 Province of the

EASTERN CAPE

EDUCATION

**DIRECTORATE SENIOR CURRICULUM MANAGEMENT (SEN-FET)**

**HOME SCHOOLING: NOTES**

ISIXHOSA ULWIMI LWASEKHAYA

ISIHOBE: ISINGQI SENKULUNGWANE: NGU P.M. Qangule, M.G.Mdliwa Ibanga:11

**Isihobe**

1. **Yintoni isihobe?**
* Luncwadi olubhalelwe ukuvakalisa uthando, intlungu, ukunika izimvo njl.njl.
* Imbongi isebenzisa isingqisho, izafobe nezikrweqe, imifanekiso ntelekelelo, izixhobo zesandi kunye nolwimi oluchukumisayo ukuxhokonxa iingcinga kunye nomdla kumfundi wayo.
* Lunokubhalwa ngeendlela ezithile (kuqheleke ukusebenzisa imigca okanye izitanza)
1. **SIWUFUNDELANI UMBONGO/ ISIBONGO?**

 **Sifunda umbongo/ isibongo ukuze:**

* Sixhase, sincedise, sicacise kwaye siphuhlise okuza kuthethwa yimbongi kuthi.
* Sihlalutye umbongo uwonke, size siqonde umyalezo wembongi ngokuqwalasela le miba ilandelayo: intsingiselo engundoqo/ eyentsusa, efihlakeleyo, imo, umongo nemfundiso, umfanekiso-ngqondweni.
* Izafobe, imifanekiso ntelekelelo, uchongo lwamagama, ithoni, imiqondiso, imvakalelo, izitanza, amalungu, iimpawu zobhalo, uphindaphindo, imiqondiso yezandi, nokufana kwezikhamiso ecinezelweyo kumagama amabini, imvanosiphelo, isingqisho, isifanadumo, injambamenti. (CAPS iphepha 28)
1. **IZIBONGO ZOMTHONYAMA/ ISIBONGO**
	* + Ludidi oluqanjwa yimbongi enesiphiwo sokubonga iqamba nangantoni ethe yachukumisa umxhelo wayo. Umzekelo Imbongi yomthonyama
		+ Indlela yokuqala: imbongi idla ngokucela inzolo/ ukumanyelwa. Isebenzisa isivula mbongo umzekelo: Ho-o-o-oyina! / vi-i-i-ityo!
		+ Sisibongo esifuna ukufundwa ngethoni ephezulu.
		+ Iba nowalakahla lwamagama angaqhelekanga, into edala loo nto kungokuba imbongi isisisele senyathi solwimi.
		+ Imbongi iba nendlela ethile yokuvala umbongo wayo isebenzisa isivala mbongo umzekelo: Ncincilili! Oku yindlela yokuxelela abaphulaphuli ukuba igqibile nanjengoko ibicele inzolo.
		+ Olu hlobo lombongo luzisebenzisa kakhulu izithethantonye, izikweko nezifaniso ukuphuhlisa ubuvimba bolwimi.
		+ Isingqisho esingacwangciswanga lolunye lophawu oluxhaphake kakhulu.
		+ Izitanza zinemiqolo engalinganiyo kanti ezinye izibongo azinazitanza kwaphela.
		+ Uphindaphindo lwamagama ambaxa luxhaphakile.
2. **IINDIDI ZEMIBONGO:**

**IIMPAWU ZEMIBONGO NGOKWEENDIDI ZAZO**

* Akukho sivulo nasivala mbongo.
* Umbongo ufundwa ngemvakalozwi esezantsi.
* Umbongo ucwangcisiwe ngokwezitanza.
* Isingqisho sicwangcisiwe

**4.1. Umbongo mbaliso**

* + Lo mbongo ubalisa ngesiganeko esakha senzeka okanye ubomi bomntu, siganeko eso esenzeka kudala sisenzeka ngesizathu esithile.
	+ Nangona lo ingumbongo-mbaliso kufuneka ubhalwe ngohlobo lwesihobe ubonakalise ubuqhawe, isihlekiso, uchukumiseko, ummangaliso othile okanye impixano nokushukuxana okuthi kudale unxunguphalo okanye usizi, nalo naluphi na uvakalelo.

**4.2. Isimbambazelo/ I-eleji/ Umbongo sikhuzo**

* + Olu didi luthuthuzela abantu ababhujelweyo/ lukhaphe ababhubhileyo.
	+ Nangona luthuthuzela nje lunokusebenzisa nasiphi na isimbo sokubonga.
	+ Ngumbongo ongomntu obhubhileyo, odumileyo ngemisebenzi emihle.
	+ Ngumbongo onokubonisa ilahleko kwisizwe, kwimbongi ngokufa kwakhe loo mntu.
	+ Imbongi iza kwenza isimbonono sesikhalo esidizwa sisigama esisebenzisileyo.

**4.3. Isonethi**

* Lo ngumbongo ochukumisayo ngeemeko zomxhelo. Ingumjelo wokuvakalisa uvakalelo lwembongi ngombandela othile ngeyona ndlela imfutshane.
* Unemiqolo elishumi elinesine.

