UCWANINGO OLUNZULU NGEMVUNULO YEZINKONDLO
ZIKA-D.B.Z. NTULI, ENCWADINI KA-
L.T.L. MABUYA : ILAKA LOKULANGAZELA

NGU

PHYLACIA NOZIPHO MAKHANYA

UMSEBENZI OWETHULWA NGENHLOSO

YOKUPHELELISA IZIDINGO

ZEZIQU ZE-:

HONOURS BACHELOR OF ARTS

EMNYANGWENI WEZILIMI ZABOMDABU

ENYUNIVESITHI YAKWAZULU

UMELULEKI	:	UMNU Z.L.M. KHUMALO
INDAWO	:	DURBAN-UMLAZI
USUKU LOKUPHOTHULA	:	UMASINGANA 1997

ISIFUNGO

Ngiyafunga ngiyaqinisa ukuthi :

UCWANINGO OLUNZULU NGEMVUNULO YEZINKONDLO ZIKA- D.B.Z. NTULI ENCWADINI KA- L.T.L. MABUYA: ILAKA LOKULANGAZELA umsebenzi wami isiminya nokuthi imithombo yolwazi okucashunwe kuyo iveziwe ngokuphelele.

P.N. MAKHANYA

ABANTU BOKUBONGWA

(i) Ngithanda ukudlulisela amazwi okubonga kakhulu uMnu. L.Z.M. Khumalo, obengumqeqeshi wami. Ungikhuthazile wakhombisa isineke, uthando nokubekezela, ezinkingeni ebeziqhamuka kulo mshikashika womsebenzi.
MNTUNGWA !

(ii) Ngiphinde ngibonge kakhulu ezinzululwazini nakozakwethu engithe nxa ngingqongqoza ngizokwethekela ulwazi bangamukela ngezimhlophe, ngaphuma ngiqiqingile.

(iii) Ngingekhohlwe ngoMnu. N.Z.E. Xala noMnu. E.T. Ntombela ngokuba nesandla esinzulu ekwelekeleleni ekwakheni le nqaba.

(iv) Ngiphinde ngibonge kakhulu uNkk. Z.V. Ncwane ngokungibhalela lo msebenzi angihlelele leli bhuku kumnyama.

(v) Ngingelibale ngabazali bami, odadewethu, abafowethu nabantwana bami ngenkuthazo abangipha yona ekuphothuleni lo msebenzi.

UMNIKELO

Lo msebenzi umnikelo wabazali bami, uTozi (ongasekho) noJabulani Makhanya. Ungumnikelo futhi womyeni wami uMandla E. Madlala namadodana ami, uSibusiso noSimphiwe, abangibekezelele ngixakekile ngingakwazi ukubenelisa ngothando lobumama. Ngingekhohlwe umamezala wami uMaMadlala obesephenduke umlobokazi esikhundleni sami. Ngibonga iqhaza abalibambile ekungakhiseni le nqaba.

OKUQUKETHWE **IKHASI**

1.1	ISINGENISO	1
1.2	IZINHLOSO ZOCWANINGO	1
1.3	INKUTHAZO YOCWANINGO	2
1.4	UMKLAMO WOCWANINGO	2
1.5	INDLELA YOKUQHUBA UCWANINGO	3
2.1	ISINGENISO	4
2.2	UKUCHAZWA KWEMBONGI	4
2.3	UKUCHAZWA KWENKONDLO	5
2.4	UKUCHAZWA KWEMVUNULO YENKONDLO	5
3.	INHLEKELELE YASECOALBROOK	7
3.1	ISINGENISO	7
3.2	IZINDIMA	7
3.3	IMISHO	7
3.4	AMAGAMA	11
3.5	IZINHLAMVU	12
3.6	IMVUMELWANO	14

3.6.1	IMVUMELWANO-SIQALO	15
3.6.2	IMVUMELWANO-SIGCINO	16
3.7	UKUXHUMANA	18
3.7.1	UKUXHUMANA OKUQONDILE OKUSEKUGCINENI	18
3.7.2	UKUXHUMANA OKUYINGXEMU	19
4.	SITHI HALALA !	21
4.1	ISINGENISO	21
4.2	IZINDIMA	21
4.3	IMISHO	21
4.4	AMAGAMA	23
4.5	IZINHLAMVU	25
4.6	IMVUMELWANO	27
4.6.1	IMVUMELWANO-SIQALO	27
4.6.2	IMVUMELWANO-SIGCINO	28
4.7	UKUXHUMANA	29
4.7.1	UKUXHUMANA OKUYINGXEMU	29
5.	KUYONA LE NGABADI	29
5.1	ISINGENISO	29
5.2	IZINDIMA	30

1.1 ISINGENISO

Imbongi isebenzise izindlela zobuchwepheshe ekubumbeni ingaphandle lezinkondlo zayo. Ingaphandle lezinkondlo zayo liyawathatha amehlo abafundi kumbe abahluzi bezinkondlo.

Izinkondlo zale mbongi zibunjiwe ngokwahlukana :
Kukhona enemigqa eyishumi nane. Le nkondlo yaziwa ngokuthi isonethi. Ezinye zinezindima ezingalingani. Ezinye zinezindima ezilinganayo.

Lezi zinkondlo zethula izindikimba ezahlukene :
Ingozi, ukuhalalisela, impilo.

1.2 IZINHLOSO ZOCWANINGO

Lolu cwaningo luhlose ukukhanyisa ukuthi ubunkondlo butholakala kanjani enkondlweni. Luzophawula ngezinyathelo ezithathwa umhluzi uma ehluza inkondlo. Lolu cwaningo luzobheka nokubumbeka kwengaphandle lalezi zinkondlo ezilandelayo :
Inhlekelele YaseCoalbrook, Sithi Halala, Kuyona le ngabadi.

Luhlose ukuveza izinto ezithatha amehlo abafundi. Igama elithi izinto liqondise ezigabeni ezakha inkondlo. Uma

uzibheka zibunjwe ngezindlela ezahlukene. Libuye liqondise emigqeni eyakhe inkondlo. Le migqa yakhiwe ngenani elahlukene lamagama. Uma weqisa amehlo esakhiweni salezi zinkondlo, uthola ukuthi izinhlamvu ezakhe amagama nazo zehlukene ngamanani. Ekujuliseni amehlo uyakubona ukuvumelana nokuxhumana komsebenzi wale mbongi.

1.3 INKUTHAZO YOCWANINGO

Okuyikhona okukhuthaze lolu cwaningo abaqeqeshi. Baveze ukuthi kusakhaleleka iso elinzulu kulo munxa. Okwesibili okukhuthaze lolu cwaningo ukuhlangabezana kwami nebhuku elithi: Ilaka Lokulangazela. Okwesithathu ubuhle bomsebenzi wale mbongi.

Indlela eshintshashintsha ngayo unyawo lwayo ekulobeni izinkondlo zayo ikuyengela ekucwaningisiseni. Kuba khona ukuxhumana kwesakhiwo, nolimi elusebenzisile. Kuyilekelela ekutheni ilandeleke futhi izwakale kangcono inkondlo yayo ngoba inobunye. Njengomhluzi, kuba sengathi ungasondela eduze uyikhiphe izitho namantshontsho.

1.4 UMKLAMO WOCWANINGO

UNtuli ulobe lezi zincwadi ezilandelayo zezinkondlo : Ugqozi 1, 1975; Ugqozi 2, 1975; Amangwevu, 1969; Imvunge Yemvelo,

1972; Amehlo kaZulu, 1971.

Eminye imisebenzi yakhe itholakala eqoqweni likaNyembezi, 1963 elithi : Izimpophoma Zomphefumulo. Eminye itholakala eqoqweni likaMabuya, 1982 , elithi: Ilaka Lokulangazela.

Lo msebenzi uzogxila esakhiweni sangaphandle sezinkondlo zikaNtuli ezisencwadini ethi : Ilaka Lokulangazela. Ilezi zinkondlo ezizobhekwa imvunulo yazo: INhlekelele YaseCoalbrook, Sithi Halala, Kuyona le Ngabadi.

1.5 INDLELA YOKUQHUBA UCWANINGO

Kuzofundwa izincwadi ezahlukene eziphathelene nalo msebenzi. Incwadi kaMabuya, (1982) izofundisiswa kahle ngoba iyona eyisizinda salolu cwaningo.

