

ISENZO SENTETHO YOKUKHALAZA KWIMEKO YEKHAYA

NGU

ASANDISWA NONDWE MBAMBO



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ISIQINISEKISO

Mna, osayine ngezantsi, ndiyaqinisekisa ukuba uphando olwenziwe kulo msebenzi lolwam buqu kwaye andizange ndilufake lonke okanye inxal'enye yalo ngaphambili nakuyiphi na iDyunivesithi ngeenjongo zokufumana isidanga.

Umsayino

Umhlá

ABSTRACT

This study aims at exploring speech acts. Actions via utterances are generally called speech acts. They are commonly given specific labels such as apology, compliment, request, promise or warning etc. The usefulness of speech acts illustrates kinds of things we can do with words and identifying some of the conventional utterance forms we use to perform specific actions.

This study examines speech act of complaints in a domestic context. According to Trosborg (1995) there are two different types of complaints. The direct complaint is when complainer directly accuse the complainees of having committed the offence. The indirect complaint is when the complainer ask the hearer a question about the situation that she/he is in somehow connected with the offence.

This study illustrates how Xhosa people complain in a domestic context. Questionnaires were distributed to the people of Kayamandi Township in Stellenbosch, Emgwali Location in Stutterheim and Kwalini Location in King William's Town. The focus was on Mothers and Fathers, Daughters and Sons, Brothers and Sisters. The family members complain to each other on different levels and according to their status.

Trosborg (1995) has identified eight complaint strategies. The hint, annoyance, ill consequences, direct accusation, indirect accusation, modified blame, explicit condemnation of the accused's action and explicit condemnation of the accused as a person. The mother complains to the daughter more than when she is complaining to the son and the father. The father complains to the son more than when he complains to the daughter. The son and the daughter complain almost equally to their parents. The daughter complains equally as her sister. These members have some ways of responding to the complaints.

Boxer (1991) has identified six types of responses to the indirect complaints. The question, the joke, contradiction, commiseration, lecture and advice. The father has used more strategies when responding to the mother. The mother has responded to the daughter more than when responding to the father and the son. The son and the daughter has responded almost equally to their parents. The brother and the sister responded equally to their parents.

The examination of speech acts will help us understand how actions are carried out and interpreted within speech events and how more get communicated than is said. It has been established that speech acts of complaint in Xhosa play a crucial sociocultural role in our communities. This is being proved by the manner in which females and male have used the strategies in this data.

OPSOMMING

Hierdie studie het as doelstelling die ondersoek van spraakhandelinge in Xhosa. Handelinge wat uitgevoer word via uitings word spraakhandelinge genoem. Hierdie spraakhandelinge word oor die algemeen bepaalde benaminge gegee, soos verskoning, komplimentering, versoek, belofte, waarskuwing, ens. Die gebruik van spraakhandelinge illustreer die soort dinge wat mense met woorde kan doen, en identifiseer sommige van die konvensionele uiting vorme wat mense gebruik om spesifieke spraakhandelinge uit te voer.

Hierdie studie ondersoek die spraakhandeling van klagte in huishoudelike konteks. Volgens Trosborg (1995) is daar twee verskillende tipes klagtes. Die direkte klagte behels dat die klaer die klagte-hoorder direk beskuldig van 'n oortreding. Die indirekte klagte behels dat die klaer 'n vraag vra aan die klagte-hoorder oor die situasie waarmee laasgenoemde op 'n manier verbind is met die oortreding.

Hierdie studie ondersoek hoe Xhosa-sprekende persone kla in huishoudelike konteks. Vraelyste is gegee aan inwoners van die Kayamandi woongebied in Stellenbosch, Emgwali woongebied in Stutterheim en Kwalini woongebied in King William's Town. Die fokus was op vaders en moeders, dogters en seuns, en broers en susters. Die familielede kla teenoor mekaar op verskillende vlakke en dienooreenkomstig hulle status.

Trosborg (1995) identifiseer agt klagte strategieë, naamlik die skimp, verviesing, slegte gevolge, direkte beskuldiging, indirekte beskuldiging, gewysigde blaam, eksplisiete veroordeling van die beskuldigde se aksies, en die eksplisiete beoordeling van die beskuldigde as persoon. Die moeder kla meer teenoor die dogter as wat sy kla teenoor die vader of die seun. Die vader kla meer teenoor die seun as teenoor die dogter. Die seun en dogter kla ongeveer in 'n gelyke mate teenoor hulle ouers. Die dogter kla eweveel as haar suster.

Boxer (1991) identifiseer ses tipes response op indirekte klagtes, naamlik die vraag, die grap, die weerspreking, die lesing, en advies. Die vader het meer strategieë gebruik in response teenoor die moeder. Die moeder het meer response gehad teenoor die dogter as wat sy gehad het teenoor die vader en die seun. Die seun en dogter het ongeveer in 'n

gelyke mate response teenoor hulle ouers gehad. Die broer en suster het ongeveer dieselfde mate van response teenoor mekaar gehad.

Die ondersoek na spraakhandelinge lewer 'n bydrae daartoe om te verstaan hoe handelinge uitgevoer word en geïnterpreteer word binne spraakhandelinge, en hoe meer gekommunikeer word as wat gesê word. Daar is vasgestel dat spraakhandelinge van klagte in Xhosa 'n wesenlike sosio-kulturele rol speel in gemeenskappe. Hierdie feit word bevestig deur onder andere die wyse waarop mans en vroue die strategieë gebruik het in hierdie studie.

SISHWANKATHELO

Injongo yesi sifundo kukuphicotha izezo zentetho. Izenzeko ezenzeka ngokuthetha kuthiwa zizezo zentetho. Ziqheleke zibizwa ngamagama afana nala isingxengxezo, ukuncoma, isicelo, isithembiso, isoyikiso nezinye. Ukubaluleka kwezenzo zentetho kubonakalisa izinto esinokuzenza ngamazwi nokuchongwa kwezinye iindlela zokuthetha ezingaqhelekanga esizisebenzisayo ekwenzeni izinto ezithile.

Esi sifundo siphicotha isenzo sentetho sokukhalaza nendlela amaXhosa athi akhalaze ngayo kwimeko yasekhaya. Ngokuka Trosborg (1995) zimbini iindidi zezikhalazo esinazo. Sinesikhalazo esingqalileyo apho umkhalazi atyhola ngokungqalileyo lo ukhalazelwayo. Sinaso nesikhalazo esingangqalanga apho umkhalazi asenokubuza umbuzo kumphulaphuli malunga nemeko enokuthi kanti ngendlela ethile unento yokwenza nesehlo eso.

Esi sifundo senziwe ngokusasazwa kwamaphepha emibuzo kubantu baseKayamandi eStellenbosch, Emgwali eCumakala kunye naseKwalini eQonce. Abona bantu bekujongwe kubo ibingamalungu osapho nalapho sithe safumana uMama, uTata, iNtombi, uNyana, udade noMntakwe. Sifumanise ukuba la malungu osapho akhalaza ngokwahlukileyo omnye komnye ngokomgangatho wabo nangokobudala ngokuthi basebenzise izakhono zokukhalaza.

UTrosborg(1995) unendidi ezisibhozo zezakhono zokukhalaza. Ukukrobisa, ukucaphuka, iziphumo ezibi, ukutyhola ngokungqalileyo, ukutyhola ngokungangqalanga, isisolo esilungiselelweyo, ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa kunye nokugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu. Umama usebenzise izakhono ezininzi xa ekhalaza entombini kuna xa ekhalaza kutata nonyana. Utata yena ukhalaza kakhulu kunyana kuna xa ekhalaza entombini. Unyana nentombi bakhalaza phantse ngokulinganayo xa bekhala ebazalini. Intombi ikhalaza ngokulinganayo kudade wabo. La malungu osapho akwanazo neendlela zokuphendula.

UBoxer (1991) uneendidi ezintandathu zokuphendula kwisikhalazo esingangqalanga. Umbuzo, ukuqhula, ukuphikisana, usizi, isifundo, kunye ne cebo. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezininzi ukuphendula umama kuna xa ephendula kunyana nentombi. Umama uphendula kakhulu entombini kuna xa ephendula kutata nakunyana. Unyana nentombi

baphendula phantse ngokulinganayo ebazalini babo. Umntakwe uphendula ngokulinganayo nomkhuluwa wakhe.

Olu phicotho lwezenzo zentetho lusinceda ekuqondeni indlela izenzo ezitolikeka ngayo kwiziganeko zentetho. Kwakhona zikwanceda ekubeni sibone into eninzi ethi ithethwe ngaphezu kwaleyo ithethiweyo. Kuye kwafumaniseka ukuba isenzo sentetho sokukhalaza kulwimi lwesiXhosa sinenxaxheba enkulu esiyidlalayo kwimiba yentlalo nenkcubeko yabantu. Oku kungqinwa yindlela amabhinqa namadoda athe azisebenzisa ngayo izakhono kolu phando lwesi sifundo.

IMBULELO

- ❖ Kubahlohli beSebe lweelwimi zase - Afrika uPofesa JA du Plessis no Gqirha M Dlali ndibamba ngazo zozibini ngexesha lenu enilichithileyo nindingwanqwada.
- ❖ Ndiyababulela abazali bam uNokonwaba umama notata uMncedi. Yimithandazo yenu, iimfundiso zenu nenkxaso evela kuni ezibangele ukuba ndibe kule ndawo.
- ❖ Mbasa nawe Zindlovu uthando lwenu lundenze ndomelela ndaziva ndomkelekile njengodade wenu. Ndizamile ukuba ngumzekelo kuni. Ayikhange ibe yindlela elula kodwa, ekunyamezeleni mkhulu umvuzo.
- ❖ Khumalo andikwazi ukukulibala. Banqabile abantu abafana nawe. Ndiyabulela igalelo lakho nenkxaso endiyifumene kuwe ngethuba ebendisenza olu phando. Kuninzi endikufundileyo kuwe ngethuba elincinci. Ndiqinisekile okokuba ixesha livumile ngendikude.
- ❖ Andimlibali uMdali, kuba ukuba bekungelulo uthando lwakhe namandla avela kuye ngendingenguye lo mntu ndinguye.

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ISAHLUKO 1

INTSHAYELELO

1.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Izenzo ezenziwa ngokuthetha zinokumila kwegrama kunye namagama. Ezi zenzo kuthiwa zizenzo zentetho. Zininzi izenzo zentetho ezithi sizisebenzise xa sithethayo. Phakathi kwazo siye sibe naso isenzo sentetho sokukhalaza.

Isenzo sentetho sokukhalaza sikhangeleka singakhathalelekanga ingakumbi kuncwadi lwethu lwesiXhosa. Yiyo le nto ndicinge ukuba kungangcono xa ndinokuthi ndibonakalise ukubaluleka nendlela esithi sisisebenzise ngayo kubomi bemihla ngemihla.

Uphando lwesi sifundo luza kujongana nezikhalazo zesiXhosa kwimeko yekhaya. Njengoko besele nditshilo ndathi lunqabile olu hlobo lwesifundo kwincwadi zethu, isikhalazo sibonwa njengesenzo sentetho esifunekayo nesamkelekileyo kulwimi lethu. Isikhalazo sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumntu evakalisa ukungaxoli. U Rader (1977) kwincwadi kaBoxer (1991:107) yena xa echaza igama "isikhalazo" uthi "utterances or sets of utterances that identify a problem or trouble source and seek remediation, either from the person responsible for the problem or from a third person who has the power to affect the situation".

Zininzi izinto esithi singaxoli zizo kubomi esibuphilayo ezifana nolwaphulo mthetho nezinye. Abantu baneendlela abathi bakhalaze ngazo. Omnye umntu ukhalaza ngokungqalileyo, ngokuthi amxelele ngqo lo mntu amkhalazelayo. Le nto yenza ukuba sibe nesikhalazo esingqalileyo. Isikhalazo esingqalileyo sisenzo esoyikisa ubuso (Brown and Levinson 1978). Sisenzo esoyikisa ubuso ngohlobo lokuba lo ukhalazayo akamoyiki lo mntu akhalaza kuye, lo nto yenza ukuba lo kukhalazwa kuye ibe nguye owoyikayo. Omnye uye akahalaze egwegweleza engakhalazi ngqo kulo mntu wonileyo. Oku kubangela ukuba sibe nesikhalazo esingangqalanga. Isikhalazo esingangqalanga kukuvakalisa ukungaxoli komnye umntu ongenguye lo ukonileyo. Sesona sikhalazo sixhaphakileyo esi. Abantu xa bencokola baye balusebenzise olu hlobo lwesikhalazo. Kuye kuthi apha ekuncokolweni kwabo kufaminiseke ukuba banengxaki enye. Oku kwabelana kwabo kuye kukhokelele ekubeni abantu baphethe sele bezizihlobo. Ndingatsho ndithi isikhalazo esingangqalanga

siyasetyenziswa ekwakheni ubunye nobuhlobo, kuba uyakhalaza kodwa kwelinye icala awufuni tu ukuba buphele ubuhlobo phakathi kwakho kunye nalowo ukhalaza kuye. Zininzi izimvo zababhali endithe ndazisebenzisa kwesi sifundo ukuzama ukuveza lo mba wezenzo zentetho.

1.2 ISEKO NGOKWETHIYORI

UTrosborg (1995) uxoxa ngezenzo zentetho nemisebenzi yonxibelelwano eyahlulwe ngokwamanqanaba amahlanu. UYule (1996) naye uthetha ngezenzo zentetho ezine nezenzonezenzo ezintathu ezinxulumeneyo. Ezi zenzo zinxulumeneyo yi-lokhushini, i- ilokhushini kunye nepelokhushini.

I-LOKHUSHINI -ngamazwi athe athethwa.

I-ILOKHUSHINI- yinjongo yokuba amazwi athethwe.

I-PELOKHUSHINI- lifuthe lamazwi athethiweyo.

Kwakhona uYule (1996) naye uyicaphazele imisebenzi emihlanu eyenziwa zizenzo zentetho.

- ISIBHENGEZO -yintetho etshintsha isimo somntu. Le ntetho ithi izise inguqu. Ngabantu abathile abalindeleke ukuba bathethe amazwi athile ukuze isimo somntu othile sigiquke.
- ISIYALELI -yintetho ebengela lowo umameleyo enze into. Isithethi sizama ukubophelela umphulaphuli kwisenzo sexesha elizayo.
- INTETHO EMELE ENYE INTETHO -yintetho ethi yenziwe sisithethi sizibophelela ngokukholelwa ukuba okuqulethwe sisiphakamiso kuyinyaniso. Injongo ikukwenza la mazwi akhe ahambelane nale ntoayibonayo.
- ISIVAKALISI -yintetho evakalisa imvakalelo zomntu. Isithethi sithi sivakalise ubume bengqondo yaso. Sisenokuba sikhathazekile, sonwabile, sothukile okanye sinomsindo.
- ISIBOPHELELI -yintetho ebophelelayo esetyenziswa sisithethi ukuzibophelela kwisenzo sexesha elizayo. Esi senzo sisenokuba sisithembiso, isoyikiso okanye isifungo.

1.2.1 Izimvo zika Thomas

UJenny Thomas (1995) yena ubonakalisa ukubaluleka kokuhlolwa kwehayiphotesis yephefomethivu apho asibonisa iindidi zezenzi zephefomethivu.

- liphefomethivu zemetalingwistiki- ezi zenzi zinobunyani bazo kwaye azisoze zibe nobuxoki.
- liphefomethivu zenkcubeko- ezi phefomethivu ziqhutywa ngenkqubo ethile. Zenziwa ngokwesiko. Ukuba imiqathango yefelisithi ayihambi ngendlela, iphefomethivu ayiye ifaneleke.
- liphefomethivu yentsebenziswano- le iphefomethivu ifuna intsebenziswano ukuze iphumelele.
- liphefomethivu zeqela- ziphefomethivu ezithi zibizwe egameni leqela elithile.

1.2.2 Izimvo zikaTrosborg noThomas ngethiyori yokuchubeka

UTrosborg (1995)uthi eli gama ukuchubeka sisixhobo sepragmatiki esibangela umanyano nokwakhiwa konxibelelwano olusulungekileyo. UThomas (1995) yena usixelela ngokumiswa kwegama "ukuchubeka" phantsi kwemiba emihlanu eyahlukeneyo nenxulumeneyo.

- a) UKUCHUBEKA NJENGENTO YELIZWE.
- b) INTOBEKO.
- c) UKUCHUBEKA NJENGENTO YOMGANGATHO OPHEZULU.
- d) IREJISTA.
- e) UKUCHUBEKA NJENGENTO YE-ILOKHUSHINI.

1.2.3 Izimvo zikaTrosborg ngeendlela zokukhalaza

UTrosborg (1995) uthi iindlela zakukhalaza zohlulwe ngokwamanqanaba amane apho sithi sifumane izakhono ezisibhozo.

A. Ukukhalaza ngendlela engacacanga.

Sisenzo sentetho sokukrobisa esenziwa ngumkhalazi ukuphepha ungquzulwano. Sinye isakhono esisifumananyo phantsi kweli nqanaba.

- Ukukrobisa

B. Ukuvakalisa ukucaphuka

Sisenzo sentetho sokucaphuka apho uvakalisa ukungayithandi into eqhubekayo. Umkhalazi uyakuphepha ukumbiza umtyholwa ngegama. Ukuthetha kwakhe kuye kuvakalise iziphumo ezibi. Zibini izakhono esizifumanayo phantsi kweli nqanaba.

- Ukucaphuka
- Iziphumo ezibi

C. Ukutyhola

Sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalazi etyhola umntu omameleyo. Umkhalazi uye abuze umbuzo kumphulaphuli, umbuzo lo usenokuba ngongqalileyo okanye ongangqalanga. Le nto yenza ukuba sifumane izakhono ezibini.

- Ukutyhola ngokungqalileyo
- Ukutyhola ngokungangqalanga.

D. Ukusola

Sisenzo sokusola umtyholwa ngesiphosiso asenzileyo. Zintathu izakhono esithi sizifumane phantsi kweli nqanaba.

- Sisisolo esilungileyo.
- Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa.
- Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa njengomntu.

1.2.4 Izimvo zika Boxer ngeempendulo zesikhalazo

UBoxer (1993) uneendlela ezintandathu azibona njengeendlela zokuphendula kwisikhalazo esingangqalanga.

1. Umbuzo
2. Isiqhulo
3. Ukuphikisana
4. Usizi okanye uvelwano.
5. Isifundo
6. Icebiso.

1.3 INDLELA YOKUHLELWA KWESIFUNDO

Esi sifundo siza kuhlelwa ngokuthi sahlulwe sibe zizahluko ezintandathu.

Isahluko 1 sifumana intshayelelo apho kuchazwa injongo yesifundo. Ekusekweni kwaso esi sifundo, izimvo zababhali abathile zithe zasetyenziswa. Yingongoma yesibini esithi siyifumane kwesi sahluko. Ingongoma yesithathu yindlela esiza kuthi esi sifundo sihlelwe ngaso.

Isahluko 2 sijonga siphengulula izimvo zababhali ngesenzo sentetho nemisebenzi yaso. Izimvo zababhali esiza kuthi sizijonge zizimvo zika Trosborg, Yule noThomas.

Isahluko 3 kulapho sithi siqwalasele umba wesenzo sentetho sokukhalaza. Nalapha ababhali abafana noTrosborg noDrew bazivezile izimvo zabo, besixelela ngendlela esichazwa ngayo isikhalazo nokungachubeki kwaso. Kwakwesi sahluko siza kujonga umgangatho othe ngqo wezikhhalazo, imigomo esetyenziswayo ekumiseni umgangatho othe ngqo kunye neemeko ezimisa umgangatho othe ngqo wezikhhalazo. Esi sahluko sikwajonga nemixholo yezikhhalazo ezingangqalanga.

Isahluko 4 siqwalasela izimvo zikaTrosborg noBoxer. UTrosborg(1995) usibonisa iindlela ezithi zisetyenziswe ngumntu xa esenza isenzo sokukhalaza. Kukwakho neempendulo ezithi zisetyenziswe ukuphendula izikhhalazo. UBoxer uneendidi ezintandathu azivezayo ukuphendula izikhhalazo ezingangqalanga.

Isahluko 5 sijongana nophando endithe ndalwenza ngeendlela ekukhalazwa ngayo kwimeko yekhaya. Siza kujonga indlela abazali abakhalaza ngayo ebantwaneni nendlela abantwana abakhalaza ngayo kubazali babo. Kwalapha sifumana nendlela abaphendulana ngayo kwiimeko ezithile.

Isahluko 6 sisahluko sokugqibela sesi sifundo nalapho sifumana iziphumo zophando oluthe lwenziwa kuso.

IS AHLUKO 2

IZENZO ZENTETHO KUNYE NETHIYORI YOKUCHUBEKA

2.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Esi sahluko sisahluko esiza kujongana nomba wezenzo zentetho kunye nethiyori yokuchubeka. Xa kujongwa le miba kuza kuthi kujongwe izimvo zababhali ngophando lwangaphambili lwezenzo zentetho. Eyona njongo kukuveza le miba ilandelayo phantsi komba wezenzo zentetho, imisebenzi yonxibelelwano, izezo zentetho kunye nezenzi zephefomethivu. Xa sijonga umba weethiyori zokuchubeka siza jukonga phantsi kwezi ngongoma ithiyori zokuchubeka kwezenzi kunye neendlela ezichubekileyo zokuthetha. Siya kuthi sive izimvo zababhali abohlukeneyo kule miba.

2.1.1 Imisebenzi yonxibelelwano

UTrosborg (1995) usebenzise ithiyori yemisebenzi yonxibelelwano ukuhlalutya uphando lwakhe. Imodeli yesenzo sentetho njengesongezelelo seethiyori zesenzo se ilokhushini sisetyenziswe njengesiseko sohlalutyo. UTrosborg uthi aqwalasele iithiyori zesenzo ze- ilokhushini zika-Austin (1962) noSearle (1976) zidibene nembono yokuchubeka. USearle (1976) ufumanise ukuba imisebenzi yonxibelelwano yahlulwe ngokwamanqanaba aphambili.

2.1.2 Ukwahlulwa kwezenzo ze ilokhushini

- ISENZO SENTETHO EMELE ENYE INTETHO

Yintetho ethi yenziwe sisithethi sizibophelela ngokukholelwa ukuba okuqulethwe sisiphakamiso kuyinyaniso. Injongo ikukwenza la mazwi akhe ahambelane nale nto ayibonayo.

Umzekelo (a) llanga liphuma eMpuma litshone eNtshona.

Isithethi sithetha le nto siyibonayo.

- ISIYALELI

Yintetho ebangela lowo umameleyo enze lento ayiyalelwayo. Lilinge lokwenza ilizwe lihambisane namazwi. Isithethi sizama ukubophelela umphulaphuli kwisenzo sexesha elizayo.

Umzekelo (a) Ndingwenela into esiwa phantsi kwempumlo.

Isithethi apha silambile, lilonke lo umameleyo ubophelelekile ukuba enze ukutya. Ngamanye amazwi siyamyalela.

- **ISIBOPHELELI**

Yintetho ebophelelayo. Sisenzo sokuzama ukuzibophelela kwesithethi kwisenzo sexesha elizayo. Isithethi xa sizibophelela sinethemba lokuba siya kufumana impendulo okanye iziphumo ezilungileyo kulo uphulaphuleyo.

Umzekelo (a) Ndiza kupheka.

Isithethi siyazibophelela ukuba siza kupheka.

- **ISIBHENGEZO**

Yintetho etshintsha isimo somntu. Le ntetho izisa inguqu. Abantu abathile kulindeleke ukuba benze izinto ezithile bathethe namazwi athile ukutshintsha isimo somntu.

Umzekelo (a) Ngumfundisi onelungelo lokuthi ndinibiza njengomfazi nendoda, ebantwini abatshatayo.

- **ISIVAKALISI**

Yintetho evakalisa iimvakalelo zomntu. Isithethi sithi sivakalise ubume bengqondo yaso. Injongo kukusebenzisa impembelelo kwizenzo zexesha elizayo. Le ntetho ithi yahluke ngokomongo wengxaki okanye intetho.

Umzekelo (a) Ndiyavuyisana nawe.

Isithethi sivakalisa ubume baso, ukuba sonwabile.

2.1.3 Ulwabiwo lwezenzo zentetho

Ulwabiwo lwemisebenzi yokusetyenziswa kolwimi yahlulwe ngokwezenzo ze ilokhushini (Searle 1976). USearle (1969: 23) uchaza izenzo ezintathu.

- (1) Lokhushini – sisenzo sokuthetha / ngamazwi athethiweyo.
umzekelo: Kushushu apha.

- (2) I ilokhushini- yinjongo yamazwi athethiweyo.
umzekelo: Ndifuna umoya opholileyo.
- 3) Ipelokhushini- lifuthe lamazwi athethiweyo.
umzekelo: Lo uphulaphuleyo uyakuvula iifestile.

UAustin (1962) ukhankanya iimeko zolonwabo zezenzo ze-ilokhushini. Xa ifuthe elithile lingafumanekanga, isenzo selokhushini asisoze sonwabe. Xa umntu ethetha amazwi athile, kufuneka abe nempembelelo ethile kulo uphulaphuleyo. Eli futhe lisenokuba ngumothuko, isoyikiso nezinye. Nokuba umphulaphuli wothukile okanye ucacelwe ubonwa ngokwezenzo zakhe. Le nto ithetha ukuba izenzo zepelokhushini aziqulunqwa ngendlela efanayo.

2.1.4 Uhlabo madlala lwethiyori yezenzo zelokhushini

Le thiyori kaSearle isebenzise kakhulu ifuthe lemiba yethiyori yepragmatiki.

Nangona ithiyori kaSearle isekelwe kwimigaqo ethile inobume begrama besenzo selokhushini.

Le thiyori ithi izuze amandla ayo kwimpumelelo kaSearle ekuveliseni itaksonomi.

Le thiyori yakhiwe ngemfanelo nangegunya elithile.

Imiqathango yefelisithi athi ayibandakanye kwimpumelelo yesenzo iba yingxaki kakhulu kwaye ukunyaniseka kwale miqathango kuhle kwathandabuzeka kubaphandi abaliqela.