**4.3.1. Iindidi zeesonethi**

* **Isonethi yamaNgesi/ ekaShakespeare**
	+ Ineekwatreni ezintathu
	+ Nekhaphlethi enemvano-siphelo efanayo (**engasoloko ikho esiXhoseni**)

**QAPHELA: ikwatreni zingasebenza ngenye kwezi ntlobo:**

* Zinokuthi kanti zinika imizekelo emithathu yomcamango othile
* Zinokuthi kanti zinika iziganeko ezithathu zoluvo oluthile
* Zinokuthi kanti zibonisa iimbono ezintathu ngento enye.
* Isingqi sayo singu abab cdcd efef gg
* **Eyesitaliyane/ ekaPertrarch**
* Yenziwa yi Okthevu kunye nesestethi (kwatreni nekhaphlethi)
* Isibhozo sokuqala semiqolo sibizwa ngokuba yi-okthevu eyandlala udaba oluthile/ ingxaki ethile
* I okhthevu inale mvano siphelo: abbaabb
* Isithandathu semiqolo sibizwa ngokuba yisestethi ephuhlisa umcamango othile, isiza nesisombululo.
* Isestethi inale mvano siphelo: cdecde
	+ Isestethi iyohlulwa, isine sokuqala sibizwa ngokuba yikhwatreyin, isibini sokugqibela sibizwe ngokuba yikhaplethi

**4.4. Umbongo nkcazo**

* + Ngumbongo apho imbongi ichaza ngomba othile nokuba zizilwanyana, indalo, amaxesha onyaka njalo njalo.
	+ Olu didi lombongo lucacisa umxhelo wembongi ngemeko ethile okanye ngento ethile.

**4.5. Indumasiso**

* Ngumbongo omde kakhulu obalisayo, oqulathe iqela leziganeko, udelo ngozi namanzithinzithi anxulumene negorha elingundoqo wembali leyo.

 **Iimpawu zendumasiso**:

* Kukho intlekele okanye ishwangusha eligqubayo eliya kuba ngunozala okanye isohlwayo sokungathotyelwa kwesithethe/ isiko

**4.6. Ibhaladi**

* Ngumbongo mbaliso odla ngokuthetha ngeziganeko ezithile ezibalulekileyo.
* Mandulo lo mhobe wawuyingoma yokuxhentsa, ekuhambeni kwamaxesha waba ngumhobe obalisayo.
* Ibali lidla ngokuqala ngezothando okanye ngobugorha ukuze liphele ngentlekele.
* Kukho imvakalelo yengoma nethi yenze uvakalelo lomoya ngamandla

**4.7. Iirikhi/ Umhobe bungoma**

* Lo ngumbongo omfutshane odla ngokubhalwa ngokweembono zomntu wokuqala.
* Uphuhlisa imvakalelo okanye umbono okanye ucacisa isehlo
* Azibalisi bali kwaye zinengoma / kuvakala ubumnandi bengoma

**4.8. Umbongo oncomayo**

* Apha kulo mbongo kunconywa into ethile okanye umntu othile.
* Apha kugxininiswa kwizinto okanye kwizenzo ezihle kuphela.
* Olu hlobo lwahlukile kwizibongo kuba lona alwenziwa sidlangalaleni, lunokubhalwa phantsi kuphela, kwaye lulandela isimbo sesihobe sanamhla

**4.9. Umbongo ntlekisa / isathaya**

* Kolu hlobo lombongo imbongi isebenzisa uhlekiso njengesixhobo sokugxeka okanye ukuhlasela isiphene esithile kumntu othile okanye iqela labantu.
* Injongo yalo mbongo kukukhuthaza olo didi lwabantu kuhlekiswa ngalo ukuba lulungise eso siphene kuhlekiswa ngaso

**4.10. Umbongo Ntyilazwi**

* Le mibongo iphathelele kwizinto zenkolo neyaluphi na uhlobo**.**
* Inokuba bubuKrestu okanye izinto ezinxulumene namasiko nezithethe, izinyanya njalo njalo

**4.11. Izibongo zikhalazo/zopolitiko/zonkwintsho**

* Kulapho imbongi ivelisa ilizwi lokhalazo malunga nomba othile.
* Inokukhalazela umbuso ophetheyo, isimo esithile kubantu abathile, ukulahlwa kwamasiko nezithethe okanye ukutshintsha kwenkcubeko.
1. **ISAKHIWO SESIHOBE**

Umbongo wakhiwe ngezitanza. Singasinye nangaphezulu kuxhomekeka nakudidi lombongo.

kwisakhiwo sesitanza siqwalasela:

* Inani lemiqolo esakhiwe ngayo isitanza
* Inani lamagama kumqolo ngamnye wesitanza
* Ukulingana okanye ukwahluka kwenani lemiqolo.
* Ubude nobufutshane bemiqolo.
1. **ISIGAMA ESIFUMANEKA KWISIHOBE**

| **Isigama** | **Ingcaciso** |
| --- | --- |
| **Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo** | Le yintsingiselo yesibini engaphaya kwale yentsusa iqhelekileyo. Umz: igama “ihagu “lithetha isilwanyana esiyihagu, kodwa xa usiya kwintsingiselo yesibini ingathetha ukutyeba, ubumdaka, ukubawa njalo njalo. IItekisi zoncwadi zikholisa ukusebenzisa ulwimi oluntsingiselo ifihlakeleyo umzekelo: isifaniso, isimntwiso isikweko njalo njalo. |
| **Intsingiselo yentsusa/ yengcalo/ ecacileyo** | Eyona ntsingiselo ilula necacileyo enokunikwa ngesigama; izinto, abantu, iimpawu, abalinganiswa, izimvo zabantu, iziganeko, izahluko, amava, indawo. |
| **Imo / umoya** | Umoya okanye uvakalelo olusukela kokubhalwe kwitekisi, iphuhlisa/ibonisa imvakalelo okanye imo yengqondo yabalinganiswa, ikwaphuhlisa/ibonise umoya oziswa kokubonwayo, okumanyelwayo okanye iitekisi ezizintlobo ntlobo Amagama abonisa imo/umoya:Iingcingane, umvandedwa, uloyiko, ummangaliso/ukungaqondakali, udano/ukutshitshisa, uzothando, ukudakumba, okuchukumisayo, uvuyo, unxunguphalo, inkxalaboImo/ umoya ungazizinto ezininzi, umz. imvakalelo yothando, ukutshabalala, uloyiko, ukuzingca, isimo esinengxolo/uxoloImizekelo YEMO iqulathe: Inkxalabo, uvuyo, uxinzelelo, uchulumanco, unxunguphalo, ukucaphuka, ubulolo, ukucingela, uloyiko, ukonyanya. |
| **Umxholo/ kunye nomyalezo** | Umcamango ongundoqo wombongo, itekisi inganemixholwana eliqela eminye kuyo ingacaci gca ibe selubala. Umxholo ungangowothando, ukufa, imfazwe okanye uxoloImizekelo yemixholo eqhelekileyo yile isekwe kwiziganeko zobomi, iziganeko ezibalulekileyo ezinjengokuzalwa komntwana, umtshato, ukufa, ukoyisa/ ukuphumelela. |
| **Umfanekiso ngqondweni** | * Qwalasela ukuba yiyiphi imizwa (*senses*) evuselelwa/ echukunyiswa ngamagama/ amabinzana achongiweyo.

