

GRADE 12 IEB ISIZULU — LANGUAGE STUDY BOOKLET

Imithetho yolimi • ukuphika • ondaweni • izinguquko zomsindo • izinkathi • amabizomuntu • izimpambosi • izabizwana zokukhomba

Indlela yokufunda: Ungagcini ngokubamba ngekhanda. Funda umthetho → bheka isibonelo → vala ikhasi uzame ukwakha esakho. Le ncwajana igxile emaphethini avame ukuhlolwa eBanga 12. Izibonelo zisebenzisa amagama ajwayelekile aseziNzulwini zolimi.

1. UKUPHIKA — NEGATION

Ukuphika kusho ukuguqula umusho ube negative — ukusho ukuthi into ayenzeki, ayikho, noma ayenzekanga. Into yokuqala okufanele uyibheke yi-inkathi yomusho.

Inkathi / isakhi	Okuhle → Ukuphika	Isibonelo
Yamanje: -ya-	uya- → aka-/ayi-/ali-/asi-/awu-/abu-/aku- njll.	Uyafunda → Akafundi
Yamanje ngaphandle kuka -ya-	isivumelwano + a + isiqu	Ufunda → Akafundi
Esandakudlula: -ile	-ile → -anga / -anga- (kuya ngesakhiwo)	Uhambile → Akahambanga
Eyadlula / -a-	ngokuvamile kusetshenziswa ka-nga- / ka-ngaka- / ka-ngakanga-	Wagandlula → Akagandlulanga
Ezayo: zo-/yo-/yo-	ngeke + isenzo	Uzofunda → Ngeke afunde

Imithetho ebalulekile: u-ya-funda → aka-fundi; ba-ya-sebenza → aba-sebenzi; ngi-ya-funda → angi-fundi. Esikhathini esizayo, ngeke sivame ukusetshenziswa: Uzohamba → Ngeke ahambe.

Qaphela: ukuphika akuwona umthetho owodwa wawo wonke amaverb. Bheka isivumelwano (ngi-, u-, a-, si-, ni-, ba-) kanye nenkathi ngaphambi kokushintsha.

2. ONDAWENI — LOCATIVES

Ondaweni kuguqula ibizo libe yigama elisho indawo — “at/in/on/to a place”. Ezimweni eziningi ibizo lithola u-e- ekuqaleni nesakhi esifanele ekugcineni.

Ibizo	Ondaweni	Meaning
itafula	etafuleni	at/on the table
imoto	emotweni	in/by the car
ibhuku	ebhukwini	in the book
ibhasi	ebhasini	in/on the bus
isikole	esikoleni	at school
umsebenzi	emsebenzini	at work
iGoli	eGoli	in/to Johannesburg
iTheku	eThekwini	in/to Durban
ikhaya	ekhaya	at home
ulwandle	olwandle	at sea / at the ocean

Amaphethini omsindo: -a → -eni; -e → -eni; -i → -ini; -o → -weni; -u → -wini. Kukhona amagama ahlukile okufanele uwafunde njengezibonelo: ikhaya → ekhaya, ikhanda → ekhanda, ibhange → ebhange, isibhedlela → esibhedlela, ulwandle → olwandle.

Amagama abantu: amagama abantu avame ukuthatha ku-: kuThato, kuSipho. Izibongo zivame ukuthatha kwa-: kwaZulu.

3. IZINGUQUKO ZOMSINDO — SOUND CHANGES

Le ngxenye ibalulekile ngoba isiZulu sihlanganisa izakhi zamagama, bese onkamisa/ongwaqa abaseduze bashintshe umsindo ukuze igama likhulunyeka kahle.

