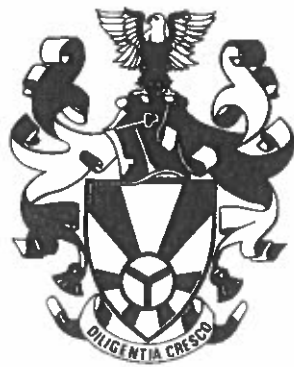


**INYUVESI
YAKWAZULU**
UMNYANGO WEZILIMI ZABOMDABU
NAMASIKO



AZUL241
UHLELOMISHO
(SYNTAX)

Umfundisi: [Name]
Umfundisi: [Name]
Umfundisi: [Name]

Isexwayiso:

- 1. Lo mkhombandlela ubhalelwe futhi wahlanganiselwa ukusetshenziswa abafundi baseNyuvesi YakwaZulu abenza isifundo i-AZUL241.**
- 2. Lo mkhombandlela awusetshenziswa wodwa. Umfundi osebenzisa lo mkhombandlela ufanele awusebenzise kanye nezincwadi ezinconywe phakathi kuwo kanye nalezo ezinconywe umfundisi.**

Ilungelo lokukhiqiza lo mkhombandlela nganoma iyiphi enye indlela kumbe inhloso okungeyona eyokufundisa abafundi baseNyuvesi YakwaZulu ligodliwe.

UHLELOMISHO

Incazelo

Igama elithi uhlelomisho lisifo esifundo esiqondene nemitheshwana elawula ukuhlanganiswa kwamagama lapho kwakhiwa imisho elimini. (Funda uCrystal, 1980: 946). Lona yiyona mehluko okhona phakathi kwenguguko kanye nohlelomisho: kungugukomsindo kuhlanganiswa izakhi ukuze zibambe amagama, kanti kuhlelomisho kuhlanganiswa amagama ukuze abambe imisho. Ngenxa yalokho sesingasho-ke ukuthi nohlelomisho kuqondwe isifundo esiqondene nobudlelwano obuphakathi kwamagama akhulimisho kanye nemitheshwana yohlelo elawula ukuhlelwa kwemisho leyo ngemfanelo.

Yini umusho?

Emizamweni yokuphendula lo mbuzo kuqhathaniswa izingcweti ezahlukahlukene kwezohlelomisho. Imiphumela yalolu hlobo lokuqhathanisa ivamise ukuveza ukuthi sinezinhlobo ezimbili zawosozilimi. Lokhu kwehlukani kwawosozilimi ngale ndlela kweyame ikakhulukazi ekutheni yini egcizelelwayo lapho kuzanywa ukuchaza ukuthi uyini umusho. (Funda uNkabinde Isahluko 8: Introduction to Zulu Syntax).

Kukhona izinhlobo ngezinhlobo zezincazelo ezitholakala uma sizama ukuphendula umbuzo othi "Yini umusho". Lapha sihlukani phakathi kohlobo lokuqala lawosozilimi esithi **Abalandela indlela yakuqala** kanye nalabo esithi **Abalandela indlela yesimanje**. Umehluko okhona phakathi kwalezi zinhlobo zawosozilimi ukuthi laba abalandela indlela yakuqala yokucubungula ulimi bagcizelela ekutheni **umusho kufanele ube nomqondo othize**. Isibonelo kungaba ukuthi, "Umusho ukuhlelwa kwamagama ngendlela yokuthi agcine aveze **umqondo ozwakalayo**." Abagcizelela indlela yesimanje bona bagcizelela kuyisakhiwo sawo umusho. Ngokwabo okubalulekile ukuhlonipha yonke imitheshwana yohlelo eqondene nokwakhiwa kwemisho.

Incazelo enikezwa osozilimi abalandela indlela yakuqala ethi 'umusho yibinzana lamagama alandelana ngendlela yokuthi agcine ekhiphe umqondo ophelele' izinze kuncazelomagama. Lokhu kusho ukuthi le incazelo igcizelela umqondo womusho.

Indlela okuchazwa ngayo umusho kulezi zinsuku ikhombisa ukuba nomthelela oqhamuka kumMelikana ogama lingu Leonard Bloomfield okunguyena owaba owokuqala ukukhuluma ngesakhiwo esizimele somusho noma inkululeko yesakhiwo.

Incazelo kaBloomfield ibeka phambili isakhiwo somusho kunomqondo womusho. NgokukaBloomfield umusho uyisakhiwo esithize solimi esithola kuwo amagama enenkululeko yokudala ubudlelwano kanye namanye amagama ahlobene noma asebenzelana nawo.

Incazelo kaLyons igcizelela ekutheni amagama asetshenzisiwe **kufanele alandele iphethini ethile uma kwakhiwa umusho**. Ubuye achaze ukuthi lezi zingcezu ezakha amagama zinenkululeko ethize ekwazi ukuthi yenabele ngale kwegama kodwa ibe inqunyeiwe imigomo ethize ngokohlelomisho.

NgokukaFowler: Roger ngomusho kuqondwe ukuhleleka okuthize kwezingcezwana ezakha umusho okudaleka ngendlela yokuthi kubenokuxhumana okugcina sekudale isakhiwo esikhulu esiwuvumusho.

Ngenye indlela lokhu okungenhla kungabuye kuchazwe kanje:

- kukhona izingcezu ezithile ezithile ezingatonyulwa emushweni njengezingcezu ezakhayo futhi ezibumbene noma ezibambene.
- Ezinye zalezi zingcezu ezibumbene zingase zizwakale njento engenamqondo uma zitonyulwe zona zodwa.

Kunezindledlana eziningi ezilandelwayo lapho kuhelelwa imisho. Edume kakhulu kulezi zinsuku yileyo egcizelela izingcezu ezimbili zomusho ebizwa ngokuthi ama-IC, okumele ukuthi Immediate Constituents. Kukhona-ke nezinye izindlela ezixile kuHalliday yena owehlukana umusho izingxenyana ezingaphezu kwezimbili lapho kubuywe kubhekwe khona nemishwana.

Izinhlobo zemisho

Uma kulandelwa indlela yesimanje yokuhlelwa kwemisho, sithola ukuthi imisho ingahlukaniswa ibe yizinhlobo ezimbili kuphela. Kukhona **umusho ophelele kanye nomusho ongaphelele**.

1. Umusho ophelele

Umusho ophelele ubuye waziwe nangamanye amagama afana nokuthi nje **Umusho ngqo, Umushomvama, Umusho ojwayelekile**.

Leli gama elithi Umusho ophelele yigama elisetshenziswa lapho kuhlaziywa imisho libe lisho uhlobo lomusho okwazi ukuthi ukhuliseke kalula ngaphezu kwazo zonke ezinye izinhlobo zemisho. Lowo musho ngokuvamile usuke wakhiwe isivumelwano senhloko kanye nesenzo. Lokhu ezincwadini ezejwayelekile zolimi kuyaye kunikezwe uphawu oluthi $S \rightarrow NP+VP$. Lokhu esiZulwini kunikezwe uphawu oluthi $M \rightarrow MB+MS$.