Umzekelo:* **1.Oweliso/ wokubona**- ngathi siyibona gca ngeliso lengqondo
* **2.Owendlebe/ wokuva**- ngathi siyiva inkenteza ezindlebeni
* **3.Wesikhumba/ wokuphatha**- sive ngathi iyasihlaba/ iyasirheca apha esikhumbeni
* **4.Wencasa/ wokunambitha**- sive ngathi sinambitha incasa/krakra
* **5.Wempumlo/ wevumba**- ube ngathi engqondweni kukho vumba lithile likunukelayo
 |
| **Umfanekiso ntelekelelo** | * **Ngumbono/ ingcaciso** yale nto **ngathi** uyayiva ngendlebe/ uyayibona ngeliso/ uyayinambitha/ ngathi uva ivumba layo/ ngathi umzimba uyayiva,
* Umsebenzi wawo kukuqaqambisa loo nto imbongi ithetha ngayo.
 |
| **Izafobe zentetho** | Zizangotshe zokuthetha ezisetyenziselwa ukunonga ulwimi lwesithethi/ lombhali.Isebenzisa amagama/ ulwimi oluqhelekileyo ngendlela efihlakeleyo.Amagama / amabinzana asetyenziswa ngendlela evelisa (1) umfanekiso othile kwingqondo yomfundi (2) ibonakalise ukucingisisa okanye indlela engaqhelekanga ngesosigama ukwenzela injongo ethile, intsingiselo ehambiselanayo okanye equkayo, emeleyo. (3) isebenzisa ubugcisa bokuwuqingqa obufana nokusebenzisa isigama.Ezinye izafobe zentetho ziquka (uchasaniso, ufaniso, isikweko, unxulumaniso, imfanozandi, isimntwiso, isinedokhi, isigqebelo, impikiswano ngesichasi (ioksimoron), ubaxo, inkcaso, isihlekiso, uburharha, impoxo, ukuphela kovuthondaba, ukusebenzisa imiqondiso, isihlonipho, ugxininiso ngesichasi, iparadoksi, ukudlala ngamagama antsingiselo imbaxa, ukujongela phantsi. |
| **IAlluzini:** (allusion): sisafobe apho kwintetho kubhekiselwa kwinto eqhelekileyo eyaziwa ngabantu bendawo, Isenokusukela kuncwadi umzekelo imbali yethu, ibhayibhile okanye iintsomi. Umzekelo Umlingo kaMadiba, NgokweBhayibhile amakholwa ayayazi xa kuthwa unguTomasi ukuba sukuba ungumntu othandabuzayo. Isukela kwibali lakhe. Umzekelo *uFather Christmas owaziwa ngezinwe.* |
| **Ukuphela kovuthondaba: Inkcaso vuthondaba** –Ukulindeleka kwento ebalulekileyo kukwizinga eliphezulu okanye uvuseleleko akufezekiswa okanye ukubaluleka kweploti ukuvele kwanyamalala ngenxa yesiganeko esihlekisayo, esihlazayo okanye esingenanjongo. |
| **Uchasaniso: Inkcaso thisisi** – * iingcingane ezichasayo okanye ezahlukileyo kwisivakalisi esinye ukudlulisa umyalezo. Umzekelo ukungxama kakhulu kuthoba isantya.
* Umsebenzi: ukugxininisa, ukuqaqambisa intsingiselo ethile.
 |
| **Ukuthelekisa** * Ukuqwalasela indlela izinto ezahluke ngayo ngokwesivakalisi okanye istanza.
 |
| **Isihlonipho:** * Intetho enobulali okanye egwegwelezayo esetyenziselwa ukuphungula uburhabaxa okanye ukungqala.
* Yintetho emnandi esetyenziselwa ukuquma isenzo esibi, esilinyala okanye esilihlazo emehlweni abantu /kuxa intetho ekhangeleka ngathi Ibiza into ngqo, icezelwa ngokusebenzisa intetho evakala kamnandi umz: uqhuba amatakane, endaweni yokuthi unxilile.
* **Umzekelo: usisi ulincoko kaloku- kuthethwa ukuba uyaxoka**
 |
| **Ubaxo/ ubabazo/ ugqithiso:** * Isibaxo lugqithiso kulo nto kuthethwa ngayo (umz. Ukuchaza into ngendlela ebonakalisa inkulu kunokuba iyiyo: Umzekelo: wandiphakela intaba yomnqgusho unana.
* Umsebenzi wobaxo/ugqithiso: ukuphuhlisa okuthile, ukuhlekisa, ukuphoxisa, ugxininisa nokubethelela uluvo oluthile.
 |
| **Isigqebelo:*** Isigqebelo sisafobe esithi xa bekufanele ukuba isenzo siphume kwinkalo ethile suke sibheke kwindawo echaseneyo naleyo besicwangcwiselwe yona.
* Sisetyenziselwa ukudala impoxo nokuhlekisa ngobudenge bomntu okanye ukudala intlekele.
 |
| **Isikweko:*** Luthelekiso olungathanga ngqo.
* Endaweni yokuyichaza into, ibizwa ngale nto ifaniswa nayo.(umz. ‘Imfundo sisitshixo sokuya empumelelweni’)
* Into ebonwa njengemele okanye iyisimboli yento ethile ingakumbi isicatshulwa
* Imisebenzi yesikweko: njengesifaniso, isikweko sandisa uluvo nengcaciso yentsingiselo yento ethile.
 |
| **Isinxulumaniso:** sisafobe esithatha loo nto yenziwa ngulo mntu, isimo sakhe, izimbo zakhe abe selebizwa ngayo.  |
| **Isifanadumo- (Onomatopoeia)** * Ukusetyenziswa kwegama ukubonisa isandi esichazwayo/ esenzekayo.
* Umsebenzi waso kukuchaza ngokuqaqambileyo isenzo, imeko, ubume, isimo

