

**ISIKHOKELO SOKUZIFUNDELA
UKUKHULISA UKUQAPHELA NGELISO
ELIBUKHALI UKUSETYENZISWA
KOLWIMI (CLA)
ISIXHOSA**

**ULWIMI LWASEKHAYA
ULWIMI OLONGEZELELWEYO LOKUQALA
ULWIMI OLONGEZELELWEYO LWESIBILI**

**AMABANGA 10-12
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**Second Chance
Matric Support Programme**



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UKUKHULISA UKUQAPHELA NGELISO ELIBUKHALI UKUSETYENZISWA KOLWIMI (CLA)

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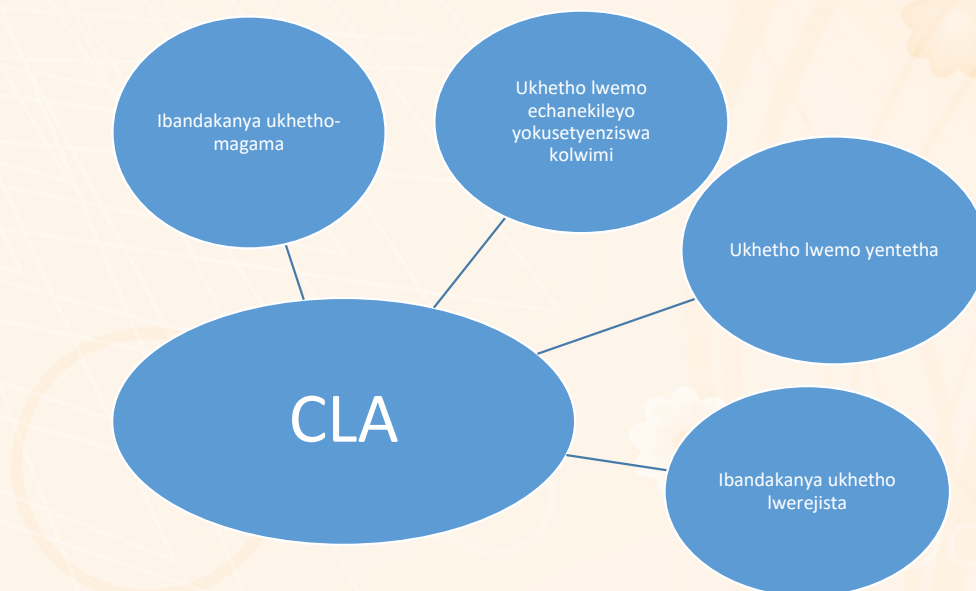
1 UKWAZISA NGOKUSETYENZISWA KOLWIMI OLUQAPHELEKA NGELISO ELIBUKHALI (Critical Language Awareness – CLA)

1.1 Yintoni umgqalisela wokusetyenziswa kolwimi?

Umgqalisela wokusetyenziswa kolwimi umalunga nokuvuselela ingqwalaselo/ unonophelo nendima ebalulekileyo edlalwa lulwimi kwimo-ntlalo / kubomi basesikolweni. Inkcazelo kaFairclough malunga nalo mgqalisela wokusetyenziswa kolwimi ibandakanya indlela abantu abalusebenzisa ngayo ulwimi olutshintshayo bengaqondanga, noluxhotyiswe ngamagunya aphathalele kwinkqubo yendlela abacinga ngayo abantu abathile (2005).

Igama umgqalisela alibhekisi kwimeko emandundu, koko kukuqaphela into ngeliso elibukhali, unonophelo ncingo-nzulu / ukuhlab'amadlala.

Olu fundo nzulu ngolwimi lubangela abafundi baqonde ukuba ulwimi alusetyenziswa nje, lubandakanya izigqibo malunga nokhetho-magama, imigaqo yolwimi, ulwimi lwengingqi, intetha, imo njl njl. kwaye ezi zigqibo zisekelezwe kwizizathu. Jonga umzobo ongezantsi:



Ibandakanya ukhetho magama: Iqela elixhobileyo lingabonwa njengabavukeli-

mbuso okanye abalweli benkululeko kuyakuxhomekeka kwicala ubani akulo.

Ukhetho lwemo yentetha:

Umz: ingxelo-ntetho

ingasetyenziswa ukufihla iinyani zokunikezela igunya kwinkcazo umz: kulahleke iiponti ezilishumi zezigidi. Singabuza zilahlwe ngubani, bekutheni, njani? Ingasetyenziswa ukukhuthaza, ingakhuthaza abantu ukuba benze izinto ngendlela ethile.

Ukhetho lwemo echanekileyo yokusetyenziswa kolwimi: Umz:

Izibhengezo ntengiso zisoloko zisebenzisa ulwimi olufikelelekayo, ilizwi elinethoni eqhelekileyo.

(‘Sikukhathalele’) Loo nto ingabangela ukuba abathengi bayibone ibalulekile kakhulu imveliso kwimpilo yabo.

Ibandakanya ukhetho lwerejista: Ingaveza amalungelo omntu kwincoko. Umz: kudliwano-ndlebe apho kukho umntu omnye onelungelo lokubuza imibuzo

1.2 Yintoni ubunzululwazi beengcinga?

Yingqokelela yeenkolelo ezisekelezwe kumntu okanye kwiqela elithile. Ezi ngcingane ziyinxalenye yeenkolelo kwaye zanceda kananjalo ekusekweni kwenkcubeko, uluntu, okanye izimvo zeqela lelizwe. Ubunzululwazi beengcinga kulapho uluntu lwabelana khona ngazo kunye nenkcubeko nesoloko ithathwa njengegugqisayo neqhelekileyo jikelele. Le ndlela bacinga ngayo abantu abathile (iinzululwazi-ngcinga) iye incedise ekuqulunqweni /ekwakheni/ ekuxonxweni kwaye kugudiswe iindlela esicinga ngazo ngoluntu, ilizwe kunye nabantu abakulo.

Imizekelo yobunzululwazi beengcinga:

Ubukomanisi: Buphuhlisa intlanganisela yokulawulwa kwezinto ngumbutho omnye/ othile wopolitiko nolawulo lwamaxwebhu amalunga nezentlalo kunye nezozoqosho.

Feminizm: Iphehlelela/ ibethelela ulingano kumanina, ngokwezoqosho, ezentlalo nezopolitiko. Iphinde ibandakanye amalungelo oomama, ngakumbi lawo angesizalo.

Ubunzululwazi-ngcinga ngokwesini: Ziingcinga ezinxulumene neemeko zovakalelo zamadoda okanye amanina, indawo yabo, amalungelo nenxaxheba kuluntu. Ubuwena bumalunga nenzuzo exabisekileyo ubani ayifumanayo kunye nokujolisa ekuzaneliseni nasekukhululekeni.

Ulingano ngokwamathuba ubani awafumanayo: Kunqwenelwa ukusiphula neengcambu ucalucalulo olujolise kwiminyaka, isini, ibala, uhlanga, imvelaphi ngokobuzwe, inkolo, ukukhubazeka ngokwemo (ngokomzimba okanye ngokwengqondo). “Bonke abantu banelungelo lokuba baphathwe ngokulinganayo”. Imigomo emalunga nomsebenzi, ingqokelela yeenkolelo ezijolise kubulungisa, ukubalasela emsebenzini kunye nendlela umsebenzi okhokelela ngawo kwisimo esomeleleyo.

Unqulo/ inkolo: Yindlela abantu abathile abacinga ngayo neye yahluke ngokwenkolo yomntu ngamnye. Amanye amakholwa alandela ngokuchanekileyo okanye ngokuthe tse yonke imigaqo efunekayo ngelixa abanye bezikhethela oko bakubona kubalulekile kubo. Ezinye iingcingane zihambelana nokuzicingela okujolise kwindawo akuyo umntu, umzekelo abantu abasemaphandleni okanye emagqagaleni bangabelana ngeenkolelo ezimalunga nokhuseleko lwezilwanyana (indalo), ukanti abantu abasedolophini bona bacinge kwaye bafunde ngokhuseleko ekuweleni imigaqo yendlela.

1.3 Yintoni intetha? (discourse)

“Yindlela oluthi ulwimi lusetyenziswe ngayo ekuhlaleni ukudlulisa intsingiselo yembali ebanzi. Lulwimi oluchongwe ngokwemo-ntlalo nendlela olusetyenziswa ngayo, nokuba lusetyenziswa ngubani kweyiphi imeko. Ulwimi lusoloko lukekelele caleni lithile kuba luhlanganisa ubomi babantu buqu nemo-ntlalo”. (Frances Hendry and Caro tator, Discourse of Domination. Univ. Of Toronto Press, 2002)

1.4 Yintoni injongo yokufundiswa komgqaliselo wokusetyenziswa kolwimi?

Ukukhulisa ukuqaphela ngeliso elibukhali ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kwenza oku kulandelayo:

- Ukufundiswa nokufunda ulwimi koyolulwa kube ngaphaya kolwazi lwetekisi olukukuphuhliswa kwesigama nokusetyenziswa kolwimi kuphela, abafundi kufuneka baxhotyiswe malunga nokuqaphela kunye nokumelana nolwimi olusetyenziswe ngenjongo yokuqhatha kwanokusebenzisa ulwimi ngendlela echubekileyo.
- Yakha unxibelelwano phakathi komsebenzi waseklasini kunye nolwimi olusetyenziswa ekuhlaleni nakwiimeko zopolitiko.

- Yakha kwaye icingisa nzulu ngaxeshanye ukuba osebenzisa ulwimi ungumni, amagunya akhe kwakunye nobunzululwazi beengcinga.
- Ifundisa abafundi ukuba ulwimi alusetyenziselwa ukwabelana ngezimvo kuphela, koko luyasetyenziswa nangeenjongo zokulawula nokuphembelela iindlela zabo zokucinga nokwenza. Inxulunyaniswa rhoqo nokunye okufana nokuba abantu abasoloko besazi ngamagunya, ubunzululwazi bezimvo, ubuni, udidi lwabantu, isini nemvelaphi ngokwebala, ukuthatha icala, ukuqala ugwebe phambi kokuba uve amacala amabini, ucalucalulo, ingcinga ebethelelekileyo/ ubungqondo lukhuni, njalo njalo; ize ifundise indlela yokuhlalutya iitekisi ngenjongo yokuqaphela injongo yombhali yokwenza iziganeko nokuchonga abalinganiswa.
- Ifundisa abafundi iindlela zokubumba iitekisi ungasebenzisanga iindlela ezibonisa ingcinga ebethelelekileyo kwanokuphicotha itekisi uyihlab' amadlala ukuze uthathe intshukumo yokwenza ngcono ingomso.
- Ikhulisa ulwazi lwabafundi lokuqaphela iimeko zentlalo, zenkcubeko kunye nezopolitiko eziyintsusa yetekisi.
- Ikhulisa iphucule ukucinga nzulu umzekelo: kumanqaku ephephandaba, izibhengezo-ntengiso kunye neefilim.
- Iphucula unxibelelwano, ukuqonda imo-ntlalo njengokuba umamele ngobuchule izinto ezithethwayo ucinge nzulu phambi kokuba uthethe okanye ubhale.

1.5 Kujolise kweyiphi imiba ukuqaphela ngeliso elibukhali ukusetyenziswa kolwimi?

Abafundi mabasebenzise ulwimi oluthethwayo nolubhalwayo ukuze bakwazi ukujonga indlela olusetyenziswa ngayo ulwimi ukulawula nokuphembelela iimbono zoluntu kwihlabathi phantsi koku kuboniswa ngezantsi: Nangona le miba ixoxwa ngokuzimela kodwa inobudlelwano. Umzekelo xa abantu besebenzisa amagunya abo basebenzisa ulwimi olucengayo, oluthatha icala nengcinga ebethelelekileyo. Ukhetho magama luxhomekeka kwimo-ntlalo yenkcubeko, imvelaphi yezopolitiko nabantu ekujoliswe kubo. Ingqwalasela xa sijonge kule miba isekubeni ulwimi lusetyenziswa njani ukudlulisa umyalezo, igunya, ukubonisa iyantlukwana kwisini nobudala.



2 UKUHAMBELANA KOLWIMI NAMAGUNYA

2.1 Yintoni injongo yokufundisa ngonxulumano phakathi kolwimi namagunya?

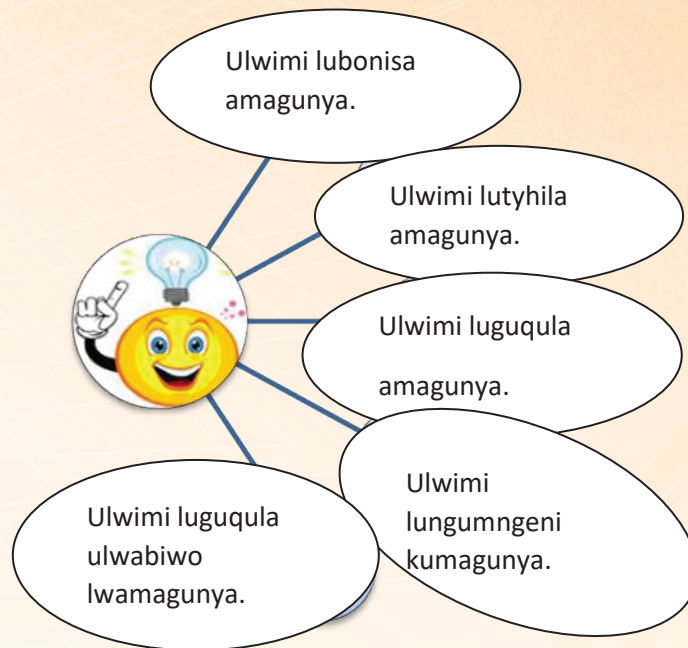
Nanjengoko kuxeliwe kwicandelo 1.2 iCLA ifundisa abafundi iindlela zokuhlalutya iitekisi ngenjongo yokuqaphela abayili bazo, ukuyila izehlo kunye nabantu. Abafundi baya kufunda kwakhona ukuba ulwimi lusetyenziselwa ukulawula nokulukhula kwanokuba abafundi bakwazi ukuyila iitekisi besebenzisa izikrweqe ezinamandla ezifana nolwimi oluchukumisayo. Ngeli xesha baphepha ukusebenzisa ulwimi olunika ingcinga ecalanye, nengcinga ebethelelekileyo engeyonyaniso.

Injongo yokufundisa ulwimi namagunya kukuqondisa abafundi indlela ulwimi olusetyenziswa ngayo ukubonisa amandla olwimi, iimbumba zeembono kwiitekisi zomlomo ezibhaliweyo nolwimi lomzimba kwiitekisi. Ngokufunda iitekisi ezahlukeneyo abafundi kufuneka bajonge indlela izakhi nemigaqo yokusetyenziswa kolwimi ezisetyenziswa ngayo ukudlulisa iimbono ezithile kunye nokuqweqwedisa nokuqhatha abanye.

Ukuhlalutywa kolwimi olunamagunya kufuneka kwenzeke ubuso ngobuso, kuba unxibelelwano phakathi kwemo-ntlalo namagunya lubonakala kwintshukumo nanjengoko kusetyenziswa iingxoxo, udliwano ndlebe neenkqubo zeenkundla.

Amagunya kwakhona abonakala xa ubani elawula enika imida kwiingcinga, iminqweno, izicwangciso kunye neenkolelo. Umntu okanye iziko elilawulayo linganqwenela ukuba abantu balandele umthetho, imigaqo okanye bamkele isivumelwano esihambelana noko kufunwa nguye. La magunya asetyenziswa ngokusebenzisa ulwimi olucengayo okanye nezinye iindlela zokunikezela nokuthatha amacala kunxibelelwano olunengxoxo.

2.2 Ukuhambelana kolwimi namagunya



2.3 Unxulumano phakathi kolwimi namagunya

- Ulwimi luwaveza amagunya ngeendlela ezininzi: luyabonisa, luyaveza lube ngumngeni kumagunya ze lutshintshe indlela adluliswa/ abiwa ngayo.
- Amagunya awayonto koko alunxibelelwano. Amagunya ayinto eyenziwa ngomnye umntu komnye okanye iqela kwelinye. La ngamagunya entlalo.
- Amagunya angavela kwamanye amaziko, ubutyebi, indawo akuyo umntu kwiziko, isikhundla, iwonga analo, ulwazi, ubungcali, amalungelo, ubulungu nje kwiqela elisezintanjeni okanye elinabantu abaninzi.
- Ukuhambelana kolwimi namagunya kuveliswa kwiintetha.
- Amagunya afunyanwa ngokuvuyelwa kwabo bekujoliswe kubo kuthiwa **ngamagunya anempembelelo**
- Ulwimi lubonakalisa isikhundla sesithethi.
- Ulwimi olusetyenziswa sisithethi lubonisa ukuba sisemagunyeni na okanye samkela amagunya. Ukuba isithethi sisebenzisa isimbo esibonakalisa ukuthetha ngegunya, sidla ngokubonwa njengesithembeke ngakumbi kwaye intetho yaso iyavakala/ iyamkeleka. Isithethi esiphetheyo sinako ukujija ingqondo sithathele kuso ulawulo, sicenge abaphulaphuli.
- Silindele ukuba abantu abasemagunyeni bathethe ngendlela ethile besebenzisa irejista esesikweni, umz oosomashishini, abepolitiki, iziphathamandla iiprofesa, ootitshala, oogqirha, amagqwetha njalo njalo.
- Isithethi esingenamagunya sisoloko sibonakala ngathi siyazisola, asiqinisekanga ngesikhundla esikuso. Isiganeko sokuthetha ke ngoko sibonakala singenafuthe silenzayo.
- Amaqela anamandla namalungu awo athabathela kuwo ulawulo aze abe nakho ukufikelela kwiindima ezininzi zokwabelana ngokuthetha ngeengxoxo, iijenre, imicimbi kwakunye nesimbo.
- Balawula iingxoxo ezisesikweni nababaphetheyo, bachophele iintlanganiso, banike imiyalelo, babeke imithetho, babhale iindidi ngeendidi zeengxelo, iincwadi, imiyalelo, amabali, okanye iindlela ezininzi zokunxibelelana ngengxoxo.

- Abazozithethi ezithatha inxaxheba nje kuphela kwiimeko ezininzi, kodwa banako ukuziqala ezinye iincoko okanye iintetha zasesidlangalaleni, baseke ithoni, isimbo okanye bathethe baqulunqe oko kuza kuthethwa ngako, bayile izihloko, bagqibe ukuba ngubani oza kuthabatha inxaxheba ngokuba abe sisithethi okanye umphulaphuli kwiingxoxo zabo. (Bernstein, 1971-1975; Mueller, 1973; Schatzman & Strauss, 1972).
- Abasebenzisi bolwimi banako ukuba bangalawula injongo, indima, imikhwa, imeko, iziphumo, imithetho elawula intetho yomntu kunye nabanye.

Omnye umzekelo ungenza iinzame ngokugqumelela ukuziphatha ukuseka unxibelelwano olungalinganiyo okanye indlela ebonisa ukuphelisa ukungalingani kwamagunya olawulo umzekelo kwezinye iilwimi umthathi nxaxheba angayitshintsha indlela esesikweni etshintshela kuleyo ingekho sesikweni.

2.4 Iitekisi ezingasetyenziswa xa kufundwa ngolwimi namagunya

Ulwimi olucengayo: umzekelo izibhengezo ntengiso, iipropaganda, nalo lujolisa ekuphembeleleni iintshukumo zangomso kulowo kujoliswe kuye.

Impembelelo eyenziwa ngokubalisa (influential narrative): Iitekisi ezibalisayo

ezifana neenoveli, imiboniso bhanya-bhanya, iindaba ezichaza iintshukumo ezizayo ezinganqwenelekiyo, kwaye zisebenzisa ubuciko bomdlalo, iimvakalelo ezichukumisayo, izihloko, isimbo esinokuzisa impembelelo ebantwini.

Incoko: Kufuneka sijonge indlela ezisetyenziswa ngayo izakhi nemigaqo yolwimi ukumisela umthetho wamagunya. Ukusebenzisa ingxoxo phakathi kwabantu ababini abanamagunya angalinganiyo umzekelo ugqirha nesigulana, umntu omncinci nomdala. Kufuneka zonke ezi zinto zihlalutywe zihambelane neentlobo ezahlukeneyo zamagunya ajolise kuloo maqela aphikisanayo.

Kwiincoko / iingxoxo kufuneka kujongwe indlela abantu abanamagunya aphezulu abalawula ngayo izihloko, indlela abaphazamisa ngayo abanye besebenzisa ulwimi olunamandla nolunyanzelisayo.

Ukuhlola intetho kwiinkcubeko zonke kubonisa utoliko olwahlukileyo kwindlela ulwimi olusetyenziswe ngayo. Ukuqonda nzulu kweentetho ezahlukeneyo kubalulekile ukuze kulungelelaniswe amagunya angalinganiyo.

2.4.1 Imizekelo yolwimi nonxibelelwano olusetyenziswa ngabantu abaziinkokheli

Amagqwetha neejaji zixhomekeka kulwimi namagama akhethekileyo ukuzisa ucwangco, bebuza abantu imibuzo, benyanzelisa amangqina ukuveza inyaniso. Umama womntwana angaxhomekeka kumazwi angqongqo ukuzama ukunqanda isimilo esingamkelekanga emntwaneni wakhe. Ukunyanzelisa intlonipho nokuzama ukwakha amagunya ohlukahlukene, ootitshala basoloko belindele ukuba abafundi bathethe nabo ngolwimi olusesikweni. Kwinkalo nganye nangona amagama asetyenziswayo nethoni yelizwi ingohluka eyona nto ingundoqo yintobeko nolawulo.

- Ukuzuza amagunya kunabanye usebenzisa ulwimi kwenzeka ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo. Elona khonkco phakathi kwentetho namagunya kukusebenzisa ulwimi olulawulayo nolunyanzelisayo ukulawula isimilo. Icala otyhalela kulo incoko yenye yeendlela abantu abayisebenzisayo ukubonisa ulawulo. Ngokukhetha isihloko sencoko usuke kwizihloko ezijongene nawe buqu umz umntu angakwazi ukulawula uhlobo oluthile lonxibelelwano. Ukuphazamisana nabanye kungabonakala njengelinye iqhinga lokufumana amagunya, kwaye yinto eqhelekileyo kubantwana abancinane abafuna ukuhoywa okanye abazibona bengenamagunya.

- Ukuthula uthi cwaka yenye yendlela yokuzuzisa igunya. Umzekelo umama ofumana umntwana wakhe egwencela kwikhabhathi yasekhithini ezama ukufumana amaqebengwana anganxibelelana naye esebenzisa imbonakalo yobuso. Ukungaphenduli umbuzo womfundi kungayindlela ebonisa ukuba umbuzo wakhe uphume ecaleni. Abantu ababini abathandanayo bangazama ukuzuzisa igunya ngokuthi ezinye izinto ezijolise kwizihloko ezithile bavumelane ukuba bangazithethi ngakumbi ezo zixabanisayo. Uqhagamshelwano phakathi kwentetho negunya kuxhomekeka kumagama asetyenzisiweyo, ithoni nobungakanani bonxibelelwano phakathi kwabantu.
- Ukuqonda uqhagamshelwano phakathi kwentetha negunya kubalulekile ekunciphiseni ukungalingani kwamagunya. Ixhoba lesikem (*skem*) esithile lingafunda isifundo kwintetha yolwimi oluqhathayo olusetyenziswe ngumphembeleli. Ukucacisa eyona ntsingiselo namagama anyanisekileyo kubalulekile ukufumana ulingano lwamagunya.
- Abafundi kufuneka bafundiswe lo msebenzi wezakhi zolwimi ezahlukeyo ukuze bakwazi ukuhlalutya ulwimi olunegunya kwisakhono sokuthetha. Izakhi zolwimi kufuneka zihlanganiswe xa kufundiswa izakhi nemigaqo yokusetyenziswa kolwimi njengoko kulindelekileyo kwisicwangciso sokufundisa.

