

**UHLALUTYO LWESEMANTIKI  
YELEKHISIKHONI YEZENZI ZENTSHUKUMO  
U-ZA NO-YA KWISIXHOSA**

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Umsebenzi ofakwe njengexalenywe yeemfuno zesidanga seMaster of Arts  
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## **ISIQINISEKISO**

Mna osayine ngezantsi, ndiyaqiniseka ukuba uphando olwenziwe kule thisisi lolwam buku kwaye andizange ndilufake lonke okanye inxal'enye yalo ngaphambili nakuyiphi na iDyunivesithi ngeenjongo zokufumana isidanga.

Umsayino

Umhla

## **ABSTRACT**

This study deals with the lexical semantic analysis of motion verbs –za and –ya in Xhosa.

In Chapter 1 the aim of the study is stated vividly. The characteristics and properties about the lexical semantic analysis of the verbs –za and –ya as well as the generative lexicon theory by Pustojovsky (1996) are discussed. The theoretical framework and the organisation of study are also discussed in this Chapter.

In Chapter 2 we address in more detail the type for semantics. A generative theory of the lexicon includes multiple levels of representation for different types of lexical information needed. Amongst the levels there are structures such as Arguments, Event, Qualia and Inheritance structure. This structure of Qualia and the role they play in giving out the functional behaviour of words and phrases in composition is represented in more detail.

Chapters 3 and 4 address the lexical semantic analysis of the verbs –za and –ya to account for the variety of selectional properties of the noun phrase subject argument of the verbs –za and –ya and the various interpretations that arises the terms of composition with its polysemous behaviour of the verbs –za and –ya are examined in sentence alternation constructions with respect to event structure characteristics. The lexical representation in terms of argument structures and the event structure of the verbs –za and –ya in different sentences and also explored. The different meanings of the lexicon in the different sentences are also explored.

Chapter 5 is the conclusion, the critical analysis of the findings of all 4 Chapters in this study on lexical semantic analysis of the motion verbs –za and –ya in the Xhosa language.

## OPSOMMING

Hierdie studie ondersoek die leksikaal semantiese eienskappe van die bewegingswerkwoorde **-za** en **-ya** in Xhosa.

In hoofstuk een word die doelstelling van die studie uiteengesit. Die teorie van Generatiewe Leksikon van Pustejovsky word kortliks bespreek, wat die teoretiese raamwerk is van die studie. Laastens word die organisasie van die studie bespreek in hierdie hoofstuk.

In hoofstuk 2 bespreek ons in groter besonderhede die model van Generatiewe Leksikon teorie. 'n Generatiewe teorie van die leksikon sluit in veelvuldige vlakke van representasie vir die verskillende tipes leksikale inligting wat benodig word. Tussen die vlakke daar is strukture soos is Argumentstruktuur, Handeling struktuur, Qualia en die rol wat dit speel in die verspreidig van die funksionele gedrag van woorde en frases in kombinasie, word ook in meer besondere bespreek.

Hoofstuk 3 en 4 ondersoek die leksikaal semantiese analise van die werkwoorde **-za** en **-ya** en die verskeidenheid interpretasies wat beskikbaar is vir **-za** en **-ya** in kombinasie met die komplement argumente daarvan. Die polisemiese gedrag van die werkwoorde **-za** en **-ya** word ondersoek in sinsalternasiekonstruksies ten opsigte van die gebeurtenis struktuur. Die leksikale representasie in terme van argument struktuur en die gebeurtenis struktuur van die werkwoorde **-za** en **-ya** in verskillende sinne met verskillende seleksiekenwerke van die subjek, word ook ondersoek. Die verskillende representasie van **-ya** en **-za** leksikon vir verskillende sinne word ook ondersoek.

Hoofstuk 5 bied 'n samevatting van die studie, en gee die vernaamste bevindings van die vorige hoofstukke van hierdie studie oor die leksikaal semantiese analise van die werkwoorde **-za** en **-ya** in Xhosa.

## ISISHWANKATHELO

Esi sifundo sijongisisa isemantiki yelekhisikoni yezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya.

Kwisahluko sokuqala injongo yolu fundo icacisiwe ngokucacileyo. Iimpawu neziphumo zohlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yezenzi u-za no-ya kunye nengcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo ngokukaPustejovsky (1996) zixoxiwe kwesi sahluko.

Kwisahluko sesibini sigxila ngamandla kwindlela emisiweyo yohlobo lwesemantiki. Ingcingane evelisayo yelekhisikoni iquka imigangatho emininzi yenkcazelo ngokwentlobo ezahlukeneyo ezifuna ulwazi lwesemantiki. Phakathi kule migangatho kukho ulwakhiwo olunjengolwe-adyumenti, olobalo, olwesiganeko nolwekhwalia.

Ulwakhiwo lwekhwayila kunye nendima edlalwayo ekusasazeni impatho yomsebenzi wamagama kunye namabinzana kwindibaniso exoxiwe kanobom.

Isahluko sesithathu, nesesine siphonononga ngohlalutyo lwesemantiki yezenzi u-za no-ya ngokwengcaciso yodweliso lwempawu ezikhethiweyo ze-adyumenti yebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko zezenzi u-za no-ya kunye notoliko olwahlukeneyo oluvela ngokwamagama endibaniso ngokwe adyumenti yemfezekiso. Kuvela impatho yentsingiselo ezininzi yezenzi u-za no-ya ivavanyiwe kulwakhiwo lotshintshwano lwezivakalisi ngokuhlonela iimpawu zolwakhiwo lwesiganeko. Iyantlukwano kwintsingiselo yelekhisikoni kwizivakalisi ezahlukeneyo ziye zanikwa ingqwalaselo.

Isahluko sesihlanu siqukumbela siphicotha okufunyenweyo kwizahluko ezine ezingentla koluphando lwelekhisikoni yesemantiki yezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya kuilwimi lwesiXhosa.

## **ISINIKEZELO**

*Esi sifundo sinikezelwa kwaba Bantu bandilungisileyo ebomini bam:  
Brodigan, Mabel kunye noNokwakha (umlingane) Mankabane.  
Kuni ndithi "Maz' Enethole"*

## IMIBULELO

Ndingwenela ukwenaza ilizwi lombulelo ongazenzisiyo kuProfesa MW Visser ongumhlohli ophambili kweli candelo leelwimi zesiNtu kwicala lesiXhosa ngefuthe athe wandinika lona elindenze ukuba ndithathe esi sifundo. Ndithi kuwe “Tshotsh’Ubekho”

Ndingathanda ukwenza elombulelo kumnxulumanisi wecandelo uNkosazana Karin Vergeer othe kunxibelelwano nam ndakhuthazeka ngakumbi ebona ukumazi umntu.

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Kuni nonke Maxesibe, Bhelesi, Nonzaba makube chosi kube hele, Makudede ubumnyama.

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# ISAHLUKO 1

## INTSHAYELELO

Le yingabula -zigcawu okanye imbula-mbethe yesi sifundo, esithi paha ngawona mabalengwe ngesifundo, ubume bengcingane kunye nocwangciso lwesifundo. Eyona ngcambu yesi sifundo kukuhlalutya isemantiki yelekhisikoni yezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya.

### 1.1 AMABALENGWE NOMONGO

Apha kwesi sifundo sijonga siphonononge uhlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya. Esi sifundo sijongise ekuphethu-phethulweni iintsingiselo ezininzi zezenzi zentshukumo u-ya no-za kulwimi lwesiXhosa. Oku kuza kwenzeka ngokohlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokobume bengcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo kaPustejovsky (1996). Esi sifundo siza kunika ingcaciso yodweliso lweempawu ezikhethiweyo zebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se adyumenti yezenzi u-za no-ya kunye notoliko olwahlukeneyo oluvela ngokwamagama endibaniso kunye nee-adyumenti zemfezekiso yawo.

Kwesi sifundo siza kuvavanya izenzi u-za no-ya ukuba ziyazivumela iimpawu ezizizo zobumbo nezivakalisi zenjongosenzi kulwimi lwesiXhosa, eziza kuthatha imvavanyo ezimbini zokutshintshana kwezibizo eziyintloko nezo ziyinjongosenzi kolu tshintshwano.

Siza kuvelisa inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokwamagama olwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko zezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya kwizivakalisi ezhlukeneyo.

Kwakwesi sifundo siza kungxila ekuvavanyeni ukuba nakho nokungabikho nakho kweivakalisi ukuba zithathe izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha, sivelisa uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko lwesivakalisi kutshintshwano olubini, apho ezinye izivakalisi zamkelekile ezinye zingamkelekanga njengezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha. Siphonononge nemeko apho sithi sisebenzise igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha apho olu tshintshwano lwamkelekile kuzo zonke izivakalisi ngenxa yegatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha.

Siza kuphonononga ukuba izenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya zingaba ziphatheka kanjani kutshintshwano lwezivakalisi olwahlukeneyo olunika utoliko olwahlukeneyo kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo emagama ezenzi u-za no-ya.

## 1.2 UBUME BENGCINGANE

Kwesi sifundo siza kugxila ekushwankatheleni iimpawu eziphambili zengcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo. Ingcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo njengokuveliswe nguPustejovsky (1996) kubhekiselwe kwisemantiki yolwimi, lokuba ingxaki yendibaniso. Ezi ngcingane zesemantiki yolwimi ngokuka Pustejovsky (1996) zikubonakalisile oku ngokwemibana emibini; oko kukuthi njengokuxabisa umfuziselo wesemantiki yelekhisikoni kwisiseko sendibaniso kunye njengokusebenzisa ukwenza okanye ukubumba amagama kwindawo ezintsha.

UPustejovsky (1996) uvavanya ngengcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo intsebenziswano yentsingiselo yegama kunye nendibaniselwano njengakudibaniso kolunxulumanno. Le ngcingane ingasetyenziswa ekumiselweni kwengcingane yesemantiki ngendlela ezahlukeneyo. Xa sifunda ngengqiqo, isemantiki yelekhisikoni ingayindlela yokuphinda ixabise kakhulu indalo yendibaniselwano yesemantiki kulwimi.

Sijonga imiba esisisekelo kwinkcazelo yelekhisikoni kunye nentsingiselo-mbini yelekhisikoni sivumbulula nesuntswana elithi livele lentsingiselo, olwahlula amasuntswana entsingiselo egama kwisiseko sokwahlula iimpawu zesiphelo. UPustejovsky (1996) akahlukanga kuyaphi ku-Weinreich (1964) xa u-Weinreich eyibiza le nto njengentsingiselo-mbini echaseneyo kunye nentsingiselo ezininzi. Le ngcingane yenza ukuba kuveliseke imigangatho ephinda-phindanayo ngokwentlobo ezahlukeneyo zolwazi lwelekhisikoni oluchaziweyo. Kule nckazelo yolwazi zingafumana imigangatho eyile: ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko, ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya, ulwakhiwo lobalo kunye nolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti.

## 1.3 UCWANGCISO LWESIFUNDO

Lo mzamo ungohlulwa ube zizahluko ezihlanu.

Isahluko sokuqala siyintshayelelo ebhentsisa phandle amabalengwe esifundo, ubume besifundo kunye nocwangciso lwesifundo. Isiseko sesi sifundo luhlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yezenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya.

Isahluko sesibini sixoxa ngokubanzi ngempawu zengcingane evelisayo, xa sibetha koozelekazi siza kugxila kwingcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo ngokunxulumene kwisemantiki yolwimi. Ingcingane yentsingiselo yelekhisikoni ingasebenzisana nokumiselwa kwengcingane yesemantiki ngendlela ezahlukeneyo.

Isahluko sesithathu nesesine sixhentsa sisombelela sivavanya iintsingiselo ezininzi zezenzi u-za no-ya njengezenzi zentshukumo kwisiXhosa. Ezi zahluko zikwaqwalasela ukuba izenzi u-za no-ya zamkelekile na kwimpawu zobumbo lwezivakalisi ezamkelekileyo zenjongosenzi, sizijonga phantsi kuvumelwano lwenjongosenzi kunye nosuso lolwakhiwo lwesenziwa. Siphinda sigxile kwakwezi zahluko ekuvavanyeni ukubanakho nokungabinakho kwezivakalisi ukuba zithathe izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha le nto yenzelwa ukumisa uhlobo lwesiganeko lwezivakalisi kutshintshwano olubini apho ezinye izivakalisi ziye zingamkeleki ngokwezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha. Xa sithi sisebenzise igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha zithi zonke nezo bezingamkelekanga zamkeleke kwizihlomelo zokumis'ixesha.

Kanti kwakwezi zahluko sizama ukubonakalisa isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi yezenzi u-za no-ya esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi.

Isahluko sesine sisiqukumbelo malunga nokuqulathwe kwisifundo esi.

## ISAPHLUKO 2

### 2.1 INTSHAYELELO

UPustejevsky uchaphazela nzulu ezi ngongoma zilandelayo kolufundo lwesemantiki: ulwazi lwendalo lwelekhisikoni, iingxaki zengqiqo ngenxa yeentsingiselo ezininzi, imida yesuntswana lentsingiselo, isixokelelwano sodidi lwesemantiki, ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya, kunye nezixhobo zemveliso kwisemantiki. Eyona nto anenjongo yayo kukuphonononga ingcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo.

UPustejevsky uvumbulula izinto ezingundoqo kumelo lwelekhisikoni kunye nokwenza indlela yomelo lwelekhisikoni engumbolo-mbini, zombini kwingcingane nakwiimodeli zekhompliyuta.

UPustejevsky ubonisa ngokuphandle uninzi lweengxaki ezicinezela isemantiki yelekhisikoni. Ezi ngxaki zizezi:

- Ukuchaza indalo yonxulumano oluneenkukacha ezininzi zolwimi.
- Utshintshwa-tshintshwano lwezenzi okanye izibizo
- Indibaniselwano phakathi kwesenzi nebinzana ukunika intsingiselo engundoqo. UPustejevsky ukholelwa ukuba ulwandiso lokuguqu-guquka kwesuntswana lentsingiselo kuphonononga ukuba yinyaniso na into yokuba kwilwimi maninzi amagama aneentsingiselo ezininzi.

### 2.2 ULWAZI LWENDALO LWELEKHISIKONI

UPustejevsky uveza ulwazi lwelekhisikoni kwingcingane zelwimi. Uthi uPustejevsky eyona nto iyingxaki kwisemantiki yelekhisikoni kuxa kuchazwa unxulumano olunenkukacha ezininzi ngokwendalo yokuthetha ulwimi.

UPustejevsky ukholelwa kwinto enomdla ejika izinto kufundo lwelekhisikoni efumanekileyo, kunye nophando lwekhompuyutha lingafumana kuvuselelo lwegrama nakwi sintaksi ekhethekileyo yegama yelekhisikoni. UPustejevsky uveza into yokuba

kwakuba nzima ukwenza uphando lwekhompuyutha ngaphandle kwesichazi magama esisekelezwe embaneni nakwizixhobo zekhompuyutha kwilekhisigografi.

UPustejevsky uxoxa ngofundo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni esithi iyakungaphumeleli ngaphandle kolwakhiwo lwesintaksi kwaye intsingiselo iyakukhetheka yodwa kulwakhiwo oluphethe oku.

UPustejevsky ukwaxoxa esithi intelekelelo yesemantiki yelekhisikoni ingakhokelwa yile miqathango ilandelayo. Okokuqala yingcingane ecacileyo ukuphawula ingcingane yokwamkela intsingiselo yegama. Okwesibini, isemantiki yelekhisikoni mayijonge ukubonisa ukuba nobubanzi kunendima yethematiki echaziweyo. Umahluko onokwenzeka kwindima yethematiki ludidi oluphantsi olungakholiseki kakhulu ukubonelela uncedo kutoliko lwentsingiselo kwisivakalisi. UPustejevsky ucebisa athi ingumgaqo onguwo wocwangciso wokwahlula amacandelo elekhisikoni. Oku ucingela ukuba kuya kusebenza kwingcingane yokuphinda-phinda yendibaniso yesemantiki, ingqiqo yokwakheka kwesemantiki kunye nomtsalane wemigangatho eyahlukeneyo yotoliko kwisemantiki.

UPustejevsky ungqina into yokuba inkcazelo yendawo ekuthethwa kuyo inika intsingiselo yokuba abasebenzisi bolwimi benza okanye bagcina indawo ekuthethwa kuyo phantsi konyamezelo, endaweni yokuqonda. Kule ngingane kukho ulwahlulo lwemigangatho yesemantiki notoliko oluzimeleyo olunentsingiselo jikelele.

### **2.2.1 Iintlelo zesemantiki kunye notshintshwano lwesigaba**

UPustejevsky ukholelwa kwinto yokuba isigaba okanye ulwazi lohlobo lokumisa alukho kuphela ekubeni amagama ahamba kanjani ngokobumbo-zivakalisi kodwa iziqalo zezigaba zibhekiselele entweni. Izenzi 'ucaphukela' no 'thanda' zingabonakala njengonxibelelwano phakathi kubuzizo ehlabathini, nangona isibizo 'umfuzi' singakhethwa kwingqokelela yokuzimela kwihlabathi kwabangabafazi. UPustejevsky uthi izibizo 'inja' kunye 'nencwadi' zahlulwa ngokwamahlelo okhetho awahlukeneyo ngokwendawo.

## Utshintshwano lwezenzi

ULevin (1993) uzoba utshintshwano lwe-adyumenti kwisiNgesi, malunga nokuhlela izenzi ngokwamahlelo esemantiki eyodwa. Usinika umzekelo wokusebenzisa isenzi 'ufika' onenkangeleko yokuthatha nokungathathi injongosenzi. Apha kwesi senzi, amasuntswana entsingiselo elekhisikoni anxulumene ngokophawu lotoliko lobango kwisenzisa. U-'fika' akanayo imvelaphi engekho ye nkangeleko yesenzisa, utsho uPustejovsky:

- 1(a) The letter arrived on time  
 (b) \* the mailman arrived the letter on time

Isivakalisi u(b) asakhekanga ngokuqinisekileyo, kodwa siyaqondakala. UPustejovsky uthi isemantiki yelekhisikoni mayichaze gca ukuba olu hlobo lufana ngantoni, ngokude kube nolwakheko lwenkangeleko lokungathathi njongosenzi, kodwa ngokubaluleka okulinganayo. Olunye utshintshwano olubalulekileyo lomfuziselo luquka isenzi esichaza imfuno:

- 2 (a) The cat touched my leg.  
 (b) \* The cat touched at my leg.

UPustejovsky uthi umbuzo omi uthi kungenziwa njani ukuze sichonge ucalulo lwesemantiki okukhokela ukuziphatha komahluko wezenzi ezithatha injongosenzi, nangona kwakhona zicacisa ukuba kutheni u 1(b) engakhekanga kakuhle. Mhlawumbi kukho umdla omkhulu wokuba iintsingiselo ezininzi zithatha kanjani ukwakha izenzi ezinenkangeleko ephinda-phindeneyo ezingabonisa ingcaciso yelekhisikoni. UPustejovsky uxoxa esithi utshintshwano lokuhlela alunakumisa ingcingane. ULevin walatha umsebenzi wezixhobo zengcingane enika phezulu ulwabiwo lwenkcazo lokuziphatha kubumbo zivakalisi azibonakalisi lwazi lwendidi zona ngokwazo.

UBrenson nabanye bona babonisa utshintsha-tshintshwano lwe-adyumenti. Bathi umthetho wokumisa ususo lwebinzana lwesibizo, ligama elithiywa olu tshintshwano lulandelayo:

- 3 (a) The woman devoured the cookie  
 (b) John drank his bear feverishly



UPustejevsky xa ejonga ezi zivakalisi 'athi' nangona ukubimbiliza kucingelwa kwindlela ebalulwe kwisenzi u-'tya' uyakuthwala into ayithethayo leyo ingeko kutya. UFilmore (1986) ubonisa ukuba, kukho iimeko apho kukho izithethantonye ezikhangeleka ngokuziphatha hlukileyo ngokuhlonipha imvume yokuhla kwemfezeko.

4 (a) Mary tried to start her car in the morning

(b) Mary tried in the morning

Njengoko sibona ukuba akukho mda mnye wesemantiki ungalungela ukuchaza zonke iimfezeko zolahlo okanye ushiyo, utsho uPustejevsky.

UPustejevsky wongeza kwezinye izenzi ezithatha okanye ezingathathi njongosenzi zitsho zithathe iinjongosenzi ezimbini.

5 (a) Mary walked yesterday

(b) Mary walked to her house yesterday

Isivakalisi u(b) sibonakalisa olunye njengaku (a). Ngonyanzelo lwesongezo. UMary uphelela kwisenzeko sokuhamba endlwini yakhe. Nangona kungenzeki inkangeleko ecacileyo yokumisa ixesha lesenzeko. UPustejevsky uthi u-(b) ungqina ukuba inkqubo yengqiqo ephelileyo, apho isenzeko sikhoyo xa uMary ekokwabo. Olu didi lwesenzi lubonisa isigaba sempumelelo. Xa sijonga lo umzekelo ungezantsi apho isenzi u'akha' kunye no 'chitha' zikudidi lokuthatha injongosenzi, lubonisa izigaba zempumelelo kuba luphelelo lokwenzeka kwesenzeko.

6 (a) Mary built a house

(b) Mary destroyed the table

UPustejevsky ucinga ngempawu zelekhisikoni ezithi zibonakale kwisenzi esinokwenza (iziphumo) ezingenakwenza ilekhisikoni. Uthi, ukutshintsha intsingiselo yegama u'tya' kwisenzeko sesenzi u-'akha' ongentla kungabonakala nanjengenjongosenzi okanye ngenyaniso yokufumana isenzeko

9 (a) Mary ate cookies (isenzeko)

(b) Mary ate a cookie (ukufeza)

## Utshintsho lwezibizo

UPustejovsky uthi izibizo nazo zineempawu zegrama ngokuxhomekeka kuluhlu lwesemantiki. Kwizibizo kufundwa ngempatho yotshintshwano olwakhekileyo ngokuqinisekileyo luphawu lokuphambuka lokuhlelwa kwisemantiki yendidi zezibizo. Ngokufanelekileyo inkoliso yokufunda ngomahluko ngesemantiki yezibizo yile yobalo oluphikisana nobungakanani. UPustejovsky ucacisa ukuba kwenzeka njani ukuba izinto zahlula-hlulwe kwimbumba. Isanti umntu angafumana isuntswana layo ibe ibizwa ukuba yisanti, ukanti ubuninzi bayo kube kusithiwa yisanti. Isanti sisibizo sobungakanani. 'Indlu' iyabonakala kwaye izimele, ihlelwa njengesibizo sobalo.

UPustejovsky uthi ezi zibizo zingabonakala ngokosoquko, zingabonakala ngokwamahlelo ezibizo anokuba nesimaphambili sesininzi okanye zibe ngaphezulu kwento okanye zingaphatheki.

## Iindidi zeziphawuli

UPustejovsky uthi iziphawuli jikelele zithatha ukuba zibonisa ubume. Bekukhe kwakho isanxwe ngendidi zobume, kuphikiswana ngomgangatho wokuzimela nomgangatho wendawo ekwenzeka kuyo into. UPustejovsky uhlela iziphawuli ngokwesintaksi ecacisa imo kunye nohlelo phakathi kwesivisa nobungakanani.

10 (a) The frightened boy

(b) The boy is frightened

Ngokwakwimfezeko kukho ufano phakathi kolwakhiwo lweziphawuli nezenzi. UPustejovsky unika umzekelo wezenzi ezingathathi njongosenzi nezithatha injongosenzi enye. Ezi ziphawuli zezi 'dala', 'mona' njalo-njalo:

11 (a) Sophia is not old

(b) John is jealous of Mary's position

Kweli hlelo eyona nto ibonakala kakuhle ifaka unyuso/ ulawulo olubonakala kwizibini zeziphawuli ezinjengo 'lula' no 'nqwena'. Isiphawuli u'nqwena'sisivisa esilawulwa yintloko kwaye singenalutshintsho elwakhiweni, yena u'lula' enalo utshintshwano.

12 (a) It is easy to teach this

(b) This class is easy to teach

### Unxulumano phakathi kwelekhisikoni

UPustejevsky uthi isemantiki yelekhisikoni lufundo lokuba kwenzeka njani ukuba amagama anxulumane / azalane kwisemantiki. UPustejevsky uqwalasela iindidi ezininzi zonxulumano lwelekhisikoni:

- Izithethantonye
- Izichazi
- Oomabizwafane kunye nodalo lwelekhisikoni
- Imeronimi
- Uquko kunye nokucingela

Isithethantonye: Sisetyenziswa ukunika intsingiselo enikwa ngamagama amabini nangaphezulu ibe inye. Eli gama lenza utshintshwano nelinye kungatshintshi ntsingiselo yoko kuqulathiweyo. UPustejevsky unika umzekelo woku ngokusebenzisa 'iplanga' nebhodi ezithathwa njengesithetha-ntonye.

Isichazi: Upustejosky uthi ligama elisetyenziselwa ukunika intsingiselo echaseneyo negama elo, uthi imizekelo yezichasi ngunyuka/yihla, nzima/lula njalo-njalo. Kananjalo unxulumano lwelekhisikoni lufunde kakhulu ekuhleleni ngentekelelo ngomabizwafane, ngokwesiseko unxulumano lokuziqhelisa loo nto luchazwa njengobalo lothungelwano. UPustejevsky unika umzekelo 'wemoto' njengomabizwafane wenqwelo mafutha. UPustejevsky uthi ilingana nokuthi inqwelo yingqiqo ebalaseleyo yokuqingqa imoto, okanye leya iseti yemoto yinxalenye yezo zizimeleyo ezibonisa inxalenye yenqwelo.

Imeronimi lunxulumano olulungele kakhulu kwizibizo, kodwa lunga lunganga kwizenzi. Imeronimi ivela xa kukho imfuneko yokuchaza okanye isuntswana lesenzeko usahlula kwisenzeko siphelile. UPustejevsky uthi unxulumano phakathi 'kwesebe' 'nomthi' lolu kuthiwa yimeronimi.

UPustejevsky uthi ajonge unxulumano phakathi kwezenzeko ezichazwe zizenzi u-'rhona', 'phupha' kunye no 'lala'. Ukurhona okanye ukuphupha kungoludidi lokulala,

ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo lwezenzeko ezibini. Ixesha oluchitha ekuphupheni okanye ekurhoneni sisenzeko sexesha oluchithe ekulaleni. Ukuba uyeke ukulala, uyeke ukurhona kunye nokuphupha.

## 2.3 IINTSINGISELO EZININZI ZIYINGXAKI YENGGIHO

UPustejovsky ubuyela kwingxaki yentsingiselo ezininzi zelekhisikoni. UPustejovsky uveza izinto ezimbini eziyingxaki kobu bumbolo-mbini.

### 2.3.1 Ukwandisa ukuguqu-guquka kwesuntswana lentsingiselo

UPustejovsky ucebisa ukuba ngokuqinisekileyo iyinyaniso into yokuba amagama amaninzi kwilwimi anentsingiselo engaphezu kwenye, ngokuqhelekileyo oluphawu silubiza ukuba zintsingiselo ezininzi. Kukho iindlela apho amagama athwala iintsingiselo eziphinda-phindiweyo anakho ukutshintsha. UWeinreich wahlula iindidi ezimbini zentsingiselo-mbini, eyokuqala yintsingiselo-mbini echaseneyo. Igama lelekhisikoni lithwala iintsingiselo ezimbini, ukutsho oomabizwafane:

- 13 (a) Mary walked along the bank of the river  
(b) Harbour Bank is the richest bank in the city.

UPustejovsky uthi la magama anomgca anesuntswana lentsingiselo yelekhisikoni angaphezu kwenye, kwaye ahlukene ngokwembali zokwakha ilekhisikoni.

Olunye uhlobo lolu luquka amasuntswana entsingiselo elekhisikoni abonakalisa isiseko sentsingiselo efanayo yegama efunyanwa kwindawo ezahlukeneyo.

- 14 (a) Mary crawled through the window.  
(b) The window is closed.

Uweinreich noPustejovsky baphefumla ngezi yantlukwano zamasuntswana antsingiselo bathi umfuziselo wentsingiselo yelekhisikoni mawube nokucacisa igama 'ifestile' libhekiselele entweni phakathi kwentunja kunye nento ephathekayo, kunye nezivisa zobume ziyabhekiselela kumiselo lwesenzisa. UPustejovsky uthi kukho iintlobo ezimbini zokwandisa isuntswana lentsingiselo: Ugcino lwesigaba kunye notshintsho lwesigaba.

UPustejovsky uchaza ngentsingiselo ezininzi zoqibo njenge ntsingiselo-mbini eyandisiweyo apho kungekho tshintsho kwisigaba selekhisikoni, kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo.