Umz: Jekeqa jekeqa jekeqa. |
| **iOksimoron: Oksimoron** **/ Impikiswano** –* Kudityaniswa magama amabini achaseneyo amelane aze achaze imeko enye engadibani enjalo

**Ulila ehleka umntu ofundisa abantwana bakhe. Ungena ephuma** |
| **Iparadoksi** Yintethwana enobutyhulu yokuthi ichasane noko kwamkeleke njengenyanisointetho eziphikisayo okanye ebonakalisa ukuchasa indlela yokuqiqa/ukuqonda |
| **Isimntwiso**Ibalelwa kwizimbo zabantu nakwizinto* Into engaphiliyo ichazwa ngokungathi iyaphila. Ithi into ingengomntu kuthethwe ngayo okanye nayo ngokungathi ingumntu. Ngamanye amaxesha ithiywa igama ngokungathi ingumntu okanye inikwe iimpawu zomntu okanye yenziswe izinto ezenziwa ngumntu nangona ingenguye.
* **Sisetyenziselwa** ukunika isithozela nesidima somntu kuloo nto kuthethwa ngayo.
 |
| **Impoxo- (sarcasm** ) * Yintetho eveza into echasene nale nto ubani ayithethayo/ yintetho eqhathayo Umsebenzi wayo kukukhubekisa okanye ukuhlekisa ngomnye umntu.
 |
| **Isihlekiso (isathaya)** * Ukusetyenziswa kwempoxo, intetho ehlabayo, kunye nesigqebelo uhlalutya ngesizwe okanye ngomntu okanye ngesiganeko
* Nangona kukho uburharha, kwaye kuhlekisa, injongo yako ayikokuhlekisa kuphela kodwa nokugxeka isiganeko esithile, umntu okanye iqela ngendlela echubekileyo.
 |
| **Isifaniso**: * Luthelekiso oluthe ngqo. igama elithi “fana” okanye “njenge” lisetyenziswa ukunika ingqwalasela kumahluko lowo. Sidla ngokusebenzisa izakhi ezifana noonjenga, ngokwe, okwe, okwa, oku kwe, ngokufana ne, njl…

 okanye isandi selizwi esisetyenzisiweyo ukubonisa ukungabi nabubele. * Sisetyenziselwa ukuphuhlisa intsingiselo yalo nto kuthethwa ngayo yimbongi.
 |
| **Umqondiso/ Isimboli*** Into emele enye into, kuncwadi, isimboli kufanele ibe nenjongo

IFlegi ibonisa iSizwe, umnqamlezo ubonisa ubuKrestu, Umalume uSam ubonisa iMerika. |
| **Isinekdokhi** Ukubiza into ngaleyo iyinxenye yayo.Umzekelo: UMzantsi Afrika ubethiwe kwindebe yehlabathi. [ Qaphela ukuba awuwazi lo Mzantsi Afrika ubethiweyo koko umzantsi Afrika umele iqela lebhola esenokuba yekhatywayo/iqakamba njalo njalo] Apha uMzantsi Afrika umele iqela.Isenokuba yinto enkulu imele encinci okanye encinci imele enkulu. |
| **Uphindaphindo**: * Ukusebenzisa igama okanye ibinzana ngokuphindiweyo ukuphuhlisa ingcaciso ethile
* Uphinda phindo lwezandi ezenza imvano-siqalo:
* Kuxa amagama esetyenziswe ngokuwaqalisa ngezandi ezifanayo.
* Imvanosiphelo ( *End Rhyme*):