Imizekelo yendlela amagunya asetyenziswa ngayo kwiitekisi ezahlukeyo

(Ubuchule bokuthetha, bokufunda nokubukela, nobuchule bokubhala)

2.4.2 Ulwimi, amagunya nezibhengezo-ntengiso.

- Igunya lesibhengezo-ntengiso lijolise kwezoqoqosho, kwezemali, ezaseburhulumenteni, kwaye lidluliswa ngokufumana imvume kubasasazi nakuwonke wonke/ nakuluntu.
- Kwisibhengezo-ntengiso ishishini lidlulisa umyalezo othe ngqo kubathengi.
- Kusetyenziswa ulwimi olucengayo, oluqhathayo, olujija ingqondo, oluchukumisayo nophindaphindo lwamagama.
- Izibhengezo-ntengiso zijolise ekuqinisekiseni abathengi ukuba xa bethenga bazuzisa ukulangazelela ukuthenga kunye negunya, ukusombulula ingxaki nokufumana iimpawu ezifana nobukrelekrele, ulonwabo, ukuba ungubani, nokuzibona wahlukile kwabanye, kwaye xa uthenga uthenga ubomi.
- Kusetyenziswa izenzi eziyalelayo nezichazi. Umzekelo, Khawuleza isisulu sisekhona. Ubuso obumpuluswa.
- Kwizibhengezo-ntengiso kusetyenziswa izivakalisi ezifutshane ukwakha itekisi emfutshane. Nokuba sisibhengezo esibhaliweyo, esibukelweyo okanye esimanyelweyo. Igama ngalinye elisetyenziswayo linobuchule bokutsala umdla wabathengi.
- Kusetyenziswa izimelabizo. Umzekelo, **Le** mveliso ingakukhucula umzimba **wonke**.
- Izibhengezo zingasebenzisa intsingiselo efihlakeleyo kuneyentsusa ukwenzela ukuba babonise imisebenzi eyahlukileyo yemveliso yabo bengakhange bayicacise gca.

2.4.3 Ulwimi, amagunya namajelo eendaba (amaphephandaba, iimagazini

izibhengezo-ntengiso, oomabonakude, oonomathotholo namakhasi onxibelelwano)

- Iindaba kumajelo eendaba awachazi ziganeko ezisanda kwenzeka kuphela neziphumo zazo, koko ziindaba eziye zibonise iintshukumo okanye zimele izimvo zepolitiki, uqoqosho, ezasemkhosini kunye negunya lemo ntlalo.

Yindlela amagunya aboniswa ngayo nendlela uwonke wonke abona ngayo ubani onegunya kunye noko akufunayo. Yindlela abathi oonondaba baxhase ngayo abasemagunyeni bebonakalisa abachasi.

- Kwiitekisi zoonondaba apho kubonakala izimvo ezineenjongo zokuvuselela ukuxabiseka kunye nendlela ocinga ngayo. Ababhali basebenzisa amanqaku angakhetha cala, kodwa ababhali basebenzisa amagama akhethekileyo afana nezikweko. Amajelo eendaba aye athathe isigqibo ekukhetheni amagama anegunya anokuthi afikelele kubathengi, umzekelo, umdlwenguli. Amajelo eendaba ayazifihla iinkcukacha xa equlunqa izihloko zawo ukuze abathengi babe nomdla wokuthenga ukuze bafumane iinkcukacha ezipheleleyo.
- Ukusetyenziswa kwefonti kunendima eyidlalayo kubathengi, umzekelo, ukusetyenziswa kwefonti enkulu kutsala umdla kubathengi, kanti ifonti encinci isetyenziselwa ukufihla iinkcukacha ezinokuchana abathengi.

2.4.4 Ukufundiswa nokuhlolwa kolwimi kunye namagunya

Imibuzo yokulungiselela ukwazisa ngonxibelelwano phakathi kolwimi namagunya:

Ngubani ixesha oya ngalo esikolweni nexesha ogoduka ngalo? Ngubani okuxelele ukuba yiya, uphinde ugoduke ngaloo maxesha aqingqiweyo kwaye oko kusebenze msebenzi mni kuwe? Ngawaphi amagama okanye izivakalisi ebezisetyenzisiwe kwaye izeziphi ezona ndawo beziqulethe imiyalelo ebisiza kuwe?

Ingaba abazali abakukhulisayo bayakunika imiyalelo?

Nika imiyalelo ibe mihlanu ekufuneka uyilandeke ekhaya.

Uyaya ezintlanganisweni zesikolo okanye zasekuhlaleni?

Ithini indima kamhlali ngaphambili?

Ingaba ezosasazo (inqaku lephephandaba, izibhengezo, iimagazini, oomabonakude, amakhasi onxibelelwano—*twitter*, *facebook*, *instagram*) ziyasitshintsha isimo sakho nendlela obubona ngayo ubomi, umzekelo, indlela onxiba ngayo, abahlobo, ukutya, nendlela ozilungisa ngayo/obonakala ngayo?

Nika umzekelo wesibhengezo-ntengiso esenza ukuba uyithande imveliso ethile. Leliphi igama elifana nezibizo, izichazi ezisetyenzisiweyo, umzekelo, abanye abantu bathanda inyama eqhotsiweyo iKentucky kuba batsalwa sislogani esithi: imuncis'iintupha (*it's finger leaking good*).

Kwiphepha lokuqala lephephandaba kubakho izihloko ezibhalwe kakhulu kunezinye, kuxa kutheni? (Ungabuza umsebenzi wefonti enkulu, encinci, ekekeleyo nengqindilili.)

Xa uhamba emgaqweni kukho imithetho yezendlela ekulawulayo ukuba uhambe njani, nika/zoba imizekelo yale mithetho. Kusetyenziswa umoya onjani kwaye lo mithetho uyalelayo ukuveza njani ukusetyenziswa kolwimi. Kuya kwenzeka ntoni kumqhubi ongayithobeliyo imithetho yezendlela? Loluphi udidi lwegunya olusetyenziswe kule mithetho.

2.4.5 Indima edlalwa zizakhiwo zolwimi ekusebenziseni igunya

Ukuqaphela ulwimi ngeliso elibukhali (CLA) kuhlalutya ukuba izakhi zolwimi zisetyenziswa njani ukujija iingqondo zabantu, yiyo loo nto kufuneka olusebenzisayo awakhethe amagama/izivakalisi kanti nezakhi zolwimi ukuze zizalisekiseke iinjongo zakhe zoko abekuthetha. Ulwazi lwefuthe lwezakhi ezahlukeneyo zolwimi kuluncedo kakhulu ekuhlalutyeni okuthethwayo nokubhaliweyo. Masiqwalasele indima yezakhi zolwimi ezithile ekugqithiseni intsingiselo nemvakalelo.

Ukubhengeza/ukuvakalisa ulwazi

Kusoloko kusetyenzwa ngenkcazo. Le nkcazo yenzelwa ukuthabatha ingqondo nendlela omnye umntu

akholelwa nacinga ngayo, ukuze akholelwe acinge ngokwale nkcazo. Ukuba oko kwenzekile le nkcazo iya kungena kwiingcinga zakhe, atsho acinge kwaye enze njengoko, umzekelo, xa usihlalo wentlanganiso ephuma ecaleni, kubakho othi, “Mhlali ngaphambili! Uphumile emxholweni”.

Ngokugqithisa ulwazi ngenkcazo komnye umntu, ngandlela ithile uzama ukulawula indlela acinga ngayo nenza ngayo. Oku ke kuphuhla ngakumbi xa lowo ekwazi ukuthatha isigqibo esisesakhe esebenzisa olo lwazi belugqithiselwe kuye, umzekelo, oku kubonakala kakhulu ekufundiseni esikolweni, ipropaganda:

isinyanzeliso sokufuna ubani ukuba acinge ngohlobo ofuna ngalo.

Ukuyalela

- Yindlela ethile yokulawula imeko.
- Isinyanzeliso sisetyenziswa xa kukho ukungalingani phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli, ibe isisithethi esinamandla okuyalela umphulaphuli ukuba enze loo nto. Umzekelo, Nomfundo, yiza apha. Ungafiki emva kwexesha.
- Imiyalelo iyafumaneka kwindawo apho kukho ulawulo lwabangentla kwabangezantsi. Umzekelo, imiyalelo yasemkhosini, kwigumbi lokufundela, kwimigaqo siseko, uqulunqo lwemithetho, isetyenziselwa ukunika imvume, isinyanzeliso, izicelo nezilungiso.
- Iyasetyenziswa apho kukho ukungevani okukhulu. Umzekelo, kukho umsindo (lumkela into oyenzayo).
- Izincedisi zenzi ezisetyenziswa kunye neziyaleli ezifana nezi: uze upheke.

Umbuzo onyanzelisayo/ ogocagocayo

Ngokubuza umbuzo komnye umntu ulindele impendulo, xa kukhona ukuyalela okuthile, esi sicelo sinokuzibophelela. Umzekelo, kwigumbi lokufundela phakathi

kotitshala nabafundi.

Uhlobo lokuqoshelisa

Zizenzi ezikuhlobo lolandelelwano. Umzekelo, uze ufike upheke, uhlambe izitya, ufunde iincwadi zakho.

Izibizo ezibonisa isikhundla (Performatives)

Ezi zibizo zibonisa isikhundla okanye umsebenzi owenzayo. Umzekelo,

utitshala – ukufundisa, umshumayeli – ukushumayela, ijaji – ukugweba.

Izimelabizo

Izimelabizo zoqobo zisetyenziswa kakhulu kwezopolitiko. Umzekelo,

thina-bona

Ababhali abasebenzisa isivumelanisi somntu wokuqala u ‘Ndi’. Xa bebalisa benzela ukusondeza umfundi wencwadi ukuba aqonde, amkele abe nosizi ngomlinganiswa lowo ingakumbi oyintloko,. Umzekelo, inoveli kaN. Saule – *Ukhozi Olumaphiko*.

Izibizo ezakhiwe kwizenzi

Zisetyenziswa ukubonisa igunya lokutsala umdla wabantu. Umzekelo, xa oonondaba besebenzisa isihloko esithi: *Ukubethwa kwabantwana ezikolweni*. Ubani angathabatheka acinge ukuba kuthethwa ngabantwana ababethiweyo esikolweni, kanti simalunga nemigqaliselo yokubethwa kwabantwana.

Izivakalisi eziguqulelwe kwisixando sokwenziwa (Active & Passive

Sentences)

Isivakalisi esinentloko, isenzi nenjongosenzi esigxile kwintloko. Umzekelo, Umama upheka ukutya.

Xa sifakela isimamva sesixando sokwenziwa kwisenzi isivakalisi sigxila kwinjongosenzi. Umzekelo, Ukutya kuphekwa ngumama.

Umbuzo buciko

Esi sisivakalisi esinombuzo ongalindelanga mpendulo, sisityenziswa kakhulu ziimbongi ukuhlasela nokuvuselela izazela zabantu. Umzekelo, umbongo kaS.E.K. Mqhayi – *Ithemba*

Singabondla n'abantwana

Sibasusa kuSathana?

Isifaniso

Luthelekiso oluthe ngqo, umzekelo: Utyebe ngathi yihagu.

Isikweko

Luthelekiso olungathanga ngqo, umzekelo; UNomsa yinyoka.

2.4.6 Ukuthetha ngembeko

Ukuthetha ngembeko kusoloko kuhambelana negunya.

Igunya nokuthetha ngembeko ziyathungelana kuba ukuthetha ngembeko kusoloko kusetyenziswa njengeqhinga okanye isixhobo sokuthambisa okanye uhlise umoya kulowo unegunya.

Ukuthetha ngembeko kubaluleke kakhulu nakoluphi na unxibelelwano.

Igama 'imbeko' libalulekile kuyo nayiphi na intetho. Ukuthetha ngembeko kubhekiselele kukuthetha ngendlela eyiyo malunga nobudlelwano phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli.

Ukuthetha ngembeko yindlela ebonisa umsantsa/ ukusondelelana nobudlelwane begunya kuwimi lwethu, kwaye kusondele kakhulu kwixabiso lenkcubeko yethu.

Imiba echaphazela ukuthetha ngembeko iyohluka ngokweenkcubeko ezohlukeneyo.

Iimpawu zokuthetha ngembeko

Ezi mpawu zilandelayo zibonisa ukuthetha ngembeko ezinye zisetyenziswa xa usenza intetho engenamdla. Lulwimi olufumaneka kwiitekisi ezibonwayo, zovavanyo lokuqonda nakuncwadi.

Ukuthandabuza

- Izandi namagama afana no 'ee-h, umh', angaphazamisa xa esoloko esetyenziswa rhoqo.
- Zingenza ukuba abantu abaphulaphuleyo baphelelwe ngumdla kumyalezo wakho.
- Ukuthandabuza kungabonakalisa ukungazinzi kwengqondo okanye ukungazithembi kunye nokungacwangcisi.
- Intetho yakho mayijolise kwinjongo, kubaphulaphuli, indawo nendlela yokwenza intetho.

Ulwimi lokuzikhusela

- Ziziqwenga ezisetyenziswa ukuthibaza umyalezo.
- Olu lwimi olufana namagama angoo: mhlawumbi, ndicinga njalo, andiqinisekanga asetyenziswa sisithethi ukuzikhusela ekuhlaselweni ngemibuzo ngabaphulaphuli. Xa usoloko usebenzisa la magama kungona ulahla umyalezo oqulathwe yintetho yakho.
- Ukongeza olu lwimi lunikezela ingcinga ethi awuzithembanga ngokwaneleyo.
- Olu lwimi malusetyenziswe ngendlela ephucukileyo.

Isihlomelo-mibuzo

- Xa ugqibezela intetho yakho uhlomela imibuzo efana nale: Andithi? Ayinjalo? Uyayiva neh? Ibonisa ukungazithembi nokungaphuhli kwale nto uyithethayo.
- Le mibuzo ibethelela ingcinga yokungathembakali kubaphulaphuli bakho nokungayazi le nto uthetha ngayo.
- Yiphephe kangangoko unako le mibuzo kwintetho yakho.

Idiskleyima

- Kukusebenzisa amabinzana kwintetho yakho afana no “ungandithathi kakubi .../ ndiyayazi le nto ijongeka ingabhadlanga, kodwa ...” yenza abaphulaphuli ukuba bakuve kakubi bayibone nentetho yakho ingabhadlanga.
- Maziphetshwe kangangoko iidiskleyima kuba zibonisa ukungazithembi kwintetho yakho.

2.4.7 Imida yokuthetha ngembeko

Ibandakanya ubuso, iwonga, isikhundla, indima, igunya, iminyaka, isini, ukuzalana nemo-ntlalobuso

- Lonke unxibelelwano lusemngciphekweni wokuthenga ubuso. Kufuneka wenze uqikelelo olukhusela iimfuno zomnye umntu ukuze uthandwe okanye uhlonitshwe. Uphinde ukhusele iimfuno zakho ukuze uthandwe okanye uhlonitshwe.
- Xa nithetha nijongene inkangeleko yobuso bakho ingaveza ukuchasana, ukugxekana, ukungavumelani, ukuphazamisa, ukubuza, ukuboleka, ukucela ukwenzelwa into, ukucela ulwazi, nokuphoxeka.

Imizekelo yentetho ebonisa inkangeleko yobuso engentlanga

Intetho ezingakhiyo nezithintela ukwenza izinto nokubuza ngokukhululekileyo. Umzekelo, ukuba bendinguwe, bendinokubonana nogqirha kuba ubonakala uxhalisekile. Unethamsanqa lokufumana umsebenzi obaluleke kangaka.

Imizekelo yentetho ebonisa inkangeleko yobuso obukhululekileyo

- Inkangeleko yobuso eyakhayo isebenza ukoyikisa ubuwena obububo kulowo uthethayo ngokubonisa iimpawu ezingamkelekanga/ukungavumelani.

Umzekelo, andiqinisekanga ukuba ndiyavumelana nendlela obona/ ova ngayo.

- Abantu abohlukeneyo, amaqela nenkcubeko anendlela yawo eyiyo yokuthenga ubuso bangasebenzisa amaqhinga akhayo nalawo agxekayo.

Isikhundla

- Isikhundla somntu sidla ngokusebenza njengendlela amakabizwe ngayo xa kuthethwa naye ubuso ngobuso. Isikhundla somntu sidla ngokusebenza njengomkhomba ndlela womgangatho wenkcubeko efunekayo.
- Inkubeko iyohluka ngokuba loluphi olu nxulumano loyanyaniswa nesikhundla, iloluphi olwayanyaniswa nohlobo abantu abakubona ngalo ekuhlaleni. Umzekelo, utat'omkhulu, umama omncinci, umakhulu.

Iwonga

- Ngokuya indawo okuyo isiba phezulu kokukona ufumana intlonipho kwabo bangezantsi kuwe, ukuba isithethi sikumgangatho osezantsi ngokwasekuhlaleni kunalowo uphulaphuleyo, intetho yaso kufuneka iphucuke/ ingabi rhabaxa.
- Ukuba isithethi sikwinqanaba eliphezulu ngokwasekuhlaleni kunalowo uphulaphuleyo kodwa singaneno kunalo sithetha ngaye, ngoko ke intetho yakhe mayibe yepholileyo nechubekileyo.

Inxaxheba/indima

- Ibhekiselele kwisikhundla esinganeno esithathwe nguloo mntu ukunxibelelwano .

Umzekelo, umninindlu – iindwendwe, umphathi – iqela njalo njalo.

Ubudala/iminyaka

- Iminyaka yesithethi neyomphulaphuli yiyo ebonisa intetho

enembeko/engenambeko, umzekelo umntu omncinci akambizi umntu omdala ngegama nokuba agade abe ukwinqanaba elingentla kunaye.

- Ezinye iinkcubeko zalapha eMzantsi Afrika, nokuba kuphakathi kweetshomi nabantu abangaqhelananga, umntu omncinci usebenzisa isigama sentlonipho xa ethetha nabantu abadala, umzekelo, sisi Thandi, mama, tata uMandela, bhuti Xolile.

Isini

- Iyantlukwano ngokwesini nentlonipho kulwimi oluphucukileyo ikhona phantse kuzo zonke iintlanga. Intetho yabasetyhini/oomama nendlela abancokola ngayo kumele ibe yechubekileyo nehloniphayo xa ebhekiselele kumyeni wakhe, umz, tata kaZodwa.
- Kwiintlanga ezininzi, incoko yamadoda ibaphantsi koxinzelelo xa kukho oomama, umzekelo, ukuhleba.

Ukuzalana

Ubuhlobo phakathi kwabantu abazalanayo bubonakala kulwimi abalusebenzisayo, umzekelo mamazala/ mama.

Amalungu eqela

Kwezinye iindawo kumalungu eqela kubalulekile ukujonga ukuba zeziphi indlela ezichubekileyo ezisetyenzisiweyo umzekelo, emaXhoseni – abantu abasiduko sinye banendlela abathetha ngayo xa bedibene naxa bethetha kukho amanye amaqela.

2.4.8 Intetho yeengcali/iingcaphephe

- Iingcali, iingcaphephe nababhali beencwadi banempembelelo kwindlela yokuziphatha kwabantu, nezenzo ngokuchaza ezi ziganeko ezilandelayo: umzekelo izicwangciso, iinkqubo, nezilumkiso ezithi ngamanye amaxesha zidityaniswe neendlela ezahlukeneyo zokucebisa namandla azo athi alawule ulwazi nezobugcisa.
- Basebenzisa iindlela ezinombuzo buciko othi ngamaxesha athile ube nengxoxo nenkcaza yeendlela ezingamkelekanga zokwenza izinto.
- Ngokucacileyo iingxelo zababhali zentlalo nenkqubela kwezoqoqosho zithi zisebenzise ukuphembelela iintshukumo ezizayo.
- Iindidi ezithile ezininzi ezithi ziphembelele ezinjengamabali, iinoveli nemidlalwana zingathi zichaze ukungathandeki kwezenzo zexa elizayo yaye zinganefuthe kubuciko bedrama, kwiimvakalelo, kwiindlela ezohlukeneyo ezisematheni okanye ezizezemvelo. Amaqela anamandla achaphazelekayo apha avelisa oko sikubiza ngokuba yimiqondiso ekumgangatho ophezulu.

2.4.9 Ubudlelwane phakathi kwegunya kunye nencoko

Incoko kwigumbi lokufundela

- Ulwimi oluyalelayo lusetyenziswa rhoqo kwigumbi lokufundela, umzekelo: bhala, funda njalo njalo. Nesicelo sithatha indlela ethile yokuyalela, umzekelo, ungandosulela ibhodi.
- Utitshala usoloko esebenzisa amagama abafundi xa esenza isicelo.
- Abafundi basebenzisa amagama anjengo-mhleka, ewe mhlekazi/nkosikazi.
- Amagama anjengonceda/ndincede no-inkosi asetyenziselwa ukucenga abafundi ekulandeleni umyalelo (amandla omyalelo).

Incoko phakathi kwabantu abadala nabantwana

- Omnye womahluko ongamandla kwiinkcubeko ezininzi uphakathi kwabazali nabantwana. Kunokubakho iyantlukwano kwiimo zenkcubeko neyantlukwano phakathi kukatata nomama.
- Kuluntu olunemigangatho eyahlukeneyo, ukungazithembi kwabantwana kungabangelwa kukunganikwa thuba lakuthetha nokungavunyelwa ukuba baqale incoko okanye baxoxe ngomba othile. Banokungavunyelwa

bangenelele kwincoko okanye kunokulindeleka ukuba basebenzise indlela ethile yokuthetha ebonakalisa imbeko kwiintetho ezithile, umzekelo, molo mhlekazi, ewe mhlekazi.

- Abazali bavumelekile ukungalandeli mgaqo wokunikana amathuba. Banako ukungenelela kwintetho, bangxolise, bagrogrise/boyikise, bayalele okanye balungise abantwana kwincoko. Incoko inokuthabatha uhlobo lwengcebiso, isicelo okanye intetho elukuhlayo ngokusebenzisa izithembiso. Ngamanye amaxesha abantwana bagrogrisa ngokuphuma phandle, bazilambise/bakhalale ukutya/okanye basishiye/bayeke isikolo besabela kwindlela abazali abasebenzisa ngayo izithembiso nemigaqo enengcinezelo.

Incoko phakathi kwamadoda nabafazi

- Nangona imimiselo yokunikana amathuba isaziwa, oyena unamandla kwaba babini yindoda kumaxesha amaninzi enokuvunyelwa ingenelele. Indlela asebenzisa ngayo amagama athile, ulwimi nezijekulo zibonakalisa ukuba ngowuphi obonakala enamandla.

Udliwano-ndlebe lomsebenzi

- Udliwano-ndlebe luthi luyilawule indlela yokuhamba konxibelelwano. Nabani na unako ukungenelela, exelela umvavanywa ukuba apheze/ ame ngelixa umvavanywa ezama ukudlulisa iingcinga zakhe.
- Umvavanywa kwelinye icala unako ukuzithethelela okanye achaze unobangela wokukhetha lo msebenzi esebenzisa izichazi ezinjengezi: ngokuqinisekileyo, ngokunyanisekileyo, ngokufanelekileyo, nezinye.

Unxibelelwano phakathi kwabahlobo (amandla ayingana)

- Ukubizana ngamagama kuyalingana; ukuba ndikubiza ngegama lakho ngqo, nawe ndibize ngegama lam ngqo, okanye ukuba ndisebenzisa iwonga nefani, nawe yenza ngokunjalo.
- Ukuqala incoko: Akukho mqathango ubekelwe ukuba ngubani omakaqale incoko.
- Ukungenelela kwincoko kungenziwa nangubani na. Oko kwamkelekile.

UMSEBENZI 1

Ulwimi negunya

Kumfanekiso ongezantsi, ulwimi lusetyenziselwe ukutyhila amandla. Umfundi uyazi ukuba oyena unolawulo kunabanye ubajongile.



U... UKUJONGILE

Kutheni kusetyenziswe u-'Mkhuluwa' kungasetyenziswa USISI OMDALA?

Kungani u 'Mkhuluwa' ebhalwe ngoonobumba abakhulu nangefonti enkulu?

Imibuzo yabo bancokola ngqo omnye nomnye

1. Ngubani okhokela intetho? Kuba kutheni?

2. Ngubani okhetha /oguqula isihloko? Kuba kutheni?
3. Ngubani omana ukungenelela kwintetho? Kuba kutheni?
4. Ngubani ophawula ngoko kuthethwayo? Kuba kutheni?
5. Ngubani osebenzisa amabinzana okuzithoba? Kuba kutheni?
6. Ngubani osebenzisa izijekulo ezoyikisayo? Kuba kutheni?
7. Ngubani osebenzisa amagama angenagunya?
8. Ngobani abathetha oko/ Kuba kutheni?
9. Ngubani osebenzisa imiyalelo? Injani? Kuba kutheni?