Izincwadi zomdabu nezanamuhla eziphathelene nesakhiwo zizocwaningisiswa. Umtapo wezincwadi uzokuba yinqolobane lapho kuzokwenanwa khona ngezinsika zonke zemvunulo.

Izindlu nezindlwana zisazongqongqozwa futhi zingenwe kwethekelwa inhlwanyelo kongoti bolimi lwesiZulu. Imiqingo yalolu hlobo lonke locwaningo olunzulu noluphakeme emazingeni ehlukene luzopenwapenwa ngenhloso yokuzuza.

Ucwaningo bukhoma kumbe ukuxoxa nezinzululwazi kulo munxa nalo luzokwenziwa futhi lusazoqhubeka nokwenziwa kuze kuzuzwe isiphetho sale mbenge.

2.1 ISINGENISO

Lesi sahluko sizogxila ekuchazweni kwembongi, kwenkondlo nasemvunulweni yenkondlo. Lokhu kubukeka kuzokweneka isithombe esicacile ngalokho okuphokophelelwa yilolu hlobo locwaningo.

2.2 UKUCHAZWA KWEMBONGI

Imbongi ngumuntu oqamba, ahaye noma abhale izinkondlo. Imbongi iphila emihlabeni okungenani emibili. Owokuqala umhlaba yilona owejwayelekile esiphila kuwona. Imbongi nayo njengathi sonke iphila ngokwenyama kulo mhlaba woquqaba noma kawonkewonke. Umhlaba wesibili owezimbongi zodwa. Lowo ngumhlaba wobuciko bobumbongi. Imbongi uma isikulo mhlaba izihambela yodwa. Thina esingenabumbongi bokucikoza isishiya sikhexe imilomo. Isuke iyokhonga kumbe iyokwenana ngesanga ezweni lobabamkhulu.

Imbongi iyaqhathanisa ngaphambi kokuba ikhethe. Isebenzisa ulimi olujulile. Ibuye isebenzise ulimi olushubile futhi lwekhethelo. Isebenzisa lokhu ukuze ixhumanise kahle izolo,

inamuhla kanye nekusasa. Ivovela ilaka layo ephepheni ukuze bancele abantwana benkosi, ngenhloso yokubaqwashisa ngezinto ezithile eziphatha impilo yabo.

2.3 UKUCHAZWA KWENKONDLO

Inkondlo uhlobo oluthile lombhalo oluhlukile kweminye. Lusebenzisa ulimi olujulile, olushubile futhi lwekhethelo. Lolu limi oluyingcwenga luyithinta kagcono imizwa:

> Effective use of imagery, reinforced by the various types of repetitions, metre, rhythm, parallelism, etc.
> (Cope, 1968:38).

Lo mubono ocashuniwe ukubeke ngokusobala ukuthi ukusebenziseka ngokwempumelelo kwezithombemagama, ukugcizelela kwezinhlobonhlobo zokuphindaphinda, imitha, isigqi nokuxhumana kuyinto engumongo wesinongo sobunkondlo.

Izinkondlo zazo zonke izinhlobo zivuselela noma zakha uzwelo olukhulu kumagama, ezithombeni nasezinkingeni zokwakheka kwemisho.

2.4 UKUCHAZWA KWEMVUNULO YENKONDLO

Imvunulo ichaza isakhiwo senkondlo. Ubunjalo benkondlo bunezimpawu ezithile zokubunjwa kwayo. Yizona ezigcizelela

okushiwo yinkondlo. Izimpawu zigqamisa nemifanekiso yengqondo. Izimpawu zinikeza inkondlo umgqumo. Lezi zimpawu zinikeza inkondlo isimo esithile esingaphandle.

Imbongi kumele icofiye icofiyisise ngempela ukuze iphumelele ukukhetha.

Noma ungakafundi lutho encwadini, usheshe ubone uyivula nje incwadi ukuthi ngeyezinkondlo noma qha. Uphawu olusemqoka lwalokhu ukuhleleka kwazo ngemigqa evame ukulingana ezindimeni zenkondlo. Lokhu esikubona ngaphandle nje, singakangeni kuyona inkondlo ngaphakathi.

Enkondlweni ebhaleke kahle, akulula ukukhuluma ngokwakheka kuphela. Lokho kwenziwa ukuthi wonke umqondo wenkondlo, weyeme kuyona indlela eyakheke ngayo inkondlo nasekuhlelweni kwamagama nezinhlamvu.

Izindima zayo ziyacwaningwa kutholakale ukubumbeka kwazo. Imvumelwano, ukuxhumana, nokuphindaphindwa kwezinhlamvu namagama kwenza umfundi kumbe umhluzi alangazelele ukuwupenapena lowo msebenzi. Kubuye kuphoswe iso elibanzi ekuhlelekeni kwemisho eyakha inkondlo. Lapha sivame ukubheka ukuhleleka kwamagama.

3. INHLEKELELE YASECOALBROOK

3.1 ISINGENISO

Kule nkondlo sizohluza isakhiwo ngqo ngenhloso yokubuka lokho okuyiphumelelisile kokunye okuyikhongco elibuthaka.
Sizogxila kulezi zimpawu ezilandelayo :
izindima, imisho, amagama, izinhlamvu, imvumelwano nokuxhumana.

3.2 IZINDIMA

Indima yakhiwa imisho yenkondlo. Imisho yona ibe yakhiwe ngamagama. Amagama wona akhiwe yizakhi ezahlukene. Izakhi zibe zakhiwe izinhlamvu ezahlukene. Izinhlamvu ziyisisekelo senkondlo ngoba ngaphandle kwazo singebe nemikhakha engenhla yenkondlo.

Le nkondlo inezindima ezinhlanu. Indima yokuqala inemisho emine. Indima yesibili inemisho emibili. Indima yesithathu inomusho owodwa. Indima yesine yona inemisho emibili. Indima yesihlanu okungeyokugcina yona inemisho emihlanu.

3.3 IMISHO

Imbongi ingasebenzisa noma imisho emingaki uma yakha inkondlo

yayo. Imisho ihleleka yakhe izindima. Imisho iqala ekuqaleni kwekhasi futhi ayipheleli ekupheleni kwekhasi.

Izimbongi zakudala zazibhala imisho yendima ilingane ngobude ingabi amadluladlulane. Kanti kulezi zinsuku sesivamile ukuthola imisho idlulana endimeni eyodwa. Okunye esingakuphawula ngemisho ukwakheka kwayo.. Eminye imisho mide kanti eminye mifishane. Ungaze uyithole inegama elilodwa zwi.

Imigqa yale nkondlo imi kanje :

Indima yokuqala inongane. Okusho ukuthi inemisho emine:

Umusho wokuqala welekelela emushweni wesibili:

> Yahuba yahleka njengasemihleni
> Imilomo eyeq'amakhul'amathathu.
> Bashwib'amapiki namafosholo,
> Beyophand'isinkwa emathunjin'omhlaba.
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Le ndima iyisingeniso sale nkondlo. Isivezela indlela la madoda akule mayini asebenza ngayo nsuku zonke. Nsuku zonke la madoda angena ekheshini namapiki namafosholo ashone phansi emathunjini omhlaba eyosebenzela izingane zawo.

Indima yesibili inongambili. Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi inemisho emibili kuphela :

> Ngaphezul'izandlana zacokosha
> Kuzothi hwalala kumiswe insika.
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lo ngambili usivezela isithombe esenzeka emakhaya lapho amadoda esehambile eseyosebenza. Omame nezingane bayasala benze imisebenzi yasemakhaya bebe belindele ukubuya kobaba ntambama.

Indima yesithathu inonganye. Le ndima inomugqa owodwa zwi :

> Haxa ! Phoqo ! Bhidli !
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lo musho owodwa awudle ngamagama amade kodwa uhlobe ngezenzukuthi. Le ndima iyona eyinguquko yempilo yalaba bantu. Lo musho uyimisho emithathu uwodwa. Lokho sikushiso ukuthi ekupheleni kwesenzukuthi kukhona uphawu. Lolu phawu luveza ukuthi umqondo uphelele.

Indima yesine inongambili. Imisho equkethwe ile ndima mibili nje kuphela:

> Amehlo omhlaba angacwayiziyo,
> Angezahlukanise izingxavula zengwenyakazi.
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lo ngambili usethulela amandla okufa nendlela okufika ngayo. Uma sekufikile ukufa akukho namunye onamandla okukuvimba.