Kuxa amagama esetyenziswe ngokuwaphelisa ngezandi ezifanayo.Uphinda-phindo lweqabane (*consonance*):Lwenziwa ngokuthi amaqabane athile aphindaphindwe ekuqaleni/phakathi egameni/ ekupheleni kwamagama.* Uphindaphindo lusetyenziselwa:
* Ukugxininisa/ukubethelela uluvo oluthile/ -Ukudala isingqisho esithile/ Ukukhulisa/Ukuvelisa into entsha/Ukwenza unamathelwano (unity)/Ukunonga umbongo/ Ukuphuhlisa oko kuphuhliswayo.
 |
| **Isigxininisi** / isiqaqambisiIndlela esisebenza ngayoIsibizo silandeliswa ngesimnini esakhiwe kwakusoUmz. indoda yamadoda  Ingwevu yeengwevuSenziwa ngokulandelisa isibizo esiphuhlisayo ngesimnini sesibizo esigxininiswayo.Senziwa ngokusipheleka ngegama elithi "ngako" okanye isakhi u"sa" –sisebenzisa ugxininiso-sivumo ngesilandulo solo phawu ibalasele ngalo" Bafondini ayintle ngako le ntombazana". |
|  | **Uvumephika:** Xa kuchazwa uphawu oluthile, isichasi solo phawu sibekwa kwimo elandulayo. "Ayisentle le ntombazana"UNomsa akamhlanga noko Sisetyenziselwa ukuvakalisa okuthile ngesilandulo.Oku kutya akumnandanga endaweni yokuba kuthiwe kubiIndlela yokubulala ikati ayinye- endaweni yokuba kuthiwe zininzi iindlela zokubulala ikati. |
| **Umoya** | Yimvakalelo yomfundi ebonakalisa igalelo nokuqonda kwakhe itekisi leyoImibongo yengoma igxile kakhulu kwimvakalelo zomfundi, iingcingane, nesimo sengqondo umbhali ebephantsi kwaso. Umz: uvuyo, unxunguphalo, ithemba, ithamsanqa, imincili, uthando, umsindo  |
| **Imiqolo** | Umqolo owodwa wamagama kumbongo umz: **Umqolo uphela ngophawu locaphulo**, ukubonakalisa ukuba kukho ukuphumla ekugqibeleni komgca.**Umqolo oqhubekekela komnye –**Umqolo uyaqhubekeka ukuya kumqolo olandelayo wombongo. Akukho mpawu zobhalo zifumaneka ekugqibeleni komqolo we-enjambament. Kufuneka uwufunde la mqolo ungaphumlanga xa zingekho iziphumlisi ekugqibeleni komqolo.Uthotho lwemiqolo ebhalwa okanye icengcelezwe njengenxalenye yombongo uphela. |
| **Ibinzana** | Linani lamagama angenasivisa akumqolo. |
| **Istanza ngokweSonethi** | Kukho iintlobo ezahlukileyo zeStanza. Ezinye zezi:* Ikhapyulethi (istanza esinemiqolo emibini)
* iTripleti / Iteseti (istanza esinemiqolo emithathu)
* iKhwatrein (istanza esinemiqolo emine)
* ikhwintet (istanza esinemiqolo emihlanu)
* iSesthethi (istanza esinemiqolo emithandathu)
* iSepthethi (istanza esinemiqolo esixhenxe)
* iOktheyivu (istanza esinemiqolo esibhozo)
 |
| **Iimpawu zobhalo** | Ukuba azikho ngokwaneleyo iimpawu zobhalo, awukwazi kuyifunda itekisi. Uphumla phi? Uqhubekeka kanjani ukuya kumgca olandelayo? Upheza xa kutheni kwaye udlulela nini kumgca olandelayo? Nazi izinto oya kuzixelelwa ziimpawu zobhalo; iqhagamshela, ikholon, isemikholon, umelo, iimpawu zocaphulo, iparenthesis, ielipsis, ikoma, uphawu lokhuzo, iimpawu zocaphulo, ukuwabhala bukekela amagama.Iimpawu zobhalo kwimibongo zisebenza umsebenzi eziwenza kwiprozi. Zincedisa ukuhlanganisa iingcinga nezimvo, ukuncedisa ekwakheni ukundindana, nokwenza intsingiselo. (okt. Ukuphepha ukungavisisani, kwanokubonisa apho uphefumla khona.Ukunqumama akupheleli ekupheleni kwemiqolo, unganqumama naphakathi, ungayeka nasemva kwamagama athile. |
| **Izixhobo zesandi** | **Uphinda-phindo:** isandi esiquphayo esinophinda-phindo lwezandi zamaqabane. Uphinda-phindo lungafunyanwa ekuqaleni kwamagama alandelelanayo okanye kwigama elo. Umsebenzi wophinda-phindo, njengesingqisho kukugxininisa ubuhle bolwimi kwimeko ethile, okanye ukudibanisa amagama okanye amagama engqiqo kuphinda-phindo oluthile. |
| **Imvumelwano zandi:**  Luyafana nophinda-phindo, kodwa umohluko kukubekwa kwezandi. Okukuba izandi eziphinda-phindiweyo zisekuqaleni kwegama, liphinda-phindo. Okokuba likwenye indawo, sisvumelansi sesandi. Kumaxa amaninzi imvumelwano zandi sikwa sisandi siphelo. |
| **I-asonensi:** ukufana kwezikhamiso ezicinezelweyo kumagama amabini ameleneyoUphinda-phindo lwezikhamiso: Umsebenzi we-asonensi ikwafana nemvano siphelo nophinda phindo:  |
| **Imvano siphelo:** amagama okanye imigca ephela ngesandi esifanayo kuquka nesikhamiso kumbongo umz: uphinda-phindo, imvumelwano zandi, asonensi, Olunye udidi lwesingqisho iquka: Imvano siqalo: Imvano siqalo iphakathi komgca. Umz: Imvano siphelo: imvano siphelo apho ilungu/amalungu okugqibela kumgca onye lulinganisa isandi selungu lokugqibela lomnye umgca. **Irayimu yeliso (Eye rhyme):** luhlobo lwemvano siphelo apho ukubizwa kwelungu lokugqibela kumgca wokuqala lwahlukile kwindlela elibizwa ngalo kwelinye ilungu lomnye umgca nangona la malungu mabini epelwa ngokufanayo ngaphandle kwelungu elandulelwayo. Umz: (**Feminine Rhyme):** Yimvano siphelo apho amalungu mabini okugqibela omgca omnye elinganisa isandi samalungu amabini okugqibela komnye umgca. Umz: **(Masculine rhyme):** yimvano siphelo apho ilungu lokugqibela kumgca omnye lilinganisa isandi selungu lokugqibela komnye umgca. Umz: Ikhapyulet: Imigca emibini yombongo engqisha ngaxesha nye. **Umsebenzi: imvano siphelo** Inceda ekudibaniseni imibongo; I ikwaphinda-phinda isandi esidibanisa igama elinye kwelinye, ngokuncedisa ukubonisa isiqu sombongo.* Khumbula: Isingqisho sineSANDI hayi upelo
 |
| **Isingqisho: Izandi eziphindaphindayo**kukubizeka kwamagama, izandi, okanye amabinzana kwiStanza ngokuwaphindaphinda ngendlela evakala kamnandi. Le nto idla ngokufumaneka kwimibongo. Umsebenzi: Isebenzisa isingqisho ukwenza isandi esiyolisayo kwaye esinentsingiselo**:** isingqisho okanye isingqi, ligama elisetyenziswa ukuchaza ukuqhubeka kweziganeko kwitekisi umzekelo kumongo Ihashe lakowethu uJekeqa sinikwa umfanekiso wehashe elixakathulayo “ Jekeqa, Jekeqa, Jekeqa, Jekeqa, Jekeqa, Jekeqa.” Ukubonisa izingqi zehashe ezihamba ngazithathu. |
| **I-Enjambamenti** | Ugxalathelwano lwamalungu olungenasingqisho |