Lena yindlela yesimanje yokuchaza umusho. Osozilimi bakuqala babechaza umusho ngokuba baqambe lowo musho ngomsebenzi owenzayo enkulumeni. Njengokuthi nje kuthiwe umusho oqondile, Umbuzo, Impoqo, Isibabazo njll.

Umusho ophelele unazo zonke izidingo ezibalulekile zomusho. Ngenxa yalokho ubuye ubizwe ngokuthi **umusho onesakhiwo esigcwele**. Kulolu hlobo lomusho kuthathwa njengento ebalulekile ukuba khona kwesivumelwano senhloko.

isib. (umfana) uyahamba
u-"u" umele ibizo "umfana"

Umusho ophelele uyisilandiso okuthi inhloko yomusho inike njengesivumelwano senhloko. Esikhathini esiningi lesi sivumelwano senhloko asinikezi ukuthi yiliphi kahle hle ibizo elimelwe yisivumelwano lesi. Lolu hlobo lomusho singaluthatha njengomsuka womusho otholakala cishe kuzo zonke izilimi zamaAfrika aseNingizimu.

2. UMUSHO ONGAPHELELE

Umusho ongaphelele kwezinye izilimu unamagama amaningi ochazwa ngawo. Kwesinye isikhathi uchazwa ngesimo sawo sokuba yingxenywe eyodwa kuphela, kwesinye isikhathi uchazwe ngokuthi awejwayelekile. (Funda uLyons ekhasini 174: "Incomplete sentence" 174) Kufanele kukhunjulwe ukuthi leyo ngxenyana esuke yeqiwe, isuke ishiywe ngesibomu, akukona ukuthi isuke ilahliwe. Lokhu singakubiza ngokuthi ukongiwa kwamagama okudaleka ngokulandela imitheshwana yohlelo. Ekucwaningeni umusho lowo osuke unikiwe umuntu uyakwazi ukuthi umusho ophelele wawukade uthini.

2.1 Umushongqikithi (Contextual sentence)

Lolu wuhlobo lomusho lapho sithola khona ukuthi ingxenywe ethile yeqiwe. Igama elithi "yeqiwe" yilona okungathi liyihlaba esikhonkosini ngoba ngokohlelomisho lisho ukuthi leyo ngxenywe ishiywe ngabomu ukubalekela ukuphindaphinda okunesicefe noma ukufisa ukonga amagama. Kwesinye isikhathi kuke kusetshenziswe igama elithi leyo ngxenywe "iyaziwa noma iyaqondakala" ukuthi ikhona.

isib. A. Umbonephi?

B. Esikoieni. (Umushongqikithi)

Umusho ophelele ka B u A uyawazi ngakho-ke asikho isidingo sokuthi uphindwe ngokugcwele.

2.2 Umusho oxhumayo (Connectivity sentence)

Lolu wuhlobo lomusho lapho kuxhunywa khona imishwana emibili ngokusebezisa isihlanganiso una-. Nakulolu hlobo, lowo okukhulunywa naye uyakugwema ukuphinda leyo ngxenywe esike yashiwo. Uvele aqondane nalokho okuyisidingo kuphela.

isib. A. Uhambe nobani?

B. Nogogo.

2.3 Umushompendulo (Response sentence)

Umushompendulo ubuye waziwe njengomusho ongaqhubekiyo. Lokhu kushiwo ngoba kulolu hlobo lomusho kulukhuni ukuthi ungasebenzisa impendulo enikiwe

ukuqagula ukuthi le mpendule ikhishwe ngoba kade kuthiweni. Lolu wuphawu olwenza lolu hlobo lomusho luthi ukwehluka kulezi ezinye izinhlobo esezibalwe lapha ngenhla.

Lapha sithola izimpendulo ezifana no "Yebo" noma "Cha". Uma uthole impendulo enjena, akulula ukuthungatha umusho ophelele okuyiwona ophendulwayo.

Funda uCole isig. 2.3; kanye noMatthews ikhasi 40.

3. IZIMPAWU ZOMUSHO

Ngokuvamile kumusho ophelele kukhona izimpawu ezintathu:

3.1 Ukukhuliseka (Expansion)

Umushomsuka siyakwazi ukuwukhulisa ngokuthi sixhume kuwo izingcezu ezinjehlolo, isichasiso, umenziwa noma kwesinye isikhathi kusetshenziswe izivumelwano zalokhu osekubaliwe.

isib. Uyahamba: umushomsuka

umfana **uyahamba**

umfana omkhulu **uyahamba**

umfana omkhulu kakhulu **uyahamba**

umfana omkhulu kakhulu **uyayihamba** indlela kahle

3.2 Ukumeleka (Substitutability)

Ukumeleka kuthi akuqophisane nokukhuliseka. Kumushomvama uMB uvamise ukuthi ulawulwe yibizo kanti kuMS kuvamise ukuthi kube yisenzo esilawulayo. Ngenxa yalesi sizathu uMB uyakwazi ukumelwa yibizo noma isivumelwano senhloko, kanjalo MS uyakwazi ukumelwa yisenzo noma isivumelwano sesenzo. Isivumelwano senhloko noma sesenzo sikwenza kalula lokhu ngoba sinalokhu kuvumelana okukhomba ukuhlobo.

isib. **Umfana omkhulu uyayihamba indlela**

umfana uyahamba

uyahamba

3.3 Ukwehla ngokweqophelo (Downgrading)

Lokhu kusho ukwehla ngokweqophelo okudalwa ukususwa kwezingxenye noma izingcezu ezibalulekile zomusho. Ngokuvamile kusuke sekususwe amagama esingawathatha njengezinsika zomusho. Igama elingaphansana ngokwesikhundla liyaye litholakale selisebenza esikhundleni segama elingaphezudlwana kunalo ngokwesikhundla. Kwesinye isikhathi kuba umusho uqobo lwawo oqhamuka sewusezingeni elithanda ukuba phansi.

isib. ~~umfana wami omncane uyayihamba indlela ende.~~

~~umfana omncane uyayihamba indlela omncane uyayihamba~~

~~uyayihamba~~

4. IZINHLOBO ZAMABINZANA AMAGAMA EZITHOLAKALA EMUSHWENI

4.1 Iqoqomagama (IC noma iQM) Funda uLyons ikhasi 210

Amagama emshweni ahlalisana ngokuthi ache amaqoqwana athize. Amagama akha lolu hlobo lweqoqwana awahlali yinoma yikanjani kodwa akha esingakubiza ngokuthi yiqoqomagama. Iqoqomagama elifanele lidaleka uma amagama ahlalisene ngokohlelomo okugcina sekuveze umusho. Lokhu kusho ukulandelana ngokwepheleli ethile. Njalo-nje, uma amagama ehlanganiswa ukuze ache umusho, ayabugcina njalo ubuhlobo obuphakathi kwawo. Kumuntu okhuluma lolo limi, usheshe awabone kumbe awezwe amagama axhumene ngobuhlobo. Lelo binzana lamagama akhiwe ngalolo hlobo siwabiza ngokuthi ayiqoqomagama noma kufinyezwe ngokuthi yiQM.