Mihlanu imisho etholakala endimeni yesihlanu okungeyokugcina. Unganhlanu okhonya kulesi sibaya:

> Akuvalelisanga namunye, kwalindwa.
> Lapho kudum'uzamcolo balindelwa;
> Kucim'umlilo balindelwa;
> Balindelwa, balindelwa;
> Cwe !
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lo nganhlanu usembulela usizi olwabakhona emva kokufa kwala madoda. Lo nganhlanu ubuye usivezele ukuthi balindelwa, balindelwa, cwe. Isenzukuthi u-cwe yisona esiyisiphetho sale ndima kanye nenkondlo yonke. Abantu balindela izihlobo zabo baze badela futhi bagcina bengazingcwabanga ngoba zagwinywa umhlabathi.

Le nkondlo inayo imisho evalekile. Ngalokhu siqondise ekusetshenzisweni kweziphumuzi, kumbe kwezimpawu zokuloba ezifanele :

> Amehlo omhlaba angacwayiziyo,
> Angezahlukanise izingxavula zengwanyakazi.
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lapha kule ndlela sivamise ukuthola umusho wethula umqondo ozwakalayo futhi ophelele. Umqondo wonke ogcwele wenkondlo size siwuthole noma siwuzwisise lapho seyiphelile inkondlo.

Le nkondlo inayo imisho ehleleke yavuleka. Ngalokhu kuvuleka siqonde ukuthi umusho unqanyulwa ungakapheleli umqondo okade wethulwa. Size siwuthole weqele emgqeni olandelayo.
Lokhu kwelekana kwemigqa kungase kube yindlela imbongi eyethula ngayo imizwa ethile enkondlweni yayo. Singalinganisa nje ngemizwa nemibono eveza ukungezwani, udweshu nenkathazo etholakala engxenyeni ethile yenkondlo. Uphawu lokuloba olungungqi siluthola ekupheleni komugqa wokugcina :

Ngaphezul'izandlana zacokosha
Kuzothi hwalala kumiswe insika.
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

3.4 AMAGAMA

Amagama ayizikhali zokunqoba kumbe zokubumba inkondlo. Le mbongi ikhethe amagama ekhethelo ahlaba esikhonkosini. La magama anonga ulimi ukuze luhlale luphila futhi luhlabahlosile.

Uma ukhala, ubalisa, awunawo amazwi amaningi. Isoka uma lishela, lisho igama elilodwa, idideke intombi.

Lokhu kuyafakazeleka kule nkondlo :

Cwe !
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Lesi sibonelo esingenhla siveza ngengcaca ukuthi le nkondlo inawo umusho onegama elilodwa vo. Leli gama kuphethwe ngalo le mbenge. Lesi senzukuthi siveza ukuthi balindelwa kwaze kwadelwa kulokhu kuthe cwe, kwabanokuthula, okusho ukuthi sebethule phansi komhlaba.

Le nkondlo inawo umusho onamagama amabili. Lokhu kutholakala endimeni yesihlanu, emgqeni wesine :

Akuvalisanga namunye, kwalindwa.
Lapho kudum'usamcolo balindelwa ;
Kucim'umlilo balindelwa ;
Balindelwa, balindelwa ;
Cwe !
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Imisho enamagama,amathathu iyavela kule nkondlo. La magama atholakala emishweni esezindimeni ezahlukene. Ukuze kukhanye bha, nasi isibonelo sendima yesine. Le ndima inemisho emibili, la magama atholakala emshweni wokuqala :

Amehlo omhlaba angacwayiziyo,
Angezahlukanise izingxavula
zengwenyakazi.
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Kule nkondlo, iyatholakala imisho enamagama amane. itholakala ezindimeni ezahlukene. Isibonelo esihle ngesendima yesibili, umugqa wesibili :

Ngaphezul'izandlana zacokosha
Kuzothi kwalala kumiswe insika.
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Le nkondlo inomusho onegama elilodwa. Inomusho onamagama amabili. Inemisho enamagama amathathu. Inemisho enamagama amane. Konke lokhu kuhlukana kwemisho kuncike emqondweni ovezwa amagama emushweni.

3.5 IZINHLAMVU

Izinhlamvu zibalulekile enkondlweni ngoba amagama akhiwa

izona. Izinhlamvu zingase zibe munxa mubili: Uhlamvu luzimele noma uhlamvu lubelethene nolunye. Ungwaqa uzwakala kahle uma epheleliswe ngonkamisa. Unkamisa akaphoqelekile ukuba aphelezelwe olunye uhlamvu kepha uyazizwakalela nje eyedwa.

Ukuvuthwa nokwephusa kwembongi kuzinze eshabhu layo. Imbongi iyinyanga yolimi. Ukufa nokuphila kolimi kuzinze kuyo. Ifana nosokhemisi ngoba iyathaka. Ithaka ngezinhlamvu ukuze kuphume izakhi. Isebenzisa izinhlamvu ekwakheni amagama. Ibuye igiye ngazo ekwakheni imisho. Izigaba zona izibumba ngazo izinhlamvu. Inkondlo yonke ibunjwa ngezinhlamvu.

Inkondlo yonke ibunjwa ngezinhlamvu ngoba izona ezakha amagama, amagama wona akhe imisho, imisho nayo yakhe izindima, izindima zona zibumba inkondlo. Kubukeka izinhlamvu ziyisisekelo sobunkondlo.

Imbongi le nkondlo iyibumbe ngamabanga / ngezinhlamvu ezisukela kolulodwa kuya kweziyishumi nesikhombisa :

A/me/hlo/ o/m/hla/ba/ a/nga/cwa/yi/zi/yo,
A/nge/za/hlu/ka/ni/se i/zi/ngxa/vu/la/ se/ngwe/nya/ka/zi.
A/ku/va/le/li/sa/nga/,na/mu/nye/ kwa/li/ndwa.
La/pho/ ku/du/m' u/za/m/co/lo ba/li/nde/lwa.
Ku/ci/m' u/m/li/lo/ ba/li/nde/lwa;
Ba/li/nde/lwa/ ba/li/nde/lwa;
Cwe!

(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Imvumelwano singasho ukuthi ingaphansi kwezinhlamvu. Lokhu sikusho ngoba izinhlamvu ezifanayo ezitholakala emishweni elandelanayo yenkondlo zakhe imvumelwano. Ifanamsindo nalo lingaphansi kwezinhlamvu. Lapha kusuke kukhulunywa ngonkamisa abafanayo abaningi emshweni wodwa wenkondlo noma ngaphezulu kowodwa. Lokhu kubizwa ngefanankamisa. Kubuye kushiwo ongwaqa abafanayo abaningi emshweni owodwa wenkondlo noma ngaphezulu kowodwa. Lokhu kubizwa ngefanangwaqa.

3.6 IMVUMELWANO

Imvumelwano, nanxa isitshela okuthile ngengaphakathi lenkondlo, iyinto esiyibona kalula ngamehlo enyama. Lokhu kuggama kahle lapho imisho yebinza lenkondlo igcina ngezinhlamvu ezinomsindo ofanayo. Lokhu okubuye kuyenze imvumelwano ibe wukhalo lweso nendlebe :

> uma imigqa ehambisanayo enkondlweni
> igcina noma iqala ngamalunga noma
> izinhlamvu ezinemisindo efanayo.
> (Msimang, 1986:7).

Umsebenzi osemqoka wemvumelwano ukunandisa inkondlo ngaleyo misindo efanayo ephindwa emishweni ehlukene. Lena indlela enobuciko yokuqala kumbe yokuphetha imisho yenkondlo. Idala ukubumbana kwemigqa endimeni. Lokhu kusibeka ekutheni sinezinhlobo okungenani ezintathu zemvumelwano.

Sinemvumelwano siqalo, imvumelwano maphakathi nemvumelwano sigcino. Lo msebenzi uzogxila kwimvumelwano siqalo nemvumelwano sigcino.

3.6.1 IMVUMELWANO SIQALO

Lapha sithola amagama anamalunga afanayo asekuqaleni kwemigqa elandelanayo. Le misindo esekuqaleni kwemisho, ikhombisa osuke elalele noma efunda leyo nkondlo ukuthi sekuqala umusho omusha:

> Lemvumelwano itholakala uma imigqa
> ehambisanayo enkondlweni iqala
> ngamalunga noma izinhlamvu
> ezinemisindo efanayo.
> (Mabuya,1982:45).

Le nkondlo inayo imvumelwano siqalo. Iyatholakala endimeni yokuqala, emishweni wesithathu nowesine:

> Yahuba, yahleka njengasemihleni
> Imilomo eyeq'amakhul'amathathu.
> **B**ashwib'amapiki namafosholo
> **B**eyophand'isinkwa emathunjin'omhlaba.
> (Mabuya, 1982:45).

Kule ndima sinemvumelwano engu- **Ba**- no- **Be**-.

Sisho ngoba u- -**e**- uyingxenye ka- -**a**- [a + i = _]

Ukulumbana konkamisa lokhu ngokuka Doke (1956).

NgokukaXala, (1996)ukwehliswa kukankamisa lokhu. Singawakhetha futhi amankonyane konina. Imvumelwano bese iba u- **B**- no- **B**-.

Indima yesine nayo inayo le mvumelwano :

Amehlo omhlaba angacwayiziyo,
Angezahlukanise izingxavula zengwenyakazi.
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

U- **A-** uyena oyimvumelwano siqalo kule ndima.

3.6.2 IMVUMELWANO SIGCINO

Lapha sithola amagama anamalunga afanayo esekugcineni kwemigqa elandelanayo yenkondlo. Le misindo esekugcineni kwemisho, isuke ikhombisa ukuthi umusho usuyaphethwa sekuzoqala omusha.

Le mvumelwano iyatholakala kule nkondlo endimeni yokugcina :

Akuvalelisanga namunye, kwalindwa.
Lapho kudum'uzamcolo balinde<u>lwa</u>;
Kucim'umlilo balinde<u>lwa</u>;
Balindelwa, balinde<u>lwa</u>;
Cwe !
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Imvumelwano sigcino eyilunga u-<u>lwa</u> itholakala emshweni wesibili kuya kowesine.

Uma sibheka onkamisa bokugcina abaphathe imisho yale nkondlo, singathola iphethini elithile. Iphethini le nkondlo ilona elisinika isigqi saleyo nkondlo :

Yahuba yahleka njengasemihleni a
Imilomo eyeq'amakhul'amathathu. b

Bashwib'amapiki namafosholo, c
Beyophand'isinkwa emathunjin'omhlaba. d

Ngaphezul'izandlana zacokosha d
Kuzothi hwalala kumiswe insika. d

Haxa ! Phoqo ! Bhidli ! a

Amehlo omhlaba angacwayiziyo, c
Angezahlukanise izingxavula zengwenyakazi. a

Akuvalelisanga namunye, kwalindwa. d
Lapho kudum'uzamcolo balindelwa; d
Kucim'umlilo balindelwa; d
Balindelwa, balindelwa; d
Cwe ! e

(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Indima yokuqala ayinayo imvumelwano ngoba ino- a,b,c,d. Ukungabibikho kwemvumelwano kucishe kwasona lesi sigaba.

Imvumelwano yesigaba sesibili ithi : dd. Lolu hlobo longambili lunemvumelwano efanayo.

Endimeni yesithathu, imvumelwano ilethwa imisindo efanayo ezinhlamvini ezilandelanayo. Izenzukuthi ezingonhlamvumbili izo eziletha imvumelwano ngoba zithi zingonhlamvumbili ziphinde zibe nonkamisa abafanayo kusenzukuthi ngasinye:

Haxa! Phoqo! Bhindli!
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Indima yesine ungambili onemvumelwano esiyibize nge-<u>Distich</u> ngoba ithi c,a. Kodwa okuphawulekayo ukuthi noma mvumelwano iwu lolu hlobo kodwa ukhona umgqumo owutholayo emagameni

okugcina. Lo mgqumo uvezwe izakhi ezisekugcineni. Isakhi sesibili eselulayo sengwenyakazi u- -kazi isikhuliso. Zombili lezi zakhi ziveza ukugcizelela nomfanekiso igama elilodwa mqondo wokubonakalayo.

Indima yesihlanu: Imvumelwano ithi d,d,d,d,e. Lapha imvumelwano ihleleke kahle ngendlela eyejwayelekile. Ukusetshenziswa kwempambosi yokwenziwa, ukuphindwa kwegama balindwa, balindelwa yikhona ukuveze umgqumo ogcine sewakhe le mvumelwano.

3.7 UKUXHUMANA

Ukuxhumana kusho ukuphindwa kwegama noma ingxenye yalo ezindaweni ezithile emigqeni elandelanayo, ukuze kudaleke ukuxhumana kwemiqondo phakathi kwaleyo misho. Ukuxhumana kuyenzeka nangamagama ahlukene noma angafani du, atholakala emishweni elandelanayo.

3.7.1 UKUXHUMANA OKUQONDILE OKUSEKUGCINENI

Ukuxhumana okuqondile okusekugcineni kuchaza ukuthi, imbongi igama kumbe ingxenye yegama okuphethwe ngayo umusho, kubuye kuphethwe ngayo emushweni olandelayo. La magama angatholakala emishweni engaphezulu kwemibili.

Lokhu kuyafakazeleka kule nkondlo:

Lapho kudum'uzamcolo balindelwa;
Kucim'umlilo balindelwa;
Balindelwa balindelwa;
_ _ _ _ _ _ !
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Kusukela emshweni wesibili kuya kowesine sithola kuphethwe ngegama elithi balindelwa. Leli gama liyisenzo esisempambosini yokwenziwa. Ilona leli elisinika ukuxhumana okuqondile kule misho.

Lokhu kuxhumana kuyashiyana ngoba u-balindelwa osemushweni wesibili uyigama lesine, emushweni wesithathu uyigama lesithathu kuthi emshweni wesine ube igama lesibili. Lokhu kushiyana kungenza ukuba sithi lokhu kuxhumana kutshekile.

3.7.2 UKUXHUMANA OKUYINGXEMU

Lokhu ukuxhumana okutshekile. Kungatshekela kwesokudla noma kwesobunxele. Ukuxhumana okutshekile siyakuthola kule nkondlo. Igama okugcinwe ngalo, kubuye kwaqalwa ngalo emshweni olandelayo. Lokhu kuxhumana kutshekele kwesobunxele :

\- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - .
\- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - ;
Kucim'umlilo <u>balindelwa</u> ;
<u>Balindelwa</u>, balindelwa ;
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Igama elithi <u>balindelwa</u> kugcinwe ngalo emshweni wokuqala. Kubuye kwaqalwa ngalo emshweni olandelayo.

Lesi sibonelo esingenhla singabuye sisho ukuthi simbaxa. Igama okugcinwe ngalo u- <u>balindelwa</u>. Leli gama kubuye kwaqalwa ngalo emshweni wesine, kwabuye kwagcinwa ngalo kuwo belu umusho wesine :

\- - - - - - - - - - - - - - .
\- - - - - - - - - - - - - - ;
Kucim'umlilo <u>balindelwa</u>;
<u>Balindelwa, balindelwa</u> ;
\- - - - !
(Mabuya, 1982:45).

Izinga lale nkondlo lenyuswe isakhiwo sayo. Isithako okuyisona esisebenzile esokuthi imvunulo yale nkondlo ithi ingalingani ibe ilingana, ithi ihlukene ibe ihlangene. Lokhu sikushiso ukuthi izindima zayo azilingani kodwa umqondo wazo unokuthelelana. Lokhu kuthelelana kugcina sekuhlangene futhi sekunika umqondo owodwa ophelele wale nkondlo ethi : Inhlekelele yaseCoalbroak.

4. SITHI HALALA!

4.1 ISINGENISO

Kule ngxenye yomsebenzi kuzobhekwa izinhlobo zamatshe akhe le ndlu (inkondlo). Sizobe sibheka ukuthi imbongi igiye ngaziphi ekubumbeni ingaphandle lenkondlo yayo. Lapha imbongi ibukeka ihalalisela umuntu othile ophumelele kade enza into ethile. Inkondlo yokuhalalisa ibhekeke ukuba igabise ngenggephu yohlobo oluphambili olugcwele intokozo, indumiso nokufisela. Imbongi ingakukhombisa lokhu nangokwesakhiwo senkondlo.