### Umbolo-mbini ochaseneyo

NgokukaPustejovsky obu bumbolo-mbini buchaseneyo bungadityaniswa negama elintsingiselo-zininzi. UPustejovsky uthi kukho ezinye iziphumo ezidlalwe kwinkqubo yokususa iintsingiselo ezininzi kumagama elekhisikoni enamasuntswana antsingiselo achaseneyo. Uwaltz noPollach (1987) banika isivakalisi esintsingiselo-mbini.

#### 15 (a) John shot a few bucks

UPustejovsky uthi isenzi u- 'dubula' kunye nesibizo iinkunzi zenyamakazi ziintsingiselo-mbini ezichaseneyo, kwaye esi sivakalisi sibanga into yokuba uJohn uphumelele kuhambo lokuzingela okanye kwincitho yakhe yokudlala imali. Apha ingxaki kukwazi ukuba ngubani lo John kwaye le ntetho ivela bephi, kusenzeka ntoni. UPustejovsky uthi intsingiselo enye yelekhisikoni yokuzimela ayenzeki kwigama elinye lelekhisikoni.

#### 16 (a) Nadia's plane taxied to the terminal.

Inqwelomoya kunye nexesha elimisiweyo zintsingiselo-mbini. Inqwelomoya inamasuntswana amabini entsingiselo, yinqwelo-moya kunye nanjengesixhobo esisetyenziswa ekuchweleni. Isibizo sexesha elimisiweyo lentelekelelo kunye njengesakhiwo kwinqwelo-moya okanye isikhululo sikadula-dula.

UPustejovsky uthi kukho ezinye iimeko zentsingiselo-mbini echaseneyo ezingafuni ndawo kunye nolwazi lokujonga into ebambekayo ngoniko lwentsingiselo-nye oluvela ngonxibelwano lwesivisa kwisivakalisi. UPustejovsky ungqina oku athi eyona ntsingiselo ichanekileyo 'yombutho' kufikelelwa kuyo ngolwazi lwebinzana oluyintloko elivela kwindawo ekuyo.

#### 17 (a) Nadia's favourite club is five-iron

#### (b) Nadia's favourite club is The Carlton

### 2.3.2 lintsingiselo ezininzi ezandisiweyo

UPustejovsky uthi iintsingiselo ezininzi zemfezeko zingabonakala zifuna umahluko omkhulu wohlobo lonxulumano phakathi kwamasuntswana entsingiselo. Isibizo 'ifestile' siyinxenye yengqokelela enkulu yotshintshwano. Izibizo ezifana nenqawa, isango njalo-njalo ziquka amahlelo amaninzi ezibizo kwimilwimi. Intsingise-mbini iquka amasuntswana amabini entsingiselo 'imbobo' kunye nezinto ezingaphathekayo ezisetyenziswe ukwakha le mbobo. Umzekelo:

18 Place / people alternation: City, New York

- (a) John traveled to New York.
- (b) New York kicked the mayor out of office

UPustejovsky uthi umahluko ngulo, ngexesha kwenziwa into ibenokusetyenziswa kwindawo kunye nendlela yokufunda enceda amasuntswana antsingiselo echasiweyo anika intsingiselo-nye, ibonakala ingafanelekanga kule meko yokumisela isuntswana lentsingiselo lesibizo esintsingiselo zininzi zendlela zokuqika. Amasuntswana antsingiselo eyandisiweyo abonakala enesiphumo sesenzeko esiphantsi. Omabini amasuntswana entsingiselo esibizo soqiqo lwentsingiselo ezininzi abonakala afanelekile kutoliko lwesibizo kwindawo ekuthethwa kuyo, kodwa elinye isuntswana lentsingiselo libonakala ligxininisa kwinjongo yalo ndawo kuthethwa kuye. UPustejovsky uthi kukho nezinye izigaba ezinjengesiphawuli u'lunga' zona zinentsingiselo eziphinda phindiweyo ngokuxhomekeke kwinto eziyichazayo

- 19 (a) a good car.  
 (b) a good meal.  
 (c) a good knife.

Isiphawuli u-lunga sisikhuthazi luvavanyo lwentloko yesibizo esichazayo. UPustejovsky uthi la masuntswana entsingiselo zesiphawuli abonakala ehlelwe ngcono njengentsingiselo ezininzi ezandisiweyo kunamasuntswana entsingiselo echaseneyo, nangona ingacacanga ukuba yintoni olona nxulumano phakathi kwala masuntswana entsingiselo ngaphaya kwesigqibo esiqinisekileyo.

UPustejovsky uthi iintsingiselo ezininzi zengqiqo zingabonakala njengonxulumano oluphinda-phinda iindidi zemfezekiso ezithi zithathe izenzi.

- 20 (a) Mary began to read the novel  
 (b) Mary began reading the novel  
 (c) Mary began the novel

UPustejovsky uyibeka ngolu hlobo le nto, uthi iintsingiselo ezininzi zengqiqo zingabonakala njengezinxulumene nentlaninge yentlobo zemfezeko. Izenzi ezinje ngo'qala' zinentsingiselo ezininzi kuba zingakwazi ukuthatha inani lophinda-phindo lobumbo-zivakalisi kunye nendawo ekuthethwa kuyo isemantiki. Izenzi ngokwaso sigcina intsingiselo efanayo, ibenomahluko omncinci ngokuxhomekeke kudidi lwemfezekiso elukhethiweyo.

### 2.3.3 Isiqalo sengcingane yesemantiki yelekhisikoni

UPustejovsky uthi ilekhisikoni ithi ithathe impembelelo kumiselo kunye nolwakhiwo lwegramama iyonke. Uthi aneze indlela yokwakha ilekhisikoni ngokwekhompuyutha nengcingane zolwimi. Uthi indlela kunye nolwakhiwo lwegramama bukhuthazwa bubume belekhisikoni. UPustejovsky ukholelwa ekubeni yeyona ndlela ithe yakucacisa iintsingiselo ezininzi kukuvumela ilekhisikoni ibe noluhlu lwamagama oluphinda-phindiweyo, ingcaciso nganye inentsingiselo eyahlukeneyo okanye lesuntswana lentsingiselo yelekhisikoni, alihlangani nenyanyiso yokuba amagama adibana njani kutoliko lwesivakalisi. Amasuntswana amabini achaseneyo igama 'ibhanki' angadweliswa ngolu hlobo:

21 (a) bank<sub>1</sub>

CAT	=	count noun
GENUS	=	financial institution

(b) bank<sub>2</sub>

CAT	=	Count noun
GENUS	=	Shore

UPustejevsky uyithatha ngokuba iyiyo imfuneko ezikhethiweyo kwizenzi zingachazwa njengesimo esinye. Uthi intsingiselo enye ingabonakala kuphela kwinkqubo yokulungisa ukufana kwempawu nee-adyumenti ezikhoyo zokungenisa ilekhisikoni.

UPustejevsky uveza ubume besenzi u'qala' esichazwe ngentla:

- 22 (a) 

begin
CAT = verb
SEM = $R_1(\theta_1, \theta_2)$
ARGSTR =            ARG <sub>1</sub> = NP
ARG <sub>2</sub> = VP [+ inf]
- (b) 

begin <sub>2</sub>		
CAT = verb		
SEM = $R_3(\theta_1, \theta_2)$		
ARGSTR = <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ARG<sub>1</sub> = NP</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ARG<sub>2</sub> = VP [+ prog]</td></tr></table>	ARG <sub>1</sub> = NP	ARG <sub>2</sub> = VP [+ prog]
ARG <sub>1</sub> = NP		
ARG <sub>2</sub> = VP [+ prog]		
- (c) 

begin <sub>3</sub>		
CAT = verb		
SEM = $R_3(\theta_1, \theta_2)$		
ARGST = <table border="1" style="border-collapse: collapse; display: inline-table;"><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ARG<sub>1</sub> = NP</td></tr><tr><td style="padding: 5px;">ARG<sub>2</sub> = NP</td></tr></table>	ARG <sub>1</sub> = NP	ARG <sub>2</sub> = NP
ARG <sub>1</sub> = NP		
ARG <sub>2</sub> = NP		

UPustejevsky nabanye baqwalasela kakhulu indlela apho uluhlu lwamasuntswana entsingiselo yelekhisikoni anokuthi acaciswe ngokukhetha ilekhisikoni nentsingiselo-mbini ngokwendidi zentsingiselo-mbini.

UPustejevsky ubuyela kwesi sivakalisi:

23. (a) Nadia's plane taxied to the terminal.

24. (b) 

Plane <sub>1</sub>
CAT = Count = noun
GENUS = aircraft



25. 

Plane <sub>2</sub>
CAT = Count = noun
GENUS = tool

La masuntswana antsingiselo achaseneyo enqwelo-moya luthintelo lweendidi okanye umahluko, nakanjalo kwindawo ekuthethwa kuyo ayihoyekanga kakhulu. 'Isithuthi' apha ngezantsi sibonakaliswe ngokwentsingiselo enye ngokokhetho lohlobo lomgangatho.

26. (a) taxi  
 CAT = verb  
 SEM = P ( $\theta_1$ )  
 ARGST = ARG<sub>1</sub> = np [+ aircraft]

UPustejovsky uveza iinkcazelo zamasuntswana andisiweyo esibizo 'itakane'.

27. (a) The lamb is running the field  
 (b) John ate lamb for breakfast

28. 

Lamb <sub>1</sub>
CAT = Count – noun
GENUS = animate

Lamb <sub>2</sub>
CAT = mass – noun
GENUS = meat

Abaphandi bazama ukwahlula amasuntswana entsingiselo eyandisiweyo ngegama lelekhisikoni. Bathi:

- |                      |   |                   |                |
|----------------------|---|-------------------|----------------|
| Lamb                 |   |                   |                |
| Sense <sub>1</sub> = | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>CAT = mass - noun</td></tr><tr><td>GENUS = meat</td></tr></table>  | CAT = mass - noun | GENUS = meat   |
| CAT = mass - noun    |   |                   |                |
| GENUS = meat         |   |                   |                |
| Sense <sub>2</sub> = | <table border="1" style="display: inline-table; vertical-align: middle;"><tr><td>CAT = count-noun</td></tr><tr><td>GENUS = animal</td></tr></table> | CAT = count-noun  | GENUS = animal |
| CAT = count-noun     |   |                   |                |
| GENUS = animal       |   |                   |                |

Ezi intsingiselo zinxulumano lwengqiqo, kwaye ikuluhlu lwelekhisikoni ukucacisa ngalo mahluko.

## 2.4 IMIDA YESUNTSWANA LENTSINGISELO YOLUHLU LWELEKHISIKONI

UPustejevsky uthi kubalulekile ukuqwalasela ukuba ingcingane yentsingisel yelekhisikoni ingenza ukuba ulwakhiwo jikelele lwengcingane yesemantiki inganokuphinda-phindwa ukwabela iintsingiselo kwimbonakalo, ukucacisa ngezenzeko ezinjengezichasi, izithethantonye, imetonini njalo-njalo. Umgangatho wesenziso sokusetyenziswa kwengcingane yesemantiki ufuna ukuba amagama ahamba ngokwefankitha ezisebenzayo okanye ii-adyumenti zesenziwa, uPustejevsky uchaza ukuba kukho ii-adyementi zesiseko ezintathu ezibonisa ukunganeliseki lwelekhisikoni yoluhlu lwesuntswana lentsingiselo ngengcaciso yesemantiki yelwimi. UPustejevsky uthi nangona indlela eyaziwayo yokubumba ilekhisikoni, lwanele kwintsingiselo-mbini echaseneyo, ayinakho ukuchaza ngendalo eyiyo yentsingiselo ezininzi. UPustejevsky uthi ze kuphatheke kucingelo malunga nentsingiselo yegama kunye nendibaniselwano.

### 2.4.1 Iinjongo zengcingane yesemantiki yelekhisikoni

UPustejevsky ukuthatha njengenyaniso ukuba injongo yokuqala yengcingane yesemantiki yelekhisikoni kunye nayo, isemantiki yendibaniso, zombini zichaza ngokwaneleyo idatha kunye nokucacisa malunga namanqaku amabini. UPustejevsky akehlulanga phakathi kwenjongo zelingwistiki yengcingane kunye nelingwistiki zentekelelo kodwa kungathi ucingela umsebenzi wezixhobo zentekelelo, kodwa kungathi ucingela umsebenzi wezixhobo zentekelelo kunye nenkcazelo njengendawo ebalulekileyo yomatshini ngohlahlelo lwengcingane yelingwistiki. UPustejevsky uvelisa isemantiki ebhekiselele kwisemantiki eyakhekileyo yokubonisa ulwakheko, uPustejevsky ubonisa indlela apho i-adyumenti ziboniswe kwiilwimi, kunye nokuba njani ukwamkeleka kwentetho.

30 (a) Mary kicked me with her foot

(b) Mary kicked me with her left foot

Nangona isivakalisi esiku (a) sakhekile nakweliphi isintswana lentsingiselo elingqongqo, zinesemantiki eyamnkekileyo engaphantsi ko (b). UPustejevsky uzama ukuchaza ukuba yintoni isemantiki eyakhekileyo okanye engakhekanga kumgangatho wesemantiki.

- 31 (a) Mary began the book  
 (b) ? Mary began the dictionary  
 (c) ?? Mary began the rock

UPustejovsky uthi isivakalisi esiku (a) samkela inkcazelo ezimbini ezomeleleyo, ukuba kwenzeka ntoni ngokuqhelekileyo encwadini, njengomfundi, ukufunda kunye nokuba kwenzeke ntoni ngokuqhelekileyo encwadini njengombhali, ukubhala. Kukho ngaphezu koko naliphi inani lendlela zokuqala iincwadi. Nangona u(b) enalo naliphi inani lenkcazelo ngokwemisebenzi enxulumene ekudaleni okanye ukwakha le njongosenzi, ayiphumeleli lula kwinkcazelo ekhoyo ku (a) ufunda isichazi-magama. U-(c) yena akanankcazelo ibanzi kuba uswele i-adyumentu kunye nolwazi lwesemantiki okanye yintoni la matye nokuba enza ntoni, ngokwawo. UGrimshaw kunye noVikner (1993) bazama ukucalu-calula ukucacisa isemantiki sisenzeko esicaciswe kwisibini esingezantsi.

32. (a) ? The house was built  
 (b) The house was built by accomplished builders.

#### 2.4.2 Indalo yokusebenza kwamagama

UPustejovsky apha ujoke kwintsingiselo-mbini yeziphawuli ezinjengo 'lungileyo'

33. (a) Ma finally bought a good umbrella  
 (b) After two weeks on the road, John was looking for a good meal  
 (c) John is a good teacher

Uthi uPustejovsky ngaphakathi kwesuntswana lobalo lwelekhisikoni, indlela enye yokubonisa amasuntswana entsingiselo eyahlukeneyo kwisiphawuli esinjengo 'lunga' ingacaciswa ngodweliso lwamasuntswana entsingiselo ngokufumana usetyenziso lwamagama: good<sub>1</sub>, good<sub>2</sub>, good<sub>3</sub>. Owokuqala ukusebenza kakuhle, owesibini ukwenza umsebenzi othile kakuhle, owesithathu yena umele isongo.

limfuneko ezithi zenze i-ambrela ilungele into ethile, zahlukile kakhulu kwezo zikatitshala olungileyo.

Akungebi uPustejovsky uthi ukungabikho kwesuntswana lentsingiselo lobalo lwelekhisikoni olugqibeleleyo amasuntswana entsingiselo lobalo lwelekhisikoni olugqibeleleyo amasuntswana entsingiselo egama lelekhisikoni elithile umzekelo kukho iindlela ezininzi zokufuna ukuqala, okanye ukugqiba into ethile:

34. (a) Mary wants another cigarette  
 (b) Bill wants a beer  
 (c) Mary wants a job

UPustejovsky uthi ukuba injongo yengcingane yesemantiki imisa ulwakheko lwembonakalo kwaye kwakhona lulungise utoliko lwalo mbonakalo, ngokucacileyo kukho utshintsho lwendawo edlalwa sisenzi u'funa' – u (a) uthetha ukufuna ukutshaya, u (b) uthetha ukufuna ukusela, kanti u(c) ufuna ukufumana umsebenzi. Enye yolu toliko alufanelekanga, kodwa kuphela kwendlela phakathi kwesuntswana lentsingiselo lobalo lwelekhisikoni ukuzuza umsebenzi ngomnye wokufuna unxulumano. UPustejovsky uthi ubalo alunalo uluhlu olupheleleyo kumasuntswana entsingiselo kuba ezi zenzi zithatheka njengenyaniso kwindawo ezintsha. Uthi ubunzima ngokwesemantiki kunye nelekhisikoni yentelekelelo lela suntswana lentsingiselo legama lobalo alinakucacisa zonke iintsingiselo ezamkelekileyo zegama lelekhisikoni kwilekhisikoni.

### 2.4.3 Ungenelelo lweentsingiselo zamagama

UPustejovsky uqala ngokuqwalasela ngentsingiselo-mbini ngendlela emisiweyo yezenzi u-'bhaka' efuneka ukwahlula ngokuhlomela imeko yotshintsho ephikisana nofundo lwendalo luxhomekeke kwindawo yezivakalisi ngokwahlukeneyo.

- 35 (a) John baked the potatoes (change of state)  
 (b) Mary baked a cake (creation)

UPustejovsky uthi injongo zale ngxoxo apha kukuba into ekhoyo enomdla bubukho besuntswana lentsingiselo elinye liquka elinye. Elinye libambela izenzi kolu didi lotshintshwano lwesuntswana lentsingiselo njengo'pheka'

- 36 (a) Mary cooked a meal  
 (b) Mary cooked the carrots

ku(a) injongo ibakho ngokulunga kwenkqubo yokupheka, ngokwahlukahlukeneyo, koku akukho mahluko kunesenzeko esimele ukutyiwa kwesiphumo sokutya ku(b). UPustejovsky uchaza athi apha kukho ingxaki enganeno kakhulu kumphakathi wezithako zesemantiki kufundo olwahlukeneyo, ngoko ke akwamkelekanga ukuqinisekisa ngegama elililo kukhetho lwesentsingiselo kwisiseko sodwa sokhetho lwesentsingiselo kwisiseko sodwa sokhetho lwezithintelo.

UPustejovsky uvela nesinye isehlo sokuba nokungena kwesuntswana lentsingiselo siquka iziphawuli ezinamasuntswana entsingiselo eyandisiweyo ngokwenkcazelo eyiyo kwindawo. Iziphawuli ezinje ngo 'lusizi' singanako ukuxela esizimeleyo u-(a) no (b) kanti njengesibizo esiboniswe ku(c).

- 37 (a) The woman is sad  
 (b) A sad woman  
 (c) A sad day / event / occasion

UPustejovsky uchaza ukuba zimbini izinto esinokuzichaza ngeziphawuli. Okokuqala, njengenyaniso ezi ziphawuli zikhetha iinjongosenzi eziphilayo.

38	sad <sub>1</sub>		
	CAT	=	adjective
	ARG	=	animate - ind
	sad <sub>2</sub>		
	CAT	=	adjective
	ARG	=	internal

UPustejovsky uthi okwesibini kufuphi nemigangatho esondeleleneyo kwisimantiki yelekhisikoni, ezi datha zingathanda ukucebisa ngamasuntswana entsingiselo amabini ohlukeneyo nganye kwezi ziphawuli. Olunye uhlobo njengesenzeko senjongosenzi eziphilayo kunye nezinye izenzeko zezithuba uthi uPustejovsky iziphawuli zobubi azithathi injongosenzi yombekwa phambili, ngaphandle kwesongezelelo. Iziphawuli zokoyika, ngokwentlobo zoqhubeko lwesenziwa, zinxulumana phantsi kwento ethile, umzekelo, woyike inyoka, njengeziphawuli zokoyika, umzekelo ukoyika ukudada

- 39 (a) A noisy<sub>1</sub> car  
 (b) The noisy<sub>2</sub> dog  
 (c) A noisy<sub>3</sub> room

40

Noisy <sub>1</sub>		
CAT	=	adjective
ARG	=	PHYS - obj

Noisy <sub>2</sub>		
CAT	=	adjective
ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	location

UPustejevsky ufuna ezinye izixhobo zohlobo olomeleleyo

#### 2.4.4 Umahluko kwiindlela zobumbeko kwisintaksi

UPustejevsky uchaza ngokuzithandela ngokulinganayo ukudala umahluko wamasuntswana entsingiselo egama ngegama lelekhisikoni njengokuba ingenanxaxheba ngokwahlula ukuqonda kwelekhisikoni njengokuba ingenanxaxheba ngokwahlula ukuqonda kwelekhisikoni kunye nale kuphela esondele ukuvula kwilekhisikoni yentekelelo ethatha njengenyaniso isisongelo sentsingiselo-mbini sobume esichazwa ngasentla umzekelo ulungiselelwe kwisenzi esinjengo 'libala'.

UPustejevsky ujonga izenzi zobumbo-zivakalisi zemfezekiso. UPustejevsky uthi ixesha lemfezekiso lesivakalisi kumzekelo u(a) ubonisa ubunini bubizwa ukuba yingxelo apho intetho yemfezekiso ethathwe njengenyaniso ibaluleke ngokungakhathaleli nantoni indlela emiswe ngayo ukuphatha isivakalisi sonke u-(d) uqulatha umbuzo ofihlakeleyo, imfezekiso, obiziweyo kuba ibinzana lingaba yinkcazelo-ntetho njengombuzo. UPustejevsky uthi ezi yantlukwano zotoliko ziqheleke ngokutshintshelwa kwingqokelela yemithetho ecwancisiweyo njengamasuntswana entsingiselo awahlukileyo esenzi, ngokomahluko wongena lwelekhisikoni.

- 41 (a) Mardisson Avenue is apt to forget that most folks aren't members of the leisure class (factive)

- (b) But like many others who have made the same choice he forgot to, factor one thing into his plans. (non-factive)
- (c) As for California being a state being run by liberal environmental loonies, let's not forget where Reagan come from (embedded question)
- (d) What about friends who forget the password or never got it. (concealed question).
- (d) He leaves forgets his umbrella, and comes back to get it. (ellipsed non-factive)

UPustejovsky uthi phantsi komgangatho womfuziselo wesuntswana lentsingiselo wobalo lwelekhisikoni, ezi zingathanda ukungqinelana ngomahluko wamasuntswana antsingiselo engezantsi, apho iimpawu zivezwe kolu fundo

42 forget<sub>1</sub>

CAT	=	verb						
SEM	=	$R_2(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ [-factive]						
ARGSTR	=	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>1</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>NP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>2</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>VP [inf]</td> </tr> </table>	ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP	ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	VP [inf]
ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP						
ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	VP [inf]						

forget <sub>2</sub>								
CAT	=	verb						
SEM	=	$R_2(\theta_1, \theta_2)$ [-infactive]						
ARGSTR	=	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>1</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>NP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>2</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>S [+ins]</td> </tr> </table>	ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP	ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	S [+ins]
ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP						
ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	S [+ins]						

forget <sub>3</sub>								
CAT	=	verb						
SEM	=	$R_3(\theta_1, \theta_2)$						
ARGSTR	=	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>1</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>NP</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ARG<sub>2</sub></td> <td>=</td> <td>NP</td> </tr> </table>	ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP	ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	NP
ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	NP						
ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	NP						

## **2.5 ISIXOKELELWANO SOHLOBO LWESEMANTIKI**

### **2.5.1 UPustejovsky uveza imigangatho yenkcazelo yelekhisikoni yemveliso etsho enika imigangatho emine.**

- Ulwakhiwo lwe-Adyumentu
- Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko
- Ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya
- Ulwakhiwo lobalo lwelekhisikoni

Le migangatho idibana yenze indibaniselwano ukulngiselela utoliko lwendibaniso lwamagama kwindawo ekuthethwa kuyo. Le ndibaniselwano iveza inguqulelo zesemantiki, zonke ziquka iimfuneko ezakhekileyo zendibaniso:

- Unyanzelo hlobo.
- Ubopho olukhethekileyo
- Indibaniselwano

UPustejovsky ukholelwa ukuba i-adyumentu, isiganeko kunye nekhwaliya mazivumelane ngokwemfuneko ezakhekileyo ezichazwa ngokwesixokelelwano sohlobo kunye nolwakhiwo lobalo lwelekhisikoni xa imisebenzi ihamba phantsi kwendibaniselo yesemantiki.

### **2.5.2 Ulwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu**

UPustejovsky ucinga ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ingachazwa ngolwakhiwo olu ntlantlo ne. Ukholelwa ukuba ulwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu lolona lululo kuphondo lwesemantiki. Uchomsky (1981) uvula nomthetho-sisekelo wophuhliso wokuba iimfuno zaneliseke kuyo yonke imigangatho yomelo lwimi.

UPustejovsky uphefumla athi ulwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kwigama lungabonakala njengencaciso encinane yesemantiki yelekhisikoni. Yona buqu ayigqibelelanga ngokwaneleyo ekufumaneni icacise isemantiki ngegama lelekhisikoni kodwa iyimfuneko. UPustejovsky wazisa uhluko phakathi kwendidi ezine ze-adyumentu ngamagama elekhisikoni, le nto eyibonakalisa kwizenzi.



- True arguments : “John arrived late” (syntactically) realized parameters of the lexical item)
- Default arguments : “John built the house out of bricks” (Parameters are not necessarily expressed syntactically but participate in the logical expressions in the qualia)

Shadow arguments : Parameters are semantically incorporated into the lexical item and can be expressed only by operations of subtyping or discourse specification e.g. “Many buttered her toast with an expensive butter”.

True adjuncts : parameters which modify the logical expressions but are part of the situational interpretation, and are not tied to any particular lexical item’s semantic representation. These include adjunct expressions of temporal or spatial modification e.g. “Mary drove down to New York on Tuesday”.

li-adyumenti eziyinyani zichaza iiphiramitha ezivakaliswa kwisintaksi. Uthi UPustejevsky lo ngummandla jikelele obhekiselele kwinkqubo kathetha kunye nezinye iimeko eziphezulu kulwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti. Utshintshwano lwezibizo phakathi kobume bentsingiselo ezininzi zezenzi ezo ziphuma kwingcaciso ye-adyumenti ezizizo zingahlulwa kolo tshintshwano luquka ingcaciso yebinzana elinokukhethwa.

- 43 (a) Mary carved the doll out of wood  
 (b) Mary carved the wood into a doll  
 (c) Mary carved a doll  
 (d) ? Mary carved the wood

UPustejevsky uyayiveza into yokuba xa ingcaciso yokuphetha ingakhethwa, iwonga layo njenge-adyumenti lahlukile ukusuka kwinjongosenzi eyenziweyo. Uqhuba athi ezo adyumenti zikhethiweyo kutshintshwano ezinjengokuphatheka okanye izibini zemveliso, atsho ezibiza ukuba yi-adyumenti emayenzeke. Njenge-adyumenti emayenzeke i-adyumenti efihlakeleyo zibhekiselele kumxholo wesemantiki leyo ingafunekiyo kwingcaciso kwisintaksi, njengokubandakanywe kwisiquqatho sesemantiki kwizenzi ezinjengo ‘buttered’ and ‘kick’ apha ngezantsi.

44 (a) Mary battered her toast

(b) Hary kicked the wall

UPustejevsky uphefumla athi i-adyumenti ezimeleyo eku-(a) yinto ephathekayo, kanti ku-(b) ngumlenze okhabe edongeni. Ii-adyumenti ezifihlakeleyo zicaciswe kuphela phantsi kwemfuneko ezizodwa. UPustejevsky wenza umzekelo we-adyumenti.

45 (a) Hary kicked the wall with his gammy leg / \* with his leg.

UPustejevsky uveza imfuneko eziphantsi kwezi-adyumenti zingenakucaciswa njengokucacileyo, etsho ezohlula ngokohlobo lobuchule kwihlelo elikhulu le-adyumenti emazenzeke.

Ihlelo lokugqibela ulucacisa ngokohlobo olululo lweendidi ze-adyumenti ezichazwe kakhulu ngokufezekisa kunamagama empawu ezizizo uPustejevsky. UPustejevsky uthetha kancinci ngokoludidi lwe-adyumenti, uyathetha ngezenzi ezinxulumene ngokwamahlelo hayi ezizimelayo. Isenzi u-lala singatshintshwa ngokwengcaciso yexeshana ngolwesibini okanye izichazi zezalathandawo.

46 (a) John sleep on Tuesday

(b) Mary saw Bill in Boston

Olu hlelo luzama umahluko phakathi kwe-adyumenti kunye namabinzana esongezelelo. I-adyumenti eyinyani ilunga ngokwenzeka kwisimantiki yemfezekiso. UPustejevsky unika lo mzekelo: bonisa : le yi-adyumenti yenyani ecacisa i-adyumenti siphumo ku (a), ukanti ingayisimantiki yemfezekiso.