3. ULWIMI OLUCENGAYO, OLULUKUHLAYO, OLUCHUKUMISAYO, OLUKHETHA ICALA, UBUNGQONDO-LUKHUNI, UKUQAL'UGWEBE UNGAWAVELELANGA ONKE AMACALA NOKUCALU-CALULA



3.1 Inkcazelo ngokucenga nokulukuhla

- Ulwimi olucengayo lusetyenziselwa ukukholisa abantu bathathe intshukumo ethile. Isenza ukuba sivumelane noluvo olubekiweyo. Abasebenzisi bolwimi olucengayo abakukhathalelanga ukusebenzisa amanqaku ayinyaniso. Eyona njongo iphambili kubo kukuba sivakalelwe ngaphezu kunokucinga ngezizathu zethu.
- Ulwimi olulukuhlayo lujolise ekufumaneni inzuzo engafanelekanga ngaphezu kunabanye, umzekelo, ulwimi olusetyenziswe kwizibhengezo ntengiso nakwiintetho zamaqela ezopolitiko, isigqebelo, isibaxo, imfanozandi nezinye zisetyenziselwa ukulukuhla abaphulaphuli. Ulwimi olulukuhlayo lujolise ekukholiseni abafundi bamkele izimvo zombhali.
- Nawuphi na umhlathana obhaliweyo uya kusoloko uqulathe isiqwenga ngenjongo zokulukuhla abafundi ukuba babone ngokwecala lombhali.
- Asilulo lonke ulwimi olucengayo olulukuhlayo, kodwa kufuneka uqwalasele indlela elithi ulwimi olulukuhlayo lusetyenziswe ekukhuliseni isakhono sokufunda esiqiqisiweyo nesinokuncedisa abafundi baqaphele ukusetyenziswa kolwimi.

3.2 Indawo ekusetyenziswa kuyo ulwimi oluqhathayo

- Kwizibhengezo-ntengiso, ulwimi oluqhathayo lusetyenziswa ukukhuthaza abathengi ukuba bayayifuna loo mveliso okanye ezo nkono. Ulwimi oluqhathayo luyakwazi ukusetyenziswa kwizincoko, nakwimibhalo ehleliweyo ukuze sibhale ingxoxo ekholisayo. Ubuchule obusetyenziswa kulwimi oluqhathayo buyatshintsha ngokwenjongo okanye abaphulaphuli.
- Ulwimi oluqhathayo luyasetyenziswa kwipropaganda apho kunikezwa inyani engaphelelanga neye ixhokoxe iintliziyo zabaphulaphuli bebethelela iingcinga ezingeyonyani ngakumbi xa kugayelwa ivoti okanye ngexesha lemfazwe. Iyasetyenziswa nakwiintetho nakumanqaku amaphepha ndaba.

3.3 Umsebenzi wokuzilungiselela

Ezi ngcebiso zilandelayo zinganceda ukuzisa ingqwalasela ngendlela isithethi okanye umbhali asebenzisa ngayo ulwimi:

- Masikrwaqule itekisi sibalekisa amehlo siqikelele indlela ekusetyenziswe ngayo ulwimi. Umzekelo, singabuza imibuzo efana nale: kutheni isithethi sithetha ngolo hlobo, kutheni sisebenzisa igama elithile endaweni yelinye, kutheni sisebenzisa ixesha elithile endaweni yelinye, zeziphi izinto abazifihlayo njalo njalo.
- Chonga ze uhlengahlengise amagama ukuba ngaba akwimo elandulayo okanye akwimo evumayo, umzekelo: Lithe lakufaka **inqaku elixoxisayo** iqela leKaizer Chiefs **bavuya** abalandeli balo. Eli gama “bavuya” linika imo ezimbini eyamkelekileyo kwiqela eliphumelelayo nengamkelekanga kwiqela elingaphumelelanga.
- Xa ufunda ibali elisuka kwinqaku lephephandaba uya kuzibuza umbuzo wokuba ibali beliya kutshintsha ntoni ukuba belibhalwe ngomnye umntu. Xa abasebenzi begwayimbile kuya kwahluka kwindlela okuchazwa ngayo isizathu sogwayimbo phakathi komqeshi nomqeshwa, elowo uya kukhetha amagama athethelela icala lakhe.
- Cinga ngenjongo yombhali kubantu ajolise kubo. Umzekelo, kwisibhengezo-ntengiso – sijolise koobani, lusetyenziswe njani ulwimi ukujija ingqondo yabathengi?
- Cinga ngezinye izibhengezo-ntengiso owakhe wazibona kumabona kude okanye kwimagazini.
- Dwelisa amagama asetyenzisiweyo ukuchukumisa imvakalelo. Akhuthaza yiphi iminqweno kubathengi? Kukholeleka ukuba kukho iimfuno zomntu wonke: ubutyebi, ulonwabo, ukuduma, impumelelo nobuhle.
- Qwalasela indlela izibhengezo esizibonayo eziwasebenzisa ngayo amagama alukuhlayo ukuzama ukuphemelela abantu kwiimfuno zabo.
- Izibhengezo-ntengiso ezijongise kwimibutho yoncedo zisebenzisa amagama achukumisayo: avuselela izazela nobuhlungu kumfundi ukuze akhuthazeke ekunikeleni nasekunikeni uncedo. Nika imizekelo yezi zibhengezo-ntengiso.
- Fumana imizekelo yezilogani kwiindawo ezenza izibhengezo-ntengiso ezisebenzisa izixhobo ezinezandi ezifana nemfano zandi, uphindaphindo, imvano siphelo ukwenza lula ukuba abantu bakhumbule imveliso leyo.

3.4 Ubuchule bolwimi oluqhathayo/olucengayo

Ezi mpawu zolwimi oluqhathayo kufuneka ziqatshelwe kwaye zisetyenziswe kwezi zakhono zilandelayo: ukuphulaphula nokuthetha, ukufunda nokubukela nokubhala nokunikezela.

Ukungacaci – Isithethi sisebenzisa amagama anentsingiselo engacacanga nangenantsingiselo. Abaphulaphuli badla ngokubuza umbuzo othi kutheni engayithethi ncaasana/engathethi ngqo nje? Umzekelo, “Andali/andiphiki ukuba uyenzile le nto kodwa akathethi nyani.”

Ukuba mbolombini/ ubumbolombini – ligama elintsingiselo-ninzi elinokutolikwa ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo elisetyenziselwe ukumela amava ohlukeneyo. Kule ntetho ithi, “Ndiyathemba ukuba uya kufumana oko kumfaneleyo” asiqiniseki ukuba isithethi sisingqwenelela impilo entle okanye enkenenkene, ngaphandle kokuba umxholo esekwe kuwo intetho leyo iyenza icace injongo yaso.

lingcinga ezikheth’icala/ ezikekelele kwicala elithile nobungqondo lukhuni –

lingcinga ezikheth’icala zifumaneka kwimibuzo okanye kwingxelo. Umzekelo, Ikhaya lentombazana lisekwendeni. Bonke abantu abakhanyayo ngokwebala bahle.

IJagon – lulwimi olukhethekileyo/lobugcisa oluhambelana neqela elithile

olungenakuqondwa ngabanye abantu, lisetyenziswa liqela labantu abasebenza kunye, umzekelo ulwimi olusetyenziswa ngoogqirha, ootitshala njalo njalo.

Umbuzo buciko nemibuzo exhokonxa iingcinga – Yimibuzo engalindelanga mpendulo, umsebenzi yawo kukuxhokonxa iingcinga nokuhlasela izazela zabantu.

Ulwimi olugxininisayo, izibaxo – Ulwimi olubaxayo lulwimi olugqithisa loo nto ngolwimi olubaxekileyo ukuvuselela imvakalelo ethile efana nokothuka. Umzekelo wesibaxo “ndifunde ndaqhekeka intloko”.

Imfanozandi – Luphindaphindo lweqabane elinye kwigama ngalinye elikwisivakalisi. Lisetyenziswa kakhulu ziimbongi nakwizibhengezo. Umzekelo, **siseza kuphalala isizwe sidade esizibeni**.

Imvano siphelo – Luphindaphindo lwezandi ezifanayo kwilungu lokugqibela kwimiqolo yombongo. Iyafumaneka nakumaculo ecawe, umzekelo:

Nkedama ezaziwa ngokubhonga,

Mithombo ehlupha ngokubhanga,

I-aluzhini – Kukusebenzisa ibinzana kwisivakalisi esisekelezwe kwisiganeko

esaziwayo, umzekelo, ukuthetha uNongqawuse, ukuza kukaNxele. Ubungozi bunokuvela xa abo bantu uthetha nabo bengasazi isiganeko eso, oko kungabangela ukuba bangawuva umyalezo.

Isihlonipho – Yindlela yokuquma ihlazo okanye inyala, umzekelo endaweni yokuthi utata unxilile uthi utata uqhuba amatakane, endaweni yokuthi umntu ulisela uthi uneminwe emide. Umzekelo

Amagama aphakathi	Isihlonipho	Isichasi sesihlonipho
Umlwi	Umlweli wenkululeko	Umvukeli mbuso

Ukufakela uburharha kwintetho yakho.

Xa kukho ubungqina bento othetha ngayo.

Uphindaphindo lwamagama/amabinzana kusetyenziswa amagama ukugxininisa uluvo lwakho, umzekelo, **ISISULU! ISISULU! ISISULU!**

ULwimi olusemthethweni lulwimi olulandela imiqathango ebekiweyo, lujonge indlela yokuziphatha nobulungisa. Umzekelo, kwizibhengezo-ntengiso akuvumelekanga ukusebenzisa ulwimi olugxeka enye imveliso.

3.5 Ulwimi oluchukumisayo

Yintoni ulwimi oluchukumisayo?

Lulwimi apho kusetyenziswa amagama aqhathayo. Asetyenziselwa ukuxhokonxa iingcamango zethu ukuze sibe phantsi koxinzelelo ngendlela ethile ukuze abantu ekujoliswe kubo bavumelane noko kuthethwayo.

Yintoni intsingiselo efihlakeleyo?

Yintsingiselo efihlakeleyo okanye yokunxulunyaniswa, umzekelo, uNomsa yigusha.

Intsingiselo yentsusa yintsingiselo ethe ngqo engundoqo ecacileyo, umzekelo, uNomsa ulungile.

- Umxholo ochukumisayo wamagama kwitekisi ebhaliweyo okanye ethethiweyo angumqondiso wendlela umbhali aziva ngayo ngaloo nto kuthethwa ngayo. Angavelisa ukuba umbhali ukhetha icala okanye uqala agwebe engavelelanga amacala omabini.
- Isithethi sixhokonxa iimvakalelo zakho ukuze ulandele indlela esibona ngayo ukwenzela ukuba uvumelane naso.
- Amanye amagama achukumisayo anentsingiselo efihlakeleyo eyamkelekileyo angasetyenziselwa ukuze ubani azive kamnandi, umzekelo ubushushu, ubunono, uthando, intembeko, ukwanga.
- Amanye amagama achukumisayo anentsingiselo efihlakeleyo engamkelekanga, umzekelo, ugugile, ulihlwempu, utyebile, umdala. Adla ngokuzisa uvakalelo oluphazamisayo ngokwasemoyeni nangokwasengqondweni.

Imizekelo yamagama aphakathi namagama achukumisayo kwiilwimi ezahlukeneyo:

Ulwimi	Amagama aphakathi	Amagama achukumisayo	
		Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo ebhekiselele kwizinto ezintle	Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo ebhekiselele kwizinto ezimbi
English	Car	Limousine	Jalopy
	Thin	Slender	Emaciated/skinny
Xitsonga	Tsongahala	Lala	Ondzile /U herile (exaggeration)
Afrikaans	Motor	Limousine	Rammelkas
IsiZulu	Ukuzaca /ukuncipha	Ukwehla	Wondile /Uphelile
Tshivenda	Sekena	Onda	o fhelela
IsiXhosa	Ukubhitya	Ukwehla emzimbeni	Ukunqina
IsiNdebele	Khehlile	Ondile	Mgorhu
Sepedi	Sese	Mosesenyane	Fedile /otile
Sesotho	Sesane	Motsetserapane	Moketa, fedile /otile
Setswana			
Siswati	Unciphile /uzacile	Lutsi	Wondzile /uphelile

Fundisisa le tekisi uze uchonge amagama abonisa ulwimi oluchukumisayo.

Belinembeko inenekazi elifunyenwe libulewe!

[Iindaba](#)/15 September 2017, 08:28am/Unathi Tuta



KAPA: Lichazwe njengomntwana obenembeko ethobekile kwikhaya lakhe, inenekazi ekwafunyanwa umzimba walo kwiingcongolo ezikwiningqi yoogobityholo koo-TR eKhayelitsha.

UZanele Sandlana ube neminyaka engamashumi amabini ananye ubudala, wagqityelwa ukubonwa ephila lusapho lwakhe esiya kwisiyunguma somhlobo wakhe eSite B ngobusuku bangoMgqibelo, wesibini kweyoMsintsi.

Umzimba wakhe wafunyanwa ngabahlali bengingqi yooTR kwiingcongolo ezikufutshane, ekhululwe iimpahla washiywa ngezihlangu nebhodi.

Wayebonakala etshisiwe emqolo kungacaci ukuba ubulewe njani kwaye edlwenguliwe.

Amapolisa acela oonondaba ukuba bancedise ukufunisa ngosapho lwale ntwazana, nolwaye lweva kwisikhululo sikanomathotholo sasekuhlaleni.

Amapolisa athi uphando lwetyala lokubulawa kukaZanele lukwimeko enkenenkene abanakukhupha zinkcukacha zithe vetshe kumajelo eendaba, kodwa angqinile ukuba akukabikho mntu ubanjiweyo okwangoku.

UZanele kulindeleke ukuba abekwe kwikhaya lokugqibela ngoMgqibelo umhla we-16 kwikhaya lakhe eKuyasa. Ushiya ngasemva intombi yakhe eneminyaka emibini ubudala ezakuba yinkedama ngoku nanjengoko uyise waba lixhoba lezigilamkhuba edolophini eKapa.

3.6 Ulwimi oluqhathayo kwizibhengezo-ntengiso

- Abathengisi basebenzisa ulwimi oluqhathayo ukujija iingqondo zabantu malunga nendlela ababona ngayo, iinkolelo kunye neentshukumo zabo.
- Elona qhinga lingundoqo kukunxulumanisa iingcinga ezintle nezimbi, iimvakalelo zabo kunye nemveliso okanye iinkonzo ezithengiswayo.
- Uninzi lwabantu abayithengi imveliso kuba isemgangathweni ongcono koko zizinto ezihambelana nemveliso ezingenanto yakwenza nemveliso, umzekelo, “iNokia inxibelelanisa abantu”.

3.6.1 Iimpawu zentengiso ephumeleleyo/esemgangathweni

- Ezona mpawu eziqhelekileyo zentengiso zivezwa kusetyenziswa isishunqileli

uAIDA nomele:

Attention (ukuqaphela)

Interest (umdlala)

Desire (iinkanuko/iimfuno /ukurhala/ukubawela iminqweno)

Action (ukwenza intshukumo)

- Ukuthatha ingqalelo okanye ukuqaphela:** Kulapho kusetyenziswa isihloko esinefonti enkulu, uyilo, ukuzoba kunye nemibala egqamileyo ukuze umthengi aqaphele ukuba kukho into ethengiswayo.
- Umdlala:** Oku kufezekiswa ngokwenza isiqu sihambelane neemfuno zabantu ngokubanzi okanye kujolise kwiimfuno nomdlala wabafundi bentengiso. Kungasetyenziswa ugcwaliso lwekhuponi, okanye ukutsalwa komnxeba ukuze ufumane ulwazi oluthe vetshe, kungekho nezinwe ezifana nezipho zasimahla okanye ukuthotywa kwexabiso ukuba umfundi-ntengiso uye waphendula ngendlela ethile.
- Ukuyibawela/ukuyirhalela/imfuno:** Imveliso okanye inkonzo ibekwa ngendlela enokunyusa umtsalane okanye iimfuno. Loo nto ingabangela ukuba umfundi-ntengiso afune ukuyithenga imveliso leyo okanye azame inkonzo leyo.
- Intshukumo:** Kulapho kubonakala khona impumelelo yentengiso, kubakho isimemo sokuba ubani athathe intshukumo ngokuya kuthenga loo mveliso okanye afune inkonzo ethengiswayo.

3.6.2 Amagama aqhathayo asetyenziswa kwintengiso

La magama alandelayoancedisa kwisimbo sokubhalwa kwintengiso okanye iflaya:

Intsha kraca	Umtsalane	Ibalulekile	Umlingo
Ngoku	Inamandla	Ixabiso	Ukwazisa
Mahala	Imbalwa	Iphunyenziwe	Ngokukhawuleza
Papasha	Ithuba	Kunokwenziwa	Isempilweni
Itshatshela	Isinikezo	Ukhuseleko	Phucuka
Ukutyhoboza	Ekugqibeleni/ayinantanga	Uncedo	Fanelekileyo Twatse/ ngqamana
Engenasiphelo	Usozigidi	Ekhethekileyo	Iyafuneka
Ubutyebi	Uyaziwa	Ukuvuzwa	Qha/kuphela
Imali	Ingqalelo	Ephathekayo	Evakalayo
Ulonwabo	Inyani	Ngokukhawuleza	Isisulu
Iyamangalisa	Umfanekiso/mzobo	Ngephanyazo	Mangalisa/ ephawulekayo
Ingatshintsha	Inkulu kakhulu	Umoyisi/ umphumeleli	Isiqinisekiso
Iphuculwe	Inyani	Evavanyweyo	Wena
Mva nje	Musa	Olungqinelanayo	Khawuleza/ ngxama
Eyona mfihelelo	Yima	Uthando	
EKhusini/ yeyakwamkhozi	Igqibelele	Ityebile	
Ukufumanisa	Yonga	Ingomntu	
Ukutyhila	Kuhle kakhulu	Iphupha	
Ubutyebi	Iyancomeka kakhulu	Yakho	
Ukuphuza	Ngephanyazo	iphumelele	
		Ilunge	

3.6.3 Ingcaciso yamanye amagama aqhathayo nokusetyenziswa kwawo

kwizibhengezo

Ukonga

Phakamisa isandla ukuba awufuni konga ixesha nemali. Bendiya. Ukonga imali yinto efunwa malung nama-99%. Ukuba uthembisa ukongela ubani imali uqinisekile ungawufumana umdla wakhe ngesipaji sakhe phambi kokuba ubize igama isipaji.

Ukhuseleko

Sinyanzelisa ukhuseleko kwiimveliso zethu. Sifuna ukwazi ukuba utyalo-mali lwethu lukhuselekile okanye abantwana bethu badlala ngeethoyizi ezikwiqondo eliphezulu lokhuseleko. Sifuna ukutya okuhloliweyo, sifuna ukhuseleko kwiimpahla nezihlangu esizikhethayo. Akothusi ukubona ukuba iziselo ezithathwa njengokuba zikhuselekile kubantu besifo seswekile zisetyenziswa ngokungathi azinaziphumo zibi.

Ivavanyiwe yaphunyezwa

Abathengisi baveza ubungqina ngokwenqanaba ekulo imveliso yabo. Umzekelo ukutya kwekati okwaziwayo kudla ngokuthiwa malunga nesibhozo eshumini abantu abasebenzisa ukutya kwekati babonisa ukukuthanda oku kutya, oku kubonakalisa ukuba isibhozo kwishumi likubona kukuhle kakhulu. Loo nto ibonisa ukuba ivavanyiwe yaphunyezwa nawe ungayizama. Ibinzana elithi 'njengoko ubonile kumabonakude'.

(As seen on TV) kulapho iimveliso ziye zisetyenziswe ukuqinisekisa ngaloo mveliso.

Uthando

Uthando luneentsingiselo ezininzi ubani anganothando lwezinto umzekelo izihlangu okanye angathanda indlela izinto ezenzeka ngayo.

Fumanisa

Eli ligama elisetyenziswa kakhulu ngabathengisi "uyakufumana into ngale nto"/ "ngokusebenzisa le nto". Ungafumana lukhulu ngokusebenzisa ixesha lakho ufunda. Xa kufikelela kwipakethe okanye kwisingxobo semveliso ungazuza lukhulu ngokuyizama. Ukufumanisa sisithembiso sento enkulu ezayo. Njengokutyhila isipho sakho somhla wokuzalwa, ukutyhilwa kwezinto kusoloko kuzisa ulonwabo olumandla

Isiqinisekiso

Eli gama ngumnatha wokhuseleko, ukuba unokucinga nje ngendlela elisetyenziswa ngayo rhoqo ebomini ingabonakala indlela elinamandla ngayo, umzekelo: "Ndiyakuqinisekisa ukuba emva kweentsuku ezintathu uya kuwubona umahluko" Le yindlela yokususa isikrokro.

Ekuthengiseni eli gama lisetyenziswa njengesithembiso phakathi kwekhampani leyo nomthengi kwaye ibonakala njengesona siqinisekiso. Umzekelo isiqinisekiso sembuyekezo-mali sinamandla kuba sisusa ukuba semngciphekweni ekuzameni imveliso entsha.

Impilo

Oku kuba namandla kakhulu xa kubhekiselele kwimveliso hayi ekubhekiseni kwinkangeleko ngasempilweni. Ngamanye amaxesha idla ngokusetyenziswa njengento yokuphucula iimeko eziphilileyo zemali. Iye isebenze kakhulu kuba phantse wonke umntu uyazi ukuba xa kuthethwa ngempilo entle kubhekiselelwe entwenini. Ukuba ubani angenza izithembiso ezimalunga nempilo entle nokuba usebenzisa ukutya okanye iinkonzo qiniseka ukuba wenza kakuhle.

Iziphumo

Iziphumo ligama elisetyenziswa kakhulu kwisihloko kubhekiselele kwimpumelelo. Eli gama linamandla kuba lisisithembiso esinceda ubani akwazi ukusebenzisa ingqiqo ekuthengeni. Umzekelo ungabeva abantu besithi "Awu ukuba le nto ineziphumo ezifumanekayo, makube ixabisekile".

Wena

Igama u “Wena” ligama elinamandla kakhulu kwiintengiso kuba lijolise ngqo emntwini. Umzekelo, masithethe ngawe, ungothabathekisayo, uzibona ungothabathekisayo/ unomtsalane. Xa sekuthethwa inyani nantoni na ejoliswe kuwe uba nomdla kuyo kwaye uyamamelisisa, umzekelo ukuba intengiso ithembisa ngokwenza abantu babe zizityebi unganomdla, kodwa ukuba ijolise ekwenzeni wena ube sisityebi uba nomdla kakhulu. Igama u “Wena” ligama emalisetyenziswe kakhulu xa ubani ethetha nabathengi kuba eneneni ujolise kuye, kuba ngokwenza njalo uqinisekisa ukuba uthetha ngeyona nto enikisa umdla kakhulu.

Indibanisela/unxulumaniso

limveliso okanye iinkonzo/ iimbono zisoloko zinxulunyaniswa neyona nto ithandwayo ebomini nehleli nje iyafunwa kwaye iyathandwa ngababukeli oko kufana nolonwabo, ukwaneliseka, ubuhle, ukhuseleko, uthando, impumelelo, ubutyebi njalo njalo, umzekelo iikontraka ezinkulu zakwa Nike zihambelana neembaleki ezaziwayo.

Iziphehlelelo nezingqinisiso

Kulapho kusetyenziswa khona abantu abangosaziwayo ukuze into igqibelele/okanye icace/okanye iboniswe umsebenzi wayo, umzekelo :osaziwayo abanolusu oluhle bangayiphehlelela imveliso yolusu efana nePonds okanye Garnier.

Ukukhwel’eqweleni

Yindlela yokuqweqwedisa ababukeli ukuba into ethengiswayo ilungile kuba ithengwa ngumntu wonke (wenza ukuba nabo bakhwel’eqweleni). Okunye kukuba abonakalise ukuba iimfuno ziyinxalenye yeqela elithile okanye imbonakalo yokuba ukubawela into kubandakanyiwe umz: vela wenze (Just do it).

