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## Greetings

### One to one:

Vusi : Sawubona Sanele. (Hello Sanele)

Sanele : Yebo. Sawubona Vusi. (Hello Vusi)

Vusi : **Unjani?** (How are you?)

Sanele : **Ngikhona** ,wena unjani? (I am fine,  
how are you?)

Vusi : **Ngikhona.** (I am fine)

## Greetings

### Two to one:

Vusi and Themba : Sawubona Sanele. (Hello Sanele)

Sanele : Yebo. Sanibonani. (Hello)

Vusi and Themba : Unjani? (How are you?)

Sanele : Ngikhona ,nina ninjani? (I am fine, how are you?)

Vusi and Themba : Sikhona. (We are fine)

## Greetings

### Two to two:

Vusi and Themba : Sanibona. (Hello)

Sanele and Thandi : Yebo. Sanibonani. (Hello)

Vusi and Themba : Ninjani? (How are you?)

Sanele : Sikhona ,nina ninjani? (We are fine, how are you?)

Vusi and Themba : Sikhona. (We are fine)

## Goodbyes

### One to one:

Vusi : Sala kahle Siphho

Siphho : Hamba kahle Vusi

### One to two:

Vusi : Salani kahle Siphho noThemba

Siphho : Hamba kahle Vusi

### Two to two:

Vusi and Musa : Salani kahle Siphho noThemba

Siphho nad Themba : Hambani kahle Vusi no Musa

## Pronouns

- I – Ngi – Ngiphuza itiye – I drink tea
- You (s) – U – Uphuza itiye – You(s) drink tea.
- You (pl) – Ni – Niphuza itiye – You(pl) drink tea.
- We – Si – Siphuza itiye. – we drink tea.
- They – ba – Baphuza itiye. – They drink tea.
- He/She – U – Uphuza itiye. – He/She drinks tea.

## Noun Classes

- All nouns in the Zulu language are classified
- The noun classes determine the singular and plural.
- Noun classes also determine the structure of the sentence. e.g. If the subject is in class 1 the rest of the parts of speech will be taken from class 1. e.g. Umfana lo ukhahlela ibhola lakhe.

## Noun Classes

### Noun Prefixes:

- Um/umu
- Aba
- U
- O
- Um/umu
- Imi
- I/ili
- Ama
- Isi
- Izi
- In/im
- Izin/izim
- u/ulu
- Ubu
- uku

## Noun Classes

Class	Prefix	Subject Concord/ Agreement Marker
1	Um/umu	U
2	Aba	Ba
1a	U	U
2a	O	Ba
3	Umu/um	U
4	Imi	I
5	I/ili	Ii
6	Ama	A

## Noun Classes (cont.)

7	Isi	si
8	Izi	zi
9	In	i
10	Izin	zi
11	U	Iu
12	Izin	zi

## Neutral Classes

These are the classes with no singular or plural

14	uku	ku
15	ubu	bu

## Subject ConCORDS

- The subject concord links the subject to the verb.
- It would also be correct to say that it emphasises the subject doing the action.
- It is written immediately before the verb.
- It is only left out in commands, i.e. When the subject is being told directly to do something e.g. "kick the ball" – "khahlela ibhola". There is no subject concord before the verb kahlela.

### Subject Concorde (cont.)

<u>Noun Prefixes</u>	<u>Subject Concorde</u>
Umu/um	u
Aba	ba
U	u
O	ba
Um/umu	u
Imi	i
i/ili	li

### Subject Concorde (cont.)

<u>Noun Prefixes</u>	<u>Subject Concorde</u>
Ama	a
Isi	si
Izi	zi
In	i
Izin	zi
u/ulu	lu
Ubu	bu
Uku	ku

### Complete the following exercise:

Write the correct noun prefixes next to each noun.

1. Umfana Um
2. Ikhathi I
3. Isikhebhe Isi

Fill in the correct subject concord

1. Umfana u khahlela ibhola.
2. Ikhathi i lala ekhishini.
3. Isikhebhe si hamba emanzini.

Ubunini (Ownership)

### The Possessive

- The term possessive stems from the word possess, 'to own'.
- It is made of a prefix and a suffix
- The prefix comes from the noun class.
- The suffix comes from the English word for the possessive.

e.g. My-mi  
 your - kho  
 his/hers - khe  
 our - ethu  
 your (pl) - enu  
 their - bo



## Possessive Prefixes

Possessive prefixes come from the same noun class as the subject being referred to in the sentence.

<u>Noun prefix</u>	<u>Possessive Prefix</u>
Umu/um	wa
aba	ba
u	wa
o	ba
Umu/um	wa
imi	ya
i/ili	la

## Possessive Prefixes (cont.)

<u>Noun prefix</u>	<u>Possessive Prefix</u>
i/ili	la
ama	a
isi	sa
izi	za
In/im	ya
Izin/izim	za
u/ulu	lwa
Izin/izim	za
uku	kwa
ubu	ba

## Use of the Possessive

- In isiZulu, the possessive is written immediately after the subject.
  - When working out the consider the following.  
e.g. My dog
1. What is the subject? – ‘dog’
  2. What is the Zulu word for ‘dog’? – ‘inja’
  3. What class is the word ‘dog’ in? - 9
  4. What is the possessive prefix for that class? - ya
  5. What is the suffix for the word ‘my’? ‘mi’
  6. **REMEMBER - THE PREFIX COMES BEFORE THE SUFFIX:**  
My dog – inja yami

## Complete the following exercise:

My mother is cooking.

\_\_\_\_\_

Their father drives a car.

\_\_\_\_\_

Our sister goes to school.

\_\_\_\_\_

Your (pl) grandfather drinks tea.

\_\_\_\_\_

## The Demonstrative

- The term 'demonstrative' refers to the words 'this/these'.
- It comes from the same class as the noun being referred to in the sentence.
- 'this' is singular 'these' is plural.
- It can be written before or after the subject.  
e.g. This boy – umfana lo – lomfana.  
If it is written before the subject, the first vowel of the subject falls away.

**REMEMBER YOU CANNOT HAVE TWO VOWELS TOGETHER**

## Demonstrative & Noun Classes

Noun Prefixes	Demonstrative
Umu/um	lo
aba	laba
u	lo
o	laba
Umu/um	lo
imi	le
i/ili	leli
ama	la

## Demonstrative & Noun Classes (cont.)

Noun Prefixes	Demonstrative
isi	lesi
izi	lezi
In/im	le
Izin/izim	lezi
u/ulu	lolu
Izin/izim	lezi
uku	loku
ubu	lobu

Write the correct demonstrative for each noun:

- Iklasi \_\_\_\_\_ (classroom)
- Isitimela \_\_\_\_\_ (train)
- Inja \_\_\_\_\_ (dog)
- Ubuhlalu \_\_\_\_\_ (beads)
- Ukudla \_\_\_\_\_ (food)

In a sentence that has both the possessive and the demonstrative, the possessive will come first, unless the demonstrative is written before the subject.

e.g. This child of mine kicks the ball.

Umntwana wami lo ukhahlela ibhola.

## The locative

- The term locative refers to place or time.
- The first vowel of the noun changes to 'e'
- 'e' means in, at, to, from
- The ending changes depending on the last vowel of the noun.  
e.g. a/e –eni – isikole –esikoleni  
I – ini – ibhasi - ebhasini  
O – weni – ihholo - ehholweni  
U – wini – ibhuku – ebhukwini
- The locative may be written at the beginning of the sentence or after the verb in the sentence.

## Locatives of place

- Locatives of place refer to location e.g. a place a person or thing is coming from, going to e.t.c.
- Hospital – isibhedlela – at the hospital - esibhedlela
- Kitchen – ikhishi – in the kitchen – ekhishini
- School – isikole – to school - esikoleni

## Locatives of time

- Locatives of time refer to the time at which an event happened.

e.g. Morning – ekuseni

afternoon – emini

at night – ebusuku

Write sentences using the following locatives.

Ebusuku -

Ekhaya -

Esikoleni -

## Pre-locative 's'

- The pre-locative 's' is written in a sentence which states where a person or thing is.
- It has no specific meaning. It stops two vowels from being written together.

e.g. Mother is in the Kitchen.

The subject concord for umama is 'u' which is a vowel.

The 'e' of the locative is also a vowel. The two cannot be written together thus the use of the prelocative 's'.

umama

usekhishini

**Write the following sentences in isiZulu:**

- My father is in the garden.

• \_\_\_\_\_

- Your mother is at work.

• \_\_\_\_\_

- His dog is in this garden.

• \_\_\_\_\_

- Their brother is in the dining room.

• \_\_\_\_\_

**Present Tense**

- The Present Tense has two forms
- **Long Form**
  - Sentence ends with verb.
  - add 'ya' between the subject concord and the verb.
- **Short Form**
  - Sentence ends with an object or a locative.
  - NO 'ya'** between the subject concord and the verb
  - e.g. Umama uyapheka. (long form)
  - Umama upheka ekhishini. (short form)

## Past Tense

- The past tense has two forms.
- Long form Past Tense
  - Sentence ends with a verb.
  - Take away the last vowel and write 'ile' at the end of the verb.
  - e.g. Umama uphekile (mother cooked)
- Short form Past Tense
  - Sentence ends with a locative/object
  - Take away the last vowel of the verb and write 'e'.
  - e.g. Umama upheke inyama.

## Future Tense

- The Future Tense has NO long or short form.
- Add 'zo' between the subject concord and the verb.
- e.g. Umama uzopheka.  
Umama uzopheka inyama.



**Translate the following tenses correctly:**

- Father <sup>will</sup> buy a car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Father bought a car.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Mother is cooking.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- David is kicking the ball.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_
- Thando sat.  
\_\_\_\_\_
- \_\_\_\_\_

**Conjunctions**

Conjunctions are used to join two sentences:

e.g.

- because –ngoba
- therefore/so – ngakho
- and/ as well as – futhi
- also – njalo
- if/when – uma
- then – bese
- or - noma

## Use of Conjunctions

- Conjunctions are not joined onto any words.
- They stand on their own in between two sentences.
- They are used in place of a fullstop.  
e.g. The boys played soccer. They are tired.  
Abafana badlale ibhola. Bakhathele.  
The boys played soccer therefore they are tired.  
Abafana badlale ibhola ngakho bakhathele.

Use the correct conjunctions to join the following sentences:

- Omama badla isinkwa. Balambile.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Odadewethu badlala ibhola. Bakhathele.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Izinja ziyakhonkotha. Zithukile.

- \_\_\_\_\_  
Osisi bayahleka. Bajabulile.

- \_\_\_\_\_

## Use of 'with'

- The word with is used in two ways.
  1. With – together with
  2. With – by means of/using

e.g. I will go with mother. (together with)  
I will cut with a knife.(by means of)

### With – (together with)

-Written in three ways depending on the first vowel of the noun.

a – na – ngizohamba nabazali bami.

e/i – ne – ngidlala nenja yami.

o/u – no – Ngizopheka nomngane wami.

## With – by means of/using

-also written in three forms depending on the first vowel of the noun.

a – nga – ngibona ngamehlo (amehlo)

e/i – nge – ngihamba ngezinyawo  
(izinyawo)

o/u – ngo – ngikhuluma ngomlomo  
(umlomo)

### With – by means of/using

Translate the following sentences

• I cut with a knife.

• \_\_\_\_\_

• I bite with the teeth.

• \_\_\_\_\_

• I eat with this mouth of mine.

• \_\_\_\_\_

### The verb 'to have'

The verb 'to have' is similar to 'with – together with'

It follows the same rule as the word 'with'.

a – na – nginamehlo – I have eyes

e/i – ne – nginezandla – I have hands

o/u – no – Nginomlomo – I have a mouth

'Na, ne, no' – can also be used as and when listing names of people or items, e.g. Ngidlala noMichael, no-Alex, noJabulani.

Ngithenga isinkwa nobisi, namaqanda, neswidi.

## Question forms

Why – kungani?

When – nini?

Do/does/are? – na?

Where? - -phi?

How? – njani?

What? - -ni?

Who? – -bani?

How many? – ngaki?

With what? – ngani?

The question forms ; why?, when?, do?/does?/are?, are not joined onto any words or prefixes.

The question forms ; where?, what? and who? are prefixed with either a verb or a subject concord/pronoun.

**Read the passage and answer the following questions:**

- Namhlanje nguMsombuluko. Ekuseni ngigeze amazinyo nobuso bami. Ngidle isinkwa netiye ngeza esikoleni. Umama ungilethe esikoleni ngemoto yakhe. Esikoleni sifunde isiZulu, isiNgesi nezinombolo. Sihambe esontweni sacula amaculo sathandaza. Abangane bami ngoThuli, noJabu, noThandi, noThoko. Uthisha wesiNgesi nguNkosikazi Dlamini. UNkosikazi Dlamini uhlala eSoweto nomndeni wakhe.

**Do the following exercise:**

List the following from the passage:

Two verbs-

\_\_\_\_\_

Two locatives -

\_\_\_\_\_

Two common nouns -

\_\_\_\_\_

Three proper nouns –

\_\_\_\_\_

**Do the following exercise: (cont.)**

List the following from the passage:

The word and -

\_\_\_\_\_

One possessive -

\_\_\_\_\_

In which tense is the second sentence of the passage written?

\_\_\_\_\_