**UHLALUTYO LOMBONGO**

**1.UMBONGO: INTYATYAMBO – M. G. MDLIVA**

1. Izimisile phakathi kwengxondorha,
2. Itsitsitheka kunzim’ubomi.
3. Inxanel’ufazana kwanombethe wobomi,
4. Ishixiza phakathi kwezo ngxondorha.
5. Iimbodlela zizondelel’ukuyikhweba,
6. Iziyobisi ziyatshila njengepikoko.
7. Kunqaba ootata kuxhaph’iipikoko,
8. Kufuduk’ubuntu izirhovu ziyakhweba.
9. Njengelang’ithemba lithe thaa.
10. Lizifumbeth’izikhokelo zobomi.
11. Liyikhwebela kwingqungquthela yobom,
12. Ibonwabel’obo buvunduvundu bomhlaba.
13. Ikhuliswa zezo zinongo zomhlaba,
14. Lithemba lay’okokufudumala komhlaba.
	1. **YINTONI INTYATYAMBO?**
* Intyatyambo ikhula kumagqabi omthi nesinye isityalo esingcambu zawo zimile zomelela kumhlaba ochumileyo wondleka ukuze ukhuphe iziqhamo ngexesha elifanelekileyo ezinjengee ntyatyambo neziqhamo zokutyiwa.
* Intyatyambo yinto ebalasele kakhulu ngobuhle bayo obutsho bube sisihombisi kumagqabi omthi atsho abe nomtsalane.
* Iintyatyambo ziyimibala ngemibala. Zikho ezimhlophe, bomvu, mthubi, luzuba neminye imibala, ezinye zingumxube wale mibala.
* Zisetyenziselwa ukuhombisa ngabantu, elixa nazo zihombisa imithi nezityalo nomhlaba jikelele.
* Zikukutya kwiinyosi mabhabhathane nezinye izinambuzane. Iinyosi zithi zihlangule kuzo incindi emnandi. Noxa iinyosi zinolwamvila oluhlabayo kodwa aziyonzakalisi intyatyambo kuba ikukutya kuzo kwaye nazo ziyayibuka kuba intle. Ziyijikeleza nje ziyibhuza zisitsho ngeso sandi sibungomarha sibonisa ukuchwayita kwazo.

**1.2. UDIDI LOMBONGO**

* Lo ngumbongo oyi Sonethi kuba inemiqolo eli-14 (**Eyesitaliyane/ ekaPertrarch)**
* Yenziwa yi Okthevu kunye nesestethi (kwatreni nekhaphlethi)
* Isibhozo sokuqala semiqolo sibizwa ngokuba yi-okthevu eyandlala udaba oluthile/ ingxaki ethile
* Isithandathu semiqolo sibizwa ngokuba yisestethi ephuhlisa umcamango othile, isiza nesisombululo.
	+ Isestethi iyohlulwa, isine sokuqala sibizwa ngokuba yikhwatreyin, isibini sokugqibela sibizwe ngokuba yikhaplethi

**1.3.** **INKCAZELO NGOMBONGO**

* Imbongi ichaza ngeyona nto intle intyatyambo, ethi itsale umdla wakhe nabani na oyibonayo.
* Le ntyatyambo athetha ngayo kulo mbongo yintombi entle ezama ukuzibonakalisa kwiimeko ezinzima zobomi ekhulela kuzo, meko ezo ezizama ukuyonzakalisa ngokungenalusini nasizi.
* Ezo meko zikhankanywa kulo mbongo butywala besiLungu, ziziyobisi namadoda amadala angootata anjongo zawo ikukuyihlukumeza esebenzisa izinto anazo njengemali – nto ezo ezisisihendo kule ntombazana zokuyiwisa kuba ihlupheka.