47 (a) Mary showed her paintings to John

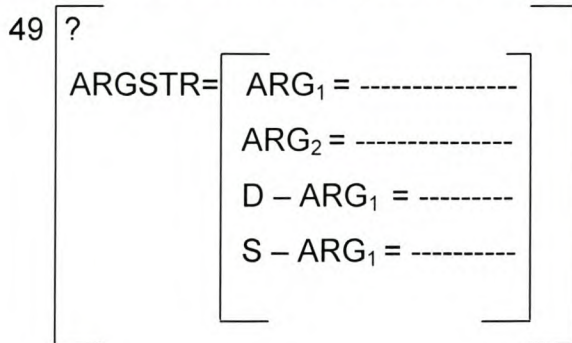
(b) Mary showed a movie (to John)

U Show a movie ubonisa i-adyumenti esisiphumo esisiso kwi-adyumenti emayenzeke enikwa iwonga elinokhethwa kwisintaksi. UPustejevsky uthi ezinye iziphumo ze-adyumenti emazenzeke zinokwanelisa njengebinzana elibandakanywe kwi-adyumenti eyinyani okanye : [BMB] ibinza lombekwa-phambili

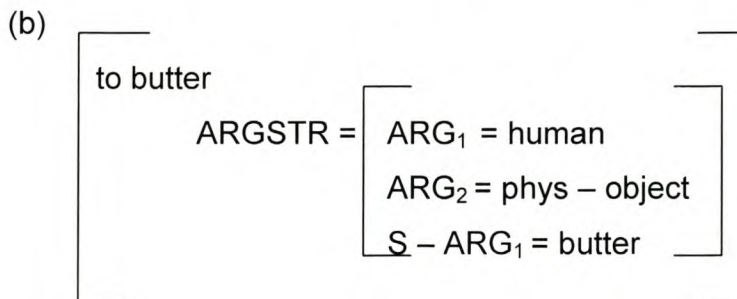
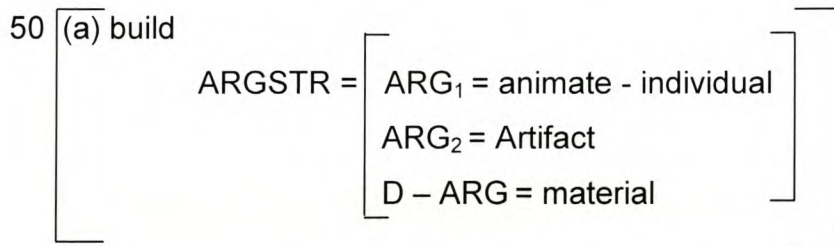
48 (a) Mary built a wooden house.

(b) Mary built a house with a

Ku(a) uthi uPustejovsky yi-adyumententi emayenzeke ingenasiphumo sokuzaliswa ngokungathanga ngqo. UPustejovsky uthimla athi uyithetha njengenyanyiso into yokuba i-adyumententi ngegama lelekhisikoni, ARG -----, ARG, zimelwe kulwakhiwo loludwe apho uhlobo lwe-adyumententi luguqulelwe kubume bengcaciso obuthe ngqo kulwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi, ARGSTR njengokubonakaliswe ngezantsi kukho i-D-ARG kunye i-s – ARG



UPustejovsky unika umzekelo : isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwezenzi ezichazwe ngasentla.



### 2.5.3 Isakhiwo sesiganeko esandisiweyo

UPustejovsky uthi iqhelekile into yokuguqu-guqulwa kweziganeko kwisenzi phakathi kwesiganeko sesemantiki esinganyanisekanga sidweliswe njenge-adyumententi enye

ngokuhamba nepharamitha yobuchule echazwe ngokwesivisa esithile okanye unxulumano.

UPustejovsky ukuthatha njengenyaniso ezi ziganeko zingacaciswa phantsi kwendidi ezintathu. Inkqubo, ubume kunye nenguqulelo. Ngaphezu koko uPustejovsky uyithatha njengenyaniso ukuba ulwakhiwo oluphantsi kwesiganeko kwezi ndidi zesiganeko ngokunjalo. Oko luncedo oluvumela imithetho siseko se-adyumenthi yesivisa ebophekileyo ngokubhekiselele kwiziganeko eziphantsi zomelo lwesemantiki, intshukumo yeziphumo zengcingane. Ubungqina ngokungabi nakheyisi ye-akhusathivi kunye nendalo etshintsha ulwakhiwo lwesenzisa lubonisa ukuba lengcinga yolwakhiwo lwesiganeko ayizuzi ngokugcweleyo kwisemantiki engaphantsi yolwakhiwo olungena kheyisi ye-adyumenthi ngokuhlonipha umsebenzi weziganeko ezingaphantsi kwesintaksi.

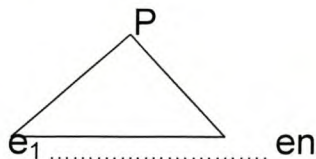
UPustejovsky uthi isiganeko esinye esixabisa ukunganxulumani kwesinye isiganeko. Umzekelo 'gula'

Umelo lolwakhiwo



Inkqubo (k) : izigaba zolandelelwano zichaza ingcaciso efanayo yesemantiki

Umzekelo : baleka



UPustejovsky unika udweliso lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko olumele njengodweliso lwenguqu-  
nguqu lweziganeko.

[ARGSTR = ARG<sub>1</sub>, ARG<sub>2</sub> ..... ARG ]

[EVENTSR = EVENT<sub>1</sub>, EVENT<sub>2</sub> ..... EVENT]

Umzekelo: isenzi u'akha' sesona sibonakalisayo siquka uphuhliso 'inkqubo' kunye neziphumo "ubume"

Build
EVENTSTR = $E_1$ = process
$E_2$ = state

Uthi uPustejovsky yeyiphi enyanzelisa iintlobo zezi ziganeke zibini kwinkqubo kunye nemeko, isenzi sikhapha nokuba sisiganeke setheliki okanye inguqulelo: Isenzi esifana no 'oja' singaba neziganeke ezibini.

[ $E_1$  = process]

[ $E_2$  = state]

#### 2.5.4 Ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya

UPustejovsky ucacisa athi ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya lucacisa inkangeleko ezine zentsingiselo yegama: ilungu, ukufana, itheliki, kunye nomenzeli.

UPustejovsky uthi ezi khwaliya zilulwakhiwo zibonisa ulwakhiwo lwebinzana ngokohlalutyo lwesintaksi. Kukho iimpawu ezimbini ezinokwenzeka ngokunxulumene nendima zekhwaliya: 1. nasiphina isigaba sicacisa ngolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya (2) hayi onke amagama elekhisikoni athwala uncedo ngendima yekhwaliya.

UPustejovsky uveza olu luvu lolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya olwandiswe ngokwendalo yemvelaphi yosetyenziso apho umelo lwesenzi lungaxoxwanga, okwesibini luvumela uvavanyo lwekhwaliya njengayo esetyenziswayo. UPustejovsky usenzisa isibizo i-'Noveli' ukuveza le migangatho yekhwaliya.

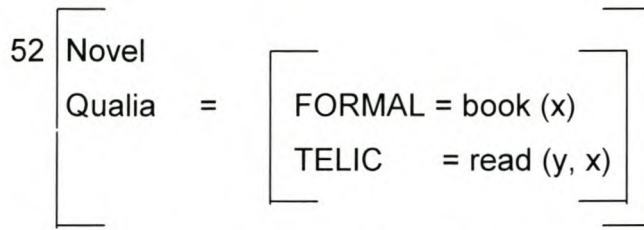
51 Novel

Qualia =

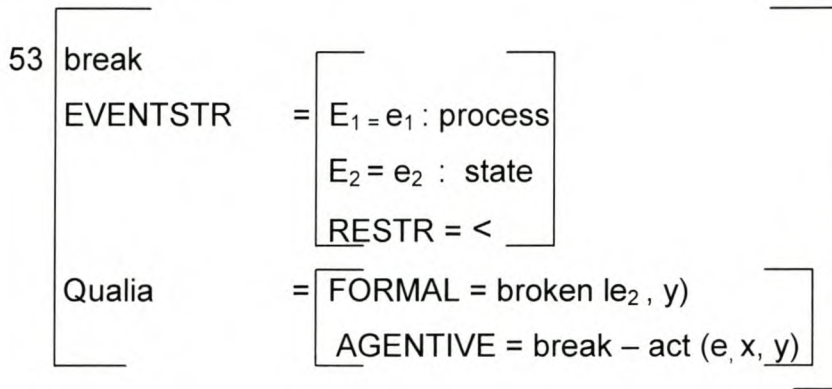
CONST	=	narrative
FORMAL	=	book
TELIC	=	reading
AGENT	=	writing

Isibizo i-Noveli singaxela kwezinye iimeko kakuhle ngokuqhelekileyo, kodwa kwindawo ekuthethwa kuyo, ingalumela uphinda-phindo oluvumele zombini kwisintaksi yendawo

kunye nendawo yesemantiki yegama, njengesivakalisi, 'Mary enjoyed the novel'. Isisombululo soku sibhekiselele ekusetyenzisweni kweentsingiselo zekhwaliya. Umzekelo ii-adyumenti kunxulumano u-'funda' zibonisa ubophelelo olululo lwegama lesivisa.

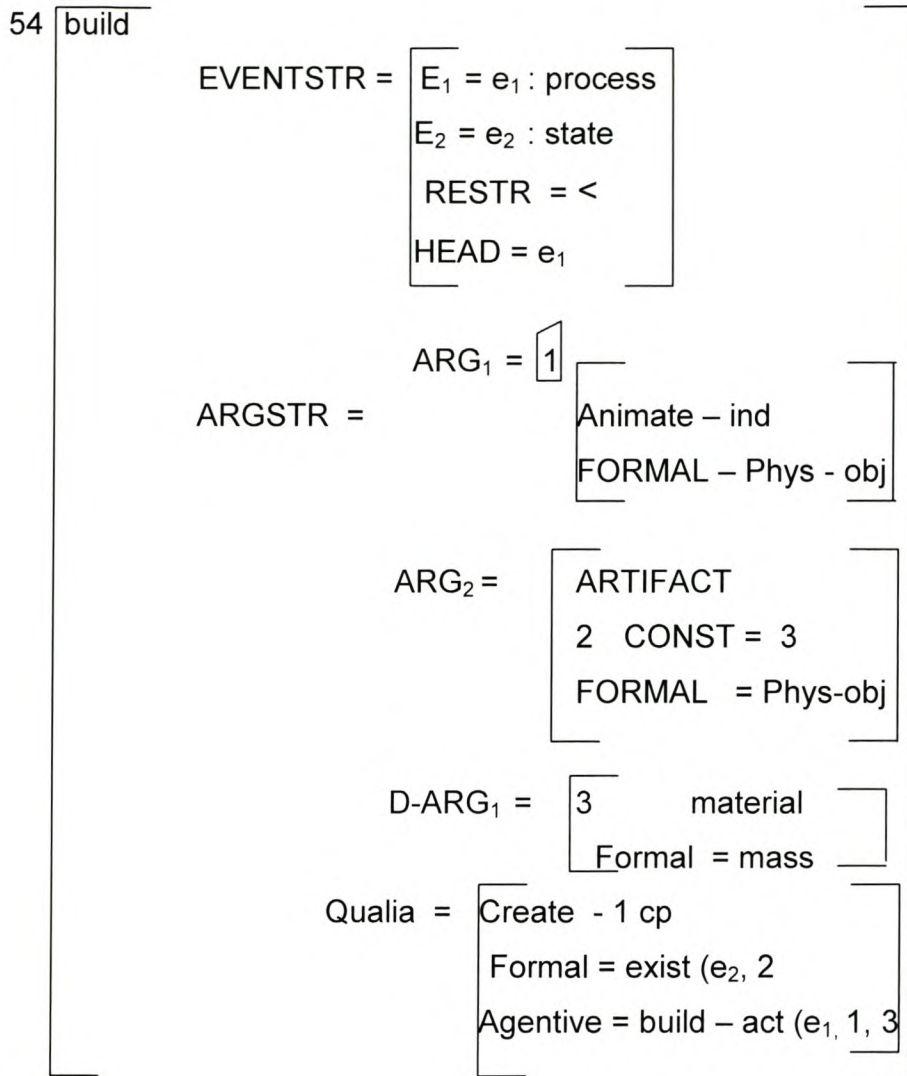


UPustejovsky ucinga ngolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya olunxulumene nezivisa zesenziso. Uthi ezi zenzi zezona zihlalutywe njengokuquka isenzo sokuqala okanye inkqubo elandela ubume besiphumo. Ezi mbonakalo zimbini zibonisa ngqo kumenzeli nendima yekhwaliya yokufunda, ngokwahlukahlukeneyo. Isenzi u'ophuka' angavezwa ngolu hlobo.



### 2.5.5 Intsebenziswano yemigangatho yesemantiki

UPustejovsky ucacisa ukuba ichazwe njani imigangatho emithathu kumacandelo angaphambili alungiselelwe ukudibanisa nokuveza intsingiselo kwisemantiki. Kwenziwa umzekelo ngesenzi u-'akha'. UPustejovsky ukhumbuza ngee-adyumenti ezintathu ezinxulumene nesenzi. I-adyumenti amayenzeke uPustejovsky uhlalutye isenzi njengemfezeko yelekhisikoni, ngokuqulatha iziganekwana ezibini.



## 2.6. ULWAKHIWO LWEKHWALIYA

UPustejovsky uzama ukubonisa indlela ezinye izenziso zelekhisikoni ezenziwe ingqokelela yemithetho ecwangcisiweyo kulwazi lwesimantiki kwikhwaliya – kwesi sahluko uPustejovsky uphonononga isintaksi yolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya.

### 2.6.1 lindlela zenkcazelo

UPustejovsky unika iikhwaliya utoliko olungamiselekanga ngokwentsingiselo ezamkelekileyo zalo ndima inye engathathwa njengenyaniso.

- Ukwakha : unxulumano phakathi kwenjongosenzi kunye namalungu ayo, okanye izahluko ezilungileyo.

- (i) Izahluko kunye neziqalelo zamalungu
- (ii) Ubunzima
- (iii) Izinto
- Ngokusesikweni : Oko kwahlula injongosenzi ngaphakathi kommandla omkhulu.
  - (i) Ukuziqhelanisa
  - (ii) Ubukhulu
  - (iii) Indawo
  - (iv) Isakheko
- Itheliki : Injongo kunye nomsebenzi wenjongosenzi
  - (i) Injongo yalo menzeli owenza isenzo
  - (ii) Ukwakha umsebenzi okanye injongo ebalula imisebenzi ethile
- Umenzeli : limeko eziquka isiqalo okanye ukuzisa into
  - (i) Umenzi
  - (ii) Uhlobo lwendalo
  - (iii) Into eyenziweyo
  - (iv) Ikhonco elizenzekeleyo

UPustejovsky uveza indlela yenkcazelo echaza ngegama njengokuboniswa ngalo ngqiqo inokubakho kumahluko kwindlela igama elisetyenziswe ngayo kwilwimi. UPustejovsky uthi intsingiselo nenkcazo ngegama ayinyanzelekanga ukuba ibe nento yokwenza nobume begrama. Intsingiselo entsha ibonakala xa kukho uqhagamshelwano olukhethekileyo, indibaniselwano, kunye nohlobo lonyanzelo. Ezi ntshukumo zisebenza ngonxibelelwano ngemigaqo nelekhisikoni, kwaye zixhomekeke kwisintaksi nesemantiki. UPustejovsky udibanisa ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya lwebinzana lesibizo kolo lawulo lwesenzi.

UPustejovsky uza nemizekelo:

- 55 (a) John used the new knife on the turkey  
 (b) Mary has used soft contact lenses since college

Kwisivakalisi u(a) , iimela, ngokolwazi lwethu, zizixhobo zokusika, apho kuchazwa ngalo msebenzi wokusika kushiywe amagama. Ku-(b) iipisi zeglasi eziluncedo ekuboneni kwaye umsebenzi wazo ubhekiselela kwisenzo sokunxiba zona.



UPustejovsky ukhupha inyaniso apho ubume bekhwaliya bucacisa utoliko kwindawo ekuthethwa kuye. Uqhuba athi isenzi u'vuya' sinentsingiselo ezahlukeneyo ngenxa yendawo ekuthethwa kuyo.

(a) Mary enjoyed the movie last night. (watching)

(b) John enjoys his morning coffee. (drinking)

UPustejovsky uyayicacisa into yokuba ikhwaliya yenjongosenzi ingabonakala njengempawu zokuqala apho unokwakha utoliko apho lungathanga ngqo. Ngoko ke, indima yeTheliki ngokwe- 'bhanya-bhanya' kunye "nekofu" ibonisa imisebenzi yokujonga okanye ukusela ikofu, ngokulandelelana. Uphinda aveze iimeko ezimbini ezancedisa kutoliko lokuxela ukushiywa kwamagama kwisivakalisi, ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya lunxulumene kwintloko yebinzana lesibizo kunye namabinzana esibizo enjongosenzi aphindiweyo. UPustejovsky uyicacisa le nto ngokusebenzisa amagama ezikhululo zenqwelo-moya, apho aveza utoliko lwendibaniselwano emalenzeke ekuhlaleni, ekusukeni .....

56 (a) Most commercial pilots prefer Kennedy to Logan.

UPustejovsky uguqukela kwizichazi ngakumbi isiphawuli apho abonisa ukwenzeka kolu guqu-guqulo.

57 (a) a fast typist

(b) a male typist

Isiphawuli 'ukhawuleza' sisivisa sesigaba esichaza enye inkangeleko yentloko yesibizo. Ngokwesibizo somenzeli ezinjongo "chwetheza" iTheliki yenza inkangeleko ethe ngqo kwinkqubo ebonisa isenzi apho isibizo siveziwe. Kanti u(b) u-indoda esisiphawuli uveza inkangeleko ethe ngqo kwinkqubo ebonisa isenzi apho isibizo siveziwe. Kanti uku(b) u-indoda esisiphawuli uveza inkangeleko kwindima esesikweni yentloko.

## 2.6.2 Ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya lwezibizo

UPustejovsky ubonisa ukuba njani iinkonzo ezicocekileyo zahlulwe ngokwenzeka kokuziphatha kwesemantiki zesiseko zentlobo zezibizo kunxulumano lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya. UPustejovsky uzama indlela yokuveza ukuziphatha kwee-ntsingiselo ezininzi zezibizo ezinjenge 'festile' no 'cango'

- 58 (a) Mary painted the door  
 (b) Mary walked through the door

Igama elinomgca linentsingiselo ezimbini, u (a) uthetha into ebambekayo aze yena u(b) athethe ngesango lokuphuma nokungena.

UPustejovsky uze nomzekeliso wenguqulelo yamagama elekhisikoni elungiselela indlela yokucacisa igama lelekhisikoni njengongeno lwemfuneko. Izibizo ezifana ne-“phephandaba” zibonakala kukho umahluko omkhulu kwindawo ekuthethwa kuzo, engasebenza njengesibizo esibambekayo okanye ulwazi oluqulathwe linqaku lomhleli.

- 59 (a) The newspaper attacked the president  
 (b) Mary spilled coffee on the newspaper

UPustejovsky uthi le nto yenzeka njengengcaciso yengqiqo yenkangeleko eyahlukeneyo kungeno lemfuneko ngephephandaba. Phakathi kwezinguqulelo, kukho ezo zibizwa ngokuba lutshintshwano lwezibizo olubonisa iintsingiselo ezininzi njengezi zingezantsi.

- 60 (a) Count / mass alterations, lamb  
 (b) Container / containee alterations, bottle

UPustejovsky uveza umzekeliso wenguqulelo yamagama engqiqo avela kwigama lelekhisikoni kwi'cango'. Zontathu iindidi zokubonakalisa ububizo ziyafumaneka. UPustejovsky uxoxa ngezinto ezingundoqo zekhwaliya nangokwahlukana kwamahlelo esemantiki kwizibizo ebhekiselele kwiintlobo zengxoxo nakulakhiwo lwekhwaliya.

### Utoliko lwekhwaliya esemthethweni

UPustejovsky uveza indlela ezimbini zolwakhiwo lwale khwaliya isemthethweni:

- (a) Simple typing: Value of formal role is identical to sortal typing of the argument.  
 (b) Complex typing: Value of formal role defines the relation between the argument of different types.

$$62 \quad \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{ARGSTR} = \\ \text{Qualia} \end{array} \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{ARG}_1 = X : T \\ \text{FORMAL} = X \end{array} \right] \right]$$

## 2.7 IZIXHOBO ZEMVELISO KWISEMANTIKI

Uthi uPustejovsky eyona njongo kwesi sahluko yimfuneko yezixhobo yokwenza kuvele okuyingcaciso eyiyo, oko kukuthi ulwakhiwo lwesigaba, ulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya kunye nolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi ngendidi ezichongiweyo ngendlela yokucacisa nokunika inkcazelo eyaneleyo. UPustejovsky apha uveza unyanzelo kunye notshintsho hlobo, unxulumano olunenkukacha ezininzi ziphiramithi, njalo-njalo.

### 2.7.1 Unyamezelo kunye notshintsho hlobo

Utshintsho hlobo ekuqaleni lavezwa njengendlela yokuvumela ukulandula kunye nesibandakanyi. Umsebenzi wooRuth kunye noPartee (1982), Klein noSag (1985), kunye noChierchia (1984) uphuhlise izixhobo ezivumela ibinzana lesibizo, ukunika ingcaciso ngokubanzi, kunye notshintsho hlobo oluxhomekeke kwindawo.

### 2.7.2 Unxulumano oluneenkukacha ezininzi ziphiramitha kunye notshintsho hlobo

Uthi uPustejovsky amanye amagama elekhisikoni athi unxulumane ngenkukacha ezininzi zephiramitha. Le nto uyiveza uPustejovsky kwisiNgesi, la magama akhangeleke ngokudibanisa nasiphina isigaba nakuwuphi umgangatho. Nangona kukho iindidi ezimbalwa kakhulu zamagama elekhisikoni abonisa le mpatho iluncedo ekuboneni ukuba esi sixhobo sisebenza kanjani. Omnye umzekelo owenziwa nguPustejovsky uthi isibandakanyi u-‘and’ ubonwa ekulungele ukudibanisa naliphina inqanaba. Nangona kukho iindidi ezimbalwa kumagama elekhisikoni abonisa le nto izwayo, kunceda ukukhe sibone esi sixhobo sisebenza njani uPustejovsky ubonisa ngomzekelo utshintsho hlobo ukuba ‘uJohn’ enguye buqu wohlobo olulungelelene nesimelabizo soquko.

62 (a) John and every woman arrived

Uthi uPustejovsky eli binzana loquko siluhlobo olunemiqathango kulungelelaniso nale ndlela, kuba isibandakanyi masibe sesohlobo, ibe lolu lungelulo. UPustejovsky uza nemizekelo exhasa olo luvo:

- 63 (a) John believes Mary to be honest  
 (b) John believes that Mary to be honest

UPustejovsky uveze imigaqo eqinisekisa ngesivisa esisiso kwizivisa zomgangatho ophantsi uyakuma ngesibizo esingundoqo ngokolu hlobo:

- 64 (a) believes  $\in \langle s, \langle NP, S \rangle \rangle$

Uthi uPustejovsky eyona ngxaki kwilekhisikoni yesemantiki kukuba noxanduva kwisicwangcisa esicwaningiweyo sobumbolombini kumagama elekhisikoni. Iyakuba luxanduva labaphandi besemantiki ukuphungula obu bumbolombini. Watsho esenza umzekelo ngesenzi ukufuna "want" lo nto ayicaphule kuMc Cawley (1979) kunye noDowty (1979)

- 65 (a) John wants to have a car until next week  
 (b) John wants a car until next week

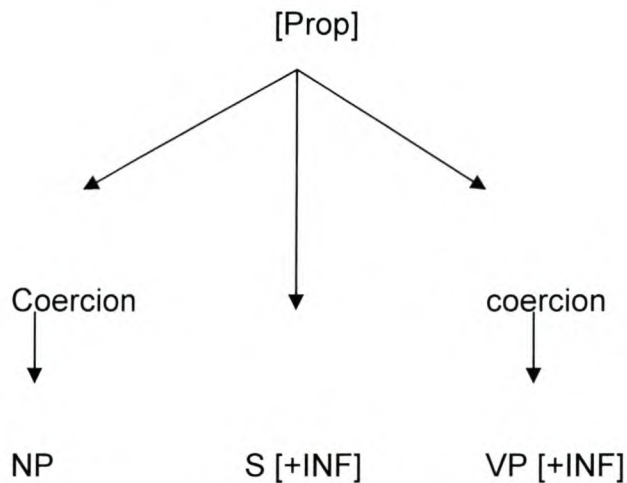
UPustejovsky uthi 'ukude kube kule veki izayo inemfihlo yesivisa ku(b). Uthi uDowty esenzi u-'want' sicacile ukuba simbolo-mbini, utsho eveza izigaba ngezigaba zobumbolombini baso:

- 66 (a)  $Want_1 \in \langle S, \langle NP, S \rangle \rangle$   
 (b)  $Want_2 \in \langle VP, \langle NP, S \rangle \rangle$   
 (c)  $Want_3 \in \langle NP, NP, S \rangle \rangle$

Uqhuba ngesi senzi u-'want' kwizivakalisi ukuphuhlisa obu bumbolo-mbini.

- 67 (a) John want a beer. (to drink)  
 (b) Mary wants a book. (to read)  
 (c) Harry wants another cigarette. (to smoke)

UPustejevsky welula ingcebiso zakhe zokuba imbonakalo inokuba nayo iseti yotshintsho-tshintshano abayibiza ngokuba yi  $\Sigma$  anokusebenza ngaphezu kwembonakalo. Obu bumbolombinin 'bokufuna' bungachazwa kabini. Okokuqala obu bahluka ngokwentlalo yesintaksi, obesibini obu bahluka ngokotoliko oluvela kwisibiz esiyimfezekiso efuna iintsingiselo ezibalekayo. UPustejevsky uthi ukuba olona hlobo lulungileyo alukho kwindawo yemfezeko, inyanzeliswa sisenzi okulungelelanisa uhlobo olufunwa luhlobo olunezithintelo kwizenzi. Lo mthi ungezantsi ubonisa unxibelelwano phakathi kwesemantiki eluhlobo olunzulu kunye nokwaziwa kwesintaksi. UPustejevsky umisa ngolu hlobo.



UPustejevsky into ayicebisayo yile iindidi zesintaksi ezinxulumene ne-adyumenti ku'want' azicaci gca ekuzimeleni njengendlela ezintathu zesintaksi ka-'want'.

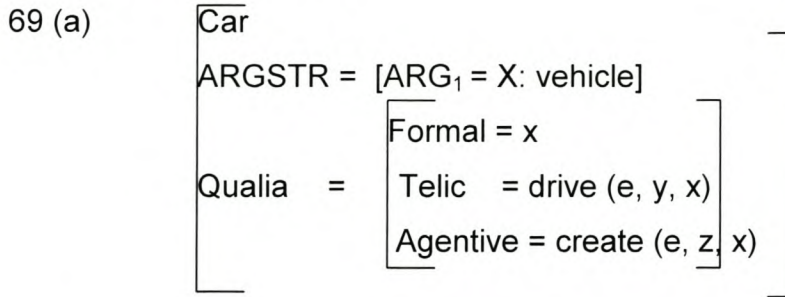
### 2.7.3 Unyanzelo hlotyana

UPustejevsky uzama ukubonisa iimpawu ezizizo zonyanzelo hlobo, kuluncedo ukuqwalasela kuqala ukuba yintoni imemeko elula yonyanzelo, enye iquka undlela lula wohlobo lotshintsho lwesemantiki, ebizwa njengemeko yonyanzelo hlotyana. Iimpawu ezizizo zikhatshwa zintlobo namahlotyana ayaziwa kwisemantiki. UPustejevsky uza nalo mzekelo.

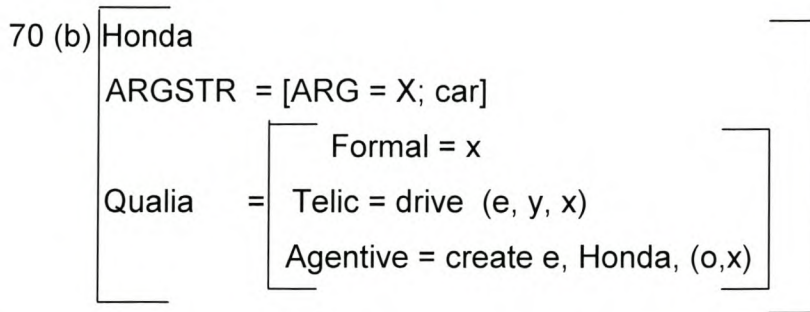
68 (a) Mary drives Honda to work.

