

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

Letsoalo, N., Mabina, J., Baloyi, T., Shaku, K., Moumakoe, T., Sello, K., Makua, M., Mothiba, M., Maboja, M., Mogajana, D., Mlambo, L., Mokohe, R., Mudau, M., and Takalani, D.



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# **Isifundo 1: Isingeniso sokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kuleminyaka yeDijithali**

## **Izinjongo Zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi:

- Ukuchaza ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi futhi uqonde ukukhula kwakho ngokomlando.
- Ukuchaza ngokubaluleka kokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi ngokwengqikithi yaseNingizimu Afrika.
- Ukuthola umthelela wobucwepheshe bedijithali ekwenziweni kwezichazamazwi.
- Ukuxoxa ngezinsalelo namathuba okwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zezilimi zomdabu.



## Ingxenye yoku-1: Yini Ukwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi?

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kuwubuciko kanye nesayensi egxile ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi. Kubandakanya imibhalo ehlelekile, ukuhlaziya, kanye nokwethulwa kwamagama nezincazelo zawo, ukusetshenziswa, ukuphimisa, nokuziphatha kohlelo lolimi. Ngokomlando, ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kusukela empucukweni yasendulo efana ne-Mesopotamia, lapho izichazamazwi zakudala zaziqoshwa ezibhebheni zobumba. Le mizamo yakudala inhlosongqangi yayo kwakungukwenza ulimi lufane nokwenza kube lula ukuxhumana ezifundeni namasiko ahlukene. Ngokuhamba kwesikhathi, i-lexicography yavela ngeminikelo yezazi zamaGreeki nezamaRoma, ezahlanganisa amagama nezichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili ukuze zisekele imfundo nokuhumusha.

Ezikhathini zamanje, i-lexicography isabalele ngaphezu kokuprinta ukuze ifake amafomethi edijithali nawe-inthanethi. Lolu shintsho luvumela ukuzizwisa kwesichazamazwi esiguqukayo nesisebenzayo. Ababhali besichazamazwi namuhla akumele bacabangele ukunemba kolimi kuphela kodwa nolwazi lomsebenzisi, ukufinyeleleka, nokuhlanganiswa kobuchwepheshe. Inkambu manje isihlanganisa kokubili izilinganiso zethiyori nezokusebenza, okuhlanganisa i-corpus linguistics, i-computational linguistics, kanye nomklamo ogxile kubasebenzisi.

Ukuqonda i-lexicography kubalulekile ekuboneni ukuthi izilimi zilondolozwa, zifundiswa futhi zisetshenziswa kanjani emphakathini. Inendima ebalulekile emfundweni, ekuhumusheni nasekulondolozeni amasiko. Njengoba izilimi ziqhubeka nokuguquguquka, kanjalo nezindlela namathuluzi asetshenziswa ukuzibhala, okwenza i-lexicography ibe isiyalo esibalulekile nesiguquguqukayo njalo.



### Umsebenzi

**Q1:** Yini ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi/i-lexicography?

- A. Isifundo semibhalo yasendulo
- B. Ubuciko nesayensi yokwenza isichazamazwi
- C. Inqubo yokuhumusha ulimi

- D. Uhlobo lwezinkondlo

**Umbuzo 1: Khetha kokuningi**

**Ikuphi ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi okugxile kakhulu kukona?**

- A. Ukuhumusha imibhalo yasendulo
- B. Ukwakha nokuhlaziya imithetho yohlelo lolimi
- C. Ukubhala nokwethula amagama nezincazelo zawo
- D. Ukufundisa izilimi zakwamanye amazwe

**Umbuzo 2: Yiqiniso noma Amanga**

**Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kuphathelene nezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe kuphela futhi akumbandakanyi amafomethi edijithali.**

- Yiqiniso
- Amanga

**Umbuzo 3: Gcwalisa Okungekho**

I-Lexicography ihlehlela emuva empucukweni yasendulo efana ne- \_\_\_\_\_, lapho izichazamazwi zakuqala zaziqoshwa ezibhebheni zobumba.

**Umbuzo 4: Khetha Okuningi**

**Yikuphi kulokhu okulandelayo ababhali besichazamazwi abakubhekayo, abakucabangelayo? (Khetha konke okusebenzayo)**

- A. Okuzobhekana nomsebenzisi
- B. Ukufinyelela kalula
- C. Ukuqondanisa kwezinkanyezi
- D. Ukuhlanganiswa kwezobuchwepheshe

**Umbuzo 5: Impendulo Emfishane**

**Kungani i-lexicography ithathwa njengobuciko nesayensi?**

 **Buka futhi Ucabangise**

Buka ividiyo emfushane ngomlando wezichazamazwi (okuphakanyisiwe: Isiteshi se-YouTube sesichazamazwi sesiNgisi se-Oxford).

**Ngokushesha:** Yini ekumangaze kakhulu mayelana nokuguquguquka kwezichazamazwi?

 **Ingxoxo esheshayo**

Kungani ucabanga ukuthi izichazamazwi zisabalulekile emhlabeni wanamuhla, ikakhulukazi njengoba kunamathuluzi afana ne-Google Translate?

## **Ingxenye yesi-2: Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eNingizimu Afrika**

INingizimu Afrika iyizwe elihlukene ngokwezilimi elinezilimi ezisemthethweni eziyishumi nambili, eziningi zazo ezingezomdabu futhi ebezinganakiwe ngokomlando. Ngezikhathi zombuso wamakoloni nobandlululo, izilimi ezifana nesiNgisi nesiBhunu zazibekwe eqhulwini kwezemfundo, ekubuseni nakwabezindaba, kanti izilimi zomdabu zazivame ukucindezelwa noma zinganakwa. Lokhu kungalingani kwezilimi kube nomthelela ekucekeleni phansi kobunikazi bamasiko kanye nokufinyelela okulinganiselwe kwezemfundo nezinsiza zomphakathi emiphakathini eminingi.

Ukubhekana nalezi zinsalelo, uhulumeni waseNingizimu Afrika wasungula ama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs) ngo-1996. La mayunithi ayejutshwe ukuthuthukisa izichazamazwi kanye nezinye izinsiza zesichazamazwi zolimi olusemthethweni ngalunye. Umgomo wawuwukuthuthukisa ukulingana kwezilimi, ukulondoloza amagugu amasiko, kanye nokweseka ukufunda nokubhala nokufunda ngezilimi zoMdabu. Umsebenzi wama-NLU awukona nje ukuhlanganisa izinhlu zamagama kodwa futhi umayelana nokumisa isipelingi, uhlelo lolimi, nokusetshenziswa ukuze kusekelwe ukuthuthukiswa nokuvuselelwa kolimi.

Ngakho-ke i-lexicography eNingizimu Afrika ixhumene ngokujulile nezindaba zobulungiswa bezenhlalakahle, ubuwena, kanye nokwakhiwa kwesizwe. Inika imiphakathi amandla ngokuyinikeza amathuluzi okubhala kanye nokufundisa izilimi zayo, ikhuthaze ukuzigqaja nokuqhubeka. Kulo mongo, i-lexicography iba ithuluzi elinamandla lokulondoloza amasiko kanye nentuthuko yezemfundo, ikakhulukazi emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi namasiko amaningi.

### **Ukuvota**

**Iyiphi kulezi ocabanga ukuthi iyzuzo enkulu yokuba nezichazamazwi ngezilimi zoMdabu?**

- A. Ukulondolozwa kwamasiko
- B. Imfundo ethuthukisiwe
- C. Ubumbano lwesizwe
- D. Konke okungenhla

 **Umsebenzi omncane wocwaningo**

Thola ukuthi ulimi lwakho lwasekhaya lunaso yini isichazamazwi esishicilelwe yi-NLU. Sihlanganisa ziphi izici?

## **Ingxenye yesi-3: Ukunyuka kwe-E-Lexicography**

Uguquko lwedijithali luwuguqule kakhulu umkhakha we-lexicography. Izichazamazwi eziprintiwe zendabuko, nakuba zisabalulekile, ziya ngokuya zengezelelwa noma zithathelwe indawo yizichazamazwi zikagesi neze-inthanethi. Lolu shintsho lugqugquzelwe ukuthuthuka kwezobuchwepheshe okuvumela ukufinyeleleka okukhulu, ukusebenzisana, nokwenza ngokwezifiso. I-E-lexicography isho umkhuba wokudala nokusebenzisa izichazamazwi ngefomethi yedijithali, ngokuvamile ehlanganisa izici ze-multimedia ezifana nokuphinyiselwa komsindo, izithombe, nezixhumanisi.

Enye yezinzuzo ezibalulekile ze-e-lexicography yikhono layo lokufinyelela izethameli eziningi. Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi zingafinyeleleka noma yikuphi ngoxhumano lwe-inthanethi, okuzenza zisebenziseke kakhulu kuzilungiselelo zemfundo kanye nakubafundi bolimi. Ziphinde zivumele izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela, ziqinisekise ukuthi okufakiwe kuhlala okwamanje futhi kufanelekile. Ukwengeza, izinkundla zedijithali zingasekela okuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi, okwenza imiphakathi ikwazi ukufaka isandla ekubhalweni kwezilimi zayo.

ENingizimu Afrika, i-e-lexicography inesithembiso esithile ezilimini zoMdabu. Kungasiza ukuvala ukuhlukana kwedijithali ngokunikeza izinsiza ezisebenziseka kalula kanye nokuheha izizukulwane ezincane ngezici ezisebenzisanayo. Kodwa-ke, kudinga ukuhlela ngokucophelela ukuze kuqinisekise ukubandakanywa kanye nokuzwela kwamasiko. Uma isetshenziswa ngokucabangisisa, i-e-lexicography ingaba ithuluzi elinamandla lokulondoloza ulimi, imfundo, kanye nokuxhumana phakathi kwamasiko.

### **Umsebenzi**

Hlola isichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi se-Mzansi Taal- <https://www.mzansitaal.co.za/>

#### **Umsebenzi:**

- Bheka igama ngolimi lwakho.
- Lalela ukuthi liphinyiswa kanjani (uma kukhona).
- Yabelana ngolwazo lwakho: Ingabe bekulula ukusisebenzisa? Yiziphi izici ozithandile?

## **Isiphakamiso se-Multimedia**

Enza irekhodi yesikrini emfishane noma uhambo lwesithombe sesicrini lokusebenzisa isichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi ngolimi lwakho

## **Ingxoxo esheshayo**

Yiziphi izici ongazengeza ukuze wenze izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi zisebenziseke kakhulu kubafundi abancane

## **Ingxenye yesi-4: Izinselelo Enkathini Yedijithali**

Ngaphandle kwezinzuzo zayo eziningi, i-e-lexicography ibhekene nezinselelo ezimbalwa ezibalulekile, ikakhulukazi kumongo wezilimi zoMdabu. Enye yezinto ezimqoka kakhulu ukuhlukana kwedijithali, igebe phakathi kwalabo abakwazi ukuthola ulwazi lwesimanje nobuchwepheshe bezokuxhumana kanye nalabo abangakwazi. Emiphakathini eminingi yasemaphandleni noma engenazo izinsizakusebenza, ukufinyelela ku-inthanethi okulinganiselwe, ukuntuleka kolwazi lwedijithali, kanye nengqalasizinda yezobuchwepheshe enganele kungakhinyabeza ukusetshenziswa nokuthuthukiswa kwamathuluzi e-inthanethi e-lexicography.

Okunye okukhathaza kakhulu ukugcinwa kwamagugu olimi. Izilimi eziningi zoMdabu zisengcupheni yokushabalala, nokuncipha kwezibalo zabazikhuluma kahle. Ngaphandle kwemizamo esebenzayo yokubhala kanye nokuvuselela lezi zilimi, zisengozini yokushabalala. I-E-lexicography ingasekela ukulondolozwa, kodwa kuphela uma imbandakanya ukusebenzisana nezikhulumi zolimi zomdabu futhi ihlonipha izimo zamasiko. Inqubo kumele imbandakanye, iqinisekise ukuthi imiphakathi inabanikazi bokuthi izilimi zayo zimelelwa futhi zisetshenziswa kanjani.

Ukucatshangelwa kwezimiso zokuziphatha kubuye kuphakame ngokusetshenziswa kobuhlakani bokwenziwa (AI) ku-lexicography. Nakuba i-AI ingakwazi ukuzenzela ukuqoqwa nokuhlaziywa kwedatha, ingase futhi yethule ukuchema noma ukuhlanekezela amaqiniso uma ingalawulwa ngokucophelela. Ukuqinisekisa ukuthi amathuluzi e-AI acabangelayo ngokwesiko futhi asobala kubalulekile. Ukubhekana nalezi zinselelo kudinga indlela yemikhakha eminingi ehlanganisa ubuchwepheshe, izilimi, imfundo, nokuxhumana nomphakathi.

### **Inselelo Yesimo**

**Isimo:** Uyingxenye yethimba elakha isichazamazwi sedijithali somphakathi wasemaphandleni/wasemakhaya onokufinyelela ku-inthanethi okulinganiselwe.

**Umsebenzi:** Cabanga izindlela ezi-3 zokwenza kube lula ukufinyelela kwisichazamazwi futhi sisebenziseke noma kunalemikhawulo.

### **Ukuvota**

**Iyiphi inselelo enkulu ye-e-lexicography ngokubona kwakho?**

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

- A. Ukushoda kwezimali
- B. Ukuhlukana kwedijithali
- C. Ukushabalala kolimi
- D. Ukumbandakanyeka komphakathi

### **Ukucabangisisa ngezwi**

Rekhoda izwi eliyiminithi elingu-1 uchaza ukuthi kungani kubalulekile kuwe ukugcina izilimi zomdabu.

## Ingxenye yesi-5: Ikusasa le-Lexicography

Ikusasa le-lexicography lilolongwa ukuthuthuka okusheshayo kwezobuchwepheshe, ikakhulukazi emikhakheni yobuhlakani bokwenziwa (AI), ukufunda ngomshini, nokuhlaziya idatha. Lobu buchwepheshe bunikeza amathuba ajabulisayo okuthuthukisa ukusebenza nokufinyeleleka kwezichazamazwi. Isibonelo, i-AI ingasiza ekukhiqizeni ngokuzenzakalela okufakiwe kwesichazamazwi okuvela kubumbano lolimi olukhulu, ukuhlonza amaphethini okusetshenziswa, ngisho nokuphakamisa izincazelo ezisekelwe mayelana nomongo. Lokhu kungasheshisa kakhulu inqubo ye-lexicographic futhi kuthuthukise ukunemba.

Nokho, ukuhlanganiswa kobuchwepheshe kufanele kuqondiswe indlela egxile kubasebenzisi. Lokhu kusho ukuklama izichazamazwi ezinembile, ezifanele, futhi ezihambisana nezidingo zamaqembu abasebenzisi abahlukahlukene. Emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika, lokhu kuhlangukisa ukucabangela amazanga ehlukeni okufunda nokubhala, isizinda samasiko, kanye nokuthandwayo kolimi. Izici ezifana nokuxhumana kwezilimi eziningi, ukusesha ngezwi, nezindlela zokuphendula umphakathi zingathuthukisa ukusebenziseka nokuzimbandakanya.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ikusasa le-lexicography kumele libeke eqhulwini ukumbandakanywa nokumelwa. Imiphakathi yomdabu kufanele ibe ababambiqhaza abakhuthele ekuthuthukisweni kwezinsiza zolimi lwedijithali. Ulwazi lwabo, izimiso, kanye nezinhloko zolimi kumele zibonakale kumathuluzi akhiwe. Ngokwamukela ukuqanjwa kabusha ngenkathi igxile ekuhlonipheni nasekubambisaneni kwamasiko, i-lexicography ingaqhubeka nokuvela njengamandla abalulekile emfundo, ukuxhumana, kanye nokulondolozwa kwamasiko enkathini yedijithali.

## Umsebenzi: Ikusasa le-Lexicography

### **Umbuzo 1: Ukukhetha kokuningi**

**Ibuphi kulobu buchwepheshe obulandelayo obulolonga ikusasa le-lexicography?**

A. I-Blockchain

B. I-Artificial Intelligence (AI)

C. I- Virtual Reality

D. Ukuphrinta kwe-3D

**Umbuzo 2: Iqiniso noma Amanga**

**I-AI ingasiza ekukhiqizeni okufakwayo kwisichazamazwi ngokuhlaziya inhlanganisela yolimi olukhulu**

- Iqiniso
- Amanga

**U2:** Ikuphi ukukhathazeka okukodwa okumayelana nokuziphatha ngokusebenzisa i-AI ku-lexicography?

- A. Ibiza kakhulu
- B. Ingase yethule ukuchema
- C. Ithatha indawo yabahumushi abangabantu
- D. Yenza kancane kakhulu

**Umbuzo 3: Gcwalisa okungekho**

Indlela \_\_\_\_\_ iqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi zedijithali ziklanyelwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zabasebenzisi abahlukahlukene, kuhlanganise nalabo abavela emiphakathini ekhuluma izilimi eziningi.

**Umbuzo 4: Khetha kokuningi**

**Yiziphi izici ezingathuthukisa ukusebenziseka kwezichazamazwi zedijithali emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi? (Khetha konke okusebenzayo)**

- A. Izixhumanisi zezilimi eziningi
- B. Ukusesha ngezwi
- C. Izimpendulo zomphakathi
- D. Imali eningi yokubhalisa

**Umbuzo 5: Impendulo emfishane**

**Kungani kubalulekile ukuthi imiphakathi yoMdabu ibambe iqhaza ekuthuthukisweni kwezinsiza zolimi lwedijithali?**

## **Ingxoxo Esheshayo**

Ingabe imiphakathi kufanele ilawule ukuthi i-AI isetshenziswa kanjani ekubhaleni izilimi zayo? Kungani noma kungani kungenjalo?

### **Ukusonga nokuzindla: umsebenzi wokugcina**

Phendula lokhu okulandelayo ngephambi kokuqeda isifundo:

1. Iyiphi into entsha oyifunde ngokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi?
2. Izichazamazwi zedijithali zingasiza kanjani ekulondolozeni ulimi lwakho?
3. Yini ongathanda ukuyihlolisisa kabanzi ngalesi sihloko?

## **Izimpendulo**

### **Umsebenzi**

**Q1:** Yini ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi/i-lexicography?

*Impendulo Okuyiyona: B*

**Umbuzo 1: Khetha kokuningi**

**Ikuphi ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi okugxile kakhulu kukona?**

*Impendulo Okuyiyona: C*

**Umbuzo 2: Yiqiniso noma Amanga**

**Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kuphathelele nezichazamazwi eziprintiwe kuphela futhi akumbandakanyi amafomethi edijithali.**

*Impendulo Okuyiyona: Amanga*

*Incazelo: I-Lexicography isisabalele ukuze ifake amafomethi edijithali nawe-inthanethi, okuyenza isebenzisene futhi ifinyeleleke*

**Umbuzo 3: Gcwalisa Okungekho**

I-Lexicography ihlehlela emuva empucukweni yasendulo efana ne- \_\_\_\_\_, lapho izichazamazwi zakuqala zaziqoshwa ezibhebheni zobumba.

*Impendulo okuyiyona: I-Mesopotamia*

#### **Umbuzo 4: Khetha Okuningi**

**Yikuphi kulokhu okulandelayo ababhali besichazamazwi abakubhekayo, abakucabangelayo? (Khetha konke okusebenzayo)**

✓ *Izimpendulo okuyizona: A, B, D*

#### **Umbuzo 5: Impendulo Emfishane**


**Kungani i-lexicography ithathwa njengobuciko nesayensi?**

*Impendulo eyisampula:*

I-Lexicography isayensi ngoba ihlanganisa ukuhlaziya okuhlelekile nokubhaliwe kolimi, kanye nobuciko ngoba idinga ukwethulwa okucatshangelwayo kanye nomklamo ukwenza izichazamazwi zibe usizo futhi zihehe.

#### **Ukuvota**

**Iyiphi kulezi ocabanga ukuthi iyinzuzo enkulu yokuba nezichazamazwi ngezilimi zoMdabu?**

 *Abafundi abaningi bakhetha u-D — futhi baqinisele!*

#### **Umsebenzi: Ikusasa le-Lexicography**

##### **Umbuzo 1: Ukukhetha kokuningi**

**Ibuphi kulobu buchwepheshe obulandelayo obulolonga ikusasa le-lexicography?**

✓ *Impendulo okuyiyona: B*

*Incazelo: I-AI, kanye nokufunda komshini nokuhlaziywa kwedatha, iguqula indlela izichazamazwi ezakhiwa futhi zisetshenziswe ngayo.*

##### **Umbuzo 2: Iqiniso noma Amanga**

**I-AI ingasiza ekukhiqizeni okufakwayo kwisichazamazwi ngokuhlaziya inhlanganisela yolimi olukhulu**

✓ *Impendulo okuyiyona: Iqiniso*

**U2:** Ikuphi ukukhathazeka okukodwa okumayelana nokuziphatha ngokusebenzisa i-AI ku-lexicography?

✓ *Impendulo okuyiyona: B*

**Umbuzo 3: Gcwalisa okungekho**

Indlela \_\_\_\_\_ iqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi zedijithali ziklanyelwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zabasebenzisi abahlukahlukene, kuhlangukane nalabo abavela emiphakathini ekhuluma izilimi eziningi.

✓ *Impendulo okuyiyona: egxile kumsebenzisi*

**Umbuzo 4: Khetha kokuningi**

**Yiziphi izici ezingathuthukisa ukusebenziseka kwezichazamazwi zedijithali emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi? (Khetha konke okusebenzayo)**

✓ *Impendulo okuyiyona: A, B, C*

**Umbuzo 5: Impendulo emfishane**

**Kungani kubalulekile ukuthi imiphakathi yoMdabu ibambe iqhaza ekuthuthukisweni kwezinsiza zolimi lwedijithali?**

*Impendulo eyisampula:*

Ukubamba kwabo iqhaza kuqinisekisa ukuthi amathuluzi abonisa ulwazi lwabo lolimi namasiko, izimiso, nezinto abazithandayo, kugqogquzelwa ukudidiyela nokumelwa okunembile.

## **Isifundo 2: Ukuqonda i-Lexicography ne-E-Lexicography**

### **Izinhloso Zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi Sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi:

- Chaza i-lexicography futhi uchaze isimo sayo esikabili njengobuciko nesayensi kuwo wonke umhlaba, i-Afrika, kanye nezimo zaseNingizimu Afrika.
- Chaza ukuthuthuka komlando we-lexicography, kusukela empucukweni yasendulo kuya enkathini yedijithali, ugqamisa iminikelo ebalulekile evela kumasiko ahlukene nezikhathi.
- Hlaziya ukuguquka kwe-lexicography yase-Afrika, okuhlanganisa izimpande zayo zobukoloni, izinguquko zangemva kwenkululeko, kanye neqhaza lamasiko/obuciko omlomo nobuchwepheshe ekulondolozweni kolimi.
- Hlolisiza inguquko ukusuka kwizichazamazwi zendabuko kuya kwizichazamazwi ezi-elekroniki, uhlonze amathuluzi ezobuchwepheshe, izici ezisebenzisanayo, namamodeli asebenzisanayo amise kabusha ukwenziwa kwesichazamazwi sesimanjemanje.
- Hlola izinzuzo nezinselelo ze-e-lexicography, okuhlanganisa nezindaba zokufinyeleleka, ukuzibandakanya komsebenzisi, ukuphathwa kwedatha, nokusimama enkathini yedijithali.
- Cabangisisa ngeqhaza lobuchwepheshe ezinkambisweni zesichazamazwi, ikakhulukazi ekuthuthukiseni ukubandakanywa kolimi, ukumelwa kwamasiko, nezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela zolimi.
- Zibandakanye nemisebenzi ye-multimedia kanye nemisebenzi ukuze ujulise ukuqonda imiqondo ye-lexicographic futhi uyisebenzise ezimweni ezingokoqobo, ezisekelwe ocwaningweni, neziqhutshwa ingxoxo.

## **Ingxenye yoku-1: Isingeniso sokwakhiwa kweZichazamazwi**

### **Uhlolojikelele Lwesigaba**

I-Lexicography iwubuciko nesayensi, isifundo esibandakanya ukuhlanganiswa okuhlelekile, ukuhlela, nokuhlaziywa kwezichazamazwi. Ihlanganisa injulalwazi yezilimi nokusebenza okungokoqobo, okudinga kokubili ukunemba kolimi kanye nokwethulwa kokusungula.

### **Imibono yomhlaba wonke**

Emhlabeni jikelele, i-lexicography ichazwa njengencazelo ehlelekile yesichazamazwi solimi. Kumbandakanya:

- Izindlela zesayensi: ukuhlaziywa kwedatha, izimiso zolimi.
- Izakhi zobuciko: ukwenza izibonelo, ukuhlela okufakiwe.
- Ukujwayela izitayela zolimi ezintsha njengesidolobha namatemu edijithali.
- A shift from prescriptive to descriptive approaches, focusing on how language is used in real life. Inguquko echaza indlela okumeke kwenzeke ngayo kuye endleleni izinto eziyiyona, kugxilwe endleleni ulimi olusetshenziswa ngayo empilweni yangempela.

### **Izimo zase-Afrika**

E-Afrika, i-lexicography idlala indima ebalulekile kulokhu:

- Ukulondoloza izilimi zomdabu (ezingaphezu kwezi-2,000 ezikhulunywayo).
- Ukubhala amasiko adluliselwa ngomlomo, izisho nezaga.
- Ukulondolozwa kwamasiko nokuvuselelwa kolimi.
- Ukubhekana nezinsalelo ezifana nezinsizakusebenza ezilinganiselwe kanye nokuntuleka kwabasebenzi abaqeqeshiwe.
- Ukukhuthaza ukusebenzisana phakathi kwemiphakathi, izifundiswa, nohulumeni.

## ZA I-Lexicography yaseNingizimu Afrika

I-lexicography yaseNingizimu Afrika ibonisa umphakathi wayo onezilimi eziningi ngezilimi ezisemthethweni eziyi-12. Izici ezibalulekile zifaka:

- Ukulinganisa ukulingana nokumelwa kwezilimi.
- Ukusebenzisa ubuchwepheshe (izichazamazwi zedijithali, izinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula) ukuthuthukisa ukufinyelela.
- Ukulungisa ukungafani phakathi kwezilimi ezaziwayo nezithuthukayo.
- Ukusebenzisa umshini wokufunda nokucubungula ulimi lwemvelo.

### Izimiso Zokuziphatha

Izimiso zokuziphatha ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi kuhlenganisa:

- Ukumelwa okunembayo nokufaka zonke izilimi.
- Ukugwema ukuchema.
- Ukumbandakanya imiphakathi enganakiwe.
- Ukukhuthaza ukufinyelela okulinganayo ezinsizeni.

### UMSEBENZI

#### Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho

##### 1. Yini eyichaza kangcono i-Lexicography?

- A. Ukufundwa kwemibhalo yasendulo
- B. Ubuciko bokuxoxa indaba
- C. Ukuhlenganisa nokuhlaziywa kwezichazamazwi
- D. Ukuhunyushwa kwezilimi
- E. Ucwangingo lwefonetiki

##### 2. Iyiphi inselelo esemqoka ku-Lexicography yase-Afrika?

- A. Baningi kakhulu ababhali bezichazamazwi abaqeqeshiwe
- B. Ukusetshenziswa ngokweqile amathuluzi edijithali
- C. Ukungabi nentshisekelo ekulondolozweni kolimi

- D. Izinsiza ezingenele kanye nosizo lwemali
- E. Ukuhlela okusemthethweni ngokwedlulele

**3. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyingxenye ye-lexicography yaseNingizimu Afrika?**

- A. Gxila esiNgisini nesiBhunu kuphela
- B. Ukugwema amathuluzi edijithali
- C. Ukugcizelelwa kokusetshenziswa kwezilimi eziningi kanye nokulingana
- D. Ukushaya indiva izilimi zomdabu
- E. Ukusetshenziswa okukhethekile kwezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe

**4. Yikuphi ukukhathazeka okukhulu kokuziphatha ku-lexicography?**

- A. Ukusebenzisa isidolobha ngokweqile
- B. Ukuhlenekezela amasiko
- C. amafomethi amaningi ezichazamazwi
- D. ukusetshenziswa okweqile kwezibonelo
- E. Ukuntuleka kokufinyelela kwidijithali

**5. Imuphi umkhuba wakamumva kwi-lexicography kazwelonke?**

- A. Ukukhipha isidolobha ezichazamazwini
- B. Ukubuyisa izichazamazwi eziphrintiwe
- C. Izindlela ezichazayo nokuzijwayeza idijithali
- D. Ukushaya indiva izidingo zabasebenzisi
- E. Ukugwema izinkomba zamasiko

 **Buka Ucabangisise**

**Buka le vidiyo:**

*“The Power of Words: Why Dictionaries Matter”* (suggested YouTube or OER video)

**Cabangisisa ngalemibuzo elandelayo:**

1. Yini ekumangaze kakhulu ngeqhaza lezichazamazwi emphakathini?
2. Ucabanga ukuthi amathuluzi edijithali ayishintsha kanjani indlela esisebenzisa ngayo izichazamazwi?
3. Kungani kubalulekile ukufaka izilimi zomdabu ezinhlelweni zesichazamazwi?

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

4. Yiziphi izibopho zokuziphatha ababhali bezichazamazwi abanazo uma bebhala ulimi?
5. Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kungasiza kanjani ekulondolozeni ubunikazi bamasiko?

## **Ingxenye yesi-2: Umlando wokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi**

### **Uhlolojikelele lwesigaba**

I-Lexicography, ubuciko nesayensi yokwenziwa kwezichazamazwi, iye yavela ezinkulungwaneni zeminyaka, ibonisa ukuthuthuka kobuhlakani, amasiko, kanye nobuchwepheshe bemiphakathi yabantu. Lesi sifundo sihlola umkhondo womlando we-lexicography kusukela empucukweni yasendulo kuya enkathini yedijithali.

### **Iziqalo Zasemandulo**

Izinqubo ze-Lexicographic zaqala ngo-2300 BCE eMesopotamiya, lapho izinhlu zamagama ezilimi ezimbili zesiSumerian-Akkadian zaziqoshwa ezibhebheni zobumba. Lezi zichazamazwi zakuqala zazifeza kokubili izinjongo ezingenzeka nezamasiko. EGibhithe Lasendulo, ama-hieroglyphic glossaries asiza ekulondolozeni ukuqhubeka kolimi. Khonamanjalo, eShayina, i “Erya” bekuwumzamo ohlelekile wokuchaza amagama esiShayina sakudala, egcizelela indima ye-lexicography ekugcineni amasiko efilosofi nemibhalo.

### **Iminikelo yamaGreek namaRoman**

Izazi zamaGreek ezinjengoHesychius zahlanganisa izichazamazwi ukuze zichaze imibhalo yasendulo, zihlobanisa ulimi nezincwadi kanye nobuwena. Izazi zaseRoma ezinjengoVarro zigxile ku-etymology kanye nohlelo lolimi, zishumeka i-lexicography ngaphakathi kwemfundo kanye nenkulumo. La masiko abeka isisekelo se-lexicography yaseYurophu.

### **Inkathi ephakathi yokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi**

IMinyaka Ephakathi yabona i-lexicography ichuma ezimweni zenkolo nezezazi. Isidore of Seville's Etymologiae ihlose ukuhlela lonke ulwazi lwabantu ngolimi. Ku-Islamic Golden Age, i-Al-Khalil ibn Ahmad's Kitab al-'Ayn yethula ukuhleleka kwezinhlamvu okusha. E-India, i-Amarakosha ka-Amarasimha yaba isisekelo sethesaurus yesi-Sanskrit, ebonisa ukunotha kwezilimi namasiko.

### **Ukuvuseleleka Nokukhanyiseleka**

Ukuvuselelela kuvuselele ukufunda kwakudala, okuholela ezichazamazwini ezifana ne-Dictionarium Latinogallicum ka-Robert Estienne. Ukukhanyiselwa kwaqaletha imizamo yokumisa, okuboniswe yi-A Dictionary of the English Language ka-Samuel Johnson, ehlanganisa izincazelo nomongo wamasiko.

## **Umshini wokuphrinta Nobuzwe**

Umshini wokuphrinta uguqule i-lexicography ngokuvumela ukukhiqiza ngobuningi. Izichazamazwi zaba amathuluzi okuhlela ulimi ngokusemthethweni kanye nobunikazi bezwe, njengoba kubonakala kusichazamazwi saseMelika sikaNoah Webster kanye nesichazamazwi sesiJalimane kubafo bakwaGrimm.

## **Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kwesimanjemanje**

I-lexicography yesimanje yakhelwe ubuchwepheshe bedijithali, i-corpus linguistics, kanye ne-AI. Amathuluzi afana ne-WordNet, izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi, nezinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula zenze izinsiza ze-lexicographic zifinyeleleke kakhudlwana futhi zisebenzisane. Izinkundla ezikhiqizwe ngabasebenzisi njenge-Wiktionary zenza intando yeningi emkhakheni, nakuba ziphakamisa ukukhathazeka mayelana nokulawulwa kwekhwalithi. I-AI nokufunda ngomshini manje kusiza ekubhaleni phansi izilimi ezingameleleke kahle futhi kwakhiwe izichazamazwi eziguquguqukayo, ezinezilimi eziningi.

## **Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho**

### **1. Zavelaphi izinqubo zakuqala ezaziwayo zesichazamazwi?**

- A. EGibhithe lasendulo
- B. E-China yasendulo
- C. EMesopotamia
- D. EGrisi yasendulo
- E. ENdiya

### **2. Imuphi umnikelo omkhulu ka-Al-Khalil ibn Ahmed ku-lexicography?**

- A. Ukwakha isichazamazwi sokuqala sesiNgisi
- B. Wethula ukuhleleka kwama-alfabethi ezichazamazwini zesi-Arabhu

- C. Ukuhumusha imibhalo yase-Greek
- D. Ukuhlanganisa i-Amarakosha
- E. Ukusungula usmhini wokuphrinta

**3. Imuphi umthelela umshini wokuphrinta owaba nawo ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi?**

- A. Ukwehla kwesidingo sezichazamazwi
- B. Kwenze izichazamazwi zanganemba kahle
- C. Kuvumele ukuthi umkhiqizo ube muningi kanye nokwenza amagama abe semthethweni
- D. Kuqede imibhalo yezandla
- E. Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eziliminingi

**4. Isiphi isichazamazwi esihlose ukubumba ubuzwe baseMelika?**

- A. I-Oxford English Dictionary
- B. I-Dictionnaire de l'Académie française
- C. I-Kitab al-'Ayn
- D. I-American Dictionary of the English Language
- E. I-Etymologiae

**5. Isiphi isici esibalulekile sokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kwesimanje kwedijithali?**

- A. Ukugxila kwisiLatini nesiGreki
- B. Ukusebenzisa izibhebhe
- C. Umsebenzi okhizwe abasebenzisi kanye nