yobuchule bokuqiqa ithetha ukuba umfundi uzenzela umfanekiso ngqondweni woko akufundayo. Bacacisele ukuba ungasebenzisa nokuba leliphi na ilungu lokuva ukuzenzela umfanekiso ngqondweni. Xa ubabonisa lenkalo yobuchule bokuqiqa, khetha ibali ekuzakuba lula ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni kwaye linike umdla. Sebenzisa ilizwi nomzimba wakho ukwenza ibali libenondla. **Umz.** Xa befunda incwadi babonise umfanekiso oseqweqweni lencwadi, babuze ulwazi abanalo ngebali elo. Mabavale amehlo benze umfanekiso ngqondweni ngebali elo. Ungababuza imibuzo ukubanceda baphuhlise esi sakhono. Mabangakuniki mpendulo zale mibuzo koko mabazenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni. Oku kwenza abafundi ukuba balangazelele ukufunda bakwazi ukuqonda ukuba yintoni ezakwenzeka ebalini. Ukubafundisa ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni kubonisa abafundi ukuba ukufunda yinto enika umdla nethandekayo. Esi sakhono sinceda abafundi ukuba bazikhumbule ngcono izinto, ngoko ke bayakukwazi ukunxulumanisa zonke iindidi zemizwa (*ukuvuya,*

	ukunxunguphala, ukoyika, ukujikelezelwa yintloko njalo-njalo, lento ke ibanceda nasekwakheni ulwazi lwamagama.
Izixhobo	Yenza ipowusta emibalabala apho uzakube udwelise zonke iinkalo zobuchule bengqiqo, uchaze inkalo nganye ukuba ithetha ukuthini na. Rhoqo usebenzisa esi sakhono sokuzenzela umfanekiso ngqondweni: - Phakamisa lo notsheluza rhoqo ufuna abafundi basebenzise isakhono sokuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Ukuba ngaba unabafundi abangabambi kakuhle abakufumana kuyimigudu ukufunda bakhuthaze ukuba benze umfanekiso ngqondweni wezinto ekuthethwa ngazo ebalini. Oku bakufumana kuyinto enika umdla ebenza bakhululeke bade bafune ukufunda rhoqo bekonwabela ukufunda. Oku ekugqibeleni kunceda ekuveliseni abafundi abanemvakalelo ngabakufundayo.
Khumbula	Akukho ndlela ichanekilleyo nengachanekanga yokuzenzela umfanekiso ngqondweni. Iinjongo kukukhuthaza umfundi ukuba azenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni kwaye athathe inxaxheba kumabali.
Uhlolwa njani?	**UMFANEKISO NGQONDWENI**

Inqanaba lokuhlola	Usebenza ngokungekanelisiyo		Usebenza ngokwanelisayo		Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni	Akakwazi ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni wento ekuthethwa ngayo ebalini	1	Ngoncedo lukatitshala uyakwazi ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni wento ekuthethwa ngayo ebalini	2	Uyakwazi ukwenza umfanekiso ngqondweni wento ekuthethwa ngayo ebalini ade asebenzise nezinye iinkalo zobuchule bengqiqo.	3

2.2.3.5 Ukuchonga amalungu ebali

Yintoni amalungu ebali?	Uninzi lwamabali (iintsomi) akhiwe ngokuchonga amalungu ebali. Oku kuquka **ubume bebali**, *abalinganiswa, iingxaki zebali neendlela zokusombulula ezo ngxaki:* **Isisombululo nomxholo**. La malungu ebali ngawo aqulethe oyena ndoqo webali.
Abaluleke ngantoni amalungu ebali?	Ukwazi ngamalungu ebali sisibonelelo esinceda abafundi bakwazi ukuchonga undoqo wolwazi ebalini oluthi lubesisikhokelo ekuliqondeni nasekulilandeleni kakuhle ibali. Umyalelo ocacileyo ebalini unceda abafundi bakwazi:

	1) Ukukhumbula okuqhubekayo ebalini. 2) Ukulandelelanisa iziganeko ebalini. 3) Ukushwankathela ibali. Oku kuthi kuncede ekuphuculeni isakhono sabafundi nasekuqondeni ibali ukunqanda ukutsala nzima kwabo.
Afundiswa nini amalungu ebali?	Ubuchule bengqondo bungafundiswa bubonakaliswe kwisigaba esisisiSeko jikelele, ukususela kwelabaQalayo. Xa abafundi bekwibanga lesiThathu, kufanele babe sebekwazi ukusebenzisa obona buchule bububo bengqiqo. Ukwakhiwa kwebali bungacaciswa bubonakaliswe xa abafundi befunda noTitshala naxa abafundi befunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Abafundi bathi bazame ukuziqhelisa ukuchonga amalungu ebali xa befunda ngababini naxa besebenza ngamaqela, abe utitshala esaxakeke kukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Basenokuzenzela oku xa sebezifundela ngabanye.
Afundiswa njani amalungu ebali?	• Utitshala uxelela abafundi ngobuchule azakubafundisa bona. Bonisa abafundi iglavu yebali eyenzelwe ukubonisa obubuchule. • Utitshala ukhetha ibali elithi liwaveze kakuhle amalungu ebali, **Umz:** "*Umnqatha omkhulukazi*" elithathwe kwiincwadi zakwa **Vula Bula**. Utitshala uthi afundele abafundi ibali ngokukhwaza xa abafundi befunda noTitshala. • Akugqiba ukulifunda ibali nabafundi, utitshala uxelela abafundi ukuba uzakubafundisa ubuchule bokuqonda amabali ngcono amalungu ebali kusetyenziswa iglavu. • Utitshala ucacisela abafundi ukuba, ukuqonda nokwazi amalungu ebali kuzakubanceda ekukhumbuleni eyona ntsingiselo yebali, ze kutsho kubelula kubo ukushwankathela ibali ngendlela. • Utitshala usebenzisa iglavu yebali ukubonisa ukuba amalungu ebali asebenza njani: 1. **Ubume bebali**: (Ibali lenzeka phi, nini?) Ingaba liqhubeka efama, edolophini? **Kudala- dala-** Ngamanye amaxesha lendawo ebalini iye ingacaci ncam, suke sixelelwe nje, kuthiwe, "Kudala – dala". Kodwa ke singajonga imifanekiso esetyenzisiweyo kunye neziganeko ukuba zenzeke ehlathini, elalini, njalo njalo). 2. **Abalinganiswa**: Ngobani abalinganiswa abaphambili? Ingangabantu, okanye abantwana kunye nezilwanyana. 3. **Ingxaki**: Yintoni ingxaki eyenza ibali liqhubekeke. Kuvame ukuba umlinganiswa oyintloko kufuneke enze into okanye kubekho omthintelayo ekwenzeni lo nto. 4. **Isisombululo**: (Iziganeko ezahlukeneyo ezenzeke kuvutho ndaba lwebali kwaye lubayindlela esombulula ingxaki. **Umz:** Kumnqatha omkhulukazi, umfama akakwazi ukuwutsala ngokwakhe yingxaki), ngoko ke ubize inkosikazi yakhe, kuthe

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akungakwazi yena nenkosikazi ukuwutsala, wabiza unyana wakhe, njalo njalo.

5. Icebo elikhulu: (libizwa ngokuba ngumxholo). Yintoni icebo elikhulu umbhali afuna ukunabela lona kweli bali? Singafunda ntoni kwelibali, uthini umxholo walo? Akukho ichanekileyo okanye engachanekanga apha, kodwa abafundi mabafunde ukusebenzisa ubungqina obuse balini ukuphuhlisa impendulo yabo.
Umz: Omnye angathi icebo elikhulu kumnqatha omkhulukazi lelokuba ngokusebenzisana, abantu bangakwazi ukuzeyisa iingxaki zabo kunokuzama ukwenza izinto wedwa.

La malungu angundoqo webali (ezantsi kweglavu ungongeza elinye ilungu – elona ndilithandayo, apho umfundi axela akuthandileyo ebalini).

Lonke ixesha ufunda ibali nabafundi, bancede bachonge amalungu ebali, nceda ubakhuthaze de bazenzele ngokunokwabo.

Kwakhona ifundisa abafundi bahlabe amadlala beqiqa.

Umz: abantu abohlukeneyo banganeengcamango ezahlukeneyo zomnqatha omkhulukazi (impuku ibinendlela ezitolikela ngayo; ukuba ujonge umfanekiso). Enye indlela okanye icebo elikhulu kwelibali lingathi: masingacingi ukuba okuncinane akukhathalelekanga. Masingawathathi kancinci amandla ezinto ezincinane. Maxa wambi izinto ezincinane ezijongeka ngathi azinamsebenzi zingenza umahluko omkhulu ngamaxesha anzima.

Ukukwazi ukuchonga amalungu abalulekileyo ebali nako kuyabanceda ekushwankatheleni ibali, kuba la malungu aqulathe iingongoma eziphambili ebalini.

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• Utitshala wenza ipowusta embalabala apho adwelisa uluhlu lwamalungu ebali anike neenkcazelo zawo nganye nganye. Utitshala usebenzisa le powusta xa efundisa lamalungu ebali.
Sebenzisa iglavu yebali, sebenzisa iminwe yomihlanu ukubonisa ilungu ngalinye lebali, ngokwasemfanekisweni. Unako nokusebenzisa oonotsheluza bamalungu ebali kwaye usebenzisa esi sandla xa ubafundisa obu buchule.
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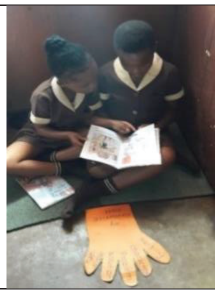
	
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Abafundi ababuthathaka bavama ukubona zonke iinkcukacha etekisini zilingana ngokubaluleka. Banobunzima ukubona okubalulekileyo nokungabalulekanga. Baye bathande ukuchonga izinto ezincinane apha etekisini ukuphendula umbuzo wengqiqo.
Khumbula emakwenziwe	Obu buchule busebenza kuphela kumabali neentsomi.

2.2.3.6 Ukuhlola ingqiqo nokusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa	
Yintoni ukuhlola ingqiqo nokusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa?	Oku kubhekiselele ekwazini okwenzekayo xa kufundwa, ukhangele ukuba kuyaqondwa na, kwaye wenze okubonakalayo xa ubona ukuba akuqondwa. Ingxaki yengqiqo ingaligama esingaliqondiyo, okanye isivakalisi esinzima, okanye ulwazi emhlathini onzima ukuwulandela. Uphando lufumanise ukuba abafundi abafunda kakuhle basoloko besazi ukuba xa befunda, baphinde baqale ekuqaleni befuna ukuqonda okwenza ingxaki kule ngqiqo. Ngokuchaseneyo, abafundi abafumana ubunzima bona bayaqhubeleka bafunde nokuba abayiqondi itekisi, kwaye abavamanga ukuphinda bayifunde itekisi ukuzama ukusombulula ingxaki yengqiqo.
Kubaluleke ngantoni ukuhlola ingqiqo nokusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa?	Ukufunda konke kungengqiqo. Ukuba ubani ufunda ngaphandle kokuqonda, oko kubayingxaki. Abafundi mabafunde ukulungisa ingxaki yengqiqo, **Umz**: umfundi uphinda afunde okanye enze unxulumaniso abaluphosileyo mhlawumbi ngexesha bebefunda kuqala. Ukuhlola ingqiqo kunceda abafundi baliqonde kakuhle ibali okanye itekisi iyonke. Oku kuyabanceda ekuphenduleni imibuzo ngebali. Abafundi bayakonwabela oko bakufundayo xa beyiqonda kakuhle itekisi.
Kufundiswa nini?	Ubuchule bengqiqo bungafundiswa bubonakaliswe kwisigaba esisisiSeko jikelele, ukususela kwelabaQalayo ukuya kwibanga lesiThathu. Abafundi mabaqhelane kwaye bakwazi ukusebenzisa obona buchule bengqiqo kuso sonke isiGaba esisisiSeko.

	Kubalulekile ukufundisa obu buchule emveni kokuba ubafundisile abafundi bonke obunye ubuchule. Bangabusebenzisa bonke ubuchule ukuzinceda kwabona ekuhloleni ingqiqo yabo xa befuna ukulungisa iingxaki kubuchule bengqiqo. Ootitshala bangakubonisa oku phambi kokuba kufundwe, xa kufundwa nasemva kokufunda. Ingasetyenziswa kufundo noTitshala kunye nofundo ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala. Utitshala makakhuthaze abafundi ekusebenziseni obu buchule xa kufundwa ngababini okanye ukufunda ngabanye.
Kufundiswa njani ukuhlola ingqiqo kwisicatshulwa?	Obu bobona buchule bubalulekileyo obuthi buxhobise bonke abafundi. Oko kuye kuchaphazele la manqaku mabini alandelayo: - Ukuqwalaselisa ingqiqo kwisicatshulwa. - Nokulungisa ingqiqo kwisicatshulwa xa kukho ukulahleka. Utitshala uxelela abafundi ngobuchule aza kubafundisa bona. Utitshala uthi aveze oonotsheluza abalungiselele ukuveza obu buchule. Utitshala ucetyiswa ngokusebenzisa olu phawu ukukhumbuza abafundi ngokuhlola ingqiqo kwisicatshulwa. Utitshala unika ingcaciso ngokubandakanyekayo: - ukuzihlola – kukuzijonga ukuba ndiyaqonda na; - Ukuba ubuchule besicatshulwa buyabaleka, ndiyema ukulungisa ingxaki). Utitshala ucacisela abafundi ukuba oyena ndoqo wokufunda kukuba siqonde, ukuze xa kuthi kuvele iingxaki ekuqondeni, sizame ukuzilungisa ngokukhawuleza. Ezinye iindlela ezilula zokulungisa ubuchule zibandakanya ezi zilandelayo: Ukuphinda ufunde isiqendu okanye / ingxenye yetekisi ongekayiqondi kakuhle. Qaphelisisa le ndawo ikunika ubunzima (ingaba ligama/ ibinzana/ isivakalisi/ umhlathi). Qwalasela isiphelo sesivakalisi/ umhlathi ukubona ukuba intsingiselo icacile na.

	Buza kutitshala akucacisele amagama ongawaziyo ukuba athetha ntoni okanye la magama ungawaziyo uwajonge kwisichazi –magama (ube sele uwakhuphela encwadini yakho yamagama).
Izixhobo	Utitshala wenza ipowusta embalabala apho adwelisa uluhlu lobuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa anike nengcaciso emfutshane ngobuchule ngabunye. Utitshala wenza unotsheluza olungiselelwe obubuchule abhale Ukuhlola nokulungisa iziphene kwingqiqo yesicatshulwa. Usenokulusebenzisa olu phawu xa ufundisa.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	Uninzi lwabafundi luneentloni futhi luzibone luphoxekile xa bengakuqondi abakufundayo. Utitshala makabafundise ukuba kuyavamisa ukuthi itekisi ibenobunzima, kungabilula ukuyiqonda, kodwa ke kukuhlakanipha ukuzama ukusombulula ingxaki kunokuba uqhubeleke nokufunda ube ungazilungisanga iingxaki ezo.
Khumbula emakwenziwe	Yenza igumbi lakho lokufundisela libe yindawo apho abafundi baziva bekhuselekile, futhi ekulula kubo ukuphakamisa isandla athi, “Titshalakazi, andiyiqondi kakuhle le indawo/ eli gama “, okanye umfundi athi, “Ndicela undincedise ukuyenza lendawo”. Utitshala makabancome abafundi ngokuphakamisa kwabo izandla kuba oko kuveza ukuthi bayabuhlola ubuchule bengqiqo kwisicatshulwa.

2.2.3.7 Ubuchule bokufundisa ukufunda ngengqiqo	
1.Ukuphuhlisa ulwazi lwangaphambili	Ukunxulumanisa isihloko netekisi koko kukudala ukwazi. *Ndazi ntoni ngesihloko?*
1. Ukwenza uthelekelelo	Ukwenza uthelekelelo ngokuba itekisi le ingantoni okanye kuza kwenzeka ntoni emva koku, oko kusekelwe kulwazi onalo nasemkhondweni kwitekisi.
2. Ukwenza unxulumaniso	Ukusebenzisa umkhondo kwitekisi ukuze ubone unxulumano phakathi kolwazi olukwitekisi nento ecetywayo.
3. Ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni	Zenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni ngento echazwe kwitekisi, usebenzisa imizwa.
4. Ukuchonga iindawo ezibalulekileyo ebalini	Amalungu abalulekileyo ebalini angachongwa kubume, abalinganiswa, eyona ngxaki, usombululo kwingxaki (iziganeko ezahlukeneyo ezincede ukusombulula ingxaki), noyena ndoqo / umyalezo odluliswayo ngelibali. Ungakwazi

	ukushwankathela ibali ngokuchonga kwaye uchaze la malungu, kwaye uwadibanise ngendlela eza kuqondakala.
5. Ukuhlola nobuchule bokulungisa	Ukuqonda xa ufunda, noba uyakuva oko ukufundayo, ukuba awukuva, funeka ubenobuchule bokulungisa ukuze ujongane nengxaki.
6. Ukuhlola ingqiqo nokusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa	Ukwazi xa ufunda, nokuba ukuqonde okufundayo; ukuba akunjalo, sebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa ukumelana nengxaki: ➢ Ukuphinda ufunde isiqendu okanye / ingxenye yetekisi ongekayiqondi kakuhle. ➢ Qaphelisisa le ndawo ikunika ubunzima (ingaba ligama/ ibinzana/ isivakalisi/ umhlathi). ➢ Qwalasela isiphelo sesivakalisi/ umhlathi ukubona ukuba intsingiselo icacile na. ➢ Buza kutitshala akucacisele amagama ongawaziyo ukuba athetha ntoni okanye lamagama ungawaziyo uwajonge kwisichazi –magama (ube sele uwakhuphela encwadini yakho yamagama).

Esi sisishwankathelo solwazi ngobuchule omabusetyenziswe xa usenza ubuchule ngepowusta yokufunda ngengqiqo kwisicatshulwa emayibekwe kwigumbi lokufundela. Ungasebenzisa izikhokelo ngobuchule ukuze abafundi bakwazi ukuchonga isikhokelo esinobuchule obufanelekileyo. Ngokuchaseneyo ungakwazi nokwenza ivili lobuchule apho uza kuzilungisa khona.

Uyakufumana amava amaninzi okwenza ipowusta yobuchule ukuba uthe wa- guglisha (wakhangela) i-powusta yobuchule bengqiqo. Kuyo yonke lo nto kufuneka wenze ipowusta yobuchule bengqiqo ngolwimi lwasekhaya kwigumbi lokufundela, ngoko ke fumana amava kwii-sayithi zobuchule bengqiqo., wenze ipowusta yakho enomdla.

Ushwankathelo lokufunda ngengqiqo	
Ukuphuhlisa ulwazi lwangaphambili	Ukunxulumanisa isihloko netekisi koko kukudala ukwazi. Ndazi ntoni ngesihloko?
Ukwenza uthelekelelo	Ukwenza uthelekelelo ngokuba itekisi le ingantoni okanye kuza kwenzeka ntoni emva koku, oko kusekelwe kulwazi onalo nasemkhondweni kwitekisi.
Ukwenza unxulumaniso	Ukusebenzisa umkhondo kwitekisi ukuze ubone unxulumano phakathi kolwazi olukwitekisi nento ecetywayo.
Ukuba nomfanekiso ngqondweni	Zenzele umfanekiso ngqondweni ngento echazwe kwitekisi, usebenzisa imizwa.
Ukuchonga iindawo ezibalulekileyo ebalini	Amalungu abalulekileyo ebalini angachongwa kubume, abalinganiswa, eyona ngxaki, usombululo kwingxaki (iziganeko ezahlukeneyo ezincede ukusombulula ingxaki), noyena ndoqo / umyalezo odluliswayo ngelibali. Ungakwazi ukushwankathela ibali ngokuchonga kwaye uchaze la malungu, kwaye uwadibanise ngendlela eza kuqondakala.
Ukuhlola nobuchule bokulungisa	Ukuqonda xa ufunda, noba uyakuva oko ukufundayo, ukuba awukuva, funeka ubenobuchule bokulungisa ukuze ujongane nengxaki.
Ukuhlola ingqiqo nokusebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa	Ukwazi xa ufunda, nokuba ukuqonde okufundayo; ukuba akunjalo, sebenzisa ubuchule bokulungisa ukumelana nengxaki: ➢ Ukuphinda ufunde isiqenduu okanye / ingxenye yetekisi ongekayiqondi kakuhle. ➢ Qaphelisisa le ndawo ikunika ubunzima (ingaba ligama/ ibinzana/ isivakalisi/ umhlathi).

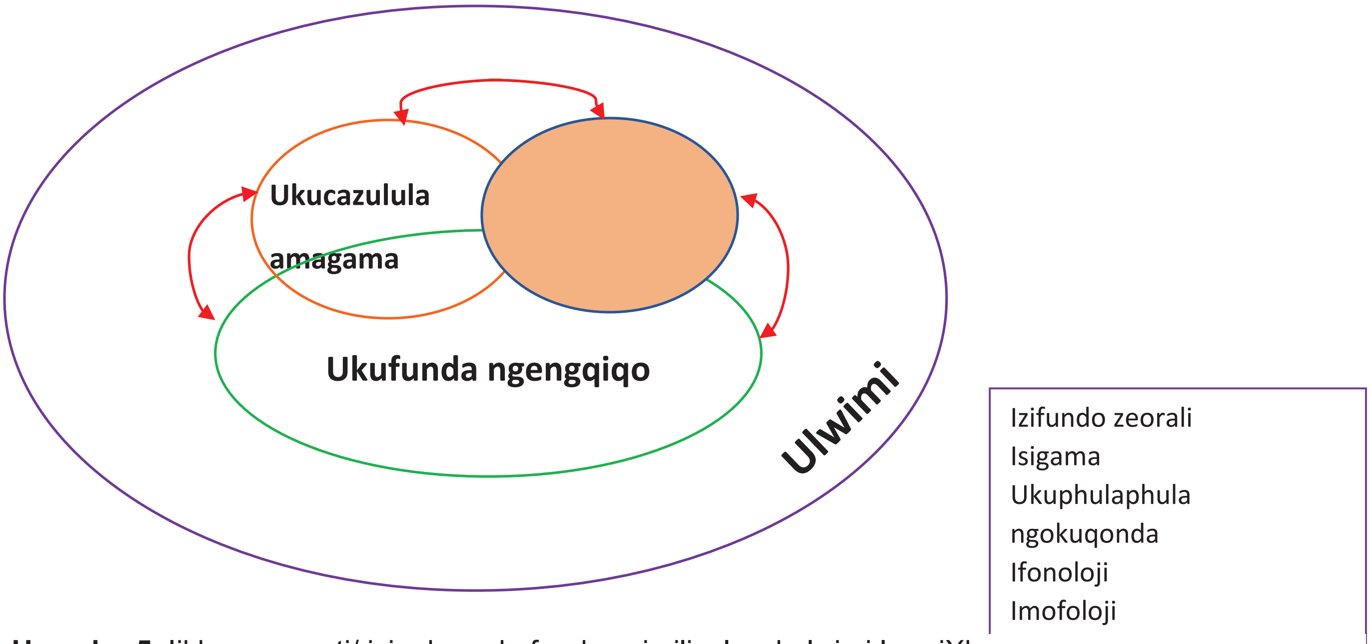
	➢ Qwalasela isiphelo sesivakalisi/ umhlathi ukubona ukuba intsingiselo icacile na. ➢ Buza kutitshala akucacisele amagama ongawaziyo ukuba athetha ntoni okanye lamagama ungawaziyo uwajonge kwisichazi –magama (ube sele uwakhuphela encwadini yakho yamagama).

2.3 IMVAKALELO KOKUFUNDIWEYO

Ukufunda kuhlanganiswe neendlela esiziva ngazo nangemvakalelo yethu. Ngokufunda rhoqo singakwazi ukuzonwabisa, singanomfanekiso ngqondweni welizwe jikelele, singanoqhagamshelwano neenkolo zethu, singazichaza indlela esiziva ngayo, sifumane ulwazi oluphangaleleyo nokufunda izinto ezintsha.

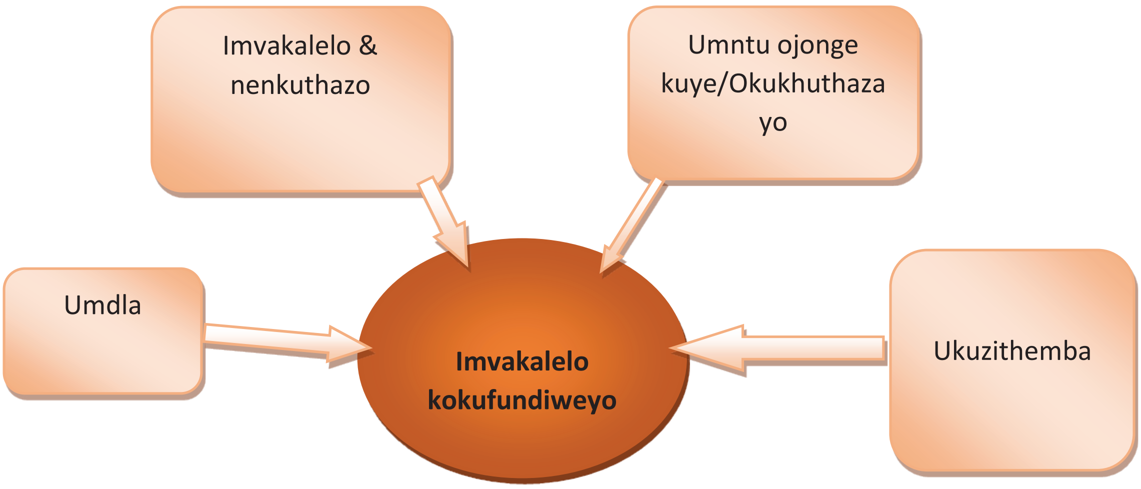
Ukufunda kuvula iingqondo zethu yaye kungasithatha kusise kwezinye iindawo, kungasifundisa ngeendawo, abantu nezinto ezintsha. Ekufundeni rhoqo kukho inzuzo. Isakhono sokubonisa imvakalelo emva kokufunda sisoloko sisilela okanye singahoyekanga, ootitshala bafanele ukuba bagxile kwesi sakhono njengoko sinceda abafundi ukubonisa ububona nokukhuthazeka kwabo, nokubonisa ukuba bafunda kangakanani na.

Esi sakhono sokubonisa imvakalelo emva kokufunda sihlanganiswa nokwazi ukwahlula amagama nengqiqo. Ukwazi ukwahlula amagama kukhula ngokufunda rhoqo. Abafundi abasoze bakukhuthalele ukufunda xa bengakwazi ukwahlula amagama kakuhle, yaye oku kungachaphazela umdla nokukhuthala ekufundeni kwabo. Ukuba abafundi abakuboni ukufunda kunika umdla yaye kuyimfuneko, abazokufunda iitekisi, yaye oku kunokuchaphazela ukufunda ngengqiqo.



Umzobo 5: Iikhomponenti/ izigaba zokufunda ezimiliselwe kulwimi lwesiXhosa

Iziqingatha zekhomponenti yemvakalelo kokufundiweyo zibonakalisiwe kumzobo wesi- 3. Isiqingatha ngasinye sale khomponenti sichaziwe apha ngezantsi, nemigaqo yokuzinakekela inikiwe. Ukunqanda iimpazamo kuphuhliso lokufunda kwabantwana zingade zibe ziingxaki, imigaqo ibekiwe kootitshala ukuqaphela nokulungisa ezi mpazamo.



Umzobo: 6: Iikhomponenti zemvakalelo kokufundiweyo

2.3.1 Umdla	
Yintoni umdla?	Abafundi kufanele babe nomdla wokufunda, bakubone njengento eluncedo kubo, abanokuyenza, bayonwabele.
Kutheni ubalulekile?	Xa ukufunda kuyinto enomdla kubafundi, baya kufunda rhoqo. Okukona befunda njalo, kokukona baya bephucuka kwindlela yokufunda, yaye isigama sabo nolwazi ziyanda.
Ufundiswa nini oku?	Ukukhuthaza abafundi babe nomdla kwiincwadi nokufunda kuqala besebancinci. Ootitshala bebanga labaQalayo bamele ukukhuthaza lo mdla kwangoko ukuze abamabanga aphantsi baqhubeleke nawo.
Kufundiswa njani oku?	• Xelela abafundi ngenzuzo yokufunda – ngokufunda ungahamba kumazwe ngamazwe, unokufikelela kulwazi lonke, ukufunda kusivulela amathuba. • Khuthaza abafundi babe ngamalungu amaqela okufunda (book clubs) kwisikolo sakho. • Thetha nabafundi bakho ngeencwadi zesiXhosa, nangababhali bazo, ababhali bamaphepha neembongi zesiXhosa. Xa unokufumana imifanekiso okanye amanqaku ababhali kumaphephandaba okanye iimagazini, yiza nazo eklasini wabelane nabo ngolwazi. • Ebhodini yenza ikholam ebhalwe: ***Imbangi yokuba ndithande ukufunda.*** Ekuseni yonke imihla, ngaphambi kokuqalisa isifundo sesiXhosa, buza umfundi omnye okanye ababini ukuba kungani bethanda ukufunda, okanye yintoni abayithandayo ngokufunda. Bhala iimpendulo zabo ebhodini. Kwenze oku iintsuku ezili- 10.

	Abafundi bakho baya kutsho babe nomdla wale ncoko yokufunda.
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	Iitshati neepowusta eludongeni kwakunye nendawo yokufunda eklasini ziyawuvuselela umdla ezincwadini nasekufundeni.
Sibabona njani abantwana abaneengxaki kule khomponenti?	• Khangela abafundi kwiklasi yakho abatsala nzima xa befunda – basenokungabi nawo umdla ngenxa yokuba benengxaki ekufundeni. Zama ukuphucula isakhono sabo sokufunda. • Khangela abafundi kwiklasi yakho abakwaziyo ukufunda kodwa bengenawo umdla wokwenza njalo. Funisisa ukuba banomdla kwintoni, uze ubafumanele iincwadi ezingalo mdla banawo.
Iindlela zokuncedisa ukwenza umdla ekufundeni	• Kulula ukuvuselela umdla wokufunda kwiingqondo eziselula – ungaze uliphose eli thuba! • Abantwana abatsala nzima mabafunde amagama eludongeni rhoqo. • Banike abantwana iincwadi abanomdla kuzo, amaphepha-ndaba neemagazini bazifunde emakhaya. • Mabathethe eklasini ngamabali namanqaku abawafundileyo. • Abantwana mabenze imidlalo yamabali neencwadi abazifundileyo. • Bancome, ubakhuthaze abantwana ababalisa ngeencwadi, amaphepha-ndaba neemagazini abazifundileyo.

Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisekiyo		Ukusebenza ngokwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Umdla ekufundeni	Abafundi abangenamdla weencwadi nokufunda kwaphela.	1	Abafundi abanomdla weencwadi nokufunda.	2-3	Abafundi abanomdla kakhulu weencwadi nokufunda.	4-5
Imvakalelo nenkuthazo ekufundeni	Abafundi abangenamvaka	1	Abafundi abanemvaka	2	Abafundi abanemvaka lelo nenkuthazo	3

	lelo nenkuthazo tu ekufundeni.		lelo nenkuthazo ekufundeni		enkulu ekufundeni	
Ukuzithemba ekufundeni	Abafundi abangenako ukuzithemba ekufundeni	0	Abafundi abanokuzithemba ekufundeni	1	Abafundi abanokuzi themba okukhulu ekufundeni	2

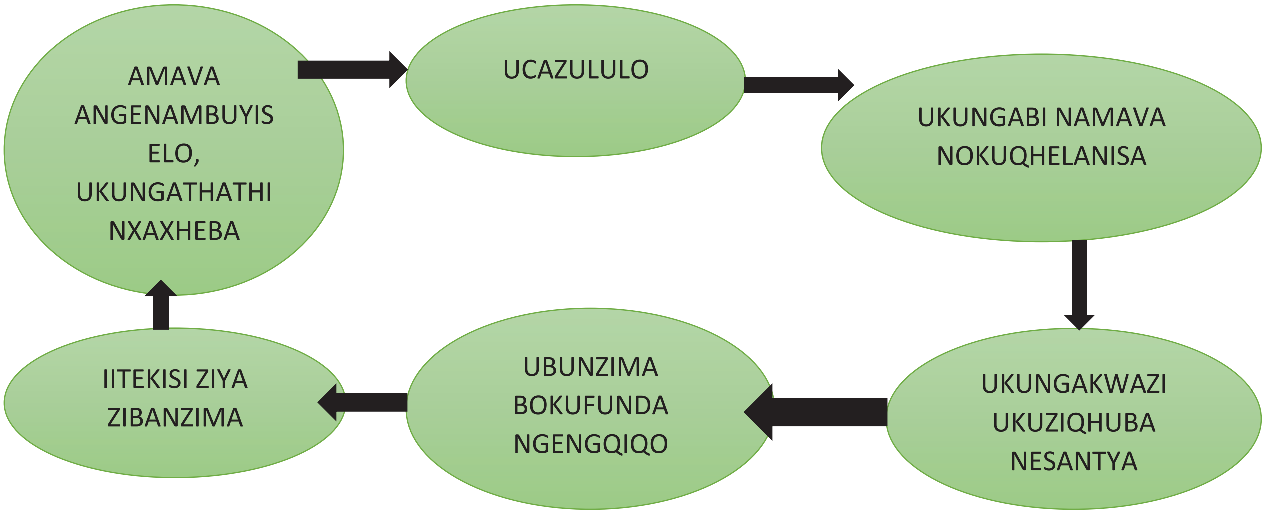
2.3.2 Imvakalelo nenkuthazo	
Kuyintoni oku?	Abafundi bamele bakhuthazwe rhoqo bafunde, baze bakuthathe ukufunda njengento emnandi neyonwabisayo.
Kutheni kubalulekile?	Ukuba abafundi bakuthatha ukufunda kunye neencwadi njengento emnandi neyonwabisayo, baza kufuna ukufunda rhoqo. Okona befunda rhoqo, kukona besiya bephucuka ekufundeni, befumana lukhulu ngokufunda.
Kufundiswa nini oku?	Ukuba nemvakalelo entle nenkuthazo kwiincwadi nasekufundeni kubaluleke ngeyona ndlela kwisigaba esisisiSeko. Oku kunokuqala kwibanga -1 kuqhubeleke kuwo onke amabanga aphantsi. Uphando lubonisa ukuba, xa sinokuba qala beselula sibenze babenomdla omkhulu wokufundela ulonwabo kumabanga aphantsi, kuya kwenza oku bahlale bengabafundi naphakade.
Kufundiswa njani oku?	• Yakha amathuba okonwabela ukufunda iincwadi zamabali ngexesha lokufunda noTitshala, ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala nangexesha lokufunda ngokukhwaza. Yenza iklasi yakho iwalangazelele la mathuba, inethemba lokuwonwabela. • Ootitshala besigaba esisisiSeko mabakonwabele ukufunda, babe nomdla. Ngokuncokola bethetha ngeencwadi zamabali nezingolwazi nabafundi babo, beneengxoxo ezinika umdla ngabantu neziganeko kumabali, befunda nezinto ezintsha kwezi ncwadi, ootitshala bayabakhuthaza abantwana ekufundeni, babenze babe nothando nehlombe lokufunda, kuphuhle kubo

	imvakalelo emnandi yokufunda abaya kuba nayo ubomi babo bonke. • Khangela apho ithala leencwadi likhoyo ekuhlaleni uze ukhuthaze abafundi kwakunye nabazali babo ukuba babe ngamalungu. • Abantwana abakwaziyo ukufunda kubalulekile ukubakhuthaza ukuba baqhubeke ngokufunda. Qinisekisa ukuba bayakwazi ukufumana iincwadi ezingathi zingaphezulwana kwinqanaba labo lokufunda. Xa befunda ezilula kuphela iincwadi baya kukhawuleza ukutyhafa.
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	Ukuba abantwana bayakwazi ukufumana iincwadi, baya kukhuthazeka ekuzifundeni. Yakha indawo yokufundela enomtsalane eklasini eza kubenza bafune ukuthatha incwadi bafunde.
Sibabona njani abantwana abaneengxaki kule khomponenti?	• Khangela abantwana abangabonisi mdla kwiincwadi okanye abangafane bafunde. • Ingaba okanye kukho iingxaki ekhaya ezihlupha umntwana? • Ingaba banengxaki nocazululo lwamagama?
Iindlela zokuncedisa ukwenza umdla ekufundeni	• Babonise abafundi bakho ukuba ubakhathalele. • Yiba neentsuku apho abantwana babonisa ukufunda. • Khuthaza abantwana babhale amabali abo. • Mabenze u- **Lahla konke ufunde!!/ Drop all and read!!!!**

2.3.3 Umntu ojonge kuye/ okukhuthazayo	
Kuyintoni oku?	Abafundi mababukele, baphulaphule utitshala esenza umfuziselo wokufunda. Iinqununu nootitshala mabenze ukufunda kube lisiko lesikolo ukuze abantwana rhoqo babone ukuba ukufunda kubalulekile, iincwadi zinexabiso, ukukwazi ukufunda ngundoqo, nokuba ukufunda ngelizwe ezincwadini kuyinto eqhelekileyo emfundweni. Oku kubaluleke ngokukhethekileyo ngakumbi kubantwana abavela kumakhaya apho iincwadi neendlela zokufunda isiXhosa zinqongopheleyo.
Kutheni kubalulekile oku?	Abafundi bafunda kwabo babangqongileyo. Ukutsho nje ukuba ukufunda kubalulekile akwanelanga – bamelwe ukuba babone abantu ekuhlaleni befunda bezixabisile neencwadi.
Kufundiswa nini oku?	Kwisigaba esisisiSeko ootitshala kufanele babe ngumfuziselo wokufunda!
Kufundiswa njani oku/nini?	• Zibophelele ekubeni ngumfundi weencwadi, amaphepha-ndaba neemagazini – yiba lilungu lethala leencwadi ekuhlaleni. Ukuba nekhadi lobulungu kwithala leencwadi kubonisa ukuzixabisa iincwadi nokufunda. Ukuba ngaba ufunda incwadi enomdla, yiza nayo eklasini uncokole ngayo kubafundi. Benze baqonde ukuba iincwadi zidlala indima ende ebomini bakho. • Yiba nolwazi olunzulu ngeencwadi nababhali bazo esiXhoseni. • Yiba nolwazi ngeencwadi zabantwana kwisiXhosa nincokole ngazo. • Yenza amathuba okufunda abe mnandi – ngexesha lokufunda noTitshala/ ngamaQela ngoncedo lukaTitshala/ lokufunda ngokukhwaza, ulangazelelo lokufunda kuwe malubonakale. • Izikolo nazo mazibe ngumfuziselo wokufunda. Yenza ingxoxo nabantu osebenza nabo kwisigaba esisisiSeko, nomphathi wakho nenqununu, ngendlela yokwenza ukufunda kube lisiko kwisikolo senu. Cinga ngomxholo omtsha esikolweni kwikota nganye, **Umzekelo:** - Ukuba lixesha lebhola ekhatywayo yelizwe, bakhuthaze abafundi bafunde ngebhola ekhatywayo kuloo kota baze bafunde ngayo kabanzi, iqale nini, imithetho itshintshe

	kangakanananani, ngoobani abadlali abaqatseleyo elizweni, ngabaphi abadlali abababathandayo.
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	Makubekho isichazi-magama kwiklasi yakho okanye bakhe ezabo.
Sibabona njani ootitshala nesikolo esineengxaki kule khomponenti?	Lo ngumba wokufunda oveza iingxaki zikatitshala nesikolo, **hayi** umfundi ngoku! • Kha uzijonge ngokunyanisekileyo imvakalelo nenkuthazo yakho ngeencwadi nokufunda. • Wazi kangakanani ngeencwadi/amaphepha-ndaba/iimagazini/ababhali kulwimi lwakho isiXhosa? • Unga ngumfuziselo ongcono njani wokufunda kulwimi lwakho isiXhosa?
Iindlela zokuncedisa ukuphucula imvakalelo nenkuthazo ekufundeni	• Ungabaqeqesha na abadlali bebhola ekhatywayo xa ungazi nto ngayo ungenawo nomdla ongakanani kuyo? • Ootitshala abafundayo mababe nolwazi ngokufunda, bazi ngeencwadi zesiXhosa, babe ngabafundi beencwadi ngokwabo. • Abantwana bakrobela msinya xa abantu abadala bethetha into baze benze enye!

2.3.4 Ukuzithemba	
Kuyintoni oku?	Ukuzithemba kukuqiniseka ngawe, ukholelwe ukuba unako.
Kutheni kubalulekile oku?	Ukuba nokuzithemba komfundi kuyayichaphazela inkuthazo, indlela azimisela ngayo ekufundeni, ukuzinikela ekuqhubekeni nokuba ubunzima bukhona. Ukuba abantwana bakubona ukufunda kunzima okanye kunganiki mdla, banokucinga ukuba akukho mfuneko yokuzimisela, baze bangabisenza malinge okukwazi ukufunda.
Kufundiswa nini oku?	Ootitshala bangakha indlela yokuzithemba kwabafundi kuwo onke amabanga esigaba esisisiSeko, ukususela kwibanga lika- R ukuya kwibanga lesi- 3.
Kufundiswa njani oku?	• Bakhumbuze abafundi ukuba ukufunda kuphuculwa kukuzimisela nokuziqhelanisa. Oku kwenza ukuba bakwazi ukuba nolawulo ngokufunda kwabo. • Kubalulekile ukubabona abantwana abanengxaki yokufunda uze ubancedise baphucuke kunoku. Bancedise abafundi baqonde ukuba ngokubasekela nokubakhokela kwakho, imizamo yabo nokuzinikela ekuziqhelaniseni nokufunda kuza kubanceda babe ngabafundi abanesakhono. • Ukuzithemba kwabafundi nokuzazi kuya kubanceda babe ngabafundi abaphucukileyo ekufundeni iincwadi. Oku kuya kubakhuthaza ekugqibeleni bafunde ngakumbi, okona befunda rhoqo, kokukona bephucuka, nesigama sisanda, ulwimi nolwazi lwemvelaphi luyakhula.
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	Iindonga ezineetshati noonotsheluza, iindawo ezineencwadi eklasini, amathala eencwadi.
Sibabona njani abantwana abaneengxaki kule khomponenti?	• Ukungabi nakuzithemba • Bachasene neencwadi nokufunda. • Abathathi kwancwadi zokufunda.
Iindlela zokuncedisa ukuphucula imvakalelo nenkuthazo ekufundeni	• Ukusekelwa kwabafundi ngabanye, unyamekelo nenkuthazo. • Ukusekelwa okumandla ngexesha lokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala.



Umzobo 7: Umjikelo wemvakalelo kokufundiweyo ongemhle

Abafundi abanemvakalelo entle ngokufunda, bathanda ukufunda, rhoqo befunda kungona besiya bekwazi ukufunda yaye befunda izinto ezintsha. Le nto ibabeka kwinqanaba eliphezulu lokufunda elinenzuzo. Xa unabafundi abangakuthandiyo ukufunda, zama ukubaguqukula bakuthande ukufunda.

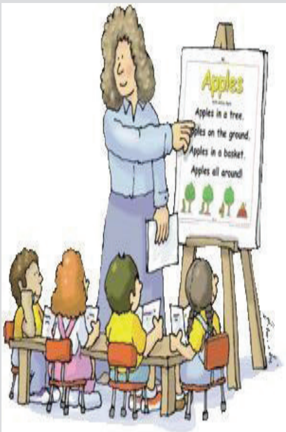
2.4 KUFUNDISWA NJANI UKUFUNDA?

2.4.1 Indlela yokufundisa 2.4.1.1 UkuFunda ngokuVakalayo kukaTitshala	
Yintoni UkuFunda ngokuVakalayo? 	Yinkalo ebalulekileyo yenkqubo yokufunda ngokuvakalayo. Ingumsebenzi weklasi yonke apho utitshala afundela abafundi itekisi ngokuvakalayo. Iphuhlisa inqwaba yezakhono (kuquka nezo zokufunda) inika intsingiselo egqibeleleyo. Ukufundela ngokuvakalayo abafundi kufuneka lubekwizinga eliphezulu. **Kutheni?** Le ndlela yokufunda inenjongo zokuphuhlisa uthando nokonwabela ukufunda iincwadi nokuphuhlisa isigama.
Yenziwa nini?	Alikho ixesha elisesikweni lokufunda ngokuvakalayo. Titshala zama ukufumana ixesha lokufundela abafundi ngokuvakalayo. Kungenziwa oku ngutitshala phambi kwexesha lokudlala okanye ekupheleni kwemini. Kwakhona kungenziwa ngexesha leZakhono zoBom ubafundele umhlathi.
Kwenziwa njani xa kufundwa ngokuvakalayo? 	**Phambi kokufunda: Yazisa itekisi** • Khetha incwadi abafundi abazokuyonwabela, enabalinganiswa abanika umdla, enebali elimnandi okanye elihlekisayo. • Hlalisa abafundi ngocwangco phambi kokuba ufunde, baqeqeshe baphulaphule ngokuthe cwaka xa kufundwa. • **Xa kufundwa:** Funda ngelizwi elicacileyo nelivakalisa uvakalelo. • Bonisa abafundi imifanekiso xa ufunda. Qinisekisa ukuba bonke abafundi bayayibona imifanekiso. • Funda itekisi ubonakalise imvakalelo, usebenzisa amazwi ohlukeneyo wabalinganiswa abohlukeneyo. • Mane ujonga abafundi. • Bonisa ulwazi lweempawu zentetho ezinjengezi: isingxi, uphawu lombuzo, isiphumlisi njalo-njalo, ukwenzela ukuba ibali libenentsingiselo. • Xoxa ngemifanekiso logama ufunda ibali. • Yenza abafundi bangenelele ngokuthi ubabuze imibuzo embalwa, ukhangele ukuba abafundi bayakuqonda na okufundiweyo.

	Emva kokufunda Khuthaza abafundi ukuba: • Bathethe ngebali, abalinganiswa neziganeko. • Babelane ngeemvakalelo zezimvo zabo ngetekisi. • Basebenzise inxalenye yesigama abasifumana kwitekisi ukuqonda, uphuhliso lwezandi negrama. Utitshala angayisebenzisa itekisi kwingqiqo yokuphulaphula, kumdlalo wokulinganisa, kwisigama nomsebenzi wesivakalisi nakumsebenzi wokubhala kweklasi yonke notitshala.
Izixhobo	Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE, iincwadi zamabali, i-antholoji, imibongo, iitekisi ezingeyonyani, amaphephandaba, iimagazini nemihlathi.
Singababona njani abafundi abanengxaki ekufundeni ngokuvakalayo?	Abafundi abangalilandeliyo ibali banika iimpendulo ezibheke ecaleni. Bafumana ubunzima ukufunda iincwadi ebezifundwe notitshala, nezinye iincwadi ezikwikona yeklasi. Abakwazi ukufunda ngokuvakalayo nangotyibiliko xa befunda. Abakwazi kubonisa ulwazi lweempawu zentetho ezinjengesingxi, uphawu lombuzo, isiphumlisi njalo-njalo, xa befunda ngabaBini naYedwa.
Khumbula	Phinda ulifunde ibali xa kusenziwa ukuFunda ngamaQela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala. Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi. Rekhodisha/bhala iziphumo kwincwadi yakho yokubhala iziphumo zohlolo.

Ungakuhlola njani? - **Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi.** **Rekhodisha/bhala iziphumo kwincwadi yakho yokubhala iziphumo zohlolo.**						
Inqanba lokuhlola	**Usebenza ngokungenelisiyo**		**Usebenza ngokwanelisayo**		**Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo**	
Ukufunda ngokuzithemba	Akakwazi ukufunda ngokuzithemba	1	Uyazama ukufunda ngokuzithemba ngoncedo lukatitshala.	2-3	Uyakwazi ukufunda ngokuzithemba	4-5
Ukukwazi ukufunda notitshala	Akakwazi ukufunda notitshala. Kusenzima ngamandla kuye	1	Uyakwazi ukufunda notitshala encedwa ngutitshala	2	Uyakwazi ukufunda notitshala ade afunde nayedwa	3
Ukunika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi	Unika iimpendulo ezibheke ecaleni	0	Unika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi ngoncedo lukatitshala	1	Unika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi, esebenzisa ubuchule bengqiqo	2

2.4.1.2 UkuFunda noTitshala	
Yintoni?	Ukufunda noTitshala ngumsetyenzana weklasi yonke apho utitshala abelana kwaye andise imibhalo enjengamabali asuka kwincwadi ezinkulu kunye nabafundi. Utitshala ubonisa izakhono zokuFunda ngokuVakalayo, ngemvakalelo nelizwi elimana litshintsha.
Kutheni?	UkuFunda noTitshala kubandakanya wonke umfundi kuquka nabafundi abanezakhono ezohlukeneyo zokufunda bekhokelwa ngutitshala. Ukufunda notitshala kunceda abafundi bafunde imikhwa yokufunda itekisi ebhaliweyo (***ukuphathwa kwencwadi, isalathiso sendawo, ukuthetha ngemifanekiso esencwadini, ukuqaphela iimpawu zokubhala)*** ukuze babe nokuzithemba xa bezifundela ngokunokwabo. Itekisi yokufunda ngokwabelana isetyenziswa ukuphuhlisa izakhono eziphambili zolwimi (***ukumamela nokuthetha, izandi, ingqiqo, ukusetyenziswa kolwimi nokubhala***). Inika utitshala

<table>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ithuba lokudibanisa inkalo ezintathu zokufunda (ucazululo, ingqiqo, imvakalelo ngokufundiweyo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yenziwa nini?</td>
<td>UkuFunda noTitshala (nokubhala notitshala)
Kwenzeka kwimizuzu yokuqala elishumi elinesihlanu yexesha lokufunda nokubhala elibekelwe bucala, kuLwimi lwaseKhaya, intsuku ezintathu evekini (CAPS- ukwabiwa kwexesha iphepha lesi 9 ukuya kwele 10).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kwenziwa njani ukufunda notitshala?

</td>
<td>Isiqinqatha sokuqala sijolise ekuyonwabeleni nokuyijonga itekisi nabafundi benika uluvo lwabo.
Bayazekelisa bebonisa ubuchule bokufundisa ukufunda.
Abafundi abaselula: Sebenzisa ubhalo olukhulu neencwadi ezinkulu.
Abafundi abathe dlundlu: Sebenzisa ubhalo olufanelekileyo olufumaneka kwimibongo nakumabalana amafutshane. Kwizicatshulwa ezinemibhalo emide sebenzisa iindidi ezahlukeneyo zokubhala.
Phambi kokufunda: Ukudalwa kwemo yokufunda:
Vuselela ulwazi lwangaphambili.
Buza imibuzo elula efuna ingqiqo nentelekelelo. Mayibe le mibuzo icwangcisiwe.
Yakha umdla kubafundi.
Bonisa ulwazi lomxholo okanye okuza kufundwa.
Qikelela.
Gxininisa ekuyonwabeleni nokuyijonga okokuqala itekisi abafundi bakwazi ukunika izimvo zabo ngetekisi leyo.
Bandakanya abafundi babe yinxalenye yokuza kufundwa.
Yakha umtsalane wokufunda kwakunye nokwazi okuza kufundwa.
Ukwenza abafundi bacinge baze bathethe.
Uqweqwe lwencwadi
1. Umfanekiso: Ubona ntoni? Kuqhubeka ntoni kulo mfanekiso? Xa sijonga kumfanekiso, Yintoni esiyilindele ukuba siza kuyiva ebalini?
Sesiphi isihloko onokusinika le ncwadi xa ujonge lo mfanekiso ukweli qweqwe?

2. Isihloko sencwadi: Sithini isihloko sebali, Ingaba sikukhumbuza ntoni esi sihloko?
3. Umbhali: Ngubani umbhali? Imifanekiso izotywe ngubani.
4. Thatha uhambo encwadini: Thetha ngemifanekiso iphepha ngephepha.</td>
</tr>
</table>

	Ngethuba lokufunda: **1. Ukufunda ngqo** • Ngoku ugxininso luba sekuthatheni inxaxheba ephathekayo ekufundeni notitshala • Funda ibali (Ukufunda notitshala) • Chaza amagama anzima afunyenwe ebalini. Wabonise usebenzisa oonotsheluza. • Thetha ngeziganeko ebalini, dibanisa ulwazi olufumaneke phambi kokufunda. • Xoxa ngokulandelelana kweziganeko. Kwenzeka ntoni kuqala, isenziwa ngubani, njalo njalo. • Sebenzisa amanani ukubonisa ukuba kuqale kwenzeka ntoni, kwaze kwathini. • Thetha ngabalinganiswa, amagama abo, njalo njalo. • Funda ibali/ Umbongo kwakhona. • Mema abo balungele ukufunda bafunde kunye nawe. **2. Ukufundwa kwencwadi** • Abafundi bahlala bakhe isiqingatha sesangqa emethini • Utitshala ufunda ibali iphepha nephepha esebenzisa imiphimbo yelizwi. • Ibali linokuphindwa lifundwe. Chaza okwenzekayo kwiphepha ngalinye. • Ngawaphi amagama anzima, wabhale ebhodini okanye koonotsheluza bamakhadi. • Ncamathelisa amagama ezilwanyana ebhodini. • Funda kunye nabafundi. **1. Emva kokufunda** • Apha kulapho utitshala akwaziyo ukubona ukuba abafundi baliqondile na ibali. **Imisebenzi enje ngale ingenziwa:** • Ukuphinda ubalise ibali. • Ukusebenzisa imaski ulinganisa ibali. • Ukubeka imifanekiso ngokulandelelana kwebali. • Ukubeka ngokulandelelana kweziganeko uhambiselana nezivakalisi. • Benza iincwadana zabo. • Babhala ibali elitsha ngebali elo bagqiba kulifunda (ukushwankathela ibali). • Imidlalo. • Imidlalo yengqondo yokukhumbula ibali. Kwisiqingatha esilandelayo kufundwa kwale tekisi inye kugqalwe kungenelelo lwabafundi ekufundeni notitshala, basebenzisa ingxoxo eyenzekayo xa kuqhutywa esi sifundo ukuphuhlisa isigama, ingqiqo, isakhono sokucazulula nobume betekisi (iGrama, neempawu zokubhala njalo njalo)

	Ngosuku lwesithathu ukuya kolwesine abafundi bayangenelela ekufundeni itekisi, baze abakwaziyo bazifundele bazibandakanye kwimisetyenzana yomlomo, yokwenza nebhalwayo ngokubhekiselele kwitekisi efundiweyo.
Izixhobo	• Incwadi yokusebenzela yeDBE, Incwadi enkulu zokufunda. • Iikopi ezinemibhalo emikhulu, izicengcelezo, iingoma, imisebenzi ebhalwe ngabafundi, iintengiso, neephamflethi.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki ekufundeni notitshala?	• Abafundi abangenako ukuzithemba babamathidala ukuphinda bafunde itekisi notitshala. • Banika iimpendulo ezingangqamananga netekisi.
Khumbula emakwenziwe ukusombulula ingxaki	Phinda uyifunde itekisi ngexesha lokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala.

Ungakuhlola njani?
Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi.
Rekhodisha/bhala iziphumo kwincwadi yakho yokubhala iziphumo zohlolo.

Inqanba lokuhlola	**Usebenza ngokungenelisiyo**		**Usebenza ngokwanelisayo**		**Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo**	
Ukufunda ngokuzithemba	Akakwazi ukufunda ngokuzithemba	**1**	Uyazama ukufunda ngokuzithemba ngoncedo lukatitshala.	**2-3**	Uyakwazi ukufunda ngokuzithemba	**4-5**
Ukukwazi ukufunda notitshala	Akakwazi ukufunda notitshala. Kusenzima ngamandla kuye	**1**	Uyakwazi ukufunda notitshala encedwa ngutitshala	**2**	Uyakwazi ukufunda notitshala ade afunde nayedwa	**3**
Ukunika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi	Unika iimpendulo ezibheke ecaleni	**0**	Unika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi ngoncedo lukatitshala	**1**	Unika iimpendulo ezingqamene netekisi, esebenzisa ubuchule bengqiqo.	**2**

2.4.1.3 UkuFunda ngamaQela eNcediswa nguTitshala

Yintoni?

- Le yindlela / ubuchule apho abafundi bafunda bengamaqela **ngokwamanqanaba okufunda kwamaqela** lawo, apho amalungu amaqela afunda itekisi efanayo bekhokelwa ngutitshala, kwaye oku kumele ukwenzeka yonke imihla.
- Ukukhokela abafundi ekufundeni kuthetha ubukho bukatitshala encedisa iqela elinamalungu amathandathu (6) ukuya kwalishumi (10).
- Utitshala **ucwangcisa** isifundo esiquka **ukubaxhobisa** ngeendlela-ngeendlela zokufunda amagama, abaya kuthi abafundi bazifunde baze bazisebenzisele ukumelana nemingeni abadibana nayo kwiitekisi.

Ungakuhlola njani?

	• **Iingxoxo ngetekisi** phakathi kukatitshala nabafundi (nabafundi bebodwa) zibalulekile kule nkqubo. • Ngeli xesha utitshala **makangaphazanyiswa** okanye **anqunyanyiswe** ngabanye abafundi **abazisebenzela bebodwa.** (Aba bafundi mabanikwe umsebenzi abakwaziyo ukuzenzela bebodwa)
Kutheni?	• UkuFunda ngamaQela eNcediswa nguTitshala kunika abafundi ithuba lokuziqhelanisa nokufunda itekisi ngokwabo bencediswa ngutitshala. • Kunika utitshala ithuba lokujonga izimbo zokufunda, ahlole inqanaba afunda kulo umfundi ngamnye eqeleni. • Utitshala ujonga iindlela abafunda ngazo abafundi ukuze aqulunqe izifundo ezigxininisa ekukhawulelaneni neengxaki ezo azibonileyo.
Lwenziwa nini ufundo ngamaqela?	Iqela ngalinye malithathe imizuzu -15 ubude, utitshala **efundelwa ngamaqela amabini**, oku **kusenzeka yonke imihla** (ixesha elikwimizuzu engama-30 iyonke ngosuku (CAPS- ukwabiwa kwexesha).
Kwenziwa njani ukufunda ngamaqela uncediswa ngutitshala?	**1. Ukwakhiwa kwamaqela afunda kwinqanaba elinye.** • Iitekisi zichongwa ngokwezinga lokufunda amaqela akulo. • Indlela elula yokufumana izinga abakulo uze ukwazi nokubahlula babe ngamaqela, kukubajonga indlela abafunda ngayo itekisi nokusebenzisa u-EGRA. Nalu uluhlu lweempawu ezibonisa indlela abaziveza ngayo xa befunda neziya kuncedisana notitshala ekubahluleni ngokwamaqela ukulungiselela iindibano zokufunda ngoncedo lukatitshala: • Mabayifunde ngokulula itekisi, kodwa kunjalo ibekho imingeni embalwa ahlangana nayo umfundi nokuba kukumgangatho wokuguqula umyalezo obhaliweyo ukuze uvakale, okanye kwizinga lokuqonda. **Umfundi kufuneka:** i) Aqonde aze awuguqule umyalezo. ii) Abambe umyalezo aphinde awuguqule engqondweni. iii) Azi amagama kangangamashumi alithoba ukuya kumashumi alithoba anesihlanu ekhulwini (90% - 95%). iv) Afunde ngotyibiliko nangaphandle kokuthintiliza, ebonisa imvakalelo.

