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Ndebele language pdf

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Academia.edu uses cookies to personalize content, tailor ads and improve the user experience. By using our site, you agree to our collection of information through the use of cookies. To learn more, view our Privacy Policy. When one enters a traditional isiNdebele village, one should stand at the gate a call out "Ekuhle". When someone responds to say yes, "Yebo", one may approach the housing and take a seat so that people from that village may greet one. The greeting dialogue to address some people could be as follows (with an English translation with a similar meaning): -Yebo, salibonani (yes, we see you) +Lijani? (how are you [plural]?) -Sikhona, singabuza lina? (We are here [present], may we ask you?) +Sikhona (We are present) This is the plural form of greetings but nowadays may even be used for greeting one person. The singular greeting, however, would be: +Sakubona (we see you) -Yebo, sakubona (yes, we see you) +Kunjani? (how are you [singular]?) -Sikhona, singabuza lina? (We are here [present], may we ask you?) +Sikhona (We are present) In the morning, the greeting in isiNdebele is made by asking about how the person slept or woke up, using the verb "ukuvuka" (to wake up). I, personally, use it as a joke when a colleague has been dozing off in a meeting, in which case I say "uvukenjani?" (how did you wake?), haha. You can thus also ask how a person woke up (njani)? or if they woke up (uvukile?). +Luvukile? (have you [plural] woken up?) -Sivukile, singabuza lina? (we have woken up, and you [plural]?) +Sivukile (we have woken up) Note: Use "uvukile" for the 'you, singular' and "nguvukile" for 'I/me' instead of the plural 'we' To greet a person in the evening, after you have already seen them that day or recently, use the verb "ukutshona" (to set [the sun]). It describes the sun setting, so is difficult to directly translate, but perhaps use for the below "is your day winding down?" or something equivalent greeting. +Litshonile? -Litshonile, singabuza lina? +Litshonile Remember that you can use the singular too - "u-" and "ngi-", and the alternative "utshone/njani?" etc. "Njani" is an adverb which means "how" and can be used to ask about "how" someone is or "how" something of theirs is.

Introduction to the Ndebele language

Written by Mr L. Mthunzi

Lecture 1

Vocabulary

Uku , to; Bisa , bring; isikwa , bread; khona , here; nyama , meat; le, and; with; uchago , milk; ukubisa , to bring; isikwa , to take to; ukufaka , to put; lokhu , this; e, in; lo, with; ugele , without; ukuboya , to come; ukudla , food; ishukela , sugar; iqanda , faka , put;

Infinitive

Ukuhla , to fight

Ukusoga , to plan , ukuxoxa , to talk .

Imperative

Thatha , take; Bonga , thank; Beka , put .

Negative imperative

Ung , don't . Ungabongi , don't think . Ungadi , don't eat . Ungathathi , do not take

Phrases

Ngiya bonga , thank you; Sabona , hic .

Exercise

Make sentences using these words

Bisa , isikwa , faka , uchago , nyama

e.g. Bisa nyama ; Bring the meat

isikwa le chago ; bread with milk

Put these sentences into negative

Eg Bisa nyama (bring the meat) : Ungabisi nyama (don't bring the meat)

1.Faka isikwa khona (put the bread here)

For example, Linjani/ kunjani? (how are you [plural/ singular]?) Sikhona/ siyaphila? (we are here/ we are healthy) would be possible replies Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. The verbs are "ukusula" for to stay/remain, and "ukuhamba" for to go, +Uhambe"kuhle (go well [singular]) -Usale"kuhle (stay well [plural]) +Hambani kuhle (go well [plural]) -Salani kuhle (stay well [plural]) There are alternative ways to say goodbye, such as to say goodnight, here one should use the verb "ukulaka" (to sleep): Lala kuhle (sleep well [singular]) or Ulale"kuhle (sleep well [singular]) Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Unjani/ kunjani? (How are you/ greeting? [singular]) Linjani? (How are you? [plural]) Unjani umntwana? (How is the child?) Banjani abantwana? (How are the children?) Banjani ekhaya? (How are they at home?) To answer, for example, one could use 'khona' (to be there/ present) or 'ukuphila' (to live/ be well) to say: Sikhona (we are present) Siyaphila (we are well) also, for example, ukhona (she/ is present) bayaphila - they are well (see the prefix lesson in Lesson 3 for a recap). Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 13 - Question adverbs To ask questions in isiNdebele, one should mainly know these four words: njani? - how? nim? - when? ...-ni? (at end of verb) - what? ngaphi?

where? These adverbs are used with any Ndebele verb, while the verb is in the short form without "uku" or "ya". The questioning adverb is normally directly after the verb, for example: uthunga njani? - How do you sew? (u-thunga njani - you-sew how?) unyoko upheka nin? - When does your mother cook? ufumani? - What do you want? (as in u-fumani? - you want what?) Basebenza ngaphi khathesi? - Where are you working now? What is interesting when talking, is that the stress on the word is at the second last syllable, thus uFUma, becomes ufuNAm! Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 14 - "Ukuya.", the verb for "to go to..." Remember that "uku" is in front of a verb to mean "to", for example "gijima" is "run" and "ukugijima" for "to run". Thus, ukuya is "to go to...". For example, "uya ngaphi?" (where are you going?) or abafana bayahamba (the boys are in the process of walking). Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 15 - "Uban?" "whom?" The word "ban" is often put at the end of a verb to ask a question using "who/ whom". The noun "uban" or "obani" means "who?" or "who (plural)"? For example, from the verb "ukudunga" (to look/ search for), similarly to asking "udungan" (what are you looking for?), one could ask "udunga ban?" (Whom are you looking for?). Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 16 - Questioning without using a verb In English, one would use the verb "to be", as shown by "is" in a sentence such as "Where is father?". In siNdebele we would simply say "Ungaphi ubaba?" There is no verb used here so it would translate literally to "Where father?" Similarly, we say "Banjani abafana" for "how are the boys?" Notice the use of prefixes, "u-" and "ba" for the words "ubaba" and "abafana". This is covered in Lesson 5 and previous lessons on noun classes. Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 17 - The present tense: Long form For the long form, we use the "...ya..." extension, for example: Ufuna ukunatha ityie na? (Do you want to drink tea?) Yebo, ngiyafuna (Yes, I do) The long form is also used for when the verb is still being done. For example, you can say that you are going (Ngiyahamba) versus saying that you go (Ngiyahamba).



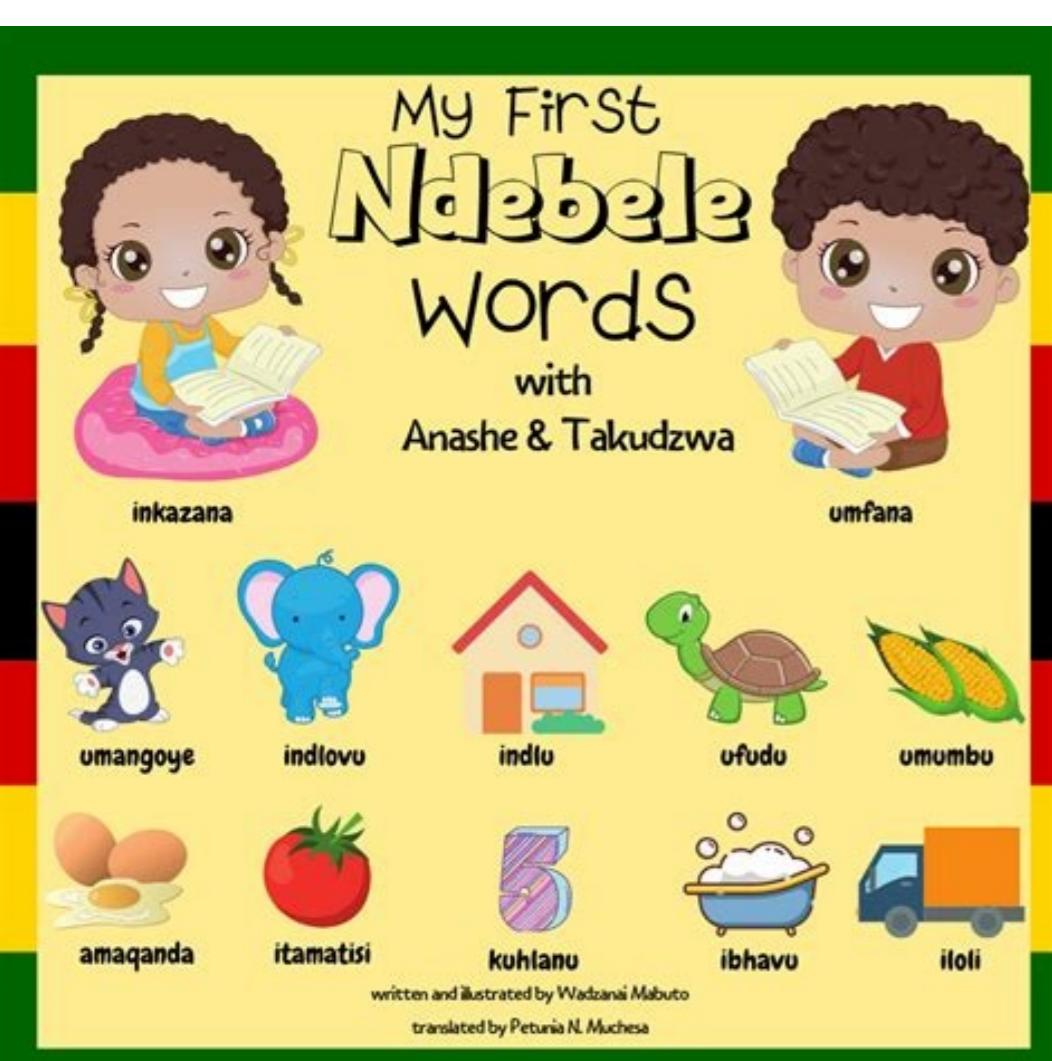
Remember that "na" is placed at the end of a sentence if we would like to make sure an isiNdebele sentence is heard as a question, and not simply a statement. Saying "uyafuna" (you like), would not be a fully understood question if one didn't say "uyafuna na?" (Do you want to?). The long form is also used when the concord for an object is used with the verb, for example, uyambona umfana na? - Do you see the boy? [Note the "m" before the word "bona" (to see) or uyahfuna abantwana na? Do you want the children? Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 18 - The present tense: Short form The short form is different to the long form in that it does not use the "...ya..." ngiyafuna ukuphaka - I am learning to cook (at this exact time) versus ngifunda ukuphaka - I am learning to cook (in general). Note the short form appears before a infinitive/ general expression such as ngizama ukufuna (I am trying to learn). Another use of the short form is in a question, where the adverb allows for the use of "na" to be unnecessary. For example: umama upheka nini? - When does mother cook? (literally "Mother cooks when?") If there is no object concord with the verb and there is another word after the verb, one can use the short form, for example, to say: Ngiyafuna ityie -? These adverbs are used with any Ndebele verb, while the verb is in the short form without "uku" or "ya". The questioning adverb is normally directly after the verb, for example: uthunga njani? - How do you sew? (u-thunga njani - you-sew how?) unyoko upheka nin? - When does your mother cook? ufumani? - What do you want? (as in u-fumani? - you want what?) Basebenza ngaphi khathesi? - Where are you working now? What is interesting when talking, is that the stress on the word is at the second last syllable, thus uFUma, becomes ufuNAm! Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 19 - The negative of a present tense verb The negative form of a present tense verb in siNdebele is quite simple. We add "ka" to the beginning of the verb, before a subject concord, and change the final vowel at the end of the word to the letter "i". For example, Ngiyahamba (I go) becomes kangahambi (I don't go). Often the "ka" can be shortened to "a". So anghambi. In siNdebele, unlike some languages like isikhosa, two vowels do not appear next to each other. If two words come together causing two vowels to be next to each other, either one vowel will be dropped (often using an apostrophe to substitute the dropped vowel), or they may have the letters "w" or "y" placed in between them as a semivowel. Thus upheka (you cook) would have a negative form with "ka-upheki" which can be written "kawupheki". Also, the noun object can be dropped, for example, so that "kangifuni ..imal" becomes "kangifuni mal", or (angifuni' mal). Remember the use of the different types of prefixes for I, you, he/she, we, you plural, they. For example, Omama kaphabeki (Our mothers (they) don't cook). Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson. Lesson 20 - Noun class 3: Um/ Imi The third of the noun classes we will look at in Ndebele, is that with: Um- or umu- as the prefix for the singular noun and Imi- as the prefix for the plural noun. Examples: umfula uyageleza - the river is flowing. Uyageleza (it is flowing). umilo uyavutha - the fire is burning. Uyavutha (it is burning). imililo iyavutha - the fires are flowing. Iyavutha. Concords with either "w" or "y" before the vowel. Ngiyawubona umfula - I see the river. Ngiyayibona imifula - I see the rivers. Ngiyayibona (I see them). Finally, let us look at the negative tense. Placing "ka" in front of the subject concords, to form the negative, we need to either a "w" or a "y" before the vowels. Remember to also end the word with an "i", not an "a". Examples: Umfula kawigalezi - the river is not flowing. Imifula kayigalezi - the rivers are not flowing. Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 21 - Noun class 4: Ili/ Ama The fourth of the noun classes we will look at in Ndebele, is that with: Ili- or i- as the prefix for the singular noun and Ama- as the prefix for the plural noun. Examples, using concords li- and a- respectively, to make sentences: Ijaha liyasebenza - The youth is working. Amajaha ayasebenza - The youths are working. Iltiso le lingaphi? - Where is the stone? Concords with "w" before the vowel "a" are needed. Ngiyabonona ijaha - I see the youths. Finally, let us look at the negative tense. Placing "ka" in front of the subject concords, to form the negative, we need to put a "w" before the vowels. Remember to also end the word with an "i", not an "a". Examples: Ijaha kaisebenzi - The youth is not working. Amajaha kawasebenzi* - The youths are not working. *Note: here the two a vowels can be combined when talking, to sound like a long a sound: amajaha kasebenzi. Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 22 - Noun class 5: Izi/ Izli The fifth of the noun classes we will look at in Ndebele, is that with: Izi- as the prefix for the singular noun and Izli- as the prefix for the plural noun. Examples, using concord si- to make sentences: Isalukazi siyagula - The old woman is feeling sick. Izalukazi ziayagula - The old women are sick. Isinkwa singaphi? - Where is the bread? Izinkwa zingaphi? - Where is the bread (plural)? Object concords with "si" and "zi" - the prefix for the singular noun and Izin- or izim- as the prefix for the plural noun. Examples, using concord si- to make sentences: Isalukazi siyagula - The old woman is feeling sick. Izalukazi ziayagula - The old women are sick. Isinkwa singaphi? - Where is the bread? Izinkwa zingaphi? - Where is the bread (plural)? Object concords of the vowel i- with a y, and a z- for the plural. Ngiyayibona inja - I see the dog. Ngiyayibona inzina - I see the dogs. Finally, let us look at the negative tense, again using y-, and placing "ka" in front of the subject concords, to form the negative, and also ending the word with an "i", not an "a". Examples: Inja kayidli - The dog is not eating. Imibzi kazidli (goats plural) - The goats are not eating. Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 24 - Ulu/ Izin The seventh of the noun classes we will look at in Ndebele, is that with: Ulu- or u- as the prefix for the singular noun and Izin- or izim- as the prefix for the plural noun.



Most nouns (just the noun stems themselves) in this class, have more than one syllable.

Class	Singular prefix	Plural prefix	Examples
1	un, um	u, o	umantsi (person) abantsi, umfana (boy) abafana, umhangi (European) abahngi
2	un, um	ini	umantsi (woman) amantsi
3	i, ili	ama	ili (wood, mesuage) amantsi, ukuphaka (house) amaphaphi
4	is, isi	iswero	iswero (stone, rock) iswero, iswero (cow) iswoko
5	i, ili, im	iswero	iswero (stone, rock) iswero, iswero (cow) iswoko
6	u, ubu	ubudo	ubudo (thing) ubudo, ubudo (tortoise) ubududo
7	ub, ubu	ubudo	ubudo (length) ubudo, ubudo (the animal hair)
8	uku	ukuhanda	ukuhanda (love)

For these, u- is used, for example ugwalo (book or letter) and izingwalo (books or letters). For noun stems of only one syllable, ulu- is used. For example, uluthi (stick) and izinti (sticks). Example sentences: Ulutho lungaphi - Where is the thing. Izintho zingaphi - Where are the things?. Usane luyakhala - The baby is crying. Insane ziyakhala - The babies are crying. Ngiyalubona uluthi - I see the stick. Ngiyabonona izinti - I see the sticks Finally, let us look at the negative tense, again using lu- or zi-, and placing "ka" in front of the subject concords, to form the negative, and also ending the word with an "i", not an "a". Examples: Ufudu kalidli - The tortoise is not eating. Insane kazidli - The babies are not crying. Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Lesson 25 - Ubu This class of noun only has one prefix, Ubu- for the singular and plural. For example: ubunyonyo - either one or many ants, ubusuku - night(s) Ubuhlungu - pain(s) Most of the nouns are abstract words, such as: Ubuhle - beauty (from -hle - beautiful). Two nouns which are in this class, though they appear to have the prefix u- only, are: utshani - grass utshwala - beer Example sentences: Ubunyonyo - the ants are going Ngiyabubona - I see them Utshani kabukhuli kuhle - the grass is not growing nicely Sala kahle (stay well), until next lesson, check out the other tabs on the website, or if you would like to support us, please go to our Patreon page. ♦or get involved as a volunteer by emailing us at northernndebeleblog@gmail.com. For any questions, please ask and answer those of other learners in the Community Questions tab. Ndebele is one of the official languages of Zimbabwe and is spoken by the Ndebele people. It is also spoken in parts of South Africa. Ndebele is a Bantu language and is closely related to Zulu. Ndebele is not an easy language to learn, but it is possible with some effort. Here are some tips to help you get started: 1. Start with the basics. Learn the alphabet and how to pronounce basic words and phrases. 2.



Listen to native speakers. This will help you to get a feel for the rhythm and flow of the language. 3. practice, practice, practice. The more you speak and write in Ndebele, the better you will become at it. 4. Use resources. There are a number of good books and websites that can help you to learn Ndebele. With a bit of effort, you can learn Ndebele and start communicating with the many people who speak this fascinating language. In this course, we teach beginners how to read and write Ndebele. You will be able to communicate more effectively if you have simple grammar structures. Greetings, common phrases, and expressions are some of the topics covered in this course. Having recently returned from a three-year hiatus as an Accountant, Gumbi is now a stay-at-home mother and Mompreneur.

Until recently, my children, who are Ndebele but married to Shona men, spoke English as a first language but were learning by the time I started teaching them. The course provides you with the necessary knowledge to communicate with visitors and in-laws in Matabeleland. How Do You Say Hello In Ndebele? Image taken by: is a Bantu language spoken in southern Africa.

It is a member of the Niger-Congo family of languages.

There are two main dialects, Southern Ndebele and Northern Ndebele. To say "hello" in Southern Ndebele, you would say "Sawubona". In Northern Ndebele, you would say "Sanibonani". I would like to wish you a happy holiday season. 16 ngi yi ukuthi hlopho 16 ngi yi ungezi. I wish you all the best for your birthday. Thank you very much! (I hope you have a wonderful day!). Who is the 1st person, Kunjanji? What are you doing now? The second person is "Njivukile," the third person is "Uvuuke Njani Lawe". How did you sleep last night? Person 2: Ngitshomile, utshone njani wena?

Have you had a good day today? The Many Ways To Say I Like You In Zulu When you express your affection for someone, you say thanda (an affectionate term). If you like your friend, you could say thanda nqiyaphila. If you're talking to multiple people at the same time, you'll most likely say thanda nqiyaphila nqiyaphila (which translates as I like you all). How Do You Say Goodbye In Ndebele? Image taken by: Ndebele, there are a few different ways to say goodbye. The most common way is to say "lala kahle," which means "stay well." Another way to say goodbye is "salani kahle," which means "go in peace." You can also say "hamba kahle," which means "go in safety." Ndebele: A Bantu Language Spoken By People In South Africa The Ndebele language, which is spoken by the majority of South Africans, is a Bantu language. Although it shares some characteristics with Zulu, the language is entirely different. The Ndebele language, which is spoken by people in both South Africa and Zimbabwe, is a member of the tribes of those countries. Which Language Is Similar To Ndebele? Image taken by: Ndebele in Zimbabwe and Zulu in South Africa are two of the most closely related languages in the Nguni language family; in terms of dialects, Zulu is closer to Ndebele than most other languages. The Similarities And Differences Of Ndebele And Zulu There are some differences between Ndebele and Zulu, both of which are African languages. South Africa's Ndebele language belongs to a distinct group of Zulu, the Zulu language. Xhosa, Swati, Sotho, Tswana, Venda, and Ndebele are the five Southeastern Bantu languages that do not have a common language. Though the Zulu and Xhosa languages are similar enough to be considered dialects of a single language, the languages' speakers distinguish them as distinct ones. Learn Ndebele App The Learn Ndebele App is a great way to learn the basics of the Ndebele language. The app is designed for beginners and includes lessons on vocabulary, grammar, and conversation. The app also includes audio and visual resources to help you learn the language. Learn Ndebele APK There is no one-size-fits-all answer to this question, as the best way to learn Ndebele may vary depending on your level of expertise and your learning goals. However, some resources that may be helpful in learning Ndebele include online forums, online courses, and books on the subject. Ndebele Language Translation There is no one definitive answer to this question, as there are many different ways to approach translating the Ndebele language. However, some key considerations that should be kept in mind when translating Ndebele text. Translate 4 Africa offers an affordable and high-quality Ndebele translation service. Because our translators are native speakers of the language, we can provide translations from many different languages. We only use highly skilled translators for our translation services. Companies in the financial, insurance, and pharmaceutical industries, as well as schools and universities, use E-learning translation services to deliver their content. Translate 4 Africa is a Nigerian language translation and localizing company. We employ linguistic experts to translate subtitles, voice-overs, text translations, interactive learning tutorials, and self-teaching videos as quickly as possible at a cost that is both cost-effective and efficient. The translation of financial reports, analyses, insurance policies, insurance claim documents, and other finance, investment, and insurance materials, in addition to other finance, investment, banking, and insurance materials is of paramount importance. Translate 4 Africa is committed to producing high-quality Ndebele translations for the private and public sectors.

We have experienced translators who understand the life sciences industry and are familiar with the regulatory requirements.

With our translations, you can succeed in the globally connected world, ensuring the long-term success of your company. In order to translate the Ndebele language, adequate Ndebele marketing and effective communication must be implemented. Translate 4 Africa is a company that specializes in translating communications from one country to another, as well as conducting international marketing campaigns. Translators working for us are not only educated about the medical system but also undergo competency and qualification testing. Religious texts are sacred and reliable to many believers in various faiths. By carefully and accurately translating these documents, society can gain a full understanding of and knowledge of the religion. Local Ndebele translators have a strong background in each culture and faith and are particularly sensitive to religious beliefs. Translate 4 Africa provides a full range of Ndebele website translation services. We use industry-leading translation technology to ensure fast, high-quality, and accurate translations of your website, thanks to our native translators' vast experience and technical expertise.

It is critical for us to maintain high confidentiality, which is extremely important in establishing trust with clients. What Language Do Ndebele Speak? Ndebele is a Bantu language spoken in Northern Africa, also known as Ndebele, isiNdebele saseNyakatho, Ndebele or North Ndebele, and associated with the term Matabele. How Do You Say Goodbye In Ndebele? This is a collection of phrases in Southern Ndebele, a Bantu language spoken in South Africa. These are some good phrases found in Ndebele.

I'll leave you with a farewell (parting phrase) Khamba kuhle (please leave me alone) on your way out. Sala kuhle (stay well - to person staying) 56 more rows. Ndebele Words And Meanings Ndebele words are incredibly beautiful, and their meanings are just as stunning. "Ndebele" means "language of the people" in the Zulu language, and it is one of the official languages of South Africa. The Ndebele people are known for their intricate beadwork and colorful traditional dress, and their language is just as colorful and unique.

There are many different dialects of Ndebele, but all share the same basic grammar and vocabulary. The Harper Reference study guides can be used for any stage of learning. The English Dictionary app is available for both iOS and Android. Soggy bottoms and baps: a full-featured glossary of British baking traditions. In September, we'll look at Area 51, Starship, and Harvest Moon: Words in the News. About Author