

**UCWANINGO LWESIMANTIKHI
YELEKHIZIKHONI YESENZO U –
PHUMA ESIZULWINI**

NGU

PHAKAMILE INNOCENTIA MSIBI

**ITHISIS EYENZIWE NJENGENGXENYE YEZIDINGO ZEZIQU ZEMASTER OF
ARTS ENYUVESI YASESTELLENBOSCH.**

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ISIQINISEKO

Mina ngokufaka le thesisi ngokobuchwepheshe bekhompyutha, ngiqinisekisa ukuthi umsebenzi oqukethwe lapha ungowami, uyiwona-wona, yimina umnikazi wawo (ngaphandle lapho kubalulwe khona) nokuthi angikaze kuwona wonke noma izingxenye ezithize zawo ngazifaka kumayunivesithi ekubeni ngithole iziqu.

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UKUBUKEZA KAFUSHANE

Lesi sifundo sibheka ucwaningo lwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yezenzo ezikhethiweyo esiZulwini.

Esahlukweni soku – 1, injongo yalesisifundo iyashiwo, imiphumela yocwaningo mayelana nesimathikhi yelekhizikhoni yesenzo u – **phuma** kanjalo nengqikithi yelekhizikhoni itshengiswe ngokukaPustejovsky (1996). Isimo sengqikithi kanye nokulungiselelwa kwesifundo kuzoxoxwa ngakho kulesisifundo.

Isahluko sesi – 2 siveza uhlobo lwesimantikhi yethu. Ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni lufaka amazanga amaningi amele izinhlobo ezahlukeneyo zolwazi lwesimantikhi. Kula mazinga singabala isakhiwo sempikiswano, isakhiwo sesigameko, isakhiwo sekhwaliya kanye nesakhiwo esisohlwini ololandelayo. Lesi sahluko sesibili sibuye siboniso ngokucace kakhulu ngokwesakhiwo sekhwaliya nangendima edlaliwe ekuqhubekiseni imisebenzi yamagama kanye namabinzana ahlanganisiwe.

Isahluko sesi – 3 sihlola ucwaningo lwesimantikhi lwesenzo u – **phuma** esimayelana nezingxenye zezimpawu ezikhethiweyo zempikiswano yebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yesenzo u – **phuma** kanye nezincazelo ezahlukehlukene ezivela emagameni ahlanganiswe ngokwempikiswano yemfezeko. Izindlela zezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** zihloliwe esakhiweni sokushintshana emishweni ngokubandakanye esakhiweni sesigameko. Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eyahlukahlukeneyo icutshunguliwe.

Isahluko sesi – 4 siyisiphetho esifingqa konke okutholakala ezahlukweni ezindlule esifundweni socwaningo lwelekhizikhoni yesimantikhi yezenzo ezikhethwe esiZulwini.

ABSTRACT

The main concern of this thesis relates to an investigation of the lexical-semantic nature of the motion verb **–phuma** (exit, go out) in isiZulu within the framework of Generative Lexicon Theory. In particular, the thesis explores the event structure and aspectual verb class properties in the locative-subject alternation with the verb **–phuma** in isiZulu.

Chapter one presents a general introduction to the study, stating the purpose and aims of the research, giving a broad perspective of the theoretical framework adopted, and outlining the organisation of the investigation of the lexical-semantic properties of **–phuma**.

Chapter two presents a detailed discussion of Generative Lexicon Theory, which centrally concerns accounting for polysemy phenomena across various nominal and verbal expressions. The four dimensions of lexical-semantic representation that constitute the central theoretical properties in Generative Lexicon Theory are reviewed, i.e. Argument structure, Event structure, Qualia structure and Lexical Inheritance structure. In addition, the various facets of meaning of Qualia structure namely Fomral, Constitutive, Telic and Agentive facets, are described in relation to their theoretical significance in accounting for word meaning and polysemy.

Chapter three examines in a systematic and comprehensive way the range of locative-subject alternation possibilities with the verb **–phuma**. In particular the range of semantic types of the NP subject argument of **–phuma** taking a locative complement is explored to determine whether all these sentences permit a corresponding locative-alternation construction. In addition, the aspectual verb class properties of the two variants in the alternation are analysed with regard to a range of diagnostics associated with stative events, activity events, achievement events and accomplishments events. It is known that the two variants in the alternation can be distinguished in terms of their aspectual verb class properties.

Chapter four summarises the main findings of the study and presents the conclusion.

OPSOMMING

Die hoofbelang van hierdie tesis hou verband met die ondersoek van die leksikaal-semantiese aard van die bewegingswerkwoorde **–phuma** in isiZulu binne die raamwerk van Generatiewe Leksikon teorie soos uiteengesit deur Pustejovsky (1996). Die tesis ondersoek spesifiek die gebeurtenis ('event') struktuur en aspektuele werkwoordklas eienskappe in die lokatief-subjek alternasie met die werkwoord **–phuma** in isiZulu.

Hoofstuk een gee 'n algemene oorsig van die studie, stel die doelstellings van die teoretiese raamwerk wat aanvaar word, en skets die organisasie van die studie oor die leksikaal-semantiese kenmerke van **–phuma**.

Hoofstuk twee bied 'n detail bespreking van Generatiewe Leksikonteorie, wat sentraal verband hou met die verklaring van polisemieverskynsels van naamwoordelike en werkwoordelike uitdrukkings. Die vier dimensies van leksikaal-semantiese representasie wat die sentrale teoretiese eienskappe vorm in Generatiewe Leksikonteorie word beskou, naamlik argumentstruktuur, Gebeurtenis ('Event') struktuur, Qualiastruktuur en Leksikale-erwingstruktuur. Voorts word die verskillende fasette van betekenis van Qualiastruktuur, nl. Formeel, Konstitief, Doel ('Telic') en Agentief beskryf rakende die teoretiese belang daarvan vir die verklaring van woordbetekenis en polisemie.

Hoofstuk drie ondersoek op 'n sistematiese wyse die verskeidenheid van lokatief-subjek alternasie moontlikhede met die werkwoord **–phuma**. In die besonder, word die semantiese tipes van die NP subjek argument van **–phuma** wat 'n lokatiewe komplement neem ondersoek om te bepaal watter van hierdie sinne neem 'n lokatiewe-alternasie konstruksie. Voorts word die aspektuele werkwoordklas kenmerke van die twee variante in die alternasie ontleed met verwysing na 'n reeks toetse vir die onderskeid van aspektuele werkwoordklasse. Daar word aangetoon dat die twee alternasies onderskei kan word in terme van aspektuele werkwoordklas.

Hoofstuk vier gee die opsomming en konklusie van die studie.

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UKUBONGA

Ngithanda ukuthi NGIYABONGA kulabantu ababenesandla ekubhaleni kwami lesisifundo.

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Ngithanda ukubonga futhi kumnu. T D Ranamana ngosizo lwakhe olukhulu engilitholile kulesisifundo ikakhulukazi ngenkathi ngibukeza imibhalo yezingqalabutho ezingoPustejovsky, J (1995), Smith, CS (1997) no Kearns, K (2000). Kuwena mntanenkosi T D Ranamana ngithi “UNWELE OLUDE”

Ngingakhohlwa kanjani ukubonga kubazali bami abangifundisa ngaze ngaba ilokhu engiyikho, unkosikazi KHETHIWE EDISTA (UmaVilakazi) MJIAKO kanye nobaba wami osewasishiya kulomhlaba UFERDINAND TENI MJIAKO. Ngithi “UNKULUNKULU SENGATHI ANGABANGENISA EMBUSWENI WAKHE WAPHAKADE” Ngibuye ngithi kubaba ongasekho “INKOSI IKUPHE UMPHUMULA UMPHUMLELA WAFUTHI NOKUKHANYA KWAPHAKADE KUKUKHANYISELE, UPHUMULE NGOBUHLE AMEN”

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

ISINIKEZELO	ii
UKUBUKEZA KAFUSHANE.....	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
OPSOMMING	v
NRF ACKNOWLEDGEMENT.....	vi
UKUBONGA	vii
ISETHULO	xi

ISAPHLUKO 1: ISINGENISO

1.1	IZINJONGO ZESIFUNDO.....	1
1.2	ISIMO SOLWAZI OLUCUTSHUNGULIWE.....	1
1.3	OKULUNGISELELWE ISIFUNDO.....	2

ISAPHLUKO 2

2.1	ISINGENISO	4
2.2	UKUVEZWA KOLWAZI OLUCUTSHUNGULIWE	4
2.3	ULWAZI LOLIMI LWELEKHIZIKHONI.....	6
2.3.1	Izinhlobo zesimantikhi kanye nokushintshana kwezigaba.....	8
2.3.2	Ushintshwano lwezenzo	9
2.3.3	Ushintshwano lwamabizo	12
2.3.4	Izinhlobo zesiphawulo.....	14
2.3.5	Ubudlelwane phakathi kwelekhizikhoni	14
2.4	IZINCAZELO EZININGI EZIYINKINGA YENGQIKITHI.....	16
2.4.1	Ukwandisa ukushintsha-shintsha kwengxenye yencazelo yamagama.....	16
2.4.2	Izincazelo –mbili eziphikisanayo	18
2.4.3	Izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo	19
2.4.4	Isiqalo solwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi lwelekhizikhoni.....	22

ISAHLUKO 3: UCWANINGO LWESIMANTIKHI YELEKHIZIKHONI**YESENZO U – PHUMA**

3.1	ISINGENISO	27
3.2	IZIMPAWU EZIKHETHIWEYO ZEBINZANA LEBIZO ELIYINHLOKO.....	27
3.2.1	Ibinzana elinebizo eliyinhloko [abantu].....	27
3.2.2	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [izilwane].....	34
3.2.3	Ibinzana elinebizo eliyinhloko [izinto zemvelo].....	42
3.2.4	Ibinzana lamabizo ayihloko [into eyenziwe ngumuntu]	50
3.2.5	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [umculo]	58
3.2.6	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ongumnini, into yomuntu].....	65
3.2.7	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ukudla].....	71
3.2.8	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [umdlalo]	77
3.2.9	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko ukugula [isifo]	83
3.2.10	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ubudlelwano].....	89
3.2.11	Ibinzana lebizo eliyinyloko [imizwa].....	95
3.3	UKUFOMUEZOWE.....	101
ISAHLUKO 4: ISIPHETHO.....		103
ISMANTIKHI YELEKHIZIKHONI.....		109
IBHIBLIYOGRAFI		113
AMAGAMA AHUNYUSHELWE ESIZULWINI.....		

ISAPHLUKO 1

ISINGENISO

Lesi sahluko siyisingeniso esimayelana nenjongo, isimo socwaningo kanye nokulungisela isifundo. Isisekelo salesifundo ukucubungula isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yezenzo ezikhethiweyo esiZulwini.

1.1 IZINJONGO ZESIFUNDO

Izinjongo zalesifundo kungukuhlola ucwaningo lwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yezenzo ezikhethiweyo zesiZulu. Izinjongo zalesifundo zizobuye zihlole futhi izincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** esiZulwini. Lokhu kuzokwenzeka ngokocwaningo lwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni nangesimo solwazi olucutshungiwe lwelekhizikhoni ekhonjiswe ngokukaPustejovsky (1996). Lesifundo sizocacisa ngohlu lwezimpawu ezikhethiweyo zebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yempikiswano yesenzo u – **phuma** kanye nokuhumusha okwahlukahlukene okuvela ngokwamagama axutshiwe kanye nempikiswano yezimfezeko zawo.

Lesisifundo sizobheka, sibuye sihlole ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** senzeka kanjani oshintshwaneni lwemisho eyahlukene enika incazelo ehlukehlukehene kanye nemishwana enencazelo yesenzo u – **phuma**. Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eyahlukahlukene izohlolwa.

Isifundo sizophinda futhi sihlole ukuthi nayo yona futhi leyomisho iyasisebenzisa yini isandiso senkathi, okungukwazi uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko emishweni elushintshwano olubili, lapho eminye imisho ingamukelekile ngokwesandiso senkathi. Kanti esimweni segatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi, ushintshwano olubili lwamukelekile.

1.2 ISIMO SOLWAZI OLUCUTSHUNGULIWE

Olwazini olucutshunguliwe kulesisifundo sizobukeza izimpawu ezibalulekile zolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni yemvelo. NgokukaPustejovsky (1996), ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni yemvelo ilapho kubhekwe isimantikhi yolimi kanye nezinkinga eziditshaniswe lapho. Ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi yolimi lwenza okuncane ukukhombisa izinto ezimbili ezibalulekile.

- Into yokuqala ebalulekile ukusebenzisa ukuqamba amagama ezindaweni ezintsha,
- Into yesibili ebalulekile ukubaluleka kokufana kwesimantikhi kanye nesisekelo sokuditshaniwe.

UPustejevsky (1996) uzohlola ukusebenzisana kolwazi olucutshunguliwe kanye nencazelo yegama uma kuditshaniwa ohlwini olunobudlelwano. Lolulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni lungasebenzisana nalo lonke ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi ngezindlela ezahlukene. Ngakho – ke ukuba kuyafundwa ngeqoqo lamabizo nangesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni, bekungayindlela ebalulekile kakhulu ukuhlanganisa isimantikhi olimini, nokuyilapho kuzoba nokuqonda imiphumela yolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi.

Okokuqala lesisifundo sizohlola ezinye izinto ezibalulekile eziyisisekelo encazelweni yelekhizikhoni kanye nencazelo esho okubili ngelekhizikhoni. Lokhu kokubili kunomfuziselo onezelelwe olwazini olucutshunguliwe. Lombono uhlanganisa ubuhlakani/ubungeweti bohlu lwemibono enezincazelo.

Njengoba uPustejevsky (1996) esho esahlukweni sesithathu nakanjalo njengokusondela okungemehluko nokushiwo uWeinreich (1964) akubiza ngokuthi izincazelo ezimbili eziphikisanayo kanye nezincazelo eziningi. Ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwendalo yelekhizikhoni elihlanganisa uhlu oluphindaphindanayo lwencazelo ngokwezinhlobo ezahlukahlukene zolwazi lwelekhizikhoni olufunekayo. Loluhlu yileli: isakhiwo sempikiswano, isakhiwo sesigameko, isakhiwo sekhwaliya kanye nesakhiwo sokubala.

1.3 OKULUNGISELELWE ISIFUNDO

Lesisifundo sibandakanye izahluko ezine.

Isahluko sokuqala siyisingeniso esicacisa bha ngenjongo yesifundo, isimo sesifundo kanye nokulungiselelwe isifundo. Isisekelo salesifundo wucwaningo lwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni lwezenzo ezikhethwe esiZulwini.

Isahluko sesibili sizoxoxa kabanzi ngezimpawu zolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni ezotshengiswa. Ngokuthi qaphuqaphu kuzobhekwa ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni ehlanganiswe nesimantikhi yolimi okuyinkinga esakhiweni. Ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni lungasebenzisana ngokusebenzisa lonke ulwazi lwesimantikhi ngezindlela ezahlukeneyo.

Isahluko sesithathu sizohlola izincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** esiZulwini. Isifundo sizocacisa ngohlu lwezimpawu ezikhethiweyo zebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yempikiswano yesenzo u – **phuma** kanye nokuhunyushwa okwahlukene okuvela ngokwamabizo ahlanganisa impikiswana yawo yemfezeko. Lesisahluko sesithathu sibhekisisa ekuhloleni ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** samukelekile yini ezimpawini zokwakha ezijwayelekile zikamenziwa esiZulwini, ezizohlola okubili kulezenzo, isivumelwano sikamenziwa kanye nokuchaza okwahlukene okuvela ngokwamagama empikiswano axutshaniswe nemfezeko yawo. Lesisahluko sibhekisisa ekuhloleni ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** samukelekile yini ezimpawini zokubumba imisho ejwayelekile kamenziwa esiZulwini ezothatha ukuhlola okubili, okuyisivumelwano sikamenziwa kanye nokususa isakhiwo sikamenziwa. Sibuye safinqwa sona lesisahluko sesithathu, sabhalwa ngaphambi kokuba kubhalwe esesine ngokunjalo nencazelo yamagama.

Lesisifundo sizohlola futhi ukuthi yona lemisho ngabe inaso yini isandiso senkathi. Ngakho – ke lokho kungukumisa uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni eshintshana ngamibili. Eminye imisho iba nesandiso senkathi kodwa eminye ayibinaso isandiso senkathi. Ngokwesilandiso ushintshwano olubili lwemisho lwamukelekile noma isandiso senkathi singafani.

Isahluko sesine sizophetha isifundo sonke.

ISAHLUKO 2

2.1. ISINGENISO

Injongo yalesi sahluko ukuhlola ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni olutshengiswe nguPustejovsky ebudlelwaneni nesimantikhi yolimi. UPustejovsky uphikisa ngokuthi isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni inamalunga namagama abonisa ulimi.

UPustejovsky umandla ngaphansi kolwazi lolimi lwelekhizikhoni lokuthi izinkinga eziningi ezigcizelela isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ilezi ezilandelayo:

- Uchaza imvelo yezigaba eziningi zolimi
- Ucacisa isemantikhi emayelana nolimi lwemvelo
- Uveza ukusetshenziswa kolwazi olucutshunguliwe lakudala lwamagama ezindaweni ezintsha,
- Uveza okusemqoka, ukwakheka kwencazelo yesimantikhi.

Ukushintshana kwamabizo kunendlela eyakhekayo yezimpawu okuncike olwazini olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi.

Ngaphansi kwezinguqu – nguquko zemibono yezincazelo okuhlola ukuthi kuliqiniso ukuthi amagama amaningi olumini anezincazelo ezingaphezu kweyodwa, ngokujwayelekile okuwuphawu esilubiza ngokuthi izincazelo eziningi.

2.2 ULWAZI OLUCUTSHUNGULIWE LWELEKHIZIKHONI

UPustejovsky ubonakalisa ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni oluxhumene nesimantikhi yolimi engaba inkinga ekuhlanganisweni. UPustejovsky usekela ngokuthi isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni inamalunga namagama abonisa ulimi.

Ukunezelela kabanzi olwazini olucutshunguliwe, ilekhizikhoni ithathwa njengokuqokelela okungashintshiyo kwemibono yezincazelo zamagama, ukuphawula ngokwamalunga okubumba imisho, imofoloji kanye nolwazi lwesimantikhi. uPustejovsky ubuye aphawule athi ulwazi olucutshunguliwe ngokomthetho wesimantikhi yolimi lwemvelo lusho imibono emibili ebalulekile:

- Umbono wokuqala ukuveza umsebenzi wamagama endaweni entsha.
- Umbono wesibili ukukhombisa izibonelo zesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokomthetho wesakhiwo.

Ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni, uPustejovsky uluhlaziya ekusebenzisaneni kwalo nencazelo ngezizigaba kulemibono. uPustejovsky uyasho futhi ukucacisa ngokwaneleyo ukungezwakali kwemibono encazelweni yamagama kanye nemibono yokuhlanganisa. uPustejovsky ulubeka phambili uvo lokuthi ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi lungabanakho ukuphindaphinda ukuveza incazelo ngokucacileyo. Izincazelo eziningi kanye nemethonimi ngalesosikhathi ibhekise ekuvezeni ukuthi yiphi into eyisiseko sezigaba zelekhizikhoni ebonisa ulimi. Ngokwemibono lamagama asebenza njengefankitha ezisebenzayo noma impikiswano kamenziwa.

uPustejovsky uthi isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ingaba enye indlela yokukhombisa ukubaluleka kwendlela yokubhalwa kwesimantikhi yolimi, ekulungiseni imiphumela yolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi. Okokuqala uPustejovsky ucabanga ezinye izibonelo eziseka izincazelo zelekhizikhoni kanye nokwazisa ukusebenzisa umbono obonisa izincazelo ezimbili zelekhizikhoni olwazini olucutshunguliwe kanye nemifanekiso yokunezelela. Lombono uhlanganisa ubuhlakani bemibono encazelweni eqoqelwe ndawonye. Ubuye uveze ubuhlakani bemibono encazelweni yamagama ekwesekeni kwezigaba zamalunga. Into ekhona ubunzima besimantikhi kwilekhizikhoni kanye nokubhalwa kwamagama ezenzweni.

uPustejovsky ngalesosikhathi uhlaziya izinjongo zolwazi olucutshunguliwe ngokupheleleyo kanye nesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokucocekile. uPustejovsky uthi isimo solwazi lwamagama elekhizikhoni asiholele ohlwini olunezezela izindlela zokukhuluma ngokwesimantikhi.

UPustejovsky ubhekise ekulungiseni ilekhizikhoni kanye nokusebenzisa izibonelo ezandisiweyo njengezikhali ezibandakanye ukusebenzisa impoqo yohlobo kanye nenhlanganisela. uPustejovsky ukhuluma ngalombono ukuthi uwuxhasa kanjani umbono wokuchaza ukwakha isimantikhi. UPustejovsky uzohlola izilimi zemvelo ngokwesimo sohlu lwamazinga encazelo yesimantikhi, okucaciswe ngokwamagama emvelaphi yawo ohlelweni olunezinto eziningi ezinamandla. uPustejovsky uma ethi izilimi zemvelo zingaphansi kohlu olubuthakathaka olunohlu oluningi lolimi.

uPustejovsky utshengisa ngelithi ulwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni ibandakanye amazinga amaningi okwazi izinhlobo ezahlukeneyo zolwazi lwelekhizikhoni olufunekayo. Amanye amazinga awesakhiwo sempikiswano, isakhiwo sesigameko, isakhiwo sekhwaliya kanye nesakhiwo sokuthola. uPustejovsky uyasho uma ethi amabizo angabonakala ngokucaca kwamagama ahlukene kathathu abandakanye impikiswano , uhlobo lwesigameko kanye nesakhiwo sekhwaliya. Okokugcina, uPustejovsky uyasho uma ethi lesisibonakaliso sihlanguka kanjani nokulungiselela ilekhizikhoni olwazini olucutshunguliwe olusetshenziswa njengesingathekiso kanye nemethonimi yokwenza inhloso.

UPustejovsky uyasho nalapho uma ethi kuyadingeka ukuthi kuqhutshwe ulwazi phakathi kwemibono yencazelo ekhona kanye nesakhiwo selekhizikhoni lapho umbono ucace khona. Izinhlobo zokuveza izincazelo eziningi zihlolwe kulomsebenzi obonisa ukulungelana kanye nendlela emisiweyo phakathi kwezilimi ezingekho emifanekisweni yemibono yencazelo yokwandisa injongo noma endleleni yendida.

2.3 ULWAZI LOLIMI LWELEKHIZIKHONI

UPustejovsky ukhuluma ngezigameko zanamhlanje ezingahle zibonakalise indlela yonhlobo lwelekhizikhoni noma indima esemibini edlalwa ulwazi lwelekhizikhoni olwazini olucutshunguliwe lolwazi lolimi kanye nemifanekiso eyenzeka lapho. Okuningi kugcizelela isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni, okuyilapho uPustejovsky uyiqonda ngalokhu okulandelayo:

- Uchaza imvelo yohlelo olunohlu oluningi lolimi,
- Ucacisa ngesimantikhi yolimi lwemvelo,
- Uthola ngokusetshenziswa kolwazi olucutshunguliwe lakudala lwamagama ezindaweni ezintsha.
- Uchaza kahle inhlangukisa yencazelo yesimantikhi.

UPustejovsky uyakuqonda ukuthi ukufunda ngolimi kungasizwa njengezindlela zokunezelela zokufundo kanye nokubaluleka kwezinhlelo eziningi, ngobubanzi nangezindlela ezahlukeneyo zelekhizikhoni. Ukuhlaziya ngokunezelelaokufaneleyo kungazuza ukukuqonda ukwakheka kanye nokwehlukana kokwakha imisho yamagama elekhizikhoni. Inqubo yemvelo yolimi emiswe yayiyo mayicacise ngokubaluleka kwencazelo ekhona ngoba uPustejovsky uyakuqonda masinyane ubunzima bokuthatha izinezelelo ezinzima

zokucubungula ulwazi lolimi kanye nenqubo yolimi ngaphandle kokusizwa isichazamazwi kanye nonezelelo lokubhala incwadi echaza amagama.