UPustejevsky uthi nangona ingabalulekanga kuyaphi kwisintaksi, kodwa kwisemantiki yohlobo, umntu angafumanisa unxibelelwano phakathi kohlobo olucacisiweyo sisibizo esiyintloko kwi-adyumenti nganye eseluhlwini nokuhlobo olukhethiweyo kwizenzi u'drive'. Unxibelelwano phakathi kwamahlobo lulolu lwehlotyana. Ukukha kwezi kaPustejevsky,

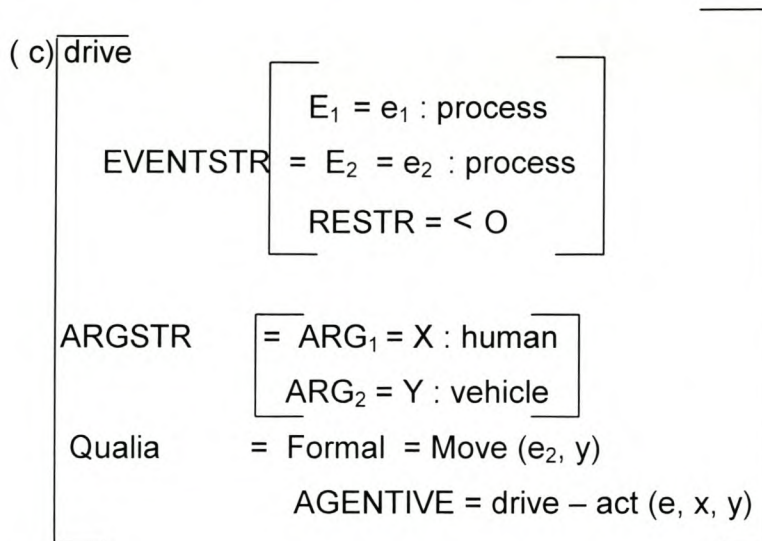
kuyimfuneko ukuqinisekisa into yokuba umsebenzi wokhetho kuhlobo T, kunye nalapho imeko ikuhlobo T<sub>2</sub>, apho i-T<sub>2</sub> iluhlotyana, kwaye iyamkeleka ngokomsebenzi njenge-adyumenti evumelekileyo. UPustejovsky watsho esenza umzekelo apho acingela ukuba umelo lwelekhisikoni kwisibizo u-‘car’ (imoto).



IHonda luhlotyana lwemoto, imoto yona imele izithuthi. Le nto inje Honda ≤ imoto ≤ isithuthi. Uhlobo oluthe ngqo lobu ‘Agentive’ beHonda lungachazwa ngolu hlobo:



UPustejovsky ubonakalisa umelo lwelekhisikoni kwisenzi u-‘qhuba’



## 2.7.4 Unyanzeleko lwemfezekiso olululo

Ngokungafani konxulumano olunenkukacha ezininzi zepharamitha, unyanzeleko hlobo olululo ludibanisa utshintsho olungqongqo lohlobo olunye kolunye uhlobo olubalulweyo, olusemthethweni wolawulo lwelekhisikoni. Ngapha koko utshintsho alukho ekuzithandeleni, kodwa luzinzisa uhlobo olukhoyo kuhlobo lwesiphumo kumsebenzi wonyanzeleko onguwo utsho uPustejovsky. Atsho esithi:

- 71 (a) John began a book  
 (b) John began reading a book  
 (c) John began to read a book

UPustejovsky nabanye bafuna ukukhunga umthetho wonyanzeleko ukuqinisekisa ukuba uhlobo lwesemantiki lwesenzi lwanelisekile kuzo zonke ezi meko, ukungakhathaleli inkangeleko yobumbo zivakalisi, lo nto bayenza ngokuzama ukulungisa nokuzuza ukudibanisa isemantiki yezi yantlukwano yenkangeleko yezenzi. Kulwaxhiwo lwelekhisikoni elinye linxulumene njengesenzi u-qala esinikwe ngezantsi, kwaye uhlobo lwe-adyumenti yesibini icace njengesiganeko.

72 (a) begin

EVENTSTR =	$\begin{array}{l} E_1 = \text{transition} \\ E_2 = \text{transition} \\ \text{RESTR} = < \circ \end{array}$
ARGSTR =	$\begin{array}{l} \text{ARG}_1 = X : \text{human} \\ \text{ARG}_2 = e_2 \end{array}$
Qualia =	$\begin{array}{l} \text{Formal} = P(e_2, X) \\ \text{AGENTIVE} = \text{begin} - \text{act}(e_1, x, e_2) \end{array}$

UPustejovsky ukholelwa ukuba ngokungakhathaleki kwenkangeleko yobumbo-zivakalisi oluphezulu lemfezekiso, uhlobo lwesemantiki kubume bemeko yendawo luyafana, ngokubizwa kwesiganeko. Apho olo hlobo lunganelisekiyo ngokuthe ngqo, njengaku (b) naku (c), unyanzeleko lufaka ngokutsha isemantiki yemfezekiso kwisivakalisi u(a).

Kwisivakalisi u-(a) uhlobo lwesiganeko esinyanzelwa yimfezeko eyincwadi, lo nto yenze ukuba kwakheke isiganeko sokufunda kwiqualia yesibizo esiyintloko.

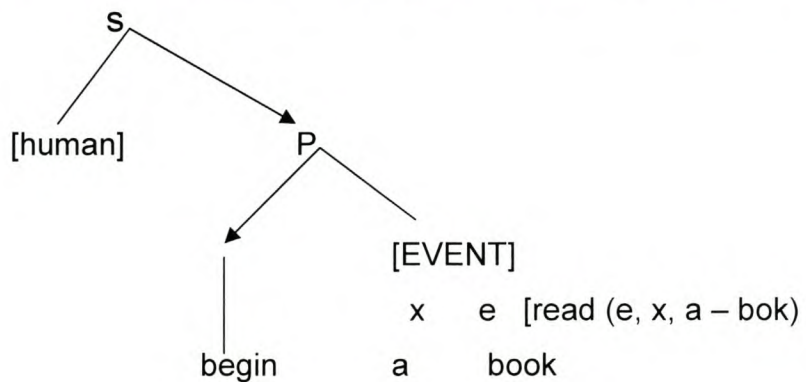
73 (a) book

	ARG <sub>1</sub> = X : info
ARGSTR =	ARG <sub>2</sub> = Y : phys obj
Qualia =	info. Physobj – lcp
	FORMAL = hold (y,x)
	TELIC = read (e,w,x,y)
	AGENTIVE = write – act (e,v, x, y)

Ngenxa yokuba ibinzana lesibizo u-incwadi alwaneliseki kuhlobo olufuneke kwisivisa uqala, isenzi sinyanzela ibinzana lesibizo kwimbonakaliso yesiganeko, enye ikhona kwibinzana lesibizo selwakhiwo lwekhwaliya ngokwembonakaliso yekhwaliya utsho uPustejovsky.

UPustejovsky uthi ngokubhekiselele kulwakhiwo lwelekhisikoni ka-qala, uthi esi senzi sinee-adyumenti ezimbini [isintu nesiganeko] kwaye zingabonakala zibambe indawo encinane kwisintaksi. Uthi uPustejovsky esi senzi sivelisa ulwazi olukhethekileyo lwesemantiki.

I-adyumenti yonyanzelo kwimfezeko elawulwa sisenzi u-'qala' singabonwa sifuna ukufumana isiganeko esibonisa imbonakalo. Le nto ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo





## 2.7.5 Indibaniselwano

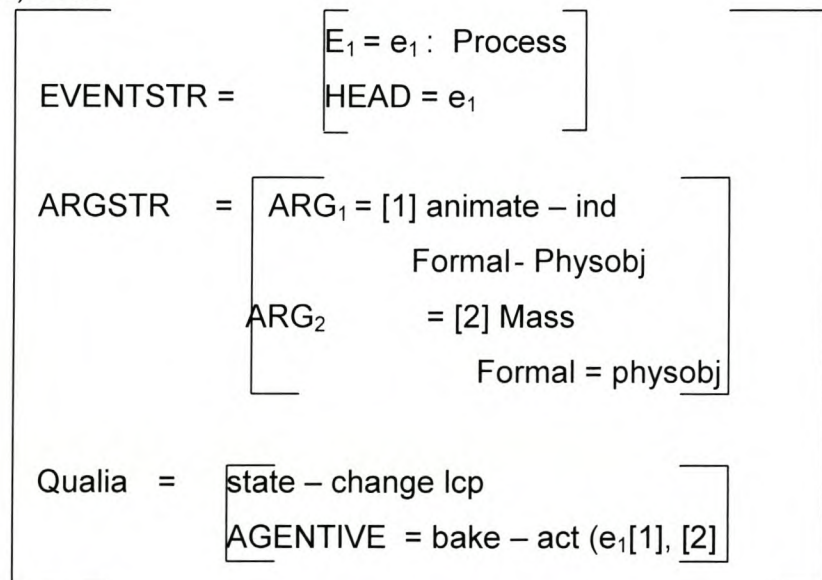
UPustejovsky uthetha ngeemeko zezenzi ezinentsingiselo ezininzi zoqiqo eziquka indibaniselwano. Le ndibaniselwano ichaza ulwakhiwo oluvumela, ngokungenabunzulu, ngaphezulu kokukusetyenziswa kanye. Isenzi u-‘bhaka’ uneentsingiselo ezimbini, kwaye zombini kutshintshwana le ntsingiselo le ndalo.

74 (a) John baked the potato

(b) John baked the cake

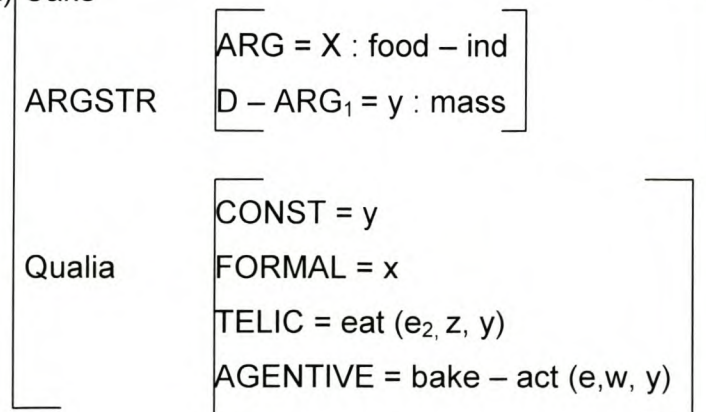
UPustejovsky uthi iyinyaniso ukuba ulwakhiwo lwelekhisikoni kwisenzi esinjengo ‘bhaka’ seso sinikwe ngezantsi

75 (a) bake



UPustejovsky ucinga ukuba inye intsingiselo yesenzi u‘bhaka’ ntonje ezi zivela ngenxa yendlela esetyenziswa ngayo i-adyumenti

76 (a) Cake

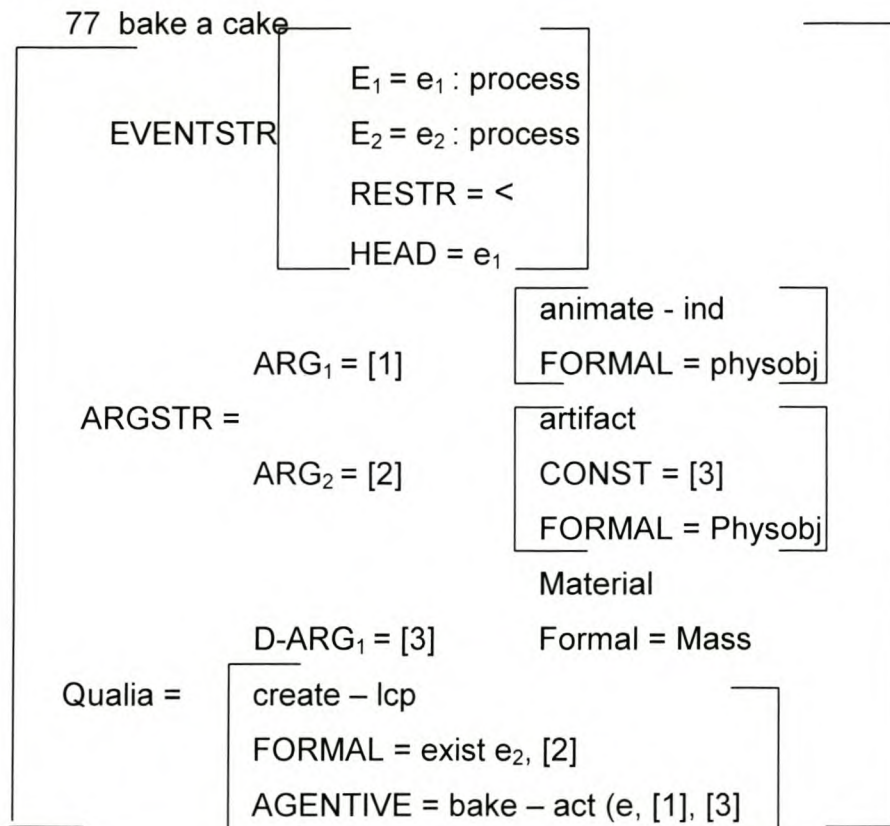


UPustejovsky uqwalasela ukuba umenzeli wenza inkangeleko kwinkqubo enkulu ngaphakathi kwibinzana eli mbaxa, apho olunxulumeno alubiza, ngokuba lubalulo. Isemantiki zebinzana lesenzi u'bhaka ikhekhe'linomphumela nakwezinye iintshukumo. Imisebenzi engayanga phi iqhagamshela injongosenzi kulwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti yesenzi u'bhaka'. Uthi uPustejovsky ezintshukumo zendibaniselwano ziphuma kulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya kwibinzana lesenzi:

Oku kuquka:

- (a) The governing verb bake applies to its complement
- (b) The compliment co-specifies the verb
- (c) The composition of qualia structure results in a derived sense of the verb, where the verbal and complement AGENTIVE role match and the complement FORMAL quale becomes the FORMAL role for the entire VP, ungqina atsho uPustejovsky.

UPustejovsky uthi banokuveza zombini iintsingiselo zesenzi esifana no'bhaka' ngokufakela amandla esemantiki kwibinzana eliyi ntloko. Intsingiselo eyenziweyo ku'bhaka' incediswe yintsingiselo ye'khekhe' kuba iyinto eyenziwayo nephathekayo. Esi senzi sibonakala sinentsingiselo ezininzi ngenxa yemfezekiso ezongezelelwe kundoqoyindibaniselwano.



UPustejovsky uthi isiphumo sendibaniselwano kukwazisa isemantiki kumgangatho webinzana lesenzi elakhiwe ngokufanayo kwinkangeleko yelekhisikoni kwisenzi sendalo esinjengo'akha'. Isuntswana lentsingiselo lokudala (lokwenza) u'bhaka' luzinzisa isifundo sobume bokutshintsha kufuphi nemithetho eyenziwe ngendlela emisiweyo yendibaniso. UPustejovsky uphefumla athi isuntswana lentsingiselo luvula ngokuvelisayo kwisemantiki hayi kubalo lwelekhisikoni. UPustejovsky usinika omnye umzekelo wendibaniselwano ngesenzi u'dada':

78 (a) The bottle is floating in the river

(b) The bottle floated under the bridge

Le mizekelo kaPustejovsky ineentsingiselo ezininzi ezenziwe ngendlela emisiweyo eziboniswe apha ngentla apho inkqubo itolika ngesenzi u-'dada' njengaku (a), sitshintshelwe kwisifundo senguqulo kwisivakalisi u-(b)

79 float

$$\left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{ARGSTR} = \text{ARG} = [1] [\text{Physobj}] \\ \text{EVENTSTR} = [E_1 = e_1 : \text{state}] \\ \text{Qualia} = [\text{Agentive} = \text{float} (e, [1]) \end{array} \right]$$

UPustejovsky ugqiba athi ku-(b) ngentla indlela kunye nenkangeleko yentshukumo yentsingiselo ziyadibana kwisuntswana lentsingiselo elitsha loku u-'dada'. UPustejovsky uzama ukucacisa le nto ngokusebenzisa ibinzana lombekwaphambili u-'emqolombeni'.

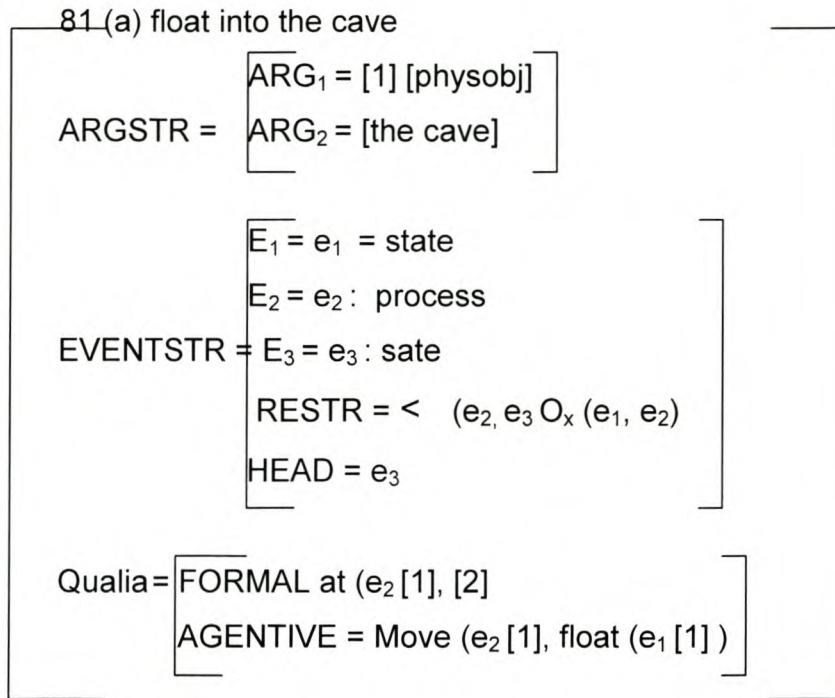
80 (a) into the cave

$$\text{ARGSTR} = \left[ \begin{array}{l} \text{ARG}_1 = [1] [\text{Physobj}] \\ \text{ARG}_2 = [\text{the cave}] \end{array} \right]$$

$$\text{EVENTSTR} = \left[ \begin{array}{l} E_1 = e_1 : \text{process} \\ E_2 = e_2 : \text{state} \\ \text{RESTR} = < \\ \text{HEAD} = e_2 \end{array} \right]$$

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{Qualia} = \\ \text{Formal} = \text{at} (e_2, [1], [2]) \\ \text{AGENTIVE} = \text{Move} (e_1, [1]) \end{array}$$

UPustejovsky uthi ibinzana lombekwa-phambili lithwala isuntswana lentsingiselo lentshukumo njengengxenywe yolwakhiwo lwekhwaliya. Kwindibanisa yesenzi u-'dada' neli binzana lesenzi kufumaniseka ukuba luyalingana kutoliko. Isiphumo sendibanisa nasi:



UPustejovsky uthi eli suntswana lentsingiselo ludibene kwisenzi lukho kuphela kumabinzana hayi kwilekhisikoni kukusebenza kwendibaniselwano kuphela enokuveza imvelaphi yesuntswana lentsingiselo itsho inike umhlaba kolu toliko. UPustejovsky uphume kwindalo yamasuntswana entsingiselo angadweliswanga kwilekhisikoni kolu phando.

### 2.7.6 Ubopho olukhethiweyo

UPustejovsky uphindela kwingxaki yentsingiselo ezininzi ezikwiziphawuli. Uthi:

- 82 (a) We will need a fast boat to get back in time
- (b) John is a fast typist.
- (c) Fast drivers will be caught and ticketed

Kwindawo yesenzeko iziphawuli ezinjengo 'khawuleza' zintsingiselo ezininzi ezinokuguqulwa ngokuzimeleyo, iziganeko, okanye utoliko lwesiphawuli luxhomekeke kwisemantiki eyintloko ngokwayo uPustejovsky uveza olu toliko.

83(a) typist

ARGSTR = [ARG <sub>1</sub> = x: human]
FORMAL = x
Qualia = TELIC = type (e <sub>1</sub> x)

### 2.7.7 Ukhetho lwesemantiki

UPustejovsky uthi isiphumo sengcingane yesemantiki yelekhisikoni ifuneka isekelwe apho umsebenzi wesintaksi ungafezeka. Kukho indlela ezimbini apho ilekhisikoni yemveliso ezi zezi:

- (a) Libinzana lesintaksi kuphela elithi litolikwe ngokwaneleyo  
Ngokwaneleyo kufuphi nengcaciso yesemantiki kwindawo ekuthethwa kuyo.
- (b) Kuba imbonakalo yolwazi lwesemantiki kulwakhiwo lwekhwaliya, ulwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti, kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko olwandisiweyo luphakamise kunemifuziselo eqhelekileyo enxulumana negama, umfuziselo ontsonkothe kakhulu wokuhlaza kunye nenjongo iyimfuneko yemiqathango kwimveliso yenkangeleko yesintaksi.

UPustejovsky uthatha uluvo oluthi igrama inxulumene nohlobo olucwengileyo lwesintaksi luhlobo lwesimantiki. UPustejovsky ucacisa ukuba yenza njani isemantiki yegama lelekhisikoni ukuba ibe nacho igqibe ngeziphumo zendlela zesintaksi ukuze kubekho ithuba lemfezekiso kwigama . Utsho eveza izenzi ezibini: u'like' no 'enjoy'

Ukhetho lwesemantiki lungayimbonakalo elungileyo yesimo sesintaksi yegama lelekhisikoni. UPustejovsky uzahlulahlule yazizigatyana phakathi kwezenzi u'thanda' no'nwabela'

- 84 (a) Mary enjoys to watch movies
- (b) Mary likes to watch movies
- (c) Mary enjoys watching movies
- (d) Mary likes watching movies

Ezi zenzi ziqatshelwe ngokuba isemantiki yazo ibonakaliswa luhlobo lwemfezeko elukhethekileyo. UPustejovsky uthelekisa ezi zenzi apho isimo sesintaksi yazo inxulunyaniswa nohlobo oluthile lwesemantiki.

## 2.8 ISISHWANKATHELO

Izimvo zika Pustejovsky (1996) ezingengcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo zijongisiwe kanobom. Pustejovsky (1996) uveza imilinganiso emibini evezwa yingxaki yentsingiselo mbini yelekhisikoni, kwatsho kwaxoxwa ngendlela lula uveza ezo zenzeko. Uweinreich (1964) yena uvele nentlobo ezimbini. Uthi kukho echanaseneyo, leyo ke ivela apho igama lelekhisikoni lithwale iyantlukwano ezimbini kunye nentsingiselo ezingafaniyo, umzekelo (i) Nadia's favourable clus is the Carlton. Uthi uWeinreich (1964) kukho iintsingiselo ezininzi ezandisiweyo ezifumaneka kubango lohlobo olwahluke kakhulu kunxulumano phakathi kwamasuntswana entsingiselo, umzekelo (i) John travelled to New York. (ii) New York kicked the mayor out of office.

Ngokuka Pustejovsky (1996) kuyacaca ukuba ingcingane yelekhisikoni evelisayo inemigangatho emine yenkcazelo kukwakho nezinye iziphumo zolu luvo lokuba kukho nee-adyumenti ezifihlakeleyo. Zona ke zingacaciswa yimbonakalo yebinzana egcweleyo lombekwaphambili okanye njengebinzana elibandakanye i-adyumenti enyanisekileyo umzekelo:

- (i) Mary built a wooden house
- (ii) Mary built a house with wood

Upustejovsky uveze kwingxoxo isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngezenzi ezixoxwe ngasentla apho abonise inxalenye yolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti. Watsho eyibonakalisa ngolu hlobo.

Build	ARG <sub>1</sub> = animate – individual
ARGSTR	= ARG <sub>2</sub> = artifact
	D-ARG <sub>1</sub> = material

## ISAHLUKO 3

### UHLALUTYO LWESEMANTIKI YELEKHISIKONI YESENZI U-ZA

#### 3.1 INTSHAYELELO

Apha siza kujonga ukuba uhlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yesenzi u-za lwenzeka kanjani kwizivakalisi. Le nto iyakutsho iphuhle xa sijonga kwintshukumo yesi senzi, sijonge notshintshwano kwizibizo ukuba zisinika ntsingiselo ni. Siza kujonga iintlobo zesiganeko ngokwempawu zelekhisikoni yegama, siphonononge ukuba izihlomelo zokumisa ixesha kunye namagatya ezihlanganisi okumisa ixesha abuchaphazela kanjani ubume bezi zivakalisi kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo egama ngokubhekiselele kwezi zenzi kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko. Sijonge ukuba olu tshintshwa-tshintshwano ngokwentloko okanye injongosenzi luyichaphazela kanjani intsingiselo yezenzi zethu u-za.

#### 3.2 IIMPAWU EZIKHETHEKILEYO ZEBINZANA LESIBIZO ESIYINTLOKO

##### 3.2.1 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (ubulwanyana)

Makhe sijonge ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo:

1. (a) Inkomo iza edlelweni  
(The cow comes from the pasture)
- (b) Idlelo liza inkomo.  
(The pasture comes the cow, i.e. the pasture is where the cow comes to)
- (c) Igquba lezinja liza endlwini  
(The pack of dogs comes from the house)
- (d) Indlu iza igquba lezinja  
The house comes the pack of dogs, i.e. the house is where the pack of dogs comes to).
- (e) Umqikela weenkumbi uza esitiyeni  
(The swarm of young locusts comes from the garden)
- (f) Isitiya siza umqikela weenkumbi  
(The garden comes the swarm of locusts i.e. the garden is where the swarm of locusts comes to).

(g) Umtyino weentaka uza edlelweni

(The flock of birds comes from the veld)

(h) Idlelo liza umtyino weentaka.

(The veld comes the flock of birds, i.e. the veld is where the flock of birds comes to).

Izivakalisi eziku (1a, c, e, g) ezingentla, ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yomenzi (ubulwanyana), isenzi apho sithatha imfezeko yesalathandawo. Kwizivakalisi eziku (1b, d, f, h) ngentla i-adyumenti enjengebinzana lesibizo esintloko ibonisa ugxininiso kwindawo. Kwaye elibinzana libonwa njengomenzi. Kubakho ingxaki yokungafumanisi ukuba leliphi ibinzana eliyintloko apho izibizo ezikwibinzana lesenzi zikwihlelo elinye. Umzekeloinja iza endlwini. Indlu izainja. Le nto yenzeka ngenxa yovumelwano oluyintloko oluthi lufane. Kodwa, asigxilanga apho ke.

Makhe sijonge ke ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (1a, c, e, g).

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ubulwanyana (umenzi) i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi isiganeko = inguqulo
--

Ngokwelekhisikoni singathi ngolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (1b, d, f, h)

i-adyumenti yokuqala = into engaphefumliyo (imvelaphi) i-adyumenti yesibini = ubulwanyana (umenzi) isiganeko = ubume
--

Ibinzana eliyintloko ngenxa yokutshintshana neli liyinjongosenzi liye lingasithathi isivumelwano senjongosenzi. Kodwa kwimeko yesenzi u-za kwisenziwa uye asithathe isivumelanisi senjongosenzi ngenxa yotshintshwano. Ibinzana eliyintloko alinakuma njengentloko kwisenziwa.



## 2. (a) Isitya siza igquba leentaka.

(The dish comes the flock of birds, i.e. the dish is where the flock of birds comes to.)

## (i)\* Isitya siyaliza igquba leentaka.

(The dish is coming the flock of birds).

## (ii)\* Igquba leentaka liziwa sisitya.

(The flock of birds is being come by the dish).

## (b) Ubuhlanti buza iinkomo.

(The kraal comes the cattle, i.e the kraal is where the cattle comes to)

## (i) \*Ubuhlanti buyaziza iinkomo

(The kraal is coming the cattle.)

## (ii)\* Iinkomo ziziwa bubuhlanti

(The cattle are being come by the kraal).

## (c) Ithanga liza umtyino weentaka

(The pumpkin comes the flock of birds, i.e. the pumpkin is where the flock of birds comes to.)

## (i)\* Ithanga liyawuza umtyino weentaka.

(The pumpkin is coming the flock of birds).

## (ii)\* Umtyino weentaka uziwa lithanga.

(The flock of birds is being come by the pumpkin).

## (d) Idlelo liza iinkomo

(The pasture comes the cattle, i.e. the pasture is where the cattle comes from.).

## (i) \*Idlelo liyaziza iinkomo

(The pasture is coming the cattle).

