3. Complete each of the following sentences by filling in the appropriate object concord of the first and second person:

(a) Uya____ funa, Chris? Are you looking for me, Chris?
(b) Yebo, ngiya____ funa. Yes, I am looking for you.
(c) Baya____ biza na? Are they calling us?
(d) Yebo, bayay____ biza. Yes they are calling you (pl.).
(e) Uya____ azi na? Do you know me?
(f) Yebo, ngiya____ azi. Yes, I know you.
(g) Uya____ khumbula na? Do you remember us?
(h) Yebo, ngiya____ khumbula. Yes, I remember you (pl.).
(i) Uya____ khumbula, Nonhlanhla? Do you remember me, Nonhlanhla?
(j) Yebo, ngiya____ khumbula. Yes, I remember you (sing.).
(k) Nginge____ siza na nnumzana? Can I help you, sir?
(l) Ngizo____ fonela kusasa. I will phone you tomorrow.

4. Complete each of the following sentences by providing the missing object concord of classes 1 or 1a as the case may be:

(a) Angi____ azi (lo muntu). I do not know him (this person).
(b) Ngizo____ tshela kusasa. I will tell her tomorrow.
(c) Awu____ bize. Please call him.
(d) Awu____ ishele ukuthi siyamfunya. Please tell her that we are looking for her.

5. It is Christmas time. How will you wish a Zulu-speaking friend of yours a happy Christmas and a prosperous New Year?

6. It is your friend Mzikazi Nxumalo’s birthday. Send him a card in which you wish him a happy birthday.

7. Ask your friend Jacob to do the following for you:

(a) bring (-letha) you some tea (itiye)
(b) open (-vula) the gate (isango)
(c) call Joseph

Tell Jacob that you will do (a) – (c) above for him.

8

ikhona na istoney

Jinjabhiya?

Do you have Stoney ginger beer?

In this unit you will learn how to
- ask whether something/someone is available
- say it is or it is not available
- ask where someone/something is
- say ‘Here he/she/it is’/‘There he/she/it is’
- ask whether someone has any small change
- say something is open, closed or locked
- form and use the present tense

Ingxoxo

It’s a typical South African summer’s day – hot and dry. Nomsa is on a long-distance journey by car. She’s thirsty and decides to buy a cool drink. As many South African garages sell soft drinks she decides to buy one at the next garage and also to get some petrol and make use of the toilet facilities. She speaks to the attendant.

Nomsa: Nithengisa i-cooldrinki?
Attendant: Yebo.
Nomsa: Ijinjabhiya ikhona?
Attendant: Yebo ikhona.
Nomsa: Inhloboni?
Imibuzo

Kuyiqiniso noma akusilo? Correct and rewrite the false ones.

(a) UNomsa ufuna ukuthenga i-cooldrinki
(b) UNomsa ufuna ushuntshi we-R20
(c) UNomsa ucela amanzi
(d) Ithoyilethe livaliwe
(e) UNomsa ukhokhe (paid) R2.50

Ulimi

1 Asking questions with khona

1.1 Asking whether something is present

When you need or are interested in something and you want to find out whether it is available or nearby, you use the stem khona (together with its subject concord referring to the thing in question). In English you often begin such questions with Is there ...? or with Do you have ...?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nithengisa i-cooldrinki? Do you sell cool drink/soft drinks?</th>
<th>Ngifuna linye kuphelela I want only one can?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Somebhiya ikhona na? Do you have ginger beer?</td>
<td>Yi-R2 It is R2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yebo, ikhona Yes, we have</td>
<td>Uphethe ushuntshi na? Do you have any change on you?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhloboni? What kind is it (i.e. Which brand is it?)</td>
<td>Wamalini? (Of =) For how much money?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yi-Stoney It is Stoney (a well-known ginger bear brand name)</td>
<td>We-R50 For 50 Rand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iyabanda na? Is it cold?</td>
<td>Ithoyilethe likhona na? Is there a toilet (here)?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ngizoyithatha I’ll take it</td>
<td>Likuphi? Where is it?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufun(ama)thini) amangaki? How many (cans) do you want?</td>
<td>Nanto There is it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Livuliwe?</td>
<td>Livuliwe na? Is it open?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note that the subject noun may either follow or precede khona.

1.2 Saying something is present

When the answer to a khona-question is positive, you simply reply by using the subject concord (appearing in the question) plus khona.
1.3 Saying something is not present
When the answer to any khona-question is negative, you put a- before the subjectival concord and discard the na of khona. Note that the subject concord u- of class 3 becomes wu-; that of class 9 yi-; and that of class 6 we- in the negative.

Ikhona i-Coke na? Cha, ayikho (< a-ikho).
Lukhona ucingo na? Cha, alukho.
Ukhona uthosi [class 3] (toast)? Cha, awukho.
Inyama (meat) [class 9] ikhona na? Cha, ayikho.

1.4 Asking whether someone is present
To ask whether someone is present, you use the stem khona together with the subject concord of the noun referring to the person or persons you are looking for. When the person is a noun in classes 1 or 1a the subject concord is u-, and when the person is a noun in classes 2 or 2a the subject concord is ba-.

