

Lucwaningo ngekusebenta kwelibito elulwimi lweSiswati

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SIBUTSETELO

Lulwimi lutsatfwa njengeligugu lesive lolumele luvikelwe futsi lutfutfukiswe ngibo bonkhe basebentisi balo. Lucuketse emasiko ebuntfu futsi luphindze lube yindlela yasemandvulo yekuchumana kwebantfu. Nanome kunjalo lulwimi akusiyo intfo lemele ibukelwe phasi ngobe phela lunesayensi lesetjentiswako ekwakheni emagama nasekuwaphimiseni kuphindze kwedlulele ekuwasebentiseni emshweni nakwetfulwa inkhulumo Injongo yalolucwaningo kubuka ngeliso lelibanti kwakheka kwelibito nekusetjentiswa kwalo elulwimini lweSiswati. Tonkhe tive tiyalisebentisa libito. Libito lungumogodla welulwimi. Litawubukwa ngetindlela letehlukene lokufaka ekhatsi ifonetiki, ifonoloji, imofoloji, isinteksi nesemantiki. Lolucwaningo luyolandzela imikhakha yelulwimi. Lapha kutawuhlatiwa tindhlobo temabito letifana naleti: emabito mvama, emabito gcogca, emabito ngco. Kugcogceka nekuhleleka kwawo kutawulandzela umgudvu wa-Carl Meinhof. Inkinga yalolucwaningo kubuka sidzingo sekwati ngalokuphelele kwetindhlobo temabito eSiswati nekwakheka kwato. Uma kubukwa indzima yawo lebalulekile eluhlwini lweLulwimi nekumelwa kwamasiko. Itiyori letawusetjentiswa yitiyori ye Afrocentricity legcizelela kunakwa kwetilwimi talabamnyama njengemagugu neligcabho lesive. Indlela yekucoca idatha kusetjentiswe indlela yekhwalthethivu bese kusetjentiswa indlela yekuhlathiya yekhophasi. Kutawusetjentiswa amasu ekhwalthethivu kuhlathiya idatha kwembula emaphethini e-mofoloji yemagama, kuhlukaniswa kwe-semantiki, nekuhlukahlukana kwekusetjentiswa kuto tonkhe timo letehlukene. Imiphumela yembula emaphethini lamanyenti esivumelwano setigaba semabito, sandziso se-semantiki, kanye netinchazelo tenhlalo-masiko letifakwe ngekhatshi kwekusetjentiswa kwelibito leSiswati. Ngetulu kwaloko, lolucwaningo lugcamisa kugucugucuka kwemabito eSiswati ekuphendvuleni kuchumana kwelulwimi kanye nekugucugucuka kwemasiko. Lolucwaningo ludlala indzima emkhakheni lobanti wetelulwimi ngekujulisa ngekwati kwetfu tindhlelo temabito etilimini letingakamelelwa kahle kanye nekukhanyisa kuchumana lokunyenti ekhatsi kwelulwimisakhiwo, kucondza, nemasiko.

Emagamamcoka: emabito, Siswati, umgudvululwimi, umkhakha lomncane wesayensi-lulwimi, titfo tenkhulumo

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An investigation into the impact of noun usage in the Siswati language

ABSTRACT

Language is regarded as the nation's heritage, and all language users are responsible for its preservation and development. Language embodies people's culture and is the traditional means of communication. It is critical that it be respected because there is science within a language, as seen in the construction of the structure of words, pronunciation, formation, and use in communication. This study aims to look at the application of Siswati nouns. It deals with a noun in the Siswati language. All nations use nouns. A noun is the cornerstone of the language concerned. They will be looked at through various linguistics perspectives: phonetics, phonology morphology, syntax and semantics. The linguistics approach informed the study, which will be solely confined to the micro linguistics dimension. Various types of nouns are selected for the study: common, collective, proper, abstract, and so on. Carl Meinhof's approach guides their classifications and categorizations. The research problem centres on the need for a comprehensive understanding of Siswati nouns, given their pivotal role in the language's grammatical framework and cultural representation. The data collection method involves corpus analysis employing a qualitative approach. The data analysis unveils patterns of noun morphology, semantic categorization, and usage variability across different contexts. Afrocentricity theory will be used to underpin the study. Results reveal intricate patterns of noun class agreement, semantic extension, and sociocultural connotations embedded within Siswati noun usage. Furthermore, the study highlights the dynamic nature of Siswati nouns in response to linguistic contact and cultural evolution. This research contributes to the broader field of linguistics by deepening our understanding of noun systems in underrepresented languages and shedding light on the intricate interplay between language structure, cognition, and culture.

Keywords: Siswati, nouns, linguistic approach, micro linguistics, parts of speech.

1 Singeniso nesetfulo

Lulwimi lweSiswati lukhulunywa eSwatini nakuletinye tindzawo letisesifundzeni saseMpumalanga. Inkhulumo nelulwimi kubalulekile. Uma ufuna kusho lokutsite kulomunye uyaye ukhulume naye. Uma sikhuluma siyaye siphimise emagama ngemlomo. Emimangweni nasetigodzini letehlukene sitfola bantfu labakhulumisanako kuze bavane, basebentisa lulwimi labavana ngalo. Matsebula (1988:23) utsi:

Siswati is the Bantu language of Nguni groups spoken in Eswatini and South Africa by Swati people. The language is taught in Eswatini and some South African schools in Mpumalanga, particularly in former Kangwane areas. Siswati

is an official Language of Eswatini, also one of the twelve official languages in South Africa.

Siswati lulwimi lweBantu lwemacembu lakhulunywa Eswatini naseNingizimu Afrika lukhulunywa ngebantfu labangemaSwati. Lolulwimi lufindziswa eSwatini nakuletinye tikolo eNingizimu Afrika eMpumalanga, kakhulukati etindzaweni tangaphambilini takaNgwane. Siswati lulwimi lolusemtsetfweni eSwatini, futsi singulolunye lwetilwimi letilishumi nakunye taseNingizimu Afrika.

Kasenene (1993:102) usekela Matsebula ngalendlela:

Siswati is one of the Bantu languages of the group, and it is spoken in South Africa and Eswatini. Siswati is closely related to Xhosa, Zulu, and Ndebele, but is a separate language and one of South Africa's eleven official languages.

Siswati siyincenye yetilwimi teBantu, futsi sikhulunywa eNingizimu Afrika naSeswatini. Siswati sihlobene neSixhosa, IsiZulu, nesiNdebele, kepha lulwimi loluhlukanisiwe futsi luyincenye yetilwimi letilishumi nakunye letisetsetfweni eNingizimu Afrika.

Lokusho kutsi Siswati siyincenye yetilwimi letisetsetfweni letilishumi nakubili letisetjentiswa eNingizimu Afrika esifundzeni seseMpumalanga kantsi siphindze sikhulunywe naseaswatini.

Kuze kube nenkhulumo lephelele nalevakalako umbhalo kufanele ubumbane ube nemcondvo lovakalako, lapho kusuke kuhlenganiswe takhi. Uma takhi setihlangene tibese takha emagama laphellele, lawo magama angafakwa etifweni tenkhulumo lesitisebentisako elulwimini letibalulekile. Ziervogel (2007:23) utsi:

Language is a purely human and non-instinctive method of communicating ideas, emotions, and desires using voluntarily produced symbols.

Lulwimi yindlela yebantfu yemvelo yekudlulisa imibono, imiva netifiso ngekusebentisa timphawu letikhichitwa ngekutitsandzela.

Simelane (2021:56) ufakazela Ziervogel lapho atsi:

Lulwimi yindlela yekukhuluma lesentjentiswa bantfu besive lesitsite, luyintfo lesentjentselwa kucabanga kuchumana. Lusetjentiswa semasiko nebhle lekwebelwana ngako ebantfwini kute kutsi ummango labahlala kuwo ube ncono.

Ngalokuvamile uma sibuka libito singasho kutsi ligama lentfo lebonakalako nobe lengabonakali. Libito lakhiwa ngesicalo kanye nesicu. Tinyenti tinhlobo temabito

letinye tato ngunati letiletilandzelako; emabitontfo, loluhlobo lwebito lisuselwa esicwini sesento ngekubulala nkhamisa losekugcineni bese kujotjelelwa nkhamisa “o” bese kucalwa ngesicalo lesifanele. Emabitomuntfu, libitomuntfu ligama lelevela esicwini sesento ngekubulala nkhamisa losekugcineni bese kulotjelelwa “i”, bese kucaliswa ngesicalo lesifanele. Emabitombici, libitombici libito lelakhiwe ngetitfo letimbili tenkhulumo noma ngetulu. Tinciphiso, lawa ngemagama laveta buncane bentfo, lekungaba buncane bentfo ngemtimba, ngeminyaka, ngelinani, ngekuyedzelela nangekuteketisa.