UPustejevsky uyala ngezenzo ezimbili ngaphambi kokuba achaze eminye yemibuzo enokuthi ibuze ngokubaluleko kokunotha kwesimo sesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni. Okokuqala kungaba ukufunda ngesimantikhi okungaba nomthelela wokungaphumeleli. Loluphawu olubalulekile lwendlela olusetshenziswa ngalo njengoba inhlukwano eyakhekileyo inokusiza ekulinganisweni ukuncintisana kolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi. Uphawu lwesibili luyizincazelo zamagama ezibonakalisa isakhiwo sengqikithi yolwazi olumisiweyo kanye namandla okulusebenzisa.

UPustejevsky uyasho uthi ukunezezela isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni kungaholela kulemithetho elandelayo.

Okokuqala ulwazi olucutshunguliwe olucacileyo ukuhlela, ukuphawula ngolwazi olucutshunguliwe olwamukelekile encazelweni yamagama.

Okwesibili, isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni mayibheke ukukhombise ukuba nobukhulu kunendima yethematiki echaziweyo.

Njengengxoxo kaLevin noRappaport (1986), izindima zichazwe ngokubaluleka okukhulu ngokumiswa kahle konke ngobuhlakani emephini esakhiweni sokwakha imisho olimini. Umahluko onokwenzeka endimeni yethematikhi, luhlobo oluphansi olunganelisi kakhulu ekuboneleleni usizo oluhumusha incazelo emishweni. Into efunekayo, uPustejevsky uyala ukuthi kungumthetho wolimi ukuhlela izahluko zelekhizikhoni. Lokhu kucatshangwa ukuthi kuyasebenza konke – konke,

- Ngobukhulu bolwazi olucutshunguliwe oluphindaphinda inhlanganisela yesimantikhi;
- Inggikithi yokwakheka kwesimantikhi echazwe ngenhla, kanye
- Noheho lwamazinga ahlukahlukene achaza isimantikhi.

Okwesithathu, uhlu lwamaphuzu athi isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni mayaziwe ngazonke izigaba zokwakha imisho endaweni yokucacisa ngesimantikhi yolimi lwemvelo.

UPustejevsky ubuza umbuzo wokuthi yini ibinzana uma ulandela ulimi lwemvelo, imisho, inkulumo noma isifundo? Akhukho mpendulo elula kulombuzo ngoba ngaphandle kwemisho, la magama akukho lungenelelo lokugcina imithetho ngqo ngendlela yokuthi abacingayo bavumelane ngakho.

Uvo lukaPustejovsky lolu luchaza indawo ekushiwo kuyo ingangendlela yokuba abasebenzi bolimi bakha noma bagcina indawo okukhulunywa ngayo ngaphansi kwesiqiniseko sokuqonda. Ngaphakathi kwalolulwazi olucutshunguliwe ikuphi okuningi okuhlula amazinga esimantikhi (umzekelo, isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni, isimantikhi edibanisiwe, isakhiwo senkulumo, isakhiwo sesikhathi) ahunyushwa ngokuzimela nencazelo ephelele “enkulumweni” enenguquko ephezulu kanye nesakhiwo esingajwayeleki futhi esingenayo incazelo eyodwa. Umphumela oyisisekelo esinjengombono walokukuqhubeka kwencazelo yesimantikhi ngendlela yomthetho sisekelo lapho kuqondakala ukuthi yini imvelaphi yokunezelela okuthile nokuthi isiphi isiqiniseko salencazelo.

Ngakho – ke incazelo yesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ingabonakala njengenye yamazinga amaningi acacisa kakhulu ngesakhiwo sendawo okukhulunywa/okubhalwa kuso. UPustejovsky uguqukela embonweni wendlela esetshenziswa ngayo. Kulesisahluko uPustejovsky uzocabanga ngohlelo olujwayelekile ekusetshenzisweni ukuhlela isimantikhi yamagama elekhizikhoni kanye nokucacisa ububanzi benkinga yolwazi lwencazelo yesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni. Injongo noma iyiphi yesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yolwazi olucutshunguliwe, ukwanelisa ukuhlela amagama elekhizikhoni olimini lwezinhlobo zenkulumo yokwakha imisho kanye nemibono yesimantiikhi.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ulwazi olucutshunguliwe olunjalo alunakugcina ukubonisa izincazelo zamagama elekhizikhoni emushweni ngamunye esisekelweni esizimele. Lemephu ibamba uhlu lwencazelo phakathi kwamagama futhi yenza kube lula.

2.3.1 Izinhlolo zesimantikhi kanye nokushintshana kwezigaba

Okuningi okubonakala kubalulekile encazelweni yamagama mhlawumbe uhlobo lwesimantikhi. Kulombono, isigaba noma ulwazi alukho kuphela ekutheni amagama ahamba kanjani ekwakheni imisho, kodwa iziqalo zezigaba zibuye zibhekiselwe entweni ethize. Isibonelo sesenzo *thanda* kanye nesenzo *zonda* zingabonakala njengezinobudlelwane, kanti ibizo *umfazi* lingathathwa ngelingaphansi kweqoqo lobulili besifazane. U *the* noma *or* okuwulimi lwesingisi(English language) kungatholakala ngaphansi kweqoqo lolwazi olucutshunguliwe ngaphezu kokuthi kokubili kuzimele. Izibonelo zamabizo anjenge *nja* kanye *nencwadi* zihlukene impela ngokobuhlobo ngoba *inja* uhlobo lwesilwane esithile kanti *incwadi* uhlobo lwento efundwayo.

2.3.2 Ushintshwano lwezenzo

ULevin (1993) uyahlela kabanzi ngoshintshwano lwempikiswano yesenzo esingisini nokuhlela izenzo ngokohlobo lwesimantikhi eyodwa. Izibonelo zezenzo *ukufeyila, ukuginqika* kanye *nokuphuka*, zonke zingabonakala ziba nomenziwa kokunye zingabi naye umenziwa ezakhini zelekhizikhoni. Izenzo ezingenaye umenziwa ezinye zazo ezinjengo *fika, fa, feyila*.

- (1) a. The boat **sank** in stormy weather.
b. The plane **sank** the boat in stormy weather.
- (2) a. The ball **rolled** down the hill.
b. Bill **rolled** the ball down the hill.
- (3) a. The bottle **broke** suddenly.
b. Mary **broke** the bottle suddenly.
- (4) a. The letter **arrived** on time.
b. The mailman **arrived** the letter on time.
- (5) a. My terminal **died** last night.
b. The storm **died** my terminal last night.
- (6) a. The block tower **fell**.
b. Zachariah **fell** the block tower.

Noma – ke imisho u – (4b) – (5) zingakhekanga kahle kodwa ziyaqondakala. Isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni iyaveza ukuthi yini ndaba izinhlobo ezimbili zihluka ngayo ezinjengokwakheka okubonakala kungenawo umenziwa kodwa ngokubaluleka okulinganayo kuyacacisa ukuthi zahlukana kanjani ezinhlotsheni zokungabi naye umenziwa. Olunye ushintshwano alubalulekile esibonelweni esibandakanye isenzo njengalokhu okuchazwe ngezansi ku (7) – (10).

- (7) a. Mary **shot** the target.
b. Mary **shot** at the target.
- (8) a. Mary **scraped** the window.
b. Mary **scraped** at the window.

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

- (10) a. Mary **shot** the arrow (at the target).
 b. Mary **shot** at the arrow.

Umbuzo onokubuzwa futhi ozogqamisa isimantikhi eholela ukuveza umahluko wezenzo ezingenhla ezingenaye umenziwa emishweni eku (9b) – (10b) ukuthi kwakheke kanjani. Mhlawumbe kukhona umdlanda omkhulu wokuthi izincazelo eziningi zenza kanjani ukwakha izenzo ezibonakala ziphindaphinda zibonisa uhlelo lwelekhizikhoni.

UPustejovsky angafikelela ezintweni eziningi mayelana nokuthi izenzo zingahamba kanjani ngokwamahlelo ezimpawu zesimantikhi. Enye yezimpawu yezindlela esetshenziwa ngayo uPustejovsky lapho ethi khona, ushintshwano lokuhlela alunakumisa ulwazi olucutshunguliwe. Njengo Levin (1993) ngokwakhe ukhombisa ngomsebenzi wezinto zokusebenza zolwazi olucutshunguliwe onikwe ngaphezulu njengencazelo yokwakha imisho engakhombisi ukuvela kwezinhlobo zona ngokwazo. Olunye uhlobo luyisivivinyo sesimantikhi olubhekelela kolunye uncedo lolwazi olucutshunguliwe.

UBresnan (1982), Fillmore (1986) kanye noLevin (1993) bakhombisa ukuthi akukho kuphela ushintshwano lwempikiswano njengokushiwo ngasenhla kodwa kanye noshintshwano olususa impikiswano. Kungumthetho ukususa ibinzana lebizu egameni elilandelayo loshintshwano lwesibonelo senguquko yamagama:

- (10) The woman **devoured** the cookie.
 (11) John **drank** his beer feverishly.
 (12) John **gulped** his beer feverishly.
 (13) Mary **hummed** a song while she walked.
 (14) Mary **performed** a song while she ate her dinner.

Kulezibonelo ezilapha ngenhla omunye angabalelwa ekwenzeni umenziwa kumehluko enxenyeni yezenzo ezakhekileyo.

Nangoba *ukugimba* kucatshangelwa kuyindlela ebalula isenzo u - *dla*, kuveza isithombe esiphelele kodwa esingekho ekudleni. UFillmore (1986) ubonisa ukuthi kuso sonke isimo lapho izinto ezisho okufanayo zibonakala ngokuhlukileyo nezikufezayo.

(18) Mary **attempted** to start her car in the morning.

Ukungeza lapho kungekho khona umenziwa nalapho umenziwa ekhona, kukhona amakhasi angeke abe nomenziwa ababili – wesisusa sokuba nomenziwa anjengawe – (19) – (22) ngezansi.

(19) John **gave** a book to Mary.

(20) John **gave** a lecture to the academy.

(21) John **mailed** a book to his brother.

(22) Bill **showed** a book to Mary.

Ngakho – ke kwezinye izimo , izibonelo ezifanelekile zenjongo yempikiswano ihamba kanye nesenzo esinomenziwa. Okokugcina uPustejovsky ukhombisa enye isimantikhi yakudala ehlelwe ngezendo eyingxenye yezinhlobo. Ngokujwayelekile nangeqiniso kukhona izinhlobo ezintathu: isimo, umsebenzi kanye nesigameko lapho uhlobo lokugcina ngokwalo luye luphalwe ngokwesigameko sempumelelo noma nesigameko senzuzo.

Isibonelo, isenzo *uhamba* emushweni (25) sibonisa inzuzo yesikhashana engabalulwangwa.

(25) a. Mary **walked** yesterday.

b. Mary **walked** to her house yesterday.

Ezinye izibonelo *ukulala*, *ukubaleka*, ukusebenza kanye *nokuphuza*.

Umusho ose (25b) ubonakalisa ulwazi olunye olunjengase (25a) ngempoqo yokwengeza, kanjalo uMary upphelele esenzweni sokuhamba endlini yakhe. Noma – ke kungenzeki isibonelo esicacile ngesikhathi kwenzeka, e (25b) esiqinisekisa ukuthi inqubo iphelele lapho uMary ekwakhe. Lolu hlobo lwesenzo lubonisa isigaba sempumelelo. Njengesenzo u – *hamba* sibonakala kwilekhizikhoni uma yenzeka esenzweni, nasezenzweni lapho kubonakala impumelelo yezibonelo zelekhizikhoni. Isibonelo sesenzo u – *akha* kanye *nobhidliza*, emsebenzini wazo wokuba nomenziwa, zibonisa izigaba zempumelelo ukuthi ziphelele kulokhu kwenzeka.

(26) a. Mary **built** a house.

b. Mary **destroyed** the table.

Emushweni we – (26a) ibinzana eliyinhloko licacisa isenzo esenziwa uMary, kanti e (26b) ukungabibikho kwetafula kukhombisa ukuphela kwesenzo sakhe.

UPustejovsky uyasikhombisa uma ethi ukuphela kwesigameko kulushintsho olubhekwe njengesenzo ethubeni/emzuzwini. Izibonelo, emishweni yama (27a), (27b) kanye neyama(27c) zinoshintsho olungathi chu kodwa kukhona ukukhombisa uphawu kuyo. Ngakho – ke ukuguquka ngokophawu ngokwesikhathi sika 3pm kuwukubonisa ukuthi imisho ibonakalisa ukuphumelela.

- (27) a. John **died** at 3pm.
 b. John **found** his wallet at 3pm.
 c. Mary **arrived** at noon.

Ziyini izimpawu zelekhizikhoni ezibonakalayo esenzweni esinokwenza (imiphumela) nezingenakwenza ilekhizikhoni. Isibonelo, cabanga ngemisho yama (28), lapho uPustejovsky abona ukuthi ukushintsha incazelo yegama u – *dla* esenzweni u – *akha* okuchazwe ngasenhla njengomenziwa noma igama lento ongeke uyibale.

- (28) a. Mary **ate** cookies (isenzo)
 b. Mary **ate** a cookie (ukufeza)

Okokugcina, uPustejovsky ubonisa indlela yesimo. Ukulandela kuka Carlson (1977) kanye no Kratzev (1989), ngohlu lwezinhlobo zesilandiso zesimo ngokomgangatho wokuzimela kanye nomgangatho wendawo okwenzeka kuyo into. Izilandiso ezinjengo *bude*, *bhanya – bhanya*, kanye *nobukhulu* zingabhekwa njengezinhlobo zokuba uzigcine uwedwa, kakhulu noma kancane kusosonke lesosikhathi kanjalo kungatomulwa ngokuzimela okuthe ngqo. Lokho kuqonda kusezingeni elilodwa. Ngokujwayelekile izinhlobo ezinjengo *lamba*, *gula* kanye *nokuhlangezeka* zingabekwa esimweni esingeke sagcizelelwa sokuzimela noma ezenzweni zomgangatho wendawo okwenzeka kuyo into.

2.3.3 Ushintshwano lwamabizo

UPustejovsky uthi amabizo nawo anendlela eyakhekileyo yezimpawu ebhekisise olwazini olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi. Emabizweni ngokunjalo, kufundwa ngezindlela zoshintshwano olwakhekileyo ngokuqinisekileyo lophawu lokuphambuka lokuhlelwa kwisimantikhi yezinhlobo zamabizo. Indlela efanelekile yokugcizelela ukufunda ngomahluko wesimantikhi yamabizo yilena yamaqoqo aphikisana namabizo mava. Lowo umahluko

owashiwo ngaphambilini nguAristotle. Kabusha njena kuvezwe indima ehlanganisa isakhiwo somfanekiso wesimantikhi olimini. Yenzeka kanjani into oyaziyo izimele? UPustejevsky angayimisa kanjani into abe ekhuluma ngayo? Ukusukela manje *inhlabathi* noma ungathi into ezimele kodwa ibizo elingenabo ubuningi. Indlu ngakwelinye icele, ngokuqinisekisiwe liyabonakala njengento ezimele kodwa ihlelwe njengebizo elisebunyeni, kanjalo ungalibeka libe sebuningini.

- Amabizo mvama: *inhlabathi, amanzi*
- Amabizo angaba sebunyeni nasebuningini: ezinye izindlu, wonke *umntwana*

UPustejevsky (1996) kanye noMiller ekanye noFellbaum (1991), bathi izimo zezilimi zase – Afrika zalamabizo angenabo ubuningi abonakala ngamagama anjengo - ningi, noma konke.

- Lonke uju
- Utshwala obuningi

Angabonakala njengamabizo anezigaba zakhona aneziqalo ezisebuningini noma ebunyeni:

Isiqalo sebizo esisebunyeni:

- Umuzi (isigaba 3)
- Uphaphe (isigaba 7)
- Isitsha (isigaba 5)

Isiqalo sebizo esisebuningi:

- Amanzi (isigaba 5)
- Izingilazi (isigaba 6)
- Amathe (isigaba 5)

Amabizo mvama angaba yinto ebonakalayo noma engabonakaliyo.

Amabizo ezinto ezibonakalayo ayahlukaniseka emabizweni angabonakaliyo. Lokhu kwahlukana kuphakathi kwento ebambekayo (into engaphathekiyo). Ibizu lento ephathekayo ingakho liyinto ekhona noma eqinileyo, endaweni yolwazi olucutshunguliwe, amabizo aphaathekayo abhekiselwe ophawini noma kuyingqikithi.

- Amabizo mava aphaathekayo (ubisi, amanzi, udaka, umdokwe)

- Amabizo mava angaphathekiyo (ukubekezela, ukuthanda, ukuhlola)

Okwamanje uPustejovsky uthi zonke izigaba zamabizo ziyinto ethe ngqo epheleleyo.

Ibinzana lebizu umfazi kanye namanzi asetshenziswe ngokugcwele futhi ngokuzimela.

Ubudlelwane bamabizo ngakwelinye icala aveza incazelo yamagama ukuthi asho ukuthi ngokwawo. Isibonelo, umakhelwane kanye nomntakwethu bayisibonelo samabizo azimele ngokobudlelwane nangendlela ecacile.

UBierwisch (1983) kanye noEschenback (1993) baphawule izinhlobo ezimbili zamabizo anobudlelwane ezingohlulwa ngokuhlonipha izindlela eziningi zamabizo anjengo makhelwane kanye

2.3.4 Izinhlolo zesiphawulo

Iziphawulo jikelele zithathwa njengocezu lwenkulumo olubonisa isimo. Ezinye zezingxoxo ezidlulile zezinhlobo zesimo, ziyisibonelo sezinga lokuzimela eliphikisana nezinga lendawo okwenzeka kuyo into ngokuhlukana, engalicebo elibalulekile elihlula iziphawulo. Lokhu kuhlange, kodwa hayi ngokufana ngqo ngoba kunokuhlukana okudala okusetshenziswayo eziphawulini. Inhlukano ezenzekelayo kanye nokuphikisana kwezimpawu ezifunekayo. Lenhlukano inika ukukhuphuka kokuhlela izinhlobo ezinjengokulamba, ukungcola, kanye nokuqhephuka njengezimpawu ezizenzekelayo njengomahluko ezimpawini ezifunekayo ezinjengezinhlobo ezinezinyathelo ezimbili (zohlobo) *ubude* (ukuzimela), kanye nokuqina (kwento).

2.3.5 Ubudlelwane phakathi kwelekhizikhoni

Ngaphandle lokuhlanganisa amagama ngokomahluko wezinhlobo zesimantikhi, isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ifundisa ngokuthi amagama ahlanguka kanjani kwamanye.

Kulesisahluko uPustejovsky ubandakanye izinhlobo ezintathu zobudlelwane belekhizikhoni:

- Amagama amqondofana
- Amagama aphikisanayo
- Omabizwafane kanye nemvelo yelekhizikhoni
- Imeronimi

Amagama amqondofana jikelele athathwa njenganobudlelwane phakathi kwamagama. Enye yezincazelo ezinkulu ezipheleleyo ibonisa ukuthi imibono eminingi yalawomgama asho into eyodwa uma ubeka igama endaweni yelinye ukuze lingashintshi ukubaluleka kweqiniso lalo emushweni lapho lisetshenziswa ukutshengisa okwenzekile. Isibonelo, esimayelana nokubaza lapho kusetshenziswa amagama afana *nogodo* noma *ukhuni* abizwa njengamagama amqondofana.

Ngakho – ke amagama amqondofana achaziwe njengecacisa ngalesosikhathi ubudlelwane phakathi kwebizo nebizo, phakathi kwesenzo nesenzo njalo njalo.

Amagama aphikisanayo acacisa ubudlelwane bamagama aphikisanayo nesimantikhi, njengamagama amqondofana achazwa njengengamagama anezincazelo ezimbili ezifanayo. Izibonelo zamagama aphikisanayo yilawa: nyuka/lula, khawuleza/cothoza, de/fushane. Kanjalo ubudlelwane belekhizikhoni busifundisa kakhulu ekubolekeni ngokuthi sithi omabizwafane. Isibonelo, igama elithi imoto lingumabizwafane negama elithi inqola mafutha. Lokhu kukhombisa ukuthi amafutha ayingqikithi ahambisa imoto.

UPustejovsky usicebisa ukuthi enye into ebanzima ebudlelwaneni belekhizikhoni ukuchaza noma ukuvumelana ngokusemthethweni ngemeronomi, ubudlelwane kanye nezinhlobo zayo zonke. Ubudlelwane bujwayelekile ngokwenzazelo yolwazi lolimi ngokwezenzo noma amagama asetshenziswa ngokufanelekileyo njengohlobo noma ngokusetshenziswa. Ngokufanayo endaweni yokubhimba, umbono wemeronomi uvelile uma uchaza okufunekayo noma ingxenye yezinhlobo zokhetho noma isigaba. Njengomabizwafane, imeronomi uhlelo olulungele kakhulu emabizweni hayi ezenzweni. Ubudlelwane phakathi *kokunyakaza* kanye nokunyuka, okuyisibonelo wehlukile nobudlelwane phakathi kwegatsha kanye nesihlahla.

Ake ucabange ngobudlelwane phakathi kwezenzo ezinjengoku *hona*, *phupha* kanye *nokulala*. Ukuhona noma ukuphupha kungayinhlobo yokulala. Ngokwemibono yencazelo yalezizenzo ezimbili, kuba khona ukushiyana kwesikhathi. Isikhathi athe wasichitha ekuhloneni noma ekuphupheni kuyizenzo eziyizo zesikhathi asichithe ekulaleni. Ngakho – ke kuyiqiniso ukuthi uma ulala ngokufanelekile ngeke uhone noma uphuphe. Obunye ubudlelwane obubalulekile yilapho amagama eba nobudlelwane ngobuningi bokuhlangana noma ukucabanga. Noma singekho isivumelwano esiphathekayo sokuchaza lobudlelwane noma sokusho ngokupheleleyo umahluko walokhu okulandelayo. Ukucacisa u – “A” ngokwesimantikhi kubanga ukucacisa u – “B” ukuthi uye kuphela owenza u – “A” abe iqiniso aphinde enze u –

“B” abe iqiniso. Ngakwelinye icala u – ‘ A’ ngokwesimantikhi angacatshangelwa ku”B” ukuthi noma u(a) ukuyo yonke indawo lapho u”A” eyiqiniso, u”B” eyiqiniso kanye no(b) kuyo yonke indawo lapho u”A” engelona iqiniso, u – “B” eliqiniso. Ukubona ukuthi lesisiqiniseko sibaluleke kanjani ngokwesimiso sencazelo yelekhizikhoni, kubhekisiswe kanjani emishweni (a) ukubheka inkulumo eboniswe emishweni (b) engenzansi.

- a) John **killed** Bill.
- b) Bill **died**.
- c) Bill is **dead**.

Kanjalo kuba khona isigameko sokubulala, ngalesosikhathi isigameko sokufa. Ukuthola ubudlelwane obuningi okunye okuhluka ngezigaba zelekhizikhoni ngokolwazi lolimi.

2.4 IZINCAZELO EZININGI EZIYINKINGA YENGQIKITHI

Kulesi sahluko uPustejovsky ubuyela enkingeni yezincazelo ezimbili zelekhizikhoni. Indlela efanelekileyo yencazelo yesimantikhi yamagama elekhizikhoni olimini ingavumela ukucacisa okwaneleyo endleleni yezincazelo ezimbili ngokunjalo nasenqubeni yokhetho lwelekhizikhoni yegram/yolimi.

UPustejovsky uhlaziya inkinga yokufanisa okubili , izincazelo ezimbili zelekhizikhoni nezifaniso zelekhizikhoni okulula ukucacisa lezi zenzo.

2.4.1 Ukwandisa ukushintsha – shintsha kwengxenye yencazelo yamagama

UPustejovsky ucubungula ngokuqinisekileyo ukuthi amagama amaningi olimini anezincazelo ezingaphezu kweyodwa. Ngokujwayelekile loluphawu silubiza ngokuthi izincazelo eziningi. Kukhona izindlela lapho amagama apethe izincazelo eziphindaphindiweyo enakho ukushintsha. Isibonelo yilapho uWeinreich (1964) ehlukana izinhlobo ezimbili zezincazelo – mbili. Eyokuqala izincazelo – mbili eziphikisanayo. Lena ibonakala ngokuzenzekela lapho igama lelekhizikhoni linokucacisa okubili okunezincazelo eziphikisanayo (omabizwafane).

Izibonelo zalokhu zibonakaliswe lapha ngezansi.

- (29) a. Mary walked along the **bank** of the river.
- b. Harbor Bank is the richest **bank** in the city.

- (30) a. The judge asked the defendant to approach the **bar**.
 b. The defendant was in the pub at the **bar**.