4.2 IZINDIMA

Le nkondlo ivunule ngezindima eziyisithupha. Indima yokuqala inemisho emibili. Indima yesibili inemisho eyisithupha. Indima yesithathu yona inemisho emibili. Indima yesine yona inemisho eyisithupha. Indima yesihlanu inemisho emibili. Indima yesithupha yona engeyokugcina inemisho eyisithupha. Lokhu okuzishaya saluphawu lokuthi aluhambisane nokuhalalisa.

4.3 IMISHO

Le nkondlo inomigqamibili nomigqasithupha.

Omigqamibili

Omigqamibili bona batholakala endimeni yokuqala. Kanti nasendimeni yesithathu bayatholakala. Babuye batholakale futhi nasendimeni yesihlanu:

Indima - 1 Sithi halala !
Halala Qhawekazi lethu !

Indima - 3 Sababona abanjengawe becishe bekwiliza,
Abaningi ziya beyothenga ilala.

Indima - 5 Saveva ngokunye usubheke osebeni
Lapho kuphelela khona noMaqhalaqhala.
(Mabuya, 1982 :34).

Omigqasithupha

Omigqasithupha bona bayatholakala kule nkondlo. Batholakala endimeni yesibili. Imbongi ibuye igiye ngale migqa endimeni yesine. Inkondlo yayo iyiphetha ngayo imigqa eyisithupha:

Indima - 2

Amaphaphu aphakama sidedela isandla sakho,
Ugxambukela kulo mfulakazi odla izindwani,
Nobunhlambi bakho bungakaze buvivinywe.
Kwanezando ezifubeni sicabanga ngokuminza,
Kulapho singasenakungena nawe kula manzi,
Kuyinyoka ozoyeqa uwedwana.

Indima - 4

Wawulokhu uvele laphaya emsingeni.
Kweza izigodo savala amehlo.
Sabon'izingwenya zibasobozela :
" Ngcono ukuba besingamdedelanga."
Ngezingalwana zakho ezithambileyo
Wawashaya amanzi akuthobela.

Indima - 4

Chaphasha !
Noma usuvovekile, nango ozokuxhaka,
enizoya naye kuloluya sebe
Lapho sesimi khona thina.
Nemukelwa yizinsimbi zithi : "Kuhle Kwethu !"
Halala Kinina ! Ndlelanhle !
(Mabuya, 1982 :34).

Imisho eneziphumuzi sinayo kule nkondlo.

Lokhu kuchaza ukuthi umusho nomusho unomqondo wawo ophelele.

Imisho elekanayo sinayo futhi kule nkondlo. Lena imisho engenazo iziphumuzi. Okusho ukuthi umqondo awupheleli emgqeni wokuqala. Uze uphelele emgqeni wesibili noma kwelandelayo.

4.4 AMAGAMA

Eminye imisho yale nkondlo yakhiwe ngegama elilodwa. Eminye yakhiwe amagama amabili. Eminye ibunjwe ngamagama amathathu. Eminye ihlatshiswe ngamagama amane. Eminye iphelelisiwe ngamagama amahlanu.

Kulo musho imbongi ivule ngegama elilodwa.

Chaphasha !
(Mabuya, 1982:34).

Leli gama lilodwa kodwa linonophele. Lokho ukuwelela ngempumelelo ngaphesheya komfula. Leli gama liwumusho ophelele ngoba lunophawu olugcinile oluphelelisa umqondo womusho. Le nkondlo inawo umusho owakhiwe ngamagama amabili. Lo musho utholakala endimeni yokuqala. Ungumusho wokuqala

futhi uyizibulo lale nkondlo :

Sithi halala !
(Mabuya, 1982:34).

Lo musho ongenhla uzishaya sasenanelo sesihloko sale nkondlo. Isenanelo singumfuziselo wesahho, lapho amawa esuke enanela khona izwi elilodwa elimenyezwe yinhlabamkhosi. Elinye iwa liyedlulisela phambili, nelinye nelinye ngokunjalo ngenhloso yokuphelelisa inkalaliso / ukuhalalisa.

Imisho enamagama amathathu iyatholakala kule nkondlo. Lokhu kuyatholakala endimeni yokuqala emushweni wesibili ongowokugcina kule ndima:

– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – !
Halala Qhawekazi lethu !
(Mabuya, 1984:34).

Kule nkondlo siyayithola imisho ebunjwe ngamagama amane. Umusho wesithathu nowesine :

– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – ,
– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – ,
Nobunhlambi bakho bungakaze buvivinywe.
Kwanezando ezifubeni sicabanga ngokuminza,
– ,
– – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – – .
(Mabuya, 1984:34)

Eminye imisho inamagama amahlanu endimeni yesibili. Ubufakazi balokhu busendimeni yesibili: imisho emibili yokuqala :-

Amaphaphu aphakama sidedela isandla sakho,
Ugxambukela kulo mfulakazi odla izindwani,
_ .
_ ,
_ ,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ .
(Mabuya, 1984:34).

4.4 IZINHLAMVU

Amagama asetshwenziswe kule nkondlo anamabanga/anezinhlamvu ezinamanani ahlukene. Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu ezinhlanu. Owesibili wona unezinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalolunye:

Indima - 1

Si/thi/ ha/la/la !
Ha/la/la/ qha/we/ka/zi/ le/thu !
(Mabuya, 1984:34).

Indima - 2

Indima yesibili iphethe imisho eyisithupha. Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesikhombisa. Owesibili wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesikhombisa. Owesithathu wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesine wona ubunjwe izinhlamvu eziyishumi nesikhombisa. Nowesihlanu nawo wakhiwe eziyishumi nesithupha. Owesithupha wona futhi ongowokugcina wakhiwe izinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili:

A/ma/pha/phu/ a/pha/ka/ma/si/de/de/la/ i/sa/ndla/ sa/kho,
U/gxa/mbu/ke/la/ ku/lo/ mfu/la/ka/zi/ o/dla/ i/zi/ndwa/ni,
No/bu/nhla/mbi/ ba/kho/ bu/nga/ka/ze/ bu/vi/vi/nywe.
Kwa/ne/za/ndo/ e/zi/fu/be/ni/ si/ca/ba/nga/ ngo/ku/mi/nza,
Ku/la/pho/ si/nga/se/na/ku/nge/na/ na/we/ ku/la/ ma/nzi,
Ku/yi/nyo/ka/ o/zo/ye/qa/ u/we/dwa/na.
(Mabuya, 1984:34).

Indima yesithathu : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesithupha. Owesibili wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nantathu.

Indima yesine : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesibili unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Owesithathu unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Owesine wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Owesihlanu wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nantathu. Owokugcina wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili.

Indima yesihlanu : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Umusho wesibili unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane.

Indima yesithupha : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu ezintathu kuphela. Umusho wesibili unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesihlanu. Umusho wesithathu unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Umusho wesine unezinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalolunye. Umusho wesihlanu wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Umusho wokugcina wona unezinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalolunye.

Imisho yale nkondlo yakhiwe izinhlamvu ezintathu kuya

kweziyishumi nesikhombisa.

4.6 IMVUMELWANO

UNtuli, (1984:34) uthi :

> Imvumelwano itholakala ngokuhleleka kwemigqa ngendlela yokuthi kuvele imisindo efanayo ekuqaleni noma ekugcineni kwemigqa elandelanayo enkondlweni.
> (Ntuli, 1984:34).