## (ii)\* Iinkomo ziziwa lidlelo

(The cattle is being come by the pasture).

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko lwendawo yotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi: Umenzi olibinzana lesibizo [ubulwanyana] sibonakala kwindawo esemva kwesenzi

Apha sijonga ukuba ezi zivakalisi ziku(1) kwenzeka ntoni xa sithe safakela izihlomelo sokumis'ixesha.

- 3 (a) Inkomo iza edlelweni ngokuhlwa.  
(The cow comes from the pasture at night)
- (b)\* Idlelo liza inkomo ngokuhlwa.  
(The pasture comes the cow at night, i.e. the pasture is where the cattle comes to at night)
- (c) Igquba lezinja liza endlwini kusasa  
(A pack of dogs come from the house in the morning)
- (d) \* Indlu iza igquba lezinja kusasa.  
(The house comes a pack of dogs in the morning, i.e. the house is where the pack of dogs comes to in the morning).
- (e) Umqikela weenkumbi uza esityeni ngo-10.  
(A swarm of locusts comes from the garden at 10 o'clock).
- (f) \* Isitya siza umqikela weenkumbi ngo-10.  
(The garden comes the swarm of locusts at 10 o'clock, i.e the garden is where the swarm of locusts comes to at 10 o'clock).
- (g) Umtyino wentaka uza edlelweni ebusika.  
(A flock of birds comes from the pasture at winter).
- (h) \* Idlelo liza umtyino weentaka ebusika.  
(The pasture comes a flock of birds at winter, i.e. the pasture is where a flock of birds comes to at winter).

Xa siqaphela apha ngentla sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha eziku (3a, c, e, g) zivumelekile kodwa kwizivakalisi eziku (3b, d, f, h) azivumelekanga kuba isenzi u-za sibonakala kubume behlobo lwesiganeko. Izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha zibonakaliswa njengezivakalisi ezizizo zemfezeko okanye zokuphumeza (athi yena Pustejovsky zezenguquko) kodwa izivakalisi u(3b, d, f, h) ayizizo ezemfezeko kuba zikwihlobo lwendawo yobume. Ezi yantlukwano ziyabonakaliswa ilekhisikoni elandelayo ngokwamagama emeko leyo kwizivakalisi eziku (3a, c, e, g) :

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ubulwanyana
i-adyumentu yesibini	= engaphefumliyo, isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko	= isifezekiso

kanti ku (3b, d, f, h)

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumentu yesibini = ubulwanyana umenzi isiganeko = ubume
---

Into engenakususwa okanye ulwakheko lwento ethile kwekhoyo

Makhe sijonge utshintshwano lwezi zivakalisi zilandelayo. Kwizivakalisi eziku-(4a) ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi lilungu lomzimba elinokususwa okanye ubunjani be-adyumentu yebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko ubulwanyana, kanti eziku 4(b) ezilutshintshwano lwezi ziku-4(a), kodwa ke zinentingiselo efanayo.

- 4 (a) Itakane liza amazinyo.  
(The lamb comes the teeth, i.e. the lamb gets teeth)
- (b) Amazinyo aza etakaneni  
(The teeth comes out from the lamb).
- (c) Iinkomo ziza inyongo.  
(The cattle comes red water, i.e. the cattle gets red water).
- (d) Inyongo iza ezinkomo  
(The red water comes from the cattle).
- (e) Inja iza inkohlakalo.  
The dog comes cruelty, i.e. the dog has cruelty)
- (f) Inkohlakalo iza enjeni  
(Cruelty comes from the dog).
- (g) Ikati iza umonde.  
(The cat comes patience, i.e. the cat has patience)
- (h) Umonde uza ekatini.  
(Patience comes from the cat)

Ngokomthetho kathetha izivakalisi eziku 4(a, c, e,g) zinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko siyi-adyumentu yendawo kwaye sisixhosa esamkelekileyo kodwa izivakalisi eziku 4 (b,d,f,h) azamkelekanga ngenxa yentsingiselo evelayo. Ezi zivakalisi zilibinzana lesibizo, esiyintloko singumxholo wento ezayo kwinto ethile umzekelo ithole liza amazinyo.

Xa ibinzana lesibizo liseemva kwesenzi alibonisi zimpawu zobunjongosenzi. Qaphela oku:

- 5 (a) (i) \* Itakane liyaweza amazinyo  
(The lamb is coming the teeth)
- (ii) \* Amazinyo aziwa litakane  
(The teeth is being come by a lamb)
- (b) (i) \* linkomo ziyayiza inyongo  
(The cattle is coming red water)
- (ii) \* Inyongo iyaziwa zinkomo.  
(Red water is being come by the cattle).
- (c) (i) \* Inja iyayiza inkohlakalo.  
(The dog is coming cruelty)
- (ii) \* Inkohlakalo iyaziwa yinja  
(Cruelty is being come by the dog)
- (d) (i) \* Ikati iyawuza umonde.  
(The cat is coming the patience).
- (i)\* Umonde uyaziwa yikati  
(The patience is being come by the cat).

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku 5 (i) ingabonakaliswa njengoku kulandelayo.

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ubulwanyana i-adyumentu yesibini = engaphefumliyo ilungu lomzimba ubunjani isiganeko = inguquko
--

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko kwizivakalisi eziku (ii) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ubunjani / ilungu lomzimba i-adyumentu yesibini = isalathandawo (ubulwanyana) isiganeko = inguquko
---

Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Makhe sijonge ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo zinotshintshwano:

- 6 (a) (i) Ikati iza inkohlakalo xa indala.  
(The cat comes a cruelty when it is old, i.e. the cat has cruelty when it is old)
- (ii) Inkohlakalo iza ekatini xa indala  
(A cruelty comes from the cat when it is old)
- (b) (i) Igusha ziza inyebethu xa kushushu.  
(The sheep comes mouth diseases when it is hot, i.e. the sheep has mouth diseases when it is hot).
- (ii) Inyebethu iza ezigusheni xa kushushu.  
(The mouth diseases comes from the sheep when it is hot).
- (c) (i) Ithole liza umanz'abomvu xa kusentlakohlaza.  
(The calf comes red water when it is spring i.e. the calf has red water when it is spring)
- (ii) Umanz'abomvu uza etholeni xa kusentlakohlaza.  
(The red water comes from the calf when it is spring).
- (d) (i) Isikhukukazi siza inkohlakalo xa sinamantshontsho.  
(The hen comes a cruelty when it has chickens, i.e the hen has cruelty when it has chickens).
- (ii) Inkohlakalo iza esikhukhukazini xa sinamantshontsho.  
(A cruelty comes from the hen when it has chickens).

Ezi zivakalisi zika (6a-d) zinezihlomelo ezibonakalisa isenzi u-za ekutshintshwano. Ngenxa yegatya lezihlanganiso lezihlomelo zokumisa ixesha, zonke ezi zivakalisi zitsho zamkeleka kuba isenzi u-za sibonakale kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ku (6a-d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umenzi, ubulwanyana
i-adyumenti yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, ubunjani
isiganeko	= inguquko

kanti ku (ii) ka (6a – d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, ubunjani  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isalathandawo  isiganeko = inguquko</p>
--

Njengoko isenzi u-za sisetyenziswe kwizivakalisi ezingentla sifumanisa ngokwesemantiki yelekhisikoni kukho amasuntswana aneentsingiselo ezininzi ezi senzi:

7. (a) 'grow'

(i) Amazinyo eza etholeni.

(The teeth grow from the calf).

8. Come out from

(i) Inkohlakalo iza ekatini

(A cruelty comes out from the cat)

### 3.2.2 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko [uluntu]

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo sizakujonga utshintshwano olwenzeka kwisenzi u-za siphendle utoliko oluthi luvele ngenxa yotshintshwano.

9. (a) Amakhwenkwe aza endlwini.

(The boys come from the house)

(b) Indlu iza amakhwenkwe

(The house comes the boys, i.e. the house is where the boys come).

(c) Abantwana beza esikolweni.

(The children come from the school).

(d) Isikolo siza abantwana

(The school comes the children, i.e. the school is where the children comes to)

(e) Inkosi iza elwandle.

(The chief comes from the sea).

(f) Ulwandle luza inkosi

(The sea comes the chief, i.e. the sea is where the chief comes to).

- (g) Usibonda uza entlanganisweni.  
(The headman comes from the meeting).
- (h) Intlanganiso iza usibonda  
(The meeting comes the headman, i.e. the meeting is where the headman comes to).

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko sesenzi u-za ku (9a, c, e,g) ingabonakaliswa ngoku hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = uluntu (umenzi)
i-adyumentu yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko = inguqulo

kwizivakalisi eziku (9b, d, f, h) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo eliyinjongosenzi (uluntu)
isiganeko	= ubume

Makhe sijonge ibinzana lesibizo lesenzi u-za xa engazithathi izivumelanisi zenjongosenzi nakwisenziwa asivumeleki isibizo sibe yinjongosenzi siba sisibayiyo.

- 10 (a) Indlu iza amakhwenkwe  
(The house comes the boys, i.e. the house is where the boys come to).
- (i) \*Indlu iyaweza amakhwenkwe  
(The house is coming the boys).
- (ii) \* Amakhwenkwe aziwa yindlu.  
(The boys are being come by the house)
- (b) Isikolo siza abantwana  
(The school comes the children that is the school is where the children comes to).
- (i)\* Isikolo siyabeza abantwana  
(The school is coming the children).
- (ii) \* Abantwana bayaziwa sisikolo  
(The children are being come by the school)

- (c) Ulwandle luza inkosi  
(The sea comes the chief, that is the sea is where the children comes to.)
- (i) \* Ulwandle luyayiza inkosi  
(The sea is coming the chief)
- (ii)\* Inkosi iyaziwa lulwandle  
(The chief is being come by the sea)
- (d) Intlanganiso iza usibonda.  
(The meeting comes the headman, that is the meeting is where the headman comes to).
- (i)\* Intlanganiso iyamza usibonda  
(The meeting is coming the headman)

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko kwindawo yotshintsho oluyintloko kwizivakalisi: umenzi ubonakala kwindawo esemva kwesenzi

Apha sijonga ukuba ukusetyenziswa kwezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo ziyichaphazela kangakanani intsingiselo yezi zivakalisi bezivunyiwe ku(9)

- 11 (a) Amakhwenkwe eza endlwini ngorhatya.  
(The boys comes from the house at dawn)
- (b) \* Indlu iza amakhwenkwe ngorhatya.  
(The house comes the boys at dawn, that is, the house is where the boys come to)
- (c) Abantwana beza esikolweni ebusika  
(The children come from school at winter)
- (d)\* Isikolo siza abantwana ebusika  
(The school comes the children at winter, i.e. the school is where the children comes to).
- (e) Inkosi iza elwandle ehlotyeni  
(The chief comes from the sea at summer).
- (f) \* Ulwandle luza inkosi ehlotyeni  
(The sea comes the chief at summer)
- (g) Usibonda uza entlanganisweni ngo-8  
(The headman comes from the meeting at 8 o'clock)



- (h) \* Intlanganiso iza usibonda ngo - 8  
(The meeting comes the chief at 8 o'clock)

Usmith (1997) uthetha ngeentloko zeziganeko ezinjengezenzeko, uthi into eyenzekayo ixhomekeke kwindlela eyenziwa ngayo nakwinkqubo eyenzeka ngayo.

Izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha zingabonakaliswa njengezona zivakalisi zokuphumeza kunye nezivakalisi eziluhlobo lwendawo yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngelekhisikoni ka-za kwizivakalisi ezahlukeneyo. Isenzi u-za singabonakaliswa yilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko lezivakalisi eziku (11a, c, e, g):

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= uluntu (umenzi)
i-adyumentu yesibini	= imvelaphi – isalathandawo
isiganeko	= imfezeko

Ilekhisikoni yolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (11b, d, f, h) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= indawo, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini	= uluntu umxholo
isiganeko	= imfezeko

### Into enokususwa, enokusuka kwinto ethile

- 12 (a) Umntwana uza amazinyo.  
(The child comes the teeth, i.e. the child gets teeth)
- (b) \* Amazinyo eza emntwaneni  
(The teeth comes from the child)
- (c) Ixhego liza umonde  
(The grandfather comes the patience, i.e. the grandfather gets patience).
- (d) \* Umonde uza exhegweni  
(The patience comes from the grandfather)
- (e) Intombazana iza ubuntu  
(The girl comes the ubuntu (humanity) i.e. the girl gets ubuntu)

- (f) \* Ubuntu buza entombazaneni  
(The ubuntu (humanity) comes from the girl).
- (g) Indoda iza intiyo  
(The man comes the hatred, i.e. the man gets hatred)
- (h) \* Intiyo iza endodeni  
(The hatred comes from the man).

Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko ku (12a, c, e, g) siyi-adyumentu yendawo libe ibinzana lesenzi singumxholo. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko ku (12b,d, f, h) sisibizo esingaphathekiyo siyimfezekiso yesalathandawo sento ephilayo (uluntu).

Xa sijonga apha ngezantsi sifumanisa ukuba ibinzana elisemva kwesenzi u-za ku (13 a-d) azisithathi isivumelanisi senjongosenzi kwaye eli binzana lithi lakuthatha indawo yentloko sibe isenzi u-za ekwisixando sokwenziwa zingamkeleki izivakalisi

- 13 (a) (i)\* Indoda iyayiza intiyo.  
(The man is coming the hatred).
- (ii)\* Intiyo iziwa yindoda  
(The hatred is being come by the man)
- (b) (i) \* Umntwana uyaweza amazinyo  
(The child is coming the teeth)
- (ii) \* Amazinyo eziwa ngumntwana  
(The teeth are being come the child)
- (c) (i)\* Inkosi iyayiza inkohlakalo  
(The chief is coming a cruelty)
- (ii) \* Inkohlakalo iziwa yinkosi  
(A cruelty is being come by the chief)
- (d) (i) \* Ixhego liyawuza umonde  
(The grandfather is coming the patience)
- (ii) \* Umonde uziwa lixhego  
(The patience is being come by the grandfather).

Icacile into yokuba ezi zivakalisi ziku (13) azivelisi mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi, siyichaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (13 a-d) ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, uluntu  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, ubunjani  isiganeko = imfezekiso</p>
--

kanti ku (ii) ku (13 a – d)

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko. Ubunjani  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo  isiganeko = imfezeko</p>
--

Amasuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa uluntu njengasentla ezibonisa inguqulo yamagama elekhisikoni.

- (a) 'grow'
- (h) Umntwana uza amazinyo  
(The child is growing teeth, i.e. the child gets teeth).
- (b) 'heal'
- (i) Ixhego liza intiyo.  
(The grandfather heals from hatred)

### 3.2.3 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (izityalo)

Makhe sijonge ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko kwezi zivakalisi zingezantsi kunye nebinzana lesibizo esisemva kwesenzi u-za.

- 14 (a) Umbona uza edladleni.  
(The maize comes from the maize store).
- (b) Udladla luza umbona  
(The maize store comes the maize, the maize store is where the maize comes to).
- (c) Amazimba aza embizeni  
(The sorghum comes from the pot).
- (d) Imbiza iza amazimba.  
(The pot comes the sorghum, i.e. the pot is where the sorghum comes to)

- (e) Ikhaphetshu liza esigadleni  
(Cabbage comes from the lorry)
- (f) Isigadla siza ikhaphetshu  
(The lorry comes the cabbage, i.e. the lorry is where the cabbage is loaded to).
- (g) Ingqolowa iza endlwini  
(The wheat comes from the house)
- (h) Indlu iza ingqolowa  
(The house comes the wheat, i.e. the house is the place where the wheat comes to).

Izivakalisi eziku (14 a, c, e, g) zitshintshwana neziku (b,d,f,h), apha i-adyumentu yenzeka ngemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo itolikwe njengendawo, ukutsho njengesalathandawo kanti u(a,c,e,g) babonisa umxholo beyi-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo elibonisa umxholo.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwakhiwo lwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (14a, c, e,g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

i-adyumentu yokuqala = izityalo (indalo) i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo, umxholo. (isalathandawo) isiganeko = inguqulo
--

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ku (14b,d,f,h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo;

i-adyumentu yokuqala = indawo (umxholo) i-adyumentu yesibini = into engaphefumliyo (indalo) isiganeko = inguqulo
--

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ku (14b,d,f,h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo).

i-adyumentu yokuqala = indawo (uxholo) i-adyumentu yesibini = into engaphefumliyo (indalo) isiganeko = inguqulo
---

Makhe sijonge imeko apho ibinzana eliyintloko lingathathi njongosenzi yemfezeko ngenxa yezivakalisi ezitshintshanayo ku (14b, d, f, h)

15. (a) Udladla luza umbona

(The maize store comes the maize, i.e. the maize store is where the maize comes to)

(i) \* Udladla luyawuza umbona

(The maize store is coming the maize)

(ii) \* Umbona uziwa ludladla

(The maize is being come by the maize)

(b) Imbiza iza amazimba

(The pot comes the sorghum, i.e. the pot is where the sorghum comes to).

(i)\* Imbiza iyawaza amazimba

(The pot is coming the sorghum)

(ii)\* Amazimba aziwa yimbiza.

(The sorghum is being come the pot).

(c) Isigadla siza ikhaphetshu

(The lorry comes the cabbage, i.e. the lorry is where the cabbage comes to).

(i) \* Isigadla siyaliza ikhaphetshu

(The lorry is coming the cabbage)

(ii)\* Ikhaphetshu liziwa sisigadla

(The cabbage is being come by the lorry)

(d) Indlu iza ingqolowa

(The house comes the wheat, i.e. the house is where the wheat is kept).

(i) \* Indlu iyayiza ingqolowa.

(The house is coming the wheat)

(ii) \* Ingqolowa iziwa yindlu

(The wheat is being come by the house)

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko lwendawo yotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi:Umxholo webinzana lesibizo [izityalo] ubonakala kwindawo esemva kwesenzi

Makhe sijonge ezi zivakalisi ziku 14 xa zithatha izihlomelo ukuba kwenzeka ni na?

- 15 (a) Umbona uza edladleni emva kwemini.  
(The maize comes from the maize store in the afternoon).
- (b) \* Udladla luza umbona emva kwemini  
(The maize store comes the maize in the afternoon)
- (c) Amazimba eza embizeni ngomama.  
(The sorghum comes from the pot by mother)
- (d)\* Imbiza iza amazimba ngomama.  
(The pot comes the sorghum by mother).
- (e) Ikhaphetshu liza esigadleni ngomqeshwa  
(The cabbage comes from the lorry by a labourer)
- (f)\* Isigadla siza ikhaphetshu ngomqeshwa  
(The lorry comes the cabbage by a labourer).
- (g) Ingqolowa iza endlwini ngenqwelo  
(The wheat comes from the house by a wagon)
- (h) \* Indlu iza ingqolowa ngenqwelo.  
(The house comes wheat by a wagon).

Xa sijonga ezi zivakalisi zingentla sifumanisa ukuba xa kusetyenziswa izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kubakho utshintsho kuba ezinye azamkekeki ezinye zamkeleke.

Izivakalisi eziku 15 (a,c,e,g) zamkelekile njengezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kodwa eziku 15 (b,d,f,h) azivumelekanga. Ukungavumeleki kwezi zivakalisi njengezihlomelo kubonisa ukuba isenzi u-za sibonakala kwizivakalisi ezingezizo iziphumezi zohlobo lwesiganeko. Ngokuka Pustejovsky ezi zivakalisi ezingohlobo lwesiganeko sobume azivumeli zihlomelo kuba uphawo aliyelelanga kubume noSmith (1997: 33-4) uyakungqina oku.

Isenzi u-za singabonakalisa ilekhisikoni elandelayo ngokwamagama emeko leyo kwizivakalisi eziku (15 a, c, e,g)

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = izityalo, engaphefumliyo ibinzana lesibizo. i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, izinto ezakhiweyo isiganeko sokuqala = ubume</p>
--

Isenzi u-za singabonisa ilekhisikoni elandelayo ngokwezivakalisi eziku (15b, d, f, h)

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= izinto ezakhiweyo
i-adyumentu yesibini	= isityalo, ibinzana lesibizo
isiganeko	= ukufeza

### 3.2.4 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko [izinambuzane]

Kwezi zivakalisi zilandelayo eziku (16) sizakujonga utshintshwano oluthi lwenzeke phakathi kwebinzana eliyintloko nolo lwebinzana lesibizo esisemva kwesenzi u-za.

16 (a) Ihabhathane liza ezintyatyambeni

(The butterfly comes from the flowers)

(b) linyatyambo ziza ibhabhathane

(The flowers come the butterfly, i.e. the flowers are where the butterfly comes to)

(c) linyosi ziza emngxunyeni

(The bees come from the hole)

(d) Umngxuma uza iinyosi.

(The hole comes the bees, i.e. the hole is where the bees come to)

(e) Imbovane iza ekutyeni

(The ant comes from the food).

(f) Ukutya kuza imbovane

(The food comes the ant, i.e. the food is where the ant comes to).

(g) Ikhalane liza engceni.

(The tick comes from the grass)

(h) Ingca iza ikhalane

(The grass comes the tick, i.e. the grass is where the tick comes to)

Kwizivakalisi eziku (16a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo zizinambuzane. Isenzi u-za sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo. Kanti ku (16 b, d, f, h) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa indawo eyimfezeko yebinzana lesibizo.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za singabonakaliswa njengoku ku (16a, c, e, g)

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo isiganeko = inguqulo
--

kanti ku (16 b, d, f, h) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = inguqulo
--

Makhe sijonge iimeko apho ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi u-za ukuba kwenzeka ntshukumo ni xa kufakwa isivumelanisi senjongosenzi okanye isenziwa.

17 (a) lintyatyambo ziza ibhabhathane

(The flowers comes the butterfly, i.e. the flowers are where the butterfly come to)

(i)\* lintyatyambo ziyaliza ibhabhathane

(The flowers are coming the butterfly)

(ii)\* Ibhabhathane liyaziwa zintyatyambo

(The butterfly is being come the flowers)

(b) Umngxuma uza iinyosi

(The hole comes the bees, e.e. the hole is where the bees come to).

(i) \* Umngxuma uyaziza iinyosi

(The hole is coming the bees)

(ii)\* Inyosi ziyaziwa ngumngxuma

(The bees are being come by the hole)

(c) Ukutya kuza imbovane

(The food comes the ant, i.e. the food is where the ant comes to).

(i) \* Ukutya kuyayiza imbovane

(The food is coming the ant)

(ii) \* Imbovane iyaziwa kukutya

(The ant is being come by the food)



- (d) Ingca iza ikhalane  
 (The grass comes the tick, i.e. the grass is where the tick comes to)
- (i)\* Ingca iyaliza ikhalane  
 (The grass is coming the tick)
- (ii)\* Ikhhalane liyaziwa yingca  
 (The tick is being come by the grass)

Izivakalisi eziku (17a – d) azibonakalisi zimpawu ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi, yiyo loo nto zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivalisi eziku (i) zika (17a-d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko umxholo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lenjongosenzi izinambuzane
--

Ukanti ku (ii) ka (17a-d) singenjenje:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, izinambuzane i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
--

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi: imvelaphi yebinzana ibonakala emva kwesenzi

Sizakujonga ukuba ezi zivakalisi ziku (16) xa zithathe izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kweyiphi imeko isenzi u-za, sijonge uhlobo lweziganeko lwezivakalisi eziku (16a, c, e, g) xa zithelekiswe neziku (16b, d, f, h) apha ngezantsi:

- 18 (a) Ihabhathane liza ezintyatyambeni matshona  
 (The butterfly comes from the flowers at dawn).
- (b)\* linyatyambo ziza ibhabhathane matshona  
 (The flowers come the butterfly at dawn)
- (c) linyosi ziza emngxunyeni ngokukhawuleza  
 (The bees come from the hole fast)

- (d)\* Umngxuma uza iinyosi ngokukhawuleza  
(The hole comes the bees fast)
- (e) Imbovane iza ekutyeni ngamanqina  
(The ant comes from the food by feet)
- (f)\* Ukutya kuza imbovane ngamanqina  
(The food comes the ants by feet)
- (g) Ikhalane liza engceni ehlotyeni  
(The tick comes from the grass at summer)
- (h) \* Ingca iza ikhalane ehlotyeni  
(The grass comes the tick at summer)

Ukusetyenziswa kwezi zihlomelo ku (18 a, c, e,g) kwamkelekile kodwa kwizivakalisi eziku (18b, d, f,h) azamkelekanga ngenxa yezihlomelo zokumisa ixesha. Xa isalathandawo sithabatha indawo yebinzana eliyintloko, isihlomelo sokumisa ixesha asamkeleki. Olu tshintshwano lubangela iyantlukwano kuhlobo lwesiganeko. Le nto ingabonakaliswa ngokwenkcazelo yelekhisikoni kulwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi (18a, c, e, g).

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo eliyintloko , isinambuzane  
i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, indawo eza kuyo  
isiganeko = imfezekiso

kanti ku (18b, d, f, h) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo eliyintloko, umxholo  
i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isinambuzane  
isiganeko = isifezekiso

### Uhlobo lwesiganeko

Makhe siqwalasele ezi zivakalisi zingezantsi ngokujonga utshintshwano olubini apho izihlomelo zegatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha libonakalisa isenzi u-za kwizivakalisi lamkelekile.

- 19 (a) (i) Ibhathathane liza ezintyatyambeni xa kushushu.  
(The butterfly comes from the flowers when it is hot)
- (ii) linyatyambo ziza ibhathathane xa kushushu.  
(The flowers comes the butterfly when it is hot. i.e. the flowers are where the butterfly when it is hot).
- (b) (i) linyosi ziza emngxunyeni xa kusina.  
(The bees comes from the hole when it is raining).
- (ii) Umngxuma uza iinyosi xa kusina.  
(The bees comes from the hole when it is raining, i.e. the hole is where the bees come to when it is raining).
- (c) (i) Imbovane iza ekutyeni xa kunetyhefu  
(The ant comes from the food when it it poisoned)
- (ii) Ukutya kuza imbovane xa kunetyhefu.  
(The food comes the ant when it is poisoned, i.e. the food is where the ant comes to when it is poisoned).
- (d) (i) Ikhallane liza engceni xa kuditshwa  
(The tick come from the grass when dipped).
- (ii) Ingca iza ikhallane xa kuditshiwe.  
(The grass comes the tick when dipped, i.e. the grass is where the tick comes to when dipped).

Sifumanisa ukuba igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha livumelekile kutshintshwano olubini nangona kwizivakalisi eziku (18b, d, f, h) zingavumelekanga izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha. Izivakalisi eziku-(19) zakelekile ngenxa yegatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha kwaye zibonakalisa isenzi u-za ekuhlobo lwesiganeko.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za lungabonakaliswa kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ku (19a-d) ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo izinambuzane  i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, indawo eza kuyo.  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
---

kanti kwizivakalisi eziku (ii) ku (19a – d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala =	ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo eziza kuyo izinambuzane.
i-adyumentu yesibini =	ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko =	isifezekiso sephanyazo

Okokugqibela kukubonakalisa isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo yegama kunye nempatho yeentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-za esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi ezingentla. La masuntswana angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko:

**-za.**

20 (a) 'come from'

- (i) linyosi ziza emngxunyeni  
(Bees comes from the hole)

(b) 'come to'

- (i) ibhabhathane liza ezintyatyambeni.  
(A butterfly come to the flowers).

### 3.2.5 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (into enokuseleka)

Izivakalisi ezilandelayo eziku (21 a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo wento enokuseleka, isenzi u-za sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo. Kanti eziku- (21 b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku(21 a, c, e, g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi, kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo itolikwe njengomxholo.

21 (a) Amarhewu eza endlwini

(The maize beer comes from the house).

(b) Indlu iza amarhewu

(A house comes the maize beer, i.e. the house is where the maize beer comes to)

(c) Imbiza iza utywala

(The pot comes liquor, i.e. the pot is where the liquor comes to).

- (d) Ubisi luza ebuhlanti  
(The milk comes from the kraal)
- (e) Ubuhlanti buza ubisi  
(A kraal comes the milk, i.e. a kraal is where the milk comes from)
- (e) Ibhiya iza ebhotileni  
(The beer comes from the bottle)
- (f) Ibhotile iza ibhiya  
(The bottle comes beer, i.e. the bottle is where beer comes from).

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (21 a, c, e, g) singabonakalisa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko umxholo
i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko = inguqulo

kanti ku (21 b, d, f, h) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana elisibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = inkqubo

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (21 b, d, f, h). Imfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo lesenzi u-za ayizithathi njengenjongosenzi zobumbo zivakalisi kuba uvumelwano lwenjongosenzi sokungabikho mfezekiso etolikwe njengemvelaphi ayivumelekanga kwimofolo yesenzi, kunye nebinzana lesibizo eliyintloko alinakuveliswa kwindawo yentloko kwisenziwa njengoko sisazi ukuba njengesiqhelo intloko imi phi na?