Kulezizibonelo ezingenhla, amagama agqanyisiwe anezingxenye zelekhizikhoni ezingaphezu kweyodwa. Ukuba lezizingxenye zezincazelo azihlobene ngokombhali noma akwenzekanga ngokobhalo – magama noma ngokuxubana kwemofoloji, ngokubanzi kwezinjongo zokwakha ilekhizikhoni kanye nokufunda kolimi esikhathini samanje sencazelo. Olunye uhlobo lwencazelo – mbili uWeinreich abhekisele kulo, uluchaza ngezansi, libandakanye imibono yencazelo yelekhizikhoni ebonakalisa isisekelo sencazelo efanayo yamagama atholakala ezindaweni ezahlukene.

- (31) a. The **bank** raised its interest yesterday.
 b. The store is next to the newly constructed **bank**.

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

Okulandelayo uWeinreich ukusebenzisa kanye noPustejovsky ekubhekiseni kulezi zanzhlukwano zezibonelo njengezincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo. Nakanjani, umfuziselo wencazelo yelekhizikhoni mawube nokucacisa ngokuba igama ibhanki libhekiselwe entweni eyisakhiwo noma ukumisa. Igama ifasitela libhekiselwe entweni ephakathi kobonda noma into ephathekayo. Nezenzo zesimo zingabhekiswa ekumiseni isenzo. Kulezizibonelo ezingenhla kukhona izinhlobo ezimbili zokwandisa izingxenye zezincazelo: (a) Ukugcina isigaba, kanye (b) nokushintsha isigaba. UPustejovsky uchaza ngezincazelo eziningi zobuhlakani njengezincazelo – mbili ezandisiweyo lapho kungekho shintsho esigabeni selekhizikhoni, noma izingxenye zencazelo ephinda – phindiweyo emagameni angenanayo, athembele noma ahlukene ngencazelo. Ukusukela manje, izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo zobubanzi obuchulekile begama kunobuchule bokuhlakani bezincazelo eziningi. Isibonelo ngokusebenzisa *isando* njengebizo noma isenzo. Esigabeni esilandelayo uPustejovsky uxoxa ngemvelo yezincazelo ezimbili ezingaqondakali ngokuphelele, noma ngocwaningo lokuthi imiphi imiphumela yomthetho – sisekelo noma iziphi izinhlobo zolwazi ezibonisa ngenqubo yokususa izincazelo eziningi ngaloli hlobo lwezincazelo eziningi.

2.4.2 Izincazelo – mbili eziphikisanayo

Ukwenza umsebenzi wokwhlukanisa ochazwe ngenhla, kuzosheshiswa kucace ukuthi ukugculiseka komsebenzi ngamunye kuthembele ezincazelweni – mbili eziphikisanayo. Ngokwesiseko zithandelana ngobudlelwane obuphinda – phinda izibonelo zencazelo yegama ngalinye. Ngaphezu kwalokho ukuthi yenziwe izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo ngakho – konke, kuyakuba yizincazelo – mbili yesigaba esixubeneyo sisodwa. Ngokujwayelekile izakuphatheka njengengqokelelo yezinhlobo zezingxenywe zencazelo ephikisayo. Ngakwenye ingxenywe lencazelo yaleyonto ayimangalisi, ukususela okunikiwe kokuqhubekayo kwemisebenzi nobuhlakani bezibonelo zencazelo ezihlukene ngokwamagama. Lapho ingavela ingabonakalisi sizathu sokwenza umahluko wengqikithi phakathi kwezinhlobo zezincazelo – mbili. Lobu buchule uPustejovsky ukubiza ngelekhizikhoni yoqoqano yezibonelo zencazelo, ezivele kuqala ukuphatha ukwanelisa izingxenywe zezincazelo zokwahlukana kwazo zombili izinhlobo zezincazelo – mbili. Kukhona eminye imiphumela elethwe kuyinqubo yokususa izincazelo eziningi emagameni elekhizikhoni enezingxenywe zencazelo ephikisanayo. Ukucabang kuqala ngencazelo – mbili emushweni wama – (33) onikwe nguWaltz kanye noPollack (1987).

(33) John shot a few **bucks**.

Kulomusho isenzo *udubula* kanye nebizo *izinyamazane*, ziyizincazelo – mbili eziphikisanayo. Kulomusho ungachaza ukuthi uJohn uphumelele ohambeni lokuzingela noma ekuchitheni imali. Lesisibonelo sicacisa ukuthi yini enokuthi ithinte ukubheka into ebambekayo ekunikeni incazelo eyodwa, njengokuba kucashunwe njengenkulumo eyenzeka endaweni eyodwa yokuthi ngubani lo John noma yisiphi leso simo waye kuso. Qhaphela ukunika incazelo eyodwa yelekhizikhoni ezimele engenzeki egameni elilodwa lelekhizikhoni, kodwa sengathi indawo noma imandla ngegama elilodwa elikhethiwe noma lacutshungulwa lapho incazelo – mbili yamanye amagama inganomthelela. Ake sibheke ngomusho oku (36) ngezansi, oshiwo nguHurst (1987, 1988).

(34) Nadia's **plane** taxied to the terminal.

Lamabizo omabili, *indizamshini nesikhathi esimisiweyo* ziyincazelo – mbili. Lapha *indizamshini* inezingxenywe ezimbili zencazelo, yindizamshini, kanye nento esetshenziswayo ekukhweleni. Ibiziso lesikhathi esimisiweyo linezingxenywe ezimbili, isikhathi esimisiweyo siyanezezela kanjenge sakhiwo sendizamshini, isiteshi sesitimela, noma isikhumulo sikadula

– dula. Ukunezelela ubudlelwane bencazelo – nye njengamagama elekhizikhoni ngumbuzo wokuthi yini ukufika kwengxenywe yencazelo yegama elifanelekileyo emushweni onikiweyo, unike ubuhlakani obuthile endaweni kanye nokwenza into ibenokusetshenziswa ukubheka into ebambekayo.

Omunye umbono oshiwo nguHirst (1988) kanye nombono obufana noshiwo nguLascarides kanye noAsher (1993) obandakanye imisho enjengeyama (35) ngezansi, kanye nama (36) ochazwe kulesisahluko:

(35) Ross was escorted from the **bar** to the **dock**.

- (36) a. The Judge asked the defendant to approach the **bar**.
b. The defendant was in the pub at the **bar**.

Emushweni onjengowama (36) noma ijaji lifanele ukumisa ukuphuza utshwala kodwa ngaphezu kawakho konke ummgalelwa uqobo okufanele aziyekele bese ema ukuphuza utshwala.

Isibonelo ema (37) ngezansi, ingxenywe yencazelo ebeka ibizo *ikilabhu* olwazini lwenhlobo lebinzana lebizu olubonakala kwimpendulo yendawo yesifundo.

- (37) a. Nadia's favourite **club** is the five – iron.
b. Nadia's favourite **club** is the Carlton.

Lengxenywe yencazelo ifanelekile ukucutshungulwa kulesisibonelo. UPustejovsky ubhekisise kuso lesisimo sokunika incazelo eyodwa yaloluhlobo.

Kukhona indlela lapho izanhlukwano eziningi zicacile futhi zenzeka ezincazelweni – mbili eziphikisanayo, nakanjalo kubuhlakani obubodwa nemvelaphi yolwazi enokusiza izingxenywe zencazelo ezinika incazelo – nye. UPustejovsky uhlanganisa lapha, kanjalo, unezezela loluhlobo lwencazelo – nye nencazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo. Ngakho uhlolisisa ukuthi yini incazelo yelekhizikhoni eyanelisa ukucacisa njengenhlukwano yezingxenywe zencazelo.

2.4.3 Izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo

Ngokungafaniyo nezinto zencazelo – mbili eshiwo esigabeni esidlulile, izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo zingabonakala zifuna umahluko omkhulu wohlobo lobudlelwane phakathi kwezingxenywe zezincazelo. Imisho enikeziwe esigabeni sokuqala ngenhla echaza amabizo

ibhanki kanye nefasitela, njengezibonelo, okuyizingxenye zokuqokelelwa enkulu yoshintshwano olubizwa ngokuthi yinguguko yesazobe esiphansi, ezisho izinhlelo eziningi zamabizo olimini ezinjenge “ziko” (indawo yokubasa); ipayipi lokubhema, indlu, isango. Incazelo – mbili kulamabizo ahlanganisa izingxenye ezimbili zencazelo “imbobo” kanye nezinto ezingaphatheka ezisetshenziswe ukwakha le “mbobo”. Lolu shintshwano lwezingxenye zencazelo lolunye ushintsho shintshwano lwamabizo amaningi anokuchazwa njengezincazelo eziziningi zobuhlakani, lapho ibizo libonakala njengezingxenye zencazelo ezixhumene ngendlela emisiweyo. Abandakanye lokhu:

Countless/mass alterations, lamb

- (38) a. The **lamb** is running in the field.
b. John ate **lamb** for breakfast.

Figure/ground Reversals, door, window.

- (39) a. The **window** is rotting.
b. Mary crawled through the **window**.

Umahluko omkhulu yilapho kwenziwa into ebinokusetshenziswa endaweni kanye nendlela yokufunda enceda izingxenye zezincazelo eziphikisanayo ezinika incazelo – nye, ebonakala ingafanelekanga lulesimo yokumela ingxenye yebizo lezincazelo eziningi zendlela zobuhlakani. Izingxenye zencazelo eziphikisanayo ngokwemvelo (lento, ingxenye yencazelo eyodwa efumaniseka kuphela ukuthi enye ingxenye yencazelo ayifumaneki), izingxenye zezincazelo ezandisiweyo zibonakala nomphumela wesenzo esingaphansi kakhulu. Zombili izingxenye zencazelo zebizo lobuchule lwezincazelo eziningi zibonakala zifanelekile ekuhunyushweni kwebizo endaweni okukhulunywa kuyo, kodwa enye ingxenye yencazelo ibonakala igcizelela injongo yaleyondawo okukhulunywa kuyo. Izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo zibonakala kwezinye izigaba ngokunjalo. Isibonelo, iziphawulo ezinje ngolungile zinezincazelo eziphinda – phindiweyo ngokuthembela entweni eziyichazayo.

- (40) a. a **good** car.
b. a **good** meal.
c. a **good** knife.

Ngolunye uvo, isiphawulo *ulungile* siqinisekisa ukuhlola inhloko yebizo elichazayo. Ngokungafaniyo kwezincazelo eziningi ezingenhla, nakanjalo akunakubonakala kuzo

ushintshwano noma umphumela ophambili noma ophezulu, kodwa sengathi uthembele kulomsebenzi wenhloko ochaziwe. Lezingxenye zencazelo yesiphawulo ezibonakala zihlelwe kangcono njengezincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo kunezingxenye zencazelo eziphikisanayo, nanoma ingacacanga ukuthi yiliphi lona – lona uhlelo phakathi kwezingxenye ngale kwesiphetho esiqinisekileyo.

Izincazelo eziningi zengqikithi zingabonakala njengobudlelwane obuphinda – phinda izinhlobo zemfezeko ezithi azithathe izenzo, njengemisho engezansi.

- (41) a. Mary **began** to read the novel.
 b. Mary **began** reading the novel.
 c. Mary **began** the novel.

Izenzo ezinjengo “*qala*’ zincazelo eziningi ngoba zingakwazi ukukhetha inani lokuphinda – phinda ukubumbana kwemisho kanye nendawo okukhulunywa kuyo isimantikhi, njengebinzana lesenzo, ibinzana lesimo sesenzo esisetshenziswe njengebizo, noma ibinzana lebizo. Ngokubanzi, isenzo ngokwaso sigcina incazelo efanayo, ibenomahluko omncane obhekisele ohlotsheni lwemfezeko ekhethiweyo. Noma ungathanda ukubonakalisa ngokomthetho isibonelo sencazelo eziningi zengqikithi, kodwa Olunye uhlu lwezingxenye luthanda ukubonakala ngokomthetho okuyisibonelo sencazelo eziningi zengqikithi. Olunye uhlu lwezingxenye zencazelo alunakwenzeka ngesibonakaliso sezincazelo eziningi, njengakuqala/ushintshwano lwesenzo olubonakaliswe ngezansi ema (42) kanye no (43).

- (42) a. The bottle **broke**.
 b. John **broke** the bottle.
- (43) a. The window **opened** suddenly.
 b. Mary **opened** the window suddenly.

Ahlukile ezincazelweni – mbili eziphikisanayo, ezimele izehlo eziqeshini esikhulume ngazo kwezinye izinhlonipho. Akuzizo kuphela izingxenye zezincazelo ezihlobene ngendlela eyiyo echaziweyo, kodwa ngokupheleleyo ezingephikisane kahle ukuthi enye ingxenye yencazelo yama (42a) nama (43a) afunwa kwenye ingxenye yencazelo ngokweqiniso. Ngakho – ke, ukunamathela kwenguquko yezenzo ezinjengalezi ngezibonakalayo ngokunjalo.

Ngokunjalo zimbawwa kodwa izinhlobo zezincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo ezivumela izilimi. Injongo yalezizingxoxo ukuveza kuphela inhlukwano ohlotsheni lwencazelo – mbili, kanye

nokungapheleli kokufunda kweqiniso kwezincazelo eziningi ngokwazo, enye into echazwe ngokulandelana kwezihloko. Esiqeshini esilandelayo, uPustejovsky uchaza umfaniso wesiqalo sesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni nokuchazwe ngokwaneleyo inhlukwano yengxenye yencazelo echaziweyo.

2.4.4 Isiqalo solwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi lwelekhizikhoni

Ukunika isiqalo sengxoxo yezincazelo eziningi, ukubheka eziqeshini ezindlulile, uPustejovsky, kalula uchaza umfanekiso welekhizikhoni efanelekile kanye noqikelelo olubanzi lwamaqoqo kanye nasolwazini olucutshunguliwe lolimi. Njengoba echazile ngaphambilini uhlobo lapho ilekhizikhoni iveze ukuphamba ekulungiselweni kanye nesakhiwo segrama iyonke. Indawo enkulu yokuhlaziya isimantikhi ukuze kube kusha nje isenhlobeni yengqikithi kanye nokudweba ukusuka kwesakhiwo semisho elinganayo ukuya esimweni semicabango yolimi.

NgokukaPustejovsky abahlaziyi jikelele banovo lokuthi inkinga endaweni yokulungiselela imifaniswano yesiqalo okucace kakhulu. Njengeqiniso lokuthi inkinga engungqo yesimantikhi yolimi lwemvelo ngeyokwabela ukuchazwa kwencazelo eyiyo nokuphinda ukulawulwa kolimi olimini. Abahlaziyi banethemba lokuthi ubuciko phakathi kwemibono ngesimantikhi ingaqhubeka ngokuchaza okukuyo kanye nenqubo yokulungiselela okwamukelekile.

Okuyiyona ndlela ethe ngqo yokucacisa izincazelo eziningi ezichaziweyo esiqheshini esidlulileyo ukuvumela ilekhizikhoni ibenohlu lwamagama aphinda – phindiweyo. Ngayinye incazelo inokucaca okwahlukileyo noma ingxenyanana yencazelo yelekhizikhoni. Okuyiyona ndlela eqinisekisiweyo yokuchaza inhlukwano yengxenye yesimo selekhizikhoni, sinemiphumela ezincanyana zemvelo yemisebenzi yesimantikhi kuyigrama. Abahlaziyi bachaza isichazi magama njengoluhlu lwezingxenye zelekhizikhoni ukuthi siyicacisa ngqo njengalokhu okulandelayo: Ilekhizikhoni uhlu lwezingxenye zencazelo zelekhizikhoni kunoma iliphi igama elinezingxenye zencazelo ephinda – phindiweyo ehlobene nalelo gama, noma umfakela welekhizikhoni ucacisa ezingxenye zencazelo eziciniweyo.

Loluvo olunikiweyo lokulungiselela ingxenye yencazelo yelekhizikhoni, iliqiniso esimweni segama esinezincazelo ezimbili. Alibonakali lihlangabezana noma ligcinakale nenqubo yesakhiwo sokuba amagama ahlangukana kanjani ekuchazweni isibonelo emushweni. Izingxenye ezimbili zencazelo ephikisanayo zegama ibhanki njengoba lisetshenziswe

ngasenhla lingakhonjiswa njengento entsha ecacileyo ema (44) kanye nama (45) ngezansi, ngokusebenzisa umgangatho ofanelekile wesakhiwo sohlobo lohlu yezinamba zesigaba selekhizikhoni, kanye nokubalula kwesiseko segama lohlobo olubonisa ingqikithi phakathi kwesakhiwo esihleliweyo esichazwini – magama.

- (44) Bank₁
 Cat = count – noun
 Genus = financial institution

- (45) $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Bank}_2 \\ \text{Cat} = \text{count – noun} \\ \text{Genus} = \text{shore} \end{array} \right)$

Ukuthatha lento njengeqiniso lwezimfuneko ezikhethiweyo ezenzweni ezingachazwa njengesimo kwezinye (okanye izinhlobo) njengohlobo lwamagama ngokwawo, ngalesosikhathi incazelo – nye ingabonakala kuphela kuyinqubo yokulungisa ukufana kwezimpawu zefankitha kanye nezimpikiswano ezikhona zokungenisa ilekhizikhoni. Esibonelweni sesnzo esinjengo “boleka” singakhethwa, enye yezingxenye zencazeli ngokwendawo yokugcina imali njengenhloko, ebonakaliswe ngezansi:

- (46) The *bank* will *lend* the money to the customer.

(47)

- $\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Lend} \\ \text{CAT} = \text{verb} \\ \text{SEM} = R_0(O_1, O_2, O_3) \\ \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{ARG}_1 = \text{NP [+financial – institution]} \\ \text{Ulwakhiwo} = \text{ARG}_2 = \text{NP [+ money]} \\ \text{We – mpikiswano ARG}_3 = \text{NP [+ human]} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$

Kuloluvo lolwazi olucuthunguliwe lolwazi lolimi, nguwona mfanekiso ofanelekileyo wokulungiselela kwelekhizikhoni, ukususela lokho ukuthi isakhiwo kanye nemfuneko yesimantikhi ziyaneliseka, okungekho sizathu sokushintsha noma wandise isakhiwo sezinto ezisebenzayo ukuze ukwazi ukusebenzisa ulwazi lwelekhizikhoni. Indlela efanayo isetshenziswe ezenzweni ezizovumelana noguquguquko esandisweni esikhethiweyo ukuthi simele izingxenye zencazelo ezahlukahlukene ngobudlelwane besakhiwo sophawu

Iwelekhizikhoni ngokwayo. Isimantikhi yohlobo ngalunye, lubonakalisiwe ngezansi ngokubalula njengobudlelwane uRi (O_1, O_2), obungaxhumana kobunye ngokomthetho ongefunekekiyo noma ukubanga incazelo.

$$(48) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{begin}_1, \\ \text{CAT} = \text{verb} \\ \text{SEM} = R_1 (\square_1, \square_2) \\ \text{AGSTR} \left(\begin{array}{l} = \text{ARG}_1 = \text{NP} \\ = \text{ARG}_2 = \text{VP [+ in]} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{begin}_2 \\ \text{CAT} = \text{verb} \\ \text{SEM} = R_2 (\square_1, \square_2) \\ \text{ARGSTR} \left(\begin{array}{l} = \text{ARG}_1 = \text{NP} \\ = \text{ARG}_2 = \text{VP [+ prog]} \end{array} \right) \end{array} \right)$$

Ngokunikwa isiqalo sokuchaza uhlu lwezixenye zezincazelo zelekhizikhoni, abacwaningi babheka kakhulu ngokucophelela ngendlela lapho uhlu lwezixenye zencazelo zelekhizikhoni enokuthi zicaciswe ngokukhetha ilekhizikhoni yezincazelo – mbili ngokwezinhlobo zencazelo – mbili ezishiwo eziqeshini ezendlule. Abacwaningi babuyele emushweni wama (34) ophindwe ngezansi.

(50) Nadia's **plane** taxied to the **terminal**.

Njengeqiniso lokuthi izingxenye zencazelo ephikisanayo yendizamshini kanye *nesikhumulo* sayo zingehluka ngokwezimpawu ezifanelekileyo njengoba zicaciswe ema (23) kanye nama (24) ngokwendizamshini. Kanjalo lesisibonelo sifana nokunika incazelo – nye yebizo “umbutho” onikwe ngenhla.

$$(51) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{plane}_1 \\ \text{CAT} = \text{count} = \text{noun} \\ \text{GENUS} = \text{aircraft} \end{array} \right)$$

$$(52) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{plane}_2 \\ \text{CAT} = \text{count} = \text{noun} \\ \text{GENUS} = \text{tool} \end{array} \right)$$

Njengoba izingxenye zezincazelo eziphikisanayo zendizamshini zithintene nezinhlobo noma umahluko, nakanjalo endaweni eshiwo kuyo ayifuneki kakhulu okhethweni lwezingxenye zencazelo efanelekileyo. Ngeqiniso izinto ezithinta izinhlobo zebizo “isithuthi” esibonakaliswe ema (53) ngezansi, okuyinhloko ngokwencazelo – nye ngokokhetho lohlobo okubalulekile.

$$(53) \left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Taxi} \\ \text{CAT} = \text{verb} \\ \text{SEM} = P (\square_1) \\ \text{ARGSTR} = [\text{Arg}_1 = \text{NP} [+ \text{aircraft}]] \end{array} \right)$$

Njengokuchazwe ngenhla, yebo ingxenye yencazelo ephikisayo ibopheleke emushweni ngokubheka okuthinta into ephathekayo ngokwenza ibelula incazelo – nye ngobukhulu bezinye izingxenye zencazelo eziphikisanayo enqubeni yokulandela. Njengeqiniso lokuthi izingxenye zencazelo ezimbili ebizweni “isikhumulo” sezikhumulo, () kanye nesikhumulo² (ukwakha indizamshini) ngakho ukhetho lwezingxenye zencazelo efanelekile oluphunywiswe kanye nokuthe ngqo, kwanikwa ukuba isisekelo sebizo esibopheka kuloluphawu lwenqubo.

NgokukaPustejovsky, abacwaningi jikelele banombono wencazelo wezincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo. Bakubonile okungenhla ukuthi ukuguquguquka kwesifezeko esenzweni esiguqulwe ekuqokelelweni kwemithetho yocwaningo njengohlu lwezingxenye zencazelo yelekhizikhoni njengokuba nomfuziselo wengxenye kanye nokwanelisa okuvela ngokuchaza ulwabiwo lwesintekisi. UPustejovsky uzama ukuhlaziya izimo zezincazelo eziningi zamabizo

achazwe ngenhla ngokwamagama okumisa ingxenye yohlu lwelekhizikhoni. Zona zibandakanye isazobe/ugquko lonyazelo, isikhongozelo/ushintshwano lwezikhongozelo, kanye namaqoqo/ushintshwano lwamava aphindwe ngezansi:

- (54) a. The lamb is running the field.
b. John ate the lamb for breakfast.
- (55) a. Mary broke the bottle.
b. The baby finished the bottle.
- (56) a. The window is rotting.
b. Mary crawled through the window.

Ngokushiwo kusetshenzwe ngokwezinto ezilula zohlu lwengxenye yencazelo

IS AHLUKO 3

UCWANINGO LWESIMANTI KI YELEKHIZIKHONI

YESENZO U – PHUMA.

3.1 ISINGENISO

Inhloso yalesi sifundo ukuhlola ukuthi ucwaningo lwesimantiki yesenzo u – **phuma** ukuthi lwenzeka kanjani emishweni kanti futhi yini eqhaphalekayo kulemisho.

Kulesisahluko sizo – ke sicubungule izinhlobo zeziganeko ngokwezimpawu zamagama. Lapha sizobheka ukuthi isandiso senkathi kanye nemisho ekhonzile ibonakala kanjani ngokwezindlela zazo ekusetshenzisweni emishweni. Lesisahluko sizochaza izibonelo ezichaza amagama akhombisa isenzo u – **phuma** emishweni anebinzana elinebizo ngalinye eliyinhloko.