isib. Inkomo yami enhle idla utshani obuluhlaza entabeni

Emshweni ongenhla siqaphela ukuthi u “yami” kanye no “enhle” baxhumene negama “inkomo” ngalokhu okubizwa ngokuthi yizivumelwano. Izivumelwano aziwona amagama kepha kuyizakhi. Ngokunjalo futhi phakathi kwegama “obuluhlaza” nelithi “utshani” ahlobene ngezivumelwano. Kanti igama “entabeni” alikhombisi xhumano olubonakalayo nanoma yiliphi elinye igama elisemshweni. Lapha sibona ukuthi amabinzana amagama adaleka kanjani ngokusebenzisa izivumelwano ezilimini zase-Afrika.

Amaqoqomagama esiwathothola kulo musho ama kanje:

Inkomo yami enhle

Idla utshani obuluhlaza entabeni

La maqoqomagama singakwazi ukuwanciphisa ngokuthi sisebenzise umtheshwana wokumeleka kwamagama. Lokhu kungaqhubeka njalo kuze kufike egameni lokugcina noma isakhi.

Iqoqomagama elidaleka ngaphansi komshwanasenzo ezikhathini eziningi alakhiwa yizivumelwano. Lokho kusho ukuthi ubumbano aludalwa ukubambana okubonakala ngamehlo kodwa ludalwa **ubunye bomqondo** “idla utshani”. Lobu bunye bomqondo bubunjwa phakathi kokunye ukuhleleka kwamagama emshweni njengoba kucaciswe esibonelweni esingenhla lapho igama “entabeni” **ubumbano oluthambile**, olungefani nalolu esesilubone kumshwanabizo lapho sithola khona **ubumbano oluqinile**.

Kunomehluko phakathi kobumbano **oluqinile** kanye **noluthambile**. Uma besinokuthi “...idla entabeni”, kuthi u “entabeni” angehlukaniwa amanye

amagama, ubumbano beluzoba ngconywa. Esimweni esifana nalesi, siyaye sithi u "entabeni" ulawulwa yisenzo ngoba uyena ochaza indawo okukhulunywa ngayo esenzweni. Kuphoqelekile ukuthi isenzo silandelwe elinye futhi igama ngenxa yenkathi yamanje efinqive engakwazi ukuvala umusho. Ubudlelwano obudalwa ukungabibikho kwezivumelwano bubizwa ngokuthi ulawulohlelo.

Amaqoqwana amagama ahlobene singawabona ngalokhu:

4.1.1 Ubumbano lwezivumelwano (Congruence):

Ubumbano lwalolu hlobo lunendima ebalulekile ezilimini zama-Afrika. Lokhu kuchaza lobo buhlobo esibuthola phakathi kwamagama angase abe mabili noma ngaphezu kwalokho. Lobo buhlobo bubonakala ngokuthi amagama abambane ngezivumelwano. Ubuhlobo obunje bubuye baziwe ngokuthi wubuhlobo obuzishaya sasakhiwomagama ngoba siyakwazi ukuthi sibubone ngamehlo enyama.

isib. Umalume omnecane uMkhipheni udamane engibuka njalo

4.1.2 Ulawulohlelo (Grammatical government/Rection)

Lolu hlobo lobumbano nalo lubalulekile kakhulu ezilimini zama-Afrika. Lokhu kudaleka uma kutholakala ukuthi isenzo emshweni sisiphoqa ukuthi akufakwe okungenani igama elilodwa ngaphambi kokuba umusho uphele.

isib. (Isalukazi) **sidondolozela ngodondolo**
(Ubaba) **ungishaya ngenduku**

Ulawulohlelo lubonakala kalula emshweni ngoba izivumelwano azibibikho. Amagama enza "umasihlalisane" kodwa kugcine kuphume umqondo odingekayo. Uma kukhona okuzishaya sazivumelwano, kumane kuwukuthi kuvele kwaziqondanela nje.

4.1.3 Isihlanganiso (Connective or Conjunctive):

Iqoqomagama liyakwazi ukuthi libonakale ngezihlanganiso kanje:

Lingabonakala ngesihlanganisi u na- :

isib. amakhehla na- + izalukazi

e

Abafana na- + amantombazane

a

Lingabonakala futhi ngegama eliyisihtlanganiso kanje:

isib. ungambona kepha ulele
lyakhala uma ilambile

4.2.4 Ubunye bomqondo (Unitary concept)

Lokhu kubuye kwaziwe njengobufakazi bencazelomagama. Lapha kushiwo ubudlelwano obukhona phakathi kwebinzana lamagama bube buthambile kakhulu. Buthambe kagangoba noma igama elisekugcineni lisuswa akuzweli emshweni.

isib. ...idla utshani obuluhlaza entabeni

Ubudlelwano obuthambile

Ngokujwayelekile iqoqomagama lakheka kanje:

- Ibizo livamise ukuhambisana nesichasiso.
- Insizasenzo ihambisana nesilandiso.
- Insizasenzo ihlangene nesilandiso kuhambisana nesandiso.

isib. **Umame omncane uSenzeni udamane engibiza njalo**

Umushomvama wehlukaniseka ube nemishwana emibili, umshwanabizo (MB) kanye nomshwanasenzo (MS). Kumshwanabizo ibizo yilona elibaluleke kakhulu kanti kumshwanasenzo yisenzo esibaluleke kakhulu. Ibizo lingahambisana nesabizwana noma nesichasiso kanye nesengezo kuthi isenzo sihambisane nensizasenzo noma nebizo elingumenziwa. Umenziwa naye angase ahambisane nesichasiso.

Lokhu kwehlukaniswa kwemisho ngokwemishwana kwaqhamuka ngosozilimi waseMelika ogama lingu Noam Chomsky. Le ndlela yokwehlukanisa umusho yiyona ndlela eyisimanje. Enye indlela ehlobene nalena yileyo yokwehlukanisa umusho ngokwamaqoqomagama (QM). Lokhu kwaqhamuka noBloomfield, uyena owabona ukuthi amagama emshweni anokwahlukaniswa ngokwamaqoqwana amagama. AmaQM siyakwazi ukuthi siwahlanganise ngemigqa sikhombise ukwelamana kumbe ukuhlobana kwawo:

Ubaba omkhulu uMandlakhe udamane engivusa njalo

Abafana namantombazane afundayo baya esikoleni

Umalume uMkhipheni owayeyiqhawe washonela eMtuba ngaseMbo. Ake sibheke umusho othi "Umfana omncane uyahamba" kanye nalowo othi "Uyahamba umfana omncane".

isib. Umfana omncane uyahamba

Kodwa

Uyahamba umfana omncane

Bese kuke kwashiwo ukuthi iqoqomagama linganconzululwa ligcine selilincane. Lokhu kudala ukuthi amagama akhona emshweni siwahlukanise imikhakha emibili, **umkhakha ophakeme** kanye **nomkhakha ongezansana**. Umkhakha ophakeme wakhiwa yilawo magama abaluleke kakhulu ekwakhiweni komusho. Lokho kusho ukuthi lawo magama esingeke sikwazi ukuwashiywa ngaphandle uma sakha umusho, ngokuvamile lokhu kusuke kwakhiwe yinhloko yomusho kanye nesilandiso.

isib. **Umfana omncane uyayishaya** inkomo imnyama

Kulesi sibonelo esingenhla, amagama "**umfana**" kanye no "**uyayishaya**" angeshiywe ngaphandle, lokho kuwenza athiwe akha umkha ophakeme. Lawa amagama ayisidingo esikhulu lapho kwakhiwa umushomsuka. Umkhakha ophakeme wakha izingxenywe ezibaluleke ukwedlula zonke ezinye emshweni. EsiZulwini-ke nokho inhloko yomusho kumbe umenziwa kusenokushiywa ngaphandle kugcine kumelwe kuphela yizivumelwano. Ngakho-ke izidingo ezibaluleke emshweni yizivumelwano senhloko kanye nesilandiso.

Imikhakha yomusho kwesinye isikhathi iyaye ibizwe ngokuthi ukushiyana ngokuphakama. Lokhu kwedlulana kudala isidingo sokuthi umusho uchazwe ngendlela owehlukaniseke ngayo. Umkhakha ophakeme womusho wakhiwa yibizo eliyinhloko noma isivumelwano salo kanye nesilandiso. Lelo bizo liyakwazi-ke ukuthi lilandelwe yizichasiso ezilichazayo. Isilandiso sona singalandelwa yisandiso noma umenziwa.

4.3 Iqoqomagama ngokukaGleason:

Lena yindlela uGleason acabanga ukuthi i-QM linokubonakala ngayo. Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi le ndlela ithi ayibe nomahlukwana kuleyo ebichazwa ngapha ngenhla. Ngokwakhe le ndlela kulula ukuyisebenzisa:

4.3.1 Ukuqhathanisa imisho (Comparing samples):

Ngokwazi ndlela, uma kuqhathaniswa imisho ethile eyakhiwe ngokufana kuyacaca ukuthi yonke imisho ewuhlobo olulodwa izokwakhiwa ngendlela efanayo. Emishweni eminingi kuyaye kube ukwehluka nje kwamagama kodwa isakhiwo sona siyefana. Ake ubheke nazi izibonelo:

isib.

| |
|------|
| inja |
|------|

| |
|-------|
| yakhe |
|-------|

| |
|----------|
| iyahamba |
|----------|

| |
|----------|
| izinkomo |
|----------|

| |
|------|
| zabo |
|------|

| |
|---------|
| ziyadla |
|---------|

4.3.2 Inkululeko yendawo (Freedom of occurrence):

Lokhu kusho ukuthi uma singase sihlale ingxenyana engase ibe yiQM, sizothola ukuthi akukho migomo etheni ephathelene nokuthi leyo ngxenye inokusebenza kuphi emshweni. Ngamanye amagama iQM linenkululeko ethile yokuthi lingase lisebenze nomaphi nje emshweni inqobo nje uma lokho kusebenza kwayo kusalandela imithetho yohlelomisho. Kuzoqashelwa-ke nokuthi izingxenyana ezimfishane ngokwamagama yizona ezinenkululeko enkudlwana. Ngokuvamile onke amagama akha i-QM atholakala ndawonye:

isib. **Ingane yakhe** ilele kamnandi ocansini.
Ugogo onesihawu umphathela **ingane yakhe**.

4.3.3 Ukugcwalisa kwesikhala (Constitutability):

Lokhu kusho ukuthi uma sinomusho, yilelo nalelo gama liyakwazi ukuthi isikhala salo sigcwaliswe elinye futhi igama elilingana nalo ngokwesikhundla. Kwenzeka kanjalo nakumaQM. Ngamanye amazwi yilelo nalelo QM liyakwazi ukumela elinye elinesikhundla esilingana nalo, kuye ngokuthi isalandelwe kahle yini imithetho yohlelo neyohlelomisho.

isib.

| |
|--------------|
| Umfana omude |
|--------------|

 uyahamba

| |
|-----------------|
| Umlungu onolaka |
|-----------------|

 uyahamba

4.3.4 Umqondo obambene oqhubekayo (Continuity):

Ngokuvamile iQM livamise ukwakha umqondo owodwa oqhubekayo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi iQM lizobonakala ngokuthi lakhe umqondo owodwa ongaphazamisekile.

isib. **USenzi ulokhu engibheka**
Umalume udamane engibiza

4.3.5 Ukuphazamiseka komqondo obumbene (Discontinuity):

Kwesinye isikhathi lokhu esesikuchaze ku 4.3.4 lapha ngenhla kuyaphazamiseka. Lokhu kudaleka uma i-QM lihlukaniswe phakathi elinye igama.

isib. **umfana udamane ehamba**

uba

udamane umfana ehamba

5. UBUHLOBO PHAKATHI KWE-QM BUYAQHUTSHWA

5.1 Isakhiwo esakha ingaphandle (Exocentric structure):

Lapha kushiwo ibinzana lamagama asamusho lapho sithola khona ukuthi phakathi kwawo akukho elingathathwa njengenhloko yawo. La magama abaluleke ngokulinganayo kanti futhi alikho elikwazi ukwenza umsebenzi welinye. Adingeka abe khona omabili ukuze kudaleke lolo hlaka eluwumgogodla womusho.

EsiZulwini-ke ingxenye ewumgogodla idaleka uma sinesivumelwano senhloko kanye nesilandiso. Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi lesi sakhiwo akukho ndlela esingaqhubeka sincishiswe ngayo, ngakhoke sakha umushomsuka owumushomvama. Kufanele kuqashelwe futhi ukuthi lezo zingxenyana ezakha lesi sakhiwo zisingathene, zeyame enye kwenye kanti futhi akukho phakathi kwazo engathathwa njengebaluleke ukwedlula enye.

isib. **ingane iyakhala noma iyakhala**
Inkomo iyadla noma iyadla

5.2 Isakhiwo esakha ingaphakathi (Endocentric construction):

Lapha kushiwo ibinzana lamagama ahlobene atholakala emshweni lapho kuyaye kutholakale ukuthi phakathi kwalawo magama kukhona elingathathwa njengenhloko noma kube yilona eliqukethe umqondo walelo QM.

isib. **Umfana onesigqoko esimnyama uyahamba**

Esibonelweni esingenhla i-QM elithi “**umfana onesigqoko esimnyama**” lilawulwa yigama “**umfana**” okuyilona elizishaya “**sanhloko**” waleli QM. I-QM elinje liyakwazi ukunciphiseka.