22 (a) Indlu iza amarhewu

(The house is coming maize beer, e.e. the house is where maize beer comes from)

- (i) Indlu iyawaza amarhewu  
(The house is coming maize beer)
- (ii) \* Amarhewu ayaziwa yindlu  
(The maize beer is being come by the house)

- (b) Imbiza iza utywala.  
(The pot is coming liquor, i.e. the pot is where liquor comes from)
- (i) \* Imbiza iyabuza utywala  
(The pot is coming liquor)
- (ii) \* Ubutywala buyaziwa yimbiza  
(The liquor is being come by the pot)
- (c) Ubuhlanti buza ubisi  
(The kraal is coming milk, i.e the kraal is where milk is coming from)
- (i)\* Ubuhlanti buyaluza ubisi  
(The kraal is coming milk)
- (ii) Ubisi luyaziwa bubhlanti  
(The milk is being come by the kraal)
- (d) Ibhotile iza ibhiya  
(The bottle is coming beer, i.e. the bottle is where beer comes from).
- (i) Ibhotile iyayiza ibhiya.  
(The bottle is coming beer)
- (ii) \* Ibhiya iyaziwa ngebhotile  
(The beer is being come by the bottle)

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za lungachazwa ngolo hlobo kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (22a-d):

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo</p>
---

kanti ku (ii) (ka 22a-d):

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo into enokuseleka i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, imvelaphi</p>
--

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxhelo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi: imvelaphi yebinzana lesibizo ibonakala emva kwesenzi.

Apha sijonga ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (21) zivumelekile na xa kuhlonyelwa isihlomelo zokumis'ixesha ekuchazeni uhlobo lwesiganeko.

23 (a) Amarhewu eza endlwini ngembiza

(The maize beer is coming from the house by the pot)

(b) \* Indlu iza amarhewu ngembiza

(The house comes the maize beer by the pot)

(c) Utywala buza embizeni ngendoda

(The liquor comes from the pot by the man)

(d)\* Imbiza iza utywala ngendoda

(The pot comes the liquor by the man)

(e) Ubisi luza ebuhlanti ngenkwenkwe.

(The milk comes from the kraal by the boy).

(f)\* Ubuhlanti buza ubisi ngenkwenkwe

(The kraal comes the milk by the boy).

(g) Ibhiya iza ebhotileni ngeglasi.

(The beer comes from the bottle by the glass).

(h) \* Ibhotile iza ibhiya ngeglasi

(The bottle comes the beer by the glass)

Izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (23a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (23 b,d, f, h) azivumelekanga. Ezi zihlomelo zingabonakaliswa njengezona zivakalisi zizizifekiso kunye nezivakalisi zezifekiso zephanyazo, kodwa hayi kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume.

Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (23 a,c,e,g) ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, into enokuseleka

i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi

isiganeko = isifekiso

kanti ku (23 b, d, f, h):

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana eliyinjongosenzi, imvelaphi, into eselekayo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo sizakugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-za singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

- 24 (a) (i) Amarhewu eza endlwini xa ebilayo  
 (The maize beer comes from the house when they are boiled).
- (ii) Indlu iza amarhewu xa abilayo  
 (The house comes the maize beer when they are boiling).
- (b) (i) Utywala buza embizeni xa kuselwa  
 (The liquor comes from the pot when there is drinking)
- (ii) Imbiza iza utywala xa kuselwa.  
 (The pot comes the liquor when there is drinking, i.e. the pot is where liquor comes from when there is drinking).
- (c) (i) Ubisi luza ebuhlanti xa kusengiwe.  
 (The milk comes from the kraal when it is milked)
- (ii) Ubuhlanti buza ubisi xa kusengiwe  
 (The kraal comes the milk when it is milked i.e. the kraal is where milk comes from when it is milked).
- (d) (i) Ibhiya iza ebhotileni xa kuselwa.  
 (The beer comes from the bottle when there is drinking)
- (ii) Ibhotile iza ibhiya xa kuselwa  
 (The bottle comes the beer when there is drinking, i.e. the bottle is where beer comes from when there is drinking).

Sifumanisa ukuba izivakalisi eziku (24) zamkelekile zonke xa kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ku (24 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:



i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, into enokuseleka  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo, imvelaphi  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

kanti ku (ii) ka (24 a-d) singenjenje:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, into enokuseleka  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Sifumanisa iintsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi sethu u-za xa sijonga ngokwesemantiki yelekhisikoni.

### **-za**

25 (a) 'produce'

- (i) utywala buza embizeni  
(The liquor is produced from the pot)
- (ii) Ubisi luza ebuhlanti  
(The milk is produced from the kraal)

(b) 'release'

- (i) Amarhewu eza endlwini  
(The maize beer releases from the house)

### **3.2.6 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (intlalo)**

Kwezi zivakalisi zilandelayo sizakujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumentu yomxholo imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana izibizo.

26 (a) Intonjane iza emlanjeni

(The girl who undergoes a ritual comes from the river).

(b) Umlambo uza intonjane

(The river comes the girl who undergoes a ritual, i.e. the river is where the girls comes to)

(c) Ulwaluko luza endlwini

(The boys ritual comes from the house)

- (d) Indlu iza ulwaluko  
(The house comes the boy's ritual, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual comes to).
- (e) Umtshilo uza edlelweni.  
(The circumstances boy's dance comes from the pastures).
- (f) Idlelo liza umtshilo  
(The pasture comes the circumcised boy's dance, i.e the pasture is where the circumcised boy's dance comes to).
- (g) Usosuthu uza endlwini  
(The boy's ritual leader comes from the house)
- (h) Indlu iza usosuthu  
(The house come the boy's ritual leader, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual leader comes to)

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (2a, c, e, g) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo intlalo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo, imvelaphi isiganeko = inguqulo</p>
---

kanti eziku 26 (b, d, f, h) zibonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo, intlalo isiganeko = inkqubo</p>
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Imeko yokungathathi njongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi ezitshintshanayo eziku (26 b, d, f, h)

27 (a) Umlambo uza intonjane

(The river comes the girl who undergoes a ritual)

- (i) \* Umlambo uyayiza intonjane  
(The river is coming from the ritual girl)
  - (ii)\* Intonjane iyeziwa ngumlambo  
(The ritual girl is being come by the river)
- (b) Indlu iza ulwaluko  
(The house comes the ritual for boys)
- (i) \* Indlu iyaluza ulwaluko  
(The house is coming the ritual for boys)
  - (ii) \* Ulwaluko luyaziwa yindlu  
(The circumcision is being come by the house)
- (c) Idlelo liza umtshilo  
(The pasture comes the circumcised boy's dance)
- (i)\* Idlelo liyawuza umtshilo  
(The pasture is coming the circumcised boy's dance)
  - (ii) \* Umtshilo uyaziwa lidlelo  
(The circumcised boy's dance is being come by the pasture)
- (d) Indlu iza usosuthu  
(The house comes the boy's ritual leader)
- (i) \* Indlu iyamza usosuthu  
(The house is coming the boy's ritual leader)
  - (ii) \* Usosuthu uyaziwa yindlu.  
(The boy's ritual leader is being come by the house)

Sifumanisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo alinakuveliswa kwindawo yentloko kwisenziwa kunye nesivumelwano senjongosenzi sokungabikho mfezekiso etolikwe njengemvelaphi azivumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzi.

Makhe sijonge inkcazelo esiyinikwa yilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (1) ka (27 a-d):

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  
 isiganeko = inguqu

kanti ku (ii) ka (27a-d) singenjenge:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo intlalo  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esingumenziwa imvelaphi  
 isiganeko = inguqu

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi: Imvelaphi yebinzana lesibizo ibonakala emva lwesenzi.

Eli candelwano lizakugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (26) ziyathatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo:

28 (a) Intonjane iza emlanjeni ekuseni

(The girl who undergoes a ritual come from the river early in the morning).

(b)\* Umlambo uza intonjane ekuseni

(The river comes the girl who undergoes a ritual early in the morning)

(c) Ulwaluko luza endlwini ngenkwenkwe

(The circumcision comes from the house by the boy)

(d) \* Indlu iza ulwaluko ngenkwenkwe

(The house comes the circumcision by the boy)

(e) Umtshilo uza edlelweni ehlotyeni

(The circumcised boy's dance comes from the pastures at summer)

(f)\* Idlelo liza umtshilo ehlotyeni

(The pasture comes the circumcised boy's dance at summer)

(g) Usosuthu uza endlwini matshona

(The boy's ritual leader comes from the house at dawn)

(h) \* Indlu iza usosuthu matshona

(The house comes the boy's ritual leader at dawn)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (28 a,c,e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku – (28b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi ziyantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (28 a, c, e, g):

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, intlalo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo imvelaphi isiganeko = isifezekiso
--

kanti ku (28b, d, f,h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, intlalo, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
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### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-za singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko:

- 29 (a) Intonjane iza emlanjeni xa kushushu  
(The girl who undergoes a ritual come from the river when it is hot)
- (b) Umlambo uza intonjane xa kushushu  
(The river comes the girl who undergoes a ritual when it is hot, i.e. the river is where the girl comes to when it is hot).
- (c) Ulwaluko luza endlwini xa kungqungqwa  
(The circumcision comes from the house when it is a dance)
- (d) Indlu iza ulwaluko xa kungqungqwa  
(The house comes the circumcision when it is a dance, i.e. the house is where the circumcision comes to when it is a dance)
- (e) Umtshilo uza edlelweni xa konwatywe  
(The circumcised boy's dance comes from the pasture when it is a joy)

- (f) Idlelo liza umtshilo xa konwatywe  
(The pasture comes the circumcised boy's dance when it is a joy, i.e. the pasture is where the circumcised boy's dance comes to when it is a dance)
- (g) USosuthu uza endlwini xa ezakoluka  
(The ritual boy's leader comes from the house when to be circumcised).
- (h) Indlu iza uSosuthu xa ezakoluka  
(The house comes the ritual boy's leader when to be circumcised, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual leader comes to when it is circumcision)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswa kwizivakalisi eziku (28), apho eziku (28b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (29a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo intlalo  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isalathandawo, imvelaphi  isiganeko = isifezekiso</p>
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kanti ku (29 b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
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Isenzi u-za simfumanisa kwisemantiki yelekhisikoni ezisetyenziswa kwizivakalisi eziku (29)

- **za**

30 (a) 'come out from'

- (i) USosuthu uza endlwini  
(The ritual boy's leader is coming out from the house)

(b) 'emerge'

- (i) Intonjane iza emlanjeni.  
(The girl who undergoes a ritual emerges out of the river)

### 3.2.7 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko [imvakalelo]

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumenti yomxholo, imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana ezi zibizo. Sijonga u-za xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo:

31 (a) Ilishwa liza endlwini

(The misfortune comes from the house)

(b) Indlu iza ilishwa

(The house comes the misfortune, i.e. the house gets misfortune)

(c) Imihlali iza elalini

(The happiness comes from the location).

(d) Ilali iza imihlali

(The location comes the happiness, i.e. the location gets happiness)

(e) Uloyiko luza epalamente

(The fear comes from the parliament)

(f) Ipalamente iza uloyiko

(The parliament comes the fear, i.e. the parliament gets fear)

(g) Isisa siza ecaweni

(The generosity comes from the church)

(h) Icawa iza isisa

(The church comes the generosity, i.e. the church gets generosity)

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (31 a, c, e, g) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo uvakalo  
 i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isalathandawo  
 isiganeko = inguquko

Kanti eziku (31b, d, f, h) singazibonakalisa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi  
 isiganeko = inguquko

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (31b, d, f, h) kunye yesenziwa.

32 (a) Indlu iza ilishwa

(The house comes the misfortune, i.e. the house gets misfortune)

(i)\* Indlu iyaliza ilishwa

(The house is coming the misfortune)

(ii)\* Ilishwa liziwa yindlu

(The misfortune is being come by the house)

(b) Ilali iza imihlali

(The location comes the happiness, i.e. the location gets happiness).

(i)\* Ilali iyayiza imihlali

(The location is coming the happiness)

(ii) \* Imihlali iziwa yilali

(The happiness is being come by the location)

(c) Ipalamente iza uloyiko.

(The parliament comes the fear, i.e. the parliament gets fear)

(i) \* Ipalamente iyaluza uloyiko.

(The parliament is coming the fear).

(ii) \* Uloyiko luziwa yipalamente

(The fear is being come by the parliament)

(d) Icawa iza isisa

(The church comes the generosity, i.e. the church is where generosity comes to)

(i) \* Icawa iyasiza isisa

(The church is coming the generosity)

(ii) \* Isisa siyaziwa yicawa

(The generosity is being come by the church)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (32 (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumenti yomxholo. Ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi:



Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi kunye nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku – (i) ka (32a-d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isibanjalo, imvelaphi  isiganeko = ubume</p>
--

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candela liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (31) ukuba siyazithatha okanye asizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo:

33 (a) Ilishwa liza endlwini ngeyeza

(The misfortune comes from the house with a medicine)

(b)\* Indlu iza ilishwa

(The house comes the misfortune with a medicine)

(c) Imihlali iza elalini ngo-8

(The happiness comes from the location at 8 o'clock)

(d) \* Ilali iza imihlali ngo-8

(The location comes the happiness at 8 o'clock)

(e) Uloyiko luza epalamente ngomthetho

(The parliament comes the fear with law)

(f)\* Ipalamente iza uloyiko ngomthetho

(The parliament comes the fear with a law)

(g) Isisa siza ecaweni ngomfundisi.

(The generosity comes from the church with the priest)

(h)\* Icawa iza isisa ngomfundisi.

(The church comes the generosity with a priest)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (33a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (33b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi kunye nolwesiganeko sika –za kwizivakalisi eziku (33a, c, e, g)

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, uvakalo  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso

kanti ku (33b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenza u-za siyabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko

34 (a) Ilishwa liza endlwini xa kusiliwe

(The misfortune comes from the house when sorghum is brewed)

(b) Indlu iza ilishwa xa kusiliwe

(The house comes the misfortune when sorghum is brewed, i.e. the house gets misfortune when sorghum is brewed)

(c) Imihlali iza elalini xa kusolukwa

(The happiness comes out from the location when it is circumcision)

(d) Ilali iza imihlali xa kusolukwa.

(The location comes out happiness when it is circumcision, i.e. the location gets happiness when it is circumcision).

(e) Uloyiko luza epalamente xa kuyekwa uphando lwemali.

(The fear comes out from the parliament when the money investigation is stopped)

(f) Ipalamente iza uloyiko xa kuyekwa uphando lwemali.

(The parliament come out the fear when money investigation is stopped, i.e. the parliament gets fear when money investigation is stopped).

(g) Isisa siza ecaweni xa kukho imali.

(The generosity comes out from the church when there is money)

(v) Icawa iza isisa xa kukho imali

(The church comes out the generosity when there is money, i.e. the church gets generosity when there is money).

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (33), apho eziku (33b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (34a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, uvakalelo
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo zegama ezininzi ngokuphathelele kwisenzi u-za osetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (31)

La masuntswana entsingiselo yegama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivalikisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa uvakalelo njengaku (31)

35 'give out'

(i) Icawa iza isisa

(The church gives out the generosity, i.e. the church gets generosity)

'come out'

(ii) Ilishwa liza endlwini

(The misfortune comes out from the house)

### 3.2.8 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (ukutya)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumentu yomxholo, imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshwana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-za xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo:

36 (a) Inyama iza endlwini

(The meat comes from the house)

- (b) Indlu iza inyama.  
(The house comes the meat, i.e. the house is where the meat comes to)
- (c) Ikhekhe liza esityeni.  
(The cake comes from the dish)
- (d) Isitya siza ikhekhe  
(The dish comes the cake, i.e. the dish is where the cake comes to)
- (e) Ulusu luza embizeni  
(The affal comes from the pot)
- (f) Imbiza iza ulusu  
(The pot comes the affal, i.e. the pot is where the affal is cooked with )
- (g) Umngqusho uza ebuhlanti  
(The samp comes from the kraal)
- (h) Ubuhlanti buza umngqusho  
(The kraal comes the samp, i.e. the kraal is where the samp comes to)

Izivakalisi eziku (36 a, c, e, g, h) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo kukutya, isenzi u-za sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumentu yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi isiganeko = inguqulo</p>
---

Kwizivakalisi eziku (36 b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (36 a, c, e, g, i) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = inkqubo</p>
---

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (36 b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa:

37(a) Indlu iza inyama

(The house comes the meat, i.e. the house is where the meat comes to)

(i) \* Indlu iyayiza inyama

(The house is coming the meat)

(ii)\* Inyama iziwa yindlu

(The meat is being come by the house)

(b) Isitya siza ikhekhe

(The dish comes the cake, i.e. the dish is where the cake comes to)

(i) \* Isitya siyaliza ikhekhe

(The dish is coming the cake)

(ii)\* Ikhekhe liziwa sisitya.

(The cake is being come by the dish)

(c) Imbiza iza ulusu

(The pot comes the affal, i.e. the pot is where the affal comes to)

(i)\* Imbiza iyaluza ulusu

(The pot is coming the affal)

(d) Ubuhlanti buza umngqusho

(The kraal comes the samp, i.e. the kraal is where the samp comes to)

(i) \* Ubuhlanti buyawuza umngqusho

(The kraal is coming the samp)

(ii) \* Umngqusho uziwa bubhlanti

(The samp is being come by the samp)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (37 (i), no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumenti yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (37 (a –d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isibanjalo, imvelaphi
isiganeko = ubume

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwesivakalisi

Eli candela liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (36) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo:

38 (a) Inyama iza endlwini ngo-8

(The meat comes from the house at 8 o'clock)

(b) \* Indlu iza inyama ngo 8

(The house comes the meat at 8 o'clock)

(c) Ikhekhe liza esityeni ngomama

(The cake comes from the dish with mother)

(d)\* Isitya siza ikhekhe ngomama.

(The dish comes the cake with mother)

(e) Ulusu luza embizeni ngokukhawuleza

(The affal comes from the pot very fast)

(f)\* Imbiza iza ulusu ngokukhawuleza

(The pot comes the affal very fast)

(g) Umngqusho uza ebuhlanti ngotata

(The samp comes from the kraal with father).

(h) \* Ubuhlanti buza umngqusho ngotata

(The kraal comes the samp with father)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (38 a, c, e, g) zamkelekile, kodwa eziku (38b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (38a, c, e, g)

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo, isalathandawo, imvelaphi  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso

kanti ku (38 b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-za singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

39 (a) Inyama iza endlwini xa kuphekiwe

(The meat comes from the house when it is cooked)

(b) Indlu iza inyama xa kuphekiwe

(The house come meat when it is cooked), i.e. the house is where the meat comes to when it is cooked)

(c) Ikhekhe liza esityeni xa konwatyiwe

(The cake comes from the dish when there is happiness)

(d) Isitya siza ikhekhe xa konwatyiwe

(The dish comes the cake when there is happiness, i.e. the dish is where the cake comes to when there is happiness).

(e) Ulusu luza embizeni xa kuxheliwe.

(The affal comes from the pot when there is slaught.)

(f) Imbiza iza ulusu xa kuxheliwe

(The pot comes the affal when there is a slaught, i.e. the pot is where the affal comes to when there is a slaught).

(g) Umngqusho uza ebuhlanti xa amadoda ehluthi

(The samp comes from the kraal when men's stomachs are enough)

(h) Ubuhlanti buza umngqusho xa amadoda ehluthi

(The kraal comes the samp when men's stomachs are enough, i.e. the kraal is where the samp comes when men's stomachs are enough).

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (38) apho eziku(38 b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (39 a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxhelo  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

kanti ku (39 b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-za esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (40)

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa u (ukutya) njengaku (36 a, c, e, g) ngasentla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni,

#### **u-za**

40 (a) 'come out

(i) Inyama iza endlwini

(The meat comes out of the house)

(b) 'release'

(i) Umngqusho uza ebuhlanti

(The samp releases from the kraal)



### 3.2.9 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (unxibelelwano)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumenti yomxholo, imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshwana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-za xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

41 (a) Umbhalo uza esikolweni

(The writing comes from the school)

(b) Isikolo siza umbhalo

(The school comes the writing, i.e. the school is where the writing comes to)

(c) Intetho iza elalini

(The speech comes from the location)

(d) Ilali iza intetho

(The location comes the speech, i.e. the location is where the speech comes to)

(e) Umyalezo uza ekhayeni

(The message comes from home)

(f) Ikhaya liza umyalezo

(The home comes the message, i.e. the home gets the message is received)

(g) Umbongo uza esikolweni

(The poem comes from the school)

(h) Isikolo siza umbongo

(The school comes the poem, i.e. the school gets the poem)

Izivakalisi eziku (41 a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yomxholo unxibelelwano, isenzi u-za sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi  isiganeko = inkqubo</p>
--

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (41 b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa.

## 42 (a) Isikolo siza umbhalo

(The school comes the writing, i.e. the school is where the writing comes to)

(i) \* Isikolo siyawuza umbhalo

(The school is coming the writing)

(ii) \* Umbhalo uziwa sisikolo

(The writing is being come by the school).

## (b) Ilali iza intetho

(The location comes the speech, i.e. the location is where the speech gets to)

(i) \* Ilali iyayiza intetho

(The location is coming the speech)

(ii) \* ntetho iziwa yilali

(The speech is being come by the location)

## (c) Ikhaya liza umyalezo

(The home comes the message, i.e. the home gets message)

(i) \* Ikhaya liyawuza umyalezo

(The home is coming the message)

(ii) \* Umyalezo uziwa likhaya

(The message is being come by the home)

## (d) Isikolo siza umbongo

(The school comes the poem, i.e. the school gets poem)

(i) \* Isikolo siyawuza umbongo

(The school is coming the poem)

(ii) \* Umbongo uziwa sisikolo

(The poem is being come by the school)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (42 (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumententi yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (42 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi

i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo

isiganeko = ubume

kanti eziku (ii) ka – 42 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isibanjalo, imvelaphi isiganeko = ubume
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Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candela liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (41) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo:

- 43 (a) Umbhalo uza esikolweni ngencwadi  
(The writing comes from the school with a dish)
- (b) \* Isikolo siza umbhalo ngencwadi  
(The school comes the writing with a dish)
- (c) Intetho iza elalini emini  
(The speech comes from the location)
- (d) \* Ilali iza intetho emini  
(The location comes the speech in the day)
- (e) Umyalezo uza ekhayeni ngenkosi  
(The message comes from the home with the chief)
- (f) \* Ikhaya liza umyalezo ngenkosi  
(The home comes the message with the chief)
- (g) Umbongo uza esikolweni ekuseni  
(The poem comes from the school early in the morning)
- (h) \* Isikolo siza umbongo ekuseni  
(The school comes the poem in the morning)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (43 a, c, e, g) zamkelekile, kodwa eziku (43 b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwana zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku ( 43 a, c, e, g)

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso

kanti ku (43 b, d, f, h) zona zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  
 i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  
 isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-za singabonakala kwisivakalisi esiluhlobo lwesiganeko:

- 44 (a) Umbhalo uza esikolweni xa kulikhefu  
 (The writing comes from the school when it is holiday)
- (b) Isikolo siza umbhalo xa kulikhefu.  
 (The school comes the writing when it is holiday, i.e. the school gets writing when it is holidays)
- (c) Intetho ziza elalini xa konwatyiwe  
 (The speeches come from the location when it is happiness)
- (d) Ilali iza iintetho xa konwatyiwe  
 (The location comes the speeches when it is happiness, i.e. the location gets speeches when it is happiness)
- (e) Umyalezo uza ekhayeni xa kuza kutshatwa  
 (The message comes from the home when there is to be a marriage).
- (f) Ikhaya liza umyalezo xa kuza kutshatwa  
 (The home comes the message when there is to be a marriage, i.e. the home gets the message when there is to be a marriage)
- (g) Umbongo uza esikolweni xa kubhiyozwa  
 (The poem comes from the school when there are celebrations)

(h) Isikolo siza umbongo xa kubhiyozwa

(The school comes the poem when there are celebrations, i.e. the school gets the poem when there are celebrations)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (43) apho eziku (43 b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (44 a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi isalathandawo, imvelaphi  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

kanti ku(44 b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-za esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (45)

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa (unxibelelwano) njengaku 41 a, c, e, g) ngasentla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni:

#### **u-za**

45. (a) 'deliver'

(i) Isikolo siza umbhalo

(The school delivers the writing, i.e. the school is where the writing is taught).

(b) 'come out'

(i) Ikhaya liza umyalezo.

(The home comes out the message, i.e. the home is where the message comes from)

### 3.2.10 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (isiganeko)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumenti yomxholo, imvelaphi, nento ezenzekayo xa kutshintshwana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-za xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

- 46 (a) Ulumkiso luza ebantwini  
(The warning comes from the people)
- (b) Abantu beza ulumkiso  
(The people comes the warning, i.e. the people gets warning)
- (c) Ugwebo luza elalini.  
(The judgement comes from the location)
- (d) Ilali iza umgwebo  
(The location comes the judgement, i.e. the location gets judgement)
- (e) Isiphango siza eMpuma Koloni  
(The storm comes from the Eastern Cape)
- (f) IMpuma Koloni iza isiphango  
(The Eastern Cape comes the storm, i.e. the Eastern Cape gets storm)
- (g) Ulilo luza endlwini  
(The cry comes from the house)
- (h) Indlu iza ulilo.  
(The house comes the cry, i.e. the house gets the cry)

Izivakalisi eziku (46 a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yomxholo isiganeko isenzi u-za sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo</p> <p>i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo , imvelaphi</p> <p>isiganeko = inguqulo</p>
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Kwizivakalisi eziku (46 b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (46 a, c, e, g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = inkqubo</p>
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Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (46b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa:

47 (a) Abantu beza ulumkiso

(The people comes the warning, i.e. the people gets warning)

(i)\* Abantu bayaluza ulumkiso

(The people are coming the warning)

(ii)\* Ulumkiso luziwa ngabantu

(The warning is being come by the people).

(b) Ilali iza ugwebo

(The location comes the judgement, i.e. the location gets judgement)

(i) \* Ilali iyaluza ugwebo

(The location is coming the judgement)

(ii) Ugwebo luziwa yilali

(The judgement is being come by the location)

(c) IMpuma Koloni iza isiphango

(The Eastern Cape comes the storm)

(i)\* IMpuma Koloni iyasiza isiphango

(The Eastern Cape is coming the storm)

(ii)\* Isiphango siziwa yiMpuma Koloni

(The storm is being come by the Eastern Cape)

(d) Indlu iza ulilo.

(The hut comes the cry i.e. the hut get the cry)

(i)\* Indlu iyaluza ulilo.

(The hut is coming the cry)

- (ii) Ulilo luziwa yindlu  
(The cry is being come by the hut)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (47 (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumentu yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi esiku (i) ka (47 a – d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = ubume</p>
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Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candela liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (41) izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo:

48. (a) Ulumkiso luza ebantwini ngosibonda  
(The warning comes from the people by the headman)
- (b)\* Abantu beza ulumkiso ngosibonda.  
(The people comes the warning by the headman.)
- (c) Ugwebo luza elalini ngomfazi.  
(The judgement comes from the location by the woman)
- (d) \* Ilali iza ugwebo ngomfazi  
(The location comes the judgement by the woman)
- (e) Isiphango siza eMpuma Koloni ehlotyeni  
(The storm comes from the Eastern Cape in summer)
- (f)\* IMpuma Koloni iza isiphango ehlotyeni  
(The Eastern Cape comes the storm in summer)
- (g) Ulilo luza endlwini ngorhatya  
(The cry comes from the house in the twilight.)



Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-za kwizivakalisi eziku (48a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku 48 b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (48a, c, e, g):

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  isiganeko = isifezekiso</p>
---

Kanti ku (48b, d, f, h) zona zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
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#### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-za singabonakala kwisivakalisi esiluhlobo lwesiganeko:

49 (a) Ulumkiso luza ebantwini xa kukho ingxaki

(The warning comes from the people when there is a problem)

(b) Abantu beza ulumkiso xa kukho ingxaki

(The people comes the warning when there is a problem, i.e. the people gets warning when there is a problem).

(c) Ugwebo luza elalini xa inkosi imoshile

(The judgement comes from the location when the chief has wronged)

(d) Ilali iza ugwebo xa inkosi imoshile

(The location comes the judgement when the chief has wronged, i.e. the location gets the judgement when the chief has wronged)

(e) Isiphango siza eMpuma Koloni xa kusebusuku.