**1.4. ISIHLOKO NENTSINGISELO YASO**

* Imbongi ithiye isihloko ngeyona nto intle – intyatyambo, ikwekwa ubuhle bentombazana.
* Iyizoba le ntyatyambo njengento ekhulela ebugxwayibeni. Obo bugxwayiba bukwekwa ngeengxondorha ezimise phakathi kwazo le ntyatyambo (intombazana) .
* Ezi ngxondorha luphawu lwengozi kuyo oluminxe iintshukumo zale ntombazana ingabheki phambili ebomini. Ithi imbongi izifakile le ntombazana kwezoo ngxondorha – obo bugwayiba.
* Loo ngozi nobugxwayiba butywala besiLungu (iimbodlela), iziyobisi nootata abakhohlakaleyo abangenalusini abaxhaphaza intombazana ukuze iphelelwe bubuhle bayo.
* Imbongi ithi izifakile kwezoo ngxondorha le ntombazana ngenxa yentlupheko, ayasizelwa yasuka yaxhatshazwa.
* Ithemba livezwa njengesona sisombululo esinokukhulula intombazana kuloo ngxondorha yokuphela kobuntu ebantwini kuba isokola, ayasizelwa ayancedwa suka yaphathwa gadalala.

**1.5. UMONGO WOMQOLO NGAMNYE**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **UMQOLO** | **UMONGO / INGCAMANGO EPHAMBILI YOMQOLO** |
| Umqolo 1 | Imbongi iveza ukuba intyatyambo (intombi) izibeke ngokwayo kwiingondorha (ubugxwayiba ekubo bokuba kwingxaki yokuba lixhoba lotywala neziyobisi). |
| Umqolo 2 | Ubomi abulula kuyo ngeyona ndlela, ayazi nokuba mayithini seyingathi ayiboni nakakuhle kukuxakwa yimeko nengxaki ekuyo.  |
| Umqolo 3 | Yomile inqatyelwe nangamanzi la – izinto ezinokubenza ngcono ubomi bayo. Ingxaki ezibona ikuyo yenza ukuba ilambele ngamandla uncedo olunokuyikhupha kule meko imbi ikuyo iphinde ibe nobomi kwakhona. |
| Umqolo 4 | Ihamba kancinane irhuqa iinyawo ngokungathi kunzima ukuhamba kuyo kodwa iyazama ukuhamba noxa kunzima kungelula ukuphuma kuloo ngxondorha. |
| Umqolo 5 | Koko kuzama kwayo, ikhula kobo bunzima, izido idibane nezilingo ezifana notywala aziyekanga ukuyincekelela ziyibizela kuzo. |
| Umqolo 6 | Iziyobisi nazo aziyekanga ukuyenza ixhoba lazo le ntombazana, nto leyo ebonakala ziyivuyela ukuzuza yona kuba ithi imbongi zixhentsa ngokuzidla nokuzingca njengeyona ntaka intle ipikoko. |
| Umqolo 7 | Imbongi iveza ukuba abakho ootata benene abanobuntu bokuyinceda le ntombazana, abakhoyo ngabo bazidla ngemali yabo abayisebenzisangendlela engeyiyo yokuxhaphaza amantombazana amahle akhulayo njengale kuthethwa ngayo. Loo mantombazana asokolayo zizisulu zabo. |
| Umqolo 8 | Imbongi ithi Ubuntu abusekho baphela ebantwini kwasuka kwakhula izigebenga ezinentlonti – ezo zibizela le ntombazana kwimpalalo (isimo sokuzibhubhisa). |
| Umqolo 9 | Imbongi izama ukutshintsha imeko kule ntombazananangokuzisa ithemba elifanisa nelanga lona lizisaukukhanya kwimeko yobumnyama enjengale meko yale ntombazana iyingxaki. |
| Umqolo 10 | Imbongi iyomeleza iyithembisa ngethemba intombazana ngokuthi – ithemba liziphethe ngobunono esandleni iindlela ezingcono zokuphila ebomini kule ntombazana. |
| Umqolo 11  | Ithemba liyibizela intombazana kweyona ndawo imnandi ekuculwa kuyo konwatyiwe ebomini. |
| Umqolo 12  | Ithemba libizela intombazana kwindawo enobushushu obuhamba nokufuma eyakonwaba kuyo ilibale ngeengxondorha apho ibinxanelwe namanzana la angumthombo wobomi (impiloengcono). |
| Umqolo 13 | Imbongi inika intombazana ithemba nto leyo eyokutshintsha ubomi bayo ibuye ikhule kakuhle iphila impilo entle ifumana izinto ezenza ubomi ngcono bube mnandi kananjalo. |
| Umgca 14 | Imbongi ibethelela ithemba lokuba ngenye imini yofumana uncedo, impilo yayo itshintshe kube mnandi nakuyo. Ngoko mayingalahli themba. |

**1.6 INTSINGISELO YAMAGAMA ANGAQHELEKANGA**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **ISIGAMA****ESINGAQHELEKANGA** | **INTSINGISELO** |
| Ingxondorha | Yindawo engumwonyo onzulu ephakathi kwamatye. |
| **I**tsitsitheka | Kukutsala nzima uzama kungalungi nto ebomini ude ngathi akuboni ungena themba lanto. |
| Ufazana | Ngumkhumezelwano owisa amanzi angephi kodwa udala ukufuma**.** |
| Umbethe | Ngamanzana agquma ingca kusasa ewe kubusuku obudlulileyo. Ayawa nangorhatya. |
| Ishixiza | Ihamba kancinci ingaziphakamisi kakhulu iinyawo ngokungathi iyawukhuhla umhlaba. |
| Ukuyikhweba | Ukuyibiza isebenzisa izandla. |
| Izirhovu | Ngoohobolozela bomahlal’ elambile abadla yonke into bangashiyi nto. |
| Lithe thaa | Libonakala kakuhle likhanya. |
| Ukufumbatha | Kukuvalela into esandleni. |
| Ingqungquthela | Yindawo emnandi enomculo ekonwatywe kuyo. |
| Ubuvunduvundu | Yindawo enohlaba obutyeba ofumileyo nofudumeleyo. |
| Izinongo | Zizinto ezenza incasa emnandi |