Ujoliso kubantu abanegunya elithile

Ukufuna umntu onobuchwephetshe (umntu, iqela okanye nayiphina enye into) ukubonisa ukubaluleka kwemveliso, iinkonzo okanye indawo akuyo, umzekelo oogqirha xa bethengisa uhlobo oluthile lwentlama yokuhlamba amazinyo okanye utshungama, umzekelo i-Sensodyne, yeyona ikhethwa ngoogqirha bamazinyo.

Ujolise kwimo zovakalelo

Ukusebenzisa ulwimi oluchukumisayo nokuba ngumfanekiso, umzekelo xa abantu ekujoliswe kubo bebona umfanekiso wemeko embi ebangelwa ziimeko zendalo ezifana nenyikima, umlilo, ukhukhuliseko, inkanyamba njalo njalo apho kuye kucelwe abantu bafake isandla kwimeko leyo ukunceda

Uncedo olujoliswe kwimigaqo elandelwayo

Indawo azibeke kuyo umbhali okanye isithethi njengomntu ohloniphekileyo, nomlinganiswa okwisimo esihle okanye oneenjongo ezintle, umzekelo, umgqatswa wezopolitiko akanakuvuma ukutyibilika edakeni angasuke akhethe ukuthetha ngeezinto ezithile.

Ucengo olujoliswe ekusebenziseni ingqondo

Xa unikezela ingxoxo eza kuxhasa ibango elithile usebenzisa ulwazi olunyanisekileyo, amanani noqikelelo manani, umzekelo yinyani esetyenziswa ekuxhaseni isidingo sokuba kuthotywe iingozi ezimanyumnyezi eziqhubekayo ezindleleni (Speed Kills) Isantya esiphezulu siyabulala.

Imiqondiso

Imiqondiso ngamagama okanye imifanekiso emele into ethile, iye isetyenziswe ukubuyisa iingqondo zabantu baqonde oko kuthethwa ngako. Kudla ngokusetyenziswa imiqondiso ephathelele kwezekhaya, kusapho, ilizwe, inkolo, isini, okanye iindlela zokuphila. Abalukuhli basebenzisa igunya nemiqondiso eqinisekisa /egxininisa oko bakuthengisayo.

Inkangeleko ejolise kwezesondo

Ukusebenzisa abantu abahle nabanenkangeleko ebawelekayo kwesinye isini ukuthengisa into yakho, umzekelo: Indoda entle nebukekayo ithengisa isichebi -zindevu sakwaGillette.

Isnob aphil (snob appeal):

Ijolise kwiimfuno okanye izinto ezibawelekayo zodidi oluphezulu okanye ezibalulekileyo ebomini, umzekelo, ukuqala kuhlobo oluthile lweetshokoleti ukuya kwezimnandi, sinako konke okufunayo ukwenza usuku lwabathandanayo lube lusuku olukhethekileyo, okanye ukunikeza isipho esinganyibilikisa intliziyo. Khetha kwiitshokoleti ezikhethekileyo zakwaPremium.

Ukunyoba

Esi sixhobo sijolise ekulukhleni abantu bathenge oko kuthengiswayo bebathembisa ngokubanika into efana nesaphulelo, imbuyekezo, ikhuponi nesipho esisimahla. Ezinye zazo zihambelana ngokhuphiswano, iziqinisekiso ezikhethekileyo, umzekelo jonga isiqinisekiso sakho sokubhatala ubone iivawutsha zethu ezivuyisana nosuku lokuzalwa okanye ingazizigidi zeevawutsha ekufuneka zifumanekile.

Ngamanye amaxa ingayimbalelwano ejolise nakubani umzekelo, Mnumzana Tebza ikhampani yakwa Coleman ivuyisana nawe ngosuku lwakho lokuzalwa, ukwabelana nawe ngolu suku lwakho sikunika isiqinisekiso sesaphulelo seshumi ekhulwini (10%) kwizinto ongazithenga namhlanje.

Amabango acacileyo

Yinto ebekwe ngendlela engqalileyo necaciswe ngokupheleleyo okanye ibonakaliswe kakuhle umsebenzi wayo, umzekelo ezinye iintengiso zixela ixabiso, zichaze nezithako ezifumaneka kwimveliso okanye inani lezinto ezifumaneka kwipakethe/isingxobo eso. Amanye amabango acaciswa kakuhle kuxa kusetyenziswa izithembiso ezikholelekayo malunga nomgangatho wemveliso, indlela efzekileyo esebenza ngayo, okanye uthembele kuyo umzekelo "isebenza kwimizuzu emihlanu kuphela".

Uloyiko

Abathengisi basebenzisa izinto ezicatshukelwayo/ezithiyiweyo okanye ezoyikwayo ngabantu, umzekelo abezopolitiko bakusebenzisa kakhulu oku xa begaya inkxaso yevoti ngokuthi baveze izinto ezifana neerhafu ezinyukileyo, ubuvukeli-mbuso nezinye ukuze kuvotelwe bona hayi abaphikisayo.

Omnye umzekelo ngowokuba ezethu iimveliso azifani nezabanye kuba zivavanywe zaphunyezwa ukuba zikhuselekile ebantwaneni, akukho ziqhushumbisi, okanye iimpawu zokutsha.

Uburharha

Inkoliso yeentengiso zisebenzisa kakhulu uburharha okanye udlalo-magama, kuba zitsala umdla kwaye sisixhobo esibaluleke kakhulu ekutsaleni abathengi. Jonga intengiso elandelayo: Cacisa uburharha kwitekisi.

Intengiso ye*Listerine* isihlambi-mlomo.

Ugxininiso

Ulwimi lwentengiso lunamagama amaninzi agxininisayo ,oku kuquka ubukhulu obumangalisayo,ukutshatshela,ubukhulu becala, eyona ikhawulezayo, amaxabiso aphantsi, uthelekiso (ngaphaya, ngcono kuno, iphunyeziwe, yonyusiwe, ezimbalwa, izibaxo ezifana (iyamangalisa, iyancomeka, kuye ekupheleni) kunye nezinye iindlela ezinokubangela ukuba kubethelelwe okanye kugxininiswe ukubaluleka kwale nto ithengiswayo.

Abantu nje/ abaphila kwinqanaba elisezantsi

Esi sixhobo siyasebenza ukuze abantu bangakholelwa kwinto ethethwa ngumntu nje ongaziwayo, bakholelwe umntu okrelekrele nosaziwayo owamkela imali ephezulu.Sisetyenziswa kakhulu ekuthengiseni iimveliso ezisetyenziswa rhoqo ngabantu umzekelo, iintengiso ye OMO isoloko isebenzisa abantu nje.

Ubushushu nengqiqo

Esi sixhobo sisebenzisa imifanekiso echukumisayo (yosapho, abantwana nezilwanyana) ukuvuselela iimeko zovakalelo ezanelisayo, ezithuthuzelayo nezimnandi. Kungafakwa nomculo othomalalisayo, onelizwi eliminandi namazwi afana no “phola okanye ukuwola”.

Ubuxoki obukhulu

Kulapho kusetyenziswa isibaxo ubukhulu becala,umzekelo ubani athethe ubuxoki eqinisekile, ezithembile asebenzise nenkangeleko yakhe ukuze abantu bamkholelwe. Ukuze buqapheleke ubuxoki bufuna ubani acinge nzulu, asebenzise ubulumko bokuba abuze imibuzo engafane ibuzwe ngabanye abantu.

Inkangeleko eqhathayo

Ngamanye amaxesha abalukuhli iba ngabantu ababonakala bengoyiki, bomelele kwaye bezithembile.Abantu basoloko bengabalandeli beenkokheli ezinjengezi, nangona bengahambisani noko bakutshoyo nokuba izinto ziyabachaphazela.

Ukuqhatha

Oku kuyasebenza kuba abantu bayakuthanda ukunconywa kwaye basoloko bekholelwa kubantu ababathandayo, umzekelo ezinye zidla ngokuthi:

“uyayazi into elungileyo nekufaneleyo xa uyibona”.

“ulindele into esemgangathweni”.

“Sebenza nzima ukuze uphile”.

“Ikufanele”.

Isiphiwo sengqondo (charisma)

Ngamanye amaxesha abalukuhli bangaphumelela ngokuba nembonakalo yokuzithemba ukuqiniseka ukomelela nokuba nesibindi.

Abantu bayathanda ukulandela abantu abanesiphiwo.

Ukuthanda ukuthandeka

Oku kuyasebenza kuba abantu bayakuthanda ukunconywa kwaye basoloko bekholelwa kubantu ababathandayo, umzekelo ezinye zidla ngokuthi:

“uyayazi into elungileyo nekufaneleyo xa uyibona”

“ulindele into esemgangathweni”

“Sebenza nzima ukuze uphile”

“Ikufanele”

Amagama avisa kamnandi agqamileyo jikelele

Asetyenziselwa ukuvuselela imvakalelo emnandi neyonwabisayo, umzekelo impucuko, inkululeko, ubuzali ubuthandazwe, ubuhle, umama, uthando njalo njalo.

Ukubizwa ngamagama

Kukubizwa ngegama elibangela ukuba ungevi kamnandi /ungonwabi emphefumleni, umzekelo uyonqena, uyahleba ,ulixoki njalo njalo.

Entsha

Ligama elinamandla elisetyenziswa kwizibhengezo ntengiso umzekelo linamandla ongezelelweyo, intsha kraca

Inkumbulo (nostaljiya)

Amagama athembisa ukubuyisela izinto kwimo yangaphambili ingakumbi kwebikhangeleka imnandi.

Izixhobo ezisetyenziswayo ukungqina uluvo

Umzekelo ukusetyenziswa kwetshathi, igrafu enamanani.

Izisombululo ezilula

Ngamagama asetyenziswa ngabalukuhli ukuzisa isisombululo kwingxaki leyo, umzekelo ukuthotywa kwerhafu, imithetho emitsha iinkqubo zikaRhulumente, umzekelo abathengisi bayakucebisa ukuba isithambisi sobuso siza kwenza ube mncinci, ube mhle uphumelele udume.

Ukukhawulwa kwamakhadi

Isetyenziselwa ukufihla ulwazi obelunokunceda abantu ukuba bathathe izigqibo ezizizo. Adla ngokuveza imbono ethile exhasa uluvo oluthile bashiye iingxoxo eziphikisa olu luvo.

Ukufanisa (analoji)

Usebenzisa inkcazelo ukuthelekisa iimeko ezithile.

Unobangela kunye nokulungelelanisa

Ngeli xesha uwaziyo unobangela nezizathu kodwa usengakubhidisa umlukuhli akufika.

Ukungamkeli

Eli liqhinga lokuzama ukubaleka inxaxheba yokwenza into ethile ingakumbi exoxisayo. Isenokuba ngqo okanye ibe mayana.

Ukuphazamiseka

Eli liqhinga apho umdla wethu uye ususwe kwingxaki ngokuthi kuvezwe umba owahlukileyo ngakumbi umlukuhli xa efuna ukukuqhatha. Isetyenziswa ukufihla inxalenye yebalana abangafuni ukuba livele.

Undlela lula wokuphuma engxakini

Kulapho utyhola umntu/ iqela/ uhlanga/ inkolo malunga nengxaki ebangelwe nguwe.

Ukufumana into ungayibhatalelanga

Abantu bakholelwa kwinto yokuba uthenge into ze ufumane enye mahala.

Ukungxamiseka

Kufuneka uthathe amanyathelo ngokukhawuleza, umzekelo Walala! Wasala!

UMSEBENZI 3

Funda le tekisi ilandelayo uchonge ulwimi olulukhlayo/ oluqhathayo/ olujija ingqondo/ olucengayo; uchaze kananjalo ukuba lunafuthe luni kubantu ekujoliswe kubo.

ISIBULALA-VUMBA I-DOVE
Iyakhusela! ikhathalela amakhwapha amahle.





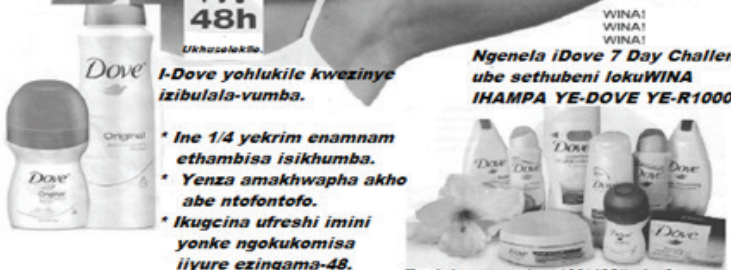
48h
Ukhuselekile

I-Dove yohlukile kwezinye izibulala-vumba.

- * Ine 1/4 yekrim enamnam ethambisa isikhumba.
- * Yenza amakhwapha akho abe ntofontofo.
- * Ikugcina ufreshi imini yonke ngokukomisa iiyure ezingama-48.

WINA! WINA! WINA!

Ngenela iDove 7 Day Challenge ngoku ube sethubeni lokuWINA IHAMPA YE-DOVE YE-R1000



Tsalela umnxeba *100*432# ukufumana iinkcukacha ezithe vetshe ngokhuphiswano.

Ukhuseleko oluqinisekisiweyo-iziphumo ezihle!

[Sicatshulwe kwi-intanethi-www.cartoonstock.com]

UMSEBENZI 4: ISIBHENGEZO-NTENGISO

Ucinga ukuba umbhali uzivelele na zonke iimpawu zika-AIDA (Qwalasela, umdla, imfuno nentshukumo) xoxa nomhlobo wakho.



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AMASI ANAMAFUTHA NENGQAKA

AKUKHO OKWEDLULA INKOMAZI

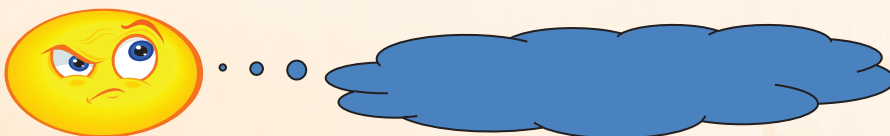
INKOMAZI IHAMBA PHAMBILI

UMSEBENZI 5

Yenza isibhengezo-ntengiso oza kusikhupha kwiphephandaba uqaphela umba ka-AIDA, ulwimi olujija ingqondo, usebenzisa ulwimi lwesibhengezo namagama ajija ingqondo umxholo ube ngamagama ali-100–120.

3.7 Ukukekelela kwicala elithile, ubungqondo lukhuni ukuqala ugwebe,

ucalucalulo



UMSEBENZI 6

- Nika inkcazelo yegama ubungqondo lukhuni wenze uluhlu lwamagama asetyenziswa kulutsha, umzekelo, ULUTSHA ALUKHATHALI. Amagama abhalwa ebhodini kuyalelwe abafundi ukuba bawahlengahlengise ngokwezintlu ezintathu: Lawo ababonakalisa njengabenzi bezinto ezilungileyo, lawo aphakathi nalawo ababonisa bebabu.
- Xoxani njengeqela ukuba niqaphela ntoni ngala magama.
- Asetyenziswa xa kutheni? Anafuthe lini kuni?
- Niyawathanda okanye aniwathandi?

UMSEBENZI 7

Ukuba igama livele kabini nangaphezulu xoxani ukuba iguquka njani intsingiselo ngokubuza le mibuzo ilandelayo:

- Akwenza uzive njani la magama abhaliweyo?
- Uqaphela ntoni ngolu luhlu lwamagama longqondo lukhuni?
- Ukhe wawabona phi la magama? Ukhe wawabona kwimagazini, kumabonakude encwadini?
- Ingaba la magama anganafuthe lini ekwenzeni omnye umntu avakalelwe ngendlela angayithandiyo? Umzekelo, Abafazi bapheka bhelele kunamadoda. Amantombazana akazombaleki ukogqitha amakhwenkwe.

UMSEBENZI 8

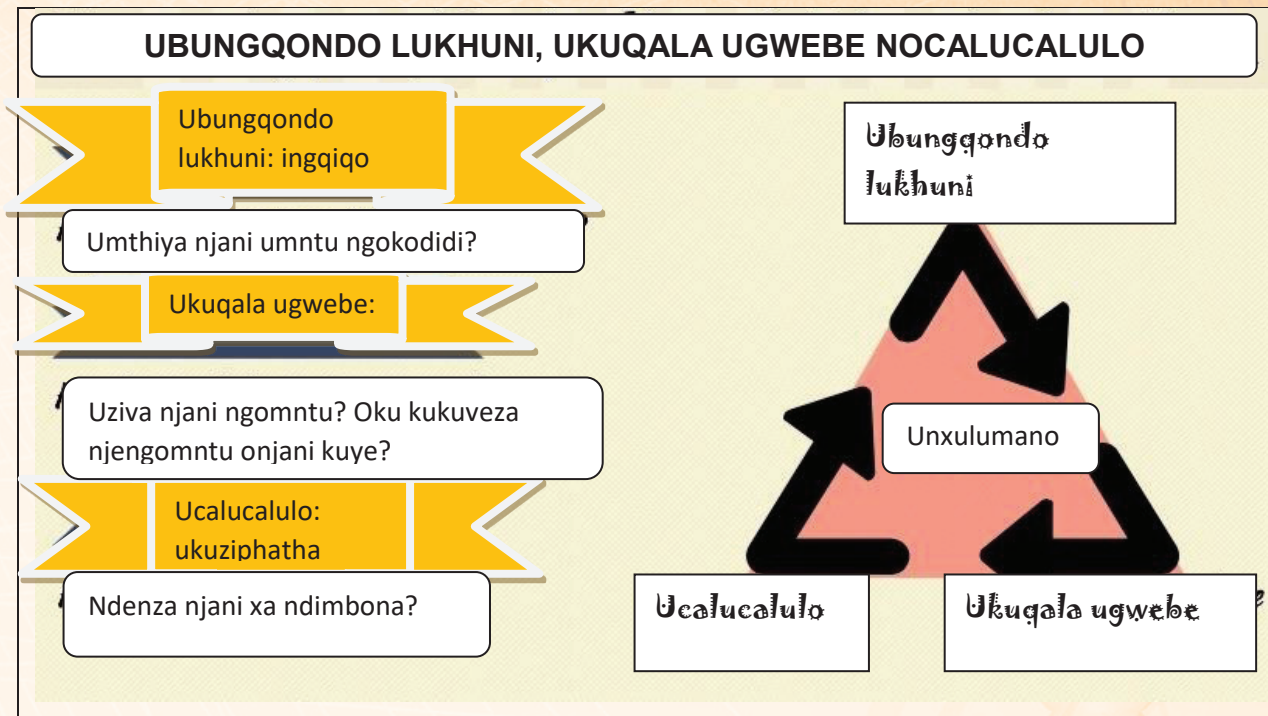
Bhala isincoko esibonakalisa amava akho ngokubhekiselele kwiimbono ezicalanye okanye ubungqondo lukhuni. Khumbula ukucwangcisa, ukuyila, ukuhlaziya, ukuhlela, ukulungisa iziphene nokunikezela.

UMSEBENZI 9

- Sebenzisa amava akho ukulolonga imifanekiso, ukufunda itekisi, nokujonga ulwazi olubekwe ngokwamanani ukubonisa ubungqondo lukhuni neembono ezikekelele calanye.
- Ingaba oku kusetyenziswa njani kwikhathuni, kwimifanekiso nolwimi lonxibelelwano? Unike izizathu neziphumo ezinokuba khona.
- Sebenzisa ulwazi lwamanani ukubonakalisa izimvo ezahlukeneyo ezimbini.
- Enye ingaba yeyabantu ebebekhona nenkxaso yeqela lesizwe ebelidlala nelinye, kanti enye ingayeyokubonakalisa ungckivo kubantu ebebekhona kunye nenkxaso.

INKCAZELO –Jonga kwisahlukwana 3.4 ukufumana ingcaciso yolwimi:

Olukekelela kwicala elithile, ulubungqondo-lukhuni, ukuqal'ugwebe nokucalu-calula.



limpawu zokukekelela kwicala elithile ngokwezimvo

- Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kuyasichaphazela sonke.
- Kusoloko kubonakala njengento engamkelekanga nangento ekufuneka siyibaleke, kodwa ke akukho nanye imeko engakekeleliyo kwicala elithile.
- Luluvo lokuba into intle okanye imbi okuye kube nefuthe kwindlela oyilawula ngayo. Kusoloko kubaphatha kakubi abanye ngenxa yendlela ebachaphazela ngayo ngokweminyaka, ngokukhubazeka, ubuhlanga, imvelaphi yesizwe, inkolo, icala lopolitiko olukhethileyo, ingqiqo nesini.
- Intsukaphi yayo: uloyiko, ukungaqondani, ukucaphukelana, amava angalunganga.
- Eminye imizekelo ibandakanya ukuthetha izinto ezihlekisayo, ukubiza abantu ngamagama amabi, ubungqondo lukhuni, igrafiti enyembayo, ukuba likheswa, ukukekelela kwicala elithile kungakhokelela kucalucalulo nokungalingani.
- Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kunempembelelo kwindlela esiziphatha ngayo kwabanye abantu, kwiindawo, kwiingxaki zabo, amava amalunga nesini, iminyaka, isigaba, inkolo, ukuxabiseka konke kuyasichaphazela.

lintlobo zonxibelelwano ezithambekela kwicala elithile.

Unxibelelwano olukekelele kwicala elithile lujolise koonondaba nabavelisi beendaba kwezonxibelelwano nabathi bakekelele kwicala elithile xa beveza izimvo zabo. Olu kekelelo caleni lithile lukho kwiindawo zonke qha kunzima ukuqapheleka. Kubalukekile ke ukuba kuthlekiswe iindidi zeendawo ofumana kulo ulwazi kuba ukuvezwa kwezinto kwezonxibelelwano kusoloko kukhetha icala. Unxibelelwano olukekelela kwicala elithile lusoloko luveza iziganeko namabali ngendlela ababona ngayo. Masijonge ezi ndidi zilandelayo:

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kuxhomekeke ekukhetheni okanye ukushiya ulwazi

Oku kubhekiselele kumabali neziganeko ezifakwayo nezingafakwayo. Olu khetho lolwazi lungabe luqhutywa ziingcamango zabo balawula ukuveliswa kweendaba. Unondaba angakhupha icala elithile lenqaku okanye uluhlu lwamanqaku ngokwexesha elithile. Okusetyenziswa kwezonxibelelwano kungaqaqambisa okanye kube nempembelelo kwindlela esitolika ngayo oko sikuvayo.

Kwinqaku ngalinye elikhethiweyo kubakho amanye ashiyelelwayo. Ingaba kwinqaku ngalinye okubonayo kuyimbonakalo eyiyo yobomi? Zeziphi iimpawu ezifana ngazo? Umzekelo: ingaba zonke zingobundlobongela, abantu abadumileyo, ubutyebi? Ingaba eminye imithombo yolwazi iquka ezinye izinto ezishiyelelwayo ngabanye?

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile ngokukhutshwa kolwazi

Ngumkhwa wokuba ezindabeni kugqame amanqaku athile ahambisana neqela elithile lo gama iimbono zamaqela athile ngakumbi aphikisayo zingajongelwa ntweni.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile ngokubeka amabala

Leliphi igama elisetyenziswayo ukuchaza izenzo zeqela elithile? Olu kekelelo kwicala elithile luza ngeendlela ezimbini: ukutyabeka elinye iqela ngelona gama lalike lalibi lo gama elinye iqela liza kunikwa amagama nje okanye linganikwa. Eyesibini indlela yokuthiya amagama kuxa unondaba engakwazi ukuchonga koko achaze umntu okanye iqela ngamagama amkelekileyo afana nenkcutshe, iqela elizimeleyo.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile ujikeleza kwinto enye

Oku kwenzeka xa inqaku linendlela enye yokutolika isiganeko okanye ipolisi, lingasi so kwezinye iindlela, oku kujikeleza kuquka ukusetyenziswa kwethoni, unondaba ukekelela kwicala elithile ngenyaniso, umzekelo, ayibaleke into ethile apho aza kwenza icala elithile likhangeleke ngcono kunelinye.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kusetyenziswa ugxininiso

Apha kujongwa amanqaku asoloko ekwiphepha lokuqala kwiphephandaba namabali asoloko efumana iingongoma eziphambili. Qaphela indlela okuthi oku kube nefuthe ekubalulekeni kwenqaku elo ebantwini.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kusetyenziswa uphindaphindo

Ukuphindaphindwa kwesiganeko okanye umba othile kungakhokelela ukuba kuyinyani okanye kubaluleke kakhulu kunohlobo okululo.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kusetyenziswa isihloko

Ezinye zezihloko ziyakhohlisa, kuba injongo yazo ephambili kukutsala umdla. Abantu abaninzi bafunda iingongoma eziphambili ezinokubangela ukuba eyona nto eyiyo bangayifumani okanye into engenamsebenzi bayenze into enkulu, umzekelo, xa isihloko sisithi ukubethwa kwabantwana ezikolweni umntu angacinga ukuba kuthethwa ngokubethwa kwabantwana kanti simalunga neziphumo zokubethwa kwabantwana.