3.2 IZIMPAWU EZIKHETHIWEYO ZEBINZANA LEBIZO ELIYINHLOKO:

3.2.1 Ibinzana elinebizo eliyinhloko [abantu]

Inhloso yalesisigaba ukuvivinya uhla lwezimpawu ezikhethiweyo zebizo eliyinhloko ngempikiswano yesenzo u – **phuma** kanye nezincazelo ezahlukahlukene ezivela emagameni ahlanganisa impikiswano nemfezeko. Ngizocwaninga ukuthi u – **phuma** wenzeka kanjani enguqukweni yemisho eyahlukahlukene evezela imiphumela yezincazelo ezahlukahlukene kanye namaganyana encazelo yesenzo u – **phuma**. Izindlela zencazelo eziningi zika – **phuma** zingahlola ukwakheka ngokoshintshwano lwemisho olumayelana nezimpawu zokwakheka kwesigameko phakathi kwezinye. Emishweni elandelayo eku (1a, c, e, g), ibinzana lamabizo ayinhloko futhi angumenzi abantu, isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha indawo yokuba isilandiso. Emishweni yoku (1b, d, f, h) ishintshene neyoku (1a, c, e, g) yaba impikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo elibonisa indawo, noma isifezeko sebinzana lebizo elichaza umenzi.

- (1.) a) Umfana uphuma endlini
(The boy goes out/exits from the house)
- b) Indlu iphuma umfana
(The house emerges the boy)

- c) Abantwana baphuma emgodini
(The children go out/exit from the hole)
- d) Umgodi uphuma abantwana
(The hole emerges the children)
- e) Amadoda aphuma emotweni
(The men go out/exit from the car)
- f) Imoto iphuma amadoda
(The car emerges the men)
- g) Inkosi iphuma emhlanganweni
(The chief goes out/exits from the meeting)
- h) Umhlangano uphuma inkosi
(The meeting emerges the chief)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwakhiwo kwempikiswano kanye nokwakhiwa kwesigameko sesenzo u - **phuma** ku (1a, c, e, g),

{	impikiswano yokuqala = umenzi	}
	impikiswano yesibili = isandiso sendawo, indawo	
	isigameko = isilandiso	

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwakhiwa kwempikiswano kanye nokwakhiwa kwesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** ku (1b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe ngalokhu okulandelayo:

{	impikiswano yokuqala = ibinzana elinebizo eliyinhloko	}
	impikiswano yesibili = ibinzana elinebizo elingumenziwa	
	isigameko = isandiso sesimo, isimo	

Isimo sokungabi umenziwa wesifezekiso sebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yemisho eshintshanayo ku (b, d, f, h)

Ngokubhekisa emishweni elandelayo, ecacisa ukuba isifezeko sebinzana lebizo lesenzo u – **phuma** aliziphathi njengomenziwa nangokwakheka kwemisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini (i) isivumelwane sikamenziwa esingenayo imfezeko echazwa njengo menzi ayivumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzo kanye (ii) Ibinzana lebizo alibonakaliswa endaweni yenhloko yokwenziwa. Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

(2.) a) Indlu iphuma umfana

(The house emerges the boy)

(i) *Indlu iyamphuma umfana

(The house is emerging the boy)

(ii) *Umfana uphunywa yindlu

(The boy is being emerged by the house)

b) Umgodi uphuma abantwana

(The hole emerges the children)

(i) *Umgodi uyabaphuma abantwana

(The hole is emerging the children)

(ii) *Abantwana baphunywa umgodi

(The children are being emerged by the hole)

c) Imoto iphuma amadoda

(The car emerges the men)

(i) *Imoto iyawaphuma amadoda

(The car is emerging the men)

(ii) *Amadoda aphunywa yimoto

(The men are being emerged by the car)

d) Umhlangano uphuma inkosi

(The meeting emerges the chief)

(i) *Umhlangano uyayiphuma inkosi

(The meeting is emerging the chief)

(ii) *Inkosi iphunywa umhlangano

(The chief is being emerged by the meeting)

Isakhiwo soshintsho lwendawo esiyinhloko yemisho: Umenzi webinzana lamabizo abantu ubonakala endaweni esemuva yesenzo.

Inhloso yalezizigatshana ukuthola ukuthi nayo lemisho yoku (1) ngabe ikhombisa isikhathi kanye izindima ezandisiwe yini. Ngakho lokhu kuchaza uhlobo lwezigameko emishweni yoku (1a, c, e, g) nezinezezelwa eziku (1b, d, f, h) eziphindiweyo futhi lapha ngezansi ku (3).

- (3.) a) Umfana uphuma endlini ngehora lesi – 4
(The boy goes out/exits from the house at 4 o'clock).
- b) *Indlu iphuma umfana ngehora lesi – 4
(The house emerges the boy at 4 o'clock).
- c) Abantwana baphuma emgodini ngehora lesi – 2
(The children go out/exit from the hole at 2 o'clock).
- d) *Umgodi uphuma abantwana ngehora lesi – 2
(The hole emerges the children at 2 o'clock).
- e) Amadoda aphuma emotweni ngehora lesi – 6
(The men go out/exit from car at 6 o'clock).
- f) *Imoto iphuma amadoda ngehora lesi – 6
(The car emerges the men at six o'clock).
- g) Inkosi iphuma emhlanganweni ngemuva kwehora loku – 1
(The chief emerges from the meeting after 1 o'clock).
- h)* Umhlangano uphuma inkosi ngemuva kwehora loku – 1
(The meeting emerges the chief after 1 o'clock).

USmith(1997) uchaza izinhlobo zeziganeko ezine ngamagama nangezimpawu eziphawuleka ngazo:

- (i) **Izehlakalo** izinqubo ezifaka ukwenza okubambekayo/okubonakalayo noma okwengqondo okungenasiqalo nasiphetho.Zinezimpawu zokulibazisa [ukunyakaza],[I – atheliki],[isikhathi esimiyoy]. Izehlakalo zingaba sobala, zizimele, zibopheleke.Uma zibonakala ngezikhathi ezithile (kusuka ngehora lesibili kuya kwelwesithathu, nge – awa).
- (ii) **Isifezeko** sithembele enqubeni kanye nomphumela noma ukushintshana kwesimo. Ushintsho ukufezeka kwenqubo,izifezeko azinasiphetho esibophelekileyo ngokwemvelo.Zinezimpawu zokulibazisa [ukunyakaza], [I – atheliki], [Isikhathi esimiyoy]. Izifezeko zinezindlela ezahlukeneyezilandelanayo lapho inqubo ihambela phambili esithalazisweni sayo sokugcina. Zinemiphumela yesimo esisha. Isimo somphumela wesifezeko ungaqhubeka noma ungaqhubeki.
- (iii) **Isifezeko esisheshayo** siyisiganeko somzuzwana esivela ekushintsheni kwesimo. Sinezimpawu [ukunyakaza], [I – atheliki], [Umzuzwana]. Isifezeko

esisheshayo isona esilawulwa ngumenzi okukanye kungahlangana ngengxoxo yezindima.

- (iv) **Izimo** ziyindawo ezinzile enganyakazi ngoba zibamba okomzuzwana noma ithutshana. Zinezimpawu zokulibazisa [Ukunganyakazi], [Isikhathi esisimileyo]. Izimo zithembele esikhathini esingakhishwanga kwisakhiwo sangaphakathi. Abanyakazi, noma bufuna umenzi ongaphandle ngokoshintsho. Izimo zibalwa njengezinto ezikhona nezimpawu ezingaphathekiyo ezihlanganisa konke , ubumnini, indawo, inkolo nezinye izimo zengqondo, amalungelo, injwayelo.

UPustejovsky (1996) ubhekisa ezehlakalweni ezinjengenqubo kanye nezifezeko ezibhekisa ezigamekweni lezi ezibizwa nguSmith athi ziyimiphumela kanye nenguquko. Ngokucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi siguquka/sibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma**, emishweni eku (3a, c, e, g,) isandiso senkathi sivumelekile kodwa emishweni eku (3b, d, f, h,) asivumelekanga ngokwesilandiso. Ukungamukeleki kwemisho eku (3b, d, f, h,) ngokwesilandiso iboniswa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni engenamiphumela yesimo sezinhlobo zesigameko ezinjenga ku (3a, c, e, g) kodwa imisho eku (3b, d, f, h,) isezimweni zohlobo lwesiganeko. Khumbula ukuthi imisho yaloluhlobo lweziganeko zesimo ayisivumeli isandiso senkathi nakuba uphawu [\pm I – atheliki] icishe ifane nesimo. Ngokusho kukaPustejovsky izinhlobo zezigameko zokufeza kanye nokuphumelela kufakwa ngaphansi kwegama inguquko.

Ngokunikwe ukhlukana kwezigameko ezingenhla emishweni u – **phuma** ku (3a, c, e, g) ngokuqhathanisa u (3b, d, f, h,) emishweni yokuqala ephumelelisa uhlobo lwezigameko emishweni yokugcina (ejwayelekile) eyizimo ezimayelana nezibonelo zendawo (Smith 1997 pp. 33 – 4). Lezi zanhlukano zohlobo lwesigameko zingaboniswa njengalokhu okulandelayo encazelweni yelekhizoni u – **phuma** ngokuqokelela okuyikho emishweni. Isenzo u – **phuma** singaba nencazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama endawo esemishweni eku (3a, c, e, f):

$$\left(\begin{array}{ll} \text{impikiswano yokuqala} & = \text{umenzi} \\ \text{impikiswano yesibili} & = \text{indawo, isandiso sendawo} \\ \text{isigameko} & = \text{isifezeko esifezekile} \end{array} \right)$$

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwakhiwa kwempikiswano kanye nokwakhiwa kwesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (3b, d, f, h) ivezwe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

{	impikiswano yokuqala = indawo
	impikiswano yesibili = abantu
	isigameko sokuqala = isimo

Isiphetho esingenhla sikhombisa isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni echaza ngenhlukano yencazelwanyana yamagama kanye nokusebenzisa izincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni eku (3).

3.2.1.2 Into engenakususwa/enokususwa kwenye into ethile/ukwakheka kwento ekhona kwenye into ethile

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ushintsho lwemisho elandelayo, lapho imisho eku(1) ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo kuyilunga lomzimba elinokungasuswa entweni ethile noma ukwakheka kwento ekhona entweni ethile empikiswaneni yebinzana lebizu (abantu).

- (4.) a) Izinwele ziphuma emfaneni
(Hairs come out from the boy)
- b) Umfana uphuma izinwele
(The boy comes out hairs)
- c) Amaqhubu aphuma emntwaneni
(Chicken – pox comes out from the child)
- d) Umntwana uphuma amaqhubu
(The child comes out chicken – pox)
- e) Isalukazi siphuma emuseni
(Grandmother disappears/goes away the grace)
- f) Umusa uphuma isalukazi
(The grace disappears/goes away from the grandmother)
- g) Indoda iphuma ebulwaneni
(The man disappears cruelty)
- h) Ubulwane buphuma indoda
(Cruelty disappears from the man)

i) Intombazane iphuma enzondweni

(The girl disappears the hatred)

j) Inzondo iphuma intombazane)

(Hatred disappears from the girl)

Isigaba esimayelana nemisho yonke engenhla ku(4b, d, f, h, j). Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano yendawo noma ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo esingaqondakali, kodwa imisho eku (4b) ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko elingaphathekiyo angaphatheki okuyi mfezeko yesandiso sendawo,into ephilayo (abantu.) Imisho engenhla ku(4b, d, f, h, j) iyizibonelo zebinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo **ubulwane** okuyinto enokususwa entweni ethile yebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko **indoda**.

Ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo kanjalo alikhombisi izimpawu ezijwayelekile zikamenziwa. Khumbula ukuthi izibonelo ezimbili zikamenziwa yilezi:

- (i) Ukusetshenziswa kwesivumelwano sikamenziwa kanye (ii) nokuvela okwenziwe, qiniseka ukuba ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo emishweni eku (4a, c, e, g, i) ngasenhla azihambelani nesivumelwano sikamenzi kwimofoloji yesenzo, okungenani ingavela endaweni yenhloko kumenziwa njengoba ibonakaliswe ezibonelweni ezilandelayo:

(5.) a (i) Umfana uyaziphuma izinwele

(The boy is coming out hairs)

(ii) Izinwele ziphunywa umfana

(Hairs are being come out by the boy)

b (i) Umntwana uyawaphuma amaqhubu

(The child is coming out chicken – pox)

(iii) Amaqhubu aphunywa ngumntwana

(Chicken – pox are being come out by the child)

c (i) Isalukazi siyawuphuma umusa

(Grandmother is disappearing the grace)

(ii) Umusa uphunywa isalukazi

(A grace is disappearing the grandmother)

- d (i) Indoda iyabuphuma ubulwane
(The man is disappearing the cruelty)
- (ii) Ubulwane buphunywa indoda
(A cruelty is being disappeared by the man)
- e (i) Intombazane iyayiphuma inzondo
(The girl is disappearing the hatred)
- (iii) Inzondo iphunywa intombazane
(A hatred is being disappeared by the girl)

3.2.2 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [izilwane]

Imisho elandelayo eku (6a, c, e, g) ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano kamenzi oyisilwane. Isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo. Emishweni eku (6b, d, f, h) eshintshana neku (6a, c, e, g) impikiswano etholakala njengebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko elibonisa indawo, okukanye ibinzana lebizo liphandaphindwe njengomenzi.

- (6.) a) Amathole aphuma esibayeni
(Calves go out/exit from the kraal)
- b) Isibaya siphuma amathole
(The kraal releases the calves)
- c) Izinkomo ziphuma ediphini
(The cattle go out/exit from the dipping – tank)
- d) Idiphu liphuma izinkomo
(A dipping – tank releases a herd of cattle)
- e) Ukungcola kwezingulube kuphuma engadini
(A litter of pigs go out/exit from the garden)
- f) Ingadi iphuma ukungcola kwezingulube
(The garden releases a litter of pigs)
- g) Izinja ziphuma emgodini
(The dogs go out/exit from the hole)
- h) Umgodi uphuma izinja
(The hole releases the dogs)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwenzeka kwempikiswano kanye nokwenzeka kwesigameko sika – **phuma** emishweni eku (6a, c, e, g,) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala = isilwane(umenzi)	
Impikiswano yesibili = isandiso sendawo, indawo	
Isigameko = isimo	

Incazelo yelekhizikhonni ngokwenzeka kwempikiswano nokwenzeka kwesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (6b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala = into engaphefumuliyo	
Impikiswano yesibili = isilwane (umenzi)	
Isigameko = isimo	

Isimo asimusebenzisi umenziwa wemfezeko webinzana lebizo endaweni yenhloko emishweni eshintshayo ku (6b, d, f, h). Ngokubhekisa emishweni elandelayo ecacisa ukuba imfezeko yebinzana lebizo lesenzo u – **phuma** ayisebenzi njengomenziwa ekubumbaneni kwemisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini ngokuba isivumelwane sikamenzi esingenayo imfezeko echazwe njengomenzi futhi akuvumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzo kanye (ii) ibinzana lebizo alinakuvela endaweni yenhloko esenzweni, lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ezimisa umdlandla kamenziwa esiZulwini.

(7.) a) Isibaya siphuma amathole

(The kraal releases the calves)

(i) *Isibaya siyawaphuma amathole

(The kraal is emerging the calves)

(ii) *Amathole aphunywa isibaya

(The calves are being emerged by the kraal)

b) Idiphu iphuma izinkomo

(The dipping – tank releases a herd of cattle)

(i) *Idiphu iyaziphuma izinkomo

(The dipping – tank releases a herd of cattle)

(ii) *Izinkomo ziphunywa idiphu

(A herd of cattle is being released by the dipping – tank)

c) Ingadi iphuma ukungcola kwezingulube

(The garden releases a litter of pigs)

- (i) *Ingadi iyakuphuma ukungcola kwezingulube

(The garden releases a litter of pigs)

- (ii) *Ukungcola kwezingulube kuphunywa ingadi

(The litter of pigs is being emerged by the kraal)

d) Umgodi uphuma izinja

(The hole releases the dogs)

- (i) *Umgodi uyaziphuma izinja

(The hole is emerging the dogs)

- (ii) *Izinja ziphunywa umgodi

(The dogs are being emerged by the hole)

Kuyacaca emishweni engenhla ukuthi ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo, yimpikiswano kamenzi ku (7a – d) alibonakalisi izimpawu ezijwayelekile ezihlangene nemfezeko kamenziwa esenzweni.

3.2.2.1 Isakhiwo sesiganeko sendawo yoshintsho eyinhloko yemisho: Umenzi webinzana lamabizo [izilwane] ubonakala endaweni esemuva yesenzo.

Inhloso yalezizigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho eku (6) ngabe ikhombisa isandiso senkathi kanye nezindima ezandisiwe yini. Ngakho lokhu kuwukuchaza izinhlobo zeziganeko emishweni eku (6a, c, e, g) neziqhathaniswa neziku (6b, d, f, h) eziphindwe lapha ngezansi ku (8).

- (8.) a) Amathole aiphuma esibayeni ngehora lesi – 4
(Calves go out/exit from the kraal at 4 o'clock)
- b) *Isibaya siphuma amathole ngehora lesi – 4
(The kraal releases the calves at 4 o'clock)
- c) Izinkomo ziphuma ediphini ngehora lesi – 7
(Cattle go out/exit from the dipping – tank at 7 o'clock)
- d) *Idiphu liphuma izinkomo ngehora lesi – 7
(A dipping – tank releases a herd of cattle at 7 o'clock)
- e) Ukungcola kwezingulube kuphuma engadini ngehora lesi – 2
(A litter of pigs go out/exit from the garden at 2 o'clock)

- f) *Ingadi iphuma ukungcola kwezingulube ngehora lesi – 2
(The garden releases a litter of pigs at 2 o'clock)
- g) Izinja ziphuma emgodini ngehora lesi – 6
(The dogs go out/exit from the hole at 6 o'clock)
- h) *Umgodi uphuma izinja ngehora lesi – 6
(The hole releases the dogs at 6 o'clock)

UPusterjovsky (1996) ubhekisa ezehlakalweni ezinjengenqubo kanye nezifezeko eziganekweni lezo ezibizwa nguSmith athi ziyimiphumela kanye nenguquko.

Cabanga ngemizekelo engenhla lapho isandiso senkathi sichaza/sibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma**, lapho emishweni eku (8a, c, e, g) isandiso senkathi sivumelekile kodwa emishweni eku (8b, d, f, h) asivumelekanga ngokwesandiso senkathi ngokuba sibonisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni yesimo sohlobo lwesiganeko. Khumbula ukuthi imisho engeyiyo yohlobo lwesiganeko sesimo ayivumeli isandiso senkathi nakuba uphawu [\pm I – atheliki] licishe lifane nesimo. Ngokwenkulumo yesiqephu sikaPustejovsky izinhlobo zeziganeko zokufeza kanye nokuphumelela kufakwa ngaphansi kwegama inguquko.

Ngokunikwe ukhlukana kweziganeke emishweni yesenzo u – **phuma** ku (8a, c, e, g) ngokuqhathanisa neku (8b, d, f, h) lapho imisho yokuqala iphumelelisa izinhlobo zeziganeko noma imisho yokugcina (ejwayelekile) ibe isimo ngokubheka imizekelo yendawo Smith (1997: 33 – 4). Isandiso senkathi singabonakaliswa njengesiyiso emishweni yempumelelo kanye nemisho yokufeza (umzekelo, inguquko), kodwa hayi emishweni yesimo sendawo, okukanye izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zinhlukwano zezinhlobo zeziganeko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo lwemisho. Isenzo u – **phuma** singabonakalisa ilekhizikhoni elandelayo ngokwamagama esimo leso emishweni eku (8a, c, e, g);

{	impikiswano yokuqala = izilwane (umenzi)	}
	impikiswano yesibili = engaphefumuliyo, isandiso sendawo, indawo	
	isigameko = imfezeko	

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (8b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

impikiswano yokuqala = ibinzana lamabizo ayinhloko, indawo impiikiswano yesibili = izilwane (umenzi) isigameko = isimo
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Isiphetho esingenhla sibonisa isemantiki yelekhizikhoni echaza ngenhlukano yencazelwanyana yegama kanye nokusebenzisa izincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni eku (8).

3.2.2.2 Into engenakususwa/enokususwa kwenye into ethile/ukwakheka kwento ekhona kwenye into ethile.

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukushintshana kwemisho elandelayo, lapho emishweni eku (a) ibinzana lamabizo asemuva kwesenzo alilungu lomzimba onokususwa noma ubunjalo bempikiswano bebinzana lamabizo ayinhloko ezilwane. Imisho eku (9b) inokushintshana neku (9a), ngakho – ke lemisho inencazelo efanayo.

- (9) a) (i) Izimpondo ziphuma ematholeni
(The horns emerge from the calves)
- (ii) Amathole aphuma izimpondo
(Calves come out the horns)
- b) (i) Ukhwekhwe luphuma izimvu
(A scab emerges from the sheep)
- (ii) Izimvu ziphuma ukhwekhwe
(Sheep emerge a scab)
- c) (i) Ubunzima buphuma endlovini
(A burden/stress disappears/goes away from the elephant)
- (ii) Indlovu iphuma ubunzima
(An elephant disappears/goes away the burden/stress)
- d) (i) Inzondo iphuma ebhubesini
(A hatred disappears/goes away from lion)
- (ii) Ibhubesini liphuma inzondo
(A lion disappears/goes away hatred)

Isigaba esimayelana nemisho yonke engenhla ku (9 ii), ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yempikiswano yendawo noma ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo esingaqondakali, kodwa

imisho eku (9 i) ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko engaqondakali noma into ekhona kwenye noma imfezeko yesandiso sendawo, into ephefumulayo (abantu).

Emishweni engehla eku (9 i), yizibonelo zebinzana lebizu lwesakhiwo sento ekhona entweni ethile ebinzaneni lebizu eliyinhloko **ibhubesi**.

Ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo kanjalo alikhombisi/alibonisi izimpawu ezijwayelekile zikamenziwa. Khumbula ukuthi izibonelo ezimbili zikamenziwa yilezi:

- (i) Ukusetshenziswa kwesivumelwano sikamenziwa kanye (ii) nokuvela okwenziwe, qiniseka ukuba ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo emishweni eku(ii) ku (9) ngehla ayihambelani nesivumelwano sikamenziwa kwimofoloji yesenzo, okungenani ingavela endaweni yenhloko esenzweni, njengoba ibonakaliswe ezibonelweni ezilandelayo:

(10.) a) (i) Amathole ayaziphuma izimpondo

(Calves are emerging the horns)

(ii) Izimpondo ziphunywa ngamathole

(Horns are being emerged by the calves)

b) (i) Izimvu ziyaluphuma ukhwekhwe

(Sheep are emerging the scab)

(ii) Ukhwekhwe luphunywa izimvu

(A scab is being emerged by the sheep)

c) (i) Indlovu iyabuphuma ubunzima

(An elephant is disappearing the burden/stress)

(ii) Ubunzima buphunywa indlovu

(A burden/stress is being disappeared by the elephant)

d) (i) Ihubesi liyayiphuma inzondo

(A lion is disappearing a hatred)

(ii) Inzondo iphunywa ibhubesi

(A hatred is being disappeared by the lion)

Ngokucacileyo emeshweni engehla ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo, yimpikiswano kamenzi, ku (10a – d) elingabonakalisi izimpawu eziyizo ezimayelana nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwakhiwa kwempikiswano kanye nokwakhiwa kwesiganeko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (i) ku (10a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Impikiswano yokuqala} = \text{ephefumulayo (izilwane)} \\ \text{Impikiswano yesibili} = \text{engaphefumileyo} \\ \text{(ilunga lomzimba/okusemqondweni)} \end{array} \right)$$

Incazelo yelezikhoni ngokwakhiwa kwempikiswano kanye nokwakhiwa kwesiganeko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (ii) ku (10a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

$$\left(\begin{array}{l} \text{Impikiswano yokuqala} = \text{ilunga lomzimba/okusemqondweni} \\ \text{Impikiswano yesibili} = \text{isandiso sendawo/ephefumulayo(izilwane)} \end{array} \right)$$

3.2.2.2.1 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesiganeko

Imisho eku (ii) ka (11a – d) inencazelo efanayo. Izinhlobo zesiganeko emishweni u – **phuma** ku (i) ka (11a – d) iqhathaniswa neku (ii) ka (11a – d), lapho isandiso senkathi singabonakala ngokunjalo ekushintshaneni okubili engingakuchaza lapha ngezansi, ngokungafaniyo kwemisho eku (8b, d, f, h) ngasenhla engathathi isandiso senkathi.