KuQM lalolu hlobo onke amanye amagama asebenza kanye nalelo gama athathwa ngokuthi akhonze kulona.

isib. **umfana uhamba ekhala njalo**

5.3 Izakhiwo eziilinganayo (Co-ordinate/-tive construction):

Kulokhu kushiwo lapho sithola khona ukuthi kuxhunywe izingxenye ezinobukhulu obulinganayo. Lolu hlobo lokuxhumana lwehlukile kulolo olunengxenye ekhonzile ngoba lapho akulinganwa.

isib. umfana nentombazane bayadlala

qhathanisa no

Ingane iyadlala kepha iyagula (ingane)

Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi esibonelweni sokuqala ibizo lokuqala nelesibili anokuba andiswe gezichasiso.

Izakhiwo eziilinganayo ziyadaleka futhi uma kunamaQM ahlukaniswe yikhefana noma kambe isikhawu. Yilesi naleso sakhiwo sizimele. Izakhiwo ziyalingana ngobukhulu kanti futhi akukho esikhonze kwesinye.

isib. **Wagijima, wagijima, wagijima, wawa.**

5.4 Isikhonzi/Isakhiwo esikhonzile (Subordinate/-tive construction):

Lapha sinemisho emibili exhunywe yisihlanganiso. Umshwana wesibili kuthiwa ukhonze kowokuqala ngoba ubukhona bawo buncike ebukhoneni balona wesibili. Ngamanye amazwi lona owesibili ukhona ngenxa yokuba owokuqala.

isib. **Umfana uyagijima ukuze asheshe afike.**

Uyavuma yini ukuthi kunomehluko phakathi kwesakhiwo esikhonzile kanye naleso sangaphakathi? Ngabe ukuphi umehluko, ake uqhathanise sizwe.

IQOQO

| ISAKHIWO | | IZIMPAWU | UBUDLELWANO |
|-----------------------|--------|---|---|
| Isakhiwo ingaphandle | esakha | -Omabili amagama afanele amelwe isib. umfana uyahamba | -Ukusingathana -Ukusebenzisana |
| Isakhiwo ingaphakathi | esakha | -Kukhona igama eliyinhloko isib. umfana omkhulu | -Ukukhoseliswa -Ukukhonza -Kukhona amagama anokushiywa |

| | | |
|------------------------------|---|--|
| Izakhiwo ezilinganayo | -Akukho esiyimpoqo isib. umfana nenja Inja ilele kepha iyagula | -Zibambisene -Ziyalingana |
| Isikhonzi | -Kunesakhiwo esiphethe isib. uyagijima ukuze asheshe afike | -Esesibili sikhonze kwesokuqala |

IMITHOMBO YOLWAZI

- Bloomfield, L : Language, Henry Holt and Co.
- Brown, E K and Miller J E (1980) : Syntax: A Linguistic Introduction to Sentence Structure, Hutchinson, London.
- Doke, C M : Textbook of Zulu Grammar, Longman Southern Africa, University of Witwatersrand
- Fowler, R (1971) : An Introduction to transformational Syntax
- Lyons, J (1968) : Introduction to Theoretical Linguistics Cambridge University Press
- Stockwell, R P (1977) : Foundations of Syntactic Theories, Prentice-Hall Inc., New Jersey
- Nkabinde, A C : Introduction to Zulu Syntax
- Nkabinde, A C (edit) : African Linguistics
- Stockwell, R P (1977) : Foundations of Syntactic Theory, University of California, Los Angeles

UHLELO LOKWAKHEKA KWEMISHWANA (Phrase-Structure Grammar) (PSG)

Uhlelo lokwakheka kwemishwana

Le ndlela yokuhlaziya uhlelomishe yaqhamuka okokuqala nomlisa owayenguMelikana nogama lakhe kwabe kungu **Noam Chomsky**, lokhu wakubhala encwadini yakhe enesihloko esithi, "**Syntactic Structures**" (1957). Kule ncwadi kuchazwa ukuthi imisho ingakhuliseka kanjani isuselwa kumushomsuka. Uhlelo lokwakheka kwemisho luqethe imitheshwana ekwazi ukukhulisa umusho ngale ndlela futhi lubuye luchaze nokuthi imisho ingacutshungulwa kanjani ngokohlelomishe. Lokhu kuyenza ibengcono kunezinye izindlela zokuhlaziya imisho. Le ndlela ayingcono nokho kunendlela ehlatziya uhlelo lwezinguqukomisho. Ngandlela thize uhlelo lokwakheka kwemisho lubuye luchaze nokulandelana kwamagama ngokubaluleka kwawo emshweni ngendlela esasitebhisi, ukuhleleka kokulandelana kwamaQM kanye nendlela lezo zingxeye ezihlobene ngayo.

Uhlelo lokwakheka kwemishwana luvumelana nokwehlukaniswa kabili komusho ube yiMB kanye noMS. Ihlobene kakhulu nohlelo oluchaza ukukhuliswa kwemisho ngaphandle nje kokuthi uhlelo lokwakheka kwemishwana lona alusabalele kakhulu.

Ngokuvamisile uhlelo lokwakheka kwemishwana aluzikhathazi ngokuthi ibizo liyinhloko noma umenziwa kulowo musho. Igama lichazwa ngokwesimo elitholakala kuso ngaleso sikhathi. Lokhu kwehlukaniswe izigatshana ezimbili; ubhalo-zimpawu kanye nesihlahla.

UBHALO-ZIMPAWU (Re-write rule/Mapping)

Lena yindlela yokubhala eyenza ukuthi sikwazi ukuhlela amagama esiwathola emshweni ngokusebenzisa izimpawu ezithile. Lokhu kubhala kokusebenzisa izimpawu ezichazayo kubizwa ngokuthiwa "Ubhalo-zimpawu" ngoba kusetshenziswa izimpawu ukuze zimele inkulumbo ejwayelekile.

Ake ubheke umusho olandelayo:

Izinkomo ziyadla

Lo musho ongenhla ungabhalwa kanje:

M → MB + MS

Qaphela nalokhu futhi:

Izinkomo ezimhlophe zidla utshani

M → MB (B + C) + MS (S + B)

Izimpawu ezivalelwe kubakaki zisho i-QM elingaphansi komshwana owodwa.

IMITHESHWANA EPHATHELENE NEMISHWANA:

Sekuke kwachazwa ukuthi uhlelo lokwakhiwa kwemishwana lulandela imitheshwana ethize. Eminye yale mitheshwana ingakhiwa kanje: (Funda uLyons kh. 215)

- **M** : umele umusho
- **M → MB + MS**
- uMB unokwakhiwa (ibizo + isichasiso, okubhalwa ngokufingqiwe kuthiwe B no C uma sesinqamulela)
- uMB unokwakhiwa (yisenzo + B, elibhalwa nje kuthiwe S + B) njll.