Ukukekelela kwicala elithile kusetyenziswa ulwazi lwamanani nokubalwa

Ukuba aziphelelanga, azichanekanga ziyakhetha zibangela ulwazi lukekelele ecaleni elithile. Olu lwazi lwamanani kufuneka lutolikwe kwaye lusoloko lusetyenziswa ukukunika uluvo olungelulo. Umzekelo, ngokwezi nkcazelo: loluphi ulwazi lwamanani ongalusebenzisa ukukholisa abantu ukuba isigwebo sentambo yimbono entle? Kangangama -30% yabantu bayawuxhasa lo mba, ukanti ama-70% ayawuchasa.

Ubungqondo lukhuni

Ziingcinga ezibethelekileyo zeqela ezisoloko zijoliswe kwiqela elithile.

Iindidi zobungqondo-lukhuni

Ngokwesini

Umzekelo, sithi xa sithetha oomama ngabapheki abaphume izandla. Ootata bomelele. Oomama ngabaqhubi ababuthathaka.

Imizekelo yamaqhalo, izaci, neentetho nje ezijoliswe kubungqondo lukhuni besini: ungaqali ngokwendlala indoda ingekafiki. Indawo yomfazi isekhithini. Indoda enenkomo ayifunwa ngeentlamba.

Ubungqondo lukhuni ngokweqela okanye umntu buqu

Imizekelo ebhekiselele kulutsha, abantwana njalo njalo. Ulutsha lonke alumameli, abantwana abakuthandi ukutya okunempilo. Ukuba ibala lakho liyakhanya uthathwa njengomntu omhle.

Ubungqondo lukhuni ngokubhekiselele kubume bomzimba – Umzekelo abantu abatyebileyo bayonqena.

Ubungqondo lukhuni ngokwenkcubeko

Umzekelo kumaXhosa iba ngathi benza into embi xa abalingane bethandana ekuhlени ukanti kwabamhlophe ibonwa njengento entle. Abafazi bamaXhosa banembeko kubayeni nakubantu bomzi.

Ukuqala ugwebe ungakhange uwavelele omabini amacala

Ulwimi olusetyenziswayo into enombala omhlophe ibonwe njengeniyulu kanti umbala omnyama ibonwe njengengalunganga.

Indlela zokulawula ukuqala ugwebe ungakhange uwavelele omabini amacala Ukubeka umntu amabala, izihlekiso, iikhathuni nezinye ezithethwayo okanye ezingathethwayo.

Ukuphepha

Ukuqalugwebe xa kujoliwe kumntu othile aze azibone engathandeki kwelo qela.

Ukulwa

Indlela ovakalelwa ngayo ngenxa yomba othile loo nto ingakhokelela emlweni.

Ucalucalulo

Kukwahlula/ukukhetha abantu okuye kukhokelele kwimpixano yabantu beqela elo. Imizekelo, ukungavumi abantu bafumane umsebenzi ngenxa yebala, ubuhlanga, isini, inkolo neminyaka. Ukucalucalula abantu abasuka kwamanye amazwe.

Ubuhlanga njengomzekelo wocalucalulo

- Kulapho umntu acinga ukuba ibala limenza bhetele kunabanye abantu.
- Ucalucalulo ayiyonto yobumhlophe nobumnyama kuphela, abanye abantu basacalucalulwa kuba bejongeka ngokwahlukileyo, bethetha ulwimi olwahlukileyo.
- Ucalucalulo luquka ukukhetha abantu abasuka kwamanye amazwe. Umzekelo, ucalucalule ngokobuzwe (*xenophobia*).
- Uziva njani xa ucalucalulwa? Umzekelo kakubi, unomsindo, ukhathazekile, uneentloni, uziva uhlazekile.
- Uziva njani xa inguwe ocalucalulayo? Umzekelo unamandla. Jonga kulwimi namagunya ngasentla.

- Kutheni abanye abantu beziva benegunya ngaphezu kwabanye abantu kwiqela? Umntu akakwazi ukulawula ubomi bakhe, okanye kukho umntu omcalucalulayo yaye abone ukuba makacalucalule naye.

UMSEBENZI 10

Chonga kwitekisi/imagazini/kwiinkqubo zikamabonakude ulwimi olukekelele kwicala elinye, ubungqondo lukhuni, olucalucalulayo, oluqala lugwebe ungajonganga onke amacala.

UMSEBENZI 11

Funda eli nqaku lephephandaba ukuze uphendule le mibuzo ilandelayo.

Isolezwe : [Izimvo](#)/3 June 2016, 2:30pm/Noku Katom

Ootata

Iminyaka emininzi bekungekho nto intle yokuthetha ngabantu basebuhlanti. Nangoku kule nyanga siyiqalalyo, kukho usuku lootata ongasoze uve nto tu ngalo. Into eyenzekayo zizijwili nencwina kuba kaloku abantu abaninzi abananto intle yokuthetha ngomntu ongutata. Isimanga ke sesokuba sihleli nabantu abangootata ezindlwini. Umhla nezolo abantu bazimanya ngeqhina lomtshato, nomntu ongutata ukhona apho. Umhla nezolo kukho umntwana ozalwayo, loo nto ithethe ukuthi utata 'ukhona' kodwa ngendlela ekuthetheka ngayo umntu ongutata 'akakho'. Izinto zona ziyenzeka ezibonisa ukuba umntu ongutata ukhona.

Izinto ke ziyajika kulo nyaka. Kwanele ngokusengelana phantsi ngokwezini. Ekuphuhliseni kwethu amanina nabantwana abangamantombazana siye sabashiya ngasemva ootata nabantwana abangamakhwenkwe sibe phofu sinyanzelekile ukuba siphile nabo. Ithi le nto ndiza nayo, ukuba indlela obona ngayo izinto ayitshintshi, uya kuhlala ubona izinto ngohlobo olunye. Ukuba sithetha ngale ndlela sithetha ngayo ngabantu abangootata, kuza kwenzeka le nto isezingqondweni nasemilonyeni yethu. Nam ndingomnye wabantu ababengathethi kamnandi ngootata kwaye loo nto zange indincede. Ukusuka apho bendibona ububi obenziwa ngootata qho kusisa.

Ingaba umbhali uzivelisa njani iingxoxo zakhe? Ingaba umyalezo ucalanye, okanye uquka eziye iimbono ezizezinye? Ingaba umbhali uzivelela ngokulinganayo iimbono ezizezinye? Ingaba umbhali uyayihoya imiba ephikisanayo?

1. Ukuba umyalezo uquka ezinye iimbono ingaba zinjani iimpawu zezi mbono? Ingaba umbhali usebenzisa amagama akhayo nemifanekiso ukuchaza iimbono zakhe okanye asebenzise amagama angakhiyo nemifanekiso ukuchaza iimbono ezizezinye? Ingaba umbhali uyakhuthaza kwiimbono zakhe, ukuze agxeke kwiimbono ezizezinye?

UMSEBENZI 12

Bhala ibali elaziwayo ulivelele kwenye inkalo, umzekelo, Ubulumko bezinja ngokubhalwe nguR. Siyongwana, ulibhale ngokwembono zomnini zinja.

4. ULUVO NENYANI

Okulindelekileyo ngokoxwebhu lukaCAPS:

Ubuchule bokuphulaphula nokuthetha.

Yahlula phakathi koluvo nenyani.

Ubuchule bokufunda nokubukela.

Chonga izivakalisi ezibonisa uluvo nezo zibonisa inyani.

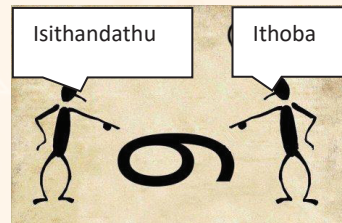
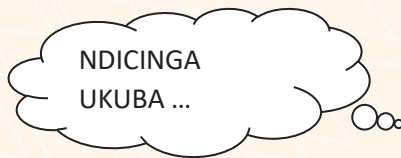


Ngamanye amaxesha kuba nzima ukohlula izivakalisi ezibonisa inyani okanye uluvo.

Uluvo

- Uluvo yinkcazo engenabungqina. Yiloo nto umntu akholelwa kuyo.
- Uluvo yindlela umntu avakalelwa ngayo kwisihloko esithile.
- Uluvo lusenakho ukuxoxwa kude kubekho isivumelwano.
- Uluvo lungaxhaswa ngobungqina obufumanekayo.

Umzekelo, Ikofu inencasa emnandi.



Inyani

- Inyani ingangqinwa ubunyani bayo okanye ukungabiyonyani kwayo.
- Ingaba esi sivakalisi sibhalwe ngqindilili siyinyani na?



- Ukuba unabo ubungqina ngesivakalisi osinikiweyo oko kuthetha ukuba siyinyani, umzekelo, Umvundla sisilwanyana esincancisayo.
- Ungajonga kwisichazi magama ufumane ubungqina bokuba esi sivakalisi singentla yinyani okanye luluvo.
- Umzekelo, umbala omdaka ngowona mbala mhle ezinjeni.



- Ingaba sinabo ubungqina boku? Hayi, loo nto ithetha ukuba luluvo.
- Oko sikufundayo nesikubonayo kungumxube wezinto eziyinyani neziluluvo.
- Ukwahlula phakathi kwenkcazo eyinyani neluluvo kubalulekile ekuphononongeni itekisi, ukuzisa iingxoxo

ukuze ubani akwazi ukwamkela oko kuthethwayo kwenza ukuba sibe ngabemi abakwaziyo ukwakha isizwe esingcono.

UMSEBENZI 13

Xela ukuba ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo ziluluvo okanye inyani.

	INYANI	ULUVO
Usuku lwakho lokuzalwa luza kanye ngonyaka		
Usuku lolutsha (Juni 16) lolona suku lwekhefu lubalulekileyo.		
Ipasika ibhiyozelwa eKwindla.		
Inyanga kaEpreli yinyanga eneentsuku ezingama-30		
Onke amabali kumajelo osasazo ayinyani		

UMSEBENZI 14

Xela ukuba izivakalisi ezibhalwe ngqindilili ziyinyani okanye luluvo.

lingxaki bayazazi, baxinge phi?

Isolezwe : [Izimvo/3 June 2016, 2:30pm/Nompucuko Zakaza](#)

eQonce, Zwelitsha

Ndizive ndingenako ukuthi cwaka emva kokufunda inqaku lakho (01 EyeSilimela 2016, ikhasi 11) **elithetha ngezifundiswa ezingenzi nto ngezo zinto zizifundeleyo okanye ziziphandleleyo**. Ewe kunganjalo, ingakumbi xa sifundele izinto ezifika zingabinayo ncakasana indawo kwintlalo yethu.

Okokuqala xa sisenza uphando, **sicela imvume kumaSebe aqondene nezihloko ezo**. Kwakhona sifumana isiqinisekiso senkxaso yesihloko sophando olo kunye nendima olunokuyidlala kwabo bachaphazelekayo. Yonke le nto yenziwa ngenkcitho-mali evela kwimizi namaSebe anikisa ngenkxaso-mali ukuze kuphuhle ezi zifundo. Kuba mnandi kuphela ngexesha kusenziwa izivumelwano ngezifundo ezo, **kodwa emva kokuba abafundi bephumelele, kunqabile ukuba kubekho imisebenzi eqondene noko bebekufunda**. Nalapho ithe yakho khona loo misebenzi, **kunqabile ukuba ibe ijoliswe ngqo kuloo nto abafundi abo bebeyifunda** okanye besenza uphando ngayo. Izidanga ke ziba zezamaphepha nokwenza nje indumasi yomzuzwana. **UNompucuko Zakaza uzisebenzela ngeentsomi zesiXhosa kwaye wathweswa isidanga seeMasters kwicandelo leelwimi zesiNtu eRhodes ngowama-2015.**

5. UKUZICINGELA/INGQIKELELO IMPIKISWANO

5.1 Ukuzicingela

UKUZICINGELA

Abafundi bangaqonda nzulu ngebali xa bekhangelela imikhomandlela ngeentshukumo neentetho zabalinganiswa, okwenziwa nokuthethwa ngabalinganiswa.

Banxibe
iidyasi

Ithi loo nto
kuyabanda

Ithi loo nto
bayawuthanda
umdlalo webhola

- Ukuzicingela kukuthatha isigqibo ngokubhekiselele kubungqina nokucinga nzulu.
- Ukuzicingela kukuthekelela intsingiselo ngokujolise kuloo mba kuthethwa ngawo ukususela kuloo nto enokuthi ikuncede ekuzeni noluvo lwakho ngomba lowo.
- Xa sizicingela siza nentsingiselo engachazwanga kwitekisi. Sisebenzisa imikhomandlela, inkcazo eyinyani, amava kunye nolwazi lwangaphambili ukwenza ingqikelelo, nokubuzisa imibuzo efuna ingcaciso ngesingaqinisekanga ngako kwitekisi.
- Onke amaqhinga anokusetyenziswa ukuncedisa umfundi ukuqonda itekisi.



5.2 Ukuzicingela okuhambisana nobungqina okanye ukungabi nabungqina:

Singafikelela kwimiba eyinyani, engqinisiweyo, ukusukela kulwazi oluyinyani, umzekelo, ngenxa yezi nyaniso zilandelayo singafikelela kwezi zigqibo ziqiqisiweyo.

Inyani: Ingonyama ingabaleka iikhilomitha ezingama-30 ngeyure.

Ihlosi lingabaleka ukogqitha ingonyama.

Isigqibo ihlosi lingabaleka ngaphezu kweekhilomitha ezingama-30 ngeyure.

Ukuzicingela okungeyonyani kuxhomekeke kwinkcazo engeyonyani, kulwazi olungathethwayo olufana neenkangeleko zobuso kunye nolwimi lomzimba.

5.3 Ukuqikelela

- Ukuqikelela yinto ocingela ukuba yinyani engachazwanga neenkolelo ekusoloko kunzima ukuzincina, naxa ungenabungqina buphathekayo. Amaxesha amaninzi iba yinto esiyifumene kwixesha elidlulileyo nesiingayibuzanga. Ibhekiselele kwinto eyamkelekileyo njengenyaniso okanye ekuqinisekileyo ukuba ingenzeka kungekho bungqina.
- Uqikelelo olufihlakeleyo – yinkolelo ebisetyenziswa njengengcinga ekusenokuba ayiyonyani okanye engachanekanga

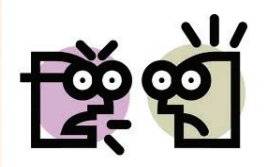


lingqikelelo ziyinxalenye yeenkolelo zethu. Sicinga ukuba iinkolelo zethu ziyinyaniso kwaye sizisebenzisa ukutolika izinto eziqhubekayo kwihlalathi. Umzekelo, ukuba siyakholelwa ukuba kuyingozi ukuhamba ebusuku ezilokishini kwaye sihlala eSoweto, loo nto ithetha ukuba singazicingela ukuba kuyingozi ukuhamba ebusuku.

Imizekelo yokuzicingela neengqikelelo

Umntu wokuqala	Umntu wesibini
Imeko: Ekupheleni kweseti umdlali wentenetya oncumileyo uphakamisa ingalo yakhe.	Imeko: Ekupheleni kweseti umdlali wentenetya oncumileyo uphakamisa ingalo yakhe.
Ukuzicingela: Umdlali wentenetya uwuphumelele umdlalo.	Ukuzicingela: Umdlali uyayamkela imeko yokoyiswa kwakhe
Ukuqikelela: Abadlali ababhiyozayo ekupheleni komdlalo ngabo baphumeleleyo.	Ukuqikelela: Nabani na ophakamisa ingalo yakhe ubonakalisa ukwamkela ukoyiswa.

5.4 Impikiswano



Impikiswano sisizathu okanye yinxalenye yezizathu ezinikwayo ukuxhasa imbono, intshukumo okanye ingcingane. Impikiswano zizizathu ezisetyenziswa kwiziphakamiso (amabango nokubanga amagunya).

Iziphakamiso ziza ngeendlela ezintathu: Amabango ayinyani, izimvo kunye neengcinga.

Impikiswano izisa impembelelo kumfundi ukusebenzisa ubungqina nokuqiqa ukuveza uluvo lwakhe. Impikiswano iqulathe inkqubo esikelezwe kwibango nobunyani obuqinisekisiweyo ngokuqiqa nemizekelo kunye nophando.

Inxaxheba yababukeli

- Ukuqonda ababukeli bakho kungundoqo kuzo zonke iintlobo zobhalo olunempumelelo ngakumbi kubhalo olulukuhlayo.
- Impikiswano yingxoxo epheleleyo okanye utshintshiselwano nababukeli ekubhaleni impikiswano uqikelela ukuba kukho umfundi ongazukungqinelana nawe.
- Ukuqondiswa kwababukeli kungundoqo kwingxoxo elukuhlayo ngoko ke kufuneka

oku:

- Yazi ababukeli bakho.
- Zithini ingcinga zabo ngaloo mba?
- Baziva njani ngawo?
- Ingaba bavuleke ngokwaneleyo ukuqwalasela iingcinga ezahlukeyo kwezabo?
- Ziyintoni iinjongo zabo kule mpikiswano?

Imizekelo yempikiswano

Igqwetha: Umntu endimweleyo ebesebaleni ngexesha kuqhubeka ingxolo.

Amangqina amaninzi ayavuma ukuba ebembonile phaya. Kwaye itikiti lakhe libonakalisa ukuba khange ahambe de yabe loo ngxolo ingamkelekanga ixeliwe.

Loo nto ithetha ukuba akanatyala/ akophulanga mthetho.

Ukubaluleka kwempikiswano nokulukuhla kubomi bemihla ngemihla

Ukufuna ukunyuselwa umvuzo, ukwenza isicelo somsebenzi, ukuthethathethana ngexabiso lemoto entsha, ingxoxo kwinkundla yemithetho yezendlela.

Ubomi bezemfundo

Ukukhusela izimvo zakho, ukuba yinxalenye yeengxoxo ezixhokongxa ingqiqo.

Emsebenzini

Ukufuna abantu baphulaphule izimvo zakho, ukubathimba babe ngakuwe, ukufumana intsebenziswano, nokubaqhubela ekwenzeni intshukumo.

Ekubhaleni

Ubhalo olungenakuphikiswa ekuvezeni imbono.

Ekufundeni nasekuphulaphuleni

Ukuvavanya ngokukodwa iingxoxo zabanye, uzikhusela kwimikhwa engekho sesikweni elukuhlayo uqaphele izizathu ezigwenxa xa uzibona.

Isakhiwo sempikiswano

Impikiswano iveza izizathu nobungqina bokuxhasa uluvo.

Ubume bempikiswano

UMB A: ingxaki leyo abantu baphikisana ngayo

IBANGO: Ubume bomba lowo.

INKXASO: Izizathu nobungqina bokuba ibango elo lifanelekile kwaye malamkeleke

UKUPHIKISA: Ukuphikisa iimbono

Indidi zamabango

IBANGO LENYANI: Yinkcaso enobungqina eqinisekisiweyo ngophando

Umzekelo 'kwishumi leminyaka iimvula ezitshabalalisayo ziya kuba ngunobangela wokuphela tu kwezilwanyana nezityalo'.

IXABISO LEBANGO: Lixela ukuba enye into okanye izimvo ziphucukile okanye zinqweneleka ngcono kunezinye

Umzekelo "ukufumana iinkonzo zasekuhlaleni kwizikolo zemfundo ephakamileyo kwakukhupha izithwalandwe ezinomqaphela kwizinto zasekuhlaleni."

IBANGO LEPOLISI: Icebisa ukuba kwenziwe ntoni okanye kunokwenziwa ntoni ukusombulula ingxaki.

Umzekelo: Ukuphelisa ugonyamelo ezikolweni, kufakwe izixhobo zokubamba izikhali nemipu ezikolweni zikaRhulumente

Indidi zenkxaso ezenziweyo zokwenza amabango

ISIZATHU: Inkcazo gabalala exhasa ibango

UBUNGQINA: Buquka inyani, ingxelo yamanani, amava, ukuthelekisa kunye nemizekelo ebonisa ukuba kutheni ibango elo lifanelekile.

IZIBHENO EZIBONISA UVAKALELO: Iimbono ezijolise kwiimfuno namaxabiso ezinto abafundi ababonakalisa ukuzikhathalela.

Funda le tekisi ingezantsi esuka kwimagazini kwaye ulandele imiyalelo.

Inqaku lemagazini: umzekelo wempikiswano

Uluvo lwakho ngootata?

Izimvo/3 Juni 2016, 2:30pm/Noku Katom

Ithemba lentlalo engcono lisekhona sisaphila nje, esikudingayo qha kukuba sonke simanyane sibe negalelo ekuphuculeni ubomi bethu. Ukuba negalelo ke akudingi bantu 'banezinto' kudinga umntu ocingayo, umntu osebenzisa ingqondo le wayinikwayo engayibhatalelanga nangepeni.

Ayikho into endichulumancisa njengokubaphantsi kophahla olunye nabantu abacingayo. Umntu ocingayo akenzi izinto kuba zisenziwa, wenza izinto ngale ndlela azibone ngayo kwixesha lakhe lokucinga. Loo nto itsho yenze kubekho izinto ezintsha nezinika umdla.

Ukuba ke umntu ucinga izinto ezingakhiyo, kuza kwenzeka njengokucinga kwakhe. Yonke into esiyenzayo iqala kwindlela esicinga ngayo. Ze kuthi ke kwabo bangacingiyo, bacingelwe ngabanye. Yiloo nto ufika kukho abantu abaninzi abangonwabanga nje, kuba benza izinto ezingezozabo koko bacingelwe. Ukanti xa nicinga nonke, nokuba into ibize nabani, ukuba nje iyinto esondeleyo entliziyweni yakho kuba lula kakhulu ukusebenzisana nalo mntu uze nayo. Iminyaka emininzi bekungekho nto intle yokuthetha ngabantu abangotata. Nangoku kule nyanga siyiqalayo, kukho usuku lootata ongasoze uve nto ngalo. Into eyenzekayo zizijwili nencwina kuba kaloku abantu abaninzi abananto intle yokuthetha ngomntu ongutata. Isimanga ke sesokuba sihleli nabantu abangootata ezindlwini. Umhla nezolo abantu bazimanya ngeqhina lomshato, nomntu ongutata ukhona apho. Umhla nezolo kukho umntwana ozalwayo, lo nto ithethe ukuthi utata 'ukhona' kodwa ngendlela ekuthetheka ngayo umntu ongutata 'akakho'. Izinto zona ziyenzeka ezibonisa ukuba umntu ongutata ukhona.

Izinto ke ziyajika kulo nyaka. Kwanele ngokusengelana phantsi ngokwezini. Ekuphuhliseni kwethu amanina nabantwana abangamantombazana siye sabashiya ngasemva abantu abangootata nabantwana abangamakhwenkwe sibe phofu sinyanzelekile uba siphile nabo.

Ithi le nto ndiza nayo, ukuba indlela obona ngayo izinto ayitshintshi, uya kuhlala ubona izinto ngohlobo olunye. Ukuba sithetha ngale ndlela sithetha ngayo ngabantu abangootata, kuza kwenzeka le nto isezingqondweni nasemilonyeni yethu. Nam ndingomnye wabantu ababengathethi kamnandi ngabantu abangootata kwaye loo nto zange indinceda. Ukusuka apho bendibona ububi obenziwa ngabantu abangootata qho kusisa.