- (11.) a) (i) Amathole aphuma izimpondo uma emadala
(Calves emerged the horns when they are old)
- (ii) Izimpondo ziphuma ematholeni uma emadala
(Horns emerge from the calves when they are old)
- b) (i) Izimvu ziphuma ukhwekhwe uma kunesomiso
(Sheep emerge the scab when it is drought)
- (ii)Ukhwekwe luphuma ezimvini uma kunesomiso
(A scab emerges from the sheep when it is drought)
- c) (i) Indlovu iphuma ubunzima uma ibona abantu
(An elephant disappears/goes away the burden/stress when it sees people)
- (ii) Ubunzima buphuma endlovini uma ibona abantu
(The burden/stress disappears/goes away from the elephant when it sees the people)

- d) (i) Ibhubesi liphuma inzondo uma besondela abantu
 (A lion disappears the hatred when the people come nearer)
 (ii) Inzondo iphuma ebhubesini uma besondela abantu
 (A hatred disappears from the lion when the people come nearer)

Cabanga ngemizekelo engenhla lapho isandiso senkathi sichaza/sibonakalisa isenzo u - **phuma**, emishweni eku (i) ka (11a – d) kanye nemisho eku (ii) ka (11a – d) lapho isandiso senkathi sivumelekile oshintshwaneni olubili kanti futhi emishweni eku (8) isandiso senkathi sivumelekile ku (8a, c, e, g) kodwa emishweni eku(8b, d, f, h) asivumelekanga esandisweni senkathi. Imisho eyamukelekileyo eku (i) ka (11a – d) kanye nemisho eku (ii) ka (11a – d) ngesandiso senkathi ibonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesiganeko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (i) ka (11a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

{	Impikiswano yokuqala = umenzi
	Izilwane
	Impikiswano yesibili = ilunga lomzimba/ Okusemqondweni
Isigameko sokuqala = isimo	

Isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakalisa ilekhizikhoni elandelayo ngokwamagama ezimo ezisemishweni eku (ii) ka (11a – d)

{	Impikiswano yokuqala = ilunga lomzimba Okusemqondweni
	Impikiswano yesibili = isandiso sendawo, umenzi (izilwane)
	Isigameko = isimo

Isiphetho sibonakalisa ukucaca kwelekhizikhoni ngokwenzelanywana yegama kanye nezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenzise emishweni eku (11). Izincazelwanyana ezichaza amagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enamabinzana amabizo ayinhloko abonisa (izilwane) njengaku (6a – h, 9c – d) ngasenhla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguquko yamagama yesinqumo selekhizikhoni:

- **phuma**

(12.) a) “**go out, exit, leave**”

- (i) Amathole aphuma esibayeni
(Calves go out/exit/leave, from the kraal)
- (ii) Izinkomo ziphuma ediphini
(A herd of cattle go out/exit/leave from the dipping – tank)
- (iii) Ukungcola kwezingulube kuphuma engadini
(A litter of pigs go out/exit/leave from the garden)

b) “**emerge**”

- (i) Isibaya siphuma amathole
(The kraal emerges the calves)
- (ii) Idiphu iphuma umhlambi wezinkomo
(The dipping – tank emerges a herd of cattle)
- (iii) Ingadi iphuma ukungcola kwezingulube
(The garden emerges a litter of pigs)

(c) “**disappear/go away**”

- (i) Indlovu iphuma ubunzima
(An elephant disappears/go away the burden/stress)
- (ii) Ibhubesi liphuma inzondo
(A lion disappears/goes away hatred)

3.2.3 Ibinzana elinebizo eliyinhloko [izinto zemvelo]

Imisho elandelayo (13a, c, e, g) ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano engaqondakali ezintweni zemvelo noma isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yebinzana lebizo. Imisho (13b, d, f, h) eshintshana neku (a, c, e, g) impikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo ekhombisa okungaqondakaliyo, noma imfezeko yebinzana lebizo elichazwa njengendawo, isandiso sendawo.

(13.) a) Utshani buphuma entabeni

(The grass produces in the mountain)

- b) Intaba iphuma utshani
(The mountain produces grass)
- c) Amabele aphuma egqumeni
(Sorghum produces at the hill)
- d) Iqguma liphuma amabele
(A hill produces sorghum)
- e) Ilanga liphuma esibhakabhakeni
(Sun rises in the sky)
- f) Isibhakabha siphuma ilanga
(The sky rises stars)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (13a, c, e, g) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izinto zemvelo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu, umenziwa, okungaphefumuliyo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (13b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu, elingaphefumuliyo
Impikiswano yesibili	= izinto zemvelo, isandiso sendawo
Isigameko	= inguqu

Umenziwa akathathi isimo semfezeko yebinzana lebizu endaweni yenhloko emishweni eshintshayo ku (13b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuba, imfezeko yebinzana lebizu lesenzo u – **phuma** ayisebenzi njengomenziwa ekubumbaneni kwemisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini(i) isivumelwano sikamenziwa esingenayo imfezeko echazwe njengendawo ayivumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzo kanye (ii) nebinzana lebizu alinakuvela endaweni yenhloko esenzweni. Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (14.) a) Intaba iphuma utshani
 (The mountain produces grass)
 (i) *Intaba iyabuphuma utshani
 (The mountain is producing grass)
 (ii) *Utshani buphunywa intaba
 (The grass is being produced by the mountain)
- (b) Igquma liphuma amabele
 (A hill produces sorghum)
 (i)* Iqquma liyawaphuma amabele
 (A hill is producing sorghum)
 (ii) *Amabele aphunywa yigquma
 (Sorghum are being produced by the hill)
- c) Isibhakabhaka siphuma ilanga
 (The sky rises the sun)
 (i) *Isibhakabhaka siyaliphuma ilanga
 (The sky is rising the sun)
 (ii) *Ilanga liphunywa isibhakabhaka
 (Sun is being risen by the sky)
- d) Izulu liphuma izinkanyezi
 (The sky rises stars)
 (i) *Izulu liyaziphuma izinkanyezi
 (The sky is rising the stars)
 (ii) *Izinkanyezi ziphunywa izulu
 (Stars are being risen by the sky)

3.2.3.1 Isakhiwo sesiganeko sendawo yoshintsho oluyinhloko emishweni:

Ukungaqondakali kwebinzana lebizo [izinto zemvelo] kubonakala endaweni esemuva kwesenzo.

Inhloso yalezizigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho eku (13) iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezindima zaloluhlobo. Ngakho lokhu kuwukuchaza uhlobo lwesiganeko

emishweni eku (13a, c, e, g) nezinezezelwe ku (13b, d, f, h) eziphindiwe futhi lapha ngezansi ku(15).

- (15.) a) Intaba iphuma utshani ngehora lesi – 4
(The mountain produces grass at 4 o'clock)
- b) Utshani buphuma entabeni ngehora lesi – 4
(Grass produces in the mountain at 4 o'clock)
- c) Igquma liphuma amabele ngehora lesi – 3
(A hill produces sorghum at 3 o'clock)
- d) Amabele aphuma egqumeni ngehora lesi – 3
(Sorghum produces at the hill at 3 o'clock)
- e) Isibhakabhaka siphuma ilanga ngehora lesi – 8
(The sky rises the sun at 8 o'clock)
- e) Ilanga liphuma esibhakabhakeni ngehora lesi – 8
(Sun rises in the sky at 8 o'clock)
- f) Izulu liphuma izinkanyezi ngehora lesi – 12
(The sky rises stars at 12 o'clock)
- g) Izinkanyezi ziphuma ezulwini ngehora lesi – 12
(Stars rises in the sky at 12 o'clock)

Ngokucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi siguquka/sibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma**, kulemisho elapha ku (15a, c, e, g) esingavumelekanga kodwa emishweni eku (15b, d, f, h) samukelekile ngokwesandiso senkathi(isandiso). Ukungavumeleki kwemisho eku (15a, c, e, g) ngokwesandiso senkathi kubonisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni engeyiyo yemiphumela yohlobo lwesiganeko njengasesimweni esiku (15b, d, f, h) kanti imisho eku (15a, c, e, g) kufanele ngabe isesimweni sohlobo lwesiganeko. Khumbula ukuthi imisho yaloluhlobo lwesiganeko sesimo ayivumeli isandiso senkathi ngoba uphawu [\pm atheliki] aliyi esimweni. Ngokwamagama kaPusterjovsky, izinhlobo zesiganeko zokufeza kanye nokuphumelelisa kuhlanganiswa ngaphansi kwegama inguquko.

Ngokunikwe yizinhlukwano ezingenhla ezinhlotsheni zesiganeko emishweni u – **phuma** ku (15a, c, e, g) ngokuqhathanisa u (15b, d, f, h) lapho imisho yokuqala iphumelelisa uhlobo lwesiganeko noma imisho yokugcina (ejwayelekile) ibe isimo lapho sibheka imizekelo yendawo (Smith 1997: 33 – 4).

Isandiso senkathi singabonakaliswa njengesiyiso emishweni yokuphumelelisa kanye nemisho yokufeza (umzekelo, inguquko), kodwa hayi emishweni eluhlobo lwendawo yesimo, okuyikho ukuthi izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zezinhlobo zesiganeko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweleni olwahlukene lwemisho. Isenzo u – **phuma** singabonakalisa ilekhizikhoni elandelayo ngokwamagama esimo lesa emishweni eku (15a, c, e, g):

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izinto zemvelo
Impikiswano yesibili	= into engaphefumuli, ibinzana lebizu
Isigameko	= umphumela

Isenzo u – **phuma** singabonisa ilekhizikhoni elandelayo ngokwamagama esimo lesa emishweni eku (15b, d, f, h).

Impikiswano yokuqala	= into engaphefumuli, ibinzana lebizu
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, izinto zemvelo
Isigameko sokuqala	= isimo

Isiphetho esingehla sibonisa isemantiki ecacisa ngenhlukwano yencazelwanyana yokuchaza amagama nendlela yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni eku (15). Imisho eku (13a, c, e, g) iyabonakalisa lezozinto ezinokususwa ezintweni ezithile/ngesakhiwo sento ekhona entweni ethile, kanjalo lemisho ngiyikhombise ku (13a, c, e, g). Isenzo u – **phuma** sinezincazelo ezichaza igama ebinzaneni lebizu eliyinhloko **izinto zemvelo** njengalokhu okulandelayo.

(16.) a) “produce”

- (i) Intaba iphuma utshani
(The mountain produces grass)
- (ii) Igquma liphuma amabele
(A hill produces sorghum)

b) “rise”

- (i) Isibhakabhaka siphuma ilanga
(The sky rises the sun)

- (ii) Izulu liphuma izinkanyezi
(The sky rises stars)

3.2.3.2 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [izinto zemvelo ezinokusetshenziswa]

Imisho elandelayo eku (17a, c, e, g), ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano yendawo okuyizinto zemvelo ezinokusetshenziswa lapho isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yebinzana lebizo.

Imisho eku (17b, d, f, h) eshintshana neku (17a, c, e, g) inempikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo ebonisa umenzi into ephefumulayo, noma imfezeko yebinzana lebizo elihunyushwe njengesandiso sendawo (indawo)

- (17.) a) Imbodla iphuma emgodini
(The wild cat releases from the hole)
- b) Umgodi uphuma imbodla
(A hole releases the wild cat)
- c) Izintethe ziphuma ezinkunini
(Swarm of locust release from the firewood)
- d) Izinkuni ziphuma izintethe
(Firewood release a swarm of locust)
- e) Izinyosi ziphuma emgedeni
(A swarm of bees go out from the clod)
- f) Umgede uphuma izinyosi
(Clod goes out a swarm of bees)
- g) Imbodla iphuma etsheni
(The wild cat goes out from the stone)
- h) Itshe liphuma imbodla
(A stone goes out the wild cat)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (17a, c, e, g) kubonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izinto zemvelo ezinokusetshenziswa
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo, into ephefumulayo, umenzi
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (17b, d, f, h) kubonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= into ephefumulayo, umenzi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, izinto zemvelo ezinokusetshenziswa
Isigameko	= inguquko

Umenziwa akathathi isimo semfezeko yebinzana lebizo endaweni yenhloko emishweni eshintshayo ku (17b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lesenzo u – **phuma** alisebenzi njengomenziwa ekwakheni imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini (i) isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabikho mfezeko ehunyushwe njengendawo ayivumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo, ku (ii) ibinzana lebizo alinakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzweni, lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (18.) a) Umgodi uphuma imbodla
(A hole releases the wild cat)
- (i) *Umgodi uyayiphuma imbodla
(A hole is releasing the wild cat)
- (ii) *Imbodla iphunywa umgodi
(Wild cat is being released by the hole)
- b) Izinkuni ziphuma izintethe
(Firewood release a swarm of locust)
- (i) *Izinkuni ziyaziphuma izintethe
(Firewood are releasing a swarm of locust)
- (ii) *Izintethe ziphunywa izinkuni
(A swarm of locusts are being released by the firewood)
- c) Umgede uphuma izinyosi
(Clod goes out of a swarm of bees)
- (i) *Umgede uyaziphuma izinyosi
(Clod is going out of a swarm of bees)
- (ii) *Izinyosi ziphunywa umgede
(A swarm of bees are being gone out by the clod)

- d) Itshe liphuma imbodla
 (A stone goes out the wild cat)
- (i) *Itshe liyayiphuma imbodla
 (A stone is going out of a wild cat)
- (ii) *Imbodla iphunywa itshe
(Wild cat is being gone out by the stone)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engehla ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo, impikiswano yendawo, ku (18a – d) ayizekelisi izimpawu eziyizo ezihlangene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (i) ka (18a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izinto zemvelo ezinokusetshenziswa
Impikiswano yesibili	= izinto eziphefumulayo, izinhlobo zezilwane
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (ii) ka (18a – d) kutshengiswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izinto eziphefumulayo, izinhlobo zezilwane
Impikiswano yesibili	= izinto zemvelo, ezinokusetshenziswa
Isigameko	= isimo

Isiphetho sokubonisa ukucaca kwesimantiki yelekhizikhoni ngokwenzazelo yamagama kanye nempatho yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni eku (18). Amanqampunqampu encazelo yamagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [izinto ezinokusetshenziswa] njengaku (17a, c, e, g) ngenhla, ezibonisa umzekeliso wenguquko yamagama elekhizikhoni.

- **phuma**(19.) a) “**release**”

- (i) Umgodiphuma imbodla
(A hole releases the wild cat)
- (ii) Izinkuni ziphuma izintethe
(Firewood release a swarm of locusts)

b) “**go out**”

- (i) Umgede uphuma izinyosi
(Clod goes out a swarm of bees)
- (ii) Itshe liphuma imbodla
(A stone goes out the wild cat)

3.2.4 Ibinzana lamabizo ayihloko [into ezenziwe ngumuntu]

Imisho elandelayo eku (20b, d, f, j, l, n, p), ibinzana lebizoz eliyinhloko yempikiswano yendawo yezinto ezenziwe ngumuntu lapho isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yebinzana lamabizo. Imisho eku (20a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) eshintshana neku (20b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p) iyimpikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizoz elikhombisa ukungaqondakali, noma imfezeko yebinzana lamabizo achazwa njengemvelaphi, isandiso sendawo.

- (20.) a) Umbila uphuma enqolobaneni
(Mealies release from the mielie – container)
- b) Inqolobane iphuma umbila
(A mielie – container releases mealies)
- c) Uphalafini uphuma esitofini
(The paraffin comes out from the stove)
- d) Isitofu siphuma uphalafini
(A stove releases paraffin)
- e) Uphetiloli uphuma esithuthuthwini
(A petrol leaks from the motorbicycle)
- f) Isithuthu siphuma uphethiloli
(A motorbicycle leaks the petrol)
- g) U - oyili uphuma emotweni
(The oil leaks from the car)

- h) Imoto iphuma u – oyili
(A car leaks the oil)
- i) Isondo liphuma egejeni
(A wheel sheds/loosens from the plough)
- j) Igeja liphuma isondo
(The plough sheds/loosens from the plough)
- k) Umphini uphuma epikini
(The handle sheds/loosens from the pick – axe)
- l) Ipiki liphuma umphini
(A pick – axe sheds/loosens the handle)
- m) Umusi uphuma ebhasini
(Smoke emits from the bus)
- n) Ibhasi liphuma umusi
(A bus emits smoke)
- o) Izintethe ziphuma odongeni
(A swarm of locusts emit from the wall)
- p) Udonga luphuma izintethe
(A wall emits a swarm of locusts)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (20b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p) ikhonjiswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

{	Impikiswano yokuqala	= into eyenziwe ngumuntu	}
	Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu, into engaphefumuli (engaqondakali)	
	Isigameko	= inguquko	

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesiganeko sikaphuma emishweni eku (20a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) ikhonjiswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

{	Impikiswano yokuqala	= into engaphefumuli, engaqondakali	}
	Impikiswano yesibili	= into eyenziwe ngumuntu, indawo	
	Isigameko	= inguquko	

Ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo kanjalo alikhombisi/alibonisi izimpawu ezijwayelekile zikamenziwa. Khumbula ukuthi izibonela ezimbili zikamenziwa yilezi:

(i) Ukusetshenziswa kwesivumelwano sikamenziwa kanye (ii) nokuvela kwesenzo, qiniseka ukuba ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo emishweni (20b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p) ngenhla alihambelani nesivumelwano sikamenziwa kwimofoloji yesenzo, okungenani lingavela endaweni yesenzo, njengoba libonakaliswe ezibonelweni ezilandelayo:

- (21.) a) Inqolobane iphuma umbila
(A mealies – container releases mealies)
- (i) *Inqolobane iyawuphuma umbila
(A mealies – container is realising mealies)
- (ii) *Umbila uphunywa inqolobane
(Mealies is being released by the mealies – container)
- b) Isitofu siphuma uphalafini
(A stove releases paraffin)
- (i) *Isitofu siyawuphuma uphalafini
(A stove is realising paraffin)
- (ii) *Uphalafini uphunywa isitofu
(Paraffin is being released by the stove)
- c) Isithuthu siphuma uphethiloli
(A motorbicycle leaks petrol)
- (i) *Isithuthuthu siyawuphuma uphethiloli
(A motorbicycle is leaking the petrol)
- (ii) *Uphethiloli uphunywa isithuthuthu
(The petrol is being leaked by the motorbicycle)
- d) Imoto iphuma u – oyili
(A car leaks the oil)
- (i) *Imoto iyawuphuma u – oyili
(A car is leaking the oil)
- (ii) *U – oyili uphunywa imoto
(The oil is being leaked by the car)
- e) Igeja liphuma isondo
(The plough sheds/loosens from the plough)

- (i) *Igeja liyaliphuma isondo
(The plough is shedding/loosening the wheel)
- (ii) *Isondo liphunywa igeja
(A wheel is being shed/loosened by the plough)
- f) Ipiki liphuma umphini
(A pick axe is sheds/loosens the handle)
 - (i) *Ipiki liyawuphuma umphini
(A pick – axe is shedding/loosing the handle)
 - (ii) *Umphini uphunywa ipiki
(The handle is being shed/loosened by the pick – axe)
- g) Ibhasi iphuma intuthu
(A bus emits smoke)
 - (i) *Ibhasi iyayiphuma intuthu
(A bus is emitting smoke)
 - (ii) *Intuthu iphunywa ibhasi
(Smoke is being emitted by the bus)
- h) Udonga luphuma izintethe
(A wall emits a swarm of locusts)
 - (i) *Udonga luyaziphuma izintethe
(A wall is emitting a swarm of locusts)
 - (ii) *Izintethe ziphunywa udonga
(A swarm of locusts is being emitted by the wall)

Ngokucacileyo emishweni engenhla, ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo, liyimpikiswano yendawo, ku (21a – h) alibonakalisi izimpawu eziwayelekile ezihlobene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

3.2.4.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko sendawo yoshintsho esiyinhloko yemisho: Indawo yebinzana lebizu [into eyenziwe ngumuntu] ibonakala endaweni esemuva kwesenzo.

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (20) iyasisebenzisa yini nesandiso senkathi kanye nezindima zaloluhlobo/izindima eziyingqikiyihi. Ngakho lokhu kuwukuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (20a, c, e, g, I, k, m, o).

- (22.) a)* Inqolobane iphuma umbila ngehora loku – 1
(A mealie – container releases mealies at 1 o'clock)
- b) Umbila uphuma enqolobaneni ngehora loku – 1
(Mealies releases from the mealie – container at 1 o'clock)
- c)* Isitofu siphuma uphalafini ngehora lesi – 5
(A stove releases paraffin at 5 o'clock)
- d) Uphalafini uphuma esitofini ngehora lesi – 5
(Paraffin releases from the stove at 5 o'clock)
- e)* Isithuthuthu siphuma uphethiloli ngehora lesi – 2
(A motorbicycle leaks the petrol at 2 o'clock)
- f) Uphethiloli uphuma esithuthuthwini ngehora lesi – 2
(The petrol leaks from a motorbicycle at 2 o'clock)
- g)* Imoto iphuma u – oyili ngehora lesi – 4
(A car leaks the oil at 4 o'clock)
- h) U – oyili uphuma emotweni ngehora lesi – 4
(The oil leaks from the car at 4 o'clock)
- i)* Igeja liphuma isondo ngehora le – 10
(The plough sheds/loosens from the plough at 10 o'clock)
- j) Isondo liphuma egejeni ngehora le – 10
(A wheel sheds/loosens from the plough at 10 o'clock)
- k)* Ipiki liphuma isondo ngehora lesi – 7
(A pick – axe sheds/loosens the handle at seven o'clock)
- l) Umphini uphuma epikini ngehora lesi – 7
(A handle sheds/loosens from a pick – axe at 7 o'clock)
- m)* Ibhasi liphuma umusi ngehora lesi – 3
(A bus emits smoke at 3 o'clock)
- n) Umusi uphuma ebhasini ngehora lesi – 3
(Smoke emits from the bus at 3 o'clock)
- o)* Udonga luphuma izintethe ngehora le – 12
(A wall emits a swarm of locusts at 12 o'clock)
- p) Izintethe ziphuma odongeni ngehora le – 12
(A swarm of locusts emits from the wall at 12 o'clock)

Cabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlubo zezindima eziguqakayo/ezibonakalayo esenzweni u – **phuma**, emishweni yama (22a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) zingamukeleki kodwa emishweni yama (22b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p) zamukeleke ngokwesandiso senkathi. Ukungamukeleki kwemisho yama (22a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) ngokwesandiso senkathi kubonisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni engeyiyo yemiphumela yohlobo lwesigameko. Khumbula ukuthi imisho eyaloluhlobo lwesigameko sesimo ayivumeli isandiso senkathi nakuba uphawu [\pm i– atheliki] licishe lifane nesimo. Ngokwenkulumo yesiqephu sikaPustejovsky izinhlobo zezigameko zokufeza kanye nokuphumelela kufakwa ngaphansi kwegama inguquko.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakaliswa njengesiyiso emishweni yempumelelo kanye nemisho yokufeza (umzekelo, inguquko) kodwa hayi emishweni yesimo sendawo, okukanye izinhlobo zendawo eziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zinhlukwano zezinhlobo zezigameko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni yesenzo u – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo lwemisho.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (22a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= into eyenziwe ngumuntu, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ingqikithi
Isigameko	= imfezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (22b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.4.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (23a – d) ishintshana neyoku (i) yama (23a – d) njengoba lemisho inencazelo efanayo ohlotsheni lwesigameko semisho, isenzo u – **phuma** yoku (i) yama (23a – d) ngokuqhathanisa neye (ii) yama (23a – d), lapho igatsha lokuhlanganisa isikhathi lingabonakala oshintshanweni olubili, futhi lamukeleke oshintshwaneni olubili ngokwegatsha lokuhlanganisa isikhathi, nemisho nayo yama (22a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) ebingasebenzisi izinhlobo zezindima. Imisho yama (23a – d) yamukeleke ngenxa yegatsha lokuhlanganisa isikhathi.

- (23.) a) i) Isitofu siphuma uphalafini uma simpontshwa
(A stove releases paraffin when it is pumped)
(ii) Uphalafini uphuma esitofini uma simpontshwa
(Paraffin releases from the stove when it is pumped)
- b) (i) Isithuthuthu siphuma uphethiloli uma siyinhlobo endala.
(A motorbicycle leaks the petrol when it is the old model)
(ii) Uphethiloli uphuma esithuthuthwini uma siyinhlobo endala
(Petrol leaks from the motorbicycle when it is the old model)
- c) i) Imoto iphuma u- oyili uma ibhodloke injini.
(A car leaks the oil when the engine has broken)
(ii) U – oyili uphuma emotweni uma ibhodloke injini
(Oil leaks the oil when the engine has broken)
- d) (i) Ibhasi iphuma intuthu uma igcwele abantu
(A bus emits smoke when it is full loaded by people)
(ii) Intuthu iphuma ebhasini uma igcwele abantu
(Smoke emits from the bus when it is full leded by people)

Cabanga ngemizekelo engenhla lapho igatsha lesandiso senkathi lezihlanganiso zichaza/zibonakalisa isenzo u-**phuma**, lapho imisho yoku (i) yama (23a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (23a – d) ivumelekile ekushintshwaneni okubili futhi emishweni yama (22) isandiso senkathi sivumelekile ema (22b, d, f, h, j, l, n, p,) kodwa emishweni yama (22a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) asamukelekanga ngokwesandiso.

Imisho eyamukelekile yoku (i) yama (23a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (23a – d) ngegatsha lesandiso senkathi lezihlanganiso libonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u-**phuma** sibonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sika **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (23a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sik**aphuma** emshweni yoku (ii) yama (23a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Isiphetho sibonakalisa ukucaciseka kwesemantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngencazelanywana yamagama kanye nendlela yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u-**phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni yama (23).

Izincazelanywana zamagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u-phuma emishweni enebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [into eyenziwe ngumuntu] njengeyama (20 a, c, e, g, i, k, m, o) engenhla, ebonisa umzekeliso wenguquko wamagama encazelo yelekhizikhoni.

- **phuma**

(24.) a) “release”

- (i) Inqolobane iphuma umbila
(A mortar releases mealies)
- (ii) Isitofu siphuma uphalafini
(A stove releases paraffin)

- b) “leak”
- (i) Isithuthuthu siphuma uphethiloli
(A motorbicycle leaks the petrol)
 - (ii) Imoto iphuma u – oyili
(A car leaks the oil)
- c) “sheds/loosen”
- (i) Igeja liphuma isondo
(The plough sheds/loosens from the plough)
 - (ii) Ipiki liphuma umphini
(A pick – axe sheds/loosens the handle)
- d) “emit”
- (i) Ibhasi liphuma intuthu
(A bus emits smoke)
 - (ii) Udonga liphuma izintethe
(A wall emits a swarm of locusts)

3.2.5. Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [umculo]

Imisho elandelayo yama (25a, c, e, g.), ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano yendawo [umculo] lapho isenzo u – **phuma** sibenzisa imfezekiso yamabizo achazwe njengendawo.

- (25.) a) Ucingo liphuma esiginxeni
(The wire comes out/gets loose the wire)
- b) Isiginxi siphuma ucingo
(A guitar comes out/gets loose the wire)
- c) Umoya uphuma epiyanweni
(Air comes out from the piano)
- d) Upiyano liphuma umoya
(Air comes out from the piano)
- e) Amakinobho aphuma ekhodiyaneni
(Buttons break from an accordion)

- f) Ikhodiyani iphuma amakinobho
(An accordion breaks the button)
- g) Isikhumba siphuma esigujini
(The hide of a large animal breaks from a drum)
- h) Isigubhu siphuma isikhumba
(A drum breaks the hide of a large animal)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (25b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umculo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= inqubo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (25a, c, e, g) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, umculo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Isimo sisebenzisa umenziwa wemfezeko yebinzana lebizu endaweni yenhloko yemisho eshintshanayo yama (25b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuthi, imfezeko yebinzana lebizu esenzweni u – **phuma** alizivezi njengomenziwa ekubumbeni imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

- (i) isivumelwane sikamenziwa esingenayo imfezeko echazwa njengendawo ayivumelekile kwimofoloji yesenzo kanye
- (ii) ibinzana lebizu alitshengiswa endaweni yenhloko yokwenziwa.

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (26.) a) Isiginxi siphuma ucingo
(A guitar comes out/gets loose the wire)

- (i) *Isiginxi siyaluphuma ucingo
(A guitar is coming out the wire)
- (ii) *Ucingo luyasiphuma isiginxi
(A wire is being come out by the guitar)
- b) Upiyano luphuma umoya
(Piano comes out air)
- (i) *Upiyano luyawuphuma umoya
(Piano is coming out air)
- (ii) *Umoya uphunywa upiyano
(Air is being come out by the piano)
- c) Ikhodiyani iphuma amakinobho
(An accordion breaks the buttons)
- (i) *Ikhodiyani iyawaphuma amakinobho
(An accordion is breaking the buttons)
- (ii) *Amakinobho aphunywa ikhodiyani
(Buttons are being broken by an accordion)
- d) Isigubhu siphuma isikhumba
(A drum breaks the hide of a large animal)
- (i) *Isigubhu siyasiphuma isikhumba
(A drum is breaking the hide of a large animal)
- (ii) *Isikhumba siphunywa isigubhu
(The hide of a large animal is being broken by the drum)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engenhla, ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo sempikiswano yendawo yama (26a – d) engavezi izimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nempikiswano yesigameko sikaphuma emishwen yoku (i) yama (26a – d) ibonakaliswe ngalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibizo lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (26a – d) ikhonjiswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, indawo
Isiganeko	= isimo

3.2.5.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko sendawo yoshintsho oluyinhloko yemisho: Indawo yebinzana lebizo [umculo] libonakala endaweni esemuva kwesenzo.

Inhloso yalezizigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nakuyo lemisho yama (25) ngabe iyasisebenzisa yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlobo zezindima/izindima eziyingqikithi . Ngakho lokhu kuchazwa uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (25a, c, e, g) nezinezezelwe ema (25b, d, f, h) ezibuye zaphindwa futhi lapha ngezansi ema (27).

- (27.) a) *Isiginxi siphuma ucingo ngommese
(A guitar comes out the wire with a knife)
- b) Ucingo luphuma esigenxeni ngomese
(The wire comes out from the guitar with a knife)
- c) *Upiyano luphuma umoya ngehora lesi – 4
(Piano comes out air at 4 o'clock)
- d) Umoya uphuma opiyanweni ngehora lesi – 4
(Air comes out the piano at 4 o'clock)
- e) *Ikinobho iphuma amakinobho ngesandla
(Buttons break from an accordian with a hand)
- f) Amakinobho aphuma ekhodiyaneni ngesandla
(Buttons break from an accordian with a hand)
- g) *Isigubhu siphuma isikhumba masinyane
(A drum breaks the hide of a large animal earlier)
- h) Isikhumba siphuma esigujini masinyane
(The hide of a large animal breaks from a drum earlier)

Cabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqukayo/esibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma** emishweni yama (27a, c, e, g) singavumeleki kodwa emishweni yama (27b, d, f,

h) samukelekile ngokwesandiso senkathi. Ukungamukelekile kwemisho yama (27a, c, e, g) ngokwesandiso senkathi kubonisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni engeyiyo yempumelelo yohlobo lwesigameko njengasemishweni yama (27b, d, f, h) kodwa ukuba imisho yama (27a, c, e, g) isesimweni sohlobo lwesigameko ngabe yamukelekile.

Khumbula ukuthi imisho eyaloluhlobo lwesigameko sesimo ayivumeli isandiso senkathi nakuba uphawu [\pm – atheliki] licishe libe isimo. Ngokwenkulumo yamagama kaPustejovsky izinhlobo zezigameko zokufeza kanye nempumelelo zingena ngaphansi kwegama inguquko.

Isandiso senkathi sibonakaliswa njengesiyisona emishweni yokuphumelela kanye nemisho yokufeza (umzekelo, inguquko) kodwa hayi emishweni eluhlobo lwendawo yesimo, lapho izinhlobo zendawo ziyubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zezinhlobo zesigameko zingakhonjiswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo yemisho.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sik**phuma** emishweni yama (27a, c, e, g) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu [umculo]
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= isifezekiso

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sik**phuma** emishweni yama (27b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo, umculo
Isigameko	= isifezeko

3.2.5.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (28a – d) ilushintshwano loku (i) lwama (28a – d) njengoba lemisho inesenzo u - **phuma** lapho isandiso senkathi sibonakala kanjalo oshintshwaneni olubili engizoluchaza lapha ngezansi, ngokungafaniyo emishweni yama (27a, c, e, g) engenhlala engathathi isandiso senkathi.

- (28.) a) (i) Isiginxi siphuma ucingo uma siphukile
(A guitar comes out the when it has broken)
(ii) Ucingo luphuma esiginxeni uma siphukile.
(The wire comes out from the guitar when it has broken)
- b) (i) Upiyano luphuma umoya uma lufuthwa
(Piano comes out air when it has blown)
(ii) Umoya uphuma opiyanweni uma lufuthwa
(Air comes out from the piano when it has been blown)
- c) (i) Ikhodiyani iphuma amakinobho uma exega
(An accordion breaks the buttons when they are loosened)
(ii) Amakinobho aphuma ekhodiyaneni uma exega
(Buttons break from an accordion when they are loosened)
- d) (i) Isigubhu siphuma isikhumba uma sisidala
(A drum breaks the hide of a large animal when it is old)
(ii) Isikhumba siphuma esigujini uma sisidala
(The hide of a large animal breaks from a drum when it is old)

Cabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapha igatsha lezihlanganiso zesikhathi lichaza/libonakalisa isenzo u – **phuma**, lapho imisho yoku (i) yama (28a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (28a – d), igatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi livumelekile ekushintshwaneni okubili kodwa emishweni yama (27a, c, e, g) isandiso senkathi asamukelekanga. Isandiso senkathi samukeleke emishweni yama (27b, d, f, h). Imisho eyamukelekile engeyoku (i) yama (28a d) kanye nemisho engeyeni (ii) yama (28a – d) negatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi libonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (28a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umculo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= ukufeza

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (28a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umculo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= ukufeza

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni eku (i) ka (28a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, elingaqondakali
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, umculo
Isigameko	= ukufeza

Isiphetho sokucacisa ngesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagatsha ezincazelo zamagama kanye nezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni eku (28). Amagatshana ezincazelo zamagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enamabinzana amabizo ayinhloko abonisa umzekelo wenguquko yamagama encazelo yelekhizikhoni:

- **phuma**

(29.) a) “come out” release

- (i) Isiginxi siphuma ucingo
(A guitar comes out the wire)
- (ii) Upiyano luphuma umoya
(Piano comes out/releases air)

b) “break”

- (i) Ikhodiyani iphuma amakinobho
(An accordion breaks the button)

- (ii) Isigubhu siphuma isikhumba
(A drum breaks the hide of a large animal)

3.2.6 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ongumnini, into yomuntu]

Imisho elandelayo yama (30a, c, e, g) ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano eyingqikithi yongumnini, into engeyomuntu, isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Emishweni yama (30b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (30a, c, e, g) enempikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo elibonisa indawo, noma imfezeko yebinzana lebizo elichazwa njengeliyingqikithi.

- (30.) a) Imali iphuma ebhangi
(The money comes out from the bank)
- b) Ibhangi iphuma imali
(The bank comes out the money)
- c) Imfuyo iphuma ensimini
(A stock goes out from the field)
- d) Insimu iphuma imfuyo
(The field releases the stock)
- e) Ifenisha iphuma esitolo
(The furniture comes out from the shop)
- f) Isitolo siphuma ifenisha
(The shop releases the furniture)
- g) Izingubo ziphuma ebhokisini
(Clothes come out from the box)
- h)Ibhokisi liphuma izimpahla
(The box releases clothes)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (30a, c, e, g) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (30b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= inguquko

Isimo asithathi umenziwa wemfezeko yebinzana lebizu endaweni yenhloko yemisho eshintshanayo neyama (30b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuthi, imfezeko yebinzana lebizu esenzweni u – **phuma** aliziphathi njengomenziwa ekubumbeni imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

- (i) Isivumelwano sikamenziwa esingenayo imfezeko echazwe njengemvelaphi ayivumelekanga kwimofoloji yesenzo kanye,
- (ii) nebinzana lebizu alinakubonakaliswa endaweni yenhloko yokwenziwa. Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

(31.) a) Ibhangi liphuma imali

(The bank comes out the money)

(i) *Ibhangi iyayiphuma imali

(The bank comes out the money)

(ii) *Imali iphunywa yibhangi

(The money is being come out by the money)

b) Insimu iphuma imfuyo

(The field releases the stock)

(i) Insimu iyayiphuma imfuyo

(The field is releasing the stock)

(ii) Imfuyo iphunywa yinsimu

(The stock is being released by the field)

c) Isitolo siphuma ifenisha

(The shop is releasing the furniture)

(i) Isitolo siyayiphuma ifenisha

(The shop is releasing the furniture)

(ii) Ifenisha iphunywa isitolo

(The furniture is being released by the shop)

d) Ibhokisi liphuma izimpahla

(The box releases clothes)

(i) Ibhokisi liyaziphuma izimpahla

(The box is releasing the clothes)

(ii) Izimpahla ziphunywa ibhokisi

(The clothes are being released by the box)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engenhla yibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo, impikiswano eyingqikithi emishweni yama (31a – d) engazivezi izimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (31a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, into engeyomnikazi
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (31a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibizo lebizu eliyinhloko, into engeyomuntu
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.6.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko esiyinqikithi yoshintsho oluyinhloko emishweni: Indawo yebinzana ibonakala emva kwesenzo

Inhloso yalezizigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (30) ngabe inaso yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlubo zezindima. Ngakho lokhu kuwukuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (30a, c, e, g) olufaniswe neyama (30b, d, f, h) ebuye iphindwe lapha ngezansi ema (32).

- (32.) a) Imali iphuma ebhangi ngehora lesi – 4
(The money comes out from the bank at 4 o'clock)
- b) Ibhangi liphuma imali ngehora lesi – 4
(The bank comes out the money at 4 o'clock)
- c) Imfuyo iphuma ensimini ngehora lesi – 2
(A stock goes out from the field at 2 o'clock)
- d) Insimu iphuma imfuyo ngehora lesi – 2
(The field releases the stock at 2 o'clock)
- e) Ifenisha iphuma esitolo ngehora lesi – 3
(The furniture comes out from the shop at 3 o'clock)
- f) Isitolo siphuma ifenisha ngehora lesi – 3
(The shop releases the furniture at 3 o'clock)
- g) Izimpahla ziphuma ebhokisini ngehora lesi – 6
(Clothes come out from the box at 6 o'clock)
- h)Ibhokisi liphuma izimpahla ngehora lesi – 6
(The box releases clothes at 6 o'clock)

Ngokucabanga ngemizekelo engenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqukayo/esibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma** emishweni yama(32a, c, e, g) isandiso senkathi samukelekile kodwa emishweni yama (32b, d, f, h) asamukelekanga ngokwesandiso senkathi.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakala njengesiyiso emishweni yemfezeko kanye nemisho yemfezeko efezekile (izibonelo, inqubo), kodwa hayi emishweni eluhlobo lwendawo yesimo, lapho izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zezihlobo zesigameko zingakhonjiswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo lwemisho.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (32a, c, e, g) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ongumnini, into yomuntu
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (32b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, ongumnini, into yomuntu
Isigameko	= isifezeko

3.2.6.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo lwesigameko

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (33a – h) inezincazelo ezifanayo. Ohlotsheni lwesigameko emishweni yoku (i) yama (33a – h) eqhathaniswe neyesi (ii) yama (33a – h), lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi lingabonakala futhi lapho kushintshana okubili engizokuchaza lapha ngezansi, okungafani nemisho yama (32b, d, f, h) engenhla engasebenzisi isandiso senkathi.

- (33.) a) (i) Imali iphuma ebhangi uma kuphela inyanga
(The money comes out from the bank during the month end)
- (ii) Ibhangi liphuma imali uma kuphela inyanga
(The bank comes out the money during the month end)
- b) (i) Imfuyo iphuma ensimini uma kufika izinja
(A stock goes out from the field when the dogs come)
- (ii) Insimu iphuma imfuyo uma kufika izinja
(The field releases the stock when the dogs come)
- c) (i) Ifenisha iphuma esitolo uma ithengiwe
(The furniture comes out from the shop when it is sold)
- (ii) Isitolo siphuma ifenisha uma ithengiwe
(The shop releases the furniture when it is sold)

- d) (i) Izimpahla ziphuma ebhokisini uma zihlanzekile
(The clothes come out from the box when they are clean)
- (ii) Ibhokisi liphuma izimpahla uma zihlanzekile
(The box release clothes when they are clean)

Cabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho izindima zegatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi lichaza futhi libonakalisa isenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (33a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (33a – d) lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi livumelekile oshintshwaneni olubili kodwa emishweni yama (32) isandiso senkathi sivumelekile kuphela ema (32a, c, e, g) kodwa emishweni yama (32b, d, f, h) asamukelekanga ngokwesilandiso. Imisho eyamukelekile yoku (i) yama (33a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (33a – d) ngegatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi ebonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhiziikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sika – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (33a – d) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi, into engeyomuntu
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sik**phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (33a – d) ibonakaliswe ngalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswamo yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili engeyomuntu)	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi (into
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

Isiphetho esibonakalisa ukucaca kwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokwamaganyana encazelo kanye nezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezisetshenziswe emishweni yama (33). Amaganyana ezincazelo ezilandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [ongumnini, into engeyomuntu] njengase (30a, c, e, g) ngenhla, okubonisa izibonelo zezinguquko zamagama encazelo yelekhizikhoni.

- **phuma**

(34.) a) “come out”

- (i) Imali iphuma ebhangi
(The money comes out from the bank)
- (ii) Ifenisha iphuma esitolo
(The furniture comes out from the bank)

b) “go out”

- (i) Imfuyo iphuma ensimini
(A stock goes out from the field)
- (ii) Izimpahla ziphuma esitolo
(The clothes go out from the shop)

c) “release”

- (i) Insimu iphuma imfuyo
(The field releases the stock)
- (ii) Isitolo siphuma ifenisha
(The shop releases the furniture)

3.2.7 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ukudla]

Imisho elandelayo yama (35a, c, e, g) ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano eyingqikithi [ukudla], laph isenzo u – phuma sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Emishweni yama (35b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (35a, c, e, g) okunempikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo elichazwa njengengqikithi.

- (35.) a) Izinkobe ziphuma ebhodweni
(Boiled maize emerge from the pot)
- b) Ibhodwe liphuma izinkobe
(The pot emerges boiled maize)
- c) Umqombothi uphuma embizeni
(Sorghum beer releases from the pot)
- d) Imbiza iphuma eguleni
(A pot releases a sorghum beer)

- e) Ubisi luphuma eguleni
(The milk releases from the calabash)
- f) Igula liphuma ubisi
(A calabash releases milk)
- g) Amathanga aphuma ensimini
(Pumpkins emerge from the field)
- h) Insimu iphuma amathanga
(The field emerges pumpkins)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (35a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (35b, d, f, h) ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ingqikithi
Isigameko	= inqubo

Isimo asithathi umenziwa webinzana lebizu lenhloko yendawo yemisho eshintshanayo yama (35b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizu lesenzo u - **phuma** ayiziphathi njengomenziwa wokubumba imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

- (i) Isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabi namfezeko echazwa njengendawo ayivumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo kanye,
- (ii) Ibinzana lebizu alinakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzwni.

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (36.) a) Ibhodwe liphuma izinkobe
 (The pot is emerging the boiled maize)
- (i) *Ibhodwe liyaziphuma izinkobe
 (The pot is emerging the boiled maize)
 - (ii) *Izinkobe ziphunywa ibhodwe
 (Boiled maize are being emerged by the pot)
- b) Imbiza iphuma umqombothi
 (A pot releases a sorghum beer)
- (i) *Imbiza iyawuphuma umqombothi
 (A pot is releasing a sorghum beer)
 - (ii) *Umqombothi uphunywa imbiza
 (Sorghum beer is being released by the pot)
- c) Igula liphuma ubisi
 (A calabash releases milk)
- (i) *Igula liyaliphuma ubisi
 (A calabash is releasing milk)
 - (ii) *Ubisi luphunywa igula
 (The milk is being released by the calabash)
- d) Insimu iphuma amathanga
 (The field emerges pumpkins)
- (i) *Insimu iyawaphuma amathanga
 (The field is emerging pumpkins)
 - (ii) *Amathanga aphunywa insimu
 (Pumpkins are being emerged by the field)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engenhla inebinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo, impikiswano engaqondakali, emishweni yama (36a – d) eyizibonelo zezimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezekiso kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (36a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana (ibizo eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, ukudla

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (36a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ukudla
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, indawo

3.2.7.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko esingaqondakali soshintsho oluyinhloko yemisho:

Umsuka webinzana lebizo libonakala emva kwesenzo.

Inhloko yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo imisho yama (35) ngabe iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezihlobo zezindima. Ngakho lokhu kuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (35a, c, e, g) eqhathaniswe neyama (35b, d, f, h) ephindwe lapha ngezansi kuma (37).

- (37.) a) Izinkobe ziphuma ebhodweni ngokhezo
(Boiled maize emerge from the pot by the spoon)
- b) Ibhodwe liphuma izinkobe ngokhezo
(The pot emerges boiled maize by the spoon)
- c) Umqombothi uphuma embizeni ngesitsha
(Sorghum beer releases from the pot by the dish)
- d) Imbiza iphuma umqombothi
(A pot releases sorghum beer by the dish)
- e) Ubisi luphuma eguleni ngembobo
(The milk releases from the calabash by the hole)
- f) Igula liphuma ubisi
(A calabash releases milk by the hole)
- g) Amathanga aphuma ensimini ngamasaka
(Pumpkins emerge from the field with sacks)
- h) Insimu iphuma amathanga ngamasaka
(The field emerges pumpkins with sacks)

Uma ubheka izibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi siguquka/sibonakala esenzweni u – **phuma**. Emishweni yama (37a, c, e, g) isandiso senkathi samukelekile kodwa emishweni yama (37b, d, f, h) ayamukelekanga ngokwesandiso senkathi.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakala njengesiyiso emishweni yezifezeko noma emishweni yezifezeko eziyingqikithi (isibonelo, inqubo), kodwa hayi emishweni eluhlobo lwendawo yesimo. Ngakho – ke izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zohlobo lwesigameko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekukhombiseni ilekhizikhoni **kaphuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo lwemisho.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sik**aphuma** emishweni yama (37a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ingqikithi (ukudla)
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sik**aphuma** emishweni yama (37b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, ingqikithi, ukudla
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

3.2.7.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko:

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (38a – h) ilushintshwano lwesi (ii) yama (38a – h) njengoba lemisho inencazelo efanayo. Isenzo u - **phuma** kuloluhlobo lwesigameko lwemisho yoku (i) yama (38a – h) siqhathaniswe neyesi (ii) yama (38a – h), lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi lingabonakala ngokunjalo ekushintshwaneni okubili okuzochazwa lapha ngezansi, okungafaniyo nemisho yama (37b, d, f, h) engenhla engathathi futhi isandiso senkathi.

- (38.) a) (i) Izinkobe ziphuma ebhodweni uma seziphakwa.
(Boiled maize comes out from the pot when they are dished)

- (ii) Ibhodwe liphuma izinkobe uma ziphakwa
(The pot comes out boiled maize when they are dished up)
- b) (i) Umqombothi uphuma embizeni uma usubila.
(Sorghum beer releases from the pot when it is boiling)
- (ii) Imbiza iphuma umqombothi uma usubila
(A pot releases a sorghum beer when it is boiling)
- c) (i) Ubisi luphuma eguleni uma selungamasi
(The milk releases from the calabash when it is sourmilk)
- (ii) Igula liphuma ubisi uma selungamasi
(A calabash releases milk when it is sourmilk)

Imisho eyamukelekile yoku (i) yama (38a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (38a – d) enegatsha lesihlanganisi senkathi elibonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** sibonakala siluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (39a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ukudla
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (39a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ukudla (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

Isiphetho esibonakalisa ukucaca kwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokwenzazelo yamagama kanye nezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** ezivezwe emishweni yama (39). Iziqeshana zezincazelo zamagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enebinzana lebizu lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [ukudla] njengasema (35a, c, e, g) ngenhla, esibonisa izibonelo zenguquko yamagama encazelo yelekhizikhoni:

- **Phuma**
- (39.) a) ‘emerge’
- (i) Izinkobe ziphuma ebhodweni
(Boiled maized emerged from the pot)
 - (ii) Amathunga aphuma ensimini
(Pumpkins emerge from the field)
- b) “released”
- (i) Ubisi luphuma eguleni
(The milk releaseds from the calabash)
 - (ii) Umqombothi uphuma embizeni
(Sorghum beer releases from the pot)

3.2.8 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [umdlalo]

Imisho elandelayo yama (40a, c, e, g) inebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano yengqikithi [umdlalo], lapho isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Kulemisho yama (40b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (40a, c, e, g), enempikiswana yebizo elibonisa indawo, noma imfezeko yebinzana lebizo elichazwe njengeliyengqikithi.