4.5.1 IMVUMELWANO-SIQALO

Le mvumalwano siyayithola kule nkondlo. Siyithola endimeni yesibili :

> -- ,
> -- ,
> -- .
> Kwanezando ezifubeni sicabanga ngokuminza,
> Kulapho singasenakungena nawe kula manzi,
> Kuyinyoka ozoyeqa uwedwana.
> (Mabuya, 1982 :34):

Lezi zinhlamvu ezidwetshelwe ngenhla zakha imvumelwano siqalo. U- kw- udwetshelwe ngoba usinganikamisa -w- uvele ngokungwaqazisa unkamisa -u- oyisivumelwane sikamenzi sihlangene no-a- oyisakhi sesivumelwano sikamenzi inkathi edlule : Ku- + -a- > kwa-

4.6.2 Imvumelwano sigcino

Le mvumelwano iyatholakala kule nkondlo. Sizobonisa ngonkamisa abaphetha imisho yale nkondlo :

Sithi halala ! a
Halala Qhawekazi lethu ! b

Amaphaphu aphakama sidedela isandla sakho, c
Ugxambukela kulo mfulakazi odla izindwani, d
Nobunhlambi bakho bungakaze buvivinywe. e
Kwanezando ezifubeni sicabanga ngokuminza, a
Kulapho singasenakungena nawe kula manzi, d
Kuyinyoka ozoyeqa uwedwana . a

Sababona abanjengawe becishe bekwiliza, a
Abaningi ziya beyothenga ilala. a

Wawulokhu uvele laphaya emsingeni. d
Kweza izigodo savala amehlo. c
Sabon'izingwenya zibasobozela : a
"Ngcono ukuba besingamdedelanga." a
Ngezingalwana zakho ezithambileyo c
Wawashaya amanzi akuthobela. a

Saveva ngokunye usubheke osebeni d
lapho kuphelela khona noMaqhalaqhala. a

Chaphasha ! a
Noma usuvovekile, nango ozokuxhaka, a
Enizoya naye kuloluya sebe e
Lapho sesimi khona thina. a
Nemukelwa yizinsimbi zithi : "Kuhle kwethu!" b
Halala kinina ! Ndlelanhle ! e
(Mabuya, 1982:43).

4.7 UKUXHUMANA

Leli yisu lokuxhumanisa imisho emibili noma engaphezulu kwemibili ngokuphinda igama elithile noma ingxenye yalo.

Le nkondlo inokuxhumana okuyingxemu.

4.7.1 Ukuxhumana okuyingxemu :

Sithi halala !
Halala Qhawekazi lethu !
(Mabuya, 1982 :43).

La magama adwetshelwe ngenhla akha ukuxhumana okutshekile. Igama elithi : halala kugcinwe ngalo emshweni wokuqala, kwase kuqalwa ngalo emshweni wesibili.

5. KUYONA LE NGABADI

5.1 ISINGENISO

Kulo msebenzi sizohlola ukuhloba kumbe ukubumbeka kwangaphandle kwale nkondlo.

Sizobheka izindima, imigqa, amagama, izinhlamvu. Kuzobuye kukhishwe imvumelwano-siqalo, imvumelwano maphakathi nemvumelwano-sigcino. Ukuxhumana nempindwa kuzobhekwa nakho.

5.2 IZINDIMA

Le nkondlo inezindima eziyisithupha. Izindima ezintathu zokuqala zakhiwe ngemisho eyisithupha indima ngayinye. Izindima ezintathu zokugcina zakhiwe imisho eyisishiyagalombili indima ngayinye.

5.3 IMISHO

Le nkondlo yakhiwe ngongasithupha. Lapha ongasithupha batholakala ezindimeni ezintathu zokuqala :

> Wo, kuyona le ngabadi,
> Izinsizwa zazigqanqula,
> Zivika imicibo yemikhonto,
> Zeqa labo abawa iziswambithi :
> "Uyadela wen'osulapho !"
> Ngoba kungekho ukufulathela.
>
> "Uyadela wen'osulapho !"
> Noma kumpiza izinhlamvunhlamvu
> Zibakhithiza samahlamvu obusika,
> Abasele bafuqwe ubunsizwa babo
> Badlokovule, bephikelela,
> Ngoba bengenakufulathela.
>
> "Uyadela wen'osulapho!"
> Beziphonsa emfuleni engingewuncome,
> Ubunsizwa babo begelezela olwandle.
> Aphi amahawu enu zinsizwa zikaNdaba ?
> "Kule mp'amahaw'afana nomoya,
> Noma kunjal'asinakufulathela.
> (Mabuya,1982:28).

Ongasishiyagalombili bayatholakala kule nkondlo. Batholakala ezindimeni ezintathu zokugcina :

> Kulona leli qele,
> Kwakuqhwisha izinkunzi zikaNdaba.
> Zihlaba usentu kugebhuke inhlabathi,
> Zibhonge kudume amawa nemihosha,
> Ziwa ngamandla onke nobuchule,
> Kudume izibongo zempela emoyeni,
> Zifuthe ngobunkunzi bonke,
> Zale ukhasha phambi kwazo.
>
> Manje sekulandelana izilwane ezimaqobho,
> Ezingenkunzi, ezingenkomazi,
> Ziya le, zibuyele emuva futhi.
> Zingelephile ijoka lensimbi,
> Zingegqabuke izitilobho zekatango,

Zithobela ukuqebekula ingqatho
Zingasenakubhuqa nahlanga lakhona,
Nakukhathala kwazo kungebongwe muntu.

Ngububhaxubhaxu besibhaxu,
Ubukhefukhefu,
Wudenda olujuzayo,
Yizinyembezi
Eziconsela phansi
Kushe notshanyana obebusasele,
Konke kubikezele ukuqhubeka kobugwadule
Bayo le ngabadi.
(Mabuya, 1982:29).

Izimpawu ezisetshenzisiwe izona ezisiza ukuba kutholakale umqondo ophelele womusho ngomusho. Imisho elekanayo yona iveza ukuthi umqondo awuphelele kulowo musho kepha uphelela kulowo osuke usunophawu oluthile.

5.4 AMAGAMA

Amagama akhe le nkondlo asukela kwelilodwa aye kwayisihlanu.

Indima yokuqala: Umusho wokuqala unamagama amane. Umusho wesibili unamagama amabili. Umusho wesithathu unamagama amathathu. Umusho wesine unamagama amane. Umusho wesihlanu nowesithupha unamagama amathathu umusho ngamunye.

Indima yesibili: Umusho wokuqala unamagama amathathu. Owesibili unamagama amathathu. Owesithathu unamagama amathathu nawo. Owesine unamagama amane. Owesihlanu wona unamagama amabili. Owesithupha nawo unamagama amabili.

Indima yesithathu : Umusho wokuqala unamagama amathathu. Umusho wesibili nawo unamagama amathathu. Umusho wesithathu unamagama amane. umusho wesine wona unamagama amahlanu. Nowesihlanu nawo unamagama amahlanu. Owokugcina unamagama amathathu.

Indima yesine : Umusho wokuqala unamagama amathathu. Owesibili nawo unamagama amathathu. Imisho emine elandelayo yona inamagama amane. Owesikhombisa wona unamagama amathathu. Owokugcina wona unamagama amane.

Indima yesihlanu : Umusho wokuqala unamagama amane. Owesibili unamabili. Owesithathu wona unamahlanu. Emine elandelayo yona inamagama amathathu. Owesishiyagalombili wona unamagama amane.

Indima yesithupha : Umusho wokuqala unamagama amabili. Owesibili unegama elilodwa. Owesithathu unamagama amabili. Owesine unegama elilodwa. Owesihlanu unamagama amabili. Owesithupha unamagama amathathu. Owesikhombisa unamagama amane. Owokugcina wona unamagama amathathu.

Imbongi kule nkondlo isebenzise amabizo, izabizwana, izenzo, izifenqo, izibanjalo, kanye nezenzukuthi.

5.5 Izinhlamvu

Izinhlamvu ezakhe le nkondlo zehlukene ngamanani :

Indima - 1

Wo/ ku/yo/na/ le/ nga/ba/di,
I/zi/nsi/zwa/ za/zi/gqa/nqu/la,
Zi/vi/ka/ i/mi/ci/bo/ ye/mi/kho/nto,
Ze/qe/ la/bo/ a/ba/wa/ i/zi/swa/mbi/thi :
"U/ya/de/la/ we/n'o/su/la/pho !"
Ngo/ba/ ku/nge/kho/ u/ku/fu/la/the/la.
(Mabuya,1982:28).

Kule ndima umugqa wokuqala ubunjwe ngezinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalombili. Owesibili wakhiwe ngeziyisishiyagalolunye. Owesithathu ubunjwe ngeziyishumi nanye. Owesine wona ubunjwe ngezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Owesihlanu wakhiwe ngeziyisishiyagalolunye. Owokugcina wona ubunjwe eziyishumi nanye.

Indima - 2 : Umugqa wokuqala wakhiwe izinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalolunye. Owesibili ubunjwe ngeziyishumi nanye. Owesithathu uqukethe eziyishumi nantantu. Owesine nawo uphethe eziyishumi nantathu. Owesihlanu nowesithupha uqukethe izinhlamvu eziyishumi umunye.