USearle(1969) woyisakele ukuveza uluvo luka Austin lwesenzo sepelokhushini. Uyityeshele indima yomphulaphuli. Ngokuka Searle (1969) igalelo lesenzo sepelokhushini lithi libe nokusebenzisa i-ilokhushini ukuzisa ifuthe kwizenzo zomphulaphuli. Umphulaphuli ubalelwa ekudlaleni indima engabonakaliyo. Nakubeni uSearle(1969) engakhange aluthathele ngqalelo uluvo lwepelokhushini, iye yanomdla kubaphandi beli xesha.

UTrosborg (1995) uthi uEemern noGrootendorst (1984:23) bavelise ithiyori yepelokhushini bavumelana ekubeni abasebenzisi bolwimi abathethi kuba befuna umphulaphuli aqonde koko bafuna akhuphe into. Bafumanise kukho umahluko phakathi kwemiba yonxibelelwano naleyo yentsebenziswano.

Isenzo selokhushini sizalana nemiba yonxibelelwano kwilinge lokuvumelana. Ipelokhushini yona izalana nemiba yentsebenziswano ukuzama ukusebenzisana nomphulaphuli ekwenzeni le nto ifanelekileyo.

Kwakhona uEemeren noGrootendorst (1984:24) bakwaze nomahluko phakathi kwepelokhushini yemvelo neziphumo zepelokhushini ngokulandelelana. Ipelokhushini yemvelo iphathelele kulwamkelelo lwesenzo sentetho lusamkelwa kumphulaphuli. Igalelo lepelokhushini lincinane.

Iziphumo zepelokhushini ngokulandelelana zibandakanya zonke ezinye iziphumo zezenzo kwaye ifuthe lazo linegalelo elikhulu. Isiseko nesaphakanyiswa nguEemeren noGrootendorst (1984 :24-28) sibandakanya umahluko ophakathi kwemiba yonxibelelwano neyentsebenziswano, baquka ilokhushini, i-ilockhushini nepelokhushini yemvelo neziphumo ngokulandelelana. Izenzo zepelokhushini zibonakala njengesixhobo sonxibelelwano esiveza injongo engaphaya kwesenzo sentetho. Zonke ezi zenzo zentetho njengokuba izizixhobo zonxibelelwano nje, zithi zikhuthaze ipelokhushini.

2.2 IZENZO ZENTETHO NEZIGANEKO

UYule (1996) uxoxa athi, izenzo ezenziwa ngokuthetha zinokumila kwegrama kunye namagama. Ezi zenzo kuthiwa zizenzo zentetho. Le ntetho isenokuba sisingxengxezo, isithembiso okanye isicelo, iyaxhomekeka kwinjongo yesithethi eso. Isithethi nomphulaphuli bayancedakala ziimeko ezingqonge ukuthetha. limeko xa zidibene nokuthetha kuthiwa ziziganeko zentetho.

2.2.1 Izenzo zentetho

Izenzo zentetho zinezenzo ezintathu ezinxulumeneyo. Sifumana isenzo seLokhushini. UYule (1996) uthi iLokhushini ngawona mazwi athe athethwa.

Umzekelo: Akukho kutya apha.

Ngamanye amaxesha kuba nzima ukuthetha intetho ebambekayo kumntu ongalaziyo ulwimi.

Sifumana i-ilockhushini. I-ilockhushini ngamandla amazwi athethiweyo okanye injongo yokuba amazwi athethwe.

Umzekelo: Ndilambile

Isithethi sithetha la mazwi kuba kungekho kutya kwaye sifuna kubekho into eyenziwayo.

Okwesithathu sinepelokhushini, elifuthe lamazwi athethiweyo. Xa umntu ebethe ulambile kulindeleke ukuba kubekho umntu owenza into yokutya ukuze kucace ifuthe. Intetho nganye ithethwa ukuze kubekho ifuthe. I-iloKhushini yeyona izogqithayo zonke ezinye izenzo.

2.2.2 Isixhobo esibonakalisa amandla e-iloKhushini

I-IFID sesona sixhobo sibonakalisa amandla e-iloKhushini. Yinkcazo yesenzi esichaza ngokucacileyo okokuba isenzo se ilokhushini senzekile. Esi senzi silolu hlobo sibizwa ukuba sisenzi sephefomethivu. Zikhona ezinye izixhobo ezifana nendlela amagama ame ngayo, ukucinezelwa, imvakalo zwi nendlela yokuba phantsi kwelizwi, zonke zalatha amandla e-iloKhushini.

2.2.3 Imiqathango yefelisiti

Kukho imiqathango ekuthiwa xa ibizwa yimiqathango yefelisithi. Umqathango uthi ukuze ube ulungile kube isenzo sentetho senziwe ngumntu othile nofanelekileyo kwimeko efanelekileyo. Le miqathango iyakwazi ukuba ingalungi xa sithe isenzo sentetho senziwa ngumntu ongafanelekanga ukusenza.

Kwiimeko zemihla ngemihla phakathi kwabantu, kukho imiqathango ephambi kwezenzo zentetho. Kukho imiqathango jikelele apho isithethi siqondanayo nomphulaphuli. Umphulaphuli uthi alulandele ulwimi oluthethwa sisithethi. UYule (1996) uthetha nangemiqathango equlathileyo. Apha isiqulatho sokuthethwa kwesithembiso nesilumkiso kufuneka sibento yokwenza nesiganeko sexesha elizayo. Kwakhona imiqathango yesiqulatho sesithembiso ilindele okokuba isiganeko sexesha elizayo iya kuba sisenzo sexesha elizayo lesithethi.

Imiqathango yokulungiselela yesithembiso yahlukile ngokubaluleka kuleyo yezilumkiso. Xa ndithembise ukwenza into, mibini imiqathango yokulungiselela. Okokuqala isiganeko asisayi kuzenzekela ngokwaso, okwesibini isiganeko siza kuba nefuthe lenzuzo. Xa ndichaza isilumkiso, kubakho le miqathango yokulungiselela ilandelayo: Okokuqala

akucaci nokuba umphulaphuli uyazi na ukuba isiganeko siza kwehla. Okwesibini isithethi siyayazi ukuba isiganeko siza kwehla. Okwesithathu isiganeko isiganeko asizokuba nefuthe le nzuzo.

Ngokunxulumene nale miqathango kukho imiqathango enobunyani. Kwisithembiso, isithethi siyakholelwa ngokwenene okokuba isenzo sexesha elizayo asizokuba nafuthe lenzuzo. Okokugqibela kukho imiqathango engundoqo. Yona ijongana nentetho ngokwenza isithembiso, ngolohlobo ndiyazibophelela ekwenzeni eso senzo njengoko bendithembisile.

2.2.4 Ihayiphothesis yephefomethivu

Kukho igatyana kwisivakalisi esinesenzi sephefomethivu esenza amandla e-ilokhushini acace. Eli gatyana libizwa ngokuba yihayiphothesis yephefomethivu. Kweli gatyana umntu wokuqala (mna) kufuneka abe yintloko alandelwe ngu (ngenxa yoko) osisihlomelo esalatha ukuba isenzo sokuthetha sithathwa njengesenzo ngokuthi sithethwe.

Zikhona iimeko apho u(ngenxa yoko) engasetyenziswayo. Ezi zimeko apho iphefomethivu icacileyo. Kukho nezenzi ezibizwa ngokuba ziphefomethivu eziqalayo okanye kuthiwe yiphefomethivu efihlakeleyo.

Izinto elunge ngazo le hayiphothesisi yephefomethivu kukuba ibonisa ngokucacileyo amalungu abandakanyekayo kwimveliso nakwinkcubeko. Ikwabonisa ukuba ezinye izihlomelo ezifana nokuthembeka, namagatyana afana no`kuba` zingafumaneka kamva. Ayilunganga le hayiphothesisi yephefomethivu kuba xa ubiza iphefomethivu ecacileyo inefuthe kuna xa ubiza iphefomethivu efihlakeleyo. Kunzima ukwazi ukuba iza kuba sesiphi isenzo sephefomethivu ngokweentetha ezithile, kuba ngokomthetho azaziwa ukuba zingaphi iiphefomethivu zezenzi ezikhoyo kulwimi naluphi na.

2.2.4.1 ISENZO SENTETHO ESINGQALILEYO NESINGANGQALANGA.

Kukho iindlela ezahlukileyo zokwahlula izenzo zentetho. EsiNgesini babonelela ngeendidi ezintathu. Isibhengezo, ukugocagoca, ukufuneka kunye nemisebenzi emithathu. Ingxelo, umbuzo, umyalelo / isicelo.

Xa kukho unxulumano phakathi kwemo nomsebenzi wonxibelelwano sifumana isenzo sentetho esingqalileyo. Xa kukho unxulumano olugwegwelezayo phakathi kwemo nomsebenzi wonxibelelwano sifumana sifumana isenzo sentetho esingangqalanga. Imo okanye izakhiwo ezahlukeneyo zisenokusetyenziswa ukuze kufumaneke imisebenzi engundoqo. Owona msebenzi uqhelekileyo nobalulekileyo wesenzo sentetho esingangqalanga esiNgesini unesimo sogocagoco kodwa asisetyenziselwa ukubuza imibuzo. Izenzo zentetho ezingangqalanga jikelele ziyamaniswa nokuchubeka okukhulu esiNgesini kunezo zenzo zentetho zingqalileyo.

2.2.4.2 IZIGANEKO ZENTETHO

Umsebenzi womnxibelelanisi kukuthi abe nokuthetha ngolwimi ngendlela ethile ukufikelela kwisiphumo esithile, esithi sisiganeko sentetho. Isicelo ngumzekelo ofanelekileyo wesiganeko sentetho.

Umzekelo:

(a) Unawo umzuzu?

Lo mntu ucela omnye ukuba eme bakhe bathethe.

Isikhalazo naso ngomnye umzekelo

Umzekelo:

(b) Andiyithandi ke le nto.

Nalapha isithethi sibonakalisa ukungayithandi into eyenzekileyo.

2.3 IPHEFOMETHIVU YEHAYIPHOITHESESISI

Zintathu izizathu ezibonakalisa ukubaluleka kokuhlolwa kwehayiphothesisi yephefomethivu.

Ibonakalisa indlela izimvo zika Austin(1962) eziveliswe ngayo kwaye ibonisa ngokucacileyo umahluko phakathi kwendlela enobunyani kwintsingiselo nezimvo zika Austin zamagama njengezenzo. Okwesithathu, ezi zenzi zithatha inxalenye enomdla yezenzi ze-ilokhushini.

U-Austin ubone into yokuba izenzo zokuthetha ezininzi azinabunyani. Phofu uAustin ubanga athi izenzo zokuthetha ayizozivakalisi, ingeyomibuzo koko zizenzo athe yena wafikelela kwizigqibo ngohlalutyo ukuba zizenzi zephefomethivu. Uneendidi ngeendidi zezenzi.

2.3.1 liphefomethivu zemetalingwistiki

Njengazo zonke iiphefomethivu, iiphefomethivu zemetalingwistiki zibhekiselele kwintetho eyenziwa sisithethi. Zinobunyani bazo azisoze zibe nabuxoki.

Umzekelo:

(a) Ndithi ndimsulwa.

Esi sivakalisi sinobunyani. Nawaphina amazwi alandela u “ndithi” awakwazi ukungabi nanyani. Xa isithethi sisithi ndimsulwa asiqondakali nokuba sinyanisile.

2.3.2 liphefomethivu zenkcubeko

Ziphefomethivu eziqhutywa ngenkqubo ethile. Ezi phefomethivu zenziwa ngokwesiko. UAustin uqaphele into yokuba nangona ezi zenzi zinobunyani zinakho ukuqhutywa ngendlela engeyiyo. Ukuba imiqathango yefelisithi ayihambi ngendlela, iphefomethivu ayiye ifaneleke. Apha kufuneka ibe ngumntu ofanelekileyo ukuba enze into ethile. Umfundisi kufanelekile ukuba atshatise.

2.3.3 liphefomethivu zentsebenziswano

Ziiphefomethivu ezifuna intsebenziswano ukuze ziphumelele. UHancher (1979) uthi ezinye iiphefomethivu azinayo iimiqathango yefelisithi. Ukuze zibe ziyaphumelela zifuna intsebenziswano yezinye iiphefomethivu.

Umzekelo:

(a) Ndikubhejisa idinala ndiza kuluphumelela olu gqatso.

Ekubhejeni kufuneka omye umntu ayamkele lento ukuze ibe nokukwazi ukuphumelela.

2.3.4 liphefomethivu zeqela

Ziiphefomethivu ezithi zibizwe egameni leqela elithile njengabahlali.

Umzekelo:

(a) Singurhulumente wobumbano sithembisa ngomakulinganwe.

La mazwi athethwa ngumntu omnye egameni likarhulumente. Le ngxelo ibingasayi kuba nabunzima xa ibizizimvo zomntu omnye. Nakwamantyi kuye kuthiwe:

(b) Le nkundla ikufumanisa ungenatyala lokuziphatha kakubi emsebenzini wakho.

2.3.5 Ukuphelelwa ngamandla kwehayiphothesisi yephefomethivu ka Austin

Ihayiphothesisi yephefomethivu ka Austin iyaphelelwa ngenxa yezizathu ezininzi, ezizezi zilandelayo:

1) Akukho ndlela yegramama yokwahlula izenzi zephefomethivu kwezinye iindidi zezenzi. Izenzi zephefomethivu azifuneki zibe kumntu wokuqala.

Umzekelo:

(a) Ngenxa yoko ndiyarhoxa njengentloko yabasebenzi.

Zisenokuba nje:

(b) Inkundla imfumanisa engenatyala ummangalelwa. Akunyanzelekanga ukuba izenzi zibe kwixesha langoku.

2) Ubukho besenzi abuthethi ukuba isenzo esithile siyenziwa.

Umzekelo:

(a) Ndiyathembisa ukuba ndiyakufika apho yaye ndikubethe ukuba akuthuli.

Esi senzo sokuthetha sisenzo esisenzayo kodwa esingachazangwa sisenzi. Ngenye indlela singabonakala njengesoyikiso okanye isithembiso.

3) Izinto zenzeka njani ngaphandle kwezenzi zephefomethivu. Zikhona iindlela zokwenza izinto ngamazwi ezingabandakanyi kusetyenziswa kwezenzi. Akuqhelekanga ukusebenzisa la mazwi:

- (i) Ndiyakumema uzokwenza isenzo sokumema.
- (ii) Ngenxa yoko ndiyakuthuka.

2.3.6 liphefometivu ezifihlakeleyo nezicacileyo

2.3.6.1 liphefomethivu ezicacileyo.

liphefomethivu ezicacileyo ziiphefomethivu ezingabonakala ngendlela yokuvumela isithethi sisuse konke ukungaqondi kwintetho.

Umzekelo:

- (i) "Sazisa ukuba onke amalungu alo mbutho kufuneka abambe intlanganiso".
- (ii) "Oku kukunazisa ukuba onke amalungu alo mbutho kufuneka abambe intlanganiso".
- (iii) "Uyaziswa ukuba onke amalungu alo mbutho kufuneka abambe intlanganiso".

Zonke ezi zivakalisi zenza umsebenzi omnye wokwazisa amalungu ombutho ngentlanganiso.

2.3.6.2 liphefomethivu ezifihlakeleyo.

1. Ndiyathembisa ukuba andisokuze ndiphinde ndiyenze loo nto kwakhona.

Esi sivakalisi singentla sivakala sinyanisekile kwaye sinamandla.

2. Andinakuyenza loo nto kwakhona.

Esi asinabunyani, le ntetho ayithembakali.

UAustin (1960:52) wayesebenzisa eli gama lesenzo sentetho ebhekisele ekuthetheni nakwimeko apho ukuthetha kusetyenziswa khona. Namhlanje igama elithi isenzo sentetho lisetyenziswa ukuthetha into enye nesenzo se ilokhushini. Zikhona nezinye iindlela zokubonisa isenzo sokucela umntu akuvulele ucango, ezi zezi zilandelayo:

- (i) Vala ucango.
- (ii) Awululibelanga ucango.
- (iii) Awunakuvala ucango.
- (iv) Ndicela ubuye nocango.

(v) Enza ntoni amakhwenkwe xa efika egumbini?

Zikhona nezinye iindlela ezibonisa isenzo sentetho sokuthi ndilambile, ezizezi:

- (a) Ndilambile.
- (b) Khange nditye.
- (c) Andikatyi.
- (d) Awulibelanga ukundiphakela?
- (e) Uzakupheka nini?
- (f) Uza kuphaka nini?

2.4 IITHIYORI ZOKUCHUBEKA KWEZENZI

Ukuchubeka sisixhobo sepragmatiki esibangela umanyano lwamalungu okwakha ngokwenjongo yesithethi sizama unxibelelwano olusulungekileyo. UTrosborg(1995:) uthi "ukuchubeka kubonakalise umdla kwiingcali zolwimi eziliqela, nemithetho siseko yokuchubeka yaziswa nguLakoff (1973, 1975), Brown noLevinson (1978, 1987) kunye noLeech (1983)"

Imithetho siseko ebandakanyekayo inokuqondwa ekunikeneni amathuba ekungamyalini umphulaphuli, inciphise nendleko. La manqaku enziwe ngokumayela nemakzimu yencoko kaGrice (1975) nethiyori kaSearle (1968) yezenzo zentetho. Ukuchubeka kuchasene neemakzimu zencoko. ULakoff(1973) kwincwadi kaTrosborg(1995) walatha ukuchubeka ukuba kuye kwakhuliswa ekuhlaleni ukuze kunciphise ungquzulwano kunxibelelwano loluntu, ukwabanga eyona makzimu xa athi *chubeka* ethatha ilungelo eliphambili xa umgangatho wonxibelelwano ukhethekile kulowo wesiqulatho. Imakzimu efana nekaLakoff ivezwe nguLeech (1977) njengemakzimu yakhe yobuchule bokuziphatha kakuhle. Uthe waveza ithiyori yakhe ukubuyisela okuphosakeleyo phakathi komtheho siseko kaGrice nengxaki yokudibana kwentsingiselo namandla.

ULeech uyalwamkela umanyano lomthetho-siseko ongaguqukanga kodwa uthi wongeze umthetho siseko wokuchubeka oneemakzimu ezintandathu. Imakzimu yemo yokuziphatha kakuhle, eyesisa, eyemvume, eyolulamo, eyesivumelwano kunye neyovelwano njengesifezekisi sokuhlangula umthetho-siseko omanyeneyo (Leech 1983:80). Usebenzisa iimakzimu zakhe ukucacisa ukwaphuka okucacileyo komthetho siseko omanyeneyo. USpencer no Wilson (1981) kwincwadi kaTrosborg(1995) bakwaze

nomthetho-siseko owodwa ukukhawulelana neengxaki eziliqela zemakzimu. Ithiyori yokuphathela ayikwazi ukuchaza kwangaphambili ukuba impatho echubeke kakuhle okanye impatho echubeke kancinci ilindelekile kwimeko ezithile. Amandla ale thiyori afumaneka ekubambeleni kwayo kumthetho-siseko omnye.

2.4.1 Inginga yobuso

Utrosborg (1995) uthi le nginga yobuso ivele kuGoffman (1967, 1972, 1976) yathi yaveliswa nguBrown noLevinson (1978, 1987). UBrown noLevinson (1987:62) le nginga yobuso bayibona nje ngento efunekayo besukela kumahluko oze noDurkheims (1915) phakathi kobuso obuqinisekileyo nobungaqinisekanga, obakhayo nobuchithayo.

Ubuso buyachukumisa kwaye buyalahlekisa. Ezinye izenzo zentetho ziyaboyikisa ubuso bemvelo. Ezi zenzo kuthiwa zizenzo ezoyikisa ubuso ngokutsho kukaBrown noLevinson (1987:60) kwincwadi kaTrosborg(1995). Inginga yobuso nengcinga yokusebenza kobuso isetyenziswe nguBrown noLevinson ukwenza imodeli engundoqo yenkcazo yelingwistiki yokuchubeka kokuthetha. Xa isithethi sisebenzisa indlela yokuchubeka engakhiyo enje ngokujongela phantsi, siyamtyhafisa lo uphulaphuleyo angakwazi ukwenza nto ngokukhululekileyo. Isithethi xa sisebenzisa indlela yokuchubeka eyakhayo siyakwazi ukubonakalisa ulwamkeleko kulo mntu kuthethwa kuye. Ukuchubeka kungachazwa njengomnqweno wokukhusela ubuqu bomntu. Ukuze isithethi saziwe ukuba sinomqondo, kufuneka siqonde ulwamano phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli, ubudlelane phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli, siqonde nodidi lomntu ngamnye kwimida yasekuhlaleni. Ukugcina ubuso bomnye umntu kukhokelela ekufumaneni unxibelelwano olusulungekileyo noluyimpumelelo.

2.4.2 Uhlabo madlala lwethiyori kabrown nolevinson

UBrown noLevinson (1987) bahlatywe amadlala ngokungakwazi ukuphepha uvavanyo lwelwimi zaseNtshona ngokungenamkhethe. UTannen(1985) uthi le nginga yobuso intsonkothile, iyaxhomekeka ishiyana ngokweenkcubeko. Uhlabo madlala olungamandla luvela kubaphandi bamazwe ase Asia (Doi 1981; Matsumo 1989; Ide 1989; Guo 1990) abagxininisa kumkhethe waseNtshona kaBrown noLevinson wengcinga yobuso. Eli gama lobuso linendima encinci eliyidlalayo kwincubeko zabo, ngapha koko inomahluko.

U Ide (1989: 225-230) uyayiveza into yokuba isiseko sika Brown noLevinson soyisakele ukunika ingcaciso yeendidi zelingwistiki ngokusesikweni. Ezi ndidi zelingwistiki zezifana namagama anika imbeko. La magama zezinye iindlela eziphambili zokuvakalisa ukuchubeka kwelingwistiki. ULevinson (1983: 90-91) uza neendidi ezimbini zamagama anika imbeko. Uhlobo lokunika imbeko ngokuzalana nohlobo lokunika imbeko ngokungathandabuzekiyo. Kulwimi lwamaJapan, imeko epheleleyo engathandabuzekiyo inyanzelekile kanti eyokuzalana ayinyanzelekanga.

Xa kuxoxwa ngalo mkhethe ubophelelayo wembeko eJapan, uMatsumo (1987) uveze iindlela ezintathu ezingezizo izenzo ezoyikisa ubuso ezifana naxa usithi "Namhlanje nguMgqibelo". Okokuqala uchaza ngokuthi (da). Okwesibini ubonakalisa imbeko ngokuthi (desu). Okwesithathu ubonakalisa ukuchubeka ngokuthi (de gaziamasu) (Ide 1989:229).

Kumazwe aseNtshona, ubuso yeyona ndlela yokunxibelelana. Iimfuno zobuso nendlela ubuso obusebenza ngayo ngabona ndoqo kunxibelelwano. Kumazwe apho ukubaluleka kwendima yemibutho nobulungu bamaqela, inginga yobuso inika indlela kwiimvakalelo echubekileyo kuqhekeko lwase kuhlaleni. Kubalulekile ukuba yandiswe imibono ngaphaya kwesithethe selingwistiki yaseNtshona ukuze kufumaneke ithiyori yokuchubeka enokusetyenziswa ngokunyanisekileyo jikelele.

2.4.3 Indlela echubekileyo yokuthetha nemisebenzi ye ilokhushini

Iyantlukwano yemisebenzi ye ilokhushini iye yacetywa nguLeech (1983). Uthi aveze umahluko kwiindidi ezine.

- (i) Imisebenzi yokhuphiswano.
- (ii) Imisebenzi yolonwabo.
- (iii) Imisebenzi yentsebenziswano
- (iv) Imisebenzi yembambano.

2.4.3.1 IMISEBENZI YE-ILOKHUSHINI.

(i) Imisebenzi yokhuphiswano ibandakanya izenzo apho injongo ye ilokhushini ithi ikhuphisane nenjongo yasekuhlaleni. Ezi zenzo zithatha imo echubekileyo yokuthetha engakhiyo.

(ii) Imisebenzi yolonwabo ibandakanya izenzo ezinjongo ye ilokhushini ilingana nenjongo yasekuhlaleni. Ezi zenzo zithatha imo echubekileyo yokuthetha eyakhayo.

(iii) Imisebenzi yentsebenziswano ibandakanya izenzo apho injongo ye ilokhushini ithi ibe nomahluko kwinjongo yasekuhlaleni. Ezi zenzo zithathwa njengezingathathi cala.

(iv) Imisebenzi yembambano ibhekisele kwizenzo ezinjongo ye ilokhushini iphikisanayo nenjongo yasekuhlaleni. Izenzo ezichubekileyo ziyangqinelana nodidi lukaLeech lwemisebenzi yolonwabo, kanti udidi olungakhethi cala lungqinelana nemisebenzi yentsebenziswano echazwa nguLeech. UTrosborg uyasixelela ukuba uLakoff (1989) ukwahlula kathathu ukuchubeka. Ukuchubeka, ukungachubeki, nobukrwada.

Indlela yokuziphatha engachubekanga ayihambisani nemithetho yenkcubeko. Le ndlela yokuziphatha ithi yenzeke apho kungekho nkcubeko. Ukuziphatha xa kungasebenzisi ziimpawu zenkcubeko bubonwa nje ngobukrwada. Kwakhona uTrosborg (1995) usivezela izimvo zikaMeyers (1989) uthi kubonakalisiwe okokuba unxibelelwano olusebenzisa izenzo zentsebenziswano lusebenzisa imiqondiso yenkcubeko xa kukho ukungacacelwa. U(Koike 1989: 188) uthi uFraser kunye noNolen (1981) le ndlela ichubekileyo yokuthetha bayichaza ngokwamalungelo asekelwe kunxulumano lwasekuhlaleni phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli. Le modeli ithe yaphakanyiswa ngu Sinclair noCoulthard (1975) yinkqubo yoluhlu ngokwemigangatho. Indibano lelona candelolikhulu. Indibano ithi ibe noqhagamshelwano oluninzi oluthi lwenze isakhiwo senkcoko. Ithi ibandakanye incoko ngezihloko ezininzi enye yaso luqhagamshelwano.