Ushintsho	Umthetho olula	Isibonelo
Ukungqubuzana konkamisa	Onkamisa ababili abalandelanayo bangahlangana bashintsha	hla + umuntu → lowo
u + a	u uvame ukuphenduka w phambi kuka-a.	u + a → wa

Ushintsho	Umthetho olula	Isibonelo
i + a	i uvame ukuphenduka y phambi kuka-a.	i + a → ya
a + i	a + i kuvame ukuba e.	a + i → e
a + u	a + u kuvame ukuba o.	a + u → o
Ukufakwa kuka-y / w	I-semi-vowel ivimba onkamisa ababili ukuthi bangashayisani	li + ona → lona; u + ona → wona

Izibonelo zokubona umsindo: la + isi → lesi; la + umu → lo; la + izi → lezi. Ungazami ukubala uhlamvu ngalunye kuphela — bheka ukuthi izakhi ezimbili zihlangana kanjani.

4. IZINKATHI ZESENZO — TENSES

Inkathi ikutshela ukuthi isenzo senzeka nini: manje, sesanda kwenzeka, senzeka kudala, noma sizokwenzeka.

Inkathi	Isakhi / clue	Isibonelo esihle	English
Yamanje	-ya- (noma isenzo ngaphandle kuka-ya-)	Umfundi uyafunda.	The learner is reading/studying.
Esandakudlula	-ile	Umfundi ufundile.	The learner has studied.
Eyadlula	-a-	Umfundi wafunda izolo.	The learner studied yesterday.
Ezayo	zo-/yo- + isenzo	Umfundi uzofunda kusasa.	The learner will study tomorrow.
Esazokwenzeka / future continuous	zobiz- + be + verb (context)	Uzobe efunda.	He/she will be studying.

Qhathanisa: Uyafunda = is happening now. Ufunde = has studied / has read. Wafunda = studied (past). Uzofunda = will study.

5. AMABIZOMUNTU — PERSONAL NOUNS

Amabizomuntu ngamabizo abhekisela kubantu. Awudingi ukuwafunda njengohlu olude kuphela; funda ukuthi aqala kanjani nokuthi izivumelwano zawo zisebenza kanjani.

Ibizo	Isigaba	Isivumelwano	Isabizwana soqobo	Example
umfana	1	u-	yena	Umfana yena uyafunda.
umama	1a	u-	yena	Umama yena uyasebenza.
abafana	2	ba-	bona	Abafana bona bayadlala.
abantu	2	ba-	bona	Abantu bona bayasebenza.
uthisha	1a	u-	yena	Uthisha yena uyafundisa.
othisha	2a	ba-	bona	Othisha bona bayafundisa.

Khumbula: uhlobo lwebizo lunquma isivumelwano. Isigaba 1/1a → u-/yena; isigaba 2/2a → ba-/bona. Lokhu kuzokusiza nasezivumelwaneni, ezabizwaneni nasekuphikeni.

6. IZIMPAMBOSI — VERBAL EXTENSIONS

Izimpambosi yizakhi ezenezelwa esenzweni ukuze shintshwe incazelo noma ubudlelwano besenzo. Funda isiqu + impambosi + incazelo.

Impambosi	Isakhi	Incazelo	Isibonelo
Yokwenziwa (passive)	-w- / -iw- / -ew-	Umenzi akagxilwe; into iyenziwa.	Bhala → Bhaliwa
Yokwenzana (reciprocal)	-an-	Abantu benzelana / isenzo senziwa omunye komunye	Thanda → Thandana
Yokwenzela (applied)	-el- / -isel-	Ukwenzela umuntu/into ethile.	Fundela → Fundisa?*
Yokwenzeka (neuter)	-ek- / -ik-	Into iyenzeka/iyenzeka kalula, ngaphandle kokugxilwa/ukwenzi.	Guqula / Vuleka
Yokubangela (causative)	-is- / -iz-	Ukwenza omunye enze okuthile.	Funda → Fundisa

*Qaphela: impambosi yokwenzela ivame ukubonakala ngo--el-: pheka → phekelela, thengela. Isenzo ngasinye singaba nezinguquko zomsindo, ngakho funda izibonelo ezisetshenziswa uthisha/encwadini yakho.

Indlela yokukhumbula: -w- = “yenziwa”; -an- = “omunye nomunye”; -el- = “kwenzelwa”; -ek- = “kwenzeka”; -is- = “kubangela”.