Libito lidlala indzima lenkhulu emshweni. Libito lingasebenta lingasetjentiswa lilandzele tindlela letinyenti emshweni; libito lingaba yinhloko yemusho, libito lingalandzelwa sibaluli emshweni, libito lingalandzela sibaluli emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa sabito selucobo emshweni, libito lingalandzela sabito selucobo emshweni, libito lingalandzela sento emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa sibalulinsombo emshweni, libito lingandvulela sibalulingco emshweni, libito lingalandzela sento emshweni libito lingalandzelwa siphawulo emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa sento emshweni libito lingalandzelwa siphawulo emshweni, libito lingalandzela imphambosi yekwentiwa emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa yimphambosi yekwentiwa emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa yimphambosi yekwentana emshweni, libito lingalandzela imphambosi yekwentela emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa imphambosi yekwentisa emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa yimphambosi yekwentisisa emshweni, libito lingalandzelwa linani emshweni, libito lingasetjentiswa libe ngumentiwangco kanye namentiwansombo emshweni, naletinye tindlela.

Imphilo yetfu yonkhe yeyame kakhulu kulesitfo senkhulumo lesilibito. Yonkhe intfo inelibito, uma bekungenjalo lapho ufuna kukhuluma kumbe ulayetele umuntfu intfo letsite bewuyobe ukhuluma lite lapho ungakayibiti noma ungakayigaguli ngeligama lelicondzene nayo.

Lolucwaningo lumayelana nelibito futsi lutawutsintsa kwakhiwa kwemabito ngetindlela letehlukene lekufaka ekhatsi nekusetjentiswa kwalo.

2 Sisusa selucwaningo

Lulwimi lusibuko, luphindze lusikhombise lokusengcondvweni yemuntfu. Nawufuna kumati kahle umuntfu uye ulalele loko lakushoko kanye nendlela lakusho ngayo. Lulwimi ngilo loluveta ngalokusebaleni kunjalo bemuntfu nalokusekujuleni kwemicabango yakhe. LiSwati uyawuliva kahle enkhulumeni yalo. Imihambo nebuve bemuntfu buye butfolakale kahle elulwimini lalukhulumako.

Lolucwaningo lukhutsatwe kutsi setinengi tincwaningo letentiwe teSiswati kepha tiyindlala leto letiphastelene nelibito nekwakhiwa kwalo, Ngaleso sizatfu lolucwaningo loluchubekako lutawubuka umkhakha wekwakhiwa kwelibito kusukela kufonetiki, fonoloji mofoloji nekwesintheksi nesemantiki. mofoloji nekwesintheksi nesemantiki.

3 Tinhloso telucwaningo

Tinhloso talolucwaningo tigcile kuloku lokulandzelako:

- Kubukisisa kwakheka kwelibito ngemikhakha leyehlukene yelulwimi.
- Kuhlolisisa kabanti tinhlobo temabito letikhona elulwimini lweSiswati.
- Kuhlolisisa kusetjentiswa kwelibito kusintheksi nakusemantiki.

4 Imibuto yelucwaningo

Kubalulekile kutsi lucwaningo lube nemibuto. Ngiyo kanye imibuto lebeka ebaleni tingcinamba kumbe tinkinga letente kutsi kube nelucwaningo. Kulolucwaningo sitawubuka imibuto lelandzelako:

- Lakheke njani libito kumikhakha leyehlukene yelulwimi
- Ngutiphi tinhlobo temabito letikhona elulwimini lweSiswati
- Lusetjentiswa njani libito kusintheksi nakusemantiki

5 Kubaluleka kwelucwaningo

Lolucwaningo lwemabito eSiswati luphetse imiphumela leminyentana lebalulekile: Emabito atintfo letisisekelo tekwakha lulwimi, futsi kuwafundza ngeSiswati kutawuniketa lwati ngesakhiwo segrama selulwimi kanye ne-sinteksi. Lwati ngekutsi emabito asebenta kanjani ekhatsi kwemisho, kufaka phakatsi sivumelwano naletinye tincenye tekukhuluma, kunemtselela kwelulwimi jikelele.

Lwati lwetigaba temabito eSiswati lwatisa kutfutukiswa kwetintfo temfundvo, lokubalwa kuto tincwadzi tekufundza, tichazamavi, kanye netinsita tekufundza lulwimi. Lutawusita nekufundzisa Siswatikubafundzi balamanye emave. Lucwaningo lwemabito eSiswati lubalulekile ngemagalelo alo ekufundzeni lulwimi, kwati kabanti emasiko, lucwaningo lwetilwimi, nekuchumana kwemasiko.

6 Tindlela tekucwaninga

Lolucwaningo lusebentise indlela yekhwalithethivu. Lincoln (2000:3) utsi lendlela ye-Kwalithethivu ifaka ekhatsi kuhunyushwa kwelwati lolucokelelwe, lokusho kutsi bacwaningi labasebentisa loluhlobo banekuhlathiya lwati ngebunjalo balo, batame kwakha umcondvo tsite kulo ngendlela yekwesekela lucwaningo lwabo. Kanjalo-ke nakulolucwaningo, kutawusetjentiswa tindlela tekubuka tincwadzi telulwimi (grammar) kute kutfolakale lwati lolutawuchuba lolucwaningo.

Kusetjentiswe lendlela yekufundza tincwadzi. ngenhloso yekutfole lwatisisekelo (*primary knowledge*) lolucuketfwe nguleto tincwadzi. Kuyatfolakala kakhulu lokubhaliwe ngelibito elulwimini lweSiswati. Indlela yekutfole lwati itawuba nguleyo lenenhloso ngobe kutawukhetfwa tincwadzi teSiswati telulwimi kute tifundvwe tihlatiye kute kutfolakale lwati lolutawukhona kuphendvula imibuto yelucwaningo

7 Kuhlathiya kwedatha

Kubalulekile kutsi umcwaningi abe nelwati ngedatha lakafise kuyicwaninga kanye nekuyivisisa ngalokucacile khona tetfulo takhe titewuba nguletikholekako (Babajide, 2022:2). Lapha kwetfulwa kabanti idatha letawucilongwa ngekutsatfwa kumagcogco etindzaba letimfishane teSiswati. Ngiyo ledatha letawuhlathiya kwentela kufeza tinjongo telucwaningo. I datha lecociwe itawuhlathiya ngetindlela tekuhlela ngekwetindzima besekuyahlathiya kusetjentiswe indlela yekuhlathiya ye madokhumenti (Braun, & Clarke, 2012). Loku kwentelwa kwekutsi ledatha lecociwe ikwati kuhleleke kahle.

8 Itiyori lesetjentisiwe

Lolucwaningo lugcile ekusebentiseni emasu e-*Afrocentricity* njengendlela yekuchaza sakhiwo selibito lapho kutawubukwa emabito kumikhakha lehlukene yelulwimi. Lena yitiyori leseyinesikhatsi isentjentiswa emkhakheni wetekucwaninga, futsi ilwa nekubukelwa phasi kwemasiko nemihambo yebantfu bendzabuko lokufaka ekhatsi nelulwimi. Imbangela yekusetjentiswa kwe-*Afrocentricity* kucindzettelwa kwebantfu besive sendzabuko kanye nelwati lwabo, lekusento lesichazwa nguVan der Walt (1997:5) nakatsi, pheceleti:

Ngekusho kwaMgbeadichie (2015:1), injongo yekusetjentiswa kwe-*Afrocentism*. kuphakamisa lwati lwendzabuko kutsi nalo luhlonishwe njengalolu lwaletinye tive. Letiyori iphindze ikhutsate kubuyiswa kwelwati lwendzabuko lolulahleke

ngekucindzetelwa kwesive sendzabuko. Letiyori itawusita ekwambuleni isanyensi yelulwimi njengeligugu neligcabho lesive.

Kunesidzingo sekwenta loku ngoba ngekusho kwakhe Walker naBurbanks, ema-Afrika aye asuswa kumihambo yawo afundziswa imihambo lemisha, leyehlukile nalengahambisani nawo. Loku kufaka ekhatsi kususwa kwemagama e-Afrika kufakwe eYurophu, kususwa kwetinkholelo, kucindzetelwa kwetilwimi kanye nemasiko endzabuko kube sekugcizelelwa loko kweYurophu (Walker & Burbanks, 2010:13). Lengcindzelo levetwa nguBurbanks inanelwa nangu Pellerin (2012) elucwaningweni lwakhe lolutsi: “Benefits of Afrocentricity in exploring phenomena: Understanding Afrocentricity as a social science methodology”. Kulolucwaningo Pellerin utsi pheceleti.

9 Sendlalelo ngelibito

Ligama lelichaziwe lapha ngulelo lelisisekelo salolucwaningo. Litfolakala cishe kuto tonkhe tehluke talolucwaningo. ligama lelidzinga kuchazwa libito.