**1.7 INTSINGISELO ENGUNDOQO/ YENTSUSA**

* Imbongi izoba imeko embi yokutshintsha kwentombazana entle njengentyatyambo ibe mbi ngenxa yokutshintshwa butywala neziyobisi ezifake kuzo, nokuxhatshazwa kwayo ngootata abadala abangenasizi ngenxa yokusokola kwayo.
* Intombi ibekwa ethembeni yimbongi ngelithi ngenye imini imeko yayo ingatshintsha mayihlale ethembeni.

**1.8 IMFUNDISO**

* Iziyobisi notywala azisiso isisombululo kwimeko yentsokolo kuba ziyenza ibembi ngakumbi imeko kunakuqala. Zimtshintsha umntu abembi. Zikhona ezinye iindlela ubani anokuzisebenzisa ukuzikhupha kwimeko yentsokolo.
* Amantombazana amancinci amahle ingakumbi lawo asokolayo aba ngamaxhoba okuphathwa gadalala ngamadoda amadala angootata kuwoakhohlakeleyo angenabuntu. Asuka abaxhaphaze endaweni yokuba abancede.

**1.9. UMOYA / ITHONI YEMBONGI**

* Imbongi ivakala ikhathazekile inxunguphele yile meko yosizi ezibona ikuyo le ntombazana ngenxa yeziyobisi, utywala nokuphathwa gadalala ngootata ngenxa yentsokolo yayo.

**1.10. UMXHOLO**

* Ungokulumkisa ulutsha ngezinto ezimbi ezenziwa ngamantombazana.

**1.11. ISAKHIWO SANGAPHANDLE**

* Lo mbongo unemiqolo ili – 14.
* Imiqolo inamagama angalinganiyo: Umqolo: 1, 2, 5, 6, 10. ngamagama amathathu
* Ukanti umqolo: 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14 angamagama amane.

**1.12. ISAKHIWO SANGAPHAKATHI**

Kwisakhiwo sangaphakathi ujonga indlela asetyenziswe ngayo amagama namabinzana, ukutolikwa komqolo. Mawufundwe wonke umbongo kabini nakathathu umqolo nomqolo, isitanza nesitanza.

Bonakalisa ukuba uyayiqonda intsingiselo yomqolo/ yesitanza yonke.

Xa ukhonjwe kwisitanza bonakalisa ukuba uyayiqonda intsingiselo yesitanza sonke, hayi eyomqolo omnye kwisitanza.

* Umqolo 1, 2, 3, 4 – Imfano zandi ezoba imeko embi ekuyo le ntyantyambo (intombazana).
* Umqolo 1 – Umfanekiso ngqondweni weliso ongathi siyayibona loo ntyatyambo (intombazana) kulo meko imbi ikuyo (ingxondorha).
* Umqolo 3 – Imvakalelo yangaphakathi yokuyivela nokuyisizela intombazana kwimeko embi ekuyo yokunxanwa kukungabikho manzi kulo ngxondorha.
* Umqolo 4 – Umfanekiso ngqondweni weliso wokungathi uyayibona loo ntombazana ixakwe kukuhamba ihamba kancinci kobo bugxwayiba.
* Umqolo 5 – Isikweko – esibhekisele kubutywala besiLungu obuxhinele buncekelele ukuyibizela kuyo le ntombazana.
* Ukuyikhweba- isimntwiso- esiphuhlisa ukuba utywala babuyibizela kuyo le ntombazana okomntu.
* Umqolo 6 – Isifaniso – esizoba ukuba neziyobisi zayithimba le ntombazana zavakala zivuya (zitshila) okwepikoko. Ipikoko yintaka entle enokuzingca.
* Umqolo 7- Isiphoxo kootata esisetyenziswa yimbongi ukugxeka isenzo sabo sokuphelelwa bubuntu bengenwe yintlonti yokuxhaphaza intombazana kuba isokola.
* Umqolo 8- Isikweko – esibhekisa kwabo balambele yonke into embi eyintlonti echasene nobuntu, enjongo ikukonakalisa ikamva lentombazana entle – intyatyambo yesizwe.
* Umqolo 9 – Ithemba lifaniswa nelanga ukuzisa ukhanyo kubomi bentombazana obusebugxwayibeni.
* Umqolo 10 – Isimntwiso- esizoba izinto ezintle eziphuma kwithemba lizifumbethe.
* Umqolo 11- Isimntwiso nomfanekiso weliso obonisa ithemba libizela intombazana kubomi obumnandi.
* Umqolo 11 & 12- Unxulumaniso phakathi kwengqungquthela nokonwaba kuba kwingqungquthela kuyonwatywa. Ithemba lithembisa ngokutshintsha kobomi bube mnandi.
* Umqolo 12 – indawo eshushu kamnandi enomhlaba otyebileyo kumnandi ukuhlala kuyo- ndawo leyo ubani onethemba azithembisa ngokuyifumana ngenye imini. Ubomi obutsha obumnandi kwintombazana ngenye imini.
* Umqolo 13 – Ubomi obumnandi bumkhulis kakuhle umtwana, bomi obo bofunyanwa yintombazana ngenye imini xa ihleli ethembeni lokutshintsha ngenye imini. Intsebenziswano yokunceda ohlelelekileyo kungayitshinthsa imeko ibe ntle.