Indima - 3 : Umugqa wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyisishiyagalolunye. Owesibili unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesithathu unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesine unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesihlanu. Owesihlanu unezinhlamvu

eziyishumi nanye. Owokugcina uqukethe eziyishumi nambili.

Indima -4 : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyisikhombisa. Owesibili ziyishumi nambili. Owesithathu uneziyishumi nantathu. Owesine nawo uqukethe eziyishumi nantathu. Owesihlanu ziyishumi nanye izinhlamvu ezitholakala kuwona. Owesithupha unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesikhombisa wona uneziyisishiyagalolunye. Oweshumi nawo uqukethe eziyisishiyagalolunye.

Indima - 5 : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesikhombisa. Owesibili wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nanye. Owesithathu wona unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nambili. Owesine unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nanye. Owesihlanu unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nane. Owesithupha unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nantathu. Owesikhombisa nawo unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nantathu. Owokugcina nawo unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nantathu.

Indima - 6 : Umusho wokuqala unezinhlamvu eziyishumi. Owesibili uneziyisithupha kanti kowesithathu ziyisishiyagalombili. Owesine ziyisihlanu, kowesihlanu ziyisikhombisa. Owesithupha ziyishumi nambili kanti kowesikhombisa unezinhlamvu eziyishumi nesikhombisa, kanti futhi kowokugcina ziyisithupha.

Le nkondlo yakhiwe izinhlamvu ezisuka kweziyisihlanu kuya

kweziyishumi nesikhombisa. Uma izinhlamvu eziqukethwe eziningi emshweni lokho kusinika umgqumo osheshayo. Uma zincane umgqumo uhamba kancane.

5.6 Imvumelwano

UZulu, (1989:119) uthi :

> Imvumelwano siyithola ngokuvela kwemisindo efanayo emalungeni athize amagama asemigqeni elandelanayo ezigabeni. Umsebenzi osemqoka wemvumelwano ukunandisa inkondlo ngaleyo misindo efanayo ephindwa emishweni ehlukene.
> (Zulu, 1989:119).

5.6.1 Imvumelwano-siqalo

Lokhu sikuthola uma amagama anamalunga afanayo esekuqaleni kwemisho. Kule nkondlo siyayithola imvumelwano-siqalo endimeni yesine neyesihlanu.

Indima yesine : Kule ndima itholakala emgqeni wesithathu kuya kowesihlanu:

Indima 4 :

_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
<u>Zi</u>hlaba usentu kugebhuke inhlabathi,
<u>Zi</u>bhonge kudume amawa nemihosha,
<u>Zi</u>wa ngamandla onke nobuchule,
_ _,
_ _,
_ _.
(Mabuya, 1982 :29).

U- zi- okuphongozwe ngaye le misho unika imvumelwano-siqalo.

Indima - 5 : _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
Ziya le, zibuyele emuva futhi.
Zingelephule ijoka lensimbi,
Zingegqabuke izitilobho zekatango,
Zithobela ukuqekebula ingqatho
Zingasenakubhuqa nahlanga lakhona,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
(Mabuya, 1982:29).

U- zi- okuqaliswe ngaye le misho engenhla unika imvumelwano-siqalo. Lo zi- uyisivumelwano sikamenzi noma senhloko. Umenzi kule nkondlo izinsizwa.

5.6.2 Imvumelwano-sigcino

Uma amagama anamalunga okugcina afanayo esekugcineni kwemisho, sithi leyo yimvumelwano-sigcino. Le mvumelwano iyatholakala kule nkondlo:

Indima - 2 : "_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _!"
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Badlokovule, bephikelela,
Ngoba bengenakufulathela.
(Mabuya, 1982:28).

U- -la odwetshelwe emshweni wesihlanu nowesithupha iwona onika imvumelwano-sigcino:

Indima - 6: _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
Kushe notshanyana obebusasele,
Konke kubikezele ukuqhubeka kobugwadule

- - - - - - - - - - - (Mabuya, 1982:29).

U -le odwetshelwe emshweni wesithupha nowesikhombisa iwona onika imvumelwano-sigcino kule ndima.

Imvumelwano-sigcino iyabunjwa nangonkamisa abagcinile bayo yonke imisho yenkondlo. Lokhu kunikeza iphethini elimi kanje:

Wo, kuyona le ngabadi; a
Izinsizwa zazigqanqula, b
zivika imicibo yemikhonto, c
Zeqe labo abawa iziswambithi : a
"Uyadela wen'osulapho !" c
Ngoba kungekho ukufulathela. b

"Uyadela wen'osulapho!" c
Noma kumpiza izinhlamvunhlamvu d
Zibakhithiza samahlamvu obusika, b
Abasele bafuqwe ubunsizwa babo c
Badlokovule, bephikelela, b
Ngoba bengenakufulathela. b

"Uyadela wen'osulapho!" c
Beziphonsa emfuleni engingewuncome, e
ubunsizwa babo bugelezela olwandle. e
Aphi amahawu enu zinsizwa zikaNdaba ? b
"Kule mp'amahaw'afana nomoya, b
Noma kunjal'asinakufulathela." b

Kulona leli qele, e
Kwakuqhwisha izinkunzi zikaNdaba. b
Zihlaba usentu kugebhuke inhlabathi, a
Zibhonge kudume amawa nemihosha, b
Ziwa ngamandla onke nobuchule, e
Kudume izibongo zempela emoyeni, a
Zifuthe ngobunkunzi bonke, e
Zale ukhasha phambi kwazo. c

Manje sekulandelana izilwane ezimaqobho, c
Ezingenkunzi, ezingenkomazi, a
Ziya le, zibuyele emuva futhi. a
Zingelephule ijoka lensimbi, a
Zingegqabuke izitilobho zekatango, c
Zithobela ukuqekebula ingqatho c
Zingasenakubhuqa nahlanga lakhona, b

Nakukhathala kwazo kungebongwe muntu. d

Ngububhaxubhaxu besibhaxu, d
Ubukhefukhefu, d
Wudenda olujuzayo, c
Yizinyembezi a
Eziconsela phansi a
Kushe notshanyana obebusasele, e
Konke kubikezele ukuqhubeka kobugwadule e
Bayo le ngabadi. a
(Mabuya, 1982:29).

5.7 UKUXHUMANA

Ukuxhumana kusho ukuphindwa kwegama noma ingxenye yalo ezindaweni ezithile emishweni elandelanayo ukuze kudaleke ukuxhumana kwemiqondo phakathi kwaleyo misho.

5.7.1 Ukuxhumana okutshekile

Igama okuqalwe ngalo emshweni wokuqala libuye liphindwe emshweni wesibili sekugcinwa ngalo noma seliphakathi nendawo. Igama okugcinwe ngalo emshweni ongenhla libuye liphindwe emshweni olandelayo sekuqalwa ngalo noma seliphakathi nendawo :

Indima -2 : " _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ !"
Noma kumpiza izinhlamvunhlamvu
Zibakhithiza samahlamvu obusika,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
(Mabuya, 1982:28).

Igama elidwetshelwe emishweni yomibili liyibizo, ilona elisinika ukuxhumana okutshekile.

Indima -3: "_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ !"
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ,
Ubunsizwa, babo bugelezela olwandle.
Aphi amahawu enu zinsizwa zikaNdaba ?
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ,
_ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ ."
(Mabuya, 1982:28).

5.8 IMPINDWA

Kuyenzeka futhi ukuba imbongi kube nomusho ewukhonzile ngenxa yesizathu simbe, bese idamane iwuphindaphinda. Ingahle iwuphinde ekuqaleni kwendima noma ekupheleni kwayo indima.

Ingahle iwuphinde wonke njengoba unjalo noma iphinde ingxenye yawo enye ingxenye ithi ukuguquguquka.

Imbongi ilisebenzisile leli su kule nkondlo yayo .
Imbongi iyasiphinda isihloko sale nkondlo kwezinye izindima zale nkondlo. Endimeni yokuqala iqalise kanje :

Wo, kuyona le ngabadi,
(Mabuya, 1982:28).

Kanti endimeni yesine iqalise kanje :

Kulona leli qele,
(Mabuya, 1982:29).

Indima yokugcina yona iyiphethe kanje :

Bayo le ngabadi.
(Mabuya, 1982:29).

Imbongi ibuye, yasebenzisa la mazwi :

"Uyadela wen'osulapho !"
(Mabuya, 1982 :28).