Phambi kokufunda

Krwaqula ubalekise amehlo ukuze ukwazi:

- Ukuqikelela ukuba isihloko simalunga nantoni?
- Ngubani umbhali?
- Uthini umhla wokushicilela?
- Wazi ntoni ngalo mba?

Ngexesha lokufunda

- Funda inqaku kube kanye ukuze ufumane umongo. Xa uqala ukufunda kufuneka wazi ukuba ithini ingxoxo. Qaphela ingxoxo/ ibango lombhali.
- Funda inqaku okwesibini ukrwelela amagama angaqhelekanga. Zibuze le mibuzo ilandelayo:
 - Ithini ingxoxo yombhali?
 - Yintoni injongo yombhali?

- Ijolise koobani?
- Ingaba inqaku liyafikeleleka na kwabo kujoliswe kubo?
- Ingaba umbhali unabo ubungqina obuphathekayo ngeli nqaku?
- Ingaba kukho apho asilela khona umbhali?
- Ingaba ubusebenzise ngobugwenxa na ubungqina anabo, okanye ubusebenzise ngokukhetha icala?
- Ingaba umbhali uziveze ngokulinganayo na izimvo zecala angangqinelaniyo nalo?
- Ingaba umbhali uzikhaba ngendlela eyamkelekileyo izimvo zecala angangqinelaniyo nalo ejolise kubungqina?
- Ingaba umbhali uthlekisa ngendlela efanelekileyo na?
- Ingaba umbhali uveza iimvakalelo ezichukumisayo?
- Ingaba umbhali uyisebenzisa njani imizekelo ukuxhasa uluvo lwakhe?

6 IMVELAPHI YETEKISI NOMBHALI NGOKWEZENTLALO, EZOPOLITIKO NENKCUBEKO

6.1 Wazi ntoni ngemvelaphi yetekisi nombhali ngokwezentlalo, ezopolitiko

nenkcubeko?

Unxibelelwano lwabantu lusoloko luthatha inxaxheba ngokusemholweni, lusetyenziswa lijelo losasazo phakathi komntu ngamnye neqela ngokubhekiselele kwimbali, ezopolitiko, ezoqoqosho, inkcubeko nezentlalo.

Ukuqonda nzulu ngeemeko zababhali malunga nezentlalo, ezopolitiko, nenkcubeko kuzisa ukuxabiseka, ingqiqo, inkuthazo nempembelelo kumsebenzi wombhali. Kubalulekile ukuthathela ingqalelo ifuthe lezinto ezingqonge umbhali impilo yakhe yemihla ngemihla ukuze sikwazi ukuvavanya ngokuchanekileyo umxholo nezixhobo ezisetyenzisiweyo kumsebenzi wakhe. Imixholo yezentlalo, ezopolitiki, ezembali, ezenkcubeko, zingachazwa ngokweemeko, iimpembelelo, imiqathango, imiyalezo enokuziswa ziimeko kuhlobo olo lwetekisi.

Uncwadi lungabonwa njengesixhobo esahlukileyo sokuveza iimbono. Ingabonisa ukuba iintlobo zonke zeetekisi zoncwadi ezifana neenoveli, idrama, isihobe, uninzi lweentsomi nazo zonke iitekisi zonxibelelwano zingasetyenziswa ngokuqinisekileyo ukuhlisa ingcamango ethile ekumgangatho othile. Oku kuthetha ukuba basebenza ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo kwaye soloko beyibonisa ngokuphandle ukuxhasa ukubethelela indlela ethile yokucinga nokubona ilizwe ngokubanzi. Ezonxibelelwano zisoloko zidlala indima ekugcineni nasekubetheleleni imiba ephambili.

6.2 Yintoni imeko yenkcubeko?

- Zibuze imibuzo efana nale:
 - Ingaba inkcubeko ibe nefuthe kumbhali ngokwexesha ebephila kulo?
 - Ingaba ixesha lenkcubeko ebephila kulo libe ngumqobo kumbhali ekuvezeni izimvo zakhe?
 - Ingaba imigaqo yezentlalo kunye nefuthe lezopolitiki liye lamnyanzela umbhali ukuba abhale ngohlobo oluthile?
 - Ingaba umbhali ubhale ngeenjongo zokuveza uluvo lwakhe ukucela umngeni okanye wothuswe yimigaqo yezentlalo nefuthe lezopolitiko?

6.3 Yintoni ubume bembali/ bentlalo yezopolitiko

- Imvelaphi yembali ibhekiselele ekuqondeni iimeko, iziganeko njalo njalo kwixesha ekwakubhalwe ngalo uncwadi lwaza lwashicilelwa.
- Ikwajolise kwimo yovakalelo, imo yokuziphatha nakwiimeko ezazikho ngelo xesha.
- Ubume yimo-ntlalo yesiganeko esiqhubekayo kwaye buya kuba nefuthe elifanelekileyo kwisiganeko eso. Ubume yenye yesolotya eliphambili ekufuneka liqwalaselwe xa kuchazwa into ngokwembali.
- Kubalulekile ukuba wazi ukubaluleka kweziganeko ezenzekayo, kwaye uqwalasele ubume ngokwembali, ixesha, imo yovakalelo ukuziphatha njalo njalo

Umzekelo masithi ufunda incwadi esuka emfazini enesivakalisi esithi:

‘Intombi yam iya kuba isiya eKapa emva kokuba itshatile.’

Lungakanani ulwazi oluqulethwe yile nkcazelo?

Alungako de sibe siqwalasele umhla eyabhalwa ngawo.

Xa sifumene ukuba incwadi leyo yayibhalwe ngo1992, singatsho siqonde ukuba isivakalisi esinye ngamanye amaxesha singathetha into eninzi. Ukuhamba kwebhinqa eliseze ngobuso elizweni libheka eKapa ngo1992 emva kwexesha lokukhululwa kukabawo uMandela kunganika ithemba elihle emzalini wakhe lokuba umntwana wakhe uya ngexesha elihle lenkululeko. Umzali angamvuyela umntwana wakhe ngokufumana ithuba lokuya ngeli xesha lokukhululwa kukabawo uMandela ekubeni wayevalelwe ixesha elide, Ulwazi ngemiba yentlalo, yezoqoqosho nopolitiko okungqonge ukushicilela kwenoveli ethile okanye isincoko kungakunceda ekuqondeni gabalala ngombhali noko akutshoyo.

Oku kungakunceda ekuqondeni ngokuchanekileyo abalinganiswa bebal. Ukuqonda imbali nendlela acinga ngayo umbhai kunganceda ekuqondeni indlela ababephila ngayo abantu belo xesha.

6.4 Imvelaphi yemo-ntlalo yezopolitiko yombhali inefuthe kwiimbono zakhe ngesimbo sokubhala

Kuthetha ukuthiwani xa kuthethwa ngeembono zombhali kwaye ungakufumanisa njani oku? Iimbono/ izimvo zombhali ngomba othile zaziwa ngeengongoma eziphambili kumba lowo axoxa ngawo kunye necala alikhethileyo. Umzekelo, ngokweembono zoqoqosho uphuhliso olutsha luyinzuzo enkulu edolophini.

Izimvo zomntu okanye indlela aziphatha ngayo ngento, umzekelo, ndiyayihlonipha indlela obona ngayo kodwa andiqinisekanga ukuba ndiyavumelana nawe.

Umbhali angawuxhasa okanye awuchase umba othile. Kufuneka uqwalasele ukuba umbhali ungakweliphi na icala uyaxhasa okanye uyachasa.

Oku kufuneka kunxulunyaniswe nokufundiswa kovavanyo lokuqonda okanye nokufunda nzulu iitekisi zoncwadi

Iimbono zesithethi zingavakaliswa ngeendlela ezininzi kwitekisi, zichaphazela imvakalelo, iindidi ezithile zomongo, ukhetho magama akhulisa umongo, ukukhulisa okanye ukunciphisa amandla, ubungakanani, ukhetho magama agqamileyo, okanye angathathi cala ngokwexabiso, amaxesha ezenzi, uphindaphindo, kunye neempawu zokubhala. Ukuze ukwazi ukuphendula le mibuzo ilandelayo khangela amagama aveza

iimbono zombhali.

Sithetha ukuthini ngeenjongo zombhali, ungaziqaphela njani?

Iinjongo zombhali sisizathu sokuba abhale, xa bebhala babhala benenjongo ethile ngako oko injongo yombhali ingakwazisa oku kulandelayo: ukuyalela, ukonwabisa, okanye ukulukuhla umfundi amkele uluvo oluthile okanye athathe intshukumo ethile.

Kubalukile ukuba uyiqaphele injongo yombhali yokubhala kuba uza kukwazi ukuqaphela eyona nto emsusileyo ukuze abhale kwaye uya kufumana ingqiqo malunga nokubaluleka komyalezo. Ukuqwalasela injongo yombhali kufuneka uqaphele amagama umbhali awasebenzisileyo nendlela ulwazi aluveze ngayo.

Injani ithoni yombhali kwaye ungayiqaphela njani?

Ithoni yombhali yindlela yokubhala ebandakanya ukhetho magama nesimbo sokubhala esiphuhlisa imvakalelo yakhe kumba lowo. Ingakunceda ukucinga ngemvakalo zwi xa ebethetha nawe ngqo. Ukuba awuyiqondanga ithoni yombhali ungawutolika ngendlela engeyiyo umyalezo wakhe.

UMSEBENZI 16

Funda lo mbongo ulandelayo, ze uxoxe ukuba umbhali ususwe yintoni ukuze abhale lo mbongo.

IMBONGI – Z.S. QANGULE

1. Nkedama ezaziwa ngokubhonga,

2. Mithombo ehlupha ngokubhanga,

3. Nzala yamagqirha ngokunuka,

4. Luhlobo lwamanxila ngokuthuka,

5. Ziphoxo zenkundla ukubhoxa,

6. Xholovane benkundla ukuxoxa,

7. Zazi zeembalo ukuprofitesha,

8. Makholwa endalo ukubhedesha,

9. Manyange anyanga izizwe,

10. Bavuseleli abatyala ubuzwe,

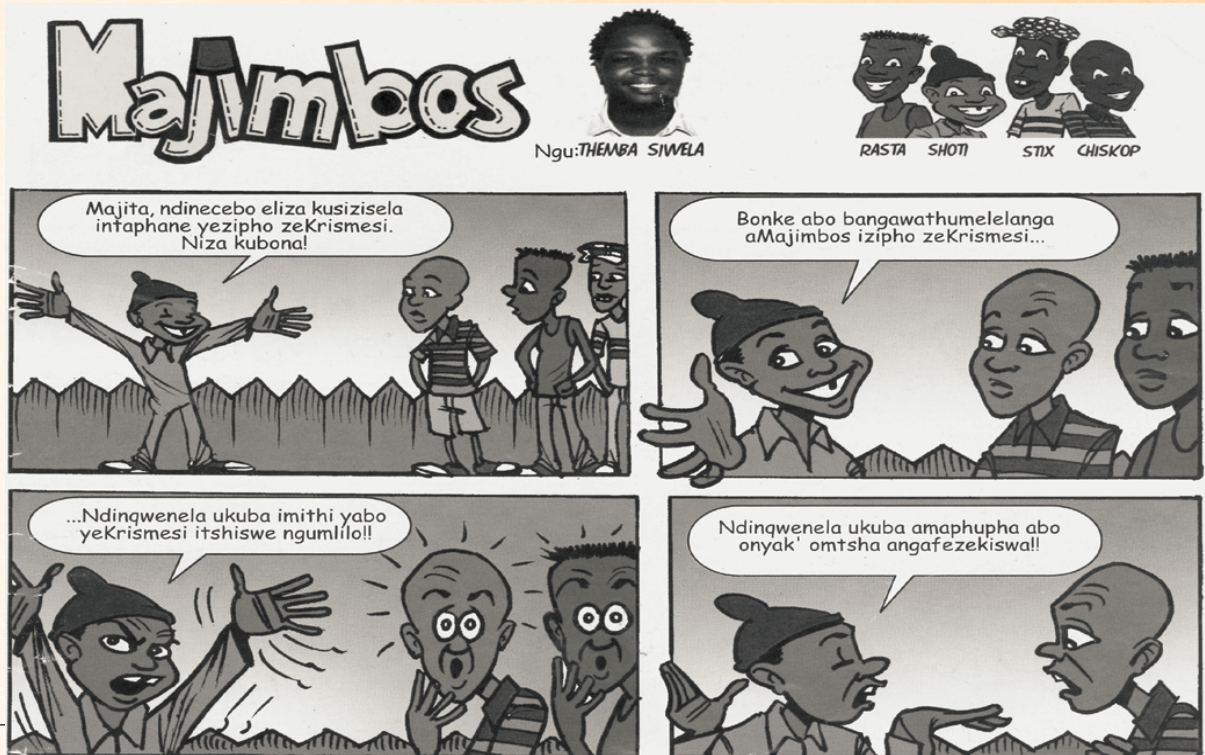
11. Zingxangxasi iingcamango zenu,

12. Yingxubevange ukugxagxaza kwenu,

13. Ndiphuma nani ngokutola,

14. Ndivuma nina ngokuhlola.

Jongisisa le khathuni ilandelayo ubhale iimpawu ezahlukeneyo ezibonisa inkangeleko yobuso nolwimi lomzimba.



Zinxulumana njani izakhono zokufunda ezibalulekileyo

- Injongo yombhali kukusebenzisa imvakalozwi yakhe ukuvelisa imbono yakhe kubantu ajolise kubo.
- Umbhali uthatha isigqibo sokubhala ngeenjongo zokubhala:
Ukwazisa, ukuyalela, ukulukuhla, ukonwabisa.
- Ukufezekisa ezi njongo kufuneka asebenzise ithoni echanekileyo, umz: ukuqhatha, esesikweni, enyanisekileyo, eyonwabisayo, angavumelaniyo nayo, ukuba novelwano, engekho sikweni, enoburharha, ephoxisayo.
- Usebenzisa imvakalozwi okanye ithoni ukudlulisa umyalezo ophambili okanye iimbono zakhe ukubonakalia ukuxhasa okanye ukuchasa ingxoxo kubantu ekujoliswe kubo, umz, uluntu, iqela elithile okanye umntu othile.

Izinto omawuziqwalasele xa ufunda nzulu

- Kufuneka uzinxweme ekuboneni injongo kuyo yonke into oyifundayo njengento ekunika ulwazi.
- Ukuba ngaba injongo yombhali kukulukuhla, kumele uqwalasele ukuba leliphi icala alithathayo kumba lowo.
- Ukuqonda ithoni yombhali kungakunceda ekufumaneni inyani, injongo okanye intsingiselo ekubhekiselelwe kuyo, nokuba ngaba amagama ombhali akhangeleka ngathi uthetha nto yimbi.
- Zimbini indidi zesigqebelo: isigqebelo kwimvakalo zwi nesigqebelo kwimeko.

Impoxo nesigqebelo aziyonto inye.

UMSEBENZI 18

UKUHLOLA

- Hlola izibhengezo-ntengiso eziliqela/ okanye amanqaku aqulathe uluvo ngomba ofanayo ukuze ubone ulwimi nemifanekiso esetyenzisiweyo.
- Chonga ababhali neembono zabo. Kutheni becinga ngolu hlobo.
- Xa sifunda /sibukela kwaye siphulaphula itekisi kumele siqwalasele le mibuzo ilandelayo:
 - Ngubani ovelise le tekisi? Sazi njani?
 - Umbhali ufuna abafundi bazi ntoni, bazi, bacinge ntoni okanye bazive njani? Kutheni sicinga ngolu hlobo.
 - Zeziphi iingqikelelo ezenziwa ngumbhali malunga neenkolelo, nexabiso kunye nolwazi lomfundi? Sazi njani?
 - Yeyiphi imbono evezwa yitekisi ngehlabathi? Kutheni sicinga ngolu hlobo?
 - Ingaba ulwimi lusetyenziswe njani ukulukuhla ingcinga yakho?
 - Loluphi ulwazi umbhali alushiyelelo? Ingaba lubaluleke kangakanani?
 - Ingaba ngoobani abangafunda le tekisi?
 - Loluphi ulwazi ngokwehlabathi jikele olungekhoyo kwitekisi olunokwenza uqonde intsingiselo ngetekisi.
 - Ingaba ulwazi lwakho lwetekisi luphenjelelwa njani yimvelaphi?
 - Ingaba itekisi ikulukuhla njani, umz. ingaba ubume betekisi buyakulukuhla ekuqondeni intsingiselo.

7 IINTLOBO ZOLWIMI

Iimfuno zikaCAPS

- Sebenzisa ulwimi olufanelekileyo: olusesikweni, olungekho sikweni umzekelo usebenzisa ulwimi olungekho sikweni kwileta yobuhlobo/ incoko, nolwimi olusesikweni kwileta yoburhulumente.
- Sebenzisa ulwimi olusesikweni nolungekho sikweni ngendlela efanelekileyo.
- Xa abafundi behlaziya belungisa iziphene kumsebenzi wabo mabanciphise ukuphindaphinda izinto, ulwimi olukrwada, kwaye bazivavanye kumxholo isimbo nerejista.

UMSEBENZI 19

Utitshala angacacisa ukuba sithetha ngokwahlukileyo, kwiindawo ezahlukileyo.

Ezi ndlela zokuthetha ngokwahlukeneyo zibizwa ngokuba yirejista yolwimi.

Zonke iilwimi zinerejista esesikweni nengekho sesikweni.

Utitshala uza kukhuthaza ukuqwalaselwa kokusetyenziswa kwerejista, kulwimi kusetyenziswa le mibuzo ilandelayo:

- “Ingaba indlela othetha ngayo ekhaya iyafana nale ndlela uthetha ngayo kwigumbi lokufundela?”

- “Ingaba indlela othetha ngayo nabahlobo bakho iyafana nendlela othetha ngayo nabantu abadala?”
- “Ingaba uthetha ngokwahlukileyo xa uthetha notitshala okanye ugqirha naxa uncokola nomhlobo wakho kwimfonomfono?”

Ngokwamaqela xoxani ukuba ningalusebenzisa njani ulwimi olusesikweni okanye olungekho sesikweni xa nithetha naba bantu balandelayo ngezantsi. Ungababulisa njani aba bantu? Yabelana noogxa bakho ngezigqibo zakho kwigumbi lokufundela:

- Umhlobo wakho osenyongweni.
- Abazali bakho.
- Inqununu yesikolo sakho.
- Umntwana omncinane olahlekileyo.
- Umakhulu wakho.
- Umntu omdala ongamaziyo.

Ngokwamaqela xoxani ukuba ningathetha njani kule micimbi ilandelayo. Ungathini? Yabelana noogxa bakho ngezigqibo.

- Imini endandizikhuphe ngayo nomhlobo wam.
- Isidlo sokuhlangana kwakho nosapho lwakho.
- Utyelelo olukhethekileyo londwendwe olubalulekileyo.

Xoxa ngeendlela ezahlukeneyo zokwahlula ulwimi olusetyenzisiweyo, neempembelelo zalo. Jonga amagama adweliswe kule theyibhile ingezantsi, ukuze ubuze abafundi ukuba kutheni bewasebenzisile, bewasebenzisa nabani kunye nemeko abawasebenzise kuyo.

Uxele ukuba yeyiphi enye imeko apho anokusetyenziswa kuyo la magama.

Igama	Imeko (Phi?)	Injongo (Kutheni?)	Abantu ekujoliswe kubo (Kubhekiswe koobani?)
Indoda inene	Kwiindibano ezesesikweni	Ukubonisa imbeko	Ngabantu basemsebenzini
i-owu	Ekuhlaleni	Ukubonisa ubudlelwane	Abahlobo
ibro	Ekhaya	Ukuzalana	Abantu abazalanayo
inkwenkwe	Ekuhlaleni	Ukohlula isini	Amakhwenkwe amancinci
Ibhinqa inenekazi			
iChick			
igal			
intombazana			

lintlobo zolwimi zifumaneka kulungelelaniso oluncinane olwenziwa kwimiqathango yokuchonga isigama, kwisakhiwo, indlela yokubiza amagama asetyenzisiweyo kwintetho: imizekelo yeentlobo zolwimi: Ulwimi lwengingqi, Irejista, ikholokhwiliyam, isleng, isimbo.

7.1 Iilwimi zengingqi

Ulwimi yinto eqhelekileyo ukuba ludibanise ingqokelela yeelwimi zengingqi.

Ulwimi lwengingqi lulwimi olusetyenziswa luluntu lwendawo ethile kwaye lwahluke mpela kwezinye iilwimi ezifana nalo ngokwamagama, ulwakhiwo nendlela aphinyiselwa ngayo. Umzekelo isiMpondo, isiBhaca njalo njalo.

Eli gama ulwimi lwengingqi libhekiselele nakwesiphi na isithili, intlalo, kunye neentlanga ezahlukeneyo zelo lwimi. Iyantlukwano kwiilwimi zengingqi inokwenzeka nakwesiphi na isigaba solwimi. Loo nto iquka indlela oluphinyiselwa ngayo, igrama, intsingiselo nendlela eyahlukileyo ekusetyenziswa ngayo ulwimi.

Iilwimi zengingqi zahlulwe zazindidi ezine:

Ulwimi lwesithili: Lulwimi olwahlukileyo oluthethwa kwisiphaluka eso.

Ulwimi lomzuzwana: Lulwimi oluvele ngenxa yesiganeko esithe sehla kwisithili eso.

Ulwimi ngokwentlalo: Lulwimi olwahlukileyo olusetyenziswa ngabantu ngokwemo-ntlalo yaloo ndawo. Eli gama ulwimi lwentlalo lusetyenziswa ukuchaza iyantlukwana kwiintetho ezinxulumene namaqela ohlukeneyo ekuhlaleni okanye nangokwezigaba.

Ulwimi lwengingqi lusekelezwe kwisithili ukanti luvela kwindlela abantu abahlalisene ngayo kwaye luvela kwiimeko ezahlukeneyo.

Ulwimi lwentlalo luyohluka ngokwesini, iminyaka, uhlanga, inkolo nesigaba. Ii-ayidolets (idiolects) zilwimi ezisekelezwe kwindlela umntu othile aphimisela ngayo amagama athile naphela esamkeleka kubantu abangqongene naye. Ulwimi olusemgangathweni ophezulu lolona lusetyenziswa ngokusemthethweni kumaziko kaRhulumente, kwiinkundla zomthetho, kwezoxibelelwano nakumaziko emfundo.

7.2 Yintoni irejista?



MOLO MONGAMELI SIYALUVUYELA UTYELELO LWAKHO

AKUVUMELEKANGA UKUTHETHA NOTITSHALA WAKHO USEBENZISE ULWIMI OLUNGEKHO SESIKWENI UMZEKELO UTHI “MFOWETHU”

AKUVUMELEKANGA UKUTHETHA NOMZALI WAKHO OKANYE ABANTU ABADALA USEBENZISA ULWIMI OLUNGENAMBEKO, UMZEKELO, “BAFONDINI”.

- Sonke sithetha ngokwahlukileyo kwiimeko ezahlukileyo.