	v) Abonise umdla kwitekisi leyo. vi) Angayisebenzisi iminwe yokukhomba amagama xa afundayo. vii) Akwazi ukufunda ngokuthe cwaka. **2. Amanyathelo amakalandelwe ngamaqela xa kufundwa ngoncedo lukatitshala** **I. Khetha itekisi efanelekileyo:** • Abafundi baya kusebenzisa iincwadi zokufunda ezikumgangatho wabo. • Kufuneka ezi ncwadi zibe kumgangatho onganeno kulowo wezo zisetyenziswa xa kufundwa notitshala. • Utitshala makayifunde itekisi kuqala phambi kokusebenza ngayo nabafundi ukuze aqwalasele imilo yetekisi, isigama esitsha, ukwakheka kwezivakalisi, ulwimi, nazo naziphi na izinto ezinganika ubunzima kubafundi. • Konke oku kuya kunika utitshala ithuba lokugxininisa koko akufundisayo okanye kwinto ayifundisayo. **II. Intshayelelo:** • Utitshala uxelela abafundi ngohlobo lwencwadi okanye isahluko aza kusisebenzisa, azise nesihloko, athi gqaba-gqaba etyhilela abafundi ngabanokukulindela. • Uncedisa abafundi banxibelelanise okuqulethwe kwisihloko namava abo obomi. • Le ntetho mayijoliswe emcimbini ekungawo, kwaye ibe yeyanele nje ukuba incede abafundi bafunde ngempumelelo (imizuzu emi-2 ukuya kwemi-3). **III. Ingxoxo ngomfanekiso okanye ukufunda nje ungajolisanga ntweni:** • Uncokola nabafundi **abakwizinga elisezantsi** nijonge imifanekiso esencwadini okanye isahluko usalatha iinkcukacha ezibalulekileyo, ukwabuza imibuzo ngento eqhubekayo kwitekisi kwindawo ethile. • **Abakwizinga eliphezulu** mabafundiswe ukufunda itekisi bephalisa amehlo, beqwalasela izihlokwana ezihamba nemifanekiso, izihloko zezahluko ndawonye nezinye iimilo zetekisi, ezinjengesiqulatho nezihlokwana kwitekisi leyo. • Utitshala **makaxoxe** ngamagama anzima kwitekisi **phambi kokuba ifundwe** ngabafundi. • Oku kungathatha imizuzu emi-2 ukuya kwemi-3.

	IV. Ufundo lokuqala: • Abafundi bafunda ngabanye. • Abaqalayo bafunda ngokuvakalayo okanye ngokusebeza, lo gama abanamava befunda ngokuthe cwaka de utitshala abayalele ukuba bafunde ngokuvakalayo. • Utitshala ujonga iindlela abafunda ngazo abafundi ukuze aqulunqe izifundo ezigxininisa ekukhawulelaneni neengxaki ezo azibonileyo. Utitshala uhamba-hamba phakathi kwabafundi ephulaphula umfundi ngamnye efunda isiqendwana setekisi ngokuvakalayo. • Utitshala ukhuthaza abafundi ngokubabuza imibuzo. **Umzekelo**: • Ulindele ukufunda ntoni kule ncwadi? • Ingaba inento eyithethayo kuwe? • Wenze kakuhle! Uzilungisile iziphoso zakho, itsho yanayo intsingiselo ngoku. • Besinokuthini ukuze sivakale kakuhle esi sivakalisi? **V. Ingxoxo:** • Ukuba abafundi babe nemibuzo kwisigaba sokuxoxa ngemifanekiso, buyela kulaa mibuzo kuxoxwe ngeempendulo. • Ingxoxo ingagxininisa kwizandi, ingqiqo ngetekisi okanye umba othile wegrama. • Ingxoxo mayikhokelele kwimibuzo evelisa ingqiqo ngetekisi. **VI. Ufundo lwesibini nezifundo ezilandelayo:** • Kwiintsuku ezilandelayo abafundi baphinda-phinda ukufunda itekisi ngababini okanye ngabanye. • Injongo ephambili kukuphulisa ukufunda ngotyibiliko, isigama, igrama nengqiqo eyondeleyo ngetekisi. • Tshintsha-tshintsha iindlela zokwenza oku, **Umzekelo:** ukufunda iziqendu ngomlinganiswa okanye banikane amathuba okufunda iphepha okanye umhlathi encwadini. • Abakwizinga eliphezulu, nabo banamava okufunda, bangakhetha umhlathi othile basebenze ngawo ngeli thuba. **VII. Ukufunda ngababini nokuzifundela / nangokuzimela:**

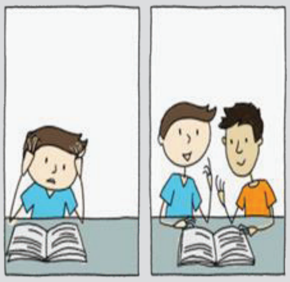
	• Ukufunda ngaBabini nangokuZimela kunika abafundi amathuba okuziqhelisa ukufunda nokubakhuthaza bafundele ukuzonwabisa. • Abafundi bangaphinda-phinda ukufunda iincwadi zabo zeklasi nezamaqela, okanye ezihlekisayo, okanye ezongezelelweyo kwezesiqhelo. • Itekisi mayibe kumgangatho onganeno kulowo ubusetyenziswa kufundo notitshala, nofundo ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala**.** • Ukufunda ngababini kungenzeka nanini na, naphi na, njengomsebenzi wokufunda beyiklasi. • Abafundi bangahlala ngababini eklasini okanye phandle, bafunde kunye okanye banikane amathuba okufunda, okanye abafundi ababini abayigqibileyo imisebenzi yabo bangafunda kunye, elixa abanye abafundi bagqibezela imisebenzi yabo. • Ukuba abafundi bazifundela iincwadi ngokwabo bakwaphuhlisa ukufunda ngotyibiliko, kodwa oko kuxhomekeke ekubeni iincwadi zilula ngokwaneleyo ukuba bangazifunda bengancediswa. • Iincwadi ezimfutshane nezilula, ongaqikelela nengxam yazo ungekazifundi, nezinemifanekiso egqamileyo, zezona zikulungeleyo oku. • Ezinye iititshala zikholisa ukunika abafundi iincwadi baye kuzifunda emakhaya (Iincwadi ezihleliweyo (series) zokufunda) • Oku kufundela ekhaya kufuneka kuquke ukuphinda-phinda ukufunda iincwadi zamaqela okanye ukufunda iincwadi ezilula nezihlekisayo. • Oku kuziqhelisa ukufunda kongezelelweyo kudlala indima enkulu ekufundeni ukufunda xa kuthe kwenziwa rhoqo yonke imihla.
Izixhobo	Iincwadi zokusebenzela ze DBE, iincwadi zokufunda ezikumazinga awohlukeneyo, iikopi zetekisi eziyinyani nezingeyonyani, imihlathi esuka kumaphephandaba, amakhadi okufunda neemagazini.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki?	• Umfundi ofunda igama negama engayiva into ayifundayo. • Wenza iimpazamo ezininzi, aphinda-phinde isivakalisi esinye. • Uyasebeza xa efunda kubenzima nokumva into ayifundayo. • Usoloko ekhomba amagama ngeminwe kwaye uyaphakuzela.
Khumbula emakwenziwe	• Bafundise isakhono sokuguqula umyalezo obhaliweyo ukuze uvakale (ukwahlulwa kwamagama amade ngokwamalungu awo).

ekuncedeni abafundi abanengxaki.	• Abafundi mabanikwe onotsheluza abancinci ababhalwe amagama amatsha(isigama) • Phinda ulifunde ibali nabafundi abanobunzima.

Hlola umfundi ngamnye usebenzise irubhriki engezantsi.

Rekhodisha/bhala iziphumo kwincwadi yakho yokubhala iziphumo zohlolo.

Inqanba lokuhlola	**Usebenza ngokungenelisiyo**		**Usebenza ngokwanelisayo**		**Usebenza ngokugqwesileyo**	
Umfundi ufunda into evakalayo	Akakwazi ukufunda into evakalayo	**1**	Uyazama ukufunda into evakalayo ngoncedo lukatitshala.	**2-3**	Uyakwazi ukufunda ngokuzithemba into evakalayo	**4-5**
Ukufunda engenzi zimpazamo	Akakwazi ukufunda engenzi zimpazamo	**1**	Uyazama ukufunda engenzi zimpazamo	**2**	Uyakwazi ukufunda engenzi zimpazamo	**3**
Ukuyifunda yonke itekisi ayinikiweyo	Akakwazi ukuyifunda yonke itekisi ayinikiweyo	**0**	Uyazama ukuyifunda yonke itekisi ayinikiweyo	**1**	Uyakwazi ukuyifunda yonke itekisi ayinikiweyo	**2**

2.4.1.4 UkuFunda ngabaBini/naYedwa	
Yintoni?	UkuFunda yeDwa kuxa abafundi bekwazi ukuzikhethela iincwadi zabo eklasini (kwikona yokufunda) okanye ithala leencwadi kwaye bazifundele ngokunokokwabo esikolweni okanye emakhaya. UkuFunda ngabaBini kuxa abafundi befunda incwadi okanye ikopi yetekisi nomnye umfundi ngexesha lokufunda eklasini.
Kutheni?	UkuFunda ngabaBini okanye weDwa kunika abafundi ithuba lokuziqhelanisa kwaye lukhuthaza ukufundela ukulonwabela ibali.
Yenziwa nini?	Xa kusenziwa ukufunda ngamaqela kukhokelwa ngutitshala, ngexesha lemisetyenzana yeklasi yonke, Yeka Konke uFunde.
Kwenziwa njani ukuFunda ngabaBini/yeDwa 	Phulaphula abafundi befunda ngababini okanye yedwa ngexesha lesifundo sokuFunda ngamaQela ngoncedo lukaTitshala, neka Yeka Konke uFunde. • UkuFunda ngabaBini nangokufunda yeDwa kunika abafundi amathuba okuziqhelisa ukufunda nokubakhuthaza bafundele ukuzonwabisa. • Abafundi bangaphindaphinda ukufunda iincwadi zabo zeklasi nezamaqela, okanye ezihlekisayo, okanye ezongezelelweyo kwezesiqhelo. • Itekisi **mayibe kumgangatho onganeno** kulowo ubusetyenziswa **kuFundo noTitshala, noFundo ngamaQela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala.** • UkuFunda ngabaBini kungenzeka nanini na, naphi na, njengomsebenzi wokufunda beyiklasi. • Abafundi bangahlala ngababini eklasini okanye phandle, bafunde kunye okanye banikane amathuba okufunda, okanye abafundi ababini abayigqibileyo imisebenzi yabo bangafunda kunye, elixa abanye bagqibezela imisebenzi yabo. • Ukuba abafundi bazifundela iincwadi ngokwabo bakwaphuhlisa ukufunda ngotyibiliko, kodwa oko kuxhomekeke ekubeni iincwadi zilula ngokwaneleyo ukuba bangazifunda bengancediswa. • Iincwadi ezimfutshane nezilula, ongaqikelela nengxam yazo ungekazifundi, nezinemifanekiso egqamileyo, zezona zikulungeleyo oku. • Ezinye iititshala zikholisa ukunika abafundi iincwadi ezihleliweyo (series) baye kuzifunda ekhaya. • Oku kufundela ekhaya kufuneka kuquke ukuphindaphinda ukufunda iincwadi zamaqela okanye ukufunda iincwadi ezilula nezihlekisayo. • Oku kuziqhelisa ukufunda kongezelelweyo, xa kuthe kwenziwa rhoqo yonke imihla, kudlala indima enkulu ekufundeni ukufunda.

Izixhobo	Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE, iincwadi zokufunda ezikumazinga awohlukeneyo, iikopi zetekisi eziyinyani nezingeyonyani, imihlathi esuka kumaphephandaba, amakhadi okufunda neemagazini.
Uzibona njani iingxaki	• Abazithandi iincwadi nokufunda. • Abathandi ukufunda bodwa okanye ngababini. • Abavakali xa befunda.
Khumbula	Utitshala kufuneka abeneeseshoni zokunceda abafundi abasokolayo ukufunda bebodwa.

2.5 AMABAKALA APHUHLISA UKUFUNDA

2.5.1 Abafundi abasaQalayo ukufunda

Abafundi abasalangazelela ukufunda basaqala ukuqonda ngencwadi nemibhalo. Basaqala ukufunda ngoonobumba abakhulu nabancinci. Izakhono zokwazi ngobunzulu bokusetyenziswa kwezandi zisaphuhliswa, njengokwazi izakhi zamagama, amalungu amagama kwakunye nemvano-siphelo.

2.5.2 Abafundi abaQalayo ukufunda

Abafundi abaQalayo ukufunda basafunda ukwazi ngonxulumano phakathi kwezandi noonobumba – beqala ngamaqabane nezikhamiso, bayakwazi ukufunda amagama abizwa rhoqo.

<table>
<tr><th>Iitekisi kweli nqanaba mazibonakalise oku:</th><th>Ziitekisi ezinjani ezilungele abafundi abaqalayo ukufunda?</th><th>Zisetyenziswa nini apha ekufundeni?</th></tr>
<tr><td>Inkxaso emandla yemifanekiso</td><td rowspan="9">• Amakhadi emifanekiso
• Iipowusta zeengxoxo
• Iincwadi ezincinane zamabali ezinemizobo kuphela
• Iincwadi ezincinane zamabali ezinemizobo kunye namagama ambalwa
• Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ezinemizobo emininzi zingenawo amagama
• Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ezinemizobo kwakunye nezivakalisi ezifutshane, izicengcelezo nemibongo.
• Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE:</td><td rowspan="9">Ibanga lika R
• Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda: Ukufunda notitshala iklasi yonke
• Iipowusta zeengxoxo namakhadi emifanekiso
• Iincwadi ezincinci zemifanekiso
• Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE: Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukurekhodisha ukufunda nokubhala</td></tr>
<tr><td>Itekisi ekhethwe ngobuchule</td></tr>
<tr><td>Iipateni eziphindaphindiweyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Isigama esikhethwe ngokuphinda-phindeneyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Ulwimi lwemveli</td></tr>
<tr><td>Imibhalo emikhulu ebonakalayo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Isithuba esikhulu phakathi koonobumba</td></tr>
<tr><td>Amagama aqhelekileyo</td></tr>
<tr><td>Itekisi elingene iphepha</td></tr>
<tr><td colspan="3">Khumbula: Utitshala webanga lika-R makabe noluhlu lweencwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ubuncinane zibe- 4 kunye nencwadi yengqokelela yamabali (amabali, imibongo, izicengcelezo) eziza kusetyenziswa ngexesha lokufunda ngokukhwaza.</td></tr>
</table>

Iitekisi kweli nqanaba mazi:	Ziitekisi ezinjani ezilungele abafundi abaqalayo ukufunda?	Zisetyenziswa nini apha ekufundeni?
• Benemigca emininzana yokubhaliweyo kwiphepha ngalinye. • Benesigama esiquka amagama akhiwe ngeqabane elinye nasetyenziswa rhoqo umzekelo: **u/ma/ma/; i/na/li/ti; u/ta/ta; i/si/su; itafile; isonka; ukutya; mna; thina;** njl.njl. • Izivakalisi ezinamagama amaninzana. • Uxhomekeko kwiipateni eziphinda-phindiweyo nemifanekiso mazinciphe • Izihloko eziqhelekileyo kodwa zingenwe nzulu.	• Iipowusta zeengxoxo ezinamagama (oonotsheluza bamagama nabezivakalisi) • Amakhadi emifanekiso anamagama • Iincwadi zokufunda ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga, ezingezinto ezingeyonyani neziyinyani • Iincwadi zamabali ezingezinto ezingeyonyani neziyinyani • Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ezinamabali ama- 3 ukuya kwa- 4 kwincwadi nganye. • Incwadi yokusebenzela yeDBE	**Ibanga 1** • Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda: Ukufunda notitshala iklasi yonke • Iiphowusta zeengxoxo namakhadi emifanekiso: Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha • Iincwadi zokufunda ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga: Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala • Iincwadi zamabali: UkuFunda ngabaBini nangabaNye • Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE: Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukurekhodisha ukufunda nokubhala
Khumbula: Iklasi yebanga 1 mayibe noluhlu lweencwadi ezi- 4 ezinkulu zokufunda ubuncinane, iincwadi ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga (ebuncinaneni amanqanaba ama- 3 izihloko ezi- 3 ukuya kwezi- 4 inqanaba ngalinye neencwadi ezi -10 isihloko ngasinye), iintlobo ngeentlobo zeencwadi zamabali ezifanele ibanga ngalinye (zibe ngama -40 iklasi nganye ubuncinane) kwakunye nencwadi yengqokelela yamabali (katitshala) yokufunda ngokukhwaza.		