UJabulani [class 1a] ukhona na? Is Jabulani here?
UMNama [class 1] Kruger Is Mr Kruger here?
ukhona na?
Abantwana [class 2] bakhona Are the children here?
na?

1.5 Saying someone is not present
Saying someone (signified by a noun in classes 1, 1a, 2 or 2a) is not present, ukhona becomes akekho and bakhona becomes abekho.

1.6 There is no one there
When you want to say that there is no one at a particular place, you say Akunamuntu lapha/lapho There is no one here/there. Or you can use the idiomatic expression:
Kukhala ibhungane A beetle is buzzing there

Beetles buzz when there is no sound of human voices around. So this is said when you come to a place, e.g. someone’s home, and you find nobody there.

The expression may also be used when you telephone someone and find there is no answer. Note that in the past tense you say Kukhale ibhungane.

2 Loanwords and noun class membership
The lack of sufficient terminology, especially words signifying modern concepts, is in many ways still a serious problem in Zulu. To make up for this shortcoming, nouns are often borrowed from English and then used either unchanged or in a Zuluified form but always provided with the necessary class prefix. Thus, you have iTourist Bureau, ikompiyutha (computer), inyuziph emph (newspaper), and so on. Some speakers prefer to put these loanwords in class 5 (in which case they take the subject concord li-), while others prefer to put them in class 9 (in which case they take the subject concord i-).
3 Asking where someone/something is

To ask where someone or something is you use the interrogative (question) word -phi? (or kuphi? Where? in the case of places) and add to it the subject concord of the thing or person whose location you want to know.

Uphì uDavide?  Where is David?
Likuphi i(li)posihhovisi?  Where's the post office?
Luphi u(lu)bisi?  Where's the milk?
Baphì abantwana?  Where are the children?

4 (T)here he/she it is

If you are asked where a certain person or thing is you may respond by making use of special words that indicate the person or thing in question, provided such a person or thing is in sight. However, before you do so you first have to take into account to which noun class the noun in question belongs. If for instance it belongs to the in-class (class 9), we say nansi; to the ili-class (class 5), we say nanti.

Iphi imali yami?  Where is my money?
Nansi.  Here it is.

or

Nansi imali yakho.  Here is your money.

If the noun occurs in the um- or u- class (classes 1 and 1a respectively) and signifies humans, you say nangu.

Uphì uPaulina?  Where is Paulina?
Nangu.  Here she is.

or

Nangu uPaulina.  Here is Paulina.

The following are a few Here is... words for nouns belonging to some of the more popular noun classes.

5 Asking whether someone has any small change

When talking about money you may either say the amount in English or you may put an i- before the English name, for example:

ngiphethe R10  (ten Rand)
or
ngiphethe i-R10

The stem -phethe signifies to have with you (i.e. in your pocket, bag, etc. or in your hand). To ask whether someone has any small change with him you say:

Uphethe ushintshi na?  Do you have any change on you?
The same applies to any other lightweight article that can be carried.

_Uphethe amathikithi/imali na?

In the negative, _a_- is added to the front of the positive verb.

_Angiphethe ugwayi.

Asiphethe imali.

_Wamalini? (Malini? How much money?)

To answer this question, _we- _is placed before the amount to be changed, e.g. _we-R20, we-R50.

_You_ Uphethe ushintshi na, mfana?

_Umfana_ Wamalini?

_You_ We-R20.

5.1 (Change) For how much?

The question _Uphethe ushintshi na? (Do you have any change on you?)_ very often elicits the counter-question _For how much?_

5.2 Change for R20

If you want to know whether a person has small change for a certain amount of money, you ask:

_Unotshintshi we-R20 na?/Uphethe utshintshi we-R20 na?

6 Is ... open/closed

To ask whether something is open or closed, like shops, Government departments, offices, doors, and so on you use the verb stems _-vuliwe_ (be open) and _-valiwe_ (be closed).

_Izitolwaziuliwe namhlanje noma zvaliwe?
Ikhefi livaliwe na?
Onke amahovisi avaliwe namhlanje.

In the negative you simply put _a_- in front of the verb.

_Cha, ikhefi aliviwe.

It is important to distinguish between closed and locked. If something is locked you use the verb stem _khiyiwe._

_Umnyango ukhiyiwe._
_Thohovsi lakhe likhiyiwe.

5 Expressing the present tense

The present tense in Zulu can be either marked or unmarked. When it is marked, _-ya_- is inserted in the verb just after the subjectival concord.

_Liyabanda._
_Bayasebenza._
_Uyakhalo._
_Siyanza.

There are two important rules to note concerning the use of this present tense _-ya_. First, _-ya_- never occurs in the negative; secondly, it must always be used in the present tense when no other words follow on the verb.

When the present tense verb is followed by another word or words the _-ya_- is normally omitted.

_Ufuna imali?_ 
_Ngibonga kakhulu._
_Libanda kakhulu.

Note, however, that this rule does not apply when the verb is followed by a noun denoting the person to whom you are talking (the addressee).

_Siyabonga baba._
_Ngiyabula Moses._

1 Provide the missing parts in the following dialogue. Dudu Mkhize wants to borrow some money from her sister Agnes to buy a magazine.

_Do you have stoney ginger beer?

_The door is locked._
_It is cold (- banda be cold)._