- Ukwahluka kolwimi kubonisa oku kulandelayo:
 - Imeko ethile.
 - Injongo yonxibelelwano.
 - Ubudlelwane phakathi kwezithethi.
 - Irejista lulwimi olwahlukileyo olusetyenziselwa injongo ethile okanye imo ethile yezentlalo. Xa uthetha okanye ubhala uyakhetha ukuba ufuna ukulusebenzisa njani ulwimi olusesikweni. Olu khetho lubizwa ngokuba yirejista. Ukhetho lwerejista eyiyo luxhomekeka kwiimeko ezintathu: Abantu ekujoliswe kubo, injongo nemeko. Ezi ndlela zontathu zizo ezisibonisayo ukuba sisebenzisa irejista esesikweni okanye engekho sesikweni. Kwimeko yezemfundo xa uthetha okanye ubhala kulindeleke ulwimi olusesikweni nolundilisekileyo. Umzekelo ulwimi olusetyenziswa kumakhasi onxibelelwano olungamkelekanga xa ubhala esikolweni umz: “cc” endaweni kasisi.
- Irejista kukusetyenziswa kwamagama ahlukeneyo, isimbo, igrama, imvakalozwi nethoni ngokweemeko neendawo ezahlukeneyo.
- Nantsi imizekelo yeemeko apho kunokusetyenziswa ulwimi olusesikweni nolwimi olungekho sesikweni:

	ENGEKHO SESIKWENI	ESESIKWENI
ABANTU EKUJOLISWE KUBO	Umntu omdala othetha nomntwana	Umntwana othetha nomntu omdala
	Umqeshi othetha nomqeshwa	Umqeshwa xa ethetha nomqeshi
	Phakathi kwabahlobo nezihlobo.	
INJONGO	Kukonwabisa okanye ukuzisa ulwazi.	Ukunika ulwazi
	Ukwakha ubudlelwane.	Ukugcina ubudlelwane obusesikweni
	Ukulukuhla	Ukulukuhla
IMEKO	Xa uzithathela amanqaku.	Ikwimbalelwano ezisesikweni kunye neleta zomcimbi
	Xa uthetha kwimfono-mfono ngezinto ezidla wena buqu.	Iimfono-mfono ezimalunga nezoshishino
	Xa ubhala idayari	Xa usenza ingxelo
	Incoko engekho sesikweni	Izimemo, amaxwebhu asemthethweni intetho esesikweni, izaziso ezenziwa enkundleni
		Amaxwebhu asenkonzweni
		Udliwano-ndlebe lomsebenzi

Imizekelo yolwimi olundilisekileyo kwilwimi zesiNtu

Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi olundilisekileyo luboniswa zizimamva: mhlekazi, mongamelikazi izibizo ezisetyenziswa ukubonisa intlonipho umzekelo utata uMandela, UNkosi uDalibhunga.

7.3 Irejista engekho sesikweni: Ulwimi olungandilisekanga nesleng

Ikhokhwiyam lulwimi olubhekiselele kwincoko yabantu abazanayo nabaqheleneyo.

Lulwimi olungekho sikweni kodwa lusemgangathweni. Abantu balusebenzisa kakhulu kumanqaku amaphephandaba, kwiindibano zamashishini angekho sesikweni, kubantu abasebenza kunye naxa kuthethwa nabahlobo. Lulwimi olusetyenziswa kwimeko ekhululekileyo xa uchaza iimfihlelo zakho, izinto ezikuxhalisayo, xa kuvuyiswana nakunxibelelwano nje.

Imizekelo yamagama neziqwenga ezingandilisekanga

ULwimi	Umzekelo
IsiXhosa	Mfondini, mkam
IsiZulu	Ukudlisa umuntu ngamaphayiphi Ungijwayela kabi, uyaphapha Into yami (xa uthetha ngesinqanda mathe sakho)
IsiSwati	Tintfo tami (xa uthetha ngesinqanda mathe sakho)

Isleng

Isleng lulwimi olungekho sesikweni olusetyenziswa liqela labantu, umzekelo ootsotsi, ulutsha – ekse, nto yam, nozala, sester, bra, ingcosi, owledi. Umahluko phakathi kwesleng neholokhwiliyam kukuba isleng lulwimi olungade lwamkeleke kwintetho esesikweni kanti ikholokhwiliyam ibundiliseka kwaye yamkelekile.

Umzekelo:

- Ek se, ntoyam, mfondini, nozala, sister, bra, ingcosi
- Zwakala ('yiza")

Imizekelo yeetekisi enokusinika la magama:

- lincwadi ezihlekisayo umzekelo: imihlinzo
- lintetho ezingekho sesikweni.
- Incoko ezingekho sesikweni.
- Ikhathuni.

7.4 Ijagon

Ijagon lulwimi lweqela labantu oluhambelana nomsebenzi lowo bawenzayo, umzekelo xa sithetha ngoCAPS kulindeleke ibe ngabantu abakwiSebe lezeMfundo abaziyo ukuba sithetha ngantoni.



Iimpawu zejagon

- Ngamagama abhidisayo aziwa liqela elithile kuphela.
- Amagama ahloniphayo wasemzini.
- Amagama angacacanga asoloko asetyenziswa ngabantu abenza ucweyo
- Amagama anganiki ntsingiselo eyiyo koko nithetha ngako. Umzekelo, hayi suka, **wethu**, hayini **bethunana**.

IQELA	IJAGONI	INTSINGISELO
KwiSebe lezeMfundo (ezikolweni)	Ukuhlela	Ukulungisa iziphene
	ukucwangcisa	Kukuqulunqa umsebenzi wakho ngendlela eyiyo
	Umhlathi	Izivakalisi ezithetha ngomba othile.
	Ukuhlola	Ukuvavanya.

Umsebenzi. Gqibezala lo msebenzi ulandelayo

Ibhola ekhatywayo/ yombhoxo/

yomnyazi

7.5 Ulwimi, igunya nerejista

- Xa amagunya elingana ukusetyenziswa kolwimi kuyakhawuleza umzekelo: indlela enibizana ngayo.
- Xa amagunya engalingani ukusetyenziswa kolwimi akukhawulezi, umzekelo phakathi kukaGqirha kunye nesigulana.
- Xa nisoloko ninxibelelana kusoloko ukusetyenziswa iziteketo, kanti xa ningadibani rhoqo aninandlela ilula yakubizana umzekelo unobhala waseposini nomqhubi webhasi.

7.6 Isimbo

- Isimbo sibhekiselele kulwimi olwahlulwe ngesimbo esisesikweni nesimbo esingekho sikweni.
- Isimbo sokuthetha sixhomekeka kumcimbi lowo kuthethwa kuwo, umzekelo usebenzisa isimbo sokuthetha esindilisekileyo xa uthetha nabantu abakwisisusa esihloniphekileyo.
- Indlela eyahlukileyo akhetha nalungisa ngayo amagama akhe xa ebhala ixhomekeke kubantu ekujoliswe kubo, akwazi nokufezekisa ngokupheleleyo injongo leyo.
- Umbhali ngamnye unendlela ekhethekileyo yokuveza isimbo sakhe kuxhomekeka kumagama awakhethileyo, ubude bezivakalisi nendlela ezakhiwe ngayo, ithoni, nokusetyenziswa kwezafobe.

8. UNXULUMANO PHAKATHI KOLWIMI NENKCUBEKO

limfuno zikaCAPS: Bonakalisa ukuqonda phakathi kolwimi nenkcubeko, ngokubonakalisa intlonipho kwimicimbi yenkcubeko.

8.1 Yintoni inkcubeko?

- Inkubeko ibhekiselele kubantu abanenkolelo enye, amasiko nezithethe, izinto zexabiso indlela yokuziphatha kwimo ntlalo/ kweso sizwe, umzekelo amarasta.
- Inkubeko iquka yonke imisebenzi neembono zabantu abanenkolelo efanayo abade bayikhuphele bayibethelele nakwizizukulwana.
- Inkubeko ikwabhekiselele kwizinto zobugcisa nemo-ntlalo esithi sizibonakalise ngokungcamla izinto zexabiso zentlalo yethu, umzekelo, imbeko, izinxibo, imizobo.
- Inkubeko iyatshintsha ngokuhamba kwamaxesha.

Lunxulumano luni olukhoyo phakathi kolwimi nenkcubeko?

- Ulwimi nenkcubeko yoluntu zihamba kunye.
- Inkcubeko yoluntu ixhomekeka kwindlela ubani enza ngayo izinto ngokwamkelekileyo kwaba bantu ahlala nabo.
- Ulwimi ngalunye lunyinxalanye yenkcubeko kwaye lubonisa ukukhonza izinto zenkcubeko.
- Ulwimi nenkcubeko zinxibelelene kangokuba kunzima ukuqonda enye ungenalwazi lwenye.
- Amalungu eenkcubeko ezahlukeneyo abonisa iyantlukwana zawo kwilizwe jikele kusetyenziswa iinkqubo zolwimi lwawo.
- Izithethe namasiko zibonakaliswa ngokusetyenziswa kolwimi, umzekelo izaci namaqhalo.
- Ukuhambisa indlela yokwenza izinto kwilizwe jikelele.
- Ukukhokelisa iindlela zokucinga zoluntu zeentshukumo (inika isikhokelo kwiingcinga nendlela uluntu omalwenze ngayo izinto) umzekelo intaka evuka mva ikholwa zizagweba.
- Lunika imfundiso yokuziphatha.

Umongo nemeko bume malunga nokufundwa konxulumano phakathi kolwimi nenkcubeko

Umntu xa efunda ngonxulumano phakathi kolwimi nenkcubeko makaqwalasele ezi zinto zilandelayo:

- Isigama.
- Izaci namaqhalo.
- Izinto ezilhlazo.
- Ulwimi oluhloniphayo.
- Ulwimi olunembeko.
- Indlela yokubulisana ngokwenkcubeko.
- Ukwenziwa kwamasiko nezithethe.
- Ukwenziwa kwezisusa zesintu.

Ezi zinto zidweliswe apha ngasentla zinefuthe kwindlela abantu ababonakalisa ngayo iinkcubeko ezahlukeneyo elizweni.

UKUFUNDISA NOKUHLOLA

IMISEBENZI YOKUZILUNGISELELA

- Wena nogxa wakho khanicinge ngeli gama lithi isishebo. Ngowuphi umfanekiso ngqondweni ofikayo kuwe xa kuthethwa ngesishebo. Nika iindidi zezidlo ezihambela nesishebo.
- Jonga kumsebenzi womlingane wakho ukhangele ukuba nifake izidlo ezifanayo na. Ukuba akunjalo ucinga ukuba yintoni isizathu?
- Ingaba igama isishebo likhona kwisiAfrikansi, isiNgesi okanye kwezinye iilwimi?
- Cinga ngokuguqulela ulwimi kolunye? Ingaba kwanele ukucinga kuphela ngamagama?

• Ngokwamaqela cingani ngala magama alandelayo:

- Ucinga ukuba la magama xa eguqulelwe kulwimi lwakho anganika intsingiselo enye na: Ucinga ukuba angohluka njani kwezinye iinkcubeko, umzekelo. kwisiBhulu, nesiNgesi.

Uncle (maternal = umalume) isiXhosa

Uncle (paternal): esiNgesini

Aunt (maternal = makazi) isiXhosa

Aunt (paternal) = esiNgesini

Cinga ngamaqhalo nezaci ucinge ukuba ayafana na nezinye iilwimi.

Imizekelo yemiba yolwimi lwezentlalo ebonisa unxulumano phakathi kolwimi nenkcubeko.

Inkcubeko nesigama

Ezinye iingcali zolwimi zikholelwa ukuba inkcubeko igudiswa lulwimi oluxhomekeke kwiqela loluntu, umzekelo, amaXhosa anamagama amaninzi athetha ukuhamba.

Umzekelo: ukugxadazela, ukuchwechwa, ukugxanya ukucondoba, ukucotha.

Umzekelo wamagama athetha ukuhlala – ukuthi ngcu, ukuthi daxa, ukungxatha.

Masijonge la magama alandelayo sicinge ukuba asiveza njani elizweni ngenkcubeko yethu:

**KHOMBA, DOMBA, LOVOLA,
LOBOLA, MAKGADI**

*KGORO, LEKGOTLA,
BOSBE*

RAAD,

NDAA, AA, INDABA, MAVU,

**MOROGO, MOROHO,
DOMBOLO, TIHOVE**

**Xitanga,
nhanga**

INKWENKWE, INTOMBI, JAHA

Inkcubeko nezinto eziluhlazo

- Amahlazo zizinto abantu abangathethiyo ngazo: nalapho ibhekiselele kwimithetho engqingqwa ethi xa yophulwe ubani afumane isohlwayo.
- Ngamagama abonakalisa ukuxabiseka nenkolelo yoluntu.
- Ngamagama asetyenziswa njengeziqalekiso/ athathwa ngokuba azisa ilishwa, umzekelo, xa ubhala ngesandla sasekhohlo kuthiwa ubhala ngesandla semfene, amagama anxulumene nezifo zangaphantsi, amagama angahambisaniyo nonqulo.
- Ngamanye amaxesha abantu bophula imithetho bawabize la magama ngenxa yezi zizathu:

- Bafuna ukuhoywa.
- Ukungcikiva.
- Ukuxhokoxa.
- Ukudelela.
- Ukubonisa inkululeko.

Inkcubeko nokusetyenziswa kwezihlonipho

- Izihlonipho lulwimi olusetyenziswa ngabantu ukubonisa intlonipho okanye ukuquma ulwimi olunobukrwada, umzekelo endaweni yokuthi umntu ufile uthi uswelekile. Endaweni yokuthi akaphangeli kuthiwa akayi emlungwini.

Abantu bazisebenzisela ntoni izihlonipho?

- Nika imizekelo yezihlonipho ezisetyenziswa ngumakoti emzini/ kwantonjana.
- Ukuba ubungugqirha/ utitshala ubungazisebenzisa izihlonipho? Nika izizathu.
- Zeziphi ezinye izihlonipho nezakhi zolwimi ezisetyenziswa kulwimi lwakho ukuphuhlisa inkcubeko? Nika imizekelo ibe lishumi.

Inkcubeko nentsingiselo efihlakeleyo

Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo inamagama ohlukileyo ngokweenkcubeko ezahlukeneyo, umzekelo, esiXhoseni xa kusithiwa uyinga kuthethwa ukuba unemikhuba ukanti kulwimi lweSiswati kuthetha ukuba ubalulekile.

9 IITEKISI EZIBONWAYO NONXIBELELWANO OLUNGELULO OLOMLOMO

Abafundi mabakwazi ukutolika iitekisi ezibonwayo nokuqwalasela oku kulandelayo:

- Ubuchule bokulukuhla: abafundi mabaqonde ukuba kunafuthe lini kwintsingiselo ulwimi oluchukumisayo, olulukhlayo olukhethicala oluqhathayo.
- Abafundi mabaqonde indlela ulwimi nemifanekiso olubonisa ngayo ukuziphatha kunye nezinto zexabizo: ulwimi nemifanekiso luyiveza njani into yocalucalulo ngokwesini, ubuhlanga iminyaka ekubetheleleni iingcinga ezicalanye
ingakumbi kwizibhengezo.
- Ifuthe leendidi zefonti, isihloko, nemifanekiso.
- Ukuhlalutya, ukutolika, ukuvavanya nendlela ophendula ngayo iikhathuni ezohlukeneyo.

Imizekelo yeetekisi: isibhengezo-ntengiso, ikhathuni, imifanekiso, iwebhusayithi

Imisebenzi nokuhlola

Abafundi mabaphonononge:

- Ubume betekisi.
- Indlela umbhali awutsala nawubamba ngayo umdla womfundi

- Indima yolwimi lomzimba.
- Indima yombala
- Isini, ubuhlanga, iminyaka ekubetheleleni iingcinga ezicalanye ingakumbi kwizibhengezo.
- Ifuthe leendidi zefonti, isihloko, inkcazelo yomqulunqi nemifanekiso,
- Ukuhlalutya, ukutolika, ukuvavanya nendlela ophendula ngayo iikhathuni ezohlukeneyo.

Ukutolikwa kweetekisi ezibonwayo

- Iitekisi ezibonwayo ziyindibanisela yeempawu ezibonwayo (imifanekiso ethathwe ngekhamera kunye nemizobo) kunye nokubhaliweyo (amagama, ingxoxo, iimpawu zolwimi) ukugqithisa umyalezo kubantu ekujoliswe kubo.
- Ukuze ube nokuyiqonda itekisi ebonwayo kufuneka uyiphindaphinde.
 - Jonga ingongoma ephambili, imifanekiso ukuba inxulumana njani nesakhiwo ubume, nokusetyenziswa kolwimi.
 - Cinga ngenjongo yetekisi nendlela ezi mpawu ezancedisa ngayo ukudlulisa umyalezo kubantu ekujoliswe kubo.
 - Iimpawu zokubonwayo: Umbala, ifonti, indlela ezibhalwe ngayo, ubume, ukuma kwekhamera.
 - Iimpawu zolwimi: imibuzo buciko, uphindaphindo, ingxoxo, ithoni, ingoma, iziyaleli, izandi nomculo.

Zeziphi iimpawu zokubonwayo ezigqamileyo?

Jonga eyona nto etsala umdla xa uqala ukuwujonga umfanekiso, ingayimibala eyahlukeneyo, izinto ezithile ezahlukileyo, abalinganiswa neempawu zabo, ukusebenzisa ulwimi lomzimba, isimo sentlalo, ukusetyenziswa kwesikhanyisi namathunzi, izimvo ezichasanayo, ukwahlukana kobukhulu bento, ukusetyenziswa kwekhamera ngendlela ngeendlela, uburharha.

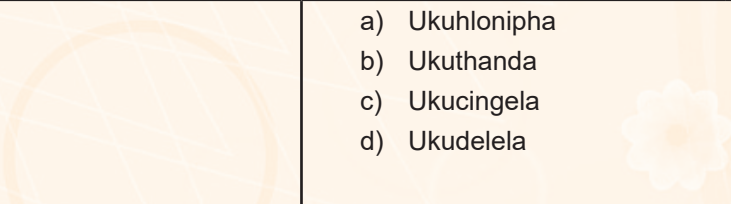
Qwalasela iimpawu zetekisi ebonwayo nefuthe lazo kwintsingiselo nendlela umfundi ayibona ngayo itekisi. Njengetekisi ebhaliweyo iitekisi ezibonwayo zakhiwe ngobuchule ngababhali bazo ukuze intsingiselo yazo ibe nefuthe kubabukeli.

Ukuhlalutya kweetekisi ezibonwayo

Xa uhlalutya iitekisi ezibonwayo kubalulekile ukuba uqwalasele le miba ilandelayo:

- Loluphi uhlobo lwetekisi ebonwayo olu?
- Kuboniswa ntoni emfanekisweni/ itekisi ingantoni?
- Yintoni injongo yetekisi? Uyazi njani loo nto?
- Ijoliswe koobani itekisi? Wazi njani?
- Yakhiwe njani?
- Zeziphi iimpawu ezigqamileyo ezibonwayo kule tekisi?
- Loluphi unxibelelwano oluveliswayo phakathi kombukeli nento ekuthethwa ngayo?
- Inafuthe lini itekisi kubantu ekujoliswe kubo?
- Ingaba itekisi iyiphumeza njani injongo yayo? Ingaba itekisi iphumelele njani njengesolotya lonxibelelwano?



1.	Xela izinto zibe MBINI ezibonisa ukuba umntu ongasekhohlo kwibhokisi yoku-1 unomsindo.	(2)		
2.	Khetha impendulo echanekileyo kwezi zilandelayo. Iveza ntoni impendulo yomntu osekunene okwibhokisi yoku-1 ngesimo sakhe?			
	 a) Ukuhlonipha b) Ukuthanda c) Ukucingela d) Ukudelela	(1)		
3	Kubonisa ntoni ukujongwa ntshoo emehlweni komntu wasekhohlo ngumntu osekunene kwibhokisi yesi-2?	(1)		
4	Yeyiphi imvakalelo evezwa sisibini esikwibhokisi yesi-3? Xhasa impendulo yakho.	(2)		
5	Kunxulumana njani ukusongwa kwezandla ngumntu osekho hlo nento ayithethayo kwibhokisi yesi-4?	(2)		
6	Uthini umyalezo wale khathuni?	(2)		

Umsebenzi 2



Uzama ukuveza ntoni umbhali ngenkangeleko yomntu omi ecaleni kwebhasi kwibhokisi yoku-1? Xhasa impendulo yakho.

1

(2)

2 Khetha impendulo echanekileyo kwezi zilandelayo. Nika isithethantonye segama 'khawundincazele' elisetyenziswe kwikhathuni.

- a) Khawundiboleke
- b) Khawundithengisele
- c) Khawundiphe
- d) Khawundingcamlise

(1)

3 Abonisa ntoni amazwi omntu othetha kwibhokisi yesi-2 ngesimo sakhe?

(1)

4 Umsi wemoto ekwibhokisi yesi-3 unagalelo lini kokusingqongileyo?

(2)

5 Yintoni injongo yombhali ngale khathuni?

(2)

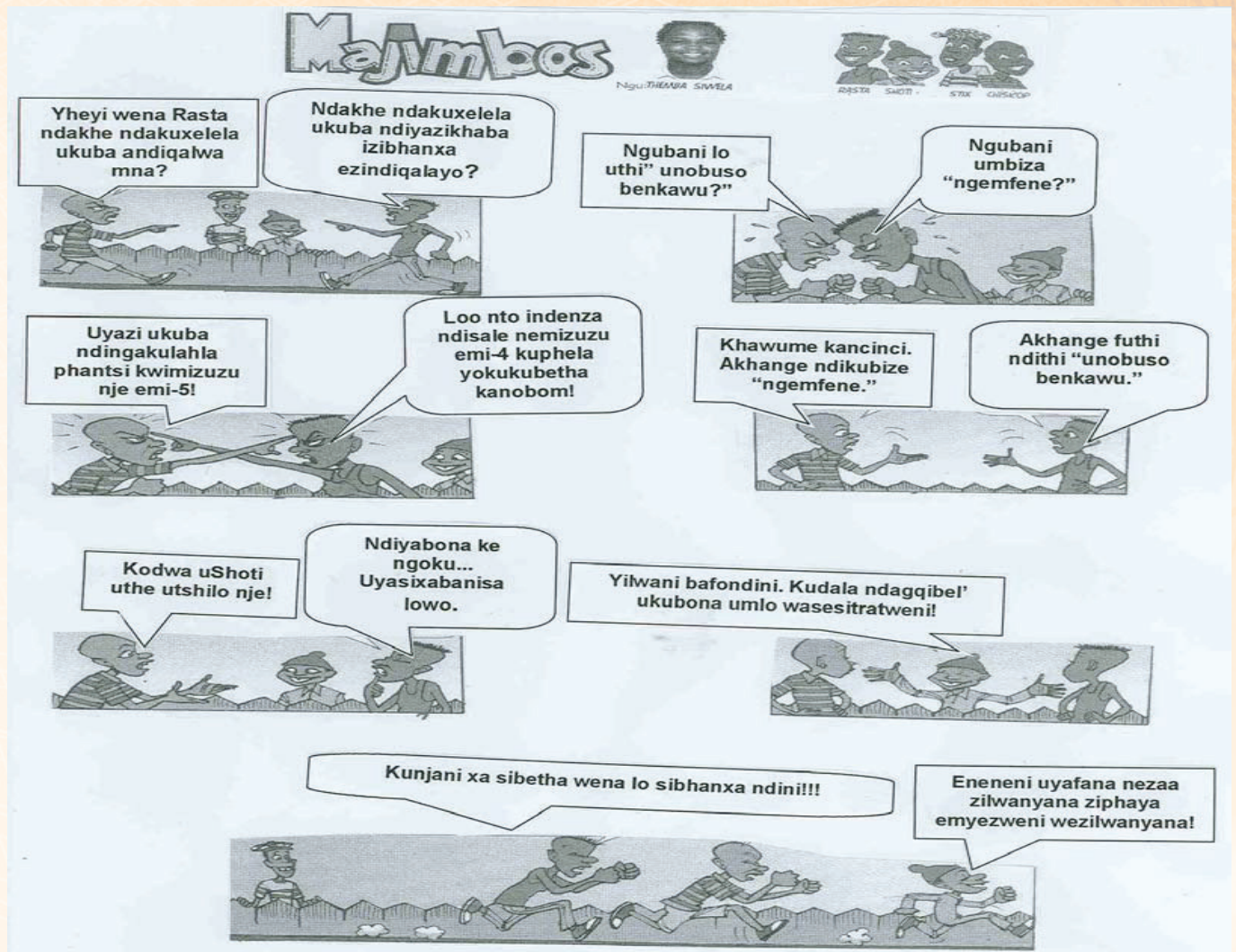
6 Injani imvakalelo yomntu othetha kwibhokisi yesi-3? Xhasa impendulo yakho.

(2)

UMSEBENZI 21

Imisebenzi yokuzilungiselela

1. Ingaba uhamba ngeteksi xa usiya esikolweni?
2. Zeziphi izijekulo ozisebenzisayo xa umisa iteksi?
3. Ingaba inkcubeko yakho iyayikhuthaza into yokumjonga emehlweni umntu omdala xa uthetha naye? Ukuba akunjalo ucinga ukuba abantu bacinga ukuba awunamdla kwincoko yabo?
4. Jonga le khathuni ingasezantsi uze uchonge ulwimi lomzimba nonxibelelwano phakathi kwabantu.