9.1 Libito

Libito ligama lentfo lebonakalako nelangabonakali, lelingasetjentiswa njengeligama lemuntfu, lendzawo nobe nguyiphi intfo letsite lesingayicabanga. Sibanda naMthembu (2005:17) bachaza libito ngalendlela:

Libito ligama lesibita ngalo intfo letsite. Nawubona intfo lenkhulu idvuma ibanga umsindvo, kepha ibe indiza emoyeni utakutsi yindiza libito layo lelo. Labanye batsi yimflamashini kani labanye bayibita ngalamanye emabito leyontfo. Kuyenteka noko ngalesinye sikhatsi intfo siyigagule ngelibito layo kepha ibe ingabonakali, njengemoya, umcabango kanye nemsindvo. Lokusho kutsi emabito singawehlukana imikhakha lemibili. Emagama etintfo letibonakalako nemagama etintfo letingabonakali.

Uma sibuka Nhlumayo naMahlalela (1988:25) bona bachaza libito batsi ligama lentfo lebonakalako nalengabonakali: umuntfu, bubi, emanga, intfo.

Uma sibukisisa Sibanda naMthembu, Nhlumayo naMahlalela yonkhe intfo lekhona ledaliwe emhlabeni inelibito. Kusukela kulokusesibhakabhakeni kuze kube ngulokusemhlabeni nasematfunjini emhlaba, konkhe kunemabito. Njengobe sebachazile boSibanda naMthembu, kungaba tintfo letibonakalako naletingabonakali,

kungaba tintfo letiphilako noma letingaphili, kodvwa tonkhe tibitwa ngemagama ato lafanele futsi akhelwe tona

10 Umkhawulo welucwaningo

Lolucwaningo lonkhe lugcile elibitweni naselulwimini lweSiswati ngekutsi kubukwe inhlelembo (structure), lokucuketfwe nobe umnyombo (content) nekusetjentiswa kwalo (function). Emabito aletinye tilwimi ashiyelwe ngaphandle njenobe abengeke anikete timphendvulo telucwaningo.

11 Kubuyeketwa kwemibhalo

Uma sibuka kubuyeketwa kwemibhalo sitawubuka imibono yabosolwimi labehlukene labasentise libito emibhalweni yabo. Lokubalulekile ngekubuyeketwa kwemibhalo kusuke kugwenywa kuphindvaphindwa kwemsebenti munye nekutsi kuletwe lucwaningo lolusha lolutawusita labo labasacatfuta. Kwesekela loku (Mouton 2001:6) kubalulekile kutsi kubuyeketwe imibhalo ngaletizatfu leti:

- Kuvimbela kuphindzaphindza
- Kuncuma imibono yakamuva kakhulu futhi leneligunya emkhakheni wekufundza
- Ukusungula luhla lwekutholakala kwalokutfolakele emkhakheni
- Kubuka tindlela letisetjentiswa ngalokuvamile emkhakheni wekufundza
- Kutfola luhla lwezinchazelo letemukelwe temagama labalulekile emkhakheni wekufundza.

Libito lisitfo senkhulumo lesincane lesimntfwana lesitalwa sitfo lesikhulu “sobito”. Babili bantfwana labangaphasi kwasobito, libito nesabito. Titfo tenkhulumo tibaluleke kakhulu tingumgogodla elulwimini lweSiswati nasetilwimini tonkhe. Lapho sibona umusho uphelele futsi unemcondvo lophelele lovakalako kusuke kusetjentiswe titfo tenkhulumo ngekwehlukahlukana kwato. Tisitfupha titfo tenkhulumo letibalulekile.

Letinye taletitfo letingenhla tinebantfwana bato. Sobito utala libito nesabito; sichasiso sinebantfwana labane, sitala siphawulo, sibaluli, buniyo kanye nelinani; silandziso sinebantfwana lababili, sitala sento nesibanjalo bese kutsi sikhanyiso sona sitala bantfwana lababili, sandziso nesentakutsi.

Imibono yaLutrin naPincus (2007)

Libito ligama lekucamba amagama. Wonke umuntfu, indzawo noma intfo ibonwa ngeligama, ngaphandle kwayo besingeke sikwati ukuchumana noma kuvana. Bahlukanisa libito ngetinhlobo letine: amagama latayelekile, emagama lafanele, emagama lahlangene kanye nemagama langabonakali. Emagama latayelekile ngemagama laniketwa tintfo letetayelekile. Emabito latayelekile avame ukubonwa ngayi-, a, noma leyendvulela: lulwandle, impungane, li-orange. Emagama Lafanele acala njalo ngetinhlamvu letinkulu. Ngemagama laniketwa ebantfu, tindzawo, tinsuku, tinyanga. Emagama langabonakali ngalokuvamile abhekisela entfweni lesingakwati kuyibona, kuyitsintsa, noma kuyilinganisa futsi emagama lahlangene angemagama labutsaniselwe ndzawonye noma amacembu etintfo, ebantfu noma tidalwa.

Ngalamafishane labacwaningi batsi ngaphandle kwelibito angete sati kutsi sikhuluma ngani futsi inkhulumo yetfu ingaba ngulengakapheleli.

Imibono yaSibanda naMthembu (2005)

Labacwaningi basti phasi kwasobito sibutsele ndzawonye emabito, tabito kanye netichasiso. Letinhlobo letintsatfu temagama tinekuhambelana lokutsite. Nasibhekisisa kahle sitfola kutsi inkunzi yalesibaya libito. Tonkhe leti letinye tinhlobo temagama teyeme kakhulu ebitweni.

Lokusho kutsi kute umusho ube nemcondvo lophelele kufanele ube nelibito.

- Tibonelo. (a) Indvodza ifulela indlu.
(b) Indvodza yona ifulela indlu.
(c) Indvodza lenkhulu ifulela indlu.

Nasibuka lamagama lagcamile lapha ku (b) na (c) sitfola kutsi kute abe nemcondvo lophelele eyame kuleli lelitsi indvodza. Sabito lesitsi yona sibhekise kuyo indvodza kani nalesichasiso lesitsi lenkhulu sichaza indvodza. Nasingesusa leligama lelitsi indvodza singatiyela kutsi lesabito lesitsi yona nalesichasiso lesitsi lenkhulu kubhekise kuliphi ligama.

BoSibanda naMthembu (2005) bachubeka bachaza libito batsi ligama lesibita ngalo intfo letsite. Nawubona intfo lenkhulu idvuma ibanga umsindvo, kepha ibe indiza emoyeni utakutsi yindiza. Libito layo lelo. Labanye batsi yiflaymashini kani labanye bayibita ngalamanye emabito leyontfo. Kuyenteka noko ngalesinye sikhatsi intfo

siyigagule ngelibito layo kepha ibe ingabonakali, njengemoya, umcabango kanye nemsindvo. Lokusho kutsi emabito singawehlukana imikhakha lemibili kanje:

Wekucala > emagama etintfo letibonakalako: liguma, imoti, umuntfu, sivalo sandla.

Wesibili >emagama etintfo letingabonakali: umoya, ingcondvo, luntfu, umphefumulo (Sibanda naMthembu 2005:17).

Libito ligama lesibita ngalo umuntfu, indzawo nobe intfo. Kunemabitomvama, emabitungco, emabitosimo nemabito etintfo lesingakhona kutitsintsa kumbe singatsi letiphatsakako. Lamanye emabito anebunye nebunyenti kantsi lamanye ete.

Imibono yaGlencoe (1993)

Libito ligama leletfwa umuntfu, indzawo, intfo, nome umcondvo. Umuntfu: umfati, indivodza, Juanita Brown, lomuhle mkhulu. Indzawo: iplanethi, Texas, insimu, sikolo semabanga laphakeme, intfo: idolifini, ipharothi. Umbono: imphumelelo, kuheheka, inkhululeko, umdlandla. Simo sebuniyo selibito singakhomba buniyo, kulawula, nome budlelwano emkhatsini wemabito lamabili.

Kulenchazelo yelibito lengenhla siyabona kutsi labosolwimi abakagcini ngekuchaza libito netinhlobo temabito letetayelekile njengemabitomvama, emabitogcoga, emabitosimo, emabitungco nalamanye. Kunaloko baphawule nangemabito lamele buniyo (the possessive forms of nouns). Lawa magama esiswatini singawabita ngekutsi mabitobuniyo.

Singular possessive (bunye bebuniyo)

The girl's coat
(lijazi lemantfombatane)

A prince's crown
(umchele wenkhosana)

Plural possessive (bunyenti bebuniyo)

The girls' coats
(emajazi emantfombatane)

The princess' crowns
(imichele yemakhosana)

Imibono YaNhlumayo NaMahlalela (1989)

Libito ligama lentfo lebonakalako nalengabonakali: umuntfu, ubi, emanga, intfo. Libito lakhiwe ngesicalo kanye nesicu. Ticalo temabito tikhombisa bunye noma bunyenti bemabito. Tikhombisa kutsi emabito akutiphi tigaba. Tisisekelo lekwakheka kuto tivumelwano.

Tibonelo: tigaba temabito ngendlela yaDoke sigaba 1kuya ku 3

Bunye	bunyenti
1 umu-, um-	ba-, be, b-
1a u-	bo-
2 umu-, um-	imi-, im-
3 li-	ema-

Imibono yaDlamini (1988)

Inkhulumo yeSiswati ifananiswa netitfo tenkhomo. Inkhomo silwane lesibaluleke kakhulu nalesiligugu kumuntfu loLiswati. Umnumzane lohloniphekile ngulonesibaya, lofuyile, lonetinkhomo, ngulosengako nalohlabako. Lulwimi lweSiswati lufananiswa nenkhomo lapho seyihlatjiwe, iphakululwa kwabiwe titfo tayo letehlukene tiye emindenini netinini letahlukahlukene. Lulwimi lweSiswati lune titfo tenkhulumo letahlukene. Kulolucwanongo sitawucaphuna leto letitsintsa libito njenga sobito.

Sobito

Sobito ligama lelicondza intfo lenekubonwa ngemehlo noma lengenakubonwa ngemehlo. Sobito ucuketse loku lokulandzelako:

- a) Libito: Leli ligama lelisho intfo lenekubonwa ngemehlo noma lengenakubonwa.
Tibonelo: umfula, inyoka, umnyaka, butfongo, buhlungu, umcondvo.
- b) Sabito: Leli ligama lelima esikhundleni selibito.
Tibonelo: yena, laba, tami, sonke.

Imibono yaSapir (1921)

Libito ligama lelibita umuntfu, libito, indzawo noma intfo. Emabito avame kwendvulelwa yi-athikili ayefana ne-a, i, noma i. Uma ubona i-athikili emshweni, uyati kutsi libizo litawulandzela. Sibonelo: umculi losemncane wadvweba li-apula etafuleni leliyindilinga.

Emagama ahlanganiswe njengalokujwayelekile, lokufanele, khonkolo, lokungabonakali, lokukodvwa noma lokuningi.

<i>Singular-Bunye</i>	<i>Plural-Bunyenti</i>
<i>English-Siswati</i>	<i>English-Siswati</i>
<i>Pig-ingulube</i>	<i>Pigs-tingulube</i>

Libito ligama lelibita intfo. Wonkhe umuntfu, indzawo kumbe intfo ihlukaniswa ngelibito. Ngaphandle kwelibito besingeke sikhone kuchumana siphindze sivisisane. Emabitungco ngemabito laniketwa bantfu, tindzawo, emalanga eliviki, tinyanga temnyaka, emalanga lagujwako lasekhalendeni yemnyaka, tihloko tetincwadzi kanye netihloko temidlalo yakumabonakudze.

Imibono YaZiervogel naMabuza (1978)

Bo Zierfogel naMabuza nabo behlukanisa tigaba temabito letisiphohlongo, emabito aleso sigaba ehlukane ngemsebenzi lawentako noma ngeluhlobo lwentintfo letitsite. Sibonelo: sigaba 3 emabito etihlala netilwane.

Imibono yabosolwimi labangenhla lekukhulunywe ngabo ikhombisa kutsi yonkhe intfo lekhona inelibito. Kuze inkhulumo ivakale futsi ihlamuse kuyaye kuhlangukane titfo tenkhulumo letehlukene kuphume inkhulumo lenambitsekako, Ngaphandle kwelibito angete kwaba nenkhulumo lephelele kumbe levakalako. Kubalulekile kutsi uma sikhuluma ngentfo siyigagule ngelibito layo. Kuphindze kwabonakala kahle ngalokusobala kutsi libito lakhiwa tincenye letimbili: sicalo nesicu. Lonkhe lucwaningo lolwente ngulabacwaningi labangenhla luyabonisa kwekutsi nanoma bentile Lucwaningo linyenti labo belibuka sakhiwo semabito ngekwetigaba temabito lokwenta lolucwaningo loluchubekako lubenguloludzingekile ngobelona lubuka sakhiwo selibito kustotokhe tinhla letengamele libito lekuyifonetiki, mofoloji, phonoloji, isemantiki ne sintheksi. Loku kufakazela kona kwekutsi lolucwaningo lubalulekile futsi lutawengeta kumtimba welwati

12 Ingcogco

12.1 Kusebenta kwelibito emshweni kanye nenchazomagama

Njengobe sesitfolile kubosolwimi labanyenti kutsi libito ligama lentfo lebonakalako nalengabonakali; sitawutfofola tigaba temabito ngeluhlelo lwa-Carl Meinhoff teSiswati sicatsanise netesiZulu sibuke ticalo kutsi tisetjentiswe njani, netinhlobo temabito.

Sitawubuka nekutsi libito lingasetjentiswa njani emshweni njengobe titinyenti tindlela tekusebentisa libito emshweni. Uma sibuka Mashego (2022:25) uveta loku lokulandzelako ngelibito.

12.2 Libito ngekwemofoloji

Imofoloji iyincenye yesayensi yelulwimi legcile ekwaxhiweni nasekwenteni kwemagama elulwimini. Ihlola indlela emagama akhiwa ngayo nekutsi ahlobana kanjani nalamanye emagama elulwimini lolufanayo. Imofoloji ibuka luhlaka lwangekhatsi lwemagama, lokuhlanganisa netakhi letincane kunazo tonkhe letinelichaza lelibalulekile.

Libito lisitfo senkhulumo lesitfolakala ngaphasi kwasobito. Uma sibuka Mashego (2022:25) uveta loku lokulandzelako ngelibito:

Libito lisitfo senkhulumo lesingachazwa ngalendlela: Sakhiwo (imofoloji) Libito lakhiwa sicalo nesicu. Sicalo senta umsebenti wekwehlukana emabito ngetibaya (tigaba) letehlukene.

Kumabito latsinseka ngekwemofoloji nefonoloji, kufakwa ekhatsi nemabito labolekiwe lesingawabeka ngalendlela: Lunye lwetimphawu tetilwimi teBantfu lolushiwo phambilini kutsi tilwimi tiyanamatsela, ngemofoloji lenotsile. Tinyenti tijobelelo letingasetjentiswa nemsuka munye kute kweminye tinshokutsi letehlukene. Loluphawu lwekuvumelana lwemofoloji luchumene netigaba temabito. Tigaba temabito tikhonjiswa ngeticalo temabito futsi kukhona busemantiki lobuchumene nato. Letigaba tibuye tihlobane ngemapheya ebunye nebunyeti. Kwemukeleka ngekwemofoloji kucinisekisa kwemukeleka ngekwesinteksi. Libito lelibolekiwe, sibonelo, lemukeleka ngekwemofoloji ngekutsi lentiwe likwati kungena litinte esigabeni semabito lesifanele ngaleyo ndlela-ke litfolo kuvumelana ngekwemofoloji.

Sibonelo: doek >Liduku. Leligama liniketwe sicalo Li- nankhamisa logcinile longu -u. Letijobelelo ngito letenta kwekutsi lemukeleke eSiswatinini nakutigaba temabito teSiswati.

12.3 Libito ngekwesinteksi

Luhlelomusho lubuke indlela emagama kanye nemusho uhleleka ngayo Lapha libito lisebenta emshweni. Kusebenta emshweni (isintekisi): (Csirmaz, 2005).

Libito lisebenta njengenhloko (umenteni) nobe umenteni wesento emshweni.

Sibonelo:

Umenti > **Babe** usebenta eKapa.

- **Umfana** lomkhulu ubalekile.
- **Gogo** upheka kudla.

Umentiwa > Umfana ufundza **incwadzi**.

- Gogo ushaya **umntfwama**
- Babe ulima **insimu**.

Libito lingasebenta futsi emshweni njengesandziso.

Mine ngihlala **endlini**.

Gugu utsandza kuvuka **ekuseni**.

Make utsenga **ejozi**.

12.4 Libito ngekwesemantiki

Inchazomagama ibuka inchazelo, yelibito, kanye nemusho lephelele

Inshokutsi (isemantiki): Libito lichaza konkhe lokunekubonwa ngemehlo naloko lesingeke sikubone.

Sibonelo:

Lokubonwa ngemehlo: umunfu, lutfuli njll;

Lokungabonakali: kufa, butfongo njll iSemantics iyincenye yesayensi yelulwimi lehlola inchazelo yemagama, imishwana, nemisho elulwimini. Igcile ekucondzeni kutsi emagama nendlela akhiwe ngayo ayitfwala kanjani inchazelo futsi leyo nchazelo ingahluka kanjani ngekuya ngemongo noma indlela asetjenziswa ngayo.

12.5 Kusebenta kwelibito ngekwe semantiki

Lapho sibuka emagama, kubalulekile kute sati kutsi ligama ngalinye lininchazelo letsile futsi leyo nchazelo ingaguquka ngekuya ngendzawo noma simo lapho ligama lisetjenziswa khona.

Sibonelo: "Inja"

Inja (noun) - Umcondvo wekucala walenja usilwane lesifuywayo lesatiwa njengemngane wemuntfu. Nokho, inchazelo yeligama "inja" ingahluka ngekuhunyushwa kwayo kumongo lohlukenene.

1. **Umcondvo Lojwayelekile (Literal Meaning)**

- "Inja yalala phansi." (*The dog lay down.*)
- Lapha, "inja" isho silwane esifuywayo.

2. **Umcondvo Wesisho (Figurative Meaning)**

- "Wenta njengenja." (*He acts like a dog.*)
- Lapha, "inja" ingase isetshenziswe ngendlela yekususa (*metaphor*) kukhombisa sento semuntfu, Kungenteka abe akabongi noma akatiphatsi.

3. **Umcondvo Wekufanisa (Simile)**

- "Kuthula njengenja." (*Silent like a dog.*)
- Lapha, "inja" isetjentiswe kugcamisa kutitfoba.

ISemantiki iyincenye lebalulekile yesayensi yelulwimi lehlola kutsi emagama nendlela lakhiwe ngayo ayitfwala njani inchazelo noma ishokutsi yeligama. Ngekusebentisa sibonelo selibito lelitsi "inja," sibona kutsi emagama angaba netinchazelo letehlukene ngekuya ngemongo noma indlela lasetjentiswa ngayo (Saeed 2015).

Kuhleleka kwemabito elulwimini lweSiswati

Ngekusho kwaSambo (2016:41) emabito eSiswati ahleleke ngalendlela. uhlele emabito ngalendlela:

Emabito latsintsa tintfo letibonakalako

Indlu

Sigubhu

Umuntfu

Emabito latsintsa titselo tasendle

Emanumbela

Emahlala

Emakhwakhwa

Emabito latsintsa tilwane tasekhaya

Inja

Likati

Inkhukhu

Emabito latsintsa lesingakuboni

Umoya

Lutsandvo

Buhlungu

Emabito latsintsa tiffo temtimba

Inhloko

Lunyawo

Sandla

12.6 Libito ngekwesemantiki

Inshokutsi (isemantiki): Libito lichaza konkhe lokunekubonwa ngemehlo naloko lesingeke sikubone (Kearns; 2017).

Sibonelo:

- Lokubonwa ngemehlo: umuntfu, lutfuli njll;
- Lokungabonakali: kufa, butfongo njll

Kusebenta emshweni (isinthekisi):

Libito lisebenta njengenhloko (umentu) nobe umentuwa wesento emshweni.

Sibonelo:

- Umentu > Babe usebenta eJozi.
- Umentuwa > Umfana ufundza incwadzi.

Libito lingasebenta futshi emshweni njengesandziso.

Sibonelo:

- Mine ngihlala ekhaya.
- Babe ungikhe ngemphama.

Tentile utsandza kuvuka emini.

12.7 Luhla lweticalo temabito

Ngalokuvamile, etilwimini letinyenti tebantfu libito libonakala ngesicalo sesicu lesimakiwe, emkhatsni kwaletinye tintfo, sigaba. Sibonelo, libito lelitsi umfana lihlukaniseke laba tincenye letimbili, um- losicalo kanye na -fana losicu selibito. Kulungiswa kwaloku kuhlatiya kuvela etindzaweni letimbili. Kwekucala kumaka sigaba selibito. Bunye belibito lelitsi umfana bunyenti balo butsi bafana, leliphindze lihlukaniswe ngalendlela ba- losicalo kanye na –fana losicu. Kutsi sicu salelibito lesingu –fana sikhona ebunyentini nasebunyeni belilelibito kuveta kutsi lesicu sitimele ngaphandle kwesicalo. Kulungiswa kwesibili kuvela ecinisweni lekutsi sifundvo sekwakheka kwemabito ngeticalo letifanako letingahambisana naletinye ticu, njengobe kubonisiwe kuletibonelo leti landzelako:

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 a) umu-fi | ‘the deceased’ |
| 1b) umu-tsi | ‘medicene’ |
| 1 c) umu-ti | ‘homestead’ |
| 2 a) um-sebenti | ‘work’ |
| 2 a) um-dlalo | ‘game’ |
| 2 a) um-fundisi | ‘preacher’ |

Timbili tinhlobo talesicalo, lesingu um-, lekunesicalo um- lesifishane, nesicalo umu- lekusicalo lesidze. Lokwenteka kunobe ngusiphi saleticalo kuncunywa sifundvo semisindvo yenkhulumo elulwimini ngekuhlola kusabalaliswa kwawo nemaphethini kanye nemitsetfo lelawula kumphimisa. Nkhamisa –u wekugcina wesicalo umu- uyasuswa uma kungagcizelelwa.

Kuneticalo letinyenti temabito letibhalwa etilwiini tebantfu. Sibonelo, emabito lalandzelako angavela ngeticalo letahlukene:

Inchazelo yemdzabu Doke (1952), Zievorgel (1952) kanye naZeivorgel anaMabuza (1976) labachashunwe kuThwala (1996) bahlele leticalo taba ngaloku labakubita ngekutsi tigaba. Kucala kusigaba 1 kuya kusigaba 6 tihambisana ngebunye nangebunyenti bese kutsi sigaba 7 nesigaba 8 tona titalo letingabali. Uyibuke yesimo sebunye nebunyenti kulapho tigaba 7 kanye na-8 titalo letingabali. Ngako-ke tibonisa ticalo letingagucuki. Ngako-ke bakhombisa ticalo letingagucuki.

Kunemaciniso lambalwa labeketelwa ngulokuhlobene netinchazelo elulwimini lokuvela esifundvweni lesibukene nekwakhiwa kwemagama elulwimini. Lokunye lokuphawulekako lapha kutsi emabito lasesigabeni 1 na 1a ngemabito ebantfu. Ngalokutentekelako, onkhe emabito ebantfu entiwe bopapayi. Sigaba 1 ngemabito ebantfu latayelekile kantsi 1a yena wemabitungco. Caphela kutsi nanobe onkhe emabito esigaba 1 kanye nesigaba 1a kumabito ebantfu kuphela, loko akusho kutsi onkhe emabito ebantfu avaleleke kuletigaba. Emabito ebantfu aphindze avele etigabeni 3-6 njengobe kuboniswa kuletibonelo letilandzelako:

Sigaba	bunye	bunyenti
3.	Li-jaha	ema-jaha
4.	Si-ngani	ti-ngani
5.	In-tfombi	tin-tfombi
6.	Lu-phuya	tin-phuya

Ngekubuka kwakheka kwaleticalo talamabito, singasho kutsi onkhe emabito lakuletigaba letilandzelako 2, 7, 8 ngemabito etintfo letingaphili. Ngalokutentekelako, awekho emabito ebantfu lavela nakuletigaba. Lokubalulekile kutsi kucapheleke kutsi emabito etintfo letingaphili afakwe ngaphasi kwaletigaba letilandzelako; 2, 7, na8 kuphela. Sigaba 3-6 tibuye tivete emabito etintfo letingaphili njengobe kukhonjiswe kuletibonelo letilandzelako:

Sigaba	bunye	bunyenti
3.	li-tje	ema-tje
4.	si-tja	ti-tja
5.	in-dlu	tin-dlu
6.	lu-tsi	tin-tsi

Ticalo tesigaba 7 siveta emagama lasuselwe etichasisweni. Ngako-ke, mancane kakhulu emabito langacanjwa langasuselwa etichasisweni langatfolakala lacala ngesicalo bulesikusigaba 7. Ngakulolunye luhlangotsi, tonkhe tichasho tingavela nesicalo buemabitweni langaveli etichasisweni.

Emabito esigaba 7 langaveli kutichasiso

Bu-hlalu

Bu-tjoki

Bu-tsi

Bu-nja

Emabito lavela etichasiswetin esigaba 7

bu-hle

bu-mnyama

bu-nye

bu-banti

Ticalo temabito esigaba 8 tiveta emabito lavela etentweni. Emabito lasuselwa etentweni esigaba 8 anetinchazelo letichasisako. Tonkhe tento tingacalwa ngesicalo sesigaba 8 ku- kute kutfolwe emabito lasuselwa etentweni, njengobe kukhonjiwe kuletibonelo letilandzelako:

Emabito esigaba 8 lasuselwa etentweni

- a) Ku-fa
- b) Ku-dlala
- c) Ku-sebenta
- d) Ku-fundza

Ngaphandle kwaloku lokutayelekile lokulapha ngenhla, akukhonakali kutsi sisho kutsi libito litovela nasiphi sicalo. Sibonelo, uma kuvetwa emabito lafana nelikomishi nemoto lesingakucagela kutsi; (i) angeka abekusigaba 1 na-1a njengobe kungebona bantfu. (ii) Angeke avele esigabeni 7 nasesigabeni 8 njengobe engenawo emabito labalako. Loku kushiya sigaba 2-6. Kuvele kutsi inkhomishi ingahlelwa njengelibito lelikusigaba 3 nobe lelikusigaba 5, kantsi imoto ingahlelwa njengelibito lesigaba 5 kuphela.

Sigaba	bunye	bunyenti
3.	li-komishi	ema-komishi
5.	in-komishi	tin-komishi
5.	i-moto	ti-moto
3.	*li-moto	*ema-moto

Lapha ngenhla kuyabonakala kutsi imoto ligama lelingangena kusigaba 5 kuphela. Nanobe kuvela kutsi lamanye emabitomfakela akusigaba 5, loko akusho kutsi kufanele sitsi sigaba 5 semabitomfakela kuphela. Lapha ngaphasi sitawubona tibonelo temabitomfakela lakuletinye tigaba:

Sigaba	bunye	bunyenti
3.	li-phepha	ema-phepha
3.	li-hembe	ema-hembe
4.	si-tulo	ti-tulo
4.	si-sefo	ti-sefo

Singaphetsa ngekutsi imofoloji yetinombolo tetigaba temabito elulwimini lweSiswati ibiketela loku (i), ticalo tesigaba 1 kanye nesigaba 1a tonkhe tiveta bantfu. (ii) Tonkhe ticalo temabito lakuletigaba letilandzelako 2, 7, na-8 akusito ticalo tebantfu. Sigaba 7 na-8 ticalo takhona atibali. Kukhona sibiketelo lesincane mayelana neticalo temabito etigaba 3-6. Ngako-ke, leticalo tingavela kuto tonkhe tinhlobo temabito, kufaka ekhatsi alokuphilako nemabito alokungaphili. Emabito esigaba 3-6 angaba emabito lanebunye kuphela nobe abe ngemabito lanebunyenti kuphela. Ngako-ke kunekuba khona sicalo sebunye nesicalo sebunyenti esigabeni 3 lekungu li- sicalo sebunye kantsi ema- sicalo sebunyenti, libito lelingabali lelitsi ‘ema-nti’ alinabo bunye lobuhambisana nalo. Leligama utsi natsi nawufuna kulimikisa ebunyeni likunike ligama lelitsi ‘*li-manti’ lekuligama lelingamukeleki elulwimini lweSiswati.

12.8 Kucatsaniswa kweticalo temabito ngekwetigaba tawo

Uma sibukisisa letinhlelo letingetulu sibona loku lokulandzelako:

Etigabeni taKarl Meinhof:

- Nguleso naleso sicalo sinenombolo yaso.
- Kukhona tikhala ku 12 na 13 lapho kute khona ticalo.
- Ticalo letinikwe tinombolo letiyinshezi (odd numbers) nguleto letikhomba bunye bese kutsi leto letinetinombolo letikhomba (even numbers) tona tibe bunyenti.

- Emabito esigaba 11 atsatsa bunyenti esigabeni 10 lesisemuva. Lokusho kutsi sigaba 10 bunyenti betigaba letimbili bo 9 na 11.
- Etigabeni 14 na 15 khona emabito akehlukanisi bunye nebunyenti.
- Linyenti leticalo linelilunga linye. Tikhona letimbalwa noko letinemalunga lamabili. Leti-ke tona ticala ngankhamisa alandzelwe ngumafonkholo. Ngalesizatfu letigaba kutsiwa tigaba tabomafonkholo (nasal classes).
- Ticalo letiku 9 na 10 tona tinamafonkholo lomkhulu.

Ticu tekubolekwa

Letinye ticu temabito tiyabolekwa. Singatiboleka kuletinye titfo tenkhulumo khona esiswatini, sibuye sitiboleke futsi, kuletunye tilwimi.

Lokutfolakele

Sigaba 1 na 2 sigaba sebantfu

Siswati

Umu-/ba-

umakhi (*builder*)/bakhi (*builders*)

umuntfu(*person*)/bantfu (*persons*)

umtingeli(*hunter*)/batingeli (*hunters*)

IsiZulu

umu-/aba-

umakhi (*builder*)/abakhi (*builders*)

umuntu(*person*)/abantu(*persons*)

umzingeli(*hunter*)/abazingeli(*hunters*)

eSiswatini sinesicalo umu- nesicala ba-, esiZulwini sinesicalo umu- nesicalo aba-.

Sigaba 1(a) nesigaba 2(a) sebhlobo

Siswati

bo-

malume (*uncle*)/bomalume(*uncles*)

make(*mother*)/bomake(*mothers*)

babe(*father*)/bobabe(*fathers*)

IsiZulu

u-/o-

umalume (*uncle*)/omalume(*uncle*)

umama(*mother*)/omama(*mothers*)

ubaba(*father*)/obaba(*fathers*)

eSiswatini sigaba 1(a) site sicalo sigaba 2(a) sinesicalo bo-, esiZulwini sigaba 1a sinesicalo u- bese sigaba 2a sinesicalo o-

Sigaba 3 nesigaba 4 mabito lahlukahlukene**Siswati****IsiZulu**

um-/imi-

um-/imi-

umhlanga (*reed*)/imihlanga (*reeds*)umhlanga (*reed*)/imihlanga(*reeds*)umfula (*river*)/imifula (*rivers*)umfula (*river*)/imifula (*rivers*)umlente (*leg*)/imilente(*legs*)umlenze (*leg*)/imilenze(*legs*)*eSiswatini nasesiZulwini kuyafana kunesimalo um- nesicalo imi-***Sigaba 5 nesigaba 6 tintfo titfolakala ngatimbili noma ngemanani lamakhulu****Siswati****IsiZulu**Lidvolo (*knee*)/emadvolo (*knees*)idolo (*knee*)/amadolo (*knees*)Liso (*an eye*)/emehlo (*eyes*)iso (*an eye*)/amehlo (*eyes*)Litje (*stone*)/ematje(*stones*)itshe(*stone*)/amatshe(*stones*)*eSiswatini sineticalo li- nesicalo ema-, esiZulwini sinesicalo ili-/i- nesicalo ama-***Sigaba 7 nesigaba 8****Siswati****IsiZulu**

Si-/ti-

isi-/izi-

sikolo (*school*)/tikolo (*schools*)isikole (*school*)/izikole (*schools*)sitja(*plate*)/titja(*plates*)isitsha(*plate*)/izitsha (*plates*)sicatfulo (*shoe*)/ticatfulo(*shoes*)isicathulo(*shoe*)/izicathulo(*shoes*)*eSiswatini sinesicalo si- nesicalo ti-, esiZulwini sinesicalo isi- nesicali izi-***Siswati****IsiZulu**

In-/tin

in-/izin-

Ingwenya(crocodile)/
tingwenya(crocodiles)ingwenya(crocodile)/
izingwenya (crocodiles)Inja(dog)/
izinja(dogs)inja (dog)/
izinja(dogs)Inkhomo(cattle)/
tinkhomo(cattle)inkomo (cattle)/
izinkomo (cattle)*eSiswatini sinesicalo in- nesicalo tin-, esiZulwini sinesicalo in- nesicalo izin-*

Sigaba 11 nesigaba 10 tigaba tetinfu letehlukahlukene

Siswati	IsiZulu
lu-, lw-	u(lu-)/izin
Luphondvo (<i>horn</i>)/ timphondvo (<i>horns</i>)	uphondo (<i>horn</i>)/ izimphondo (<i>horns</i>)
Lukhuni(<i>firewood</i>)/ tinkhuni(<i>firewoods</i>)	ukhuni(<i>firewood</i>)/ izinkuni (<i>firewoods</i>)
Lutfuli(<i>dust</i>)/ tintfuli(<i>dusts</i>)	uthuli(<i>dust</i>)/ izintuli(<i>dusts</i>)

eSiswatini sinesicalo lu- nesicalo ti-, esiZulwini sinesicalo u(lu-) nesicacalo izin-.

12.9 Emabtomuntfu

Libitomuntfu ligama lelivela esicwini sesento ngekubulala nkhamisa logcinile bese kujotjehlwa nkhamisa “i” bese-ke kucalwa ngesicalo lesifanele. Imvamisa lamabito asuke achaza simo semuntfu, umsebenti wakhe noma loku lavamise kukwenta. Nhlumayo naMahlalela (1988:31) bahlele emabtomuntfu ngalendlela:

EMABITOMUNTFU LASEBENTISA SICALO SESIGABA 1

Sento	libitomuntfu bunye / bunyenti
Tfunga	umtfungi > batfungi
Tsengisa	umti sengis> batsengisi
Hlabelela	umhlabeleli > bahlabeleli

EMABITOMUNTFU LASEBENTISA SAKHI LESIJUTJIWE LESINGU -NE

Sento	libitomuntfu bunye / bunyenti
Bhala	mabhalane > bomabhalane
Penda	mapendane > bomapendane
Ntjingela	mantjingelane > bomantjingelane

EMABITOMUNTFU LASEBENTISA TICALO TESIGABA 3

Sento	libitomuntfu bunye / bunyenti
Kholwa	likholwa > emakholwa
Soka	lisoka > emasoka

EMABITOMUNTFU LASEBENTISA TICALO TESIGABA 4

Sento	libitomuntfu bunye / bunyenti
Sebenta	sisebenti > tisebenti
Ona	soni > toni
Ganga	sigangi > tigangi
Dzelela	sidzeleli > tidzeleli

EMABITOMUNTFU LASEBENTISA TICALO TESIGABA 5

Sento	libitomuntfu bunye / bunyenti
Banga	imbangi > timbangi
Mpimpa	impimpi > timpimpi
Tfomba	intfombi > tintfombi

EMABITOMUNTFU LAKHIWE NGEKUSEBENTISA SIJOBELELO –SE

Lesijobeleso sisetjentiswa kakhulu uma kwakhiwa emabitungco ebantfu labasikati.

Sijotjelelwa kumabtomvama:

Libitomvama	libitomuntfu
Umsindvo	msindvose
Buhlalu	buhlaluse

Sijotjelelwa etiphawulweni:

Siphawulo	libitomuntfu
-khulu	khuluse
-dzala	dzalase

Sijotjlelwa etibalulini:

Sibaluli	libitomuntfu
Mnyama	mnyamase

Sijotjlelwa eticwini tetento:

Sento	libitomuntfu
Hamba	hambase
Zula	zulase

Sijotjlelwa etentweni letisemphambosini yekwentiwa:

Sento	libitomuntfu
Khonjwa	mkhonjwase
Tfukwa	tfukwase

Sijotjlelwa kumabitontfo:

Libitontfo	libitomuntfu
Intsandvo	ntsandvose
Luzamo /umzamo	mzamose

12.10 Emabitontfo

Lawa ngemabito lakhiwa asuselwa etentweni kukhomba tintfo. Kungaba tintfo lesitisebentisako nasenta tento letitsite noma kube ngemabito aleto tintfo letisuke tentiwa. Lapha-ke sisebentisa ticalo temabito letehlukene, bese sisebentisa sijobelelo “o” esikhundleni sankhamisa wekugcina wesicu sesento. Mthethwa (2013:67) nalabanye bachaza emabitontfo ngalendlela:

Angemabitosento lakhomba budlelwano emkhatsini wesento nentfo leyentiwako njengekutsi:

- dlala =umdlalo
- dlela =lidlelo
- fundza=sifundvo
- hamba=luhambo
- fisa=Sifiso

Ngekusho kwaNhlumayo naMahlalela (1988:30) uhlela emabitontfo ngaledlela:

Emabitontfo lasebentisa ticalo tesigaba 2

Sento	libitontfo bunye/ bunyenti
-tfunga	umtfungo > imitfungo
-tsetsa	umtsetfo > imitsetfo
-endza	umendvo > imendvo

Emabitontfo lasebentisa ticalo tesigaba 3

Sento	libitontfo bunye/ bunyenti
-lungela	lilungelo > emalungelo
-lobola	lilobolo > emalobolo
-songa	lisongo > emasongo

Emabitontfo lasebentisa ticalo tesigaba 4

Sento	libitontfo bunye/ bunyenti
-ona	sono > tonono
-ondla	sondlo > tondlo
-enta	sento > tento

Emabitontfo lasebentisa ticalo tesigaba 5

Sento	libitontfo bunye/ bunyenti
-bilisa	imbiliso > timbiliso
-phatsa	imphatfo > timphatfo
-tsenga	intsengo > tintsengo

Emabitontfo lasebentisa ticalo tesigaba 6

Sento	libitontfo bunye/ bunyenti
-ncedza	luncedvo > tincdvo
-tsandza	lutsandvo > tintsandvo

12.11 Emabitungco

Emabitungco ngemabito laniketwa bantfu, tindzawo, emalanga eliviki, tinyanga temnyaka, tifundvo, tihloko tetincwadzi, temafilimu netemidlalo. Emabitungco acala ngabofeleba ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi.

Tibonelo:

- Bantfu: **Thoko**, **Mfanufikile**, **Lotililo**
- Tindzawo: **Nhlazatje**, **Mayflower**, **iNyuvesi yaseVenda**
- Emalanga: **uMsombuluko**, **uMgcibelo**,
- Tinyanga: **Bhimbidwana**, **Mabasa**
- Tihloko tetincwadzi/ temabhuku: **Silondvolota Siswati**, **Hayani Maswati**, **Licele Lemphilo**
- Tilwimi kanye netifundvo: **siBhunu**, **siNgisi**, **Siswati**, **Temlandvo**, **Tibalo**.

Emabitungco lakhomba emabito ebantfu akhiwa ngekutsi kusetjentiswe ticalo letitsite tekwakha wona lamabito.

Tibonelo:

So + likhaya	>	Sokhaya
So + umhlolo	>	Somhlolo
So + emabhizinisi	>	Somabhizinisi

Emabito lakhomba bafati angakhiwa ngekusebentisa sicalo nabo- noma labo-. Lapha sisuke sifuna kutsi lona ngunina wa-.

Tibonelo:

NaboThoko	>	ngunina waThoko
NaboFikile	>	ngununa waFikile
LaboMusa	>	ngunina waMusa

Emabito lakhomba bannfu labasikati angakhiwa futsi asuselwa etibongweni noma emabitweni ebantfu labadvuna ngekusebentisa sicalo la-, lesikhomba kutsi lona ngumntfwana walomuntfu.

Tibonelo:

Lazwane	>	ngumntfwana waZwane
Ladludlu	>	ngumntfwana waDludlu
Lamakhanya	>	ngumntfwana waMakhanya

Emabito ebantfu labasikati lasuselwa kumabitomvama ngekucalisa ngesakhi lo-**Tibonelo:**

Lo + umtsimba	>	Lomtsimba
Lo + incwala	>	Loncwala
Lo + emabhunu	>	Lomabhunu

Tibonelo:

Umgcibelo	>	Lomgcibelo
Umsombuluko	>	Lomsombuluko
Emasontfo	>	Lomasontfo

Emabito ebantfu labadvuna lakhiwa ngekutsi kufakwe sakhi lo- tibonelo:**Tibonelo:**

Lo + inkhokhelo	>	Lonkhokhelo
Lo + luzaza	>	Lozaza

Emabito ebantfu labasikati lasuselwe emabitweni ngekutsi kujotjelelwe –se.**Tibonelo:**

Umtfwalo	>	Mtfwalose
Umsindvo	>	Msindvose
Imphandze	>	Mphandzese
Umhlaba	>	Mhlabase

Emabitungco lasuselwa kumabitomvama ngekutsi sisuse lilunga lekucala lelibito noma ke sivele silitsatse libito njengoba linjalo.

Tibonelo:

Umhlaba	>	Mhlaba
Imbasha	>	Mbasha
Emandla	>	Mandla
Siphepho	>	Siphepho

12.12 Emabitomvama

Emabitomvama ngemabito etintfo letijwayelekile njengesihlahla, indlu, umtfwalo nalamanye lamanyenti. Emabito ayakhiwa kulamanye emabito ngekutsi kuguculwe ticalo. Libito lingesuswa esigabeni lesitsite lifakwe kulesinye sigaba ngekutsi kufakwe sicalo saleso sigaba lesisha.

Tibonelo:

Inyoka (5)	>	bunyoka (7)	
Live (3)	>	buve (7)	> sive (4)
Umuntfu (1)	>	buntfu (7)	> sintfu (4)
Silima (4)	>	bulima (7)	

Emabito lasuselwa esigabeni 5 wona avame kutsi ahambe nencenye yesicalo nakayiswa kulesinye sigaba

Tibonelo:

Ing-goma (5)	>	bu-n-goma (7)
Im-bulu (5)	>	bu-m-bulu
In-tfulo (5)	>	bu-n-tfulo

Lamanye emabito esigaba 5 awahambi nalomafonkholo. Lawa-ke invamisa yawo ngulawa lakha bunyenti esigabeni 3.

Tibonelo:

In-khosi (5)	>	bu-khosi (7)
In-khosana (5)	>	bu-khosana (7)
In-ndvodza (5)	>	bu-dvodza (7)

Lapha kubukwe tindlela letinyenti tekwakheka kwemabito/ lubumbomagama (word construction) lokufaka ekhatsi emabito lasuselwa kuletinye titfo tenkhulumo, emabito lavela uma kwakhiwa tinciphiso. Kubonakele nekutsi libito linebudlelwane lobungakanani naletinye titfo tenkhulumo. Loku sikubone ngekutsi kukhona lamanye emabito lasuselwa etifweni tenkhulumo letinjengetento, tibabato, tentakutsi, tibanjalo netandziso.

12.13 Kusetjentiswa kwelibito emshweni

Libito lingasebenta livete lokunyenti. Kulesinye sikhatsi libito lingasebenta futsi emshweni njengesandziso, kungaba sandziso sendzawo noma sandziso sesikhatsi

Libito Lingasebenta Njengesandziso Sendzawo

- a. Malume uhlala **ekhaya**.
- b. Babe utsandza kutsenga **eSwatini**

Libito lingasebenta njengesandziso sesikhatsi

- a. Babe utsandza kuvuka **ekuseni**.
- b. Malume uhambe **itolo**.

Libito lingaba yinhloko yemusho

- a. **Umntfwana** udle kudla itolo.
- b. **Indlu** yawa yaphela mhlazana kunemvula lenkhulu.

Libito lingalandzelwa sento emshweni

- a. **Malume** ulima insimu yakhe.
- b. **emajaha** adlala ibhola emini.

Libito lingalandzelwa siphawulo emshweni

- a. **umfana** lomkhulu uyakhatsata.
- b. **Umntwana** lomuhle uyatsandzeka.

Libito lingalandzelwa sibaluli emshweni

- a. **Umfana** loncama uyatimisela etifundweni takhe.
- b. **Umfula** lobanti uyesabeka.

Libito lingalandzela sibaluli emshweni

- a. Locotfo **umntfwana** uphumelela kahle etifundvweni takhe.
- b. Lemhlophe **imoto** ngiyibonile ngelisontfo.

Libito lingalandzela sento emshweni

- a. **Make** usila emantongomane.
- b. **Thembi** uhamba angakadli.

Libito lingalandzelwa siphawulo emshweni

- a. **Umfana** lomfishane uhambile itolo
- b. **Make** lomkhulu ufike itolo.

Libito lingalandzelwa linani emshweni

- a. **Bantfwana** baphi labadzelelako.
- b. **Umfundzi** munye losele ekilasini lakhe.

Libito lingalandzela imphambosi yekwentiwa emshweni

- a. **Babe** ufunwa ngemaphoyisa.
- b. **Umntfwana** udliswa ngumake.

Libito lingalandzela yimphambosi yekwentela emshweni

- a. **Umfundisi** ufundzela libandla libhayibheli.
- b. **Make** uphekela bantfwana kudla.

Libito lingalandzelwa yimphambosi yekwentisa emshweni

- a. **Thembi** ufundzisa umtfwana kuhamba.
- b. **Gogo** uwashisa babe tingubo.

Libito lingalandzelwa yimphambosi yekwentisisa emshweni

- a. **Nobuhle** uphekisisa sijabane.
- b. **Bafana** bashayisisa inyoka endlini.

Libito lingalandzela sabito selucobo emshweni

- a. **Bantfwana** bona bayatsandzana.

- b. **Tinkhomo** tona tidle kamakhelwane esivandzeni sabo.

Libito lingalandzela sabito selucobo lesikhomba edvute emshweni

- a. **Libhuku** lelo litsanjiswe imvula itolo.
- b. **Umuti** loyo kuhlala bafana bodvwa.

13 Lokutfolakele

Kulolucwaningo sitfole kucaciseleka ngenchazelo yelibito nekutsi libito lakhiwe kanjani, loku kutfolakele ngekutsi libito licubungulwe luhlathiywe lubukwe kuto tonkhe tinhlaka telulwimi lokucala kufonethiki, mofoloji ifonoloji, I sintheksi nesemantiki. Kutfolakele kwekutsi libito lakheke ngetingcenyete letimbili: sicalo kanye nesicu. Kuye kwavela tinhlalo temabito letinyenti lapho libito lakhiwa lisuselwa kuletinye titfo tenkhulumo njengesentakutsi, sichasiso, silandziso, sandziso, sento, kantsi futsi libito liyakhiwa lisuselwa kulamanye emabito. Kutfolakele futsi kutai emagama ayabolekwa eSiswatini, emagama labolekiwe amele abe netingucuko letitsite temofoloji nefonoloji lekungito letiwenta emukeleke futsi akwati kungena ehlwini lwetigaba temabito eSiswati. Lokunye lekubutfolakele kulolucwaningo kutsi libito lingasetjentiswa emshweni ngetindlela letinyenti futsi litsatse tindzawo letehlukile emshweni, Kulesinye sikhatsi libito nalintjintja indzawo liyayitsintsa inshokutsi kantsi kulesinye sikhatsi yigucuki inshokutsi nanoma libito lingatjintja indzawo lekuyo emshweni. Lolucwaningo lugcamisa kugucugucuka kwemabito eSiswati ekuphendvuleni kuchumana kwelulwimi kanye nekugucugucuka kwamasiko. Lolucwaningo luphindze lwaveta kwekutsi emabito ebantfu ayakhiwa asuselwe etitfweni tenkhulumo. Lamanye emabito ayakhiwa ngaletinye titfo tenkhulumo, imvamisa yalamabito kuba emabito ebantfu nemsbitomuntfu. Lolucwaningo luphindze ludlale indzima emkhakheni lobanti wetelulwimi ngekujulisa ngekwati kwetfu tinhlelo temabito etilimini letingakamelelwa kahle kanye nekukhanyisa kuchumana lokunyenti ekhatsi kwelulwimisakhiwo, kucondza, nemasiko. Kutfolakele nekutsi kukhona budlelwano emkhatsini weSiswati nesiZulu nakucatsaniswa ticalo neticu. sicatsanisa ticalo neticu.

14 Tincomo

Inchazomagama yenta wonkhewonkhe akhaliphe emcondvweni ngekutsi akwati kucicabangela ajule, acambe, asungule, alungise, abhidlite abuye abulungisisise kuvele likhono lakhe nekuvisisa emagama. Imibhalo letsintsa inchazomagama nelibito iyindlala ngako-ke kumele kukhutsatwe kuhlelwa nekubhalwa kwamibhalo letsintsa

libito nenchazomagama ngobe kusisekelo selulwimi nekunotsa kwalo. Inchazomagama kufanele ifundziswe kusukela emabangeni laphasi kufinyelele emabangeni laphakeme ekufundza nekucecesha. Kufundzisa ngelibito kumele kuvele kubonakale nakuletinye tifundvo njengehlanganisela . Loko kuyoveta kubaluleka kwalo emikhakheni yonkhe yemphilo. Kubalulekile kutsi kufundziswe ngetigaba temabito, emabitontfo, emabitomuntfu, emabitomvama,emabitongco, emagama enhlonipho, emagama ebantfwana betilwane,kusebenta kwelibito, nalokunye.

15 Siphetfo

Ekuphetseni, lolucwaningo lwemabito eSiswati ludlala indzima lebonakalayo ekwatisiseni sakhiwo segrama yelulwimi, umongo wamasiko, kanye nemisebenti yokuchumana. Ngekubuka emabito, bacwaningi, tati tetilwimi, kanye nebafundzi betilwimi baveta lwati ngemasiko emaSwati, lulwimi, kanye netintfo letinyenti tekusetjentiswa kwelulwimi. Lolucwaningo ngemabito eSiswati lufaka sandla etingcogweni letibanti etintfweni letifaka lulwimi, kufaka ekhatsi kutfolwa kwelulwimi, kuchumana ngelulwimi, kanye nemasu ekufundzisa lulwimi. Lolucwaningo lutsintse tigaba temabito,ticalo ngekucatsanisa tigaba temabito eSiswatini nasesiZulwini, kwakheka kwelibito,kusebenta kwelibito emshweni kanye netinhlobo temabito. Ngekujula ngebumatima betigaba temabito, tati tijulisa lwati lwetfu ngemakhono elulwimi lwesintfu kanye netindlela lulwimi lolubumba ngato indlela lesibona ngayo umhlaba. Sekukonkhe, lucwaningo lwemabito eSiswati alugcini nje ngekucebisa kutemfundvo kodvwa lusebenta netinhloso letisebentayo ekukhutsateni lwati ngemasiko, kukhutsata kuchumana, nekulondvolota emafa. Lolucwaningo lukhonile kuveta kutsi libito lakheka ngesicalo nesicu ngekuveta ngekwetigaba temabito. Kutfolakele netihlobo temabito letikhona elulwimini lweSiswati kanye nekubaluleka kwelibito elulwimini lweSiswati. Uma uhamba ngekuhlelwa kwetigaba temabito ta- Carl Meinhof, kuyabonakala kutsi letilwimi letimbili tiyahambelana. SiZulu sihambisana nekuba nesicalo kuto tonkhe tigaba temabito kantsi Siswati sibuye singabi nato ticalo letibonakalako.

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