7. ISABIZWANA SOKUKHOMBA — DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUN

Sikhomba into/person ngokwendawo. Ezingxenyeni eziningi zebanga le-IEB uzohlangana namazinga amathathu: eduze, buqamama, kude.

Ibizo	EDUZE	BUQAMAMA	KUDE
umuntu	lo / lona	lowo	lowaya
umfana	lo / lona	lowo	lowaya
abantu	laba	labo	labaya
ikati	leli	lelo	leliya
ikhanda	leli	lelo	leliya

Ibizo	EDUZE	BUQAMAMA	KUDE
amehlo	lawa / lana	lawo	lawaya
isandla	lesi	leso	lesiya
isitsha	lesi	leso	lesiya
izinto	lezi	lezo	leziya
imithi	lena	leyo	leyaya
ingane	le / lena	leyo	leyaya

Indlela yokucabanga: EDUZE = le/lo/laba/lena/lesi... • BUQAMAMA = lowo/lelo/labo/leyo/leso... • KUDE = lowaya/leliya/labaya/leyaya/lesiya...

Umthetho wokwakheka: isabizwana sokukhomba sihlobana nesigaba sebizo. Yingakho ungeke usebenzise lesi kuyo yonke into. Qala ngokuthola isigaba sebizo, bese ukhetha uhlobo olufanele.

8. ISIGABA SEBIZO — QUICK REFERENCE

Uma udideka ngezivumelwano, qala ngaleli thebula. Izivumelwano ziyisisekelo sokuphika, izabizwana nokwakha imisho.

Isigaba	Isiqalo esijwayelekile	Isivumelwano senhloko	Isabizwana
1	umu-/um-	u-	yena
1a	u- / amagama abantu	u-	yena
2	aba-	ba-	bona
2a	o-	ba-	bona
3	umu-/um-	u-	wona
4	imi-/im-	i-	yona
5	ili-/i-	li-	lona
6	ama-	a-	wona
7	isi-/is-	si-	sona
8	izi-/iz-	zi-	zona
9	iN-/in-	i-	yona
10	izin-/izin-	zi-	zona
11	ulu-/ul-	lu-	lona
14	ubu-/ub-	bu-	bona
15	uku-/uk-	ku-	kona

9. INDLELA YOKUPHENDULA IMIBUZO YOLIMI

- Uma ubuzwa “Bhala ukuphika” → thola inkathi kuqala, bese uguqula isivumelwano/isenzo ngendlela efanele.
- Uma ubuzwa “Bhala ondaweni” → thola ibizo, bheka unkamisa wokugcina, bese usebenzisa -eni/-ini/-weni/-wini noma ufunde ukuthi liyigama elihlukile.
- Uma ubuzwa “Isabizwana sokukhomba eduze/buqamama/kude” → thola isigaba sebizo kuqala. Ungaqageli ngo-lo/lelo/lesi kuphela.
- Uma ubuzwa “Impambosi” → bheka ukuthi isiqu sesenzo sishintshwe kanjani: -w-, -an-, -el-, -ek-, -is- njll.
- Uma ubuzwa “Inkathi” → bheka izimpawu ezifana no--ya-, -ile, wa-/a-, zo-/yo- kanye namagama esikhathi afana no-izolo, manje, kusasa.

10. MINI PRACTICE — ZIHLOLE

Umbuzo	Impendulo
Phika: Umfundi uyafunda.	Akafundi / Umfundi akafundi.
Bhala ondaweni: isikole	esikoleni
Bhala ondaweni: imoto	emotweni
Isabizwana sokukhomba kude: isandla	lesiya
Isabizwana sokukhomba buqamama: abantu	labo
Guqula ube yinkathi ezayo: Uyaqala.	Uzoqala.
Thola impambosi: Abafana bayathandana.	-an- = yokwenzana
Thola impambosi: Incwadi iyafundwa.	-w- = yokwenziwa

IMPORTANT: IsiZulu has many context- and noun-class-dependent sound changes. Use this booklet as your revision framework, then match your teacher's terminology and the exact forms used in your prescribed IEB material. The demonstrative table follows the standard three-distance pattern: eduze, buqamama and kude.