2.5 IITHIYORI ZOKUCHUBEKA

Ukuchubeka kubonwa njengenxanyelenye yepragmatiki. Kuye kwafumaniseka ukuba abantu basebenzisa amagama amanye kwizinto ezahlukeyo. Lo mbhodamo uqala kanye kweli gama lithi *ukuchubeka*. Eli gama libangela ukungaqondani. Abantu abaninzi beza neenkcazo ezininzi ngalo mba.

2.5.1 Ukumiswa kwegama ukuchubeka

Phantsi kwesihloko sokuchubeka abantu bathe baxoxa ngemiba emihlanu eyahlukeneyo nangona inxulumene.

1. Ukuchubeka njengeyona njongo yelizwe.
2. Intobeko.
3. Irejista
4. Ukuchubeka njengento yepragmatiki
5. Ukuchubeka njengento ye ilokhushini.

2.5.1.1 UKUCHUBEKA NJENGEYONA NJONGO YELIZWE

Ukuchubeka kuchazwa njengomnqweniso wobumnandi benene kwabanye abantu. Ukuchubeka njengeyona njongo yelizwe ayinandawo ngokwepragmatiki. Asinalungelo kwinjongo yezithethi ngendlela ezithetha ngayo kwaye neengxoxo zokuba iqela elithile lichubekile kunelinye zifadalele. Njengengcali zolwimi sinelungelo kwinto ethethwa sisithethi nakwindlela abaphulaphuli abathi bavakalelwe ngayo kuphela.

Intobeko nerejista ayinomagama okuqala epragmatiki, kodwa ukuchubeka kusoloko kubhidaniswa kunye nentobeko okanye irejista. Ukuchubeka okanye intobeko umahluko wayo ukhokelela kwingxoxo eluncedo.

2.5.1.2 INTOBEKO

Intobeko isoloko ilinganiswa nokuchubeka ingakumbi kumaJapan. Intobeko inoqhagamshelwano nokuchubeka, kodwa yinto enomahluko. Ukuchubeka kubhekiselele kwimbeko esiyibonakalisa kwabanye abantu ngenxa yomgangatho abakuwo okanye ngenxa yobudala babo. Ukuchubeka jikelele yinto yokubonisa inkathalo kwabanye abantu. Ukuchubeka nembeko zombini zingacaciswa ngokwempatho yasekuhlaleni. Abantwana baye baphakame xa kungena umntu omkhulu ukubonakalisa imbeko. Nabanye abantu abakhulu bayaphakama xa kungena abantu abakhulu bezinga eliphezulu kunelabo.

Isizathu sokuba imbeko ibe nento encinci yokwenza nepragmatiki kukuba xa isithethi siqwenela ukumoshisa isithethi sendawo ngabom, kufuneka sazi ukuba akukho ndlela yimbi nokuba sinembeko okanye asinayo yonke into ixhomekeke kwizithethe zesoshiyolingwistiki. Xa ukusetyenziswa kwemo ethile kubophelela kwimo ethile, ayinakubaluleka ngokwepragmatiki. Ibaluleke xa kukho enye indlela okanye xa isithethi silinga ukuzisa inguqu kwizithethe zaloo ndawo, kulapho ukusetyenziswa kwemo enembeko nengenambeko kuthi kube ngumdla wepragmatiki.

2.5.1.3. IREJISTA

Irejista ibhekisele kuguquguquko olwenziwe ngendlela emisiweyo yonxulumano nemeko yokuhlala (Lyons 1977:584) okanye ngendlela oluthethwa ngayo ulwimi nangendlela olubhalwa ngayo, luthi lwahluke ngokwemo okuyo.

Ezinye iimeko zokusetyenziswa kolwimi ngokunjalo neemeko zonxulumano zasekuhlaleni zifuna ukusetyenziswa kolwimi. Njengentobeko irejista inento yokwenza kancinci nokuchubeka iphinde ibe noqhagamshelwano oluncinci nepragmatiki. Irejista inento yokwenza nendlela yokusetyenziswa kolwimi kwaye iba nomdla kwipragmatiki xa isithethi sithe sasebenzisa ngabom izimo ezingalindelekanga ukuguqula imeko.

2.5.1.4. UKUCHUBEKA NJENGENTO YEPRAGMATIKI

Iincwadi ezingale thiyori yokuchubeka ingakumbi ezikaLeech (1980[1977] no1983a) Brown noLevinson(1987[1978]) ziqwalasele ukuchubeka njengesenzo sepragmatiki. Kwezi ncwadi ukuchubeka kuchazwa njengobugcisa obusetyenziswa sisithethi ukuphumeza iinjongo ezahlukeneyo ezifana nokugcina unxulumano oluzolileyo. Obu buchule buthi budibanise nobugcisa bokusebenzisa ukuchubeka okuqhelekileyo kunye nezinye iindidi kuquka neemo eziqhelekileyo nezingaqhelekanga ezingangqalanga.

Iindlela zepragmatiki zokuchubeka zahlulwe kathathu.

- a. Imakzimu yencoko eze noLeech.(1983)
- b. Ukulawula ubuso ngokuze noBrown noLevinson.(1983)
- c. Uluvo lukaFraser(1990) lwemvumelwano yencoko noluvo lwesikali sepragmatiki oluvezwe nguSpencer noOatey(1992).

2.5.1.5. UKUCHUBEKA NJENGENTO YE-ILLOKHUSHINI

ULeech(1980[1977] no1983a) ukubona ukuchubeka kunye nengcinga yobuso zibalulekile ekuchazeni ukuba kutheni abantu besoloko begwegweleza ukuchaza into abafuna ukuyithetha (1983a:80) nanjengokuhlangulwa komthetho siseko wentsebenziswano ngoluvo lokuba ukuchubeka kungacacisa ngokwanelisayo izinxaxhi nonxaxho

olubonakeleyo kumthetho-siseko wentsebenziswano. ULeech uveze amagama amabini. Ubumbaxa kunye nokuchubeka.

Xa uthi usebenzise ukuthetha okumbaxa, kuyenzeka unike okanye uhambise umyalezo oya kuthi umphulaphuli angavumelani nawo ngaphandle kokubangela isiphosiso.

2.5.2 Umthetho siseko wepragmatiki

Uleech(1983) uwubona lo mthetho-siseko wepragmatiki ukumgangatho omnye nomthetho-siseko wentsebenziswano kaGrice, ohlanguleyo ngokuchaza ukuba kutheni abantu bengaqwalaseli iimakzimu zikaGrice. Kukho ubungqina bokuba abantu baphendula beyiqonda ingcamango yokuchubeka.

2.5.2.1. IMAKZIMU YENTLONELO

Imakzimu yentlonelo ichaza ithi:" Nciphisa intetho yenkolelo ezinendleko kwezinye wandise intetho yeenkolelo eziluncedo okanye inzuzo kwezinye". Umba wokuqala wemakzimu yentlonelo unxulumene nalowo wobuninzi obungatshintshiyo bepragmatiki.

Umba wesibini wemakzimu yentlonelo ngulowo wokudambisa ifuthe lesicelo ngokuzisa ukunganyanzeliswa. UTrosborg (1995) uthi le nto ifana nqwa nomthetho wesibini kaLakoff(1973) wemithetho yokuchubeka othi *`nika ithuba lokuzikhethela`*.

Ukuvumela ukuzikhethela ngenene kubonakalisa ingcinga yaseNtshona. Kodwa ngokuka Trosborg (1995) uthi uOatey (1972) uwubona lo mba unendawo encinci kwigama lokuchubeka lamaChina.

Umba wesithathu wemakzimu yentlonelo sisikali sendleko okanye isikali senzuzo. Xa into ibonwa njengenzuzo kumphulaphuli, u-X angachazwa ngokuchubekileyo ngaphandle kokugwegweleza. Xa u-X eziindleko kumphulaphuli, ugwegwelezo lungayimfuneko.

2.5.2.2 IMAKZIMU YOBUBELE

Le makzimu yobubele kaLeech ithi:"nciphisa intetho yenzuzo wandise intetho yendleko kuwe". Kufumaniseke ukuba ibingangcono xa ibisithi: "Nciphisa intetho yendleko

kwabanye wandise intetho yenzuzo kwabanye". Le makzimu yobubele iyachaza ukuba kutheni kulungile ukuthi: Kufuneka uze ozokudla idinala nathi ekubeni isiphakamiso esithi sizakuza sizokudla idinala nani sifanelwe kukuthethwa ngokugwegwelezayo.

Xa usithi `zincede` ibonisa ukuchubeka kunaxa isiphakamiso sisithi `uzakuzinceda ngokwakho`. kuba singafuna amaqondo okugwegweleza. Njengoko uLeech esitsho ulwimi, inkcubeko ziyohluka ngokwamaqondo okulindeleke ukuba le makzimu isebenze ngawo.

2.5.2.3 IMAKZIMU YEMODESTI

Imakzimu yemodesti ithi:" Nciphisa intetho yokuncoma wena wandise intetho yokungazincomi wena". Yenye imakzimu ethe yohluka ngokwenkcubeko. ULeech(1983a:137) uveza ukuba eJapan ukusetyenziswa kwale makzimu yemodesti kukhokelela umntu angakhathali xa enconywa ngomnye umntu.

2.5.2.4 IMAKZIMU YESIVUMELWANO.

Imakzimu yesivumelwano ihamba ngoluhlobo: Nciphisa intetho ngokungavumelani phakathi kwakho nomnye umntu, wandise intetho yokuvumelana phakathi kwakho nomnye umntu.

2.5.3 Umthetho siseko kapollyanna

UPollyanna wayeligorhakazi lenoveli kaEleanor H.Porter elalisoloko lijonga ubomi kwicala elihle. Zikhona iimeko zokusetyenziswa komthetho siseko kaPollyanna ekubonakala zingachazwanga kwezinye iimakzimu okanye kweminye imithetho siseko.

Xa kuthiwa (okuhle kodwa) *good luck* kuthetha ukuthi sikunqwenelela impumelelo. Kodwa xa kusithiwa "bad luck" akunqwenelelwa mphulaphuli ilishwa okanye okubi koko kuvakaliswa usizi.

2.5.3.1 UKUCHUBEKA NOKULAWULWA KOBUSO

Le thiyori iziswe ngaphambili nguBrown noLevinson (1978) yaphinda yahlaziywa ngo(1987). UTrosborg(1995) uthi kwithiyori yokuchubeka kukho igama lobuso elivezwe nguGoffman (1967). UThomas(1995) naye njengoTrosborg uthi ubuso bunamacala amabini, elakhayo nelichithayo. Ubuso bomntu obakhayo bubonakala kakuhle xa iimfuno zakhe zamkelekile kwabanye abantu. Ubuso obuchithayo ububona xa iimfuno zakhe zingakhathalelekanga ebantwini.

2.5.3.2. IZENZO ZOKOYIKISA UBUSO.

Ngokutsho kuka Brown noLevinson (1987), izenzo ze-ilokhushini zingunobangela womonakalo okanye wokoyikisa ubuso bomnye umntu. Izenzo ezilolu hlobo kuthiwa zizenzo ezoyikisa ubuso. Izenzo se-ilokhushii singabonakalisa ubuso bomntu ophulaphuleyo ngokungayamkeli into ethandwa ngumphulaphuli. Isithethi singakwazi ukuthi sibale ubungakanani bezenzo zokoyikisa ubuso ngobungakanani obungatshintshiyo bamandla, umgama nokuthekelela umthwalo.

2.5.3.3. IZICWANGCISO EZIPHAMBILI ZOKWENZA IZENZO EZOYIKISAYO.

Esona sigqibo kufuneka senziwe kukwazi ukuba usenze okanye ungasenzi isenzo sokoyikisa ubuso. Xa isithethi sithe sagqiba ukuba siza kusenza isenzo sokoyikisa, zine izenzo ezilindelekileyo, iiseti ezintathu zezona ndlela zokwenza izenzo zokoyikisa usebenzisa ukuchubeka okwakhayo nokungakhiyo, kunye neseti enye yobugcisa. Isithethi singakwazi ukuphepha isenzo sokoyikisa xa iqondo lokoyikisa ubuso lilikhulu.

2.5.3.4 UKWENZA ISENZO SOKOYIKISA NGAPHANDLE KWESENZO ESILUNGISAYO

Akhona amaxesha apho umntu athi athethe ngokuthe ngqo. Imeko edibanisa iimeko apho uziva ungakhululekanga, unyanzeleke ukuba utsale umnxeba, le meko ngokuqinisekileyo iza kufuna uthethe ngokucacileyo ungacingeli kukhusela ubuso bomntu. Ezinye iimeko apho kungekho nelinge elenziwayo lokuthomalalisa isenzo sokoyikisa zifumaneka apho kuthi kubekho iyantlukwano yobukhulu bamandla.

2.5.3.5 UKWENZA ISENZO SOKOYIKISA NGOKULUNGISELELA

Xa uthetha nomntu, ungazibonakalisa kulo mntu ngobuso obakhayo ngokuthi usebenzise ukuchubeka okwakhayo obuthandwayo nobamkelekileyo kumphulaphuli. Iqela leendlela zokuchubeka ezakhayo ziyahambelana nemithetho kaLeech(1983) yokuchubeka.

Zikhona iimeko apho ufumanisa ukuba into ethile iyakoyikisa kodwa ungayithethi. Sineendidi ezimbini zokungathethi. Uthi kukho amaxesha apho isithethi siye sigqibe ukuba singathethi sinqwenele ukuba umcimbi unga ungayekwa ungathethwa. Ngamanye amaxesha isithethi sigqiba ukuba masithule singathethi kodwa sinqwenela ukufumana iziphumo ebezinokumananeka xa isenzo sentetho besithethiwe. Ikhona nemeko yesithathu apho ukuthi cwaka kusisenzo sokoyikisa kwasona, kulindeleke ukuba kuthethwe nokuba yintoni na.

2.5.4 Uhlabo madlala lukaBrown noLevinson

Inkcazo yesenzo sokoyikisa ithetha ukuthi isenzo sokoyikisa ubuso besithethi okanye obomphulaphuli. Ezi zenzo zingabonakala zisoyikisa ubuso besithethi nomphulaphuli ngaxesha nye. Imodeli kaBrown noLevinson ibonakala ichaza okokuba ubukhulu beqondo lokoyikisa ubuso, okona bubakho kubakho ubukhulu bokungangqali. Bathi ukuchubeka okwakhayo nokungakhiyo kubonakala ngokuba nomahluko ngokufanayo. UBrown noLevinson(1978) bathi ezinye izenzo zentetho zoyikisa ubuso ngokwemvelo. Ngokwale mbono kungagqitywa kuthiwe ezinye izenzo zokuthetha azinazo izoyikiso konke konke.

2.6. ISISHWANKATHELO

Kwesi sahluko uTrosborg (1985) noYule (1996) bayangqinelana ngemiba yezenzo zentetho nezenzo ze ilokhushini. UYule (1996) ukwajonga nombaba wesixhobo esibonakalisa amandla e-ilokhushini, imiqathango yefelisithi kunye nehayiphothesisi yephefomethivu. UThomas (1995) uyaqhubeka ngephefomethivu athethe ngeendidi zephefomethivu. UTrosborg noThomas basixelela ngeethiyori zokuchubeka. UTrosborg (1995) usixelela ngeethiyori yokuchubeka kwezenzi ngokuthi aveze izimvo zeengcali zolwimi kwimiba eliqela efana nengcinga yobuso kunye nendlela echubekileyo yokuthetha nemisebenzi ye-ilokhushini. UThomas (1995) uqwalasela iithiyori zokuchubeka kwimiba yokumiswa kwegama ukuchubeka kunye nemiba emihlanu enxulumeneyo yokuchubeka.

Kwakhona uThomas uqwalasele nokusetyenziswa kweemakzimu ezine zikaGrice kunye neemeko ezintlanu zokusetyenziswa komthetho siseko kaPollyanna.

ISAHLUKO 3

ISENZO SENTETHO SOKUKHALAZA

3.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Kwizenzo zentetho esinazo esiXhoseni sinaso nesenzo sokukhalaza. kwesi sahluko siza kuthi sichaze ngesenzo sokukhalaza. Izimvo zika Trosborg(1995) no Drew (1998) zezona zezona ziza kusicacisela kakuhle ngalo mba wesikhalazo. Imiba esiza kuthi siyijonge xa sijonga izikhalazo yile ilandelayo, sizakujonga ukuba yintoni isikhalazo. Siza kuqwalasela namacebo okuthomalalisa, umgangatho othe ngqo wezikhalazo, imigomo esetyenziswayo ekumiseni umgangatho othe ngqo wezikhalazo. Siza kuthi sijonge nemixholo yezikhalazo ezingangqalanga.

3.1.1 Isenzo sonxibelelwano ngokukhalaza

Isenzo senthetho sokukhalaza sikuluhlu lwemisebenzi yentetho ebonakalisa indlela isithethi esivakalelwa ngayo. Olu luhlu lubandakanya isigwebo esilungileyo apho kugwetywa ukwamkeleka nokungamkeleki kwendlela yokuziphatha. Isenzo sokukhalaza sinesiseko sokuqwalasela okwenzekileyo ngokuthi isithethi sigwebe into esikholelwa ukuba lo ukhalazelwayo uyenzile okanye wahlulekile kukuyenza.

3.1.2 Isikhalazo njengesenzo esenyelisayo

Isikhalazo sichazwa njengesenzo esonyelisayo se ilokhushini apho umkhalazi avakalisa ukungaxoli kwakhe yimo ekhalazelwayo. Ngokutsho kuka Leech nesigama sakhe, isikhalazo yintetho ebonakalisa imisebenzi echaseneyo edibanisa izenzo zokoyikisa, ezokutyholwa nezokuqalekiswa. Ezi zenzo zenzelwe ukubhekisa, ngako oko ziyoyikisa kunxulumano oluphakathi komphulaphuli nesithethi. UBrown no Levinson(1978) bathi isikhalazo sisenzo sokoyikisa ubuso. UTrosborg (1995) uthi uPlace (1986) ucacisa athi isenzo sokukhalaza esilungileyo sisenzo sokulahlwa apho ummangali aqhawulwula amaqhina enkxaso nentsebenziswano.

UEdmondson noHouse (1981) bathi ngokwenza isikhalazo, isithethi siphikisa umngeni. Isikhalazo sithi sicalule okanye sichasane nemakzimu yokuzixhasa komphulaphuli.

UEdmondson noHouse(1981) bathi kodwa isikhalazo siyalungiswa njengoko umkhalazi ebeselechasene nemakzimu ngokwenza isikhubekiso esimisa isikhalazo. Lo ukhalazelwayo kufuneka ayamkele into yokuba inndlela athe waziphatha ngayo imkhubekisile umkhalazi.

3.1.3 Ukungachubeki kwesikhalazo

Yintetho eziphikisayo ukuthetha ngamacebo namaqhinga okudambisa nokuthomalalisa xa kuthethwa ngesenzo sokukhalaza. Nangona isikhalazo isisenzo esingachubekanga, umkhalazi angaquqa ukusebenzisa amaqhinga okuthomalalisa amandla okungqubana engaba isikhalazo sakhe sinawo.

3.1.4 Amacebo okuthomalalisa

Umkhalazi ofuna ukuphepha ukujongana ngqo ngobutshaba nalowo ukhalazelwayo uneendlela eziliqela anokusisebenzisa

- Umkhalazi kufuneka aphephe ukubiza umphulaphuli.
- Umkhalazi makaqwalasele kwisihlo esinganqwenelekiyo nakwiziphumo ezingatshongo khona ezibonakalisa uluvo lwakhe. Izichazi zangaphakathi ziyawathoba amandla okungqubana engaba isikhalazo sinawo kulowo utyholwayo.

Ngokudibanisa ezi ndlela kwisikhalazo, kuyakwazeka ukusenza isikhalazo sichubeke. Kwelinye icala ngokubandakanya abantu abaqhubeka phambili kwandisa amandla okungqubana akhoyo kwisikhalazo kumphulaphuli.

Xa ukhalaza kubalulekile ukunika ingxelo ekuxhasayo ukugweba isenzo esilungileyo sokukhalima. Ukuba isikhalazo sixhaswe ngokuqinisekiswa kunzima ukusijika okanye ukusiphikisa.

Ukongeza, iindlela zokunciphisa zingasetyenziswa ukuphepha ingxabano. Ungabuyisela imisebenzi yengxabano ngokuthi ucacise isikhalazo ngokungangqalanga njengesuntswana lolwazi okanye njengomntu onolwazi oluncinci ngobekuqhubekile.

3.2 INGXELO EZICACILEYO ZEZAPHULI-MTHETHO EKWENZENI IZIKHALAZO

Abantu bakhalazela indlela abanye abantu abathi benze ngayo izinto njengempatho abayifumanayo kwabanye abantu. Umntu uye acacise amabakala agqithileyo ukuzama ukufumana isiphosiso. Kumba wesikhalazo, isimilo sokuziphatha kakuhle sithathwa njengentsebenziswano ngokuthi kuthethwe, kangangokuba lo umameleyo kulindeleke ukuba azimanye nokungafaneleki kwesikhalazo sokuziphatha komnye. UDrew(1998) uye wahlola ezinye iimpawu zolandelelwano lwezikhalazo ekubonakala ukuba zimanyene nokugwetywa kokuziphatha komntu. Apha ekuhloleni uDrew (1998) uze nemizekelo emithathu. Le mizekelo ibandakanya ukungavisisani.

3.2.1 Iimpawu zolandelelwano lwezikhalazo jikelele

Le mizekelo yezikhalazo kubonakala inezinto ezifana ngayo jikelele, neempawu ezimanyene nengcaciso okanye indlela yokuziphatha xa wenza isikhalazo. Ezi mpawu ziveza iinkcukacha ezicacisa indlela engafunekiyo nendlela ezakheka ngayo iziphosiso kwezi zikhalazo.

3.2.1.1 ULANDELELWANO LWEZIKHALAZO LULANDELELWANO NGOKUKHAWULEZA

Ezi zikhalazo ziphawule ukuba lulandelelwano ngokukhawuleza kuba kwisihlo ngasinye sesikhalazo siba nesihloko ekulula ukusichaza ekuqaleni nasekugqibeleni. Olu landelelwano lunento yokuqala ngesihloko esithile esifana nentshayeleyo okanye isaziso, sigqibele sithetha ngesihloko esahlukileyo endaweni yokuba siqhubekeke siye kwizihlokwana ezilandelayo (Jefferson 1984). Olu landelelwano lwezikhalazo lokuqala ngezaziso okanye ngentshayeleyo yebali nolulandelelwano sisihloko esahlukileyo, bubungqina obunqanda ukukhula kwezihloko ezichasene nombala wezikhalazo.

3.2.1.2. IINGXELO EZICACILEYO ZEZAPHULI MTHETHO

Apha umkhalazi ubhekisa ngqo ngokucacileyo kuhlobo lwesiphosiso esithe senziwa ngomnye umntu. Esi siphosiso umkhalazi athetha ngaso usibona ngokwazi inkcubeko, kwaye umkhalazi uzikhusela ngendlela engaqondakaliyo.

3.2.1.3. UKUBONAKALISA UKUCAPHUKA NGENDLELA ELUNGILEYO.

Ngelinye ixesha, kwisihlo ngasinye sesikhalazo, umkhalazi usoloko evakalisa ukucaphuka ngento eyenziwe ngomnye umntu. Umkhalazi akaniki ngxelo yesiphosiso, koko uchaza nempendulo yakhe kweso siphosiso kunye nendlela esimenze waziva ngayo.

3.3 UMGANGATHO OTHE NGQO WEZIKHALAZO

Izikhhalazo zisenokuchazwa ngokwemigangatho ethe ngqo eyahluke ukususela kwizilumkiso, ukungamkeleki kwemingeni apho umkhalazi ebonwa ngokucacileyo njengelungu lokuhlala elingamkelekanga. ULeech (1983) uye wacacisa ubungakanani bokungathi ngqo kwindlela esibona ngayo isithethi ngokukwanjalo nakumphulaphuli. Kwisikhhalazo, ukuthetha kusenokuzichaza ngokungekho ngqo iimvakalelo zomkhalazi kumtyholwa.

Ngokwemo izikhhalazo ezi zizivakalisi kodwa olu phawu aluzahluli izikhhalazo kwezinye izivakalisi zohlobo lokuqondisa. Ubungakanani bokungathi ngqo kwezikhhalazo bucaciswa ngokobungakanani bentsingiselo obuchaza okanye obuvakalisa ubukhali besikhubekiso.

3.3.1 Imigomo esetyenziswayo kumgangatho othe ngqo

- (i) Eyona nto ikhalazelwayo.
- (ii) Umkhalazi.
- (iii) Umtyholwa.

3.3.2 limeko ezimisa umgangatho othe ngqo wesikhhalazo

Le nto ikhalazelwayo kwisiquqatho sesindululo iyachazwa ngqo okanye ingachazwa ngqo. Uvavanyo lomkhalazi olugxeka isiquqatho sesindululo luvakaliswa ngokucacileyo okanye ngokungacacanga. Uquko olwenziweyo lomtyholwa luvakaliswa ngokucacileyo okanye ngokungacacanga. Uvavanyo lomkhalazi olugxeka indlela umtyholwa aziphethe ngayo luchazwa ngokucacileyo okanye ngokungacacanga. Uvavanyo lomkhalazi olugxeka umtyholwa njengomntu luchazwa ngokucacileyo okanye ngokungacacanga.

3.3.3 Izikhalazo njengeendlela eziqinisekileyo

Isikhalazo esingangqalanga sichazwa njengesivakalisa ukungaxoliswa ngomnye umntu. Sohlokile kwisikhalazo esingqalileyo kuba umntu oxelelwayo usenokuba nobutyala okanye unakho ukunyanga isikhubekiso esiboniweyo. Amaxesha amaninzi izikhalazo ezingqalileyo zisetyenziswa njengeendlela eziqinisekileyo ekwakheni iingqondo zoluntu. Isikhalazo esingangqalanga luhlobo lovavanyo olungakhiyo. Uvavanyo olungakhiyo sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumntu ngesivakalisi esithwele umthwalo nentsingiselo engakhiyo. Isikhalazo esingangqalanga sichazwa njengemvakalelo yokungaxoli komkhalazi.

Jikelele sisikhalazo esingangqalanga kuphela ekunokwenzeka ukuba umntu afumane izinto zokuncokola. Abantu bathi xa besabelana bachaphazele izinto ezifana nenkolo, ukuziphatha nezinye. Izikhalazo ezingqalileyo ziluhlobo lwezenzo zobuso oboyikisayo (Brown noLevinson, 1978). UBoxer(1991) ubonakalisa into yokuba kangangamashumi amabini anesihlanu epesenti yokulandelelana kwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga zisetyenziswa ukubhekelisa abantu abathatha inxaxheba.

Uphando lufumanise ukuba abantu bolwimi lwesiNgesi basoloko besebenzisa izikhalazo ezingangqalanga kulandelelwano lonxibelelwano lwelinge lokumisa imbumba yamanyama.

Iziphumo zezifundo zibonisa ukuba abanxibelelanisi abangamabhinqa adla ngokuba kumgangatho omnye nowabo bangazaniyo abaqalayo ukubonana. Amabhinqa nabantu abaqalayo ukudibana kufumaniseke ukuba ngabona bantu bathanda ukusebenzisa ulandelelwano lwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga. Kwisiqephu sesifundo esingaphambili, sinezinto ezintathu ezitshintshayo nezizimeleyo. Sisini sabathathi nxaxheba, ukuthelekiswa komgangatho wolwamano nomgama wolwamano lwasekuhlaleni.

Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zazisetyenziswa njengezenzo zentetho eziphembelela ukuvana ingakumbi kubahlobo abangamabhinqa. Kukwafumaniseke ukubaluleka kwesini njengento equkayo ekusetyenzisweni kwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga, kukwaboniswa ukuba isenokuba luncedo xa kujongwa abafundi abangamabhinqa xa encokola namabhinqa azinzalelwane ngezikhalazo ezingangqalanga ngokwamazwe ngamazwe. Into ebalulekileyo ngesi sifundo kukucacisa iziphumo zoshicilelo ngokweempawu okanye ukulunga konxibelelwano.

Ezinye zezinto ezenziweyo zokuhlalutya intetho yamaqela ancokolayo kukuba esi siganeko sentetho sinomahluko kunentetho okanye incoko yemihla ngemihla.

3.3.4 Umgama wasekuhlaleni nokuziphatha kwentetho

Ubungakanani bamaqondo obuhlobo phakathi kwabanxibelelanisi ibiyeyona nto ibiqwalaselwe xa bekuhlalutya ukuziphatha kwentetho. UBoxer (1991) usibonisa ngophando lohlobo lovavanyo olungakhiyo olubizwa ngokuba sisikhalazo esingangqalanga. Igama isikhalazo esingangqalanga lithathwe kumsebenzi kaD'Amico-Reisner(1985) wotshintshwano olungavumelekanga. Ukulandula okungangqalanga kulandelelaniswe nguD'Amico-Reisner nemizekelo yezikhalazo ezingqalileyo. Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga ziyohluka kwezo zingqalileyo kuba lo umntu kuthethwa kuye akabi natyala ngesikhubekiso esiboniweyo.

UJefferson (1984) noTannen (1990) bathi izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zingathathwa njengelungu lentetho elichaza inkathazo. Kwakhona izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zingachazwa njengemvakalelo yokungaxoli kwalo mntu kuthethwa kuye engaxoliswa ngumntu okanye yinto engekho.

Umzekelo:

A: Ibinjani iholide yakho?

B: Khange ndikwazi nokuzonwabisa kuba ibisina.

A: Ayiqhelekanga imvula eli xesha lonyaka, jonga isitiya sam, ibigalela nyhani.

B: Oko iqalile le mvula ndinengqele.

A: Akwaba bendinento yokukunceda.

Kulo mzekelo ungentla isikhalazo sokuqala senziwa ngu-B. Ukhalazela imvula. Sisikhalazo esingangqalanga esifana nempendulo kumbuzo obuzwe ngu-A. Ukuba u-B ebethe "iholide ibingemmandanga" impendulo yakhe ngeyisisikhalazo esingqalileyo. Kwakhona indlela u-A aphenula ngayo ilusizi oluthathe indlela efana nesikhalazo esingangqalanga. Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zilandelelaniswa kwezingqalileyo ukuze kutshintshiselwano lwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga umtyholwa angabinatyala ngesikhubekiso. Nakubeni izikhalazo ezingqalileyo izizenzi ezoyikisa ubuso ngokuka (Brown no Levinson 1978), utshintshiselwano ngokwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga lusoloko

luchasene kuba zisoloko zisetyenziswa kwilinge lokwakha imbumba yamanyama phakathi kwabathathi nxaxheba.

3.3.5 Imixholo yezikhalazo ezingangqalanga

Imixholo yezikhalazo ezingangqalanga yahlulwe yazindidi ezintathu.

- Ubuqu bomntu
- Omnye umntu
- Imeko

Isikhalazo esingangqalanga sisenokuqwalasela ukuzijongela phantsi komntu ubuqu. Umzekelo: (a) Andinakuya edyunivesithi ndisisidenge.

Umxholo wezikhalazo ezingangqalanga zomntu ubuqu bakhe ungangama-6.82%. Isikhalazo esingangqalanga siya kuqwalasela ukwenyeliswa komnye umntu.

Umzekelo:(a) Uzicingela ukuba ungcono.

Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga ngomnye umntu zingangama-27.49%. Olu hlobo lwesikhalazo luqwalasela intetho eyenziwa ngabanye abantu ngalo mntu njengale nto sithi kukuhleba. Ukuhleba sisikhalazo esingangqalanga kuba uvakalisa ukungaxoli kwakho komnye umntu ngomnye umntu, awuthethi kulo mntu ungakuxolisiyo.

Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zisenokuqwalasela ukunyeliswa kwimeko. Olu hlobo lomxholo wesikhalazo esingangqalanga lahlulwe kabini. Uhlobo lokuqala lubhekisele kwizikhalazo zeemeko apho izikhalazo ziqwalasela emntwini. Zona ezi zikhalazo zingangama-37.74%. Uhlobo lwesibini lubhekisele kwezo zikhalazo zingabhekisele emntwini. Zona zingangama- 27.95%. Lilonke umxholo wezikhalazo ezingangqalanga ngokwemeko ungangama-65.69%. Olu hlobo lwesikhalazo luquka izikhalazo ngezinto eziqhelekileyo ezifana nemali, ixesha, ukutya,ubume bezulu, izigulo, ukudinwa kunye nobundlobongela. Xa ukhalazela iinkqubo zeSABC, eso sisikhalazo kwimeko engabhekisele emntwini.

Owona mxholo uqhelekileyo kule mixholo mithathu, ngumxholo wemeko. Akukhathaliseki nokuba nihleli ningamaqela, izihlobo, abantu abangazaniyo okanye anazanayo, xa siphulaphule incoko yabo sifumana izikhalazo ezingangqalanga ngokomxholo wemeko

apho kukho izihloko ezifana nobume bezulu nezinye. Izihloko ezinje sithi zizihloko zemo engabhekiselelanga mntwini.

Xa umamele abantu abazalanayo okanye abantu abasondeleleneyo kulapho uya kuva ngezihloko ezibhekisele emntwini. Abantu bancokola ngeengxaki zabo nokuqhawuka kwemitshato, ukungabikho kwemali nezinye.

3.4 ISISHWANKATHELO

UTrosborg (1995) usinika inkcazo ngesenzo sentetho sokukhalaza ngokuchaphazela le miba ilandelayo: isikhalazo njengesenzo esonyelisayo, ukungachubeki kwesikhalazo kunye namacebo okuthomalalisa. UDrew (1998) yena uchaphazela iingxelo ezicacileyo zezaphuli mthetho ekwenzeni izikhalazo ngokuthi achaphazele le miba ilandelayo: iimpawu zolandelelwano lwezikhalazo, iingxelo ezicacileyo zezaphuli-mthetho nokubonakalisa ukucaphuka ngendlela elungileyo. UTrosborg (1995) ukwasichazela ngomgangatho othe ngqo wezikhalazo nolwabiwo lwamandla e-ilokhushini nalapho athe wajonga imigomo esetyenziswayo ekumiseni umgangatho othe ngqo wesikhalazo.

UBoxer (1991) ukwasixelela ngezikhalazo njengeendlela eziqinisekileyo. Ukwajonga nemixholo yezikhalazo ezingangqalanga emithathu eyile: Ubuqu bomntu, omnye umntu, imeko. Phantsi kwemeko siye sifumane imeko yomntu nemeko engeyoyomntu.

ISAHLUKO 4

IINDLELA ZOKUKHALAZA

4.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Umntu xa ekhalaza unezakhono athi azisebenzise neendlela ezithile akhalaza ngazo. Esi sahluko sizakusibonisa iindlela zokukhalaza kunye nezakhono ezithi zisetyenziswe ngumntu xa esenza isenzo sentetho sokukhalaza. Siza kuthi sijonge neendlela ezithi zisetyenziswe ukuphendula ezi zikhalazo. UBoxer (1991) uneendidi ezintandathu zeempendulo zesikhalazo esingangqalanga. Kwalapha kwesi sahluko siza kujonga nezivula-ncoko phakathi kwabahambi kunye neempendulo njengomsebenzi womgama wokuhlala.

4.1.1 Amanqanaba amane endlela zokukhalaza

- (i) Ukukhalaza ngendlela engacacanga.
- (ii) Ukuvakalisa ukungavumi /ukucaphuka.
- (iii) Ukutyhola.
- (iv) Ukusola.

Imeko:(i) Ufika uvela esikolweni akukho kutya.
(ii) Umntu obephekile akakuphakelanga kwaye ulambile.
(iii) Ngoku uyakhalaza

4.1.1.1 UKUKHALAZA NGENDLELA ENGACACANGA.

Ukukhalaza ngendlela engacacanga sisenzo sentetho sokukrobisa esenziwa ngumkhalazi ukuphepha ungquzulwano. Umkhalazi uyamazi umntu owenze isiphosiso kodwa umtyholwa akazi ukuba kubhekiswa kubani kuba esi sikhalazo asicacanga. Indlela yokukhalaza:

a) Krobisa

- (i) Ndiyabona zonke imbiza azinanto.
- (ii) Zonke izitya sele zihlanjiwe.

(iii) Andisatyi kwezi ntsuku.

4.1.1.2. UKUVAKALISA UKUCAPHUKA

Ukuvakalisa ukucaphuka sisenzo sentetho sokucaphuka apho isithethi sivakalisa ukungayithandi into eqhubekayo. Umkhalazi uyakuphepha ukumbiza umtyholwa njengomntu onetyala. Ukuthetha kwakhe kuvakalisa iziphumo ezimbi.

b) Ukucaphuka

- (i) Khawujonge ezi mbiza azinanto kodwa ndilambile.
- (ii) Uyazi ukuba khange nditye, ndilambile kodwa akukho kutya.
- (iii) Khawujonge nonwabile, nihluthi, nithini ngam.

c) Iziphumo ezimbi.

- (i) Ndizakusebenza njani ngesisu esingenanto.
- (ii) Nilindele ukuba ndonwabe njani ndilambile.
- (iii) Kuyagulisa ukungafumani kutya ngexesha lokutya.

4.1.1.3. UKUTYHOLA

Sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalazi etyhola umntu omameleyo. Apha umkhalazi uye abuze umbuzo kumphulaphuli ngale meko. Lo mbuzo usenokuba ngumbuzo ongqalileyo okanye ongangqalanga. Le mibuzo ilandelayo ibonisa ukuba sineendidi ezimbini zokutyhola.

d) Ukutyhola okungangqalanga.

- (i) Kutheni sele uhlamba izitya nje?
- (ii) Sekutyiwe na uhlamba izitya nje?
- (iii) Sekuhlanjwa izitya nje, kuthiwani ngam?

e) Ukutyhola okungqalileyo.

- (i) Ubaphakele abanye abantu ngaphandle kwam kutheni?
- (ii) Yintoni ebangela ungandiphakeli xa uphakela abanye abantu?
- (iii) Se uhlamba izitya nje, uthini ngam?

4.1.1.4. UKUSOLA

Sisenzo sentetho sokusola umtyholwa ngesiphosiso asenzileyo. Zintathu iindlela zokukhalaza ezichaziweyo kweli nqanaba.

f) Isisolo esilungiselelweyo.

Umkhalazi uvakalisa ukungavumelani okulungiselelweyo ngesenzo esenziwe ngumtyholwa.

- (i) Andithandi ukufika apha yonk'imihla kungekho kutya.
- (ii) Ikhe ndafumanisa ukuba andiphakelwanga ndakuhamba kulo mzi.
- (iii) Xa ndingaphakelwa apha ndizakutya edolophini.

g) Ukugwetywa kwesenzo somtyholwa ngokucacileyo.

Umkhalazi uchaza ngokucacileyo ukuba isenzo esenziweyo ngumtholwa asilunganga.

- (i) Awuzange wandiphakela, mna ndidikiwe yiloo nto.
- (ii) Iyacaphukisa into yokufika kungekho kutya ulambile.
- (iii) Ayintlanga le nto uyenzayo ingakumbi namhlanje ndifike iimbiza zichininika kubonakala ukuba bekutyiwa inyama.

h) Ukugwetwa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu.

Umkhalazi uyichaza ngokucacileyo ukuba umtyholwa lo akakhathali kwaye akukho mntu unokuthembela kuye.

- (i) Nanamhlanje qiqisholo ndini awundiphakelanga.
- (ii) Ngubani umntu onokuthembela kwesi silingo somntu.
- (iii) Inene sisimanga sezimanga esi sikule ndlu.

4.2 IZENZO EZIYALELAYO

Izenzo eziyalelayo lilinge lokwenza umtyholwa alungise umonakalo awenzileyo okanye ilinge lokukhusela nokunqanda uphindaphindo lwesenzo esibi. UTrsborg (1995) uthi uKant kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini adlulayo unenqaku awalenzayo lokuba isigwebo esilungileyo sinamandla ayimfuneko. Eli nqaku laye lathathwa nguPlace (1986). Uthi yena izigwebo ezilungileyo zinenkuthazo yazo njengezomeleli, ziphinde zibe zizohlwayo ngexesha lezisolo ezilungileyo. Yiyo le nto isikhalazo ngokomkhalazi ililinge lokukhusela umtyholwa ekuphindaphindeneni isigwebo.

4.2.1 Isicelo sokulungisa

Esi sicelo sithetha ukuthi umkhalazi ulindele imo enganqwenelekiyo echaziweyo kwisikhalazo ukuba ipheze. Sisebenza njengenkuthazo kumtyholwa ukuba alungise obekukhalazelwa. Umzekelo:

Imeko: Bekutyiwe isidlo sasemini, izitya azihlanjwanga.

(a) Kungangcono ukuba abantu bangenza imisebenzi yabo ngokulinganayo.

4.2.2 Isoyikiso

Endaweni yokwenza isicelo ngendlela ephucukileyo umkhalazai ukhetha ukuhlasela umtyholwa ngesoyikiso. Izoyikiso zingasetyeziswa xa isicelo sokulungisa siye salandulwa

Imeko: Umntwana uchithe iti phantsi.

(a) Ukuba akuyosuli le ti ndiza kukubetha.

4.2.3 Isicelo sokuxolelwa

Umkhalazi angacela ukuba umtyholwa angaphindi enze isenzo esibi kwakhona okanye azame ukuphucuka ngeendlela ezininzi.

Imeko: Odade bebolekene ilokhwe yaze yakrazuka.

(a) Uyabona ukuba uphinde wayikrazula ilokhwe yam uza kuyithenga.

Izicelo nezoyikiso zithathwa njengexalenye yesenzo sentetho sokukhalaza. Kanti kwisifundo sikaTrosborg (1995) izenzo eziyalelayo aziyonxalenye yeendlela zokukhalaza kodwa zithathwa njengezenzo ezongezelelweyo.

4.3 UKUFUMANA IIMPENDULO

UBoxer (1991) uthetha wavela nendlela athi umtyholwa aphenyule ngayo kwisikhalazo esingangqalanga. Le ndlela ingakhuthaza intsebenziswano. Le nto ithetha ukuthi ixhomekeke kuhlobo lwempendulo olufumanekayo. Ulandelelwano lwesikhalazo lungangqina, luqinisekise ubumbano phakathi kwabathathi nxaxheba okanye luphelise imvisiswano phakathi kwabo.

Zintandathu iindidi zeempendulo zesikhalazo esingangqalanga ezivelileyo njengamanqanaba aphambili eendlela ezisetyenziswayo ngabantu ukuphendula kwisikhalazo esingangqalanga.

4.3.1 Iindidi zeempendulo zesikhalazo

a) Ukuqhulana.

Ukuqhulana kuqhelekile kakhulu kubantu abazanayo. Kubantu abangazaniyo, iimeko zokuqhulana zikwasebenza njengendlela yokuzazisa.

Imeko: Utata ubuza inqawa yakhe kuNothobile.

Utata: Nothobile awukhange uyibone inqawa yam?

UNothobile: Uyaguga na tata, nantsi emlonyeni.

b) Impendulo engathethi nto.

Imeko: U 'A' ngumntwana wesikolo udibana no 'B' ongumahlalela.

A: Siza kuyekwa ukubethwa esikolweni.

B: He wethu, ndiza kuya ebholeni ngokuhlwa.

c) Umbuzo

Imibuzo ikhuthaza isithethi esikhalazayo ukuba sicacise isikhalazo. Imibuzo isebenza njengendlela yokubonisa umdla kwisithethi ngokuthi umzobele indlela osibona ngayo esi sikhalazo, ngaloo ndlela usinika ithuba lokunika inkcukacha nokuvakalisa imvakalelo zaso.

Imeko: Umama uncokola nomelwane uncoma iintyatyambo zakhe.

Umama: Andidinwe mfazi zezi ntyatyambo.

Umelwane: Loo nto zintle, wenza njani?

d) Icebo.

Isimo secebo olinikayo noliniwayo lixhomekeka kwimeko ukuba injani ukuze wazi ukuba licebo elinjani elifunekayo.

Imeko: Abafundi ababini bakwaNokholeji bayancokola.

A: Indlela endixakeke ngayo andikwazi nokwenza umsebenzi wesikolo.

B: Kubalulekile okokuba uzisikele ixesha lokwenza umsebenzi wesikolo nokuba ziiyure ezintlanu ngemini.

e) Ukuphikisa.

Yindlela yokuxelela isithethi ukuba isikhalazo sakhe asamkelekanga okanye asivumelekanga. Impikiswano okanye iimpendulo eziphikisayo zifumaneka kakhulu kubantu abasondeleleneyo okanye abazalanayo.

Imeko: UNomsa uthenge ilokhwe elungiselela umhla wethoko lakhe.

UThenjiwe: Le lokhwe ingathi ayikulingani kakuhle.

UNomsa: Soze ingandilingani, ndakugqiba ukuhlawula imali engaka ngayo.

f) Ukusizela / Ukuvelana.

Imeko: Amakhosikazi amabini ayancokola omnye uchaza intlungu yakhe.

A: Umyeni wam ufumana incwadi emfuna eBhayi ngoku uza kuhamba kodwa ndigulelwa ngumntwana.

B: Ndiyavelana nawe kubuhlungu ukugulelwa uwedwa.

Usizi yeyona nto iqhelekileyo kwimpendulo yesikhalazo esingangqalanga. Zintathu iindidi zosizi. Kweli nqanaba zonke iimpendulo ezibonakalisa ukumelana okanye ingqinisekiso ziimpendulo kwimo yesikhuzo esinosizi olwandeleyo kunye nayiphina impendulo enesivumelwano esondeleyo.

Xa zidityanisiwe iindidi zosizi zingayiyo nayiphi na impendulo apho amandla e-ilokhushini athi enze isithethi sizive ngcono. Ezona ndidi zempendulo yosizi eziqhelekileyo zikwimo yesivumelwano ngokuthe ngqo nesithethi, ingcaciso yesikhalazo sesithethi, isiqinisekiso sokulunga nokunyaniseka kwesikhalazo.

Umzekelo: Abafundi ababini bancokola ngomsebenzi wabo wesikolo.

A: Ndiyazithanda izibalo qha ngoku ndiyalahleka.

B: Bendicinga ukuba ndim ndedwa.

A: Utitshala ngoku uyaleqa.

B : Awumazi lowo indlela angakhathali ngayo.

Ulandelelwano losizi lwesikhalazo esingangqalanga njengesivula ncoko. Sithi siyibone ngokucacileyo le nto kwizihlobo nakubantu abangazaniyo ukuba ulandelelwano losizi lwesikhalazo esingangqalanga sisetyenziswa njani ukuvula incoko nokugcina intsebenziswano.

Imeko: Oomama bebhaty bavela ecaweni.

A: Bekumnandi ecaweni, bayaphila phofu ekhayeni ?

B: Bayaphila ngaphandle nje kotata ogulayo.

A: Nyhani, ugula yintoni ?

Zonke ezindidi zezivumelwano, iziqinisekiso, usizi ziyenzeka kubathathi nxaxheba abangazaniyo. Usizi luqhubeka kakhulu kubantu abangazaniyo njengoko lusenzeka nakwizihlobo. Kubantu abangazaniyo, usizi lusebenza ukuxhasa intsebenziswano ngokwabelana ngezimvo ezingakhiyo.

Abahambi baye bakhe ubumbano ingakumbi xa behamba ngenqwelo moya enye besiya endaweni enye. Apha kwinqelo moya xa luqalayo uhambo uya kufumanisa ukuba abantu abangazaniyo bazibandakanya kulandelelwano lwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga ukuvula incoko. Naxa ukwelinye ilizwe kuba nzima ukukhalaza kumntu ongelulo uhlanga olulo. Xa ungumXhosa eGoli akululanga ukukhalaza kumVenda. Ukukhalaza kwimeko enjalo kufuneka ingabi kukukhalaza ngezinto ezinobuzaza ezinjengezopolitiko.

4.3.2 Iimpendulo njengomsebenzi womgama wokuhlala

Iimpendulo zesikhalazo esingangqalanga zingumsebenzi wonxulumano womgama wokuhlala. Usizi yimpendulo yesikhalazo esingangqalanga esahlula ulandelelwano lwesikhalazo esingangqalanga njengesenzo semvano esikhuthazayo. Ngaxesha nye usizi linqanaba eliphezulu kakhulu kwizihlobo ngama-49.36%. Kwakhona ibiyimpendulo yemihla ngemihla nakubantu abangazaniyo ngama-47.52%. Usizi kubantu abazalanayo lubonakala njengelizantsi kangangama-29.9%.

4.4 ITHIYORI KABULGE

Ithiyori kaBulge ibonisa ukukhululeka kokungavumelani okanye ukuphikisana nokunika icebiso kuninzi lwabantu abangazaniyo kunabo bazalanayo. Le thiyori kaBulge ibonisa ukuba kuninzi ukuvumelana phakathi kwabantu abangazaniyo kunabo bazalanayo. Imfuno yokwakha imvano kubathathi nxaxheba ibonakala kwingcambu yokuvumelana kutshintshiselwano lwezikhalazo ezingangqalanga. Abantu abangazaniyo bayafana ekusebenziseni izikhalazo ezingangqalanga, okanye bayafana ekusebenziseni ulandelelwano losizi ukwakha ubunye njengezihlobo. Le thiyori igcina iingxoxo zingekho kunxulumano lobuso ngobuso phakathi kwabantu abazalanayo nabangazalaniyo, xa

kuthelekiswa nezihlobo. Kuyabonakala ukuba izikhalazo ezingangqalanga aziboyikisi ubuso njengezivula ncoko kubantu abangazaniyo kunezimemo. Ngokwasekuhlaleni izincomo zinikwa abantu abangaziwayo, kanti ukuncoma umntu ongamaziyo kungumnqa kwaye woyikisa ubuso bakhe obungakhiyo. Yiyo le nto siziguzulayo kwizenzo ezilolu hlobo, ngaphandle kokuba unomdla wokuncokolisa.

Ukuxabisa okungakhiyo kubonakala kungaboyikisi ubuso. Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga azibhekisi ngqo kulo mntu kuthethwa kuye.

4.5 UMBONO WESIKHALAZO

Umbono wesikhalazo somphulaphuli okanye isithethi unika umdla othile. Xa kukho unxibelelwano lobuso ngobuso isithethi sinesicelo, umphulaphuli iba ngulo mntu kucelwa kuye. Umkhalazi usenokuvakalisa ukungoneliseki kugxa wakhe ngendlela omnye umntu aziphetha ngayo. Xa isithethi sikuphepha ukubiza umphulaphuli njengomntu onetyala, amandla esikhalazo aye athobeke nesikhalazo sisuka singacaci kulo mntu siya kuye. Ingqwalasela yemvakalelo ekhethwa sisithethi inenjongo zokuzisa ubukhulu bendima yalo mntu kubhekiswa kuye kwimo echaziweyo.

4.5.1 Ingqwalasela yobungqina bomkhalazi

(a) Umbono wesithethi (mna)

Ingqwalasela yobungqina ingenziwa nokuba kukwisithethi okanye kumphulaphuli ngenjongo zokuvakalisa ubungqina bokuvelana nokuchasana. Ubungqina obuthile besithethi bubandakanya umntu wokuqala (mna). Isithethi esikhetha ingqwalasela yobungqina kumkhalazi xa evakalisa ukucaphuka, uzichaza njengomkhalazi, athethe ubutyala ngokuveza isityholo.

(b) Ukungaqwalaseli ubungqina bomkhalazi.

Xa umkhalazi enqwenela ukucutha indima yakhe yokukhalaza, okanye ngezizathu ezithile, arhoxe ekuthatheni ubutyala ngokuveza isityholo, ubungqina bomkhalazi abunakuqwalaselwa. Umntu wokuqala kwisininzi uye asetyenziswe xa isithethi sifuna ukubandakanya umphulaphuli waso.

(c) Udidi lobungqina obuqukayo.

Xa kusetyenziswa eli nqanaba, isithethi sinika izimvo zaso inkolo yaso, njalonjalo, njengembomo yokwabelana nemayamkelwe ludidi olungqinelanayo. Ngokunxulumene nesenzo sokukhalaza, ubungqina bodidi obuqukayo busebenza njesixhobo esibalulekileyo somkhalazi ofuna ukuphepha ukuhlasela umtyholwa.

(d) Ubungqina obuquka konke.

Eli nqanaba libandakanya ubungqina kwisithethi, kumphulaphuli nakwabanye abantu abaliqela abangachazwanga. Lona lwahlukile kudidi lobungqina obuqukayo kuba alubophelelekanga nakoluphina udidi lwabantu.

(e) Ubungqina obuquka ubuxoki.

Obu bungqina busetyenziswa kwiincwadi zemfundo ephakamileyo neendidi zeencwadi zokuxoxa. Umbhali, inkokheli yengxoxo nabanye, bangasebenzisa umntu wokuqala kwisininzi u(thina), kuba abafundi beencwadi zakhe nabalandeli bakhe behambisana nembono yakhe ephambili. Kwimeko yesikhalazo, olu hlobo lobungqina lusetyenziswa ngabantu bomgangatho ophezulu wokuhlala abasebenzisa ifuthe labantu abaphantsi kwabo.

Umzekelo:

- (i) lititshala zithetha nabantwana besikolo.
- (ii) Abazali bathetha nabantwana.

4.5.2 Ingqwalasela yobungqina kumtyholwa

(a) Umbono wesithethi (wena)

Umkhalazi umbona ngokucacileyo umphulaphuli njengonobangela wezikhhalazo. Ubungqina bubandakanya isimelabizo somntu wesibini (wena) kodwa ke ubungqina busenokuchazwa nazezinye izibizo eziqhelekileyo. Ukusetyenziswa kobungqina begama busebenza njengenjongo yokudala umgama wokuhlala phakathi kwesithethi nomphulaphuli. Ubungqina busetyenziselwa ukwenza uluvo olunomdla okanye lusetyenziswa ngenjongo yokuhlaza umthathi nxaxheba.

4.5.3 Ukungaqwalaseli ubungqina bomtyholwa

(a) Umbono womphulaphuli (yena)

Eli nqanaba linomdla kubungqina obungacacanga bonobangela wokukhalaza. Obubungqina bunokunceda kwiindlela zoncendo locinzelelo lolwazi olubhekisele ekuchazweni konobangela onobutyala wesimo esingathandekiyo. Kusenokuba kokho izizathu zokungamvezi unobangela, umzekelo:

Unobangela kusenokwenzeka ukuba akaziwa sisithethi ngako oko akanakuchazwa kwisindululo. Kunxulumano lwesikhalazo, kulindelekile ukuba isithethi singamchazi unobangela ngenjongo zokuphepha ukutyhola umphulaphuli. Isizathu sokumshiya ngasemva unobangela kusenokwenzeka ukuba yinto efunekayo ukuba oyena nobangela kufuneka aziwe ngamaqela amabini. Ukuba into efunekayo inobunyani isityholo sicacile ukuba siya kulo mntu ukhalazelwayo nakubeni kungekho bungqina benziweyo kuye.

4.5.3.1. INGUQUKO YANGAPHAKATHI

Ukwangeza ekwahlulweni kweendlela zokukhalaza ngokomgangatho othe ngqo, kubonakele kuluncedo ukuhlalutya ukusetyenziswa kwenguquko yangaphakathi ngumkhalazi. Yenza umahluko ocacileyo xa kuthethwa ngokuchubeka. Umahluko ufumaneka ngokumana kuvela ngokomgangatho othe ngqo, neenguqulelo zangaphakathi ezibizwa ngokuba ziimpawu ngokwenziwa kwazo. Sinamanqanaba amabini kwezi mpawu:

a) Izityhafisi.

Umsebenzi wazo kukudambisa iimeko apho ityala lithe lenziwa, ngako oko kuncitshiswa isisolo esinokuthi sibekwe kumtyholwa.

b) Izikhuthazi

Zisebenza ukunyusa ifuthe lezikhalazo ekulindeleke ukuba libekho kumkhalazi ngokwandisa isikhalazo. Isikhalazo sisenokutyhafiswa ngokuthi sibandakanye izithomalalisi kwaye zandise okanye zomeleze ngokubandakanya izikhuthazi. Izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zingatyhafiswa ngesidambisi, kwaye izikhalazo ezingangqalanga zingaboyikisa ubuso xa ityala likhuthaziwe.

4.5.3.2. INGUQUKO YANGAPHANDLE

Ubuphantsi bomgangatho othe ngqo yindlela ebalulekileyo yokuphepha ingxabano xa uvakalisa ukukhalima okulungileyo. Iimeko ezininzi zijonga ukuba isikhalazo siphumelele na ekunyanzeleni isityholo komnye umntu. Kunemiba ekufuneka umkhalazi akwazi ukuyibonakalisa ukuze isikhalazo sakhe silunge, miba leyo ifana nale ilandelayo:

a) Iindlela zenkxaso

Iindlela zenkxaso zisebenza ekulungiseni ilungelo lomkhalazi lokubeka isityholo kulo mntu ukhalazelwayo. Zikwasebenza nasekuboneleleni ngeengxoxo ezikwaziyo ukugcina ubuso. Eli nqanaba leendlela zenkxaso lisebenza njengabalungiseleli. Zikwasebenza njengabatyholwa ekufuneka babonwe njengabanetyala. Abalungiseleli babalulekile ngokubhekisele kwimpumelelo yencoko apho isikhalazo sivela khona. Umntu akasuki aye kumntu angamaziyo okanye kumhlobo wakhe avele aqalise ukumtyhola. Kodwa into ebalulekileyo kukulungiselela isenzo sentetho ngendlela yokuthetha, yokulumkisa umtyholwa ukuba isikhalazo siyeza.

b) Abantu abangaxhobiyo

Umsebenzi obalulekileyo womkhalazi kukuphepha ukuveza isenzo esoyikisa ubuso kumtyholwa. Umkhalazi kufuneka abugcine ubuso bakhe nobalo mntu amkhalazelayo. Kubalulekile ukuba umkhalazi asebenzise iindlela ezingaxhobiyo.

c) Ubungqina obunukayo

Umkhalazi kufuneka azise ubungqina bokuba u "A" wenze into embi u "B". Xa engabonwa njengonetyala, umkhalazi ubuqu unobutyala ngokutyhola umntu engenabungqina. Kubalulekile ukuba umkhalazi anike iindlela zokuzixhasa ngokwemo yenyani nengxoxo ukubonakalisa ukuba u "B" wenze into embi ngenene. Ikho imiba elindeleke ukunyusa isityholo esibalelwa kumtyholwa.

d) Ukwandisa ityala.

Ityala elincinci kungalula ukulixolela, ekubeni kunzima ukuxolela imo apho ityala linobuzaza. Xa imeko ibinokubuyiselwa umva bekunganzima ukuba ilungiseke. Isityholo esibalelwa kumtyholwa kulindeleke ukuba sikhule.

e) Uphindaphindo lwesenzo

Xa ityala lenziwe amaxesha amaninzi, ubuzaza nobunzima balo buyanda. Le nto ibangela ukuba kubekho ezi zinto zilandelayo:

- (a) Ukungabikho kovelwano okanye ukucingelana.
- (b) Ukungabi nasizathu.
- (c) Inkathazo jikelele
- (d) Izibhambathiso.
- (e) Iziphumo zenkohliso.
- (f) Ukuxolelwa komtyholwa.

4.6 ISISHWANKATHELO

Apha kwesi sahluko eyona nto iphambili ziindlela zokukhalaza ezahlulwe zangamanqanaba amane. Ukukhalaza ngendlela engacacanga, ukuvakalisa ukungavumi, ukutyhola nokusola. Sithi sifumane nezakhono ezisibhozo esizisebenzisayo xa sikhalaza, ukukrobisa, ukucaphuka, iziphumo ezibi, ukutyhola okungqalileyo nokungangqalanga, isisolo esilungiselelweyo, ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa, nokugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu. Sithe sajonga nezenzo eziyalelayo apho umtyholwa athi alungise umonakalo awenzileyo nalapho siqwalasele kwisicelo sokulungisa, isoyikiso kunye nesicelo sokuxolelwa. UBoxer (1993) ukwafumane neempendulo ezintandathu zokuphendula kwisikhalazo esingangqalanga. UTrosborg (1995)ukwavelele nombona wombono wesikhalazo nalapho aqwalasele inguqulelo yangaphakathi neyangaphandle.

ISAHLUKO 5

IIMEKO ZESIKHALAZO

5.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Esi sahluko siza kujonga iimeko zesikhalazo nendlela abantu abathi bakhalaze ngayo kwimeko yekhaya. Sineetafile ezilishumi esiza kuthi siqwalasele iindlela abakhalaza ngayo abazali ebantwaneni nendlela abantwana abakhalaza ngayo ebazalini. Indlela ezisetyenziswa ngayo izakhono neemeko ezisetyenziswa kuzo ngomnye umba esiza kuwuchaphazela. Kwakhona siza kuwujonga umba weempendulo zesikhalazo. Apha sizakuthi siqwalasele indlela abaphendula ngayo nendlela abazisebenzisa ngayo izakhono kwimeko ezahlukeyo. Sineetafile ezilishumi esiza kuthi sijonge indlela ezisetyenziswe ngayo izakhono zokuphendula kwizikhalazo.

Kwitafile yokuqala kukho iimeko ezine kunye neemekwana ezilishumi kunye namalungu osapho amathandathu. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezili-137 ngelixa umama esebenzise ezili- 153. Unyana usebenzise izakhono ezingama-89 ngelixa unyana esebenzise izakhono ezingama-98. Umntakwe usebenzise izakhono ezili-105 ngelixa udade esebenzise ezili-100. Ezi zakhono xa zidityanisiwe zisinika inani lezakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa elingama-682.

Xa sijonga kwiimeko ezine sifumanisa ukuba imeko yokuzithiya inezakhono ezili-197. Zili-174 izakhono ezisetyenziswe kwimeko yomntu. Imeko engeyoyomntu inezakhono ezingama-203. Imeko yesine yokuhleba inezakhono ezili-108. Xa sidibanisa inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe kwezi meko sifumanisa ukuba liyalingana nenani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamalungu osapho.

Ngokwepesenti imeko yokuzithiya isetyenziswe kangangama-28.9%. Imeko yomntu isetyenziswe kangangama-25.5%. Imeko engeyoyomntu isetyenziswe kangangama-29.6% ukuze imeko yokuhleba isetyenziswe kangange-15.8%

5.1.1 Inani lilonke lezikhhalazoITAFILE 1.

IIMEKO	UTATA	UMAMA	UNYANA	INTOMBI	UMNTAKWE	UDADE	LILONKE
1. UKUZITHIYA							197
1.1 UKUBA NAKHO	47						
1.2 UKUZIPHATHA		47					
1.3 ISENZO					53		
1.4 IMBONAKALO						50	
YOMZIMBA							
2. IMEKO YOMNTU							174
2.1 UKUTYA			39				
2.2 UKUGULA				46			
2.3 IMALI			50				
2.4 ULWAPHULO	39						
MTHETHO							
3. IMEKO ENGEYO YOMNTU							203
3.1 IMOZULU	51						
3.2 EZEMIDLALO					52		
3.3 I-TV		48					
3.4 IMFUNDO				52			
4. UKUHLEBA.							108
4.1 IMPATHO						50	
4.2 UKONQENA		58					
LILONKE	137	153	89	98	105	100	682

5.1.2 Inani lezakhono ngokweepesentiITAFILE 2.

1. UTATA : $137/682 \times 100 = 20.1\%$

+UMAMA $47/137 = 34.3\%$

+ INTOMBI $39/137 = 28.5\%$

+ UNYANA $51/137 = 37.2\%$

2.UMAMA: $153/682 \times 100 = 22.4\%$

+ UTATA $47/153 = 30.7\%$

+ UNYANA $48/153 = 31.4\%$

+ INTOMBI $58/153 = 37.9\%$

3. UNYANA: $89/682 \times 100 = 13.0\%$
+UMAMA $39/89 = 43.8\%$
+ UTATA $50/89 = 56.2\%$
4. INTOMBI: $98/682 \times 100 = 14.4\%$
+ UMAMA $46/98 = 46.9\%$
+ UTATA $52/98 = 54\%$
5. UMNAKWE: $105/682 \times 100 = 15.4\%$
+ UMNAKWE $53/105 = 50.5\%$
+ UDADE $52/105 = 49.5\%$
6. UDADE: $100/682 \times 100 = 14.7$
+ UDADE $50/100 = 50\%$
+ UMNAKWE $50/100 = 50\%$

Kule tafife yesithathu amalungu osapho aza kubekwa ndawonye ngokwamaqela amathathu ngokobudala nokuzalana kwawo ngolu hlobo.

IQELA A: Umama 22.4
Utata 20.1

IQELA B: Umntakwe 15.4
Udade 14.7

IQELA C: Intombi 14.4
Unyana 13.0

IQELA A

1. Umama usebenzise izakhono ezingama-22.4% ekubeni utata esebenzise izakhono ezingama-20.1%. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo kwizakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa ngabo bobabini.

2(a). Xa umama ebekhalaza entombini uye wasebenzisa izakhono ezingama 37.9%. Yipesenti ebaluleke kakhulu le xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenzisiweyo kunyaka notata.

(b) Umama usebenzise izakhono ezininzi entombini kuba intombi isoloko incedisana nomama ngomsebenzi wendlu. Yiyo le nto umama enexesha elininzi lokuthetha nentombi.

3(a) Umama usebenzise izakhono eziphantse zalingana kutata nonyana. Usebenzise izakhono ezingama-30.7% kutata waze wasebenzisa ezingama-31.4% kunyana.

(b) Umama usebenzise izakhono ezimbalwa kumalungu osapho angamadoda. Isizathu soku kukuba amalungu osapho angamadoda awasoloko ephakathi kwekhaya. Isizathu esibangela ukuba kusetyenziswe izakhono ezilinganayo kutata nonyana kukuba umama usenokucinga ukuba utata nonyana abazokumphulaphula ngokwaneleyo njengokuba intombi ibiza kuphulaphula. Yiyo le nto engasebenzisanga izakhono ezide nezakhono ezininzi kwaba bantu.

4. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezingama-37.2% xa ebekhalaza kunyana. Yipesenti ebaluleke kakhulu le xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenziswe kumama nentombi. Zininzi izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngutata kunyana. Isizathu soku utata ucinga ukuba unyana uzaku phulaphula ngokwaneleyo. Kanti utata ukhalaze kancinci kumama nentombi kuba bona basoloko besekhayeni. Eyona nto siyifumanayo yeyokuba utata xa ehleli nonyana wenza izikhalazo ezinde nezakhono ezininzi.

5. Utata xa ekhalaza kumama usebenzise izakhono ezingama-34.3% Yipesenti enkulu le xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenziswe entombini ezingama 28.5%. Into ebangela utata akhalaze kumama kakhulu kukuba basoloko bexoxa bobabini izinto zekhaya neengxaki zosapho.

6. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezingama-28.5% entombini. Ukhalaze kancinci okanye usebenzise izikhalazo ezifutshane xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenziswe kumama nakunyana. Unobangela wokuba kube nje kukuba utata lincinci ixesha alifumanayo lokuhlala nentombi njengoko soloko ihleli nomama.

7. Umama usebenzise izakhono ezingama-37.9% xa ekhalaza entombini. Yena utata usebenzise izakhono ezingama-37.2% xa ekhalaza kunyana. Umama ukhalaza entombini ngokulinganayo kunotata xa ekhalaza kunyana. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo kwinani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngabo bobabini. Unobangela wokuba kube nje kukuba abazali baneemfuno ezifanayo okanye iminqweno efanayo ebantwaneni babo.

IQELA B:

1. Umninawa usebenzise izakhono ezili-15.4% ekubeni udade esebenzise izakhono ezili-14.7%. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo kwinani lezakhono abathe bazisebenzisa.

2. Xa umninawa ekhalaza kumkhuluwa usebenzise izakhono ezingama-50.5%, ekubeni umkhuluwa xa ekhalaza kudade wabo usenzise izakhono ezingama-49.5%. Nalapha akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo kwinani lezakhono abazisebenzisileyo. Unobangela kukuba bekumgangatho olinganayo, bonke bangabantwana bosapho olunye.

IQELA C:

1. Intombi isebenzise izakhono ezili-14.4%. Kanti unyana yena usebenzise izakhono ezili-13%. Awubalulekanga kakhulu umahluko ngokwenani lezakhono abathe bazisebenzisa. Intombi xa ikhalaza kutata isebenzise izakhono ezingama-54%.

2. Unyana yena usebenzise izakhono ezingama-56.2% xa ekhalaza kutata. Unobangela woku kukuba unyana uyazi utata uza kuba nalo ithuba elaneleyo lokumphulaphula. Intombi ikhalaza kakhulu kumama kangangama-46.9%.

3. Unyana yena ukhalaza kancinci kumama kangangama-43.8%. Intombi isebenzise isikhalazo eside kumama kuba kaloku ixesha elininzi bahlala bobabini. Unyana yena usebenzise isikhalazo esifutshane kumama kuba oonyana bayathanda ukuyokudlala. Ixesha elininzi ababikho phakathi kwekhaya.

5.1.3 Inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi

ITAFILE 3

(a) Inani lezakhono = 682

(b) Inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda

Utata + unyana + umntakwe = $331/682 = 48.53\%$

(c) Inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngabafazi

Umama + intombi + udade = $351/682 = 51.5\%$

Kule tafile ingentla umahluko kwini lezakhono ezisetyenzisiweyo ngamadoda namabhinqa awubalulekanga. Amabhinqa asebenzise izakhono ezingaphezulu ngama 51.5% kunezo zamadoda ezingama-48.5%. Nangona kungekho mahluko mkhulu kangaka kwini lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi, kufanele kubekho isizathu kuba umahluko ngu-3% wezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngabafazi. Abafazi basebenzisa izikhalazo ezinde kunamadoda. Omnye umntu usenokuthi abafazi ngabona bathathe inxaxheba kwiimeko ezithe zasetyenziswa kula maphepha mibuzo. Yiyo le nto bebonakala benomdla ngaphezu kwamadoda. Ndingatsho ndithi yiyo le nto bethathe ixesha elide ukuqinisekisa ukuba ezi zikhalazo ziphenduliwe.

5.1.4 Inani lezakhono elisetyenziswe ngamalungu osapho

ITAFILE 4.

A. Utata	137	$137/290 = 47.24\%$
Umama	<u>153</u>	$153/290 = 52.8\%$
	290	
B. Unyana	89	$89/187 = 47.6\%$
Intombi	<u>98</u>	$98/187 = 52.40\%$
	187	
C. Umntakwe	105	$105/205 = 51.21\%$
Udade	<u>100</u>	$100/205 = 48.8\%$
	205	

IQELA A:

Izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngumama zininzi kangangama-52.8% kunezo zisetyenziswe ngutata ezingama-47.2%. Unobangela wokuba kubenje kukuba abantu abangoOtata abathethi kakhulu. Ngoomama abantu abathanda ukuthetha abasoloko bekhulaza.

IQELA B:

Intombi isebenzise izakhono ezingama-52.4%, unyana yena usebenzise ezingama-47.6%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono abazisebenzisileyo. Intombi njengomama nayo ithetha kakhulu. Mhlawumbi unobangela wale meko unento yokwenza nesini, nanjengoko abantu abangamadoda bengengobantu bathetha kakhulu.

IQELA C:

Umntakwe usebenzise izakhono ezingama-51.2%. Awukho mngako umahluko xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngudade ezingama-48.8%. Nangona umahluko ungekho mkhulu sikhona isizathu sokuba umntakwe asebenzise izakhono ezininzi kunezikadade mhlawumbi umntakwe mdala kunodade.

5.1.5 Inani lezakhono elisetyenziswe kwiikwimekwana

ITAFILE 5

IZA-KHONO	1.1 UTATA	1.2 UMAMA	1.3 UMNTAKWE	1.4 UDADE	2.1 UNYANA	2.2 INTOMBI	2.3 UNYANA	2.4 UTATA	3.1 UTATA	3.2 UMNTAKWE	3.3 UMAMA	3.4 INTOMBI	4.1 UDADE	4.2 UMAMA
1	2 4.2%		1 1.9%	1 2%	2 5.1%	1 2.1%	2 4%	3 7.7%	2 3.9%		2 4.1%	5 9.6%	1 2%	2 3.4%
2	1 34%	12 25.5%	13 24.5%	17 34%	11 28.2%	14 30.4%	15 30%	7 17.9%	14 27.4%	15 28.5%	17 35.4%	15 28.8%	15 30%	20 34.6%
3	9 19.1%	5 10.6%	8 15.1%	9 18%	1 2.7%	7 15.2%	10 20%	1 2.6%	10 25.6%	15 28.5%	3 6.3%	5 9.6%	5 10%	3 5.2%
4	7 14.9%	11 23.4%	8 15.1%	7 14%	9 23.1%	1 2.2%	4 8%	11 2.6%	11 21.6%	9 17.3%	7 14.6%	7 13.7%	16 32%	14 24.1%
5	13 27.6%	10 21.3%	12 22.6%	13 26%	11 28.2%	18 39.1%	16 32%	8 20.5%	9 17.6%	10 19.2%	13 27.1%	12 23.1%	4 8%	6 10.3%
6			4 7.5%	3 6%	3 7.8%	4 8.7%	2 4%	4 10.2%	1 1.9%		4 8.3%	1 1.9%		2 3.4%
7		7 14.9%	6 11.3%		2 5.1%	1 2.1%		3 7.7%	1 1.9%	2 3.8%	2 4.7%	5 9.6%	6 12%	11 18.9%
8		2 4.3%	1 1.9%				1 2%	2 5.1%	3 5.8%	1 1.9%		2 7.7%	3 6%	
	47	47	53	50	39	46	50	39	51	52	48	52	50	58

5.1.6 Isakhono ngasinye phakathi kwamadoda nabafazi

ITAFILE 6

ISAKHONO	INDODA	UMFAZI
1	12/24 = 50%	12/24 = 50%
2	91/201 = 45.3%	110/201 = 54.7%
3	54/91 = 59.3%	37/91 = 40.6%
4	59/122 = 48.4%	63/122 = 51.6%
5	79/155 = 50.96%	76/155 = 49.03%
6	14/28 = 50%	14/28 = 50%
7	14/46 = 30.4%	32/46 = 69.6%
8	8/15 = 53.3%	7/15 = 46.7%

Isakhono-1: Ukukrobisa

- Ukukrobisa sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalaza ezama ukuphepha ungquzulwano. Umkhalazi uyamazi umntu owenze isiphosiso kodwa umtyholwa akazi ukuba kubhekiswa kubani kuba esi sikhhalazo asicacanga.

Amadoda asebenzise izakhono zokukrobisa ngokulinganayo nabafazi kangangama-50% macala omabini.

Isakhono -2: Ukucaphuka

- Ukucaphuka sisenzo apho umkhalazi avakalisa ukungayithandi into eqhubekayo. Umkhalazi uyakuphepha ukumbiza umtyholwa njengomntu onetyala. Ukuthetha kwakhe kuvakalisa iziphumo ezibi.

Abafazi basebenzise izakhono ezininzi kangangama-54.7% kunamadoda asebenzise izakhono ezingama-45.3%. Le nto ibonakalisa ukuba abafazi bacaphuka ngaphezu kokuba amadoda ecaphuka. Isizathu sesokuba abafazi basoloko behleli endlini bebona yonke into engalunganga phakathi kwekhaya.

Isakhono-3: Iziphumo ezibi

- Sisenzo esithi sivakalise iziphumo ezibi.

Amadoda asebenzise iziphumo ezibi kangangama-59.3% Yipesenti enkulu le xa kuthelekiswa nenani elisetyenziswe ngabafazi elingama-40.6% Unobangela woku yinto yokuba ootata abangobantu bathetha kakhulu bathi xa bethe bathetha babe nokukhalala okuneziphumo ezibi.

Isakhono-4: Ukutyhola okungangqalanga

- Sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalazi etyhola ngokugwegweleza umntu omameleyo. Apha umkhalazi uye abuze umbuzo kumphulaphuli ngale meko. Lo mbuzo uye ube ngumbuzo ongangqalanga.

Amadoda nabafazi asebenzise esi sakhono sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga phantse ngokulinganayo. Kuba amadoda asebenzise izakhono ezingangama-48.4%, abafazi bona basebenzise izakhono ezingama-51.4%

Isakhono-5: Ukutyhola okungqalileyo

- Sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalazi etyhola ngqo lo umameleyo. Umkhalazi ubuza umbuzo ngale meko kwaye umbuzo wakhe ngumbuzo onqalileyo.

Ziphantse zalingana iipesenti ezithe zasetyenziswa ngamadoda nabafazi kwesi sakhono.

Isakhono-6: Isisolo esilungiselelweyo

- Sisenzo sentetho esivakaliswa ngumkhalazi evakalisa ukungavumelani ngesiphosiso esenziwe ngumtyholwa.

Amadoda asebenzise izakhono ezilinganayo nezabafazi. Izakhono abathe bazisebenzisa zinama-50% kumacala omabini.

Isakhono-7: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa

- Sisenzo sentetho esenziwa ngumkhalazi echaza ngokucacileyo ukuba isenzo esenziwe ngumtyholwa asilunganga.

Abafazi basebenzise ukugwetywa kwesenzo somtyholwa kangama-69.6% Amadoda wona asebenzise kangangama-30.4%. Likhulu inani elisetyenziswe ngabafazi. Isizathu soku kukuba abafazi abayithandi into embi. Le nto ibangela bangoyiki ukuchaza isenzo esingalunganga.

Isakhono -8: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu

- Sisenzo sentetho somkhalazi esichaza ngokucacileyo ukuba umtyholwa lo akakhathali. Likhului inani lesi sakhono emadodeni xa kuthelekiswa nelabafazi.

Amadoda asisebenzise kangangama-53.3% kanti abafazi bona basisebenzise kangangama-46.7%. Isizathu soku kukuba amadoda awanasizi njengabafazi. Amadoda afuna umntu ubuqu bakhe azive naye ukuba wonile.

5.1.7 Isakhono ngasinye phakathi kwamalungu osapho

ITAFILE 7

IZAKHONO	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
TATA	7/11=63.4	37/86=43.02	20/31=64.5	29/61=47.5	30/59=50.8	5/11=45.5	4/24=16.7	5/7=71.4
MAMA	4/11=36.4	49/86=56.97	11/31=35.5	32/61=52.4	29.59=49.1	6/11=54.5	20/24=83.3	2/7=28.6
NYANA	4/10=40	26/55=47.3	11/23=47.8	13/21=61.90	27/57=47.4	5/10=50	2/8=25	1/3=33.3
NTOMBI	6/10=60	29/55=52.7	12/23=52.1	8/21=38.1	30/57=52.6	5/10=50	6/8=75	3/2=66.7
MNTAKWE	1/3=33.3	28/60=46.7	23/37=62.1	17/40=42.5	22/39=56.4	4/7=57.1	9/15=60	2/5=40
DADE	2/3=66.7	32/60=53.3	14/37=37.8	23/40=57.5	17/39=43.9	3/7=42.8	6/15=40	3/5=60

IQELA A

Isakhono-1: Ukukrobisa

Utata usebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu komama. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezingama-63.4% kanti umama yena usebenzise izakhono ezingama-36.4%

Isizathu soku kukuba utata ufuna ukuba ngumzekelo ekhayeni njengentloko yekhaya akathandi ukuba kubekho ungquzulwano.

Isakhono-2: Ukucaphuka

Umama usebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu kotata. Umama usebenzise izakhono ezingama-56.97% utata yena usebenzise kangangama-43.02% Abantu abongoomama bayakhawuleza ukucaphuka, kwaye bacaphuka ngaphezu kokuba abantu abangootata becaphuka. Into ebangela oku kukuba neentliziyo ezincinci.

Isakhono- 3:Iziphumo ezibi

Utata usebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu komama. Inani elisetyenziswe ngumama lingama-35.5% Isizathu sesokuba umntu ongutata akangomntu othanda ukungxola. Uthi xa ethe wathetha kwenzeka into eye ibe neziphumo ezibi.

Isakhono-4: Ukutyhola okungangqalanga

Umama usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono ngaphezu kunotata. Inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngumama lingama-52.4% , utata yena usebenzise kangangama- 47.5%. Isizathu sesokuba umama xa ethetha notata kufuneka abonakalise ukumthobela. Le nto ithetha ukuba nokuba utata sele enze into engalunganga, umama akanakukhalaza ngqo kufuneka agwegweleze. Oku kususela ekubeni utata, amxesha amaninzi, enuzwi lakhe.

Isakhono-5: Ukutyhola okungqalileyo

Liphantse lalingana inani lepesenti elisetyenziswe ngumama notata kwesii sakhono. Sikhona isizathu esibangela utata asebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu komama ngepesenti enye.

Isakhono-6: Isisololo esilungisiweyo

Umama usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono ngaphezu kotata. Umama usebenzise kangangama-54.5% kanti utata yena usebenzise kangangama-45.5%. Isizathu soku

kukuba kulula kubantu abangoomama ukuvakalisa ukungaxoli ngesi senzo esenziwe ngumtyholwa .

Isakhono-7: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo ngesenzo somtyholwa

Nakwesi sakhono umama usisebenzise kakhulu ngaphezu kotata . Umama usebenzise esi sakhono kangangama-83.3% utata yena usebenzise i-16.7%. Ngumahluko omkhulu lo. Umama ngumntu onenyani. Into xa engayithandi akayithandi. Xa into ingalunganga akafihlisi, uyayibonakalisa ukuba ayilunganga.

Isakhono-8: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu

Utata usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-71.4% kanti yena umama usebenzise kangangama-28.6%. Isizathu sesokuba abantu abangootata abazithandi izinto ezigwegwelezayo. Xa wonile bathanda ukuba umtyholwa acacelwe ukuba wonile.

IQELA B

Isakhono 1: Ukukrobisa

Intombi isebenzise esi sakhono kangangama-60%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nonyana osisebenzise kangangama-40%. Isizathu soku kukuba amantombazana ngabantu abachubekileyo, abathandi kuxabanisa. Abathethi ngokungqalileyo kuba ejonge unxulumano olusulungekileyo.

Isakhono 2: Ukucaphuka.

Kule tafile siboniswa ukuba amantombazana acaphuka ngaphezu kwamakhwenkwe. Inkwenkwe iqhelile ukudibana namanye amakhwenkwe xa iyokudlala. Intombazana ihlala apha endlini ayiqhelanga ukucaphukiswa. Yiyo le nto icaphuka ngaphezu konyana.

Isakhono 3: Iziphumo ezibi.

Intombazana yeyona isisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono. Amantombazana xa ekhula, akhula engaqhelanga kuxoxa. Ngenxa yokoyiswa ngunyana, intombi iphetha ikhalala. Ukukhalala komntu kubangela iziphumo ezibi.

Isakhono 4: Isityholo esingangqalanga.

Kule meko ngunyana osisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-61.9%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nentombi esisebenzise kangangama-38.1%. Into enokubangela

lo mahluko isenokuba unyana egwegweleza nje mncinci yintombi endala. Ngelinye ixesha kusenokuthi kanti unyana lo uqhulana nentombi.

Isakhono 5: Isityholo esingqalileyo

Yintombi esisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-52.6%. Unyana yena usisebenzise kangangama-47.4%. Umahluko ziipesenti ezintlanu. Lo mahluko usenokubangelwa ngumahluko kwiminyaka yabo. Amantombazana asingobantu bathetha ngqo. Intombi kunokwenzeka ukuba yiyo endala, yiyo le nto ikwazile ukuthetha ngqo nonyana kuba engumntwana.

Isakhono 6: Isisolo esilungisiweyo.

Esi isakhono sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngunyana nentombi.

Isakhono 7: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa

Intombi ibonakala isisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono ngaphezu konyana. Ngumahluko omkhulu lo xa kuthelekiswa nenani leepesenti ezisetyenziswe ngunyana. Isizathu soku kukuba amantombazana afumana ifuthe kumama kuba ixesha elininzi bahleli kunye ekhayeni. Amabhinqa ngabantu benyani abafuna izinto zihambe ngendlela.

Isakhono 8: Ukugwetywa komtyholwa ngengomntu

Intombi yeyona isisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono. Amantombi awafuni kuyanyaniswa nezinto ezingalunganga.

IQELA C:

Isakhono1: Ukukrobisa

Udade ngoyena usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-66.7%. Ngumahluko omkhulu lo xa kuthelekiswa nomntakwe osisebenzise kangangama-33.3%. Udade ukusebenzise kakhulu ukukrobisa kuba engafuni ukumhlupha umntakwe. Uyafuna ukuba umntakwe ayibone ingalunganga le nto ayenzileyo.

Isakhono 2: Ukucaphuka.

Udade ngoyena ucaphuka ngaphezu komntakwe. Abantwana abalekelanayo bayathanda ukuqhulana. Lo uyintombazana uye angazazi iziqhulo kuba yinto yamakhwenkwe,

nokuhlala endlini. Loo nto imenza lo uyintombazana acaphuke ngaphezu kwalo uyinkwenkwe.

Isakhono 3: Iziphumo ezibi.

Umntakwe nguye osisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-62.1%. Ngumahluko omkhulu lo xa kuthelekiswa neepesenti ezisetyenziswe ngudade kangangama-37.8%. Amakhwenkwe ayakhalala xa kungekho nto anokuyenza. Nodade xa inguye osezimbizeni naye ufuna ukuziva elawula. Amakhwenkwe aye afikelele kwixesha lokushwabula kuba engangeni ndawo ezimbizeni. Kuye kubekho iziphumo ezibi.

Isakhono 4: Isityholo esingangqalanga.

Udade usisebenzise ngaphezu komntakwe esi sakhono kangangama-57.5%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nendlela umntakwe asisebenzise ngayo. Yena usisebenzise kangangama-42.5%. Udade ufumene ifuthe lika mama ukuba umntu obhinqileyo unentlonipho. Kunzima nakuye ukukhalaza ngqo kumntakwabo.

Isakhono 5: Isityholo esingqalileyo.

Umntakwe usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-56.4%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nenani elisetyenziswe ngudade elingama-43.9%. Unobangela woku wenziwa yinto yokuba umntakwe ufuna ukuzibonakalisa amandla obudoda.

Isakhono 6: Isisolo esilungisiweyo.

Umntakwe usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-57.1%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nenani elisetyenziswe ngudade elingama-42.8%. Unobangela woku kukuba amakhwenkwe awoyiki kuvakalisa indlela avakalelwa ngayo. Kulula kubo ukungavumelani nezenzo ezenziwa ngoodade babo.

Isakhono 7: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somntu

Nalapha umntakwe usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-60% ngelixa udade esisebenzise kangangama-40%. Unobangela woku wenziwa yimo yesini. Ukuthula kwamantombazana kwenza amakhwenkwe akhwele ezehlela kuwo.

Isakhono sesibhozo 8: Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu.

Udade usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama 60% ngelixa umntakwe esisebenzise kangangama-40%. Unobangela woku usenokwenziwa yinto yokuba kudala

esisigculelo sika mntakwe ngoku ufumene eli thuba lokuba umntakwe agwetywe kungagwetywa isenzo

5.1.8 Isakhono ngasinye kwiimeko eziphambili

ITAFILE 8

IIMEKO	IMEKO 1	IMEKO 2	IMEKO 3	IMEKO 4				
Izakhono	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	4	4/24 =16.6%	8	8/24 =33.3%	9	9/24 =37.5%	3	3/24 =12.5%
2	58	58/201 =28.8%	47	47/201 =23.4%	61	61/201 =30.3%	35	35/201 =17.4%
3	31	31/91 =34.06%	19	19/91 =20.9%	33	33/91 =36.3%	8	8/91 =8.8%
4	33	33/122 =27.04%	25	25/122 =20.4%	34	34/122 =27.7%	30	30/122 =24.6%
5	48	48/155 =30.96%	53	53/155 =34.2%	44	44/155 =28.38%	10	10/155 =6.45%
6	7	7/28 =25%	13	13/28 =46.4%	6	6/28 =21.4%	2	2/28 =7.14%
7	13	13/46 =28.3%	6	6/46 =13.04%	10	10/46 =21.7%	17	17/46 =36.9%
8	3	3/15 =20%	3	3/15 =20%	6	6/15 =40%	3	3/15 =20%

Isakhono 1: imeko 3: 37.5%
 2: 33.3%
 1: 16.6%
 4: 12.5%

Kwesi sakhono sokuqala imeko yesithathu isetyenziswe kangangama-37.5%. Imeko yesibini isetyenziswe kangangama-33.3%. Imeko yokuqala isetyenziswe kangange-16.6%. Kugqibela imeko yesine yokuhleba nesetyenziswe kangange- 12.5%. Xa sijonga ezimeko sifumanisa ukuba zibekwe ngokulandelelana kwazo ukusuka kwini elikhulu ukuya kwelincinci. Kwesi sakhono sithi sifumane amaqela amabini. Kwiqela lokuqala sifumana imeko yesithathu nemeko yesibini. Kwiqela lesibini sifumana imeko yokuqala nemeko yesine. Unobangela wokuba kubekho la maqela sifumanise ukuba inani lepesenti ezisetyenzisiweyo lisondelelene.

Isakhono sokukrobisa kwimeko engeyoyomntu nemeko yomntu zisetyenziswe kakhulu kwizikhalazo. Unobangela woku kukuba izinto abakhalaza ngazao zizinto ekuthethwa ngazo imihla ngemihla.

Isakhono 2: imeko 3: 30.3%

1: 28.5%

2: 22.3%

4: 17.4%

Ukucaphuka kusetyenziswe kangangama-30.3% kwimeko yesithathu. Kwimeko yokuzithiya sisetyenziswe kangangama-28.5%. Kwimeko yomntu sisetyenziswe kangangama-23.3%. Kanti kwimeko yokuhleba sisetyenziswe kangangama-17.4%. Imeko yesithathu neyokuqala zisebenze phantse ngokulinganayo. Unobangela wokuba kubenje kukuba xa ucaphuka kwimeko engeyoyomntu, ucatshukiswa yinto yokuba kungekho nto unokuyenza ukujika le meko kuyiyo.

Isakhono 3: imeko 3: 36.3%

1: 34.06%

2: 20.9%

4: 8.8%

Esi sakhono seziphumo ezibi sineemeko ezithe zabekwa ngokobukhulu bazo. Sithe sazhlula zangamaqela amathathu. Kwiqela lokuqala sinemeko yesithathu esetyenziswe kangangama-36.3% nemeko yokuqala esetyenziswe kangangama-34.06%. Kwiqela lesibini sinemeko yesibini esetyenziswe kangangama-8.8%. Isizathu sokuba esi sakhono sahlulwe kabini kukuba inani leepesenti ezithe zasetyenziswa lisondelelene.

Iqela lokuqala sifumana ukuba iziphumo ezibi zisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyomntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya. Isizathu sesokuba izikhalazo kwezi meko ziquka iingxaki abantu abathi bajongane nazo ezifana nolwaphulo mthetho.

Isakhono 4: imeko 3: 27.9%

1: 27.04%

4: 24.6%

2: 20.4%

Esi sakhono sineemeko ezine ezisetyenziswe ngokulandelelana ukusuka kwini elikhulu ukuya kwelincinci. Sifumana amaqela amabini. Iqela lokuqala linemeko yesithathu esetyenziswe kangangama-27.9% kunye nemeko yokuqala esetyenziswe kangangama-27.04%. Ezi meko zisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo. Kwiqela lesibini sifumana

imeko yokuhleba esetyenziswe kangangama-24.6% nemeko yesibini esetyenziswe kangangama-20.4%. Nalapha iipesenti ezisetyenzisiweyo zisondelelene.

Ukutyhola okungangqalanga kwimeko engeyoyomntu nemeko yokuzithiya kusetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye iimeko. Isizathu soku kukuba xa ukhalaza kwimeko engeyoyamntu ukhalaza ngokungangqalanga kuba akukho mntu ukhalaza kuye.

Isakhono 5 : imeko 2: 34%

1: 30.96%

3: 8.05%

4: 6.4%

Esi sakhono sineemeko ezine. Imeko yesibini isetyenziswe kangangama-34%. Imeko yokuqala isetyenziswe kangangama-30.96%. Imeko yesithathu isetyenziswe kangange 8.05% Imeko yesine isetyenziswe kangange-6.4% Ezi meko zibekwe ngokulandelelana nobukhulu bamanani azo. Sithi sifumane amaqela amabini. Iqela lokuqala linemeko yesibini nemeko yokuqala. Iqela lesibini linemeko yesithathu neyesine.

Ukutyhola ngokungqalileyo kusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yesibini neyimeko yomntu nakwimeko yokuqala nekuyimeko yokuzithiya kunezinye iimeko. Unobangela woku kukuba ezi meko ziimeko ezinxulumene nomntu nengxaki ezijongene naye.

Isakhono 6: imeko 3: 57.1%

2: 46.4%

1: 25%

4: 7.1%

Esi sakhono sisenokubekwa ngokwamaqela amabini. Njengoko sibona ukuba ezi meko zibekwe ngokobukhulu bamanani azo, isizathu soku sibangelwa kukusondelelana kweepesenti zazo. Isisolo esilungisiweyo kwimeko engeyoyomntu nakwimeko yomntu zisetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye iimeko. Isizathu soku kukuba imeko yomntu nemeko engeyoyamntu ziimeko eziphathelele kuluntu ngokubanzi. Kubalulekile ukuba uluntu luhlale ngemvisiswano, athi umntu akungaxoli akuvakalise ukungaxoli kwakhe ngesenzo esenziwe ngomnye.

Isakhono 7: imeko 4: 36.9%

1: 28.3%

3: 21.7%

2: 13.04%

Ezi meko zibekwe ngokulandelelana ukuze sibone indlela ezisetyenziswe ngayo. Ezi meko zisenokohlulwa kabini sibe namaqela amabini. Sineqela lokuqala elinemeko yesine esetyenziswe kangangama-36.9% nemeko yokuqala esetyenziswe kangangama-28.3%. Kwiqela lesibini sinemeko yesithathu esetyenziswe kangangama-21.7% kunye nemeko yesibini esetyenziswe kangangama-13.04%. Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa kusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yokuhleba nakwimeko yokuzithiya. Unobangela woku kukuba ezi meko ziimeko zezikhalazo ezingangqalanga. Abantu bayathetha ngezinto zabantu bengathethi ngqo kubantu bazo.

Isakhono 8: imeko 3: 40%

1: 20%

2: 20%

4: 20%

Kwesi sakhono sifumana amaqela amabini. Kwiqela lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesithathu esisetyenziswe kangangama-40%. Kanti kwiqela lesibini sifumana imeko yokuqala, eyesibini neyesine zisetyenziswe kangangama-20%. Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu kwimeko engeyoyamntu kusetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye iimeko. Unobangela woku kukuba ukugwetywa komtyholwa njengomntu yinto ethi abantu bancokole ngayo ekuhlaleni bengabhekise kulo mntu ugwetyiweyo.

5.1.9 Izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi

ITAFILE 9

IZAKHONO	INANI LILONKE		ABAFAZI		AMADODA	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1	24	24/682 = 3.5%	12	12/682 =1.7%	12	12/682 =1.7%
2	201	201/682= 29.5%	110	110/682 =16.1%	91	91/682 =13.3%
3	91	91/682 =13.3%	37	37/682 =5.4%	54	54/682 =7.9%
4	122	122/682=17.9%	63	63/682 =9.2%	59	59/682 =8.6%
5	155	155/682 =22.7%	76	76/682 =11.1%	79	79/682 =11.6%
6	28	28/682 =4.1%	14	14/682 =2.05%	14	14/682 =2.05%
7	46	46/682=6.7%	32	32/682 =4.7%	14	14/682=2.05%
8	15	15/682=2.2%	7	7/682 =1.02%	8	8/682 =1.2%

INANI LILONKE

1) 2: 29.5%

5: 22.7%

2) 4: 17.9%

3: 13.3%

3) 7: 6.7%

4) 6: 4.1%

1: 3.5%

8: 2.2%

ABAFAZI

1) 2: 16.1%

5: 11.1%

2) 4: 9.2%

3) 3: 5.4%

7: 4.7%

4) 6: 2.1%

1: 1.8%

8: 1.0%

AMADODA

1) 2: 13.3%

5: 11.6%

2) 4: 8.7%

3: 7.9%

3) 6: 2.0%

7: 2.0%

1: 1.8%

8: 1.2%

(a) INANI LILONKE

Izakhono kule tafile zibekwe ngokobukhulu bazo. Sifumana amacandelo amane. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesibini nesisetyenziswe kangangama-29.5% kunye nesesihlanu nesisetyenziswe kangangama-22.7%

Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesine nesisetyenziswe kangange-17.9% nesesithathu esisetyenziswe kangange-13.3%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sinesakhono sesixhenxe nesisetyenziswe kangange-6.7%. Kwicandelo lesine sinesakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-4.1%, esokuqala esisetyenziswe kangange-3.5% kunye nesesibhozo esisetyenziswe kangange- 2.2%

Isizathu esibangela ukuba isakhono sokucaphuka nesakhono sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo sisetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye iimeko xa kukhalazwa kukuba ukutyhola umntu ngokungqalileyo kubonakalisa ukuba awoyiki.

(b) AMABHINQA

Kwitafle yamabhinqa sinamacandelo amane. Nalapha la macandelo abekwe ngokobukhulu bawo. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesibini esisetyenziswe kangange-16.1% kunye nesesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangange-11.1%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesine esisetyenziswe kangange- 9.2%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithathu esisetyenziswe kangange-5.4%. Kwicandelo lesine sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esingange- 2.1%, esokuqala esisetyenziswe kangange-1.8% kunye nesesibhozo esisetyenziswe kangange-1.0%.

Isizathu esibangela ukuba abafazi bazisebenzise kakhulu ezi zakhono kukuba ukucaphuka kukhawuleza kufike kubantu ababhinqileyo. Xa benomsindo bade babe naso nesibindi sokutyhola ngqo ngenxa yokucaphuka. Into ebangela bacaphuke ngokukhawuleza kukudinwa ngumsebenzi wendlu nokusoloko behleli ndaweni nye.

(c) AMADODA

Itafle yamadoda inamacandelo amathathu. La macandelo abekwe ngokobukhulu bawo ukuqala kwelikhulu ukuya kwelincinci.

Kwicandelo lokuqala sinesakhono sesibini esingange 13.3% kunye nesakhono sesihlanu esingange-11.6%. Kwicandelo lesibini sinesakhono sesine esingange- 8.7% nesakhono sesithathu esingange-7.9%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sinesakhono sesithandathu esingange-2.0%, esesixhenxe esingange-2.0%, esokuqala esingange-1.8% kunye nesesibhozo esingange-1.2%

Ukucaphuka nokutyhola ngokungqalileyo kusetyenziswe kakhulu ngamadoda kunezinye izakhono. Amadoda ngabantu abangagwegweleziyo xa bethetha kwaye bayacaphuka xa izinto zingahambi ngale ndlela bafuna ngayo.

(d) UKUTHELEKISA

Xa kuthelekiswa ezi tafile sifumana ukuba inani lilonke kwisakhono sesibini ngu-29.5%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange-16.1% ngelixa amadoda asisebenzise kangange-13.3%. Le nto ithetha ukuba abafazi bacaphuka ngaphezu kwamadoda

Isakhono sesihlanu ngama-22.7% inani lilonke. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange- 11.1% ngelixa amadoda asisebenzise kangange-11.6%. Abafazi basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono.

Isakhono sesine ngu-17.9% inani lilonke. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange-9.2% ngelixa amadoda aisebenzise kangange-8.7%. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo phakathi kwendlela esisetyenziswe ngayo esi sakhono.

Isakhono sesithathu ngu-13.3% inani lilonke. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange 5.4% ngelixa amadoda esisebenzise kangange-7.9%. Amadoda asisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono into ebonakalisa ukuba amadoda athi akuthetha kubekho iziphumo ezibi.

Inani lilonke lesakhono sesixhenxe ngu-6.7%. Abafazi basisebenzise ekangange-4.7% ngelixa amadoda esisebenzise kangange-2.0%. Abafazi basisebenzise ngaphezu kwamadoda esi sakhono sokugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa. Abafazi abayithandi into enganabunyani, yiyo le nto besisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono.

Isakhono sesithandathu inani lilonke ngu-4.1%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange-2.1% ngelixa amadoda esisebenzise kangange-2.0%. Amadoda nabafazi basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono.

Isakhono sokuqala inani lilonke ngu-3.5%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange- 1.0% ngelixa amadoda esisebenzise kangange-1.2%. Nalapha amadoda nabafazi basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono. Isakhono sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo nesakhono sokucaphuka zisetyenziswe kakhulu ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono. Unobangela woku kukuba zezona zakhono zivakalisa imvakalelo yomntu nendlela acinga ngayo engafihli nto.

5.1.10 Inani lilonke lezakhono phakathi kwamalungu osapho

ITALE 10

UTATA			UMAMA		UNYANA		INTOMBI		UMNTKWE		UDADE	
lzkno	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
1	7	7/682 =1.02%	4	4/682 =0.6%	4	4/682 =0.6%	6	6/682 =0.9%	1	1/682 =0.1%	2	2/682 =0.3%
2	37	37/682 =5.4%	49	49/682 =7.2%	26	26/682 =3.8%	29	29/682 =4.2%	28	28/682 =4.1%	32	32/682 =4.7%
3	20	20/682 =2.9%	11	11/682 =1.6%	11	11/682 =1.6%	12	12/682 =1.7%	23	23/682 =3.4%	14	14/682 =2.05%
4	29	29/682 =4.2%	32	32/682 =4.7%	13	13/682 =1.9%	8	8/682 =1.2%	17	17/682 =2.5%	23	23/682 =3.4%
5	30	30/682 =4.4%	29	29/682 =4.2%	27	27/682 =3.9%	30	30/682 =4.4%	22	22/682 =3.2%	17	17/682 =2.5%
6	5	5/682 =0.7%	6	6/682 =0.9%	5	5/682 =0.7%	5	5/682 =0.7%	4	4/682 =0.6%	3	3/682 =0.4%
7	4	4/682 =0.6%	20	20/682 =2.9%	2	2/682 =0.3%	6	6/682 =0.9%	9	9/682 =1.3%	6	6/682 =0.9%
8	5	5/682 =0.7%	2	2/682 =0.3%	1	1/682 =0.1%	2	2/682 =0.3%	2	2/682 =0.3%	5	5/682 =0.7%

Kule tafile ingentla sinamaqela amathathu. Iqela -A, -B no -C. Iqela-A linotata nomama. Iqela-B linonyana nentombi. Iqela-C linomntakwe nodade. Izakhono ezikula maqela zibekwe ngokulandelelana kwazo ukusuka kwini eliphezulu ukuya kwelincinci.

IQELA A

Utata	Umama
1) <u>2: 5.4%</u>	1) <u>2: 7.1%</u>
2) 5: 4.4%	2) 4: 4.7%
<u>4: 4.3%</u>	<u>5: 4.3%</u>
3) <u>3: 3.9%</u>	3) <u>7: 2.9%</u>
4) 1: 1.0%	4) 3: 1.6%
6: 0.7%	6: 0.8%
8: 0.7%	1: 0.5%
7: 0.6%	8: 0.3%

(a) UTATA

Itafile katata yahlulwe yanamacandelo amane. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesibini esisetyenziswe kangange-5.4%. Kwicandelo lesibini kukho isakhono sesihlanu esingange-4.4% nesakhono sesine esingange-4.3%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithathu esingange-2.9%. Kwicandelo lesine sifumana isakhono sokuqala esingange-1.0%, esesithathu esingange-0.7%, esesibhozo esingange-0.7% nesesixhenxe esingange-0.6%. La macandelo ahlulwe ngokokusondelelana kwepesenti zawo. Isakhono sesibini sokucaphuka sisetyenziswe ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono ngutata.

(b) UMAMA

Itafile kamama yahlulwe yanamacandelo amane.

Kwicandelo lokuqala sinesakhono sesibini esingu-7.1%. Kwicandelo lesibini sinesakhono sesihlanu esingange-4.7% nesesine esingange-4.3%. Awubalulekanga lo mahluko. Kwicandelo lesithathu kukho isakhono sesixhenxe esingange-2.9%. Kwicandelo lesine sine sakhono sesithathu esingange-1.6%, esesithandathu esingange-0.8% esokuqala esingange-0.5% nesesibhozo esingu- 0.3%. Umama usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibini sokucaphuka ngaphezu kwezinye.

(c) UKUTHELEKISA

Xa sithelekisa umama notata sifumanisa ukuba bobabini babe namacandelo amane. Awubalulekanga umahluko phakathi kwezakhono abathe bazisebenzisa ngaphandle kwesakhono sesibini. Umama usisebenzise ngaphezu kotata esi sakhono nangona besisebenzise bobabini ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono. Unobangela woku kukuba umntu unelungelo lokuvakalisa ukungungavumelani nento xa engayifuni.

IQELA BUnyana

1) 5: 3.9%

2: 3.8%

2) 4: 1.9%

3: 1.6%

3) 6: 0.7%

1: 0.6%

7: 0.3%

8: 0.1%

Intombi

1) 5: 4.4%

2: 4.2%

2) 3: 1.7%

4: 1.2%

3) 7: 0.9%

1: 0.9%

6: 0.7%

8: 0.3%

(a) UNYANA

Itafile kanyana iye yohlulwa yanamacandelo amathathu. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesihlanu esingange-3.9% nesesibini esingange-3.8%. Awubalulekanga umahluko kwezi zakhono. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesine esingange-1.9% nesesithathu esingange-1.6%. Awubalulekanga umahluko kwindlela esisetyenziswa ngayo esi sakhono. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esingange-0.7%, esokuqala esingange-0.3% nesesibhozo esingange-0.1%. Nalapha awubalulekanga umahluko osetyenzisiweyo kwezi zakhono.

(b) INTOMBI

Itafile yentombi yohlulwe yangamacandelo amathathu. Kwicandelo lokuqala kukho isakhono sesihlanu esingange-4.4% nesesibini esingange-4.2%. Esi sakhono sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesithathu esingange-1.7% kunye nesesine esingange-1.2%. Kwicandelo lesithathu kukho isakhono sesixhenxe esingange-0.9%, esokuqala esingu-0.9%, esesithandathu esingange-0.7% kunye nesesibhozo esingange-0.3%

(c) UKUTHELEKISA

Xa sithelekisa unyana nentombi sifumanisa ukuba zombini ezi tafile zinamacandelo amathathu. Unyana nentombi basisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesihlanu nesisityholo ngokungqalileyo ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono.

IQELA C

<u>Umntakwe</u>	<u>Udade</u>
1) 2: 4.10%	1) 2: 4.7%
2) 3: 3.4%	<u>4: 3.4%</u>
5: 3.2%	2) 5: 2.5%
3) 4: 2.5%	<u>3: 2.05%</u>
<u>7: 1.3%</u>	3) 7: 0.9%
4) 6: 0.6%	8: 0.7%
8: 0.3%	6: 0.4%
1: 0.1%	1: 0.3%

(a) UMNTAKWE

Xa sijonga itafile kamntakwe sifumanisa ukuba itafile yakhe inamacandelo amane. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sesibini sisetyenziswe kangange-4.10% Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesithathu sisetyenziswe kangange-3.4% kunye nesesihlanu sisingange-3.2%. akukho mahluko ungako ngokwendlela ezi zakhono ezisetyenziswe ngayo. Kwicandelo lesithathu sinesakhono sesine esisetyenziswe kangange-2.5% kunye nesesixhenxe esingange-1.3%. Nalapha awubalulekanga umahluko. Kwicandelo lesine sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esingange-0.6%, esesibhozo esingange- 0.3% kunye nesokuqala esingange-0.1%

(b) UDADE

Udade unamacandelo amathathu. Kwicandelo lokuqala sinesakhono sesibini esingange-4.7% kunye nesakhono esisetyenziswe kangange-3.4%. Awukho mkhulu umahluko phakathi kwendlela ezisetyenziswe ngayo ezi zakhono. Kwicandelo lesibini sinesakhono sesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangange-2.5% nesakhono sesithathu esingange-2.05%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sinesakhono sesixhenxe esingange-0.9%, esesibhozo esingange-0.7%, esesithandathu esingange-0.4% kunye nesokuqala esingange-0.3%

(c) UKUTHELEKISA

Xa sithelekisa umntakwe nodade sifumanisa ukuba isakhono sesibini sokucaphuka basisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo. Akukho mahluko kwindlela ezisetyenziswe ngayo ezi zakhono. Umntakwe ube namacandelo amane ngelixa udade enamacandelo amathathu.

Kule tafile ilandelayo kukho iimeko ezine neemekwana ezilishumi kunye namalungu osapho amathandathu. Amalungu osapho athe asebenzisa izakhono ukuphendula kwizikhalazo ebezenziwe. Izakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa kuzo zonke ezi meko zingama-653. Kwimeko yokuzithiya sinezakhono ezili-194. Kwimeko yomntu kusetyenziswe izakhono ezili-181. Imeko engeyoyomntu inezakhono ezili-176. Kwimeko yokuhleba kusetyenziswe izakhono ezili-102.

5.2 IIMPENDULO ZEZIKHALAZO**5.2.1 Inani lilonke lezikhalazo****ITAFILE 1**

IMEKO	UTATA	MAMA	NYANA	NTOMB	MNTAKW	DADE	LILONKE
1. Ukuzithiya							194
1.1 Ukubanako	50						
1.2 Ukuziphatha		42					
1.3 Isenzo					53		
1.4 Imbonakalo yomzimba						49	
2. Imeko yomntu							181
2.1 Ukutya			46				
2.2 Ukugula				46			
2.3 Imali			45				
2.4 Ulwaphulo-mthetho	44						
3. Imeko engeyoyomntu							176
3.1 Imozulu	42						
3.2 Ezemidlalo					53		
3.3 iTV		34					
3.4 Imfundo				47			
4. Ukuhleba							102
4.1 Impatho						53	
4.2 Ukonqena		49					
LILONKE	136	125	91	93	106	102	653

Kwitafile yokuqala yeempendulo sifumana amalungu osapho amathandathu kunye neemeko ezine neemekwana ezilishumi. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezili- 136 ngelixa umama esebenzise izakhono ezili-125. Unyana usebenzise izakhono ezingama-91 ngelixa intombi isebenzise ezili-93. Umntakwe usebenzise izakhono ezili- 106 ngelixa udade esebenzise ezili-102. Lilonke eli nani lisinika izakhono ezili-653.

Imeko yokuzithiya inezakhono ezili-194 ngelixa imeko yomntu inezakhono ezili- 181. Imeko engeyoyomntu neyimeko yesithathu inezakhono ezili-176 ngelixa imeko yokuhleba neyimeko yesine isetyenziswe kangange-102.

5.2.1 Inani lilonke lezakhono ngokweepesenti.

ITAFILE 2

1.UTATA $136/653 \times 100 = 20.8\%$
 + umama $50/136 = 36.8\%$
 + intombi $44/136 = 32.4\%$
 + unyana $42/136 = 30.9\%$

2.UMAMA $125/653 \times 100 = 19.2\%$
 + utata $42/125 = 33.6\%$
 + unyana $34/125 = 27.2\%$
 + intombi $49/125 = 39.2\%$

3. UNYANA $91/653 \times 100 = 13.9\%$
 +umama $46/91 = 50.5\%$
 +utata $45/91 = 49.4\%$

4. INTOMBI $93/653 \times 100 = 14.2\%$
 +umama $46/93 = 49.5\%$
 +utata $47/93 = 50.5\%$

5. UMNTAKWE $106/653 \times 100$
 +umkhuluwa $53/106 = 50\%$
 +udade $53/106 = 50\%$

6. UDADE $102/653 \times 100 = 15.6\%$
 + udade $49/102 = 48.03\%$
 + umntakwe $53/102 = 52\%$

Kule tafile ingentla, izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamalungu osapho zibalwe ngokwepesenti. Amalungu osapho aza kubekwa ndawonye ngokwamaqela amathathu nangokobudala babo, ngolu hlobo:

IQELA A	UTATA	20.8%
	UMAMA	19.2%
IQELA B	INTOMBI	14.2%
	UNYANA	13.9%
IQELA C	UMNTAKWE	16.2%
	UDADE	15.6%

IQELA A:

Utata usebenzise izakhono ezingama 20.8% ekubeni umama esebenzise ezili-19.2%. Akukho mahluko ubaluleke kangako kwizakhono abathe bazisebenzisa.

Xa utata ephendula kumama uye wasebenzisa izakhono ezingama- 36.8%. Yipesenti enkulu le xa kuthelekiswa nezakhono ezisetyenziswe kunyana nentombi. Utata unike impendulo ende xa ebephendula umama.

Umama unike impendulo ende entombini xa kuthelekiswa nempendulo ayinike unyana nakutata. Umama uyayazi ukuba intombi inalo ixesha lokuphulaphula impendulo yakhe nokuba inde kangakanani.

Lincinci kakhulu inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngumama kunyana xa kuthelekiswa nenani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe entombini nakutata.

IQELA B

Unyana usebenzise izakhono ezingangama-50.5% kumama waze wasebenzisa ezingangama-49.4% kutata. Awubalulekanga kakhulu umahluko phakathi kwezi pesenti.

Unyana uphendula ngokulinganayo kumama nakutata. Into ebangela kube loluhlobo kukuba unyana ubanika imbeko abazali phantse ngokulinganayo.

Intombi iphendula ngokulinganayo kumama notata. Ithe yasebenzisa ezingangama- 49.5% kumama yasebenzisa ezingangama-50.5% kutata. Nentombi njengonyana nayo ibanika imbeko abazali bayo ngokulinganayo.

IQELA C

Umntakwe uphendule ngokulinganayo kudade wabo Usebenzise izakhono ezingangama- 50% kudade wabo nakumkhuluwa wakhe. Isizathu soku kungenxa yomgangatho wobudala babo olinganayo. Udade usebenzise izakhono ezingangama-48.3% kudade wabo kanti kumntakwabo usebenzise ezingangama- 52%. Zininzi izakhono azisebenzisileyo kumntakwabo.

5.2.3 Inani lilonke lamadoda nabafazi

ITAFILE 3

(a) Inani lezakhono xa lilonke = 653

(b) Inani lamadoda xa lilonke

Utata + Unyana + Umntakwe = $333 / 653 = 50.99\%$

(c) Inani labafazi xa lilonke.

Umama + Intombi + Udade = $320 / 653 = 49\%$

Inani lilonke leempendulo ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi lingama-653

Inani lilonke elisetyenziswe ngamadoda aquka utata+ unyana+ umntakwe lingama- 333.

Inani lilonke leempendulo ezisetyenziswe ngabafazi abaquka umama+ intombi+ udade lingama 320

Sifumanisa ukuba inani lezakhono ezisetyenzisiweyo ngamadoda lininzi lingangama- 50.99% kunelo labantu abangomama elingama-49% Ayingomahluko ubaluleke kangako lo kuba ezi pesenti ziphantse zalingana. Le nto ithetha ukuthi abafazi namadoda athathe inxaxheba ngokulinganayo xa bebephendula la maphepha emibuzo.

5.2.4 Iimpendulo phakathi kwamalungu osapho

ITAFILE 4

A. Utata	136	$136/261 = 52.10\%$
Umama	<u>125</u>	$125/261 = 47.9\%$
	261	

B. Unyana	91	$91/184 = 49.4\%$
Intombi	<u>93</u>	$93/184 = 50.5\%$
	184	

C. Umntakwe	106	$106/208 = 50.96\%$
Udade	<u>102</u>	$102 / 208 = 49.03\%$
	208	

Izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngutata zininzi kangangama-52.10% kunezo zithe zasetyenziswa ngumama ezingama-47.9% Isizathu yinto yokuba ootata bangamachule okuthetha.

Intombi isebenzise izakhono ezininzi kunezo zisetyenziswengunyana. Kodwa umahluko awukhokangako kuba izakhono ziphantse zalingana ngokwepesenti. Intombi isebenzise ama-50.5% unyana yena usebenzise kangangama-49.4%

Awubalulekanga umahluko ophakathi kwezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngumntakwe nodade. Umntakwe usebenzise izakhono ezingangama-50.96% ekubeni udade esebenzise izakhono ezingangama-49.03%.

5.2.5 Inani lezakhono kwiimekwana

AMALUNGU	FAT	MOT	BRO	SIS	SON	DAU	SON	FAT	FAT	BRO	MOT	DAU	SIS	MOT
IZAKHONO	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	4.1	4.2
UMBUZO	13	13	15	10	9	9	8	14	10	12	7	10	17	13
ISIQHULO	3	1	----	1	----	----	----	----	----	5	2	----	----	1
UKUPHIKI	3	11	7	2	11	3	4	13	10	8	6	12	12	10
USIZI	14	7	12	13	8	16	8	7	7	11	----	7	8	11
ISIFUNDO	7	7	8	10	16	9	21	9	14	8	17	8	12	7
ICEBO	10	3	11	13	2	9	4	1	1	9	2	10	4	7
LILONKE	50	42	53	49	46	46	45	44	42	53	34	47	53	49

5.2.6 Inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi

ITAFILE 6

ISAKHONO	AMAADODA	ABAFAZI
UMBULO	81/160 = 50.6%	79/160 = 49.4%
ISIQHULO	8/13 = 61.5%	5/13 = 38.5%
UKUPHIKISANA	56/112 = 50%	56/112 = 50%
UKUVELANA	67/129 = 51.9%	62/129 = 48.06%
ISIFUNDO	83/153 = 54.2%	70/153 = 45.7%
ICEBO	38/86 = 44.2%	48/86 = 55.8%

1. Umbuzo

Umbuzo yindlela yokunika isithethi ithuba lokuba linike inkcukacha nokuvakalisa iimvakalelo zaso. Imibuzo ithi isebenze njengendlela yokubonisa umdla kwisithethi ngokuthi umphulaphuli avakalise indlela asiva ngayo isikhalazo. Amadoda abuze ngaphezu kwabafazi. Amadoda asebenzise izakhono ezingama-50.6% kanti abafazi asebenzise izakhono ezingama-49.4%. Ayingomahluko ubaluleke kangako lo, kuba izakhono abazisebenzisileyo ziphantse zalingana.

2. Isiqhulo

limeko zokuqhulana zisebenza njengendlela yokuzazisa. Yiyi le nto kuqheleke kakhulu kabantu abangazaniyo. Amadoda asebenzise izakhono ezininzi kangangama-61.5% kanti abafazi bona basebenzise izakhono ezingama-38.5%. Le nto ibonisa ukuba ootata ngabo abathanda ukuqhula kuba amaxesha amaninzi ngabo abadla ngokuqala incoko.

3. Ukuphikisana

Yindlela yokuxelela isithethi ukuba isikhalazo sakhe asamkelekanga. Kule tafile amadoda nabafazi basebenzise isakhono sokuphikisana ngokulinganayo kangangama-50%. Le nto ibonisa ukuba amadoda nabafazi aphikisana ngokulinganayo

4. Usizi

Yintetho ethi ithethwe ukuze lowo usentlungwini azive engcono. Usizi yeyona mpendulo iqhelekileyo kwimpendulo zesikhalazo esingangqalanga. Kule tafile ingentla amadoda abonakala ingawona anosizi ngaphezu komama. Isizathu soku omama ngabantu

abasoloko bekhona phakathi kwekhaya ngoku bayadinwa baphethe sebengasenamdlakungekho nto bafuna ukuzikhathaza ngayo.

5. Isifundo

Yintetho eyenziwa sisithethi ukuze umphulaphuli abe nento ayifundayo. Le tafile ingentla ibonisa ukuba amadoda ngabona bantu bafundisayo ngaphezu kwabafazi. Ootata basebenzise esi sakhono kangangama-54.2% kanti oomama bona basebenzise kangangama-45.7%. Isizathu soku kukuba abantu abangomama amaxesha asingobantu abanelizwi lokugqibela xa kuthethwa.

6. Icebo

Yintetho eyenziwa sisithethi ukuze umphulaphuli abe nokuncedakala. Isimo secebo olinikwayo lixhomekeke kwimeko leyo ithi ifune icebo. le tafile ibonisa ukuba abafazi ngabona bantu bathanda ukucebisa ngaphezu kwamadoda. Abafazi basebenzise esi sakhono kangangama-55.8% kanti amadoda wona asisebenzise kangangama-44.2%. Unobangela woku kukuba abafazi ngabantu abakhawulezayo ukucinga.

5.2.7 Isakhono somntu ngamnye phakathi kwamalungu osapho

ITAFILE 7

IZAKHONO	UMBUZO	ISIQHULO	PHIKISANA	VELANA	ISIFUNDO	ICEBO
A.UTATA	37/70 =52.8%	3/7 =42.8%	26/53 =49.05%	28/46 =60.9%	30/61 =49.1%	12/24 =50%
UMAMA	33/70 =47.1%	4/7 =57.1%	27/53 =50.9%	18/46 =39.1%	31/61 =50.8%	12/24 = 50%
B.UNYANA	17/36 =47.2%		15/30 =50%	16/39 =41.02%	37/54 =68.5%	6/25 =24%
INTOMBI	19/36 =52.8%		15/30 =50%	23/39 =58.97%	17/54 =31.5%	19/25 =76%
C.UMNTAKWE	27/54 =50%	5/6 =83.3%	15/29 =51.7%	23/44 =52.3%	16/38 =42.10%	20/37 =54.05%
UDADE	27/54 =50%	1/6 =16.7%	14/29 =48.3%	21/44 =47.7%	22/38 =57.9%	17/37 =45.9%

IQELA A:

Isakhono 1: Umbuzo

Utata usebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu komama. Utata usisebenzise kangangama-52.8% umama yena kangangama-47.1%. Unobangela woku kukuba utata efuna ukubonakalisa ukuba uyayiva lento ithethwa ngumama.

Isakhono 2: Isiqhulo

Umama ngoyena usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono sokuqhula kangangama-57.1%. Utata usisebenzise kangangama-42.8%. Unobangela woku kukuba omama kulula ukuqhulana nabantu ababaziyo.

Isakhono 3: Ukukhuphisana

Umama notata basebenzise esi sakhono phantse ngokulinganayo. Awubalulekanga umahluko wepesenti abazisebenzisileyo.

Isakhono 4: Usizi

Kule tafile ingentla, utata usebenzise usizi ngaphezu komama. Uthe wasebenzisa esi sakhono kangangama-60.9% ngeli xa umama yena esisebenzise kangange-39.1% Isizathu sokuba kube nje kukuba utata sube efuna ukuzibonakalisa kumama ukuba uyavumelana nalo nto ayithethayo

Isakhono 5: Isifundo.

Umama notata basebenzise esi sakhono phantse ngokulinganayo.

Isakhono 6: Icebo

Utata nomama basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono

IQELA B

Isakhono 1: Umbuzo

Intombi isebenzise esi sakhono ngaphezu konyana. Intombi ibuze kangangama- 52.8% unyana yena ubuze kangangama-47.2%. Unobangela woku kukuba amantombazana adla ngokundweba ngaphezu kwamakhwenkwe.

Isakhono 2: Isiqhulo

Intombi nonyana bobabini akukho mntu usisebenzisileyo esi sakhono.

Isakhono 3: Ukuphikisana

Unyana nentombi basebenzise esi sakhono ngokulinganayo.

Isakhono 4: Usizi

Intombi yeyona ibonakalisa usizi kule tafile ngaphezu konyana. Intombi isebenzise esi sakhono kangangama-58.97% unyana yena usisebenzis ekangangama-41.02%. Amantombazana ngexesha lobuntwana ngawona abanosizi ngaphezu kwamakhwenkwe. Amakhwenkwe wona athanda ukubonakalisa ukukhohlakala.

Isakhono 5: Isifundo

Unyana usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono ngaphezu kwentombi. Unyana usisebenzis ekangangama-68.5 kanti intombi isisebenzise kangangama-31.5% Amakhwenkwe ngabantu abangafuni ukudelelwa ingakumbi ngamantombazana. Yinto yabo ukufundisa amantombazana ngembeko ekufuneka beyinike amakhwenkwe.

Isakhono 6: Icebo

Intombi isisebenzise kangangama-76% esi sakhono kanti unyana usisebenzise kangangama-24%. Le nto ibonakalisa ukuba amantombazana ngabona bantu bathanda ukecebisa ngaphezu kwamakhwenkwe. Isizathu soku kukuba amantombazana ayakhawuleza ukucinga.

IQELA C:

Isakhono 1: Umbuzo

Udade nomntakwe basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono ngokuthi basisebenzise kangama- 50% umntu emnye.

Isakhono 2: Isiqhulo

Umntakwe ngoyena uqhula kakhulu ngaphezu kodade. Esi sakhono usisebenzise kangange-83.3% kanti udade yena usisebenzise kangange-16.7%. Isizathu soku kukuba abafana bangabantu abathandayo ukuncokola.

Isakhono 3: Ukuphikisana

Yinto eqhelekileyo ukuba umntu aphikisane nodade wabo. Kule tafile ingentla sibona ukuba umntakwe ngoyena usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-51.7%. Amantombazana ayingobantu abathanda ukuxoxa, amaxesha amaninzi ayoyisakala aphephe ethula.

Isakhono 4: Usizi

Umntakwe ubonakalisa usizi ngaphezu kodade. Umntakwe usisebenzise kangangama-52.3% esi sakhono. Udade yena usisebenzise kangangama-47.7% Into ebangela kubenje kukuba unyana ubonakalisa ukuvumelana nodade wabo.

Isakhono 5: Isifundo

Udade usisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono. Usi sebenzise ngaphezu kwama-57.9% kanti umntakwe usisebenzise kangangama-42.10%. Udade uziva enelungelo lokumbonisa udade umntakwabo. Uthatha indima yobuzali.

Isakhono 6: Icebo

Kule tafile ngumntakwe osisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono kangangama-54.05%. Mkhulu lo mahluko xa kuthelekiswa nepesenti esetyenziswe ngudade ezingama- 45.9%. Ngamanye amaxesha amantombazana aye athi ngenxa yeengxaki akuzo angakwazi ukucinga.

5.2.8 Isakhono ngasinye kwiimeko eziphambiliTAFILE 8

IIMEKO	IMEKO 1		IMEKO 2		IMEKO 3		IMEKO 4	
	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
UMBUZO	51	51/160 =31.9%	40	40/160 =25%	56	56/160 =35%	30	30/160 =18.7%
ISIQHULO	5	5/13 =38.5%			7	7/13 =53.8%	1	1/13 =7.7%
PHIKISANA	23	23/112 =20.5%	31	31/112 =27.7%	36	36/112 =32.1%	22	22/112 =19.6%
UVELWANO	46	46/129 =35.6%	39	39/129 =30.2%	25	25/129 =19.4%	19	19/129 =14.7%
ISIFUNDO	32	32/153 =20.9%	55	55/153 =35.9%	47	47/153 =30.7%	19	19/153 =12.4%
ICEBO	37	37/86 =43.02%	16	16/86 =18.60%	22	22/86 =25.6%	11	11/86 =12.8%

Isakhono 1: Imeko 3: 35%
1: 31.9%
2: 2%
4: 2%

Kwesi sakhono sifumana amaqela alandelelanayo ngokobukhulu bamanani. Imeko yesithathu engeyoyomntu yeyona isetyenziswe kakhulu. Imeko yesithathu nemeko yokuqala zingenza iqela lokuqala kuba iipesenti zazo zisondelelene. Imeko yesibini nemeko yesine zingenza iqela lesibini kuba iipesenti zezi meko zisondelelene. Iqela lokuqala lelona linamanani amakhulu kuba wonke umntu unelungelo lokubuza nangantonina ingakumbi into leyo xa iyeka wonke wonke.

Isakhono 2: Imeko 3: 53.8%
1: 38.5%
4: 7.7%

Sifumana amaqela amabini kwesi isakhono. Imeko yesithathu nemeko yokuqala zenza iqela lokuqala. Imeko yesine yenza iqela lesibini. Isizathu soku kukuba iipesenti zeqela lokuqala zisondelelene. Imeko yesithathu yeyona isetyenziswe kakhulu kwesi sakhono. Abantu banelungelo lokuqhula ngemeko engabhekisele mntwini.bantu yinto engenamsebenzi.

Isakhono 3: Imeko 3: 32.1%
2: 27.7%
1: 20.5%
4: 19.6%

Imeko yesithathu nemeko yesibini zenza iqela lokuqala, ze imeko yokuqala nemeko yesine zenze iqela lesibini. Isizathu soku kukuba iipesenzi zalamaqela zisondelelene. Imeko yesithathu yeyona inamanani amakhulu kuzo zonke ezi meko. Isizathu soku kukuba ukungavumeleni kwimeko engeyoyomntu yinto eqhelekileyo ukuze abantu baveze izimvo zabo ngemeko leyo. Okwesibini kulandela imeko yesibini. Ukungavumelani ngemeko yomntu yinto efuna abantu ababandakanyekayo ayonto kawonke wonke.

Isakhono 4: Imeko 1: 35.6%

2: 30.2%

3: 19.4%

4: 14.7%

Sinamaqela amabini nakwesi isakhono. Imeko yokuqala nemeko yesibini liqela lokuqala. Imeko yesithathu nemeko yesine liqela lesibini. Isizathu soku kukuba iipesenti zezi meko zisondelelene. Usizi kwimeko yokuqala lusetyenziswe kakhulu kangangama-35.6%. Isizathu soku kukuba ilusizi into yokuzithiya komntu kuba kaloku umntu uye azijongele phantsi angakwazi ukuzenzela nto. Kwimeko yomntu kubangcono umntu xa engenamali kuba usizeleka okomzuzwana abantu bayakwazi ukunceda apho banokunceda khona.

Isakhono 5: Imeko 3+2 : 35.9%

1: 20.9%

4: 12.4%

Imeko yesithathu nemeko yesibini zisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo. Isizathu soku kukuba abantu bangenzi iimpazamo ezinye. Nalapha iqela lokuqala lenziwa yimeko yesithathu nemeko yesibini, ze iqela lesibini lenziwe yimeko yokuqala nemeko yesine. Isizathu soku kukusondelelana kweepesenti zezi meko.