Endimeni yokuqala iwasebenzise emshweni owendulela owokugcina. Endimeni yesibili neyesithathu iqalise ngawo. Lokhu kuletha umgqumo omnandi endleleni nasehlweni. Lokhu kushintshashintsha kwempindwa kuhle ngoba akusenaso isicefe kumbe isidadada futhi kuyagcizelela. Kukwenza ubone ukuthi iyiphi le ngabadi okukhulunywa ngayo futhi ibaluleke ngani.

6. **ISIPHETHO**

Kulolu cwaningo sithola ukuthi uNtuli uyaphumelela ekukhetheni amagama okuyiwonawona. Lokhu kumsiza kakhulu ekutheni ethule kahle izinkondlo zakhe.

Imbongi kumele ikhululeke uma ibhala inkondlo. Kumele ingaphoqi izinto uma zingavumi ngoba ifuna ukufeza imigomo ethile. Ukuphindaphinda kumele ikwenze uma kuzobukeka kahle, inkondlo yayo futhi izwakale kumbe kuxhumane neqonde ukukwethula kubafundi noma kubahluzi. Isakhiwo sangaphandle kumele sixhumane nesangaphakathi.

UHeese benoLawton, (1968:33) bayakufakazela lokhu :

> One of the main functions of rhyme is that it automatically connects words and therefore ideas together.

Imvumelwano kumele ihlanganise imibono ndawonye ibuye ithathe ihlo lomfundi kumbe lomhluzi. UNtuli akayisebenzisanga kakhulu imvumelwano. Usebenzise izenzukuthi okuyizona eziqukethe isisindo esimangalisayo olimini lwesiZulu ngoba ngeke uwathole amagama esiNgisi amele zona. Lokhu ukungagxili kwakhe ezindleleni zaseNtshonalanga kuyathokozisa.

Kuyathokozisa ngoba kuyindlela okuqhutshwa ngayo esiZulwini. Siyethemba ukuthi nezinye izimbongi zizonyathela ezithendeni zakhe.

UMaphumulo, (1993) ubeka kanje ngesakhiwo sangaphandle:

> Uma kukhulunywa ngokuhleleka kwenkondlo kusuke kubhekwa ikakhulukazi isakhiwo sayo. Lapha sizogxila esakhiweni esingaphandle senkondlo.

Izimpawu ezisetshenzisiwe akumele ukuba ziphoqwe. Kumele zisebenziseke ngokwemvelo. Akumele ukuba kube iphethini okumele nakanjani lisetshenziswe enkondlweni yonke. Kumele lezi zimpawu zengeze kulokho okuzothulwa inkondlo.

UNtuli uzisebenzise cishe zonke izimpawu ezilindelekile uma kubunjwa inkondlo cishe nangaphezulu.

Ezinkondlweni ezicwaningiwe, usebenzise lezi zimpawu ezilandelayo ngenkulu impumelelo :
izindima, imigqa, amagama, izinhlamvu, impindwa, imvumelwano kanye nokuxhumana. Lokhu kufakazelwa indlela ashintshe ngayo

unyawo lwakhe kulezi zinkondlo. Lapho engadingeki khona impindwa ayikho. Lapho kudingeka khona ukuxhumana kukhona.

Izindlela ezahlukene azisebenzisayo zinika umfundi umdlandla wokufunda umsebenzi wakhe ngaphandle kokudikibala. Zikhuthaza ugqozi lokuhluza kubacwaningi.

Inkondlo esihloko sithi : Inhlekelele YaseCoalbroak, uMphemba lapha ngendlela inkondlo yakhe ayivunulise ngayo, yenza ukuba ithi iyinkondlo elandayo enomqondo osobala kodwa yabe ingabulahlile ubunkondlo. Izindima zayo zihlobe ngokuhlukana okungalingani kube kulingena ngomqondo owethulwa yisigaba ngesigaba. Imisho yakhe nayo ayilingani kodwa kukho lokho kungalingani kwayo kuveza ukuthelelana komqondo. Inothe ngamagama anembayo aveza imizwa nemifanekisomqondo. Ukwenza usibone isimo sasezimayini nokunganakekelwa kwempilo yabantu. Izakhi ziyithakile le nkondlo, zalekelela nasekwakhiweni kwemvumelwano. Imvumelwano-sigcino ilekelele ekuletheni umgqumo kanye nokuhlanganisa umqondo wenkondlo jikelele.

Enkondlweni ethi : Sithi halala! Imbongi iyivunulisa ngezindima eziyisithupha. Lezi zindima zinongambili nongasithupha. Amagama ehlobe ngawo mahle, anesisindo esiletha ugqozi lokuyifunda. Imvumelwano ayikho kahle kodwa kukhona ukuxhumana kwemisho, nezindima zenkondlo. Imisho namagama asetshenzisiwe akalingani kepha anikeza umqondo

omuhle nozwakalayo. Le mvunulo yenza usibone kahle isithombe salo ohalaliselwayo.

Imbongi iyivunulise ngongasithupha nongasishiyagalombili inkondlo yayo ethi : Kuyona le ngabadi. Le nkondlo inongasithupha abathathu abatholakala ezindimeni ezintathu zokuqala. Ibuye ibe nongasishiyagalombili abathathu abatholakala ezindimeni ezintathu zokugcina. Le mvunulo iwuveze kahle umqondo wale nkondlo. Isibeka obala isithombe sokwakwenziwa izinsizwa esikhathini sakudala nosekwenziwa izinsizwa esikhathini samanje.

8. IMITHOMBO YOLWAZI

Abrams, M.H. (1981) : Glossary of literary Terms , New York: Holt Rinehart and Winston.

Anozie, S.O. (1981) : Structural Models and African Poetic Towards a Pragmatic Theory of Literature , London : Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Cope, T. (1968) : Izibongo, London: Oxford University Press.

Doke, C.M. (1956) : Textbook of Zulu Grammer: Cape Town : Longman.

Doke, C.M. (1972) : Zulu - English Dictionary, Johannesburg: Witwatersrand University.
noVilakazi, B.W.

Heese, M. (1968) : The Owl Critic : Cape Town : Nason Limited.
noLawton, R.

Lamula, P. (1963) : Isabelo SikaZulu , Pietermaritzburg : Lincroft Books.

Mabuya, L.T.L. (1982) : Ilaka lokulangazela , Johannesburg : Educum Publishers.

Mabuya, L.T.L. noMsimang, C.T. (1993) : Ucu Olumhlophe , Manzini, Swaziland: Mcmillan Boleswa Publishers (Pty) Ltd.

Makhambeni, N. (1989) : Ihluzo 3 : Durban : De Jagar HAUM Publishers.

Makhambeni, N. (1991) : Ihluzo 2, Durban :De Jegar HAUM Publishers.

Maphumulo, A.M. (1993) : Imvunulo : Randburg: Vivlia Publishers and Booksellers (Pty) Ltd.

Masuku, T.M. (1969) : Izikhali Zembongi : Pretoria. J.L. Van Schaik Limited.

Msimang C.T. (1986) : Izimbongi Izolo Nanamuhla , Umqulu 1, Pretoria : Bard Publishers.

Msimang C.T. (1988) : Izimbongi Izolo Nanamuhla , Umqulu 2: Pretoria : Bard Publishers.

Msimang,C.T. (1990) : UNodumehlezi KaMenzi: Arcadia : Bard Publishers.

Ntuli, D.B.Z. (1969) : Amangwevu: Pretoria : Via Afrika Limited.

Ntuli, D.B.Z. (1972) : Imvunge Yemvelo, Johannesburg :Educum Publishers.

Ntuli, C.S.Z. noNtuli, D.B.Z. (1972) : Amehlo KaZulu , Pretoria: Via Afrika Limited.

Ntuli, D.B.Z. (1984) : The Poetry of B.W. Vilakazi : Pretoria : J.L. Van Schaik Limited.

Xala, Z.E.	(1996)	:	The Noun Prefix In Zulu: Intra and Inter phenomena:
Xala, Z.E.	(1996)	:	The Noun Prefix in Zulu: Intra and Inter Phenomene: KwaDlangezwa : University of Zululand. Unpublished M.A. Dissertation.
Zulu, E.S.Q. Mbhele, N.F. noHlongwane, E.M.	(1989)	:	Unyazi 3, Pietermaritzburg : Centaur Publications (Pty) Ltd.