(The Eastern Cape comes the storm when it is winter, i.e. Eastern Cape gets storm in winter)

- (f) Impuma Koloni iza isiphango xa kusebusika.  
(The Eastern Cape comes the storm when it is winter, i.e. Eastern Cape gets storm in winter).
- (g) Ulilo luza endlwini ngexesha lokuya emangcwabeni  
(The cry comes from the house when it is time to go to the graves)
- (h) Indlu iza ulilo ngexesha lokuya emangcwabeni  
(The house comes the cry when it is time to go to the graves, i.e. the house gets the cry when it is time to go to the graves)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (48), apho eziku (48b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-za kwizivakalisi eziku (49a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, isiganeko i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
---

kanti ku (49b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo yegama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo zesenzi u-za esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (46) zinentsingiselo ezininzi.

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-za kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa (isiganeko) njengaku (46a, c, e, g) ngasentla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguquko yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni:

**u-za**

50 (a) 'come out'

- (i) Abantu beza ulumkiso  
(The people come out warning, i.e. the people warnes).

(b) 'pass'

- (i) Ilali iza ugwebo  
(The location passes the judgement)

**3.3 ISISHWANKATHELO**

Ngamazwi amafutshane sibethe koo zelekazi sifumanisa ukuba kolu hlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yesenzi u-za, ukuba kuninzi ebekungaqapheleliswanga xa sithetha sincokola. Kolu hlalutyo sijonga uluhlu lweempawu ezikhethekileyo zebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yesenzi u-za kunye notolika olwahluka-hlukeneyo oluvela ngokwamagama endibaniso ee-adyumenti zemfezekiso. Sijonge ukuba isenzi u-za sima njani xa kwenziwa olu tshintshwano lwezivakalisi ezahlukeneyo ezinike utoliko olwahlukeneyo kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo egama esenzi u-za. Siphonononge iimpawu zolwakhiwo lwesiganeko. Olu tshintshwano, lutshintshwano lwezivakalisi ezifanayo lutshintshana ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi sithathe indawo yebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko lwezivakalisi ezibonisa indima yethematiki. Olu tshintshwano lubangela ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi lingabonakalisi zimpawu ezizizo zobumbo zivakalisi zenjongosenzi kwisiXhosa. Le nto ibonakala ngokungamkeleki kosetyenziso lwezivumelanisi zenjongosenzi kwimofoloji yesenzi kunye nokusetyenziswa kwesenziwa akwamkelekanga kwisenzi u-za ngokuba kususwe ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi kwindawo yentloko.

Kuvavanywa izivakalisi ukuba ziyathatha na izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha lo nto ke kukumisa uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko lwezivakalisi kutshintshwano olubini apho ezinye izivakalisi zivumeleke xa zithatha izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha ezinye zingavumeleki, kuthi sakufaka igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha uthintshwano olubini lwezivakalisi luthi lwamkeleke. Olu lwamkeleko lwezivakalisi ngenxa yegatya lubonakalisa ukuba isenzi u-za kubonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lokwakhiwa lwesiganeko.

## ISAPHLUKO 4

### UHLALUTYO LWESEMANTIKI YELEKHISIKONI YESENZI U-YA

#### 4.1 INTSHAYELELO

Injongo yesi sahluko kukujonga ukuba uhlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yesenzi u-ya lwenzeke kanjani kwizivakalisi. Le nto iyakutsho iphuhle xa sijonga kwintshukumo yesenzi, sijonge notshintshwano kwizibizo ukuba zisinika ntsingiselo ni. Siza kujonga iintlobo zeziganeko ngokwempawu zelekhisikoni yegama. Siphonononge ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha abuchaphazeli kanjani ubume bezi zivakalisi kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo egama ngokubhekiselele kwezi zenzi kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko. Sijonge ukuba olu tshintshwa-tshintshwano ngokwentloko okanye injongosenzi kuyichaphazela kanjani intsingiselo yesenzi sethu u-ya.

#### 4.2 IIMPAWU EZIKHETHIWEYO ZEBINZANA LESIBIZO ESIYINTLOKO

##### 4.2.1. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (ubulwanyana)

Makhe sijonge ezi zivakalisi zilandelayo, siqwalasele utshintshwano oluthi lwenzeke phakathi kwebinzana eliyintloko nolo lwebinzana lesibizo esisemva kwesenzi u-ya.

51(a) Inja iya endlwini

(The dog goes to the house)

(b) Indlu iyainja

(The house goes the dog, i.e. the house is where the dog goes to)

(c) Isilo siya emlanjeni

(The animal goes to the river)

(d) Umlambo uya isilo

(The river goes the animal, i.e. the river is where the animal goes to).

(e) Ihashe liya ebuhlanti

(The horse goes to the kraal)

(f) Ubuhlanti buya ihashe

(The kraal goes the horse i.e. the kraal is where the horse goes to).

- (g) linkomo ziya emasimini  
(The cattle go to the fields)
- (h) Amasimi aya iinkomo  
(The fields go the cattle, i.e. the fields are where the cattle go to).

Izivakalisi eziku (51a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo ubulwanyana, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala =	ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumentu yesibini =	isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko =	inguqulo

Kwizivakalisi eziku (51 b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (51 a, c, e, g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi, kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kungabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala =	ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini =	ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko =	inkqubo

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (51b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa

- 52.(a) Indlu iyainja  
(The house goes the dog)
- (i) \* Indlu iyayiyainja  
(The house is going the dog)
- (ii) \* Inja iyiwa yindlu  
(The dog is being gone by the house)
- (b) Umlambo uya isilo  
(The river goes the animal)



Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (51) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

- 53(a) Inja iya endlwini ngokukhawuleza  
(The dog goes to the house quickly)
- (b)\* Indlu izainja ngokukhawuleza  
(The house goes the dog quickly)
- (c) Isilo siya emlanjeni ngokucotha  
(The animal goes to the river slowly)
- (d)\* Umlambo uya isilo ngokucotha  
(The river goes the animal slowly)
- (e) Ihashe liya ebuhlanti ngokuhlwa  
(The horse goes to the kraal in the afternoon)
- (f)\* Ubuhlanti buza ihashe ngokuhlwa  
(The kraal goes the horse in the afternoon)
- (g) Iinkomo ziya emasimini ngokukhawuleza okukhulu  
(The cattle go to the fields very quickly)]
- (h)\* Amasimi aya iinkomo ngokukhawuleza okukhulu  
(The fields go the cattle very quickly)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (53a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (53b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (53a, c, e)

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
--

kanti ku (53b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo  isiganeko = ubume</p>
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### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha, siveze ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwisivakalisi esiluhlobo lwesiganeko:

54 (a) Inja iya endlwini xa kusina ngamandla

(The dog goes to the house when it rains heavily)

(b) Indlu iyainja xa kusina ngamandla

(The house goes the dog when it rains heavily, i.e. the house is where the dog goes to when it rains heavily).

(c) Isilo siya emlanjeni xa siya kusela

(The animal goes to the river when going to drink)

(d) Umlambo uya isilo xa siya kusela

(The river goes the animal when going to drink, i.e. the river is where the animal goes to when going to drink)

(e) Ihashe liya ebuhlanti ngokukhawuleza xa liya kutyiswa.

(The house goes to the kraal quickly when going to be fed)

(f) Ubuhlanti buya ihashe ngokukhawuleza xa liya kutyiswa

(The kraal goes the horse quickly when going to be fed)

(g) Iinkomo ziya emasimini xa kulinywa

(The cattle go to the fields during ploughing)

(h) Amasimi aya iinkomo xa kulinywa

(The fields goes the cattle during ploughing; i.e. the field is where the cattle goes to during ploughing)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku 53, apho eziku (53b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.



Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (54a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

kanti ku(54b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

#### 4.2.2. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (izityalo)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumententi yomxholo, imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshwana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-ya ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

55 (a) Umbona uya edladleni

(The maize goes to the maize store)

(b) Udladla luya umbona

(The maize store goes the maize, i.e. the maize store is where the maize is put in)

(c) Amazimba aya embizeni

(The sorghum goes to the pot)

(d) Imbiza iya amazimba

(The pot goes the sorghum, i.e the pot is where the sorghum goes in)

(e) Ikhaphetshu liya esigadleni

(The cabbage goes to the lorry)

(f) Isigadla siya ikhaphetshu

(The lorry goes the cabbage, i.e. the lorry is being loaded with the cabbage)

(g) Ingqolowa iya endlwini

(The wheat goes to the house)

(h) Indlu iya ingqolowa

(The house goes the wheat i.e. the house is where the wheat is to be kept).

Izivakalisi eziku (55a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo izityalo, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo, imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumentu yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi  isiganeko = inguqulo</p>
---

Kwizivakalisi eziku (55b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (55a, c, e, g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
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Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi okanye ukuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (55b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa:

56 (a) Udladla luya umbona

(The maize stone goes the maize, i.e the maize store is where the maize is to be stored)

(i)\* Udladla liyawuya umbona

(The maize store is storing the maize)

(ii)\* Umbona uyiwa ludladla

(The maize is being stored by the maize store)

(b) Imbiza iya amazimba

(The pot goes the sorghum, i.e. the pot is where the sorghum goes in)

- (i)\* Imbiza iyawaya amazimba  
(The pot is going the sorghum)
- (ii)\* Amazimba ayiwa yimbiza  
(The sorghum is being gone by the pot)
- (c) Isigadla siya ikhaphetshu  
(The lorry goes the cabbage, i.e the lorry is where the cabbage is being loaded)
- (i)\* Isigadla siyaliya ikhaphetshu  
(The lorry is going the cabbage)
- (ii)\* Ikhaphetshu liyiwa sisigadla  
(The cabbage is being gone by the lorry)
- (d) Indlu iya ingqolowa  
(The house goes the wheat, i.e. the house is where the wheat goes to)
- (i) \* Indlu iyayiya ingqolowa  
(The house is going the wheat)
- (ii)\* Ingqolowa iyiwa yindlu  
(The wheat is being gone by the house)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumentu yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu zizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwaxhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (56a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = ubume</p>
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kanti eziku (ii) ka (56a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo, imvelaphi isiganeko = ubume</p>
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Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku 55 ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

- 57 (a) Umbona uya edladleni ngamadoda ngokukhawuleza  
(The maize goes to the maize store by men very fast)
- (b)\* Udladla luya umbona ngamadoda ngokukhawuleza  
(The maize store goes the maize by men very fast)
- (c) Amazimba aya embizeni ngomama  
(The sorghum goes to the pot by mother)
- (d)\* Imbiza iya amazimba ngomama  
(The pot goes the sorghum by mother)
- (e) Ikhaphetshu liya esigadleni ngenkwenkwe kusasa.  
(The cabbage goes to the lorry by boy in the morning)
- (f)\* Isigadla siya ikhaphetshu ngenkwenkwe kusasa  
(The lorry goes the cabbage by boy in the morning)
- (g) Ingqolowa iya endlwini ngezandla  
(The wheat goes to the house by hands)
- (h)\* Indlu iya ingqolowa ngezandla  
(The house goes the wheat by hands)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-uya kwizivakalisi eziku (57a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (57b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi eziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchasa ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (57a, c, e, g)

<p>i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo, isalathandawo  isiganeko = isifezekiso</p>
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kanti ku (57b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveze ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala na kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

58(a) Umbona uya edladleni xa kuvuniwe

(The maize goes to the maize store when it is harvest).

(b) Udladla luya umbona xa kuvuniwe

(The maize store goes maize when it is harvest, i.e the maize store is where the maize goes when it is harvest)

(c) Amazimba aya embizeni xa kuza kuba yintselo.

(The sorghum goes to the pot when it is going to be a drink)

(d) Imbiza iya amazimba xa kuza kuba yintselo

(The pot goes sorghum when it is going to be a drink, i.e. the pot is where the sorghum goes to when it is going to be a drink).

(e) Ikhaphetshu liya esigadleni xa lithengiwe

(The cabbage goes to the lorry when it is bought)

(f) Isigadla siya ikhaphetshu xa lithengiwe

(The lorry goes the cabbage when it is bought, i.e. the lorry is where the cabbage goes when it is bought)

(g) Ingqolowa iya endlwini xa kusina

(The wheat goes to the house when it rains).

(h) Indlu iya ingqolowa xa kusina

(The house goes wheat when it rains. i.e. the house is where wheat is kept when it rains).

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (57), apho eziku (57b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (58 a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-ya esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (59)

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa (izityalo njengaku 55b, d, f, h) ngasentla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni.

### **u-ya**

59 (a) 'load'

- (i) Isigadla siya ikhaphetshu  
(The lorry is where the cabbage is loaded)

(b) 'store'

- (i) Udladla luya umbona  
(The maize store is where maize is stored)

(c) 'keep'

- (i) Indlu iya ingqolowa  
(The house is where the wheat is kept)

### **4.2.3. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (izinambuzane)**

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumenti yomxholo imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-ya xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

60 (a) Inyosi iya ebusini

(The bee goes to the honey)

(b) Ubusi buya inyosi

(The honey goes the bee, i.e. the honey is where the bee goes to).

- (c) Ibhathathane liya ezintyatyambeni  
(The butterfly goes to the flowers)
- (d) Iintyatyambo ziya ibhathathane  
(The flowers go the butterfly, i.e the flowers are where the butterfly goes to)
- (e) Imbovane iya emngxunyeni  
(The ant goes to the hole)
- (f) Umngxunya uya imbovane  
(The hole goes the ant, i.e. the hole is where the ants enters)
- (g) Intethe iya esityeni  
(The locust goes to the garden)
- (h) Isitya siya intethe  
(The garden goes the locust, i.e the garden is where the locust flies to)

Izivakalisi eziku (60a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yomxholo (izinambuzane) isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko = inguqulo

Kwizivakalisi eziku (60b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (60a, c, e, g) I-adyumenti eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = inkqubo

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (60 b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa.

## 61. (a) Ubusi buya inyosi

(The honey goes a bee, i.e. the honey is where the bee goes to)

(i)\* Ubusi buyayiya inyosi  
(The honey is flying the bee)

(ii) Inyosi iyayiwa bubusi  
(The bee is being flown to by honey)

## (b) lintyatyambo ziya ibhabhathane

(The flowers goes the butterfly, i.e. the flowers are where the butterfly flies to)

(i)\* lintyatyambo ziyaliya ibhabhathane  
(The flowers are flying the butterfly)

(ii)\* Ibhabhathane liyayiwa ziintyatyambo  
(The butterfly is being flown to by the flowers).

## (c) Umngxuma uya imbovane

(The hole goes the ant i.e. the hole is where the ant crawl to)

(i)\* Umngxuma uyayiya imbovane  
(The hole is crawling the ant)

(ii)\* Imbovane iyayiwa ngumngxuma  
(The ant is being crawled by the hole)

## (d) Isitiya siya intethe

(The garden goes the locust, i.e. the garden is where the locust flies to)

(i)\* Isitiya siyayiya intethe  
(The garden is flying the locust)

(ii)\* Intethe iyayiwa sisitiya  
(The locust is being flown by the garden)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (61(i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi uyi-adyumenti yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu zizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisiskoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (61a – d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
adyumenti yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko	= ubume



Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (62) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

62 (a) Inyosi iya ebusini ekuseni

(The bee flies to the honey early in the morning)

(b)\* Ubusi buza inyosi ekuseni

(The honey goes the bee early in the morning i.e. the honey is where the bee flies to early in the morning)

(c) Ihabhathane liya ezintyatyambeni ngokukhawuleza

(The butterfly goes to the flowers very fast)

(d)\* Iintyatyambo ziya ibhabhathane ngokukhawuleza

(The flowers go the butterfly very fast, i.e the flowers is where the butterfly flies to)

(e) Imbovane iya emngxunyeni ngemilenze

(The ant crawls to the hole by legs)

(f)\* Umngxuma uya imbovane ngemilenze

(The hole crawls the ant by legs)

(g) Intethe iya esityeni ngomoya

(The locust flies to the garden by wind)

(h)\* Isitya siya intethe ngomoya

(The garden flies the locust by wind)

Ngokuka Smith (1997) noPustejovsky 1996 sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (62a, c, e, g) zamkelekile, kodwa eziku (62b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivumelanisi ziluhlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (62a, c, e, g).

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo

adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo

isiganeko = isifezekiso

Kanti ku(62b, d, f, h) zona zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo
adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga ukuba ingaba kwenzeke ni xa sisebenzise igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha, siveza nento yokuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwisivakalisi esiluhlobo lwesiganeko:

- 63 (a) Inyosi iya ebusini xa ilambile  
(The bee goes to the honey when it is hungry)
- (b) Ubusi buya inyosi xa ilambile  
(The honey goes the bee when it is hungry i.e. the honey is where the bee flies to when it is hungry)
- (c) Ihabhathane liya ezintyatyambeni xa zidubule  
(The butterfly flies to the flowers when they are flowered)
- (d) Iintyatyambo ziya ibhabhathane xa zidubule  
(The flowers flies the butterfly when they are flowered i.e. the flowers are where the butterfly flies to when they are flowered)
- (e) Imbovane iya emngxunyeni xa ifumene ukutya  
(The ant crawls to the hole when it finds food)
- (f) Umngxuma uya imbovane xa ifumene ukutya  
(The hole crawls the ant when it finds food, i.e. the hole is where the ant crawls to when it finds food)
- (g) Intethe iya esitiyeni xa abantu belele  
(The locust goes to the garden when people are asleep)
- (h) Isitiya siya intethe xa abantu belele  
(The garden crawls the locust when people are asleep, i.e the garden is where the locust flies/crawles to when people are asleep)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (62) apho eziku (62b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (63a, c, e,g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

kanti ku (63b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo
i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-ya esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (60)

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa (isinambuzane) njengaku (60 a, c, e,g) ngasentla ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni:

### **u-ya**

64 (a) 'go into'

- (i) Imbovane iya emngxunyeni  
(The ant goes into the hole)

(b) 'fly'

- (i) Ibhhabhathane liye ezintyatyambeni  
(The butterfly flies to the flowers)

(c) 'enters'

- (i) Imbovane iya emngxunyeni  
(The ant enters the hole)

(d) 'crawls'

- (i) Intethe iya esityeni  
(The locust crawls to the garden)

#### 4.2.4 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (isiganeko)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumentu yomxholo, imvelaphi, nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana izibizo. Sijonge u-ya xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

65 (a) Ulumkiso luya ebantwini

(The warning go to the people)

(b) Abantu baya ulumkiso

(The people go the warning, i.e the people are where the warning goes to)

(c) Ugwebo luya elalini

(The judgement goes to the location)

(d) Ilali iya ugwebo

(The location goes the judgement i.e. the location is where the judgement is to be delivered).

(e) Isiphango siya eMpuma-Koloni

(The storm goes to the Eastern Cape)

(f) IMpuma-Koloni iya isiphango

(The Eastern Cape goes the storm, i.e. the Eastern Cape is where the storm is to be received)

(g) Ulilo luya endlwini

(The cry goes to the house)

(h) Indlu iya ulilo

(The house goes the cry, i.e the house is where the cry goes to)

Izivakalisi eziku (65a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo isiganeko, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumentu yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi isiganeko = inguqulo
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Kwizivakalisi eziku (65b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (65a, c, e, g) i-adyumenti eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi, kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = inkqubo

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi okanye yokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzanan lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (65b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa

66 (a) Abantu baya ulumkiso

(The people go the warning, i.e the people is where the warning goes to)

(i)\* Abantu bayaluya ulumkiso

(The people are going the warning)

(ii)\* Ulumkiso luyiwa ngabantu

(The warning is gone by the people)

(b) Ilali iya ugwebo

(The location goes the judgement i.e. the location is where the judgement is going to).

(i)\* Ilali iyaluya ugwebo

(The location is going the judgement)

(ii)\* Ugwebo luyiwa yilali

(The judgement is gone by the location)

(c) IMpuma-Koloni iya isiphango

(The Eastern Cape goes the storm i.e. the Eastern Cape is where the storm goes to)

(i) \* IMpuma-Koloni iyasiya isiphango

(The Eastern Cape is going the storm)

(ii)\* Isiphango siyiwa yiMpuma-Koloni

(The storm is gone by the Eastern Cape)

(d) Indlu iya ulilo

(The house goes the cry, i.e. the house is where the cry goes to)

(i)\* Indlu iyaluya ulilo

(The house is going the cry)

(ii)\* Ulilo luyiwa yindlu

(The cry is gone by the house)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumententi yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu zizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi:

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumententi nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (66 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = ubume
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kanti eziku (ii) ka (66a – d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumententi yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumententi yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo, imvelaphi isiganeko = ubume
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Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (67) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

67(a) Ulumkiso luya ebantwini ngokukhawuleza ngosibonda

(The warning goes to the people quickly by the headmaster)

(b)\* Abantu baya ulumkiso ngokukhawuleza ngosibonda

(The people go the warning quickly by the headman)

- (c) Ugwebo luya elalini ngokucutha ngomfazi  
(The judgement goes to the location slowly by the woman)
- (d)\* Ilali iya ugwebo ngokucutha ngomfazi  
(The location goes the judgement slowly by woman)
- (e) Isiphango siya eMpuma-Koloni ngomoya  
(The storm goes to the Eastern Cape through the wind)
- (f) IMpuma-Koloni iya isiphango ngomoya  
(The Eastern Cape goes the storm through the wind)
- (g) Ulilo luya endlwini ngokukhawuleza  
(The cry goes to the house quickly)
- (h) \* Indlu iya ulilo ngokukhawuleza  
(The house goes the cry quickly)

Kufumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (67a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (67b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku 67 a, c, e, g):

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso
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kanti ku (67b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
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### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha, siveza ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwisivakalisi esiluhlobo lwesiganeko

68 (a) Ulumkiso luya ebantwini xa kukho ingxaki

(The warning goes to the people when there is a problem)

(b) Abantu baya ulumkiso xa kukho ingxaki

(The people go the warning when there is a problem, i.e. the people are where the warning goes to when there is a problem)

(c) Ugwebo luya elalini xa abantu bonile

(The judgement goes to the location when people have sinned)

(d) Ilali iza ugwebo xa abantu bonile

(The location goes judgement when people have sinned i.e. the location is where judgement goes when people have sinned)

(e) Isiphango siya eMpumaKoloni xa kusebusika eKapa.

(The storm goes to Eastern Cape when it is winter in Cape Town)

(f) IMpuma-Koloni iya isiphango xa kusebusika eKapa

(The Eastern Cape goes the storm when it is in Cape Town, i.e. the Eastern Cape is where the storm goes to when it is winter in Cape Town).

(g) Ulilo luya endlwini xa kuyiwa emangcwabeni

(The cry goes to the house when going to the grave)

(h) Indlu iya ulilo xa kuyiwa emangcwabeni

(The house goes the cry when going to the graves, i.e. the house is the place where the cry goes to when going to the graves)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (67), apho eziku (67b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (68a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo

i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo

isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo



kanti ku(68b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Xa sijonga isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo yegama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo zesenzi u-ya esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (65) zinentsingiselo ezininzi.

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa isiganeko nomenzeli emi endaweni yenjongosenzi njengaku (65b,d, f, h) ngasentla ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulelo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni.

#### **u-ya**

69(a) 'receive'

- (i) Abantu baya ulumkiso  
(The people receive warning, i.e. people are when warning goes to)

#### **4.2.4 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (ukutya)**

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumentu yomxholo, imvelaphi, nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana ezi zibizo. Sijonge u-ya xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo.

70 (a) Inyama iya endlwini

(The meat goes to the house)

(b) Indlu iya inyama

(The house goes the meat, i.e. the house is where the meat is carried to)

(c) Ikhekhe liya esityeni

(The cake goes to the dish)

(d) Isitya siya ikhekhe

(The dish goes the cake, i.e the dish is where the cake goes to)

- (e) Ulusu luya embizeni  
(The affal goes to the pot)
- (f) Imbiza iya ulusu  
(The pot goes the affal, i.e. the pot is where the affal goes to)
- (g) Umngqusho uya ebuhlanti  
(The samp goes to the kraal)
- (h) Ubuhlanti buya umngqusho  
(The kraal goes the samp, i.e. the kraal is where the samp goes to)

Izivakalisi eziku (70a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo ukutya, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo	
i-adyumentu yesibini	= isalathandawo imvelaphi
isiganeko	= inguqulo

Kwizivakalisi eziku (70b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (70 a, c, e,g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo	
i-adyumentu yesibini	= isalathandawo imvelaphi
isiganeko	= inguqulo

Kwizivakalisi eziku (70b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (70a, c, e,g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi	
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko	= inkqubo

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi, nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (70b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa:

71 (a) Indlu iya inyama

(The house goes the meat, i.e. the house is where the meat goes to)

(i) \* Indlu iyayiya inyama

(The house is going the meat)

(ii)\* Inyama iyiwa yindlu

(The meat is gone by the house)

(b) Isitya siya ikhekhe

The dish goes the cake, i.e. the dish is where the cake goes to)

(i)\* Isitya siyaliya ikhekhe

(The dish is going the cake)

(ii)\* Ikhekhe liyiwa sisitya

(c) Imbiza iya ulusu

(The pot goes the affal, i.e. the pot is where the affal goes to)

(i)\* Imbiza iya ulusu

(The pot is going the affal)

(ii)\* Ulusu luyiwa yimbiza

(The affal is gone by the pot)

(d) Ubuhlanti buya umngqusho

(The kraal goes the samp, i.e. the kraal is where the samp goes to)

(i)\* Ubuhlanti buyawuya umngqusho

(The kraal goes the samp, i.e the kraal is where the samp goes to)

(ii)\* Umngqusho uyiwa bubhlanti

(The samp is gone by the kraal)

Le nto yokungamekeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku 71 (i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumentu yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu zizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi:

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (71 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko = ubume

kanti eziku (ii) ka (71 a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo, imvelaphi
isiganeko = ubume

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (72) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zohlobo.

- 72 (a) Inyama iya endlwini ngamadoda ngokukhawuleza  
(The meat goes to the house by men quickly)
- (b)\* Indlu iya inyama ngamadoda ngokukhawuleza  
(The house goes the meat by men quickly)
- (c) Ikhekhe liya esityeni ngomntwana ngokucutha  
(The cake goes to the dish by child slowly)
- (d)\* Isitya siya ikhekhe ngomntwana ngokucutha  
(The dish goes to the cake by child slowly)
- (e) Ulusu luya embizeni ngomama ngokukhawuleza  
(The affal goes to the pot by mother quickly)
- (f)\* Imbiza iya ulusu ngomama ngokukhawuleza  
(The pot goes the affal by mother quickly)
- (g) Umngqusho uya ebuhlanti ngabafana ngokucutha  
(The samp goes to the kraal by the young men slowly).
- (h)\* Ubuhlanti buya umngqusho ngabafana ngokucutha  
(The kraal goes the samp by young men slowly)

Indlela yokusombulula le ngxaki iza noSmith (1997) apho achonga iintlobo zeziganeko:

(i) Izenzeko: zinkqubo eziquka into ebambekayo okanye isenzo sengqondo, kwaye zixhomekeke ngokupheleleyo kwinkqubo. Zineempawu zokumis'ixesha.

(ii) Ubume yindawo ezizinzileyo ethi ibambe okomzuzwana. Iimpawu zokumis'ixesha. Ubume buquka ukubalelwa kwento ekhoyo kunye neempawu ezingaphathekiyo. Abunantshukumo, kwaye bufuna umenzeli ongaphandle ngokotshintsho.

(iii) Isifezekiso sixhomekeke kwinkqubo okanye ukutshintsha kwemeko. Utshintsho yimfezeko yenkqubo, zineempawu zokumis'ixesha.

(iv) Isifezekiso sephanyazo sisiganeko somzuzwana esiphuma kutshintsho lwemeko. Isifezekiso sephanyazo sesona silawulwa ngumenzeli kwaye ngako oko kungadibana ngengxoxo yezihlomelo.

UPustejovsky (1996) noSmith (1997) bayangqina xa izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (72a, c, e, g) zamkelekile, bakungqine ukuba izivakalisi eziku (72b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga, bathi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Aqhube athi uPustejovsky ukungamkeleki kwazo ngokwezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha zibonisa isenzi u-ya sibonakala kwizivakalisi ezingezizo iziphumelo zohlobo lwesiganeko.

Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (72a, c, e, g)

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umenzeli i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso
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kanti ku (72b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
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Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

- 73(a) Inyama iya endlwini xa kuphekiwe  
(The meat goes to the house when it is cooked)
- (b) Indlu iya inyama xa kuphekiwe  
(The meat goes to the house when it is cooked)
- (c) Ikhekhe liya esityeni ngomama xa konwatyiwe  
(The cake goes to the dish by mother when there is happiness)
- (d) Isitya siya ikhekhe ngomama xa konwatyiwe.  
(The dish goes the cake by mother when there is happiness, i.e. the dish is where the cake goes to by mother when there is happiness)
- (e) Ulusu luya embizeni ngabafazi xa kuxheliwe  
(The affal goes to the pot by women when there is a slaught)
- (f) Imbiza iya ulusu ngabafazi xa kuxheliwe  
(The pot goes the affal by women when there is a slaught, i.e the pot is where the affal goes to by women when there is a slaught).
- (g) Umngqusho uya ebuhlanti ngabafana xa amadoda elambile  
(The samp goes to the kraal by men when men are hungry)
- (h) Ubuhlanti buya umngqusho ngabafana xa amadoda elambile  
(The kraal goes the samp by young men when men are hungry, i.e the kraal is where the samp is served by young men to men when men are hungry).

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (73), apho eziku (73b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (73a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko	=	isifezekiso sephanyazo

kanti ku (73b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	=	ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo
i-adyumentu yesibini	=	ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko	=	isifezekiso sephanyazo

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo legama kunye nempatho yentsingiselo ezininzi zesenzi u-ya esetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (70)

La masuntswana entsingiselo egama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa (ukutya) njengaku (70 b, d, f, h) ngasentla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguqulo yamagama engqiqo elekhisikoni.

### u-ya

74 (a) 'serve'

- (i) Ubuhlanti buya umngqusho  
(The kraal goes the samp i.e. the kraal is where samp is served).

(b) 'carry'

- (i) Indlu iya inyama  
(The house goes the meat, i.e. the house is where the meat is carried to)

#### 4.2.5 Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (into enokuseleka)

Izivakalisi ezilandelayo eziku (75 a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumentu yomxholo wento enokuseleka, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo. Kanti eziku (75b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (75a, c, e, g) i-adyumentu eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo, kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo itolikwe njengomxholo.

75 (a) Amarhewu aya endlwini

(The maize beer goes to the house)

(b) Indlu iya amarhewu

(The house goes the maize beer i.e the house is where the maize goes to)

(c) Utywala buya embizeni

(The liquor goes to the pot)

- (d) Imbiza iya utywala  
(The pot goes the liquor i.e. the liquor is poured in)
- (e) Ubisi luya eselweni  
(The milk goes to the calabash)
- (f) Iselwa liya ubisi  
(The calabash goes the milk, i.e. the calabash is where milk goes to)
- (g) Ibhiya iya eglasini  
(The beer goes to the glass)
- (h) Iglasi iya ibhiya  
(The glass goes the beer, i.e. the glass is where the beer is poured in)

Izivakalisi eziku ( 75a, c, e, g) ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yomxholo wento enokuseleka, isenzi u-ya sithatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo imvelaphi. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumenti yesibini = isalathandawo, imvelaphi isiganeko = inguqulo
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kwizivakalisi eziku (75b, d, f, h) ezitshintshana neziku (75a, c, e, g) i-adyumenti eyenzeka njengentloko yebinzana lesibizo ibonisa imvelaphi, kwaye imfezekiso yebinzana itolikwe njengomxholo. Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = inkqubo
--

Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku ( 75b, d, f, h) nemeko yesenziwa.



## 76(a) Indlu iya amarhewu

(The house goes maize beer, i.e the house is where maize beer goes to)

(i)\* Indlu iyawaya amarhewu

(The house is going maize beer)

(ii)\* Amarhewu ayiwa yindlu

(The maize beer is gone by the house)

## (b) Imbiza iya utywala

(The pot goes the liquor, i.e. the pot is where the liquor is poured in)

(i)\* Imbiza iyabuya utywala

(The pot goes is going the liquor)

(ii)\* Utywala buyiwa yimbiza

(The liquor is gone by the pot)

## (c) Iselwa liya ubisi

(The calabash goes the milk i.e. the calabash is where the milk is poured)

(i)\* Iselwa liyaluya ubisi

(The calabash is going the milk)

(ii)\* Ubisi luyiwa liselwa

(The milk is gone by the calabash)

## (d) Igilasi iya ibhiya

(The glass goes the beer, i.e. the glass is where the beer is poured)

(i)\* Igilasi iyayiya ibhiya

(ii)\* Ibhiya iyiwa yigilasi

(The beer is gone by the glass)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (76(i) no (ii) icacisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumentu yomxholo, ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu zizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (76a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo
isiganeko	= ubume

kanti eziku (i) ka (76a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isibanjalo imvelaphi
isiganeko	= ubume

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (77) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo

- 77(a) Amarhewu aya endlwini ngomama  
(The maize beer goes to the house by mother)
- (b)\* Indlu iya amarhewu ngomama  
(The house goes the maize beer by mother)
- (c) Utywala buya embizeni ngendoda  
(The liquor goes to the pot by man)
- (d)\* Imbiza iya utywala ngendoda  
(The pot goes the liquor by man)
- (e) Ubisi luya eselweni ngenkwenkwe ngokuhlwa  
(The milk goes to the calabash by boy at night)
- (f)\* Iselwa liya ubisi ngenkwenkwe ngokuhlwa  
(The calabash goes the milk by a boy at night)
- (g) Ibhiya iya egilasini ngomfana ngokukhawuleza  
(The beer goes to the glass by a young man quickly)
- (h)\* Iglasi iya ibhiya ngomfana ngokukhawuleza  
(The glass goes the beer by a young man quickly)

Izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (77a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (77b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (77a, c, e, g) ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo into enokwaleka
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo isalathandawo
isiganeko	= isifezekiso

kanti ku (77b, d, f, h)

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo
isiganeko	= isifezekiso sephanyazo

### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizibakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

- 78(a) Amarhewu aya endlwini ngomfazi xa ebilayo  
(The maize beer goes to the house by a woman when ready)
- (b) Indlu iya amarhewu ngomfazi xa ebilayo  
(The house goes the maize beer by a woman when boiling i.e. the house is where the maize beer is stored when are ready to be drank)
- (c) Utywala buya embizeni ngotata xa kududwa  
(The liquor goes to the pot by father when there is a dance)
- (d) Imbiza iya utywala ngotata xa kududwa  
(The pot goes the liquor by father when there is a dance i.e. the pot is where liquor is poured by father when there is a dance)
- (e) Ubisi luya eselweni ngenkwenkwe xa kugqityiwe ukusengwa  
(The milk goes to the calabash by a boy when finished milking)
- (f) Iselwa liya ubisi ngenkwenkwe xa kugqityiwe ukusengwa  
(The calabash goes the milk by a boy when finished milking, i.e. the calabash is where the is poured in by a boy when finished milking)
- (g) Ibhiya iya eglasini ngendoda xa kuselwa  
(The beer goes to the glass by man when there is drinking)

(h) Iglasi iya ibhiya ngendoda xa kuselwa

(The glass goes the beer by man when there is drinking, i.e. the glass is where beer is poured in by man when there is drinking)

Sifumanisa ukuba izivakalisi eziku (78) zamkelekile zonke xa kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (77b, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

kanti ku (78b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, indawo
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, into enokuseleka
isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo

Sifumanisa la masuntswana entsingiselo egama angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa into enokuseleka.

### u-ya

79 (a) 'pour into'

(i) Ubisi luya eselweni

(The milk is poured into the calabash)

#### 4.2.7. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (intlalo)

Kwezi zivakalisi zilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumentu yomxholo nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana izibizo.

80 (a) Intonjane iya emlanjeni

(The girl who undergoes a ritual goes to the river)

(b) Umlambo uya intonjane

(The river goes the girl who undergoes a ritual, i.e. the river is where the girl to)

- (c) Ulwaluko luya endlwini  
(The boy's ritual goes to the house)
- (d) Indlu iya ulwaluko  
(The house goes the boy's ritual, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual goes to)
- (e) Umtshilo uya edlelweni  
(The circumcised boy's dance goes to the pastures)
- (f) Idlelo liya umtshilo  
(The pasture goes the circumcised boy's dance i.e. the pasture is where the circumcised boy's dance goes)
- (g) Usosuthu uya endlwini  
(The boy's ritual leader goes to the house)
- (h) Indlu iya usosuthu  
(The house goes the boy's ritual leader, i.e the house is where the boy's ritual leader goes to)

Ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (80a, c, e, g) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, intlalo i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = inguqulo
--

kanti eziku (80b, d, f, h) zibonakaliswa ngolu hlobo

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo, intlalo isiganeko = inkqubo
--

Imeko yokungathathi njongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi ezitshintshanayo eziku (80b, d, f, h)

81 (a) Umlambo uya intonjane

(The river goes the girl who undergoes a ritual, the river is where the ritual girl goes to)

- (i)\* Umlambo uyayiya intonjane  
(The river is going the ritual girl)
- (ii)\* Intonjane iyiwa ngumlambo  
(The ritual is being gone by the river)
- (b) Indlu iya ulwaluko  
(The house goes the ritual for boys, i.e the house is where the ritual for boys goes to)
- (i)\* Indlu iyaluya ulwaluko  
(The house is going the ritual for boys)
- (ii)\* Ulwaluko luyiwa yindlu  
(The circumcision is being gone by the house)
- (c) Idlelo liya umtshilo  
(The pasture goes the circumcised boy's dance, i.e. the pasture is where the circumcised boy's dance goes to)
- (i) \* Idlelo liyawuya umtshilo  
(The pasture is going the circumcised boy's dance)
- (ii)\* Umtshilo uyiwa lidlelo  
(The circumcised boy' s dance is being gone by the pasture)
- (d) Indlu iya usosuthu  
(The house goes the boy's ritual leader, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual goes to)
- (i)\* Indlu iyamya usosuthu  
(The house is going the boy's ritual leader)
- (ii)\* Usosuthu uyiwa yindlu  
(The boy's ritual leader is being gone by the house)

Sifumanisa ukuba ibinzana lesibizo alinakuveliswa kwindawo yentloko kwisenziwa kunye nesivumelwano senjongosenzi sokungabikho mfezekiso etolikwe njengemvelaphi azivumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzi.

Makhe sijonge inkcazelo esiyinikwa yilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku(i) ka (81a-d) :

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo, intlalo
isiganeko = inguqu

kanti ku (ii) ka 81a – d singenjenje:

i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, intlalo
i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esingumenziwa
isiganeko = inguqu

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi. Imvelaphi yebinzana lesibizo ibonakala emva kwesenzi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (80) ziyazithatha okanye azizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

82(a) Intonjane iya emlanjeni ekuseni

(The girl who undergoes a ritual goes to the river early in the morning)

(b)\* Umlambo uya intonjane ekuseni

(The river goes the girl who undergoes a ritual early in the morning)

(c) Ulwaluko luya endlwini ngenkwenkwe

(The circumcision goes to the house by the boy)

(d)\* Indlu iya ulwaluko ngenkwenkwe

(The house goes the circumcision by the boy)

(e) Umtshilo uya edlelweni ngamakhwenkwe ehlotyeni

(The circumcised boy's dance goes to the pastures by boys at summer)

(f)\* Idlelo liya umtshilo ngamakhwenkwe ehlotyeni

(The pasture goes the circumcised boy's dance by boy at summer)

(g) Usosuthu uya endlwini matshona

(The boy's ritual leader goes to the house at dawn)

(h)\* Indlu iya usosuthu matshona

(The house goes the boy's ritual leader at dawn)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (82a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (82b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo lwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (82a, c, e, g)

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, intlalo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso
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kanti ku (82b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, intlalo, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
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#### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko:

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-ya singabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko:

83(a) Intonjane iya emlanjeni xa kushushu

(The girl who undergoes a ritual goes to the river when it is hot)

(b) Umlambo uya intonjane xa kushushu

(The river goes the girl who undergoes a ritual when it is hot, i.e. the river is where the girl goes to when it is hot)

(c) Ulwaluko luya endlwini xa kungqungqwa

(The circumcision goes to the house when it is a dance)

(d) Indlu iya ulwaluko xa kungqungqwa

(The house goes the circumcision when it is a dance i.e. the house is where circumcision goes to when it is a dance).

(e) Umtshilo uya edlelweni xa konwatywe

(The pasture goes the circumcised boy's dance goes to the pasture when it is a joy)



- (f) Idlelo liya umtshilo xa konwatywe  
(The pasture goes the circumcised boy's dance when it is a joy, i.e. the pasture is where the circumcised boy's dance goes to when it is a dance).
- (g) Usosuthu uya endlwini xa ezakoluka  
(The ritual boy's leader goes to the house when to be circumcised)
- (h) Indlu iya uSosuthu xa ezakoluka  
(The house goes the ritual boy's leader when to be circumcised, i.e. the house is where the boy's ritual leader goes when it is circumcision)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziwa igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswa kwizivakalisi eziku (82) apho eziku (82b, d, f, h) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwaxhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (83a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo, intlalo i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso</p>
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kanti ku (83b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
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Isenzi u-ya simfumanisa kwisemantiki yelekhisikoni ezisetyenziswa kwizivakalisi eziku (84):

### u-ya

84 (a) 'go into'

- (i) Usosuthu uya endlwini  
(The ritual boy's leader is going into the house)
- (ii) Intonjane iya emlanjeni  
(The girl who undergoes a ritual goes into the river)

#### 4.2.8. Ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (imvakalelo)

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kujonga amabinzana ezibizo ngokwe-adyumenti yomxholo, imvelaphi nento eyenzekayo xa kutshintshana ezi zibizo. Sijonga u-ya xa ethatha imfezekiso yesalathandawo:

- 85(a) Ilishwa liya endlwini  
(The misfortune goes to the house)
- (b) Indlu iya ilishwa  
(The house goes the misfortune, i.e. the house gets misfortune)
- (c) Imihlali iya elalini  
(The happiness goes to the location)
- (d) Ilali iya imihlali  
(The location goes the happiness, i.e the location gets happiness)
- (e) Uloyiko luya epalamente  
(The fear goes to the parliament)
- (f) Ipalamente iya uloyiko  
(The parliament goes the fear, i.e. the parliament gets fear)
- (g) Isisa siya ecaweni  
(The generosity goes to the church)
- (h) Icawa iya isisa  
(The church goes the generosity, i.e the church gets generosity)

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (85a, c, e, g) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = inguquko	uvakalelo
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kanti eziku (85b, d, f, h) singazibonakalisa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = inguquko	
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Makhe sijonge imeko yokungathathi nokuthatha injongosenzi yemfezekiso yebinzana lesibizo kwintloko yemvelaphi yezivakalisi eziku (85b, d, f, h) kunye nesenziwa

86(a) Indlu iya ilishwa

(The house goes the misfortune, i.e. the house gets misfortune)

(i) \* Indlu iyaliya ilishwa

(The house is going the misfortune)

(ii)\* Ilishwa liyiwa yindlu

(The misfortune is being gone by the house)

(b) Ilali iya imihlali

(The location goes the happiness, i.e. the location gets happiness)

(i)\* Ilali iyayiya imihlali

(The location is going the happiness)

(ii)\* Imihlali iyiwa yilali

(The happiness is being gone by the location)

(c) Ipalamente iya uloyiko

The parliament goes the fear, i.e. the parliament gets fear)

(ii)\* Uloyiko luyiwa yipalamente

(The fear is being gone by the parliament)

(d) Icawa iya isisa

(The church goes the generosity, i.e the church is where generosity goes to)

(i)\* Icawa iyasiya isisa

(The church is going the generosity)

(ii)\* Isisa siyiwa yicawa

(The generosity is being gone by the church)

Le nto yokungamkeleki kwezi zivakalisi ziku (86(i) no (ii) icacisa ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi liyi-adyumenti yomxholo. Ezi zivakalisi aziniki mpawu ezizizo ezinxulumene nemfezekiso yenjongosenzi yesenzi.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (i) ka (86 a-d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo.

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko	
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi,	umxholo
isiganeko	= ubume	

kanti eziku (ii) ka ( 86a-d) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko,	umxholo	uvakalelo
i-adyumentu yesibini	= ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi,	isibanjalo	
isiganeko	= ubume		

Ulwakhiwo lwesiganeko somxholo wotshintsho oluyintloko lwezivakalisi

Eli candelo liza kugxila ekuvezeni ukuba ingaba izivakalisi eziku (87) ukuba siyazithatha okanye asizithathi izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kunye nezihlomelo zohlobo.

87 (a) Ilishwa liya endlwini ngomntwana ngeyeza

(The misfortune goes to the house by a child with medicine)

(b)\* Indlu iya ilishwa ngomntwana ngeyeza

(The house goes the misfortune by a child with a medicine)

(c) Imihlali iya elalini ngomama ngo-8

(The happiness goes to the location by mother at 8 o'clock)

(d)\* Ilali iya imihlali ngomama ngo-8

(The location goes the happiness by mother at 8 o'clock)

(e) Uloyiko luya epalamente ngomongameli ngomthetho

(The fear goes to parliament by president with a law)

(f)\* Ipalamente iya uloyiko ngomthetho

(The parliament goes the fear by president with a law)

(g) Isisa siya ecaweni ngomfundisi ngokukhawuleza

(The generosity goes to the church by the priest quickly)

(h)\* Icawa iya isisa ngomfundisi

(The church goes the generosity by a priest quickly)

Sifumanisa ukuba izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha kwisenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (87a, c, e, g) zamkelekile kodwa eziku (87b, d, f, h) azamkelekanga kuba izivakalisi ziluhlobo

Iwemvelaphi yobume. Ezi yantlukwano zohlobo lwesiganeko zingabonakaliswa ngokuchaza ilekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumentu kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (87a, c, e, g)

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, uvakalelo  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo  isiganeko = isifezekiso</p>
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kanti ku (87b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

<p>i-adyumentu yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo  i-adyumentu yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi,  isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo</p>
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### Uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko

Kwizivakalisi ezilandelayo siza kugxila kwigatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha siveza ukuba isenzi u-ya siyabonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lwesiganeko.

88 (a) Ilishwa liya endlwini xa kusiliwe

(The misfortune goes to the house when sorghum is brewed)

(b) Indlu iya ilishwa xa kusiliwe

(The house goes the misfortune when sorghm is brewed i.e. the house gets misfortune when sorghum is brewed)

(c) Imihlali iya elalini xa kusolukwa

(The happiness goes to the location when it is circumcision)

(d) Ilali iya imihlali xa kusolukwa

(The happiness goes to the location when it is circumcision)

(e) Uloyiko luya epalamente xa kuyekwa uphando lwemali

(The fear goes into the parliament when the money investigation is stopped)

(f) Ipalamente iya uloyiko xa kuyekwa uphando lwemali

(The parliament gets the fear when money investigation is stopped, i.e the parliament gets fear when money investigation is stopped)

(g) Isisa siya ecaweni xa kukho imali

(The generosity goes to the church when there is money)

(h) Icawa iya isisa xa kukho imali

(The church goes in generosity when there is money, i.e. the church gets generosity when there is money)

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zamkelekile ngenxa yokuba kusetyenziswe igatya lesihlanganisi elibe lingasetyenziswanga kwizivakalisi eziku (88) apho eziku (88b, d, f) zingamkelekanga.

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko sika-ya kwizivakalisi eziku (88a, c, e, g) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko, umxholo uvakalelo i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, isalathandawo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
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kanti ku (88b, d, f, h) zingabonakaliswa ngoku hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala = ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko i-adyumenti yesibini = ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi, umxholo isiganeko = isifezekiso sephanyazo
--

Makhe sibonise ukuba isemantiki yelekhisikoni ngokwesuntswana lentsingiselo zegama ezininzi ngokuphathelele kwisenzi u-ya osetyenziswe kwizivakalisi eziku (85)

La masuntswana entsingiselo yegama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzi u-ya kwizivakalisi ezinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esibonisa uvakalelo njengaku (89)

89 (a) 'give into'

(i) Icawa iya isisa

(The church gives into generosity i.e. the church gets generosity)

### 4.3 ISISHWANKATHELO

Ngamazwi amafutshane sibethe koozelekazi sifumanisa ukuba kolu hlalutyo lwesemantiki yelekhisikoni yesenzi u-ya, ukuba kuninzi ebekungaqapheleliswanga xa sithetha sincokola. Kolu hlalutyo sijonga uluhlu lweempawu ezikhethekileyo zebinzana lesibizo

esiyintloko se-adyumenti yesenzi u-ya kunye notoliko olwahluka-hlukeneyo oluvela ngokwamagama endibaniso ee-adyumenti zemfezekiso. Sijonge ukuba isenzi u-ya sima njani xa kwenziwa olu tshintshwano lwezivakalisi ezahlukeneyo ezinike utoliko olwahlukeneyo kunye namasuntswana entsingiselo egama esenzi u-ya. Siphonononge iimpawu zolwakhiwo lwesiganeko. Olu tshintshwano, lutshintshwano lwezivakalisi ezifanayo kutshintshana ibinzana lesibizo esiyinjongosenzi sithathe indawo yebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko lwezivakalisi ezibonisa indima yethematiki. Olu tshintshwano lubangela ukuba ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi lingabonakalisi zimpawu ezizizo zobumbozivakalisi zenjongosenzi kwisiXhosa. Le nto ibonakala ngokungamkeleki kosetyenziso lwezivumelanisi zinjongosenzi kwimofoloji yesenzi kunye nokusetyenziswa kwesenziwa akwamkelekanga kwisenzi u-ya ngokuba kususwe ibinzana lesibizo elisemva kwesenzi kwindawo yentloko.

Kuvavanywa izivakalisi ukuba ziyazithatha na izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha lo nto ke kukumisa uhlobo lolwakhiwo lwesiganeko lwezivakalisi kutshintshwano olubi apho ezinye izivakalisi zivumeleke xa zithatha izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha ezinye zingavumeleki, kuthi sakufaka igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha, utshintshwano olubini lwezivakalisi luthi lwamkeleke. Olu lwamkelo lwezivakalisi ngenxa yegatya kubonisa ukuba isenzi u-ya kubonakala kwizivakalisi eziluhlobo lokwakhiwa lwesiganeko.

## IS AHLUKO 5

### IS IQUKUMBELO

Apha ngentla sijonge uhlahluty lwe-semantiki ye-lekhisikoni ye-zenzi zentshukumo u-za no-ya. Izimvo zikaPustejovsky (1996) ezingengcingane ye-lekhisikoni evelisayo zijongisise-kanobom. UPustejovsky (1996) uveza imilinganiso emibini evezwa yingxaki yentsingiselo-mbini ye-lekhisikoni, kwatsho kwaxoxwa ngondlela lula oveza ezo zenzeko. UWeinreich (1964) yena uvele nentlobo ezimbini. Uthi kukho echaseneyo, leyo ke ivela apho igama le-lekhisikoni lithwale iyantlukwano ezimbini kune nentsingiselo ezingafaniyo, umzekelo:

- (a) Nadia favourite club is five iron.
- (b) Nadia's favourite club is the carlton.

Uthi uWeinreich (1994) kukho iintsingiselo ezininzi ezandisiweyo ezifumaneka kubango lohlobo olwahluke kakhulu kunxulumano phakathi kwamasuntswana entsingiselo, umzekelo:

- (i) John travelled to New York.
- (ii) New York kicked the mayor out of office.

Ngokuka Pustejovsky (1996) kuyacaca ukuba ingcingane ye-lekhisikoni evelisayo inemigangatho emine yenkcazelo. Kukwakho nezinye iziphumo zolu luvo lokuba kuhko nee-adyumenti ezifihlakeleyo. Zona ke zingacaciswa yimbonakalo yebinzana elibandakanya i-adyumenti enyanisekileyo, umzekelo:

- (i) Mary built a wooden house.
- (ii) Mary built a house with wood.

UPustejovsky uveze kwingxoxo isemantiki ye-lekhisikoni ngezenzi ezixoxwe ngasentla apho abonisa inxalenye yolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti. Watsho eyibonakalisa ngolu hlobo:

build	ARG <sub>1</sub>	=	Animate – individual
ARGSTR	= ARG <sub>2</sub>	=	Artifact
	D-ARG	=	Material



Kanti kwisahluko sesithathu nesesine sinike ingcaciso eyiyo ngebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko se-adyumenti yezenzi u-za no-ya kunye notoliko olwahlukeneyo oluvela ngokwamagama endibaniso ee-adyumenti zemfezeko. Kuphononongwa ezi zenzi ukuba zima njani kutshintshwano lwezivakalisi ngokuhlonela iimpawu zolwakhiwo lwesiganeko.

Olu tshintshwano lwenzeka kwizivakalisi ezinye apho unokuthatha ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko lesivakalisi esinye esibonise indima yethematiki. Umzekelo ibinzana lesibizo esiyintloko (ubulwanyana)

1 (a) Inkomo iza edlelweni

(The cow comes from the pasture)

(b) Idlelo liza inkomo

(The pasture comes the cow, ie the pasture is where the cow comes to.)

(c) Inja iya endlwini

(The dog goes to the house)

(d) Indlu iyainja

(The house goes the dog, ie the house is where the dog goes to)

Xa sijonga imizekelo yezivakalisi zonxulumano lwethematiki ngokuka Cowper (1992) isibonisa ukuba unxulumano lwethematiki lungenzeka kwindawo ezininzi kwisivakalisi. UCowper (1992) ugxila kwizinto eziphilayo (umenzeli) zinolangazelelo kodwa ezingaphiliyo zingenalangezelelo.

Kwizivakalisi: u(a, no-c) zinebinzana lesibizo esiyintloko esiphilayo. Imfezekiso sisalathandawo into engaphiliyo (imvelaphi)

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokolwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko zezi zenzi u-za no-ya ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	ubulwanyana, umenzi
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko	=	inguqulo

Kanti ku (b, d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumentu yokuqala	=	into engaphiliyo, imvelaphi
i-adyumentu yesibini	=	umenzeli
isiganeko	=	ubume

Izivakalisi eziku (b, d) azinakho ukuba nesivumelwano nenjongosenzi semfezekiso kwibinzana lesibizo kwimafoloji yesenzi.

Sivavanye ukungamkeleki kwebinzana lenjongosenzi kwindawo yebinzana eliyintloko kwisenziwa.

2. (a) Idlelo liza inkomo

(The pasture goes the cow, ie the pasture is where the cow goes to)

(i) \* Idlelo liyayiza inkomo

(The pasture is coming the cow)

(ii) \* Inkomo iziwa lidlelo

(The cow is being come by the pasture)

Sijonge izivakalisi eziku (a, no c) safumanisa ukuba ziyazithatha izihlomelo zokumis'ixesha, kodwa eziku (b, no d)

3. (a) Inja iya endlwini ngokukhawuleza

(The dog goes to the house quickly)

(b) \* Indlu iya inja ngokukhawuleza

(The house goes the dog quickly)

(c) Inkomo iza edlelweni ngo 4

(The cow comes to the pasture at 4 o'clock)

(e) \* Idlelo liza inkomo ngo 4

(The pasture comes the cow at 4 o' clock)

UPustejovsky noSmith (1997) bavumelana kule nkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokwamagama olwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti nolwesiganeko lwezenzi u-za no-ya kwizivakalisi u (a no c) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	ubulwanyana, umenzeli
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	isalathandawo, imvelaphi
isiganeko	=	isifezekiso sophanyazo

Kanti ku (b, no d) ingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	imvelaphi
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	umenzeli
isiganeko	=	ubume

Siphonononge ukuba nakho kwezi zivakalisi ukuba zithatha igatya lesihlanganisi lokumis'ixesha. Sifumanisa ukuba eza zivakalisi bezingamkelekanga njengezihlomelo zokumis'ixesha ngoku ziyamkeleka:

3. (a) Inja iya endlwini xa kusina ngamandla

(The dog goes to the house when it rains heavily)

(b) Indlu iya inja xa kusina ngamandla

(The house goes the dog when it rains heavily ie the house is where the dog goes to when it rains heavily)

(c) Inkomo iza edlelweni kushushu

(The cow comes to the pasture when it is hot)

(d) Idlelo liza inkomo xa kushushu.

(The pasture comes the cow when it is hot, ie the pasture is where the cow comes to when it is hot)

Inkcazelo yelekhisikoni ngokwamagama olwakhiwo lwe-adyumenti kunye nolwesiganeko zezenzi u-za no-ya kwizivakalisi, eziku 3 (a no c) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	umenzeli
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	imvelaphi
isiganeko	=	ubume

Kanti eziku 3(b no b) zingabonakaliswa ngolu hlobo:

i-adyumenti yokuqala	=	into engaphiliyo
i-adyumenti yesibini	=	umenzeli
isiganeko	=	ubume

Singavalelisa ngelithi kufumaneka namasuntswana entsingiselo yegama yonke lento siyifumana ngokwesemantiki yelekhisikoni.

“Grow”

4. (a) (i) Amazinyo eza ithole

(The teeth grow from the calf)

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