Isakhono 6: Imeko 1: 43.02%

2+3: 18.60%

4: 12.8%

Kwesi isakhono sifumana amaqela amabini. Iqela lokuqala linemeko yokuqala. Iqela lesibini lineko yesibini, eyesithathu kunye neyesine. Isizathu soku kukuba iipesenti zezi meko zisondelelene. Icebiso lisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yokuqala. Isizathu soku kukuba umntu okwimeko yokuqala sube enengxaki yokungazethembi nokuzijongela phantsi. Liyafuneka icebiso khon'ukuze lo mntu ayeke lo mkhuba mbi.

5.2.9 Inani lilonke lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi**ITAFILE 9**

INANI LILONKE			ABAFAZI		AMADODA	
IZAKHONO	NO	%	NO	%	NO	%
1. Umbuzo	160		79		81	
2. Isiqhulo	13		5		8	
3. Ukuphikisana	112		56		56	
4. Usizi	129		62		67	
5. Isifundo	153		70		83	
6. Icebo	86		48		38	

Inani lilonke

1: 24.5%

5: 23.4%

4: 19.7%

3: 17.1%

6: 13.2%

2: 1.99%

Amabhinqa

1: 12.09%

5: 10.7%

4: 9.5%

3: 8.6%

6: 7.3%

2: 0.8%

Amadoda

5: 12.7%

1: 12.40%

4: 10.3%

3: 8.6%6: 5.8%

2: 1.2%

(a) Inani lilonke

Izakhono kule tafile zibekwe ngobukhulu bazo. Sifumana amacandelo amathathu. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sokuqala nesisetyenziswe kangangama- 24.50% kunye nesakhono sesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangangama-23.4%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesine esisetyenziswe kangange-19.7%, isakhono sesithathu esisetyenziswe kangange-17.1% kunye nesakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-13.1%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesibini esisetyenziswe kangange-1.99%. Isizathu sala macandelo kukusondelelana kwepesenti zezakhono. Isakhono sokuqala nesakhono sesihlanu sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono. Isizathu soku kukuba ukubuza yeyona ndlela ibonakalisa ukuba lo mntu uthethayo umanyelwe. Isifundo sibalulekile ukuze abantu bangaphindaphindi iimpazamo zabanye abantu.

(b) Amabhinqa

Kwitafile yamabhinqa sinamacandelo mathathu. Nalapha la macandelo abekwe ngokulandelelanayo. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sokuqala esingumbuzo esisetyenziswe kangange-12.09%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesihlanu

esingange-10.7%, esesine esingange-9.4%, esesithathu esingange-8.6% nesesithandathu esingange-7.3%. Isizathu sala macandelo kukuba iipesenti azishiyani kakhulu. Okokugqibela sifumana isakhono sesibini, sona sisetyenziswe kancinci kangange-0.8%. Isakhono sokuqala sombuzo sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono. Abantu abango mama abathandi ukuyiyeka into idlule bengakhange bayiqondisise.

(c) Amadoda

Kwitafle yamadoda sinamanqanaba amane. Kwinqanaba lokuqala sine sakhono sesihlanu esingange-12.7% kunye nesokuqala esisetyenziswe kangange-12.40%. Kwinqanaba lesibini sine sakhono sesine esingange-10.3% nesakhono sesithathu esingange-8.6%. Okwesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-5.8%. Sigqibele ngesakhono sesibini esingange-1.2%. La macandelo ahlulwe ngokokulandelelana kweepesenti zezakhono zawo. Isakhono sokuqala nesakhono sesihlanu sisetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye izakhono.

(d) Ukuthelakiswa kwezi tafle zontathu.

Xa kuthelakiswa ezi tafle sifumanisa ukuba inani lilonke kwisakhono sokuqala ngama-24.50%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange-12.09% ngelixa amadoda esebenzise i-12.4%. Le nto ithetha ukuba basisebenzise ngokulinganayo esi sakhono. Kwisakhono sesibini sokuqhula inani lilonke ngu-1.99%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange 0.8% kanti amadoda asisebenzise kangange-1.2%. Awukho mngako umahluko kuba basisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo. Isizathu soku kukuba amadoda ngamaqhula ayakuthanda ukuthetha.

Kwisakhono sesithathu sokuphikisana, inani lilonke ngu-17.1%. Abafazi basebenzise i-8.6% ngelixa namadoda esisebenzise kangange-8.6%. Esi sakhono sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi. Kwisakhono sesine sosizi, inani lilonke li-9.7%. Abafazi basebenzise i-9.5% kanti amadoda asebenzise i-10.3%. Akukho mahluko ungako xa kuthelakiswa la manani. Kwisakhono sesihlanu esisifundo, inani lilonke ngama-23.4%. Abafazi basisebenzise kangange-10.7% amadoda wona asisebenzise kangange-12.7%. Awukho ngako lo mahluko kodwa amadoda asisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono ngaphezu kwabafazi ngeepesenti ezimbini.

Kwisakhono sesithandathu secebo inani lilonke ngu-13.2%. Abafazi basebenzise esi sakhono kangange-7.3% kanti amadoda wona asebenzise u-5.8%. Awukho ngako umahluko kodwa ke abafazi basisebenzise kakhulu esi sakhono.

5.2.10 Inani lilonke lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamalungu osapho

ITAFILE 10

Izakhono	Umama		Umama		Unyana		Intombi		Umntakwe		Udade	
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%
1	37	37/653=5.7%	33	33/653 =5.05%	17	17/653 =2.60%	19	19/653 =2.90%	27	27/653 =4.1%	27	27/653 =4.1%
2	3	3/653 =0.45%	4	4/653 =0.6%			1	1/653 =0.1%	5	5/653 =0.7%	1	1/653 =0.1%
3	26	26/653 =3.9%	27	27/653 =4.1%	15	15/653 =2.3%	15	15/653 =2.3%	15	15/653 =2.3%	14	14/653 =2.1%
4	28	28/653 =4.3%	18	18/653 =2.7%	16	16/653 =2.4%	23	23/653 =3.5%	23	23/653 =3.5%	21	21/653 =3.2%
5	30	30/653 =4.6%	31	31/653 =4.7%	37	37/653 =5.7%	17	17/653 =2.6%	16	16/653 =2.4%	22	22/653 =3.4%
6	12	12/653 =1.8%	12	12/653 =1.8%	6	6/653 =0.9%	19	19/653 =2.9%	20	20/653 =3.06%	17	17/653 =2.6%

<u>Iqela A</u>		<u>Iqela B</u>		<u>Iqela C</u>	
Utata	Umama	Unyana	Intombi	Umntakwe	Udade
<u>1: 5.7%</u>	<u>1: 5.05%</u>	<u>5: 5.7%</u>	<u>4: 3.5%</u>	<u>1:4.1%</u>	<u>1:4.1%</u>
5: 4.6%	5: 4.7%	1: 2:60%	1: 2.60%	4:3.5%	5:3.4%
4: 4.3%	<u>3: 4.1%</u>	4: 2.4%	6: 2.90%	<u>6:3.06%</u>	<u>4:3.2%</u>
<u>3: 3.98%</u>	4: 2.7%	<u>3: 2.3%</u>	5: 2.60%	5: 2.4%	6: 2.60%
6: 1.8%	6: 1.8%	6: 0.9%	<u>3: 2.3%</u>	<u>3: 2.3%</u>	<u>3: 2.1%</u>
2: 0.4%	2: 0.6%	2: --	2: 0.15%	2: 0.8%	2: 0.15%

Kwitafile yeshumi sinamaqela amathathu. Kwiqela lokuqala sinomama notata. Kwiqela lesibini sine ntombi nenkwenkwe. Kwiqela lesithathu sibe nomntakwe nodade. Izakhono ezikula maqela zibekwe ngokulandelelana kwazo ukusuka kwinqanaba eliphezulu ukuya kwelisezantsi kwiqela ngalinye.

IQELA LOKUQALA

(a) Utata

Xa sijonga phantsi kotata sifumana amacandelo amane. Okokuqala sifumanisa ukuba usebenzise isakhono sokuqala kangange-5.7%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumanisa isakhono sesihlanu nesisetyenziswe kangange-4.6% esesine esisetyenziswe kangange-4.3% kunye nesesithathu esisetyenziswe kangange-3.98%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sinezakhono ezimbini, isakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange- 1.8% nesesibini esisetyenziswe kangange-0.4%. Ezi zakhono zisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngenxa yeepesenti zazo.

(b) Umama

Kumama sifumana amacandelo amathathu. Okokuqala sifumana isakhono sokuqala esisetyenziswe kangange-5.05% Okwesibini sifumana isakhono sesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangange-4.7% nesesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-4.1%. Okwesithathu sifumana isakhono sesine esingange-2.7% nesakhono sesithandathu esingange-1.8% kunye nesesibini esingu-0.6%. Umama usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokuqala sombuzo ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono.

(c) Ukuthelakiswa kuka mama notata

Xa sithelakisa indlela umama notata abazisebenzise ngayo izakhono sifumanisa ukuba isakhono sokuqala nesakhono sesibini bazisebenzise ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesine

utata usisebenzise ngaphezu komama. Isakhono sesithathu, sesihlanu, nesesithandathu ziyalingana.

IQELA LESIBINI

(a) Unyana

Xa sijonga phantsi konyana sinamacandelo mathathu. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumanisa ukuba isakhono sesihlanu sisetyenziswe kangange-5.7%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumanisa isakhono sokuqala esingange-2.60%, esesithathu esingange-2.4% nesesine esisetyenziswe kangange-2.3%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-0.9%. Isakhono sesibini asisetyenziswanga. Awubalulekanga umahluko phakathi kwezi zakhono kuba zisondelelene ngokwepesenti.

(b) Intombi

Phantsi kwentombi sifumana amacandelo amathathu. Kwelokuqala sibona ukuba esona sakhono sisetyenzisweyo sesesine kangange-3.5%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sokuqala nesesithandathu zisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo kangange-2.90%. Isakhono sesihlanu sisetyenziswe kangange-2.60 ukuze isakhono sesithathu sisetyenziswe kangange-2.3%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesibini sisetyenziswe kangange-0.1% Awubalulekanga umahluko phakathi kwezakhono ezisetyenziswe yintombi kuba inani le pesenti zazo lisondelelene.

(c) Ukuthelakiswa kwentombi nonyana

Xa sithelakisa indlela unyana nentombi abazisebenzise ngayo izakhono, sifumanisa ukuba abashiyani kakhulu bazisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo. Intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesithandathu kangange-2.90%. Linani elikhulu eli xa kuthelakiswa nelo nyana elingu-0.9%.

IQELA LESITHATHU

(a) Umntakwe

Umntakwe sifumanise ukuba unamacandelo amane. Kwicandelo lokuqala sine sakhono sokuqala esisetyenziswe kangange-4.1%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesine esisetyenziswe kangange-3.5% nesesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-3.06%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangange-2.4%

nesesithathu esisetyenziswe kangange-2.3%, nazo zisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo. Kwicandelo lesine sifumana isakhono sesibini esisetyenziswe kangange-0.8%.

(b) Udade

Udade naye unamacala amane. Kwicandelo lokuqala sifumana isakhono sokuqala isesona sisetyenziswe kakhulu kangange-4.1%. Kwicandelo lesibini sifumana isakhono sesihlanu esisetyenziswe kangange-3.4% nesesine esisetyenziswe kangange-3.2%. Kwicandelo lesithathu sifumana isakhono sesithandathu esisetyenziswe kangange-2.60% nesesithathu esingange-2.1%. Kwicandelo lesine sifumana isakhono sesibini esingange-0.1%.

(c) Ukuthelokisa kukamntakwe nodade

Xa sithelokisa indlela umntakwe nodade abazisebenzise ngayo izakhono, sifumanana ukuba isakhono sokubuza esisakhono sokuqala bazisebenzise ngokulinganayo. Esi sakhono bazisebenzise kakhulu ngaphezu kwezinye izakhono. Akukho mahluko ungako kwindlela abathe bazisebenzisa ngayo ezinye izakhono.

ISAHLUKO 6

ISIPHELO

6.1 INJONGO YESIFUNDO

Esi sifundo besijonga iziphumo zophando lwesenzo sentetho sokukhalaza. Siza kuthi siqwalasele indlela esisetyenziswa ngayo isikhalazo kwimeko yekhaya. Abona bantu siza kugxininisa kubo ngumama notata, unyana nentombi, nomntakwe nodade. Siza kujonga indlela abakhalaza ngayo omnye komnye.

(a) IZIKHALAZO

Kwitafile yokuqala yezikhalazo xa besijonga inani lezakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa ngamalungu osapho sifumanise ukuba umama ngoyena ukhalaze kakhulu ngezakhono ezili-153 kulandele utata ngezakhono ezili-137, kulandele untakwe ngezakhono ezili-105, kuze udade ngezakhono ezili-100. Intombi isebenzise izakhono ezingama-98 kugqibele unyana ngezakhono ezingama-89. Ezi zakhono xa zizonke zisinika inani lezakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa ngamalungu osapho elingama-682.

Imeko engeyoyamntu yeyona inamanani amakhulu kangangama-203, ilandelwa yimeko yokuzithiya ngezakhono ezili-197 kuze imeko yomntu ngezakhono ezili-174 kugqibele imeko yokuhleba ngezakhono ezili-108.

Kwitafile yesibini yezikhalazo xa besijonga indlela amalungu osapho azisebenzise ngayo izakhono komnye nomnye ngokwepesenti, sifumanise ukuba utata ukhalaza kakhulu kunyana kunaxa ekhalaza kumama nentombi. Umama yena ukhalaza kakhulu entombini kunaxa ekhalaza kutata nonyana. Unyana ukhalaza kakhulu kutata ngaphezu kukamama. Intombi ikhalaza kakhulu kutata ngaphezu kukamama. Umntakwe ukhalaza phantse ngokulinganayo kudade nomninawa. Udade yena ukhalaza ngokulinganayo kudade nomntwake.

Kwitafile yesithathu xa besijonga inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi, sifumanise ukuba abafazi bazisebenzise ngaphezu kwamadoda.

Kwitafile yesine yezikhalazo besijonga izakhono phakathi kwamalungu osapho Umama uzisebenzise kakhulu izakhono ngaphezu kotata. Intombi yeyona izisebenzise kakhulu

izakhono ngaphezu konyana. Umntakwe uye wanomahluko ngokuthi azisebenzise izakhono ngaphezu kodade.

Kwitafle yesithandathu besijonga indlela amadoda nabafazi asisebenzise ngayo isakhono ngasinye. Isakhono sokuqala sokukrobisa amadoda nabafazi asisebenzise ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesibini sokucaphuka, abafazi basisebenzise ngaphezu kwamadoda. Isakhono sesithathu seziphumo ezibi sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngamadoda ngaphezu kwabafazi. Isakhono sesine sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesihlanu sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesithandathu sesisolo esilungiselelweyo sisetyenziswe ngamadoda nabafazi ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesixhenxe sokugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngabafazi ngaphezu kwamadoda. Amadoda asisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibhozo sokugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu.

Kwitafle yesixhenxe besijonga indlela yokusetyenziswa lwesakhono ngasinye phakathi kwamalungu osapho. Le tafle iye yohlulwa ngokwamaqela amathathu.

Kwiqela lokuqala besigxininise kumama notata. Sifumanise ukuba utata usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokukrobisa ngaphezu komama. Umama usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibini sokucaphuka ngaphezu kotata. Isakhono sesithathu seziphumo ezibi sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngutata ngaphezu komama. Isakhono sesine sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga sisetyenziswe ngumama ngaphezu kotata. Basisebenzise ngokulinganayo isakhono sesihlanu sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo. Umama usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesithandathu. Kwakhona umama usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesixhenxe ngaphezu kotata. Yena utata usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibhozo.

Kwiqela lesibini sinonyana nentombi. Sifumanise ukuba intombi yeyona isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokuqala, isakhono sesibini nesakhono sesithathu ngaphezu konyana. Unyana usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesine sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga ngaphezu kwentombi. Intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesihlanu sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo ngaphezu konyana. Sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo isakhono sesithandathu yintombi nonyana. Lininzi inani lezakhono ezisetyenziswe yintombi kwisakhono sesixhenxe ngaphezu kwelika nyana. Kwakhona intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibhozo ngaphezu konyana.

Kwiqela lesithathu sinomntakwe nodade. Sifumanise ukuba udade usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokuqala nesakhono sesibini ngaphezu komntakwe. Isakhono seziphumo ezibi sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngumntakwe ngaphezu kodade. Udade usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo nesisakhono sesine. Umntakwe nguye osisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesihlanu, esisithandathu nesakhono sesixhenxe. Udade usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesibhozo sokugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu.

Kwitafile yesibhozo besijonga isakhono ngasinye kwiimeko ezibalulekileyo. Siye safumana ukuba isakhono sokucaphuka sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yomntu ngaphezu kwezinye iimeko. Kwisakhono sokucaphuka, iimeko engeyoyamntu nemeko yokuzithiya zisetyenziswe ngaphezu kwezinye imeko. Isakhono seziphumo ezibi sisetyenziswe kakhulu njengemeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya. Isakhono sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyomntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya. Isakhono sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yomntu nakwimeko yokuqala. Isakhono sesisolo esilungiselelweyo nesisakhono nesisakhono sesithandathu, sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yomntu. Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa kusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yokuhleba nemeko yokuqala. Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu kusetyenziswe kwimeko engeyoyamntu kunye nemeko yokuzithiya ngaphezu kwezinye iimeko.

Kwitafile yesithoba xa besithelekisa indlela amadoda nabafazi abasisebenzise ngayo phantsi kweemeko ezibalulekileyo. Kwakhona ezi zakhono zibekwe ngokokulandelelana nobukhulu bazo. Sifumanise ukuba isakhono sokucaphuka sesona sisetyenziswe kakhulu kodwa abafazi ngabona basisebenzise ngaphezu kwamadoda. Kulandela isakhono sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo nalapho abafazi namadoda asisebenzise ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sokutyhola ngokungangqalanga, abafazi basisebenzise ngaphezu kwamadoda kodwa umahluko yipesenti enye. Isakhono sokucaphuka sisetyenziswe ngamadoda ngaphezu kwabafazi. Ukugwetywa ngokucacileyo kwesenzo somtyholwa kusetyenziswe kakhulu ngabafazi ngaphezu kwamadoda. Isisolo esilungiselelweyo sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngabafazi namadoda. Ukukrobisa kusetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi. Isakhono sesibhozo sokugwetywa ngokucacileyo komtyholwa njengomntu sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi.

Kwitafile yeshumi besijonga indlela amalungu osapho athe azisebenzisa ngayo izakhono phantsi kweemeko ezibalulekileyo. La malungu osapho athe ahlulwa yangamaqela

amathathu. Utata nomama liqela lokuqala, kwiqela lesibini sinentombi nonyana, ze kwiqela lesithathu sibe nodade nomntakwe.

Kwiqela lokuqala sifumanise ukuba ezinye izakhono zisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngumama notata, ngaphandle kwesakhono sesibini sokucaphuka nalapho umama esisebenzise ngaphezu kotata. Sikwafumanisa into yokuba kwa esi sakhono sesibini sesona sakhono basisebenzise ngaphezu kwezinye. Kwiqela lesibini sifumanise ukuba unyana nentombi bazisebenzise zonke izakhono phantse ngokulinganayo, kodwa isakhono sesihlanu sokutyhola ngokungqalileyo sesona sisetyenziswe ngaphezu kwezinye. Kwiqela lesithathu sifumana ukuba udade nomntakwe basisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokucaphuka. Akukho mahluko kwindlela abathe bazisebenzisa ngayo ezinye izakhono.

(b) IIMPENDULO ZEZEKHALAZO

Kwitafile yokuqala yeempendulo zezikhalazo besijonga inani lezakhono ezithe zasetyenziswa ngamalungu osapho. Utata usebenzise izakhono ezili-136, umama usebenzise ezili-125. Unyana usebenzise izakhono eziyi-91 ngelixa intombi isebenzise izakhono ezingama-93. Umntakwe usebenzise izakhono ezili-106 ngelixa udade esebenzise izakhono ezingama-102. La manani asinika inani lezakhono ezisetyenzisiweyo elingama-653.

Kwitafile yesibini besijonga indlela amalungu osapho azisebenzise ngayo izakhono komnye nomnye ngokwepesenti. Sifumanise ukuba utata uphendula kakhulu kumama kunaxa ephendula kunyana nentombi. Umama yena uphendula kakhulu entombini kunaxa ephendula kunyana notata. Unyana uphendula phantse ngokulinganayo xa ephendula kumama notata. Intombi nayo iphendula phantse ngokulinganayo kumama notata. Umntakwe uphendula ngokulinganayo kumkhuluwa nodade wabo. Udade uphendula kakhulu kumntakwe kunaxa ephendula kudade wabo.

Kwitafile yesithathu yeempendulo zezikhalazo besijonga inani elithe lasetyenziswa ngamadoda namabhinqa ukuphendula izikhalazo. Sifumanise ukuba amadoda ngawona aphenndule kakhulu ngaphezu kwamabhinqa kodwa awubalulekanga umahluko ngokwepesenti abazisebenzisileyo.

Kwitafile yesine xa besijonga indlela izakhono ezisetyenziswe ngayo phakathi kwamalungu osapho, sifumanise ukuba utata uzisebenzise ngaphezu komama. Akukho

mahluko kwindlela unyana nentombi abazisebenzise ngayo kodwa zininzi ngepesenti enye izakhono ezisetyenziswe yintombi. Udade nomntakwe nabo bazisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo, umntakwe uzisebenzise kakhulu kunodade ngepesenti enye.

Itafile yesithandathu besijonga izakhono ezisetyenziswe phakathi kwabafazi namadoda. Isakhono sokubuza sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngabafazi namadoda. Amadoda asisebenzise kakhulu ngepesenti enye. Isakhono sokuqhula sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngamadoda ngaphezu kwabafazi. Ukuphikisana nokusisakhono sesithathu sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi. Isakhono sosizi sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngamadoda ngepesenti ezintathu. Isakhono sesifundo amadoda asisebenzise ngaphezu kwabafazi. Isakhono secebo nesisisakhono sesithandathu sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngabafazi ngaphezu kwamadoda.

Kwitafile yesixhenxe xa besijonga izakhono ezisetyenzisiweyo ngumntu ngamnye phakathi kwamalungu osapho sifumanise oku. Umbuzo usetyenziswe kakhulu ngutata ngaphezu komama. Isiqhulo sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngumama ngaphezu kotata. Ukuphikisa kusetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngumama notata kodwa, umama usisebenzise ngaphezu kotata esi sakhono ngepesenti enye. Usizi lusetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo kodwa umama usisebenzise kakhulu kunotata ngepesenti enye. Icebo lisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngumama notata. Intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokubuza ngaphezu konyana. Abasisebenzisanga bobabini isakhono sokuqhula. Isakhono sokuphikisa basisebenzise ngokulinganayo. Izakhono zosizi kunye nezemfundo zisetyenziswe kakhulu ngunyana ngaphezu kwentombi. Intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sokucebisa ngaphezu konyana. Udade nomntakwe basisebenzise ngokulinganayo isakhono sokubuza. Isakhono sokuqhula sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngumntakwe ngaphezu kodade. Ukuphikisa kusetyenziswe kakhulu ngumntakwe. Usizi lubonakaliswe kakhulu ngumntakwe ngaphezu kodade. Isakhono sesifundo sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngudade ngaphezu komntakwe. Isakhono sokucebisa sisetyenzise kakhulu ngumntakwe ngaphezu kodade.

Kwitafile yesibhozo besijonga indlela isakhono ngasinye esisetyenziswe ngayo kwiimeko ezibalulekileyo. Isakhono sombuzo sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya ngaphezu kwezinye iimeko. Ukuqhula nako kusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya ngaphezu kwezinye iimeko. Ukuphikisa kusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko engeyoyamntu nakwimeko yomntu. Usizi lusetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yomntu nakwimeko yokuzithiya. Isakhono sesifundo

sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yomntu nakwimeko engeyoyamntu ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sokucebisa sisetyenziswe kakhulu kwimeko yokuqala yokuzithiya.

Kwitafle yesithoba sijonga indlela abafazi namadoda abasisebenzise ngayo isakhono ngasinye. Ezi zakhono zibekwe ngokobukhulu bazo. Isakhono sokuqala sokubuza sesona sisetyenziswe kakhulu kunezinye izakhono. Amadoda asisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo. Isakhono sesihlanu sesifundo sisetyenziswe ngamadoda ngaphezu kwabafazi. Amadoda asisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesine sosizi ngaphezu kwabafazi ngepesenti enye. Isakhono sokuphikisa sisetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi. Isakhono sokucebisa sisetyenziswe kakhulu ngabafazi ngaphezu kwamadoda. Ukuqhula kusetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo ngamadoda nabafazi.

Kwitafle yeshumi besijonga indlela amalungu osapho athe asisebenzisa ngayo isakhono ngasinye. Ezi zakhono zithe zabekwa ngokokulandelelana ngobukhulu bazo. Umama notata basisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo isakhono sokubuza. Sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo isakhono sesifundo. Isakhono sosizi sisetyenziswe ngutata ngaphezu komama. Umama usisebenzise ngaphezu kotata isakhono sokuphikisa ngepesenti enye. Basisebenzise ngokulinganayo isakhono sokucebisa. Sisetyenziswe phantse ngokulinganayo isakhono sokuqhula. Unyana ngoyena usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesifundo. Isakhono sokubuza sisetyenziswe kakhulu yintombi ngaphezu konyana. Intombi isisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sosizi ngaphezu konyana. Ukuphikisa kusetyenziswe ngokulinganayo ngunyana nentombi. Unyana akasisebenzisanga isakhono sokuqhula, sisetyenziswe yintombi. Udade nomntakwe basisebenzise ngokulinganayo isakhono sokubuza. Isakhono sosizi basisebenzise phantse ngokulinganayo. Ukucebisa kusetyenziswe kakhulu ngumntakwe. Udade ngoyena usisebenzise kakhulu isakhono sesifundo. Akukho mahluko ubalulekileyo kwindlela umntakwe nodade abasisebenzise ngayo isakhono sokuphikisana nesakhono sokuqhulana.

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