Ake uqaphele nasi isibonelo:

Izinkomo ziyadla

Lomusho ongenhla ngokobhalo zimpawu ungamiswa kanje:

$$M \rightarrow MB + MS$$

Naku okunye:

Izinkomo ezimhlophe zidla utshani

$$M \rightarrow MB (B + B1) + MS (S + B)$$

Khumbula ukuthi abakaki basho iQM elingaphansi komushwana owodwa.

NgokukaBloom encwadini yakhe ethi “**Language Development**” (1970), uhlelo luhlukaniseke iminxa emithathu. Kukhona umunxa wohlelomisho, umunxa wencazelomagama kanye nomunxa wenguqokomsindo:

UHLELO

Abakaki bakhombisa indlela okungakhethwa ngayo futhi basho ukuthi uphawu olungasesandleni sokunxele komcibisholo lungelulwa lube yilunga elilodwa lalokho okukubakaki.

Kufuneka kukhunjulwe ukuthi akuyona imisho kuphela engaguqulwa ibe yimisho esazimpawu kodwa ngisho nemisho zimpawu ingaguqulwa ibe yimisho ejwayelekile.

Izibonelo:

$$M \rightarrow MB (B+B+Mni) + MS (S+B+P)$$

Abafana namantombazane ethu ashayainja enkulu

$$M \rightarrow MB (B+P) + MS (Ns. S+S+Sb)$$

Umfana omkhulu ulokhu edlala yedwa

Umfana omncane udamane ehleka yedwa

- iv) $\rightarrow MB + (B+B) + MS + (Snd+P)$
 Inja emhlophe yisilwane esihle
 Ingane efundayo ingumuntu omuhle

Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi yonke imisho enenghla iyimisho eqondile ngoba inesenzo esisodwa. Uma umusho usumagatshagatsha uyaye udinge ukwehlukaniwa ngononina kanje:

isib. Ngimbone esebenza ngasemzini wakhe.

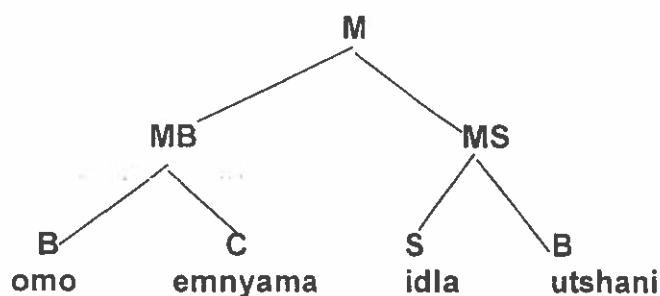
Lo musho onenghla ungehlukaniwe kanje:

**Mina ngimbonile &
 Yena ubesebenza ngasemzini wakhe**

Emva kokuwehlukaniwa kahle umusho kuyilapho kungaqhutshekwa khona kulandelwe imitheshwana yokuhlelwa kwemishwana.

ISIHLAHLA (Tree diagram)

Lona umdwebo ominxa mibili osetshenziswa ohlelweni olukhombisa umsuka nokukhula kohlelo olubizwa ngokuthi yi-Generative Grammar. Kulolu hlelo kulapho kukhonjiswa khona ngendlela elula ukwakheka kwengaphakathi lemisho kanye nokuthi ishiyana kanjani ngobukhulu. "Isiqu" salo mdwebo osasihlahla sitholakala esicongweni somdwebo sibe siphawulwe ngophawu u-M. Kusukela kuleli qhuzu eliphakeme kunawo onke umdwebo uhlukana ube amagatsha amabili ngokulandela umthetho esesiwubonile othi **MB + MS**. Lokhu kuhlobana okwakha ingaphakathi lesihlahla kubizwa ngamagama akhombisa ukuba 'umndeni'. Uma iminxa emibili imile isuka kuhlumela elilodwa ibizwa ngokuthi omunye 'uwudade' womunye, yina ibe 'ingamadodakazi' alelo hlumela amile kulona. Ingxenye yesihlahla ebekelwe eceleni nenghloso yokuthi kuzoxoxwa noma kufundwe ngayo ibizwa ngokuthi **yisingasihlahla**.

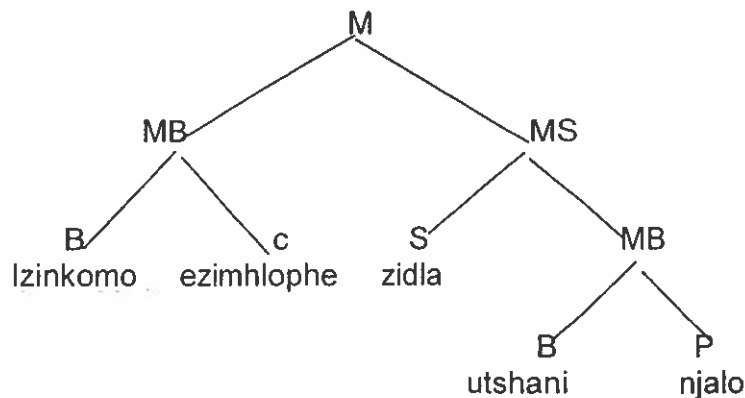


Kufanele kukhunjulwe ukuthi njengazo zonke izilimi zama-Afrika imvelo yomusho wesiZulu yahlukile ezilimini ezidabuka e-Europe. Ukuze sikwazi ukwehlukaniwa kahle lokhu, kudingeka umusho wesiZulu ufundwe ngokucophelela okukhulu.

Qaphela:

- Kuyihlumela engenhla kwawo onke amanye imele inhlamvu lapho kuqala khona umusho ngcina usungumushomsuka. Lokhu kuhlanguka nesilandiso ukwakha inzingxenye ezimbili okuyizona eziyisidingo esikhulu lapho kwakhiwa umusho.
- Amagatsha amile kuyihlumela elithile azolokhu andiswa amanye amagatsha angina ngoba ezoqhubela phambili isihlahla. Lo mdwebo ubizwa ngesihlahla ngoba ufana ncimishi nesihlahla esinamagatsha sibhekiswe phansi.
- Ngokulandela indlela endala yokuhlela ulimi kuke kusetshenziswe igama elithi usobizo. Leli gama liyaye lingachazi ngokwanele ngoba ngokuvamile lisuke liqondise egameni eliyinhloko kulowo musho, elingase libe yibizo noma isabizwana. Kanti elithi u-MB lona livuleke kakhulu ngoba lize lifake ngisho nesichasiso kanye nalokho okungase kube kuxhunywe kuso.
- Umunxa ongakwesokhohlo umele u-MB.
- Umunxa ongakwesokunene umele u-MB ongase ube yisilandiso kwenye inkathi sihambisane nesandiso sendawo.

isib. Izinkomo ezimhlophe zidla utshani njalo



Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi uma umusho uyisilandiso, kuyaye kube nesidingo sokuphongoza ngesabizwana esifanele okuyisona esesiyomela uMB.

Ngakho-ke, umusho othi, "Zikhona" uguquka ube u, "Zona zikhona".

Qaphela:

- Uma umusho ususesimweni esinenguquko, kuwubhlakani ukuwuphindisela esimweni obukade uqale ukuso.

Isib. Ihhashi ligitshelwe ubaba → Ubaba ugibele ihhashi

- Uma sidweba isihlahla, kufanele sikhombise nalezo zingxenye eziyaye zeqiwe enkulumeni eyejwayelekile.
- Kwenye inkathi ukuba khona umusho oqukethwe. Lokhu kuvamise ukutholakala uma sinebinzana lamagama akha isichasiso. Uma umusho uqukethe omunye, lona oqukethwe nawo uyakhonjiswa uma sekudwetsywa isihlahla. Lokhu singakubiza ngokuthi ukuveza isibaluli.
- Uma sinomusho omagatshagatsha lokho kusho ukuthi kusuke kuhlanganiswe imisho emibili esuselwe ezibilini zenkulumo, yalungiswa kahle yagcina isiyinkulumo ejwayelekile. Lokhu kuhlangana kudaleka ngezinguquko ezilandela imitheshwana ethile yazo izinguquko. Izinguquko yizona eziguquguqula ukwakheka kwemisho kanye nokugudlulwa kwamagama ezindaweni zawo.

UHQLELO LWEZINGUQUKOMUSHO
(Transformational Grammar)

Ulwazi oluphathelene nezinguqukomusho ezidaleka emshweni luselusha kakhulu. Lufundwa luhambisane nalolo lwamaQM. Amavulandlela akhona kwaku nguChomsky kanye noHarris. Le ndlela yokucwaninga komusho isibe undabuzekwayo ekufundweni komusho wesiNgesi. Lapha kukhulunywa ngomusho **oyisizinda**, okususelwa kuwo zonke izinguqukomusho ngokulandela imithetho ethile. Lendlela ibuye ihambisane futhi nohlelo lokuhlela imisho ngokwemishwana.

UNoam Chomsky uchaza uhlelo lwezinguqukomusho njengohlelo okuyilona elikwazi ukuveza ngokusobala indlela imisho engakhuliseka ngayo futhi lube luyiyona ndlela ezishaya amakhanda zonke ezinye. Ngokulandela le ndlela, imisho eminingi ingaguqulwa ngokuba kwengezwe okuthile emithethweni ephathelene neQM.

Imitheshwana yezinguqukomusho ithathwa ngokuthi izwakala ilula kakhulu futhi yiyona echaza kangcono kunendlela endala.

Lolu hlobo lokucwaninga komusho lwaludle ngokuba nezivuthevethe zezinkulomompikiswano kangangoba lwagcina sekuyilona olwaba nomthelela omkhulu endleleni imisho efanele icwaningwe ngayo. Kungalesi sizathu sithola ukuthi namagama lesi sifundo esibizwa ngawo ayaguququza. Kwesinye isikhathi kuthiwa **uhlelo lwezinguqukomusho, kubuye kuthiwe uhlelo olwakha imisho, kubuye kuthiwe uhlelo lwezinguqukomusho olwakhayo.**

Ukuze uhlelo lwezinguqukomusho umuntu aluqonde kahle, kuyaye kube nesidingo sokuqonda inkulumo eyakhiwa **yimisho esobala** kanye naleyo **esekujuleni**.

Inkulumo esobala: (Surface Structure Source)

UCrystal ubeka kanje ngenkulumo esobala:

Inkulumo esobala yileyo misho esilolongwe, yalungiswa yaze yafika ezingeni lokugcina lenkulumo. Kulokhu kushiwo ukuthi inkulumo isuke isidlule kuzo zonke izinguqukomusho ezidingekayo. Umehluko onokulethwa yincazelomagama nawo usuke sewathi ukubhekwa. Lokhu kusho ukuthi enkulumeni yethu yemihla ngemihla sisebenzisa inkulumo esobala.

Inkulumo esekujuleni (Deep structure Source)

Inkulumo esekujuleni wuhlobo lwenkulumo esengqondweni. Lapha kuqondiswe kungxubevange yemisho esuke isengqondweni yalowo okhulumayo nalapho eqoka khona imisho kanye nezincazelo zalokho asuke eqonde ukukusho. Olimini lwesiNgesi le nkulumo ibuye yaziwe ngamaganyana amaningi afana nalawa: D-Structure, Underlying structure, Base structure, Remote structure and Initial structure. Yilomkhakha owenza sikwazi ukwehlukana izincazelo zemisho okuthi obala ibonakale yakheke ngokufana kantiinezincazelo ezahlukile.

- isib. **Ukudla esontweni akufuneki
[Lokhu kungasho ukugcina ukudia]**
- Ukudla esontweni akufuneki
[Lokhu kungasho isenzo sokudla]**

Izinhlobo zezinguqumusho

Kukhona izinguqumusho eziningana ezitholakala olimini. Phakathi kwalezo eziphuma phambili kukhona lezi:

Unonguquko (permutation), yinguquko yokwenziwa (passive), umandisi (extrapositional), umsusi (deletion), umgaxwa (insertion) njll.

Yini inguqumusho?

Inguqumusho iphathelene nokuguqulwa kanye nokuhlelwa kabusha kwamagama emshweni. Ake ubheke imisho elandelayo:

1. Umfana ukhahlela ibhola.
2. Umfana ibhola uyalikhahlela.
3. Ibhola likhahlelwa umfana.
4. Yibhola elikhahlelwa umfana.

Yonke le misho engenhla ithi ayibe nencazelo efananayo. Uma imisho ihlukahlukile ngendlela ebhalwe ngayo kodwa yonke ibe inencazelo efanayo njengoba kwenzekile lapha ngenhla, kuyaye kuthiwe unobangela walokhu yinguqumusho. Umusho osequqaleni ungathathwa njengomusho owumsuka, ebese kuthi yonke eminye ibe yizinguquko ezisuselwa kuwo lo musho. Incazelo iyefana, umehluko utholakala **esimweni sayo esisobala**. Kwesinye isikhathi kuze kuphungulwe noma kwethasiselwe izingcezu noma amagama ambalwa.

Izinguqumusho ziyakwazi ukuguqugugula isimo samaQM emshweni, kwesinye isikhathi zisuse noma zethasisele ngokuthile.

1. **Unonguquko** (Permutation/Movement/Reordering)

Leli gama lisetshenziswa ngaphansi kwenguqumusho ukusho uhlobo oluthile lwenguquko emshweni. Unonguquko ukwazi ukuthi ahlele kabusha izindawo zamagama atholakala emshweni. Kwesinye isikhathi kususwa iQM elithile liyotholelwa indawo entsha emshweni. Lokhu okhulumayo usuke ekwenza ngoba eqonde ukugcizelela iphuzu elithile.

isib. **Umfana ukhahlela ibhola (Umushomsuka)**

kodwa

Umfana ibhola uyalikhahlela (Unonguquko)

Qaphela ukuthi amaQM asehlelwe kabusha.

2. Inguquko yokwenziwa (Passive transformation)

Ngaphansi kohlelo lwezinguqukomusho uma umusho "ugququlwa" ngendlela yokuthi umenziwa athathe isikhundla sikamenzi kuthi umenzi athathe esikamenziwa leyo nguquko ibizwa ngokuthi yinguquko yokwenziwa. Esikuqaphelayo kule nguquko ukuthi umenziwa uba ngasekuqaleni komusho kuthi inhloko ibe sekugcineni. Kulolu hlobo lwenguquko sithola ukuthi umenzi akenzi lutho kodwa uyena okwenziwa utho kuyena. EsiZulwini izenzo eziningi ezikule nguquko ziyaye zibonakale ngokusebenzisa ukulwangisa. Zikhona nokho nezingakusebenzisi ukulwangisa.

isib. Umfana ukhahlela ibhola (Umushomsuka)

kodwa

Ibhola likhahlelwa umfana. (Inguquko yokwenziwa)

3. Umandisi (Extrapositional transformation)

Kule nguquko siyaye sithole ukuthi nakuyo futhi kubakhona ukugudlulwa kwegama noma igama iisuswe endaweni yalo lize liyobekwa ngasekugcineni komusho.

Kuzoqashelwa ukuthi le nguquko kwesinye isikhathi iyawengeza umusho ngokuthi ifake igama kumbe ibinzana lamagama ayisibaluli. Umusho oqala uwumusho olula noqondile ungase ugcine usuwakheke ngendledlana ethanda ukudida.

isib. Umfana ukhahlela ibhola (Umushomsuka)

kodwa

Yibhola elikhahlelwa umfana (Umandisi)

4. Inguquko esusayo (Deletion transformation)

Le nguquko idume ngokuthi kubakhona izingxenye kumbe amagama aphelele kwasusayo noma eqiwe lapho kukhulunywa.

isib. uyalikhahlela

Kumusho ongenhla inhloko yomusho "umfana" kanye nomenziwa "ibhola" kweqiwe noma kwasuswa. Emishweni yesiZulu kujwayelekile ukweqiwa kwenhloko yomusho ngoba ivamise ukumelwa yisivumelwano senhloko.

isib. (umfana) ukhahlela ibhola

Isivumelwano sikamenzi sike sisebenze njengesabizwana ngoba siyakwazi ukumela ibizo eliyinhloko emshweni ngisho lingekho.

Ngokuka Nkabinde (1986) ukweqiwa kwamagama kuyatholakala:

1. kusebenza nendlela ephoqayo uma umusho ukhombisa impoqo.

isib. Jabulani letha izinkuni.

qhathanisa no

UJabulani uletha izinkuni.

2. lapho ibizo leqiwe khona

**isib. Khulumani iqiniso
Mnike imali.**

5. **Umgaxwa (Insertion transformation)**

Lokhu kudaleka ngaphansi kokusebenza kohlelomisho olungaphansi kohlelo lwezinguquko lapho sithola khona ukuthi kukhona ingxenye noma isigejane samagama agaxwayo emshweni. Lokhu kuvamise ukutholakala kunjengomehluko okhona phakathi komusho ojwayelekile kanye nombuzo lapho siyaye sigaxe khona u "na?" ukukhombisa ukuthi siyabuza.

isib. Umfana ukhahlela ibhola.

kodwa

Umfana ukhahlela ibhola na?

Kumusho esigcine ngawo sithola ukuthi sigaxe u"na?" obekade engekho.

Le nguquko iyatholakala futhi kongumnini. Uma ongumnini elandela ibizo alichazayo uvamise ukusetshenziswa ngaphandle kwesivumelwano sesichasiso okuvamise ukuthi kube unkamisa.

**isib. umfana wakhe
isinkwa sakhe**

Kodwa uma ongumnini elandelwa yigama kubakhona ukugaxwa kwesivumelwano sesichasiso.

**isib. owami umfana
esami isinkwa**

Izinguquko ngokwendlela kaStockwell

UStockwell ubukeke engalithandisisi igama elith izinguquko kodwa usebenzisa igama esingalihumusha ngokuthi lithi inguquko yesakhiwo. Izinguquko uzibona kuyimithetho ethile yohlelo. NgokukaStockwell kukhona lezi zinhlobo zemithetho yezakhiwo:

1. Umthetho wokususa: 1 2 3 → 1 2 0 (lapha kubakhona iQM elisuswayo)
2. Umthetho wokumela: 1 2 3 → isab. soq. (iQM elithize seliyisabizwana soqobo)
3. Umthetho wokugaxa: 1 2 3 → (lapha kugaxwa igama kumbe iQM ebelingekho)
4. Umthetho wokugudluza: 1 2 3 → 3 1 2 (lapha kugudluzwe iQM lesi 3 lasiwa ekuqaleni)

Umthetho wokususa

UStockwell ugcizelela ukuthi umthetho wokususa awuvele ususe noma yini noma ngayiphi indlela. Lo mthetho ukwazi ukusebenza ezindaweni ezithize noma kulezo zingxenywe esingakwazi ukuthi sibuye sizithole uma sesicubungulisisa umusho. Isibonelo esihle yileso sesabizwana soqobo okuthi uma sihlanganiswe ngesihlanganiso u na-emshweni, ebese kuthi u -na osekugcineni asuswe.

Isib. Umfana uhamba naye (na)

Isimeleli

UCrystal uchaza isimeleli njengesakhi kumbe igama elikwazi ukungena lisebenze esikhundleni salelo elikhishiwe emshweni.

Ake ubheke ukusebenza kwesabizwana soqobo, nesokukhomba kanye nezivumelwano.

Ukweqiwa konkamisa

Kukhona izinhlobo ezimbili zokweqiwa konkamisa, leyo edaleka kusigejane samagama eyenzeka ngesibomu naleyo eyenzeka ngokuphoqwa.

isib. inkom'enkulu (ngesibomu)
le (i) ndoda (ngokuphoqwa)

Ukweqiwa kwesivumelwano

Uma sineQM elandulelwa yinsizasenzo ehambisana nesinezezelo noma isengezo, kungase kubenokweqiwa kwesivumelwano.

isib. údamane ehamba > `udaman'ehamba

Ngioe ngihamba > bengihamba

Ukugaxwa kukankamisa

Lokhu kudaleka nongumnini. Uma ongumnini elandela ibizo noma isabizwana, lisetshenziswa ngaphandle kwesabizwana sesichasiso.

isib. Inkomo yami

Uma sekuguqulwa wona lowo musho ukuba uqale ngongumnini, kugaxwa unkamisa oyisivumelwano sesichasiso.

isib. eyami inkomo

Lolu hlobo lwenguquko lulethwa yinguquko ebizwa ngokuthi unonguquko.

~~~~~