9.1 Unxibelelwano olungelulo olomlomo (ulwimi lomzimba)

Unxibelelwano olungelulo olomlomo lunzima kakhulu, kodwa sesinye sesakhono esibalulekileyo ekufuneka sisisebenzisile. Abantu abaluthatheli ngqalelo ifuthe elenziwa lunxibelelwano olungelulo olomlomo. Ulwazi lwamaqhinga aphantaleleyo onxibelelwano olungelulo olomlomo lunganceda kakhulu ukuphucula unxibelelwano.

Ulwazi lweempawu ezisetyenziswayo zingabakhuthaza abantu ukuba bathethe ngeenkxalabo zabo kwaye oko kungakhokelela ekuqondeni injongo yonxibelelwano.

Unxibelelwano phakathi kwabantu aluquki kuphela iintsingiselo zamagama, ulwazi nemiyalezo egqithiswayo koko lujolise kwimiyalezo ecacileyo nokuba inenjongo okanye ayinazinjongo, ezinokuboniswa yindlela ethile yokuziphatha. Unxibelelwano olungelolomlomo luquka inkangeleko yobuso, ithoni, ukuhla nokunyuka kwelizwi, izijekulo eziboniswa kukusetyenziswa kwamalungu omzimba nobungakanani phakathi kwabo bantu banxibelelanayo. Ezi mpawu zonxibelelwano zinganika imikhombandlela kunye nokwazi intsingiselo ngaphezu kunoku okuthethwa ngomlomo.

Imiyalelo engeyiyo eyomlomo yenza abantu ukuba:

- Babethelele balungise into ebithethwe ngamazwi, umzekelo, abantu banganqwala besithi ewe ngomlomo ukugxininisa ukuba bayavumelana.
- Ukunyusa amagxa nenkangeleko yobuso obusangeneyo kodwa ube usithi yonke into ilungile eneneneni yonke le nto ibe ibonisa ukuba awuphathekanga kakuhle.
- Udlulisa ulwazi ngendlela avakalelwa ngayo.

- Ichaza okanye ibethelele unxibelelwano phakathi kwabantu.
- Inika ingxelo komnye umntu.
- Ilawula indlela unxibelelwano oluhamba ngayo umzekelo, ukwenza uphawu olubonisa ukuba ixesha liphelile okanye ufuna ukuthetha.
- Unxibelelwano olungelulo olomlomo luquka iimbonakalo eziqikeneyo ezifana nezandla, ukudlala ngamehlo, indlela ome ngayo, izijekulo nendlela otolika ngayo intetho.
- Iindidi zonxibelelwano ezingezomlomo zibonisa:
 - Ukushukuma komzimba (Kinesics)
 - Indlela yokuma (Posture)
 - Ukunxibelelana ngamehlo
 - Imbonakalo yobuso
 - Ukugudlana

9.2 Ulwimi lomzimba okanye iintshukumo zomzimba

Lubandakanya izijekulo, ukuma, ukushukuma kwentloko nesandla nomzimba wonke. Lusetyenziswa ukubethelela okanye ukugxininisa okuthethwa ngumntu, lukwanika nolwazi ngendlela aziphethe naziva ngayo ubani.

Ingenzeka ukuba intshukumo yomzimba abantu bangayitoliki ngokufanelekileyo. Umntu oyincutshe ekuqwalaseleni angakwazi ukubona iimpazamo. Umntu oyincutshe angakwazi ukubona ezi ziphene ekuziphatheni njengomkhombandlela wendlela ovakalelwa ngayo.

Imiqondiso: Izijekulo ezenza umsebenzi omnye negama zibizwa ngokuba yimiqondiso. Umzekelo, uphawu olubonisa ukuba uyamkela, yiza apha, intshukumo yesandla esetyenziswa xa ufuna ukumiselwa yiteksi. Qaphela nangona eminye imiqondiso ingamkelekanga elizweni abanye abantu bangayitolika ngokwenkcubeko yabo.

Izalathisi: Zizijekulo ezihambelana namagama ukubonisa umyalezo womlomo. Umzekelo, ukusetyenziswa kwesandla esijikelezwayo nesihambelana nentetho ethi “phaya”, ukunqwala ngentloko, ngendlela ethile ukubonisa ukuba phaya.

Imbonakalo yobuso: Le yinkangeleko yobuso okanye izijekulo ezibonisa uvakalelo. Zivamise ukuzenzekela kwaye zingangquzulana noko kuthethwa ngako. Ezi mbonakalo zinganika imikhombandlela egxininisa eyona meko akuyo umntu.

Imbonakalo ezilawula imeko: zizijekulo ezisetyenziswa ukunika ingxelo umzekelo: ukunqwala, izandi ezifana no “uh-uh-huh”, “mm-mm”, “mh-h-h”

Zivumela omnye umntu ukuba atshintshe kwintetho yakhe ejolise ukuba abonise umdla okanye isivumelwano. Ngaphandle kokufumana impendulo kubanzima kwabanye abantu ukuqhubekeka nencoko.

Imbonakalo ezilungelelanisayo: Yindlela yokuziphatha ezisetyenziselwa ukwanelisa iimfuno ngokwemo yomzimba njengokuzikrwempa, ukulungisa iintanyongo. Zinakho ukumel'iimfuno ngokwasengqondweni njengokutya iinzipho xa uphantsi koxinzelelo. Zidla ngokusetyenziswa emfikalweni apho ubani engenakuqwalaselwa khona engenakubonwa esidlangalaleni. Zivamise ukuvelisa imvakalelo zoxinzelelo okanye ubundlobongela.

Indlela yokuma: Indlela yokuma ingabonakalisa imvakalelo, ukuziphatha neenjongo zabantu. Uphando lubonisa iimpawu ezohlukeneyo zokuma entsingiselo zazo ezifana nokuma uyekelele umzimba okubonisa ukuzithemba nokuma usonge izandla okubonisa usizi.

Isipili somnye: Yindlela abantu ababonisa ngayo imvakalelo ngendlela efanayo ukubonisa ukuba imidla yabo iyafana kuba benobudlelwane.

Inkangeleko yobuso: Imizekelo embalwa yeemvakalelo ezinokubonakaliswa ngembonakalo yobuso, umzekelo, ukonwaba, usizi, umsindo, ukothuka, ukonyanya, ukoyika, ukubhideka neemfuno. Xa uvavanya ulwimi lomzimba qwalasela ezi mpawu zobuso zilandelayo: Ukuthi ntsho-o-o ngamehlo. Xa uthetha nomntu aze akujonge emehlweni oko kubonakalisa umdla nokuthatha ingqwalaselo. Kanti ukujonga isidala kungazisa imvakalelo eyoyikisayo. Xa umana ujonga ecaleni oko kubonisa ukuba ubani ukruqukile kwaye akonwabanga.

Ukuqhanyaza: Nangona ukuqhanyaza kuyindalo qaphela ukuba umntu uqhanyaza kakhulu okanye kancinci. Umntu xa eqhanyaza ngokukhawuleza oko kubonisa ukungonwabi okanye ukuba phantsi koxinzelelo. Ukungafane uqhanyaze kubonisa ukuba uzama ukulawula intshukumo yamehlo.

Ubungakanani beliso: Kumaxesha athile imbonakalo yamehlo ingabonakalisa imeko ethile, umzekelo, ukothuka okanye ukoyika kuba sidla ngokukhupha amehlo xa sothukile.

Intshukumo yomlomo: Intshukumo yomlomo yenye yeendlela zokufunda ulwimi lomzimba, umzekelo, ukuluma umlebe ongenzantsi kungathetha ukuba uyoyika, akuqinisekanga okanye uxhalabile. Ukugquma umlomo ngesandla xa uzamla luphawu olubonisa intlonipho, xa usozela, ukhohlela okanye udiniwe. Kanti kungathetha ukuba umba othile okanye into ethile iyakothusa. Ukuncuma lolunye lweempawu eziphambili ekusetyenzisweni kolwimi lomzimba kodwa ke ukuncuma kungatolikwa ngeendlela ezahlukileyo. Ukunyaniseka okanye ukunganyaniseki.

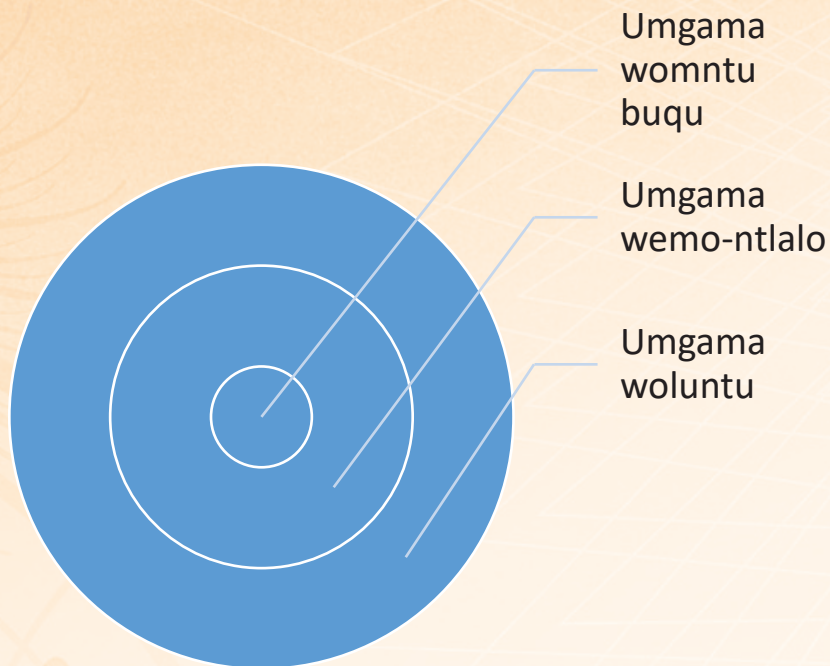
Unxibelelwano ngamehlo

Unxibelelwano ngamehlo lubalulekile kulwimi olungelulo olomlomo. Zintathu iindlela zokubonisa iinjongo zonxibelelwano ngamehlo.

- Kukunikezela nokufumana ingxelo: xa usenza intetho nabaphulaphuli bakho uyakwazi ukubona ukuba banomdla kusini na kule nto uyithethayo.
- Ukubonisa umlingane wakho ukuba lithuba lokuthetha. Xa ubani ebesenza intetho egqibile uya kubonakalisa ngamehlo ukuba lithuba lomnye lokuthetha. Umntu xa engafuni kuphazanyiswa akakujongi nokukujonga.
- Unxibelelwano ngamehlo lusetyenziswa xa ufuna ukubonisa ubudlelwane phakathi kwabantu ababini, xa ungamthandi umntu awumjongi, ukanti xa umjongile oko kubonisa umdla.

Ulwimi lwePara (Para language)

Ulwimi lwepara lulwimi olunxulumene nemvakalozwi, ithoni nesantya, ukuthandabuza, ukuman'unqumama. Ezi zimpawu zibonisa indlela umntu avakalelwa ngayo.



Inkcubeko nganye inezigaba ezohlukeneyo nezilindelekileyo kubudlelwano kumntu nakuluntu. Xa ubani engehambisaniyo nomgama omiselweyo phakathi kwabantu ubani anganemvakalelo ebonisa ukungonwabi. Zine iindidi zemigama eziqaphelekayo: ezabathandanayo, ezomntu othile buqu, imo ntlalo noluntu.

Umgama womntu othile buqu: Umgama ophakathi kwesibini esincokolayo apho kuba lula ukunxibelelana ngamehlo, nokuxhawulana.

Umgama wemo ntlalo: Ngumgama oba phakathi kwabantu abasebenza kunye naxa kukho isisusa esithile. Indlela ekuhleliwe ngayo inendima eyidlalayo kwindlela eninxulumana ngayo. Kulo mgama kulindeleke ukuba umntu athethe kuvakale kumntu wonke olapho.

Umgama woluntu: Udla ngokusetyenziswa ngootititshala nezithethi zasesidlangalaleni apho zibhekisa kwiqela elithile. Olona lwimi lusetyenziswa kakhulu lulwimi lomzimba ngakumbi ukusetyenziswa kwezandla nentloko ukugxininisa kwimiba ethile. Umgama xa kuthethwayo udlala indima enkulu kwaye ubonakalisa imvakalelo.

Isishwankathelo

Izixhobo ezinokusetyenziswa ukuzisa umdla kaCLA kwigumbi lokufundela: ungayalela abantwana ukuba benze uphando, baqokelele ulwazi, benze ingxelo ngoko bakufumeneyo ngohlobo lodliwano-ndlebe, ukwenza intetho nengxoxo.

Kungaziswa imizekelo yetekisi efana namanqaku ephephandaba, izibhengezo ntengiso, ipowusta neekhathuni.

Umfundi uzihlola ngokwakhe

Chonga utshatise inkcazelo eyiyo nemiba kaCLA.

Imiba kaCLA	Inkcazelo
1. Impikiswano	a) Imigaqo yokuziphatha apho umntu ethatha isigqibo ngoko kubalulekileyo ebomini.
2. Ukuqikelela	b) Imbono ecalanye apho umntu athatha isigqibo engaveleli iinkalo zonke.
3. Indlela yokuziphatha	c) Yimbono enobunyani ngendima. efanekise kukudlalwa ngumntu ukusuka kwelinye ilizwe ukuya kwelinye ilizwe.
4. Intetho ekhetha icala elithile.	d) Isleng – intetho engekho sesikweni esetyenziswa liqela labantu umzekelo ulutsha.
5. ikholokhwiya	e) Kukuqala ugwebe – ukungabikho konyamezelwano okanye ukuqala ugwebe umntu okanye iqela malunga noluvo oluthile.
6. Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo/ yokunxulunyaniswa	f) Izimvo ezingenabungqina, yinto umntu akholelwa kuyo nekunzima ukungqiniswa ukuba yinyani okanye bubuxoki.
7. Imeko bume	Yindima kanobalisa ngokobume bemeko abhala kuyo. Umzekelo ungasebenzisa isivumelanisi somntu wokuqala u-Ndi okanye umntu wesithathu.
8. Ukuhlaba amadlala	g) Ukululukhla – indlela yokulawula okanye yokuqhattha abantu ukuze uzuze oko ukufunayo, umzekelo isibhengezo ntengiso, iintetho zezopolitiko usebenzisa isigqibelo ukubaxa neemfano zandi.
9. Intsingiselo yentsusa	h) Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi ngokwahlukeneyo kusetyenziswa uhlengahlengiso olungephi olumalunga nesigama nesakhiwo.
10. Ucalucalulo	i) Ufunda isimo ukuze ufumane intsingiselo ukuze ususe konke ukuthandabuza.
11. Ulwimi oluchukumisayo	j) Yinto/imeko enjalo kodwa ayithethwanga ngqo kwitekisi.
12. Intsingiselo ephuhlileyo	k) Inobungqina bokuba yinyani umzekelo igama lombhali, isihloko sencwadi.
13. Ubunyani	l) Intsingiselo ethethwa ngokuthe ngqo ecace gca.
14. Intsingiselo engathanga ngqo	m) Lulwimi oluvuselela imizwa/ imvakalelo.
15. Ukuqikelela	n) Ukusebenzisa igunya ukutshintsha ukuqala ugwebe phambi kokuba uthathe icala kube ziintshukumo zamaqela alawulayo neziye zibe neziphumo ezibi kumaqela alawulwayo.
16. Ilwimi ezahlukeneyo	o) Yintsingiselo yokuqala/ yentsusa/ ethe ngqo yegama.
17. Ulwimi oluqhathayo/ olujija ingqondo	p) Yinkcazo ecacileyo okanye ukuphononongwa kwento njengeenkolo zepolitiki.
18. Indima kanobalisa/izimvo zakho	q) Itekisi isoloko iyimveliso yemeko ethile ukuquka imo yezentlalo inkcubeko nemvelaphi yepolitiki.
19. Izimvo	r) Intsingiselo eboniswa ligama.
20. Ukuqala ugwebe ungevanga amacala omabini	s) Ulwimi okanye amagama asetyenziswa kwincoko engekho sesikweni kunaxa kubhalwa okanye usenza intetho engekho sesikweni.
21. Isleng	t) Uluvo lokuba le nto ilungile okanye ayilunganga nethi ibe nefuthe kwindlela oyilawula ngayo.
22. Iingcinga ezibethelekileyo/ubungqondo lukhuni	u) Yimvakalelo yakho okanye uluvo lwakho malunga nomntu okanye into ethile.

23. Ukuxabiseka	v) Yinto ocinga ukuba yinyani nangona ungenabungqina bayo okanye yinkolelo ethi isekelezwe kuluvo kodwa ekungekho siqiniseko sabunyani bayo.
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Imiba kaCLA	Inkcazelo	Isimboli/ umqondiso
1. Impikiswano	a) Imigaqo yokuziphatha apho umntu ethatha isigqibo ngoko kubalulekileyo ebomini.	A
2. Ukuqikelela	b) Imbono ecalanye apho umntu athatha isigqibo engaveleli iinkalo zonke	B
3. Indlela yokuziphatha	c) Yimbono enobunyani ngendima efanekisekile kukudlalwa ngumntu ukusuka kwelinye ilizwe ukuya kwelinye ilizwe	C
4. Intetho ekhetha icala elithile.	d) Isileng yintetho engekho sesikweni esetyenziswa liqela labantu umzekelo ulutsha.	D
5. ikholokhwiyam	e) Kukuqala ugwebe ukungabikho konyamezelwano okanye ukuqala ugwebe umntu okanye iqela malunga noluvo oluthile	E
6. Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo/ yokunxulunyaniswa	f) Izimvo ezingenabungqina, yinto umntu akholelwa kuyo nekungakwaziyo ukungqinisiswa ukuba yinyani okanye bubuxoki	F
7. Imeko bume	g) Yindima kanobalisa ngokobume bemeko abhala kuyo. Umzekelo ungasebenzisa isivumelanisi somntu wokuqala undi okanye umntu wesithathu.	G
8. Ukuhlaba amadlala	h) Ukulukuhla yindlela yokulawula okanye yokuqhatha abantu ukuze uzuze oko ukufunayo. Umzekelo isibhengezo ntengiso, iintetho zezopolitiko usebenzisa isigqebelo ukubaxa nemfano zandi	H
9. Intsingiselo yentsusa	i) Ukusetyenziswa kolwimi ngokwahlukeneyo kusetyenziswa uhlengahlengiso olungephi olumalunga nesigama nesakhiwo	I
10. Ucalucalulo	j) Ufunda isimo ukuze ufumane intsingiselo ususe konke ukuthandabuza	J
11. Ulwimi oluchukumisayo	k) Yinto/imeko enjalo kodwa ayithethwanga ngqo kwitekisi.	K
12. Intsingiselo ephuhlileyo	l) Inobungqina bokuba yinyani umzekelo igama lombhali, isihloko sencwadi.	L
13. Ubunyani	m) Intsingiselo ethethwa ngokuthe ngqo ecace gca.	M
14. Intsingiselo engathanga ngqo	n) Lulwimi oluvuselela imizwa/ imvakalelo	N
15. Ukuqikelela	o) Ukusebenzisa igunya ukutshintsha ukuqala ugwebe phambi kokuba uthathe icala kube ziintshukumo zamaqela alawulayo neziye zibe neziphumo ezibi kumaqela alawulwayo	O
16. Ilwimi ezahlukeneyo	p) Yintsingiselo yokuqala/ yentsusa/ ethe ngqo yegama	P
17. Ulwimi oluqhathayo/olujija ingqondo	q) Yinkcazo icacileyo okanye ukuphononongwa kwento njengeenkolo zepolitiki.	Q

18. Indima kanobalisa/ izimvo zakho	r) Itekisi isoloko iyimveliso yemeko ethile ukuquka imo yezentlalo inkcubeko nemvelaphi yepolitiki.	R
19. Izimvo	s) Intsingiselo eboniswa ligama.	S
20. Ukuqala ugwebe ungevanga amacala omabini	t) Ulwimi okanye amagama asetyenziswa kwincoko engekho sesikweni kunaxa kubhalwa okanye usenza intetho engekho sesikweni	T
21. Isleng	u) Uluvo lokuba le nto ilungile okanye ayilunganga nethi ibe nefuthe kwindlela oyilawula ngayo	U
22. Iingcinga ezibethelelekileyo/ ubungqondo lukhuni	v) Yimvakalelo yakho okanye uluvo lwakho malunga nomntu okanye into ethile	V
23. Ukuxabiseka	w) Yinto ocinga ukuba yinyani nangona ungenabungqina bayo okanye yinkolelo ethi isekelezwe kuluvo kodwa ekungekho siqiniseko sabunyani bayo.	W

IIMPENDULO

IMIBA KA-CLA	ISIMBOLI/UMQONDISO
Impikiswano	W
Ukuqikelela	V
Indlela yokuziphatha	U
Intetho ekhetha icala elithile.	T
ikholokhwiya	S
Intsingiselo efihlakeleyo/yokunxulunyaniswa	R
Imeko bume	Q
Ukuhlaba amadlala	P
Intsingiselo yentsusa	O
Ucalucalulo	N
Ulwimi oluchukumisayo	M
Intsingiselo ephuhlileyo	L
Ubunyani	K
Intsingiselo engathanga ngqo	J
Ukuqikelela	I
Ulwimi ezahlukeneyo	H
Ulwimi oluqhathayo/olujija ingqondo	G
Indima kanobalisa/izimvo zakho	F
Izimvo	E
Ukuqala ugwebe ungevanga amacala omabini	D
Isleng	C
Iingcinga ezibethelelekileyo/ubungqondo lukhuni	B
Ukuxabiseka	A

10 ISIHLOMELELO 1: Isikhokelo semibuzo eyintlanganisela sokuhlalutya nzulu iitekisi zomlomo okanye ezibhaliweyo.

Imibuzo ebalulekileyo emayiqwalaselwe

Ithini injongo yombhali okanye yesithethi?

Ingaba iitekisi inafuthe lini kwizimvo zomfundi okanye zomphulaphuli?

Zithini izimvo ezivezwa ngumbhali okanye isithethi?

Luthini uluvo okanye imbono yombhali?

Zeziphi izimvo zombhali/zesithethi ezikekelele kwicala elithile?

Zeziphi izimvo ezigqugqisayo kwitekisi?

Loluphi ulwazi olungaxelwanga kwitekisi?

Yeyiphi ingqikelelo ngabafundi ephuhliswe kwitekisi?

Zeziphi iinkolelo, iingqikelelo nokulindelekileyo ukuba abafundi baziqaphele ukuze bafumane intsingiselo yetekisi?

Ingaba ukuxabiseka, izimvo, umdla wombhali okanye isithethi kunafuthe lini kwitekisi?

Ingaba ulwazi, izimvo zibekwe ngenjongo yafuthe lini kumfundi/umbukeli/umphulaphuli?

Zeziphi ezinye iindlela ezinokuvelelwa?

Zeziphi iimbono ezingavelelwanga?

11. ISIHLOMELELO 2:

Imizekelo yemibuzo encedisa abafundi ukujonga ulwimi kwitekisi abayifundayo.

Dwelisa zonke izenzi ezichaza ukuba intshukumo eyenziwa liqela okanye umlinganiswa

uphinde udwelise zonke izibizo ezichaza umlinganiswa okanye iqela lasekuhlaleni.

Kutheni besitsho?

Kutheni besebenzisa eli gama endaweni yelinye?

Kutheni besebenzisa elo xesha?

Ngubani/kuthethwa ngantoni?

Uthetha ngantoni loo mlinganiswa? Zeziphi izichazi okanye izibizo azisebenzisileyo?

Zeziphi izenzi ezingqinelana nomlinganiswa?

Zeziphi iintlobo zezenzi ezisetyenzisiweyo? Ingaba ziziyaleli?

Zeziphi izimelabizo zoqobo ezikhethiweyo?

Ingaba umbhali usebenzisa ziphi iimpawu xa ejolise kuye, kule nto athetha ngayo kunye nomfundi?

Ithini indima kanobalisa?

Ngawaphi amakhonkco onxibelelwayo asetyenzisiweyo?

12 ULUHLU LWEENCWADI EZISETYENZISIWEYO:

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