2.5.3 AbaFundi abaQalayo ukwazi ukufunda

Kweli nqanaba, ukufunda kuyazenzekela, kugxininiswa ekufundeni ngengqiqo kunendlela yokufunda amagama abangawaziyo. Abafundi baqalisa ukuzimela ekufundeni itekisi ngengqiqo.
Ababafundi bafunda iintlobo ngeentlobo zeetekisi yaye bayakwazi ukubona iindlela ezahlukileyo zokubhala neendidi zeencwadi.

Iitekisi kweli nqanaba mazi:	Ziitekisi ezinjani ezilungele abafundi abaqalayo ukufunda?	Zisetyenziswa nini apha ekufundeni?
• bezincwadi ezinamaphepha amaninzi • benezivakalisi ezidana • benetekisi enamagama amaninzana iphepha ngalinye • benesigama esityebileyo • beziintlobo ezahlukeneyo zeendidi ngeendidi zezivakalisi • Uxhomekeko olunciphileyo kwimifanekiso • Ulwimi oluchazayo olungekho sesikweni • Iindidi ezongezelelweyo zencwadi	• Iipowusta zeengxoxo ezinamagama (oonotsheluza bamagama nabezivakalisi) • Iincwadi zokufunda ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga, eziyinyani nezingeyonyani • Iincwadi zamabali eziyinyani nezingeyonyani • Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ezinamabali ama- 3 ukuya kwi- 4 kwincwadi nganye. • Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE	**Ibanga 2** • Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda: UkuFunda noTitshala neklasi yonke kunye nokubhala • Iipowusta zeengxoxo: Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha • Iincwadi zokufunda ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga: Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukaTitshala • Iincwadi zamabali: UkuFunda ngabaBini nangabaNye • Iincwadi zokusebenzela zeDBE: Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukurekhodisha ukufunda nokubhala
Khumbula: Iklasi yebanga 2 mayibe noluhlu lweeencwadi ezinkulu zokufunda ezi- 4 ubuncinane, iincwadi zokufunda ezihlelwe ngokwamazinga (ebuncinaneni amanqanaba ama- 4 izihloko ezi- 4 ukuya kwezi- 5 inqanaba ngalinye neencwadi ezi -10 isihloko ngasinye), iincwadi zamabali (zibe ngama- 40 kwiklasi nganye ubuncinane) nencwadi yengqokelela yamabali(katitshala) yokufunda ngokukhwaza.		

2.5.4 Abafundi abakwaziyo ukufunda

Aba bafundi basukile "***ekufundeni ukufunda***" ngempumelelo, baze "***bafundela ukufunda***". Ukufunda kwabo kuyazenzekela yaye kwenzeka ngezijekulo nangokuqwalasela iziphumlisi. Eyona nto iphambili kubo yingqiqo, yaye bayakwazi ukusebenzisa iindlela ngeendlela zokufunda ngengqiqo.

Aba bafundi bafunda iitekisi ezininzi ezi ziintlobo ntlobo bezenzela bona ngokwabo. Baza kuzilunga lungisa izakhono zabo zokufunda ngokuya behlangana nezinto ezinzima ezifundwayo. Ubukhulu becala bayakwazi ukuphucula izakhono zabo zokufunda nokukhetha abafuna ukukufunda ngaphandle koncedo kuba beziqhelisa ngakumbi ukufunda.

ICANDELO 3: KUCHAZWA INDLELA YOKUFUNDISA EBANDAKANYA KONKE ETHI ITHUNGELANE NOKUFUNDISA IZAKHONO

3.1 INKQUBO YOKUFUNDA KWIGUMBI LOKUFUNDELA

Kuchazwa indlela yokufundisa ebandakanya konke ethi ithungelane nokufundisa izakhono ezi boniswe kulo mzobo ungezantsi:

Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha

Ubunzulu bokusetyenziswa kwezandi nezandi mazwi

Ukufunda(ukufunda ngokukhwaza, ukufunda notitshala, ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala, Ukufunda ngababini nokufunda yedwa)

Iindlela zokufunda: (Ezomlomo, Ezibonwayo, Ezibanjwayo ziquka nemizobo)

Ukubhala ngesandla

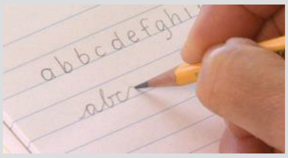
Ukubhala(ukwabelana, iqela, yedwa**)**

Isakhono sokusebenzisa ulwimi

Isakhono soLwimi	**3.1.1 Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha**
Yintoni?	• Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha kwenzeka ngaxeshanye. • Lonto ithetha ukuba umfundi funeka aphulaphule ukuze athethe. • Ukuthetha yindlela yokuphimisela izandi. • Singathi ukuthetha kuthetha ukuba umfundi uvakalisa iimvakalelo zakhe ngokolwimi lokuthetha.
Kutheni?	• Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha kokona kubalulekileyo ekukhuliseni nasekufumaneni ulwimi. • Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha kubandakanyeka ekufundeni, kwizifundo zokubhala nakuzo zonke ezinye izifundo zekharityhulam.
Yenziwa nini?	• Yenzeka imini yonke yesikolo kuzo zonke izifundo. • Gxila kwimisebenzi yokuphulaphula kwisifundo solwimi emasenziwe ubuncinane kabini ngeveki.
Uyenza njani imisebenzi yokuphulaphula nokuthetha?	• Imisebenzi yokuphulaphula nokuthetha yimisebenzi eyenziwa yiklasi yonke ekuqaleni kosuku lwesikolo. • Ivame ukwenziwa kusasa, kugxilwe kwimozulu, irejista yokubakho, umhla, imihla yokuzalwa yabafundi, iindaba zabo. • Imisebenzi ekugxilwa kuyo kwisifundo solwimi kuquka ukuphulaphula ibali elibaliswayo okanye elifundwayo, ukuphinda ubalise ibali, ukuphulaphula ulandele imiyalelo, ukucengceleza kunye nokucula iingoma kwaye benze nemidlalo yokulinganisa, bonisa uchaze, ukuphendula isihloko.

	• Imisebenzi yokuphulaphula nokuthetha ifundiswa ngokudityaniswa nezizakhono (ulwazi olusisiSeko nezemiThambo) kwisifundo izaKhono zoBomi.
Ukuhlola njani ukuphulaphula nokuthetha?	Izakhono zokuphulaphula nokuthetha zihlolwa ngokujonga, ngokwezomlomo nangokulinganisa (imidlalo yokulinganisa).
Izixhobo	Iipowsta zokuxoxa, incwadi yemisebenzi yeDBE, iincwadi zamabali, iincwadi zokufunda, ingqokelela yezicengcelezo, iingoma, izinto eziphathekayo, iimaski, iiphaphethi.
Ubona njani ukuba umfundi unengxaki ekuphulaphuleni nokuthetha?	Ukungazithembi, akanalwimi nasigama sokuphendula aphinde athathe inxaxheba kwingxoxo.
Khumbula indlela yokusombulula ingxaki	Sebenzisa indlela yokudlala ukuze ukuphulaphula nokuthetha ibe yimisebenzi emnandi abayonwabelayo.

INQANABA LOKUHLOLA	**USEBENZA NGOKUNGEKANELISIYO**		**USEBENZA NGOKWANELISAYO**		**USEBENZA NGOKUGQWESILEYO**	
Ukubonisa imvakalelo ngebali	Umfundi akabonisi iimvakalelo ngebali.	1	Umfundi ubonisa iimvakalelo ngebali, kodwa ebuthandabuza.	**2**	Umfundi ubonisa iimvakalelo ngebali malunga neenkcukacha nokuzithemba.	**3**
Ukucaca nokuvakala kwentetho	Umfundi akavakali nentetho yakhe ayivakali.	**1**	Umfundi uyavakala kumaxa amaninzi nentetho iyavakala kumaxa amaninzi.	**2**	Umfundi uyavakala nentetho yakhe icace gca kwaye ivakala yonke.	**3**

Isakhono soLwimi	**3.1.2 Ukubhala ngesandla**
Yintoni?	• Ukubhala ngesandla kubhekiselele kubugcisa bokubhala. • Ingqwalasela ephambili isekubunjweni konobumba, indlela ecwangcisiweyo nendlela obonakala ngayo umsebenzi womfundi.
Kutheni?	Sisakhono esibalulekileyo emabasifunde ukuze bakwazi ukuqhakamshelana ngokuthetha.
Yenziwa nini?	Izifundo zokubhala ngesandla makwenziwe iintsuku ezine zeveki imizuzu eli 15.
Kufundiswa njani ukubhala ngesandla? 	• KwiBanga labaQalayo imisetyenzana yokubhala ijoliswe ekubhaleni okusaphuhlayo kujoliswe kokuvela kumalungu okuva ze kutolikwe yingqondo. • Kuquka izakhono zamalungu amancinci namalungu amakhulu, ukuhambelana kokwenziwa limehlo nesandla (ukutreyisa, nokuthreda) nesalathiso. • Ubudlelwane phakathi kokwenziwa ngamalungu okuva ukuze kutolikwe yingqondo nokubhala ngesandla kucacisa imfuneko yokucwangcisa izigaba zophuhliso. Ekugqibeleni umfundi kufuneka akwazi ukuvelisa umsebenzi ocacileyo, ococekileyo nongenazimpazamo ekubhaleni kwaye abhale ngokudibanisa xa ebhala.
Kuhlolwa njani ukubhala ngesandla?	• Injongo ikwisalathiso. Umzekelo: phezulu, phantsi, ekunene, ekhohlo, njalo njalo). • Ukwakhiwa koonobumba, ukubunjwa koonobumba, ubume boonobumba (phambi kwamagama, ubume bezithuba phakathi kwamagama, kwizivakalisi, ukukotshwa kwamagama nezivakalisi).
Izixhobo	Iphepha elingabhalwanga, iitreyi ezinesanti, ikrayoni ezityebileyo, iincwadi ezinamaphepha angenamigca, iipensile ezingunxantathu, amacwecwe okubhala.

Ikhomponenti (Isigaba)solwimi: Ukubhala	**3.1.3 Ukubhala**
Yintoni?	Ukubhala kukudityaniswa kwentetho yesintu emele ulwimi, imvakalelo, imibono kunye neempawu. Ukubhala kuyinkqubo apho umbhali abeka umyalezo ngohlobo lokuba ungagqithiselwa nakwabanye abantu. Abafundi abasebancinci bayayonwabela imfundo njengoko befunda ukubhala baphinde babhale abakufundileyo. Ukubhala kubhekiselele kunxibelelwano ngokubhala okwenziwa ngabafundi.

Kutheni ibalulekile?	Ukubhala kuhambisana nezi khomponenti (zigaba): ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukufunda, ukubhala ngesandla nokusetyenziswa kolwimi. Zonke iikhomponenti /izigaba zidibana kule khomponenti yokubhala.
Kubhalwa nini?	Ukubhala kwenzeka emva KokuFunda noTitshala kuthiwa kukuBhala noTitshala. Amaxesha okuzinikela agxile kukubhala okuzimeleyo makwenzeke kathathu ngeveki imizuzu eli-15 ngosuku kwiBanga 1-3 ukwenza imizuzu eyi -45 ngeveki.
Yenziwa njani imisebenzi yokubhala?	UkuBhala noTitshala kulandela ukuFunda noTitshala. Utitshala wenza umfuziselo wokubhala kuqala ebonisa indlela izandi ezidityaniswa ngayo ukwenza amagama, ohlulwa njani na amagama kwisivakalisi nokusetyenziswa kweempawu zokubhala. Ukubhala okuzimeleyo kwenzeka nokubhala okuphuhlayo xa abafundi besebenzisa imizobo namagama ukubhala iitekisi zabo kwangoko kwiBanga 1. Ekupheleni kweBanga lokuQala mababe bayakwazi ukubhala ubuncinane isivakalisi esilula ukuze kwiBanga 2 ubuncinane 5 xa bekwiBanga 3 babhale izivakalisi 8-10 ngesihloko.
Kuhlolwa njani ukubhala?	Ukuhlolwa kokubhala kuquka ukugqitywa kwesakhelo sokubhala, ukubhalwa kwezivakalisi ezi 3-5 ngomfanekiso, ukubhalwa komhlathi ngesihloko okanye ingxelo. Bhala umyalezo, uluhlu lwezinto okanye ileta. Nika abafundi ingxelo eyakhayo kwiincwadi zabo. Ingaba ziinkwenkwezi, ubuso obuncumileyo okanye ubhale: Kuyancomeka!
Izixhobo	Iipowusta zengxoxo, iiNcwadi eziNkulu, iiNcwadi zemisebenzi zeDBE, iitshati zesiGama, isakhelo sokuBhala, udonga lwamaGama, iinwadi zabo zamagama, iphepha elingabhalwanga, iincwadi zemisebenzi yeKlasi.
Sibabona njani abafundi abanengxaki ekubhaleni?	Ukungazithembi, akakwazi ukukhuphela okubhalwe ngutitshala ebhodini okanye kwitshati, akakwazi ukubhala amagama ngokwakhe, iimpazamo zolwimi, akasebenzisi mpawu zakubhala (unobumba omkhulu ekuqaleni kwesivakalisi, kwigama lomntu okanye kwelendawo, ziphumlisi, izingxi, uphawu lombuzo okanye iimpawu zocaphulo).
Qaphela	Yenza umfuziselo wokubhala amagama nezivakalisi xa kufundiswa ukuBhala ngeSandla nokuFunda noTitshala. Xhasa abafundi abathile ngokwamaqela amancinci kwizifundo zokubhala.

INQANABA LOKUHLOLA	USEBENZA NGOKUNGEKANELISIYO		USEBENZA NGOKWANELISAYO		USEBENZA NGOKUGQWESILEYO	
Qwalasela umamele utitshala:	Umfundi akamameli kwaye akaqwalaseli into ethethwa ngutitshala	1	Umfundi uyazama ukumamela aqwalasele kutitshala	2	Umfundi uqwalasela amamele utitshala kuso sonke isifundo	3
Umsebenzi: Nika igalelo ngamava ebali.	Umfundi akenzi zinzame zakunika igalelo ngamava ebali	1	Umfundi wenza inzame zokuba negalelo lamava. Amava awasoloko efanelekile kwaye ingawo.	3	Umfundi unegalelo kwisifundo kwaye unegalelo lamava. Amava akhe angawo kwaye afanelekile.	5
Izakhono zokuphulaphula:	Umfundi uhlala engxola okanye uphazamisa abanye xa bethetha.	0	Umfundi ungxola manqaphanqapha okanye uphazamisa abanye xa bethetha	1	Umfundi uhlala ethule, enocwangco xa abanye bethetha	2

Isigaba solwimi	3.1.4 Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi
Kuyintoni ukusetyenziswa kolwimi?	Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kubhekiselele kwigrama, isintaksi, indlela yokubhala eyeyakho, ukhetho lwamagama nendlela igama okanye ibinzana elichanekileyo neliqhelekileyo elisetyenziswa ngayo.
Kutheni kufundiswa ukusetyenzisa kolwimi?	• Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kugxile kwimithetho yegrama emayisetyenziswe esiXhoseni. • Ulwimi ngalunye luchazwa ngendlela olwakheke ngayo nendlela oluqheleke ngayo.
Kufundiswa nini ukusetyenziswa kolwimi?	Izakhono zokusetyenziswa kolwimi zisetyenziswa xa kufundiswa ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, imisebenzi yokufunda nokubhala.
Indlela yokufundiswa kwemisebenzi yolwimi	• Izakhono zokusebenzisa ulwimi zisetyenziswa kwimeko efaneleyo ngexesha lemisebenzi yokuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukufunda nokubhala. • Ngamanye amaxesha utitshala unokukufumana kuluncedo ukufundisa igrama ngokuphandle ngezifundwana ezifutshane.
Ukuhlola njani ukusetyenziswa kolwimi?	• Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kuhlolwa ngexesha lemisebenzi yokuphulaphula, ukufunda nokubhala. • Ngexesha lokuphulaphula nokuthetha unokubahlola abafundi kusetyenziso lolwimi. **Umzekelo**: - **amaxesha** (Jika esi sivakalisi sibe kwixesha elizayo); - **izinciphiso** (Nika izinciphiso zala magama- umntu/u***mntwana***; into/i**ntwana**; itafile/**itafilana**); - Faka **iimpawu zokubhala** kwesi sivakali: uayanda utya isonka
Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa	Incwadi yokusebenzela yeDBE, Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda, iincwadi zokufunda.
Abafundi abaneengxaki kusetyenziso lolwimi babonwa njani?	• Banobunzima ekusebenziseni iimpawu zokubhala. • Abakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwimi ngokuchanekileyo ngexesha lokuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukufunda nokubhala.

Abafundi abaneengxaki kusetyenziso lolwimi bancediswa njani?	• Gxininisa kusetyenziso lweempawu zokubhala xa kufundwayo. • Fundisa ngokuphandle ulwimi ngexesha lokuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukufunda nokubhala. Banike imisebenzi yokusetyenziswa kolwimi ekwincwadi yokusebenzela yeDBE.

Khumbula: Ukuhlola ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kwenze ngala mathuba alandelayo:

(i) Lokuphulaphula nokuthetha
(ii) Lokufundisa ukufunda
(iii) Lokubhala

Jonga iCAPS ukufumana ema kufundiswe kwigrama.

Inqanaba lokuhlola	Ukusebenza ngokunganelisekiyo		Ukusebenza ngikwanelisayo		Ukusebenza ngokugqwesileyo	
Ukusebenzisa ulwimi ngexesha lokuphulaphula nokuthetha	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukusebenzisa ulwimi (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo njalo)	1	Abafundi bayazama ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo njalo)	2-3	Abafundi bayakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo njalo)	4-5
Ukusebenzisa ulwimi ngexesha lokufunda	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukusebenzisa ulwimi (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo-njalo)	1	Abafundi bayazama ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo njalo)	2-3	Abafundi bayakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo njalo).	4-5
Ukusebenzisa ulwimi ngexesha lokubhala	Abafundi bafumana ubunzima ukusebenzisa ulwimi (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo -njalo)	1	Abafundi bayazama ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo- njalo)	2-3	Abafundi bayakwazi ukusebenzisa ulwimi. (amaxesha; izinciphiso; isininzi; izalathandawo njalo- njalo)	4-5

3.2 YINTONI INDLELA YOKUFUNDISA EBANDAKANYA KONKE?

Indlela yokufundisa ebandakanya konke yenza ukuba utitshala akwazi ukufundisa zonke izakhono zolwimi umzekelo; ukufunda, ukubhala, ukuphulaphula nokuthetha kunye nokusetyenziswa kolwimi (amagama amatsha, igrama) ngendlela ehlangeneyo.

3.3 ISICWANGCISO SEKLASI

3.3.1. Ukwabiwa kwexesha

(Ulwimi lwaseKhaya noloNgezelelweyo) lubonakalisiwe kuCAPS:

Izikolo ezihlohla ulwimi lwesiXhosa ngokolwimi lokufunda nokufundisa ziyakusebenzisa iiyure ezisi-7 zoLwimi lwaseKhaya kunye neeyure ezi-3 zoLwimi oloNgezelelweyo kwiBanga loku-1 kunye nelesi-2. KwiBanga lesi-3 ixesha elabiweyo loLwimi lwaseKhaya ziiyure ezi-7 kunye neeyure ezi-4 zoLwimi oloNgezelelweyo.

3.3.2 Ukucakaca ixesha:

Ixesha lokufunda ngokobunzima bukaCAPS mabucakacwe kwaye bugxile kwizifundo emazenziwe (UkuFunda noTitshala; UkuFunda ngamaQela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala; Izandi) kunye nokubhala (Ukubhala ngokwamaqela kunye nokubhala wedwa, igrama, isigama kunye nemisebenzi yopelo) mayenziwe ukusukela ngoMvulo ukuya ngoLwesihlanu. Ukongeza ixesha elicakaciweyo maligxile ekuphulaphuleni nokuthetha kunye nezifundo zokubhala ngesandla.

3.3.3 Ixesha elibekelwe bucala lokufunda nokubhala:

Xa ukwisifundo solwimi kufuneka kubekho ixesha elibekelwe bucala lokufunda nokubhala elinika utitshala ithuba lokwenza ukufunda notitshala kulandele ukuFunda ngamaQela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala ngamaQela amaBini yonke imihla. Xa uphakathi kuFundo ngamaQela ngoNcedo lukaTitshala (iqela elincinci kunye notitshala) uninzi lwabafundi kufuneka lugcinwe ngemisebenzi edityanisiweyo enjengale; izandi, upelo, igrama kunye nokubhala, ingqiqo ebhaliweyo, ukuFunda ngaBabini nokuFunda yeDwa.

3.3.4 Ukulungiswa kwesicwangciso ngutitshala

- **Ifayili yesicwangciso katitshala** mayibe nezicwangciso zezifundo zeveki (uMvulo ukuya kuLwesihlanu)
- **Izixhobo zokufunda** zeveki (Iincwadi ezinkulu zokufunda, iincwadi zokufunda ezikumazinga ahlukeneyo, incwadi yomfundi yeDBE, iitekisi zokuFunda ngokuVakalayo, ipowusta yokuncokola, oonotsheluza, amakhadi ezandi, iibhodi zokuxhoma ezinomakwenziwe ngeveki, izinto eziphathekayo, iiphaphethi, imaski, imisebenzi ebhalwayo (iphepha lemisetyenzana) njalo-njalo.

3.3.5 Umsebenzi wesiqhelo wosuku:

- Ikhalenda, imozulu, imihla yokuzalwa, iindaba zomfundi
- Ukufunda ukhwaza
- Ukubalisa ibali

- Izandi
- Ingxoxo engqanyaniswe neZifundo Zobom okanye itekisi yokufunda
- Ulwazi olutsha (umxholo, incwadi yokufunda)
- Isakhiwo sokubhalela
- Ixesha eligqaliweyo lokufunda nokubhala

3.3.6 Ukulawulwa kwezixhobo zokufunda

Makubekho indawo yezixhobo zokufunda apha eklasini

- Beka iipowusta zokuncokola, iincwadi ezinkulu kunye neencwadi zokufunda ezikumazinga ohlukeneyo (zikhavarishwe ngeplastiki) zibekwe kakuhle kwishelufu;
- Oonotsheluza, amakhadi ezandi, amakhadi okufunda mawagcinwe kwibhokisi ezingenanto.
- Iincwadi zabafundi zokusebenzela kunye neencwadi zokusebenza zeDBE mazibekwe kwisheIufu zifumaneke kubafundi.

3.3.7 Emakubekho eklasini

- Xhoma iipowsta zomxholo kunye netshati yezandi eludongeni
- Umsebenzi wabafundi mawuxhonywe.
- Yiba nendawo eludongeni elungiselelwe amagama amatsha
- Vula indawo yokufundela

3.3.8 Ubume beklasi yeBanga labaQalayo

Indlela yokufundwa kolwimi kwiBanga labaQalayo (R)

- Kusekelezwe kumthetho-siseko wobandakanyo nokufunda bedlala.
- Utitshala makabe nemibono ngazo zonke iindlela zokufundisa ulwimi, abe ngumngeneleli.
- Umngeneleli uwasebenzisa ngamandla amathuba okufunda azivelelayo kuthotho lwemisebenzi echaphazela ngqo abafundi, njengelizwe lokuzakhela izindlu, iimoto nemizi yokudlala, kwakunye nemisebenzi ekhokelwa ngutitshala njengezangqa zamabali nezinye izangqa.
- Imiba echaphazela ulwimi nezinto ezichaphazela intlalo, uvakalelo, nezinye iimo zophuhliso ezinjengemithambo-luvo emincinci nemikhulu ethwala imiyalezo esuka engqondweni ukuya kumalungu ahlukileyo omzimba (*fine and gross motor*), ziya zizivelela ngokusebenza kwendalo kwimisebenzi nezinto eziqhelekileyo ezenzeka kwinkqubo yemihla ngemihla kwiBanga labaQalayo (R).
- Zonke ezi zimo zentlalo zinokuza namathuba apho utitshala anokungenelela ngenjongo ethile, abe ngumnxibelelanisi kufundo oluzivelelayo olukhuthaza ufundo ngolwimi oluthukuzayo.
- Inkqubo yokufunda elandela isithethe esidala, esesikweni nesekelwe kumoya ogquba eklasini, nelandela imigomo engqongqo, ‘ikwaqamangeleke kwiziseko’, mayiphetshwe kuba ayikunyuseli kwizinga eliphezulu ukufumana imfundo yolwimi lomfundi okwiBanga labaQalayo (R).

Ikona yebhloko	Ikona yeencwadi	Ikona yezinto abazicingayo
Ikona yezibalo	**Ikona yoLwimi**	**Ikona yeZakhono zoBomi**
♦ Amanani ukuya kwi- 10 1 • inye ♦ Ulwazi lwamanani ♦ iLego and nezixhobo zokwakha ♦ Iimilo zejiyometri ♦ Itshati yemibala ♦ Imisebenzi yokuhlohla ♦ Itshati yemozulu ♦ Ikhalenda ♦ Itshati yobude ♦ Iibloko zokudlala zokwakha	♦ I-Alfabhet frizi ♦ Ikona eneentlobo ngeentlobo zeencwadi ♦ Ikona yokucinga (iiphazili, imidlalo yelitherasi unxulumene nokukhulisa ingqondo, iiphaphethi zezandla) ♦ Itshati yezikhumbuzo zemihla yokuzalwa	♦ Ikona yemidlalo eneempahla ♦ Ikona yokudlala enezinto zamanyani ezifana neempahla, iziqhamo njalo-njalo ♦ Iimfonomfono ♦ Izixhobo zasekitshini ♦ Izinto zokudlala ♦ Itshati yemisebenzi ♦ Imifanekiso neefoto

3.4 UKWABIWA KWEXESHA

3.4.1 Ixesha elibekwe bucala nobume begumbi lokufunda leBanga labaQalayo.

- IBanga lobaQalayo (R) **malingenziwa 'umngxengwa' weBanga lokuQala.**
- Lineempawu ezizezalo ezizodwa, ezisekelwe kubafundi abakule ntanga ukuba balibona njani na ilizwe abaphila kulo, ze bafumane ulwazi, izakhono, izinto ezilulutho neendlela abazibona ngayo izinto, neziya kubavumela bawandise amathuba abawanikwayo kwiminyaka esesikweni yokufunda.

Isicwangciso sexesha sonyaka weBanga labaQalayo (R) sibizwa ngokuba yinkqubo yemihla ngemihla Siqulethe izigaba (iikhomponenti) eziphambili ezithathu, ezizezi:

i) **Imisebenzi ekhokelwa ngutitshala:**

Amathuba okufunda izifundo zolwimi ezizodwa **ezikhokelwa ngutitshala** ayaveliswa ngexesha lesangqa sokufunda ulwimi (umz. umxholo, ingxoxo yesihloko, isangqa solwimi; iingxoxo zemozulu zemihla-ngemihla; 'ukubalisa' iindaba; izangqa zemiboniso nokuxela, nexesha lamabali). Ngokuxhomekeke kwinto ekukhethwe ukuba kugxininiswe kuyo (ukutsho oko: utitshala kufuneka abe nembono ecacileyo ngokufunda afuna ukukhuthaza), imisebenzi yobugcisa, izangqa ezibonakalayo, umculo nezangqa zokubonisa imidlalo, zinganogxininiso lokufunda ngolwimi olulodwa, ngakumbi ekuphuculeni iingqiqo zemithambo yokubona (*perceptual motor concepts*) nezakhono ezixhasa ukufunda okusesikweni.

ii) Eyesiqhelo

Imisebenzi yesiqhelo inika amathuba amahle okukhuthaza ngokungalindelekanga izakhono ezahlukileyo zokufunda ulwimi.

Umzekelo: - Endaweni yokuyeka umfundi ame eluhlwini, alinde ukuya egumbini lokuhlambela okanye langasese, utitshala angasebenzisa eli xesha ukukhuthaza ukuqonda ngokufunda izandi.
Bonke abafundi abamagama abo aqala ngo 'S' mabaye egumbini lokuhlamba, kuze ngoku bonke abafundi abamagama abo aqala ngonobumba okanye ngesandi esingu 'N', njalo-njalo.
Abanye abafundi bangabe bedlala imidlalo yamagama, okanye bakhuthaze ukumilisela isigama ezingqondweni zabo, njalo-njalo.
Amaxesha okuphumla kutyiwa amashwamshwam nokutshayela, anika amathuba afanayo okufunda, njengoko utitshala ekhuthaza ukufunda kudlalwa imidlalo yezandi namagama.

iii) Imisebenzi eqaliswa ngabafundi okanye ixesha lokudlala.

Ngexesha **lokudlala** utitshala angaphuhlisa ukufunda ulwimi ngeendlela ezimbini:
Okokuqala, ngokucwangcisa ikona yokudlala, utitshala unika amathuba okukhetha asekwe kwiintlobo zamathuba okufunda anqwenela ukuwakhuthaza.
i) Ukudlala phandle njengokukhwela kwileli eyenziwe ngomthi okanye ukukhwela kumavili eemoto kungakhulisa isakhono esinjengokusuka ekhohlo uye ekunene, nokusuka ekunene uye ekhohlo.
ii) Konke oku ukwenza ngokusebenzisa amalungu omzimba. Bakwanikwa amathuba okunakana amagama noonobumba ngokuvelisa amathuba okuba abafundi bafunde iimpawu zendlela. Imisebenzi yokudlala ngaphakathi eklasini imelwe kukunika amathuba okufunda ngolwimi.
iii) Umdlalo wokukhumbula ukhuthaza isakhono sokukhumbula into oyibonileyo, nomdlalo wokulinganisa (ekoneni) ukhuthaza amathuba okuphulaphula nokuthetha.
Indlela yesibini yokukhuthaza ukufunda ulwimi ngexesha lokudlala kukungenelela ngenjongo ethile.
i) Oku kwenzeka ngokuthi, umzekelo, ubuze imibuzo efuna usebenzise ingqondo, ucinge phangaleleyo, wandise nesigama.
ii) Ngokunika iingcebiso eziluncedo, umeme abafundi ukuba bacinge ngeempendulo ezizezinye, neendlela zokusombulula iingxaki, utitshala angamkhuthaza umfundi ukuba acinge nzulu ngakumbi, afumane izizathu ezizizo ngeenkalo akhetha ukuphuma ngazo.
iii) Ngaloo ndlela asikokufunda ulwimi kuphela, kodwa luphuhliso olupheleleyo oluthi lufumane ingqwalasela ngokusebenzisana kukatitshala nomfundi ukwakha ulwazi.
iv) Oku kungenzeka ngokubuza imibuzo yengqiqo ekhokelela kwiingcinga nesigama esiphangaleleyo.
v) Bakhuthaze abafundi bakwazi ukuzisombululela iingxaki abadibana nazo, banike nezizathu.
vi) Ngale ndlela baphuhliswa kwinkalo zonke ezingelo lulwimi kuphela.

Kwinkqubo yolwimi yemihla-ngemihla, ezinzileyo, ekwaziyo ukutshintsha ngokuvumela iimeko zolwimi

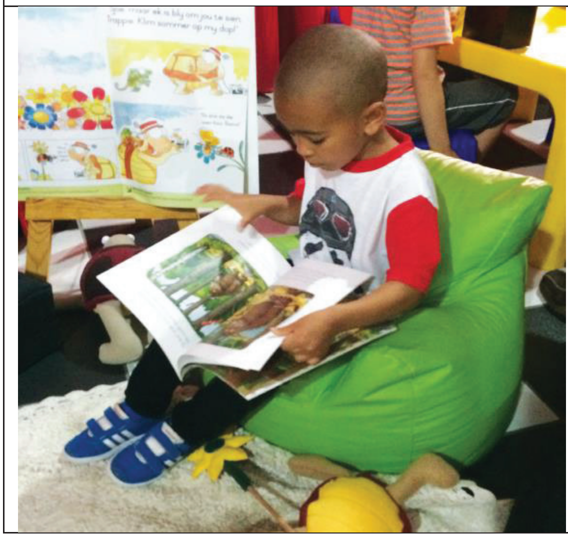
Amathuba okufunda ulwimi ayafumaneka imini yonke. Ngaxesha nye umthetho-siseko ophambili ekuqiniseni ukufunda kwabaqalayo uyagxininiswa. Abafundi abancinci bafunda kakuhle ngentshukumo nangokusebenzisa izinto.

Izifundo ezikhokelwa ngutitshala:

Ulwimi ekugxilwa kulo xa kufundwa lubandakanya ukubalisa ibali kunye nexesha lokuFunda noTitshala kunye nokuFunda ngokuVakalayo. Ufundiso zandi, ukufunda nokubhala okuphuhlayo zidityaniswa kwixesha ekugxilwe kulo lolwimi.

Imizekelo yeekona zokufunda

Skippyjon Jones



SPIDERMAN
SPIDERMAN

3.4.2 Ixesha elibekwe bucala lokufunda leBanga lokuQala: Iiyure ezisi 7/8				
MVULO	LWESIBINI	LWESITHATHU	LWESINE	LWESIHLANU
Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo
Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)
Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)
Ukubhala ngesandla (30)	Ukubhala (15)	Ukubhala ngesandla (30)	Ukubhala (15)	Ukubhala (15)
Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha (30)	Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha (15)
Ukubalisa ibali	Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukubalisa ibali	Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukubalisa ibali
Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (75)	Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (75)

3.4.3 Ixesha elibekwe bucala lokufunda leBanga lesiBini: Iiyure ezisi 7/8				
MVULO	LWESIBINI	LWESITHATHU	LWESINE	LWESIHLANU
Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo
Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)	Izandi (15)
Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)
Ukubhala ngesandla (30	Ukubhala ngesandla (30	Ukubhala ngesandla (15)	Ukubhala (15)	Ukubhala (15)
Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha (30)	Ukuphulaphula nokuthetha (15)
Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukufunda ngokukhwaza	Ukubalisa ibali
Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (75)	Iyonke (90)	Iyonke (75)

3.4.4 Ixesha elibekwe bucala lokufunda leBanga lesiThathu: Iiyure ezisi 7/8				
MVULO	LWESIBINI	LWESITHATHU	LWESINE	LWESIHLANU
Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo	Intetho yakusasa yomlomo
Izandi (10)	Izandi (10)	Izandi (10)	Izandi (10)	Izandi (20)
Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)	Ukufunda notitshala (15)
Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)	Ukufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala (30)
Ukubhala ngesandla (30)	Ukubhala (15)	Ukubhala ngesandla (15)	Ukubhala (15)	Ukubhala ngesandla (15)
Iyonke (85)	Iyonke (85)	Iyonke (70)	Iyonke (85)	Iyonke (95)

**Ukubalisa amabali nokufunda ngokukhwaza ziiseshoni ezisebenzisa i- 5 yemizuzu exesheni lokuthetha nokuphulaphula.*

ICANDELO 4: INDLELA YOKUNCEDISA UKHUTHAZE ISIKO LOKUFUNDA

4.1 Ungasilawula njani isicwangciso sokufunda seklasi

Eli candelo linamacebo okumelana nesicwangciso seklasi sokufunda kunye nendlela yokufundisa ebandakanya konke ukufundisa ukufunda nezinye izakhono zolwimi ngendlela ehlangeneyo.
Eli candelo liyakugxila koku:

- Ezinye izakhono zolwimi- ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukubhala ngesandla, ukubhala kunye nokusetyenziswa kolwimi;
- Ukulawula iklasi: ukwabiwa kwexesha, ukucakaca ixesha kunye nesicwangciso semihla ngemihla;
- Amacebo esicwangciso sokufundisa
- Ukwenza nokusebenzisa izixhobo zokufunda

Eli candelo lisinika indlela yokokuba singalenza njani na isiko lokufunda esikolweni.

4.2 Ubume beklasi

- **Iklasi etyebileyo zizixhobo:** Kuxhonywe iipowusta zemixholo, iipowusta zezandi, amagama axhonywe edongeni, iileybheli zezinto, amagama abafundi kunye nomsebenzi wabo.
- **Iikona zokufunda:** Iincwadi zamabali ezikwizinga leBanga kunye neencwadi ezingeyonyani, amakhadi okufunda neencwadi zabafundi ezihlekisayo.
- Balisa ibali yonke imihla, ukufunda ngokukhwaza, ukufunda notitshala kunye nokufunda ngamaqela ngoncedo lukatitshala.

4.3 Inxaxheba yootitshala ekukhuliseni ukufunda

- Ootitshala nabafundi bafunda emigceni kusasa kukhuthazwa uthando lokufunda iincwadi.
- Kuchazwa iincwadi ezininzi kunye nababhali.

4.4 Inxaxheba yabalawuli besikolo ekukhuliseni ukufunda

- Makufundwe sisikolo sonke kwaye kugxilwe kwixesha lika "***yeka konke ufunde***".
- Xoxani ngokubaluleka kokufunda kwiindibano zesikolo okanye xa kukho iintlanganiso zabazali okanye kumatheko esikolo.
- Makubekho iintsuku zokufunda kunye nokuvuyisana ngeencwadi ezifundiweyo (Makubanjwe umnyhadala ophuhlisa ukufunda kanye ngekota).
- Mema abantu basekuhlaleni (ubandakanye nabantu bemidlalo, abonwabisi, abazali) ukuze kuxoxwe ngokubaluleka kokufunda ebomini babo.

- Bamba imisitho yokufunda efana noo Readathon, amatheko okufunda, ukhuphiswano lopelo, njalo njalo.
- Khuthaza abafundi bathathe inxaxheba kukhuphiswano lokufunda.
- Papasha inqaku kwiphephandaba lasekuhlaleni ngendlela isikolo esikhuthaza ngayo ukufunda, imisitho yokufunda kunye nokuphuhlisa ithala leencwadi.
- Khuthaza abafundi babengamalungu ethala lencwadi esikolweni nasekuhlaleni.
- Xhoma iifoto zabafundi, iititshala kunye nabanye abantu ababalulekileyo befunda.
- Isibhengezo senqununu esenza isindululo encoma **"incwadi yeveki".**

4.5 Inxaxheba yabazali ekukhuliseni ukufunda

Abazali maba:

- Mamele kwaye bakhuthaze abantwana babo ukuba babafundele.
- Mabafunde amaphepha nezinye izinto ezifundwayo nabantwana babo.
- Mabazimase imisitho yokufunda yesikolo.
- Mabasebenzise ithala lasekuhlaleni leencwadi.
- Mabazibandakanye kwiiklabhu zesikolo zokufunda.
- Banikele esikolweni iincwadi nezinye izinto zokufunda.
- Baqhutywe yintliziyo ukunceda utitshala eklasini njengo mncedisi kufunda.
- Baqhutywe yintliziyo ukulawula ithala lencwadi lesikolo.

4.5.1. Ulawulo lwegumbi lokufundela: Isicwangciso sexesha nenkqubo yemihla ngemihla yokufundisa ukufunda

ICAPS isinikile ulwabiwo lwexesha kwikhomponenti nganye. Le ncwadi yokufundisa ukufunda isebenzisa esona sabelo sincinane solwimi lwasekhaya esiziiyure ezi -7 kumabanga 1 nele- 2 kwakunye neeyure ezisi- 8 kwibanga lesi- 3. Izikolo ezininzi ezifundisa ngolwimi lwasekhaya zinesiNgesi njengolwimi olongezelelweyo (EFAL) njengesifundo kumabanga 1 – 3.

Ukusetyenziswa kwenkqubo yemihla ngemihla kuza kuqinisekisa ukuba zonke iikhomponenti zifundisiwe ngohlobo lwazo, yaye neBLA isetyenzisiwe. (Funda I CAPS iphepha 8-10).

I -glossary

IMVELAPHI	IGAMA	INKCAZO
Self efficacy	Agluthineyithingi	Ukudityaniswa kwesimaphambili nesimava kwingcambu yegama
Opaque	Alubonisi	Isandi asicaci kwindlela igama elipelwa ngayo
Consonants	Amaqabane	Amaqabane
Disjunctive	Disjankthivi	Amagama amaninzi anesimamva adibane nengcambu
Phonology	Fonoloji	
Component	Ikhomponenti	Amalungu akha inkqubo yokufunda
Reader response	Imvakalelo kokufundiweyo	Imvakalelo kokufundiweyo
Balanced Language Approach (BLA)	Indlela yokufunda ebandakanya konke	Indlela yokufunda ebandakanya konke
Comprehension	Ingqiqo	Isakhono sokukhumbula nokwazi into oyifundileyo
Phonological Awareness	Ulwazi lwezandi	Ukunakana izandi nendlela ezibizwa ngayo
Phonemic Awareness	Ukubizwa kwezandi	Ukumamela nokuva isandi ngasinye egameni.
Phonics	Ulwazi lwezandi noonobumba	Ulwazi lwezandi noonobumba
Sub-component	Isiqingatha sekhomponenti –	Inxalenye yamalungu akha ikhomponenti
Conjunctive	Khonjankthivi	Amagama amaninzi anesimaphambili nesimamva adibane nengcambu
Transparent/showing	Luyabonisa	Isandi sicace gca kwindlela igama elipelwa ngayo
Morphology	Mofoloji	Unobumba omnye okanye iqela loonobumba lenza intsingiselo
Incidental	Ngoku ngalindelekanga -	ngebhaqo
Explicit	Ngokucacileyo	Icacile
Orthography	Othografi	Indlela elakhiwe ngayo ulwimi, ukubhalwa nokupelwa kwalo
Oral reading fluency	Ufundo ngokuvakalayo ngotyibiliko	Ufundo ngokuvakalayo ngotyibiliko
Decoding	Ukucazulula amagama	Yindlela apho onoobumba benziwa into evakalayo ukuze inike intsingiselo kokubhaliweyo
Predict	Ukuthelekelela -	Ukuqikelela
Vocabulary knowledge	Ulwazi lwesigama	Ukuba nolwazi oluphangaleleyo lwesigama
Visualising	Umfanekiso ngqondweni	Esinye sezakhono esiphuhliswayo xa kusenziwa ingqiqo.
Inferences	Unxulumaniso	Ukukha entethweni, umbhali angayichazanga ngqo
Embedded	Zidityanisiwe –	Zifakelelwe

II- AKRONIM

CAPS -	**Curriculum and Assessment Policy Document**
BLA-	**Balanced Language Approach**
NECT-	**National Education Collaboration Trust**
DBE-	**Department of Basic Education**
DAR-	**Drop All and Read**
CTLI-	**Cape Teaching and Leadership Education**

Ibhibliyografi:

- Incwadi ye- CAPS yolwimi lwasekhaya yesiXhosa
- Incwadi yezicwangciso zokufunda ka- NECT
- Izikhamiso zakwa- Molteno
- Incwadi katitshala yokufundisa ukufunda kumabanga aphantsi yase- DBE
- Imizobo evela ku- Google
- Isichazi- magama sakwa- Oxford
- Imanyuwali yeBanga labaqalayo yase- CTLI

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