- (40.) a) Ibhola elikhahlelwayo liphuma enkundleni
(A soccer ball comes out from the playground)
- b) Inkundla iphuma ibhola elikhahlelwayo
(A playground comes out soccer ball)
- c) Uluthi luphuma okhunwini
(A stick throwing emerges from the wood)
- d) Ukhuni luphuma uthi
(A word emerges a stick throwing)
- e) Umbhoxo uphuma emugqeni
(Rugby emerges from the line)
- f) Umugqa uphuma umbhoxo
(A line emerges rugby)
- g) I – athilethiki iphuma emZansi – Afrika
(Athletics emerge from South Africa)

h) UmZansi – Afrika uphuma i – athilethikhi
(South Africa emerges athletics)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (41a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umsuka
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (41b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umsuka
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu, eliyinqikithi
Isigameko	= inqubo

Isimo asithathi umenziwa wemfezeko webinzana lebizu eliyinhloko lendawo yemisho eshintshanayo yama (41b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ekhombisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizu lesenzo u –**phuma** ayiziphathi njengomenziwa obumba imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

(i) Isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabi namfezeko echazwa njengendawo ayivumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo kanye,

(ii) Nebinzana lebizu alinakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzweni.

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

(41.) a) Inkundla iphuma ibhola elikhahlelwayo

(A playground comes out soccer ball)

(i) Inkundla iphuma ibhola elikhahlelwayo

(A playground is coming soccer ball)

(ii) Ibhola elikhahlelwayo liphunywa inkundla

(Soccer ball is being came out by the playground)

- b) Ukhuni luphuma uthi
(A wood is emerging a stick)
- (i) Ukhuni luphuma uthi
(A wood is emerging a stick)
- (ii) Uthi luphuma ukhuni
(A stick is being emerged by the wood)
- (c) Umugqa uphuma umbhoxo
(A line emerges rugby)
- (i) Umugqa uyawuphuma umbhoxo
(A line is emerging rugby)
- (ii) Umbhoxo uphunywa umugqa
(Rugby is being emerged by the line)
- d) UmZansi – Afrikha uphuma i – athilethikhi
(South Africa emerges athletics)
- (i) UmZansi Afrikha uyayiphuma i – athilethikhi
(South Africa is emerging athletics)
- (ii) I – athilethikhi iphunywa ngumZansi – Afrikha
(Athletics is being emerged by South Africa)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engehla yibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo lapho impikiswano eyingqikiyihi emishweni yama (42a – d) ingavezi izimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (42a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesubili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, eliyingqikithi
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yesi (ii) yama (42a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, eliyinqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu, indawo
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.8.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko esiyinqikithi yoshintsho oliyinhloko lwemisho: Indawo yebinzana lebizu elibonakala emva kwesenzo

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (40) ngabe iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlobo zezindima. Ngakho lokhu kuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (40a, c, e, g) eqhathiswe neyama (40b, d, f, h) ebuye yaphindwe lapha ngezansi.

- (42.) a) Ibhola elikhahlelwayo liphuma enkundleni ngehora lesi – 4
(A soccer ball comes out from the playground at 4' clock)
- b) Inkundla iphuma ibhodla elikhahlelwayo ngehora lesi – 4
(A playground comes is coming out soccer ball)
- c) Uluthi luphuma okhunwinini ngehora le – 10
(A stick emerges from the wood at 10 o'clock)
- d) Ukhuni luphuma uthi ngehora le – 10
(A stick emerges from the wood at 10 o'clock)
- e) Umbhoxo uphuma emugqeni ngehora lesi – 3
(Rugby emerges from the line at 3 o'clock)
- f) Umugqa uphuma umbhoxo ngehora lesi – 3
(Rugby emerges from the line at 3 o'clock)
- g) I – athilethikhi iphuma emZansi – Afrikha ngehora les – 3
(Athletics emerge from South Africa at 2 o'clock)
- h) UmZansi – Africa uphuma i – athilethikhi ngehora lesi – 2
(South Africa emerges athletics at 2 o'clock)

Uma ucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqukayo/esibonakalayo esenzweni u – **phuma** emishweni yama (42a, c, e, g) isandiso senkathi samukelekile kodwa emishweni yama (42b, d, f, h) asamukelekanga ngokwesandiso senkathi.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakala njengesiyiso emishweni yokufeza kanye nemisho yemfezeko efezekile (umzekelo, inqubo), kodwa hayi emishweni eluhlobo lwendawo yesimo. Ngakho – ke izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zohlobo lwesigameko zingabonakaliswa ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo emishweni.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sik**aphuma** emishweni yama (42a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, umdlalo (ingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sik**aphuma** emishweni yama (42b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa umdlalo (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

3.2.8.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko:

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (43a – d) ilushintshwano yoku (i) yama (43a – d) njengoba futhi lemisho inencazelo efanayo. Uhlobo lwesigameko lwemisho, u – **phuma** yoku (i) yama (43a – d) lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso lesikhathi lingabonakala ngokunjalo oshintshwaneni olubili engizakuluchaza lapha ngezansi. Ngokufanayo futhi emishweni yama (42b, d, f, h) engenhla engathathi isandiso senkathi

- (43.) a) (i) Ibhola elikhahlelwayo liphuma enkundleni uma likhahleliwe
(A soccer ball comes out from the playground when it has been kicked)
- (ii) Inkundla iphuma ibhola elikhahlelwayo uma likhahleliwe
(Playground comes out soccer ball when it has been kicked)
- b) (i) Uluthi luphuma okhunwini uma luphukile
(A stick emerges from the wood when it has broken)

- (ii) Ukhuni luphuma uthi uma luphukile
(A wood emerges stick when it has broken)
- c) (i) Umbhoxo uphuma emugqeni uma liphosiwe
(Rugby emerges from the line when it has been thrown)
- (ii) Umugqa uphuma umbhoxo uma uphosiwe
(A line emerges rugby when it has been thrown)
- d) (i) I – athilethikhi iphuma emZansi – Afrikha ngesikhathi sasehlobo
(Athletics emerge from South Africa during summer time)
- (ii) UmZansi – Afrikha uphuma i – athilethikhi ngesikhathi sasehlobo
(South Africa emerges athletics during summer time)

Yamukelekile lemisho yoku (i) yama (43a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (43a – d) ngokwegatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi esikhombisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** siyabonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yoku (i) yama (43a – d) ebonakaliwe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= umdlalo, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (43a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, umdlalo (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= imfezeko efezekile

Isiphetho sibonakalisa ukucaciseka kwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokweziqeshana zezincazelo zamagama kanye nendiela yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** osetshenziswe emishweni yama (43). Iziqeshana zezincazelo zamagama alandelayo angafaniswa nesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko ekhombisa

[umdlalo] njengasema (40a, c, e, g) engenhla elibonisa izibonelo zenguquko zamagama encazelo yelekhizikhoni:

- **phuma**
- (44.) a) “come out”
 - (i) Ibhola elikhahlelwayo liphuma enkundleni
(A soccer ball comes out from the playground)
 - b) “emerge”
 - (ii) Umbhoxo uphuma emugqeni
(Rugby emerges from the line)

3.2.9 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko ukugula [isifo]

Imisho elandelayo yama (45a, c, e, g) inebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano eyingqikithi yokugula (isifo) lapho isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Emishweni yama (45b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (45a, c, e, g) enemikiswano eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo lendawo noma ingqikithi.

- (45.) a) Umkhuhlane uphuma esalukazini
(Fever goes away from the grandmother)
- b) Isalukazi uphuma umkhuhlane
(Grandmother goes away the fever)
- c) Uhudo luphuma emphakathini
(Cholera goes away from the community)
- d) Umphakathi uphuma uhudo
(The community goes away cholera)
- e) Ugawulayo uphuma uhudo
(Aids comes from Zimbabwe)
- f) IZimbabwe iphuma ugawulayo
(Zimbabwe goes away Aids)
- g) Izindlala ziphuma emntwaneni
(Mumps goes away from the child)
- h) Umntwana uphuma izindlala
(The child goes away mumps)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sikaphuma emishweni yama (45a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengelokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, eliyinqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo uphuma emishweni yama (45b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengelokho okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ukugula (isifo)
Isigameko	= inqubo

Isimo asithathi umenziwa wemfezeko webinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yendawo yemisho eshintshanayo yama (45b, d, f, h). Cabanga ngemisho elandelayo ekhombisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizo lesenzo u – **phuma** ayiziphathi njengomenziwa obumba imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

- (i) Isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabi namfezeko echazwa njengendawo ayivumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo kanye,
- (ii) Nebinzana lebizo alinakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzweni.

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (46.) a) Isalukazi siphuma umkhuhlane
(Grandmother goes out the fever)
 - (i) Isalukazi siyawuphuma umkhuhlane
Grandmother is going out the fever)
 - (ii) Umkhuhlane uphunywa isalukazi
(Fever is being gone away by grandmother)

- b) Umphakathi uphuma uhudo
(The community goes away cholera)
- (i) Umphakathi uyaluphuma uhudo
(The community is going away cholera)
- (ii) Uhudo luphunywa umphakathi
(Cholera is being gone away by the community)
- c) IZimbabhwe iphuma ugawulayo
(Zimbabwe goes away Aids)
- (i) IZimbabhwe iyawuphunywa ugawulayo
(Zimbabwe is going away Aids)
- (ii) Ugawulayo uphunywa iZimbabhwe
(Aids is being gone away by Zimbabwe)
- d) Umntwana uphuma izindlala
(The child comes out mumps)
- (i) Umntwana uyaziphuma izindlala
(The child is coming out mumps)
- (ii) Izindlala ziphunywa umntwana
(Mumps are being come out by the child)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engehla inebinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo exhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (46a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, isifo (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (46a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu elinhloko, isifo (ukugula)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, eliyinqikithi
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.9.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko esiyinqikithi yoshintsho oluyinhloko lwemisho:

Ingqikithi yebinzana lebizu elibonakala emva kwesenzo.

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (45) ngabe iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlalo zezindima. Ngakho lokhu kuwukuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (45a, c, e, g) eqhathaniswe neyama (45b, d, f, h) ebuye yaphindwa lapha ngezansi ema (47)

- (46.) a) Umkhuhlane uphuma esalukazini ekuseni
(Fever goes out from grandmother early in the morning)
- b) Isalukazi siphuma umkhuhlane ekuseni
(Grandmother goes out fever early in the morning)
- c) Uhudo luphuma emphakathini masinyane
(Cholera goes away from the community earlier)
- d) Umphakathi uphuma uhudo masinyane
(Community goes away cholera earlier)
- e) Ugawulayo uphuma eZimbabwe manje
(Aids go out in Zimbabwe now)
- f) IZimbabwe iphuma ugawulayo manje
Zimbabwe goes away Aids now)
- g) Izindlala ziphuma emntwaneni ntambama
(Mumps goes away from the child in the afternoon)
- h) Umntwana uphuma izindlala ntambama
(The child goes away mumps in the afternoon)

Uma ucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqakayo emishweni yama (47a, c, e, g) samukelekile kodwa emishweni yama (47b, d, f, h) asamukelekile ngokwesandiso senkathi.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakaliswa njengesiyiso emishweni yemfezeko kanye nemisho yemfezeko efezekile (umzekelo, inqubo), kodwa hayi emishweni yohlobo lwendawo yesimo. Ngakho – ke izinhlobo zendawo ziwubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zohlobo lwesigameko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo emishweni.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (47a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, isiguli (okuyingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (47b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= isiguli (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esenzekile

3.2.9.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo lwesigameko

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (48a – d) ishintshana neyoku (i) yama (48a – d) njengoba lemisho inencazelo efanayo. Kuloluhlobo lwesigameko lemisho yoku (i) yama (48a – d) yesenzo u – **phuma** uqhathaniswe neye (ii) yama (48a – d) lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi singabonakala ngokunjalo oshintshwaneni olubili engizakulibonakalisa lapha ngezansi emishweni yama (48), ngokufanayo neyama (47b, d, f, h) engenhla engathathi isandiso senkathi. Lemisho engezansi yama (48), yamukelekile oshintshwaneni olubili.

- (47.) a) (i) Umkhuhlane uphuma esalukazini uma silele.
(Fever goes away from grandmother when she is sleeping)
- (ii) Isalukazi siphuma umkhuhlane uma silele
(Grandmother goes away the fever when she is sleeping)

- b) (i) Uhudo luphuma emphakathini uma kuvunwa
(Cholera goes away from the community when it is harvesting)
- (ii) Umphakathi uphuma uhudo uma kuvunwa
(Community goes away cholera when it is harvesting)
- c) (i) Ugawulayo uphuma eZimbabwe uma kufika umuthi
(Aids go away from Zimbabwe when the medicine arrives)
- (ii) IZimbabwe iphuma ugawulayo uma kufika umuthi
(Zimbabwe goes away Aids when the medicine arrives)
- d) (i) Izindlala ziphuma emntwaneni uma kufika udokotela
(Mumps goes away from the child when the doctor arrives)
- (ii) Umntwana uphuma izindlala uma kufika udokotela
(The child goes away mumps when the doctor arrives)

Imisho eyamukelekile yoku (i) yama (48a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (48 a – d) okuyigatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi elibonakalisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** siyabonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (48a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, isiguli (eliyingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, indawo
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (48a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isiguli (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= imfezeko efezekile

Isiphetho sibonakalisa ukucacisa kwesimanthikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokweziqeshana zezincazelo zamagama kanye nempatho yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** osetshenziswa emishweni yama (49).

- **Phuma**

(48.) “go away”

- (i) Umkhuhlane uphuma esalukazini
(Fever goes away from grandmother)
- (ii) Uhudo luphuma emphakathini
(Cholera goes away from the community)

3.2.10 Ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [ubudlelwano]

Imisho elandelayo yama (50a, c, e, g), ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko yempikiswano eliyinqikithi. Isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Emishweni yama (50b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (50a, c, e, g) empikiswaneni eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizo elibonisa indawo noma imfezeko yebinzana lebizo elichazwe njengengqikithi.

- (50.) a) Impikiswano iphuma emacaleni
(An argument comes out from the court)
- b) Amacala aphuma impikiswano
(The court comes out from the argument)
- c) Incwadi iphuma emvulophini
(A letter comes out from the envelope)
- d) Invulophu iphuma incwadi
(An envelope comes out a letter)
- e) Indaba iphuma emaphephandabeni
(A report emerges from the newspapers)
- f) Amaphephandaba aphuma indaba
(Newspapers emerge a report)
- g) Isikhalazo siphuma esikoleni
(A complaint emerges from the school)

- h) Isikole siphuma isikhalazo
(The school emerges a complaint)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (50a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ubudlelwane (okuyingqikithi)
Impikiswano	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (50b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, into engaphefumuli (indawo)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ubudlelwane (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= inqubo

Isimo asithathi umenziwa wemfezeko yebinzana lebinzana lenhloko yendawo noma ingqikithi emishweni eshintshanayo neyama (50b, d, f, h). Ake ubheke ngemisho elandelayo ecacisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizu lesenzo u – **phuma** aliziphathi yini njengomenziwa wokibumba imisho ejwayelikile esiZulwini.

- (i) isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabi namfezeko echazwe njengendawo ayivumelikile kuyimofoloji yesenzo kanye,
- (ii) nebinzana lebizu elingenakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzweni.

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (51.) a) Amacala aphuma impikiswano
(The court comes out an argument)
- (i) Amacala ayayiphuma impikiswano
(The court is coming out an argument)

- (ii) Impikiswano iphunywa amacala
(An argument is being come out by the court)
- b) Invulophu iphuma incwadi
(An envelope comes out a letter)
 - (i) Invulophu iyayiphuma incwadi
(An envelope is coming out a letter)
 - (ii) Incwadi iphunywa incwadi
(A letter is being come out by the envenlope)
- c) Amaphephandaba aphuma indaba
(Newspapers emerge a report)
 - (i) Amaphephandaba ayayiphuma indaba
(Newspapers are emerging a report)
 - (ii) Indaba iphunywa amaphepha
(A report is being emerged by the newspapers)
- d) Isikole siphuma isikhalazo
(The school is emerging a complaint)
 - (i) Isikole siyasiphuma isikhalazo
(The school emerges a complaint)
 - (ii) Isikhalazo siphunywa isikole
(A complaint is being emerged by the school)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engenhla yebinzana lebizu elisemva kweseenzo lapho impikiswano eyingqikithi emishweni yama (51a – d) ingavezi izimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (51a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ubudlelwano (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nokwesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (51a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, ubudlelwano (ingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, imvelaphi
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.10.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko esiyinqikithi yoshintsho oluyinhloko yemisho:

Imvelaphi yebinzana lebizo elibonakala emva kwesenzo.

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (50) ngabe iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlabo zezindima. Ngakho lokhu kuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (5a, c, e, g) eqhathaniswe neyama (50b, d, f, h) ebuye yaphindwa lapha ngezansi.

- (52.) a) Impikiswano iphuma emacaleni ngehora lesi – 9
(An argument comes out from the court at 9 o'clock)
- b) Amacala aphuma impikiswano ngehora lesi – 3
(The court comes out an argument at 3 o'clock)
- c) Incwadi iphuma emvulophini ngehora lesi – 3
(A letter comes out a letter from the envelope at 3 o'clock)
- d) Invulophu iphuma incwadi ngehora lesi – 3
(An envelope comes out a letter at 3 o'clock)
- e) Indaba iphuma emaphepheni ngehora lesi – 2
(A report emerges from the newspapers at 2 o'clock)
- f) Amaphepha aphuma indaba ngehora lesi – 2
(Newspapers emerge a report at 2 o'clock)
- g) Isikhalazo siphuma esikoleni ngehora loku – 1
(A complaint emerges from the school at 1 o'clock)
- h) Isikole siphuma isikhalazo ngehora loku – 1
(The school emerges a complaint at 6 o'clock)

Uma ucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqukayo/esibonakalayo esenzweni u – **phuma**, samukelekile emishweni yama (52a, c, e, g) kodwa emishweni yama (52b, d, g, f) asamukelanga ngokwesilandiso.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (52a, c, e, g,) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, ubudlelwane (obuyingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (52b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, indawo
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ubudlelwano (obuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

3.2.10.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko

Imisho yesi (ii) yama (53a – d) iyashintshana neyoku (i) yama (53a – d) njengoba futhi lemisho inencazelo efanayo. Uhlobo lwesigameko lwemisho yoku (i) yama (53a – d) yesenzo u – **phuma**, iqhathaniswe neye (ii) yama (53a – d) lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso senkathi lingabonakala ngokunjalo oshintshwaneni olubili engizokutshengisa lapha ngezansi emishweni yama (53) ngokufanayo futhi emishweni yama (52b, d, f, h) engenhla engathathi isandiso senkathi. Lemisho engezansi yama (53) yamukelekile oshintshwanneni olubili.

- (53.) a) (i) impikiswano iphuma emacaleni uma sekufike imantshi
(An argument comes out an argument when the magistrate has arrived)
- (ii) Amacala aphuma impikiswano uma kufika imantshi
(The court comes out an argument when the magistrate has arrived)
- b) (i) Incwadi iphuma emvulophini uma isivuliwe
(A letter comes out from an envelope when it has been opened)

- (ii) Invulophu iphuma incwadi uma isivuliwe
(An envelope comes out a letter when it has been opened)
- c) (i) Indaba iphuma emaphepheni uma sekufike intatheli
(A report emerges from the newspapers when the journalist has arrived)
- (ii) Amaphepha aphuma indaba uma sekufike intatheli
(Newspapers emerge a report when the journalist has arrived)
- d) (i) Isikhalazo siphuma esikoleni uma kubuya imiphumela
(A complaint emerges from the school when the results arrive)
- (ii) Isikole siphuma indaba uma kubuya imiphumela
(The school emerges a complaint when the results arrive)

Imisho yoku (i) yama (53a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (53a – d) yamukelekile ngokwegatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi esikhombisa ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** siyabonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (53a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ubudlelwano obuyingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esenzekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (53a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, ubudlelwane (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

- (54.) a) “come out)
- (i) impikiswano iphuma emacaleni
(An argument emerges from the court)
- (ii) Isikhalazo siphuma esikoleni
(A complaint emerges from the school)

- b) “emerge”
- (i) Indaba iphuma emaphepheni
(A report emerges from the newspapers)
 - (ii) Isikole siphuma isikhalazo
(A school emerges a complaint)

3.2.11 ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko[imizwa]

Imisho elandelayo yama (55a, c, e, g) ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yempikiswano eyingqikithi yemizwa. Isenzo u – **phuma** sithatha imfezeko yesandiso sendawo (indawo). Emishweni yama (55b, d, f, h) eshintshana neyama (55a, c, e, g) empikiswaneni eyenzeka njengenhloko yebinzana lebizu elibonisa imvelaphi, lapho imfezeko yebinzana lebizu ichazwe njengengqikithi.

- (55.)
- a) Ubumnandi buphuma enyameni
(A taste emerges from the meat)
 - b) Inyama iphuma ubumnandi
(The meat emerges a taste)
 - c) Inhlanhla iphuma emsebenzini
(Luck emerges from work)
 - d) Umsebenzi uphuma emsebenzini
(Work emerges luck)
 - e) Ukwesaba kuphuma enkundleni
(A fear disappears/goes away/leaves the fear)
 - f) Inkundla iphuma ukwesaba
(The court disappears/goes away/leaves the fear)
 - g) Intukuthelo iphuma emibuthweni
(An anger disappears/goes away/leaves from organisations)
 - h) Imibutho iphuma intukuthelo
(The organisations disappear/go away/leave from organisations)

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (55a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imizwa (okuyingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= inguquko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (55b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, imizwa (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= inqubo

Isimo asithathi umenziwa wemfezeko webinzana lebizu eliyinhloko yendawo yemisho eshintshanayo yama (55b, d, f, h). Imisho elandelayo yama (56a – d) ikhombisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizu lesenzo u – **phuma**, ayiziphathi njengomenziwa obumba imisho ejwayelekile esiZulwini.

- (i) Isivumelwano sikamenziwa sokungabi namfezeko echazwa njengendawo ayivumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo kanye,
- (ii) Nebinzana lebizu alinakuvezwa endaweni yenhloko esenzweni,

Lezi zimpawu ezimbili zichaza izimpawu ekwenzeni isimo sikamenziwa esiZulwini.

- (56.) a) Inyama iphuma ubumnandi
(The meat is emerging a taste)
- (i) Inyama iyabuphuma ubumnandi
(The meat is emerging a taste)
- (ii) Ubumnandi buphnywa inyama
(A taste is being emerged by the meat)
- b) Umsebenzi uphuma inhlanhla
(Work emerges luck)
- (i) Umsebenzi uyayiphuma inhlanhla
(Work is emerging luck)

- (ii) Inhlanhla iphunywa umsebenzi
(Luck is being emerged by work)
- c) Inkundla iphuma ukwesaba
(The court disappearing/going away/leaving the fear)
- (i) Inkundla iyakuphuma ukwesaba
(The court is disappearing/going away/leaving the fear)
- (ii) Ukwesaba kuphuma inkundla
(A fear disappears/goes away by fear)
- d) Imibutho iphuma intukuthelo
(The organisations are disappearing/going away anger)
- (i) Imibutho iyayiphuma intukuthelo
(The organisations disappear/going away anger)
- (ii) Intukuthelo iphunywa imibutho
(Anger is disappears/goes away by organisations)

Kuyacaca ukuthi imisho engenhla ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo, eliyimpikiswano eyingqikithi emishweni yama (56a – d) engavezi izimpawu eziyizo ezixhumene nemfezeko kamenziwa wesenzo.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (56a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, imizwa (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sempikiswano yesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (56a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko, imizwa, okuyingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa, imvelaphi
Isigameko	= isimo

3.2.11.1 Isakhiwo sesigameko sengqikithi yoshintshwano oluyinhloko yemisho:

Imvelaphi yebinzana lebizu ibonakala emva kwesenzo

Inhloso yalesisigatshana ukuhlola ukuthi nayo lemisho yama (55) ngabe iyasithatha yini isandiso senkathi kanye nezinhlobo zezindima. Ngabe lokhu kuwukuchaza uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni yama (55a, c, e, g) eqhathaniswe neyama (55b, d, f, h) ebuye yaphindwa lapha ngezansi ema (57).

- (57.)
- a) Ubumnandi buphuma enyameni ngokushesha
(A taste emerges from the meat by haste)
 - b) Inyama iphuma ubumnandi ngokushesha
(The meat emerges a taste by haste)
 - c) Inhlanhla iphuma emsebenzini kade
(Luck emerges from the work later on)
 - d) Umsebenzi uphuma inhlanhla kade
(Work emerges the luck later on)
 - e) Ukwesaba kuphuma enkundleni masinyane
(The fear disappears/goes away/leaves the court earlier)
 - f) Inkundla iphuma ukwesaba masinyane
(The court disappears/goes away/leaves the fear earlier)
 - g) Intukuthelo iphuma emibuthweni ntambama
(Anger disappears/goes away/leaves the organisations in the afternoon)
 - h) Imibutho iphuma intukuthelo ntambama
(Organisations disappear/go away/leave anger in the afternoon)

Uma ucabanga ngezibonelo ezingenhla lapho isandiso senkathi esiguqukayo emishweni yama (57a, c, e, g) samukelekile kodwa emishweni yama (57b, d, f, h) asamukelekanga ngokwesilandiso.

Isandiso senkathi singabonakaliswa njengesiyiso emishweni yokuphumelela kanye nemisho yemfezeko efezekile (umzekelo, inqubo), kodwa hayi emishweni yohlobo lwendawo yesimo. Ngakho – ke izinhlobo zendawo ziyubude besikhathi. Lezi zanhlukwano zohlobo

Iwesigameko zingabonakaliswa njengalokhu okulandelayo ekubonakaliseni ilekhizikhoni ka – **phuma** ohlweni olwahlukeneyo lwemisho.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (57a, c, e, g) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imizwa (ingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= isifezeko

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yama (57b, d, f, h) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, imizwa (okuyingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esifezekile

3.2.11.2 Uhlobo lwesakhiwo lwesigameko

Imisho yesi(ii) yama (58a – d) engezansi ishintshana neyoku(i) yama(58a – d) njengoba lemisho inencazelo efanayo. Kuloluhlobo lwesigameko lwemisho yoku (i) yama (58a – d) isenzo u – **phuma** siqhathaniswe neye (ii) yama (58a – d) lapho igatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi lingabonakala ngokunjalo oshintshwaneni olubili engizakulibonakalisa lapha ngezansi emishweni yama (58), ngokufanayo neyama (58b, d, f, h) engehla engathathi isandiso senkathi.

Lemisho engezansi yama (58) yamukelekile oshintshwaneni olubili.

- (58.) a) (i) Ubumnandi buphuma enyameni uma ikhuluphele
(A taste emerges from the meat when it is fat)
- (ii) Inyama iphuma ubumnandi uma ikhuluphele
(The meat emerges taste when is fat)
- b) (i) Inhlanhla iphuma emsebenzini uma kufika abaphathi
(Luck emrges from work while the managers arrive)

- (ii) Umsebenzi uphuma inhlanhla uma kufika abaphathi
(The work emerges luck while the managers arrive)
- c) (i) Ukwesaba kuphuma enkundleni uma kuphuma imantshi
(A fear disappears/goes away from the court when the magistrate arrives)
- (ii) Inkundla iphuma ukwesaba uma kufika imantshi
(The court disappears/goes away the fear when the magistrate arrives)
- d) (i) Intukuthelo iphuma emibuthweni uma kuphela unyaka
(Anger goes from the organisations at the end of the year)
- (ii) Imibutho iphuma intukuthelo uma kuphela unyaka
(Organisations go away anger at the end of the year)

Imisho eyamukelekile yoku (i) yama (58a – d) kanye nemisho yesi (ii) yama (58a- d) okuyigatsha lesihlanganiso sesikhathi, liyabonakala ukuthi isenzo u – **phuma** siyabonakalisa emishweni eluhlobo lwesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yoku (i) yama (58a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imizwa (ingqikithi)
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, isandiso sendawo (indawo)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esenzekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwesakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yesi (ii) yama (58a – d) ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= ibinzana lebizu elingumenziwa, imizwa (ingqikithi)
Isigameko	= isifezeko esenzekile

Isiphetho sibonakalisa ukucaciseka kwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni ngokweziqeshana zezincazelo zamagama kanye nendlela yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni enebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [imizwa] njengayama (58a, c, e.g) angenhla abonisa izibonelo zezinguquko zamagama esimweni selekhizikhoni.

- (59.) a) “emerge”
- (i) Ubumnandi buphuma enyameni
(A taste emerges from the meat)
 - (ii) Inhlanhla iphuma emsebenzini
(Luck emerges from the work)
- b) “go away”
- (i) Ukwesaba kuphuma enkundleni
(A fear goes away from the court)
 - (ii) Intukuthelo iphuma emibuthweni
(Anger goes away from the organisations)

3.3 OKUFINYEZIWE

Isiphetho salesisahluke sibhekise ocwaningeni lwesimantikhi lwezenzo ezikhethwe esiZulwini. Lesi sahluko siyahlola ukucacisa okugcwele kohlu lwezimpawu ezikhethekileyo zamabinzana amabizo ayinhloko yempikiswano yesenzo u – **phuma** kanye nezincazelo ezahlukene ezivela emagameni ahlanganisa impikiswano yemfezeko. Lesi sigaba sibheka ukuthi isenzo **u - phuma** senzeka kanjani oshintshwaneni lwemisho eyahlukahlukene kanye nemibono echaza amagama esenzweni u – **phuma** ahlolisiswe esakhiweni sokushintsha kwemisho ngokubheka izimpawu zesigameko.

Le misho inokushintshana emishweni efanayo lapho inokusebenzisa ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa kuleyo misho libe ibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko kweminye imisho elibonisa indima yethematiki. Isigaba sikhombisa ukuthi ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo alinakubonisa noma likhombise izimpawu eziwayelekile zokwakha umenziwa esiZulwini. Ukuhlolwa okubili kukamenziwa lokhu, okusetshenziswa isivumelwano sikamenziwa, okungavumelekile kuyimofoloji yesenzo noma ukususa ibinzana lebizo elisemuva kwesenzo okuyindawo yenhloko emishweni okungamukelekanga esenzweni u – **phuma**.

Lesi sigaba sihlola ukuthi nayo lemisho iyasisebenzisa yini isandiso senkathi. Ngakho – ke kuwukuveza uhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko emishweni enokushintshana okubili lapho eminye imisho isebenzisa isandiso senkathi kodwa olunye ushintshwano lwemisho alusebenzisi isandiso senkathi. Esimweni somusho okhonzile ushintshwano olubili lwemisho lwamukelekile. Ukwamukeleka komusho okhonzile kubonisa ukuthi isenzo **u – phuma** sibonakala emishweni eluhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko. Lesi sifundo sihlola nezinto

ezingenakususwa kwezinye izinto noma ubunjalo besakhiwo emishweni esisesahlukweni sesi – 3 lapho sithi sivumele izinto ezingenakususwa kwezinye izinto ezithile ekushintshwaneni okubili.

ISIAHLUKO 4

ISIPHETHO

Lesi sifundo sihlolisisa ucwaningo lwesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yezenzo zempambosi ezikhethiwe esiZulwini. Izinto ezifuniwe ngolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwelekhizikhoni zikhonjiswe ngokukaPustejovsky (1996).

uPustejovsky (1996) uchaze ukuthi amabizo anganezindlela ngokwegrama ecacileyo ngokumayelana nolwazi olucutshunguliwe lwesimantikhi. Mhlawumbe inhlukwano echaziweyo ngokwesimantikhi yamabizo ngeyokuthi **kukhona ongawabala** luphikisana **nangeke uwabale**. Esahlukweni sesibili sikaPustejovsky (1996) sihlolisise izilinganiso ezimbili eziyinkinga yencazelo yempikiswano yelekhizikhoni noma - ke kulesosikhathi kukhulunywe ukufaniswa kwelekhizikhoni okulula okunokuthi kucacisa ngezenzo ezenzekayo.

Isibonelo sikamehluko, uWeinreich (1964) uveze izinhlobo ezimbili zencazelo, eyokuqala yincazelo ezimbili ezahlukeneyo.

Leyo ibonakala lapho igama lelekhizikhoni liveza ukuhlukana okubili kanye nezincazelo ezingafaniyo (omabizwafane), isibonelo: (i) Mary walked along the **bank** of the river (ii) ABSA Bank is the richest **bank** in the city.

Uhlobo lwesibili lwezincazelo ezimbili ziyincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo. Izincazelo eziningi ezandisiweyo zingabonakala ebangeni lohlobo olwahluke kakhulu ekuxhumaneni phakathi kwezibonelo ezichaza umzekelo, (i) the lamb is running in the field. (ii) John ate lamb for breakfast.

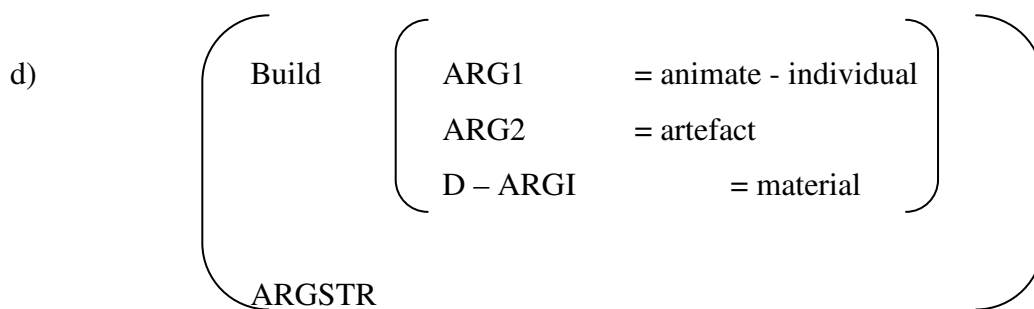
uPustejovsky ukucacisile ukuthi ulwazi ngelekhizikhoni etshengisayo, inamazinga amane encazelo anjengesakhiwo sempikiswano, isakhiwo sesigameko, isakhiwo sekhwaliya kanye nesakhiwo sokubhala kwelekhizikhoni.

uPustejovsky uphakamise umahluko phakathi kwenhlobo ezine zempikiswano ngokwamagama elekhizikhoni.

Eminye imiphumela yaloluvo lwezinhlobo zempikiswano ukuthi impikiswano efihlakele zingafakazelwa ngezibonelo zebizana eligcweleyo njengebinzana elibekwaphambili noma njengebizana elihlanganisa impikiswano eqinisekisa umzekelo.

- a) Mary built a house **with wood**.
- b) Mary built a **wooden** house.
- c) Mary built a **wooden** house out **of pine**.

Isimantikhi yelekhizikhoni yezenzo ezishiwo ngenhla, itshengiswe ngenxenye ebalula ukwakhiwa kwempikiswano njengalokhu okukhonjiswe ngezansi:



Esahlukweni sesi – 3, isifundo sikhombise ukucacisa okugcwele kohlu lwezimpawu ezikhethiweyo zebinzana eliyinhloko yempikiswano yesenzo **u – phuma** kanye nezincazelo ezahlukene ezivela ngokwamagama ahlanganiswe nempikiswano yemfezeko. Lesi sifundo sikhombise ukuthi isenzo **u – phuma** senzeka kanjani oshitshwaneni lwemisho eyahlukahlekene ebuye yaba nezincazelo ezahlukaneyo kanye nezibonelo zencazelo zesenzo **u – phuma**.

Izindlela zezincazelo eziningi zesenzo **u – phuma** zihlolwe ekwakhiweni koshintshwano lwemisho ngokutomula izimpawu zesakhiwo zesigameko.

Lemisho inokushintshana neminye imisho lapho kusetshenziswe khona ibinzana lebizo elingumenziwa waloyo misho ubelibinzana lebizo eliyinhloko lomisho owodwa obonakalisa indima yesimantikhiki. Umzekelo woshintshwano lomisho ngaphansi kwebinzana lebizo eliyinhloko [izilwane] wesahluko sesi – 3 ubonakaliswe lapha ngezansi:

- a) Umhlambi wezimvu uphuma ediphini
(A herd of sheep go out from the dipping – tank)
- b) Idiphu iphuma umhlambi wezimvu
(The dipping – tank emerges a herd of sheep)

UCowper (1992) uthi imizekelo yemisho ezihlanganisa iithemathikhi nganye ikhombisa ukuthi ukuhlanganyela kwethemathikhi ngayinye kungenzeka ezindaweni eziningi nasemishweni eminingi futhi.

UCowper (1992) uqinekisise ukuthi izinto eziphefumulayo/ziphilayo (umenzi) izifiso/zinokulangazelela kodwa izinto ezingaphefumuliyo/ezingaphiliyo zinomdlandla wokulangazelela.

Umzekelo osemushweni ongenhla ose (a) **Umhlambi wezimvu**, ulibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, into ephefumulayo, izilwane (umenzi). Isandiso sendawo siyimfezeko, into engaphefumuli (imvelaphi).

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku (a):

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izilwane, umenzi
Impikiswano yesibili	= isandiso sendawo, indawo
Isigameko	= inguquko

Emishweni eku (b) **idiphu** ibinzana lebizu eliyinhloko, into engaphefumuliyo, imvelaphi. Imfezeko into ephefumulayo, izilwane (umenzi).

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo **u – phuma** emishweni eku (b) ngenhla:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= into engaphefumuliyo, imvelaphi
Impikiswano yesibili	= izilwanyana, umenzi
Isigameko	= isimo

Imisho eku (b) icacisa ukuthi isivumelwano sikamenziwa wemfezeko yebizo lebizu asingenakwenzeka kwimofoloji yesenzo. Lokhu kubonisa ukuthi imfezeko yebinzana lebizu ‘umhlambi wezimvu’ esenzweni esiku (b) umenziwa obumba imisho engenasiqiniseko.

Okunye ukuhlola okumisiweyo ukuthi ibinzana lebizu lingumenziwa wesenzo. Ukwamukeleka kwalelibinzana lebizu kuwukukhombisa indawo yenhloko esenzweni. Izibonelo emishweni engenhla iyacacisa.

- b. Idiphu iphuma umhlambi wezimvu.
 (The dipping – tank emerges a herd of sheep)
- (i) *Idiphu iyawuphuma umhlambi wezimvu
 (The dipping – tank is emerging a herd of sheep)
- (ii) *Umhlambi wezimvu uphunywa yidiphu
 (A herd of sheep are being emerged by the dipping – tank.)

Lesisifundo sicubungula ukuthi lemisho enjengaku (a) kanye naku (b) esahlukweni sesithathu ukuthi ngabe iyasikhombisa yini isandiso senkathi. Ngakho – ke kutshengisa uhlobo lwesigameko emishweni oshintshwaneni olubili lapho eminye imisho yamukelekile ngokwesandiso senkathi kodwa eminye imisho ayamukeleki ngokwesandiso senkathi oshintshwaneni olubili.

Isibonelo:

- (a) Umhlambi wezimvu uphuma ediphini ngehora lesi – 4
 (A herd of sheep go out from the dipping – tank at 4 o'clock)
- (b) *Idiphu iphuma umhlambi wezimvu ngehora lesi – 4
 (The dipping – tank emerges a herd of sheep at 4 o'clock)

uPustejovsky (1996) uqondise kuzenzeko njengenqubo kanye nezifuzo ezifuzekile njengezigameko lapho uSmith (1997) azibiza ngokuthi izifuzo kanye nezinguquko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo **u – phuma** emishweni (a) esahlukweni sesithathu ebonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Impikiswano yokuqala = izilwane, umenzi
 Impikiswano yesibili = isandiso sendawo, imvelaphi
 Isigameko = isifuzo esenzekile

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo. **U – phuma** emishweni (b) esahlukweni sesithathu ibonakaliswe njengalokhu okulandelayo:

Lesi sifundo sicubungula nento engenakususwa entweni ethile noma ubunjalo besakhiwo kuleyo misho eveziwe njengasesahlukweni sesithathu esibonakalisweni sesishagalolunye.

- a) (i) Amathole aphuma izimpondo
(Calves emerge the horns)
- (ii) Izimpondo ziphuma ematholeni
(Horns emerge from the calves)
- b) (i) Izimvu ziphuma ukhwekhwe
(Sheep come out a scab)
- (ii) Ukhwekhwe luphuma ezimveni
(A scab comes out from the sheep)
- c) (i) Indlovu iphuma ukubekezela
(An elephant disappears/goes away the patience)
- (ii) Ukubekezela kuphuma endlovini
(The patience disappears/goes away the elephant)

Emishweni engehla ka a (i), b (i) kanye no c (i) ibinzana lebizu elisemuva kwesenzo liyinto enganakususwa entweni ethile esibonelweni **izimpondo**, okuyinto engenakususwa ebinzaneni lebizu eliyinhloko **amathole**, **ukhwekhwe** lona isifo esisentweni ethile esinokusuka kuleyonto. Kanti ubunjalo besakhiwo sebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko **imvu**, kanti **ukubekezela** kona kuyisimo sento ethile ubunjalo obusemqondweni webinzana lebizu eliyinhloko **indlovu**. Lemisho eku a (ii), b (ii) kanye no c (ii) iwushintshwano eliku a (i), b (i), c (i). Ngakho – ke lemisho inezincazelo ezifanayo.

Lesi sifundo sihlolisisa ukuthi lemisho engehla inemusho okhonzile. Ngakho – ke kusho uhlobo lwesakhiwo lwesigameko emishweni oshintshwaneni olubili lapho umusho okhonzile ungabonakala khona oshintshwaneni, ngokungafaniyo nemisho esesahlukweni sesithathu esibonakalisweni sesishiyagalombili ku (b, d, f, h) engamukelekanga kusandiso senkathi.

Nasi isibonelo esamukelekile oshintshwaneni olubili ngaphansi komusho okhonzile.

- a) (i) Amathole aphuma izimpondo uma emadala
(Calves come out horns when they are old)
- (ii) Izimpondo ziphuma ematholeni ma emadala
(Horns come out from the calves when they are old)

Ukwamukeleka kwemisho eku (a) (i), (ii) ngokomusho okhonzile kusibonisa ukuthi isenzo **u** – **phuma** sinemisho eluhlobo lwesakhiwo sesigameko.

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiweni sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku a (i) ngenhla:

Impikiswano yokuqala	= izilwane, into ephefumulayo, umenzi
Impikiswano yesibili	= into engaphefumuliyo, into engasuswa entweni ethile, Ingqikithi
Isigameko	= isimo

Incazelo yelekhizikhoni ngokwamagama esakhiwo sempikiswano kanye nesakhiwo sesigameko sesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni eku a (ii) ngenhla.

Impikiswano yokuqala	= into engaphefumuli, into enokususwa entweni ethile, ingqikithi
Impikiswano yesibili	= into ephefumulayo, izilwane, isandiso sendawo (umenzi)
Isigameko	= isimo

Okokugcina, inxenye yesimantikhi yelekhizikhoni engenhla icacisa ushintshwano lwezibonelo zencazelo kanye nendlela yezincazelo eziningi zesenzo u – **phuma** emishweni yebinzana lebizu eliyinhloko elibonisa [izilwane] njengaku (a (i), b (i), c (i)).

- a) (i) Amathole aphuma izimpondo
(Calves emerge the horns)
- (ii) Izimvu ziphuma ukhwekhwe
(Sheep emerge a scab)
- Indlovu iphuma ukubekezela
(An elephant disappears/goes away the patience)

ISMANTIKHI YELEKHIZIKHONI

AMAGAMA

Abstract nouns	amabizo angabonakaliyo
Abstraction	ukungaphatheki
Accomplishment	isifezeko
Achievement	isifezeko esifezekile
Activity	ukwenza
Adjunction	ukwengeza
Analogous	ukuqhathanisa ukwenza kwezinto
Anaphoric	isabizwana esikhomba ibizo
Animate noun	ibizo elichaza into ephilayo
Argument structure	isakhiwo sempikiswano
Aspect	umkhakha, ingxenye ethile
Attribute construction	ubunjalo besakhiwo
Bilateral	izingxenye ezimbili
Bipedal	izinyathelo ezimbili
Cautions	ukuqaphela
Co – composition	inhlanganiso
Cognitive	ukuqonda, ulwazi
Completive implicature	i – implikhesha egcinile
Compositionality	ukuxhumanisa
Conative	isenzo esichaza imfuno
Conflate	hlanganisa
Contrastive determiner	isabizwana esikhomba umehluko
Context	ingqikithi
Contrastive ambiguity	izincazelo ezimbili ezahlukene
Conventional	okujwayelekile
Creative use	ukusetshenziswa kobuciko
Critique	ukugxeka
Culmination	isicongo
Databases	ingqongelelo yamaqiniso

Decomposition	ukuhlukanisa ngezigaba
Defeasible	akufanelekanga
Deictic	ukubonisa igama endaweni lapho likhonjiswa khona
Denote	ukukhombisa, ukubonisa
Deontically	ngokwediyontikhi
Descriptive distribution	ukwabiwa kwencazelo
Device	icebo
Devour	ukuzimisela
Disambiguity	ukunika incazelo eyodwa kweziningi
Durative adverbial	isandiso senkathi esimileyo
Edible	okudliwayo
Enrich	cebisa
Entailment	hlanganisa
Event structure	isakhiwo
Examine	hlola
Exclamations	izibabazo
Existence	ubukhona
Experience	ukuthola ulwazi ngokwenza okuthile
Fixed senses	izinzwa ezingashintshiyo
Formalizable	ukwenza ngendlela esemthethweni
Frame adverbial	isandiso
Hierarchical relations	ubudlelwane bokuhlumana
Hierarchy	amazinga ohlu
Hyponymy	omabizwafane
Ill – formed sentence	umusho ongenabugrama
Ill – formedness	okungakhekanga
Inability	ukungabinakho
Inalienable possession	into engenakususwa entweni ethile
Inanimate noun	ibizo elichaza into engaphefumuli
Incoperate	ukhlanganisa
Individual	ukuzimela
Inference	ukunezelela
Instantaneously	emzuzwini, ethubeni
Interaction	intsebenziswano

Intra – category	isigaba sangaphakathi
Intransitive forms	umkhakha ongenaye umenziwa
Intrinsic	imvelo
Lexical conceptual paradigm	amagama anomqondo oqukayo ngokwelekhizikhoni
Lexical databases	ingqongelelo yamaqiniso ngokwelekhizikhoni
Lexical semantics	isemantikhi yelekhizikhoni
Logical	ubungcweti, ubuchule, ubuhlakani
Malleable	ukungahlukaniseki
Mechanisms	ukusebenza
Merely	kuphela
Metaphor	isingathekiso
Methodology	indlela yokwenza
Methonymy	imetonimi
Metric	isilinganiso
Model	umfanekiso
Overt	phandle
Paraphrase	incazelo eyinkulumo
Partition	ukuhlukanisa
Pedal	isinyathelo
Permeability	ukuba nokungenwa
Pervasive	ukusabalala
Phenomena	izenzo
Point	iphuzu
Polyadicity	iziqalo ezintathu nangaphezulu okanye ingxenye
Polymorphic	uhlu olunezigaba eziningi
Polysemous behaviour	izindlela eziningi zencazelo
Predicate	isilandiso
Presupposition	ukucabangela
Primitives	mandulo
Probabilities	lindelwe(yo), fanele(yo)
Proliferating	ukwandisa
Prominently	ngokubalulekile
Qualia structure	isakhiwo sekhwaliya
Realization	ukuqonda, ukuphumelela

Recursively	ngokuphindaphinda
Redundant	isimbelambela
Selectional information	ulwazi olukhethekile
Semantically labelled classes	izigaba zamabizo ngokwesimantikhi
Static set	iqoqo elingashintshi
Striking	hehayo
Subcategorization	isigabana
Subsets	amaqoqo amancane
Syntactic diagnostic	ukuhlolwa okuyisimantikhi
Tagged	ukuphawula
Temporal adverbials	isandiso senkathi
Temporal structure	isakhiwo sesikhashana
Temporal subordinate clause	umusho okhonzile
Theme	ulwazi olucutshunguliwe
Transformation	inguquko
Transitive forms	umusho ongenaye umenziwa
Transparent	cacile
Type co – ercion	uhlobo oluyimpoqo
Underlying	imvelaphi
Unilateral	ingxenye eyodwa
Utterance	inkulumo
Verifiability	ukuqiniseka
Weakly polymorphic	uhlu olunokuxhumana okuningi
Well – formed sentence	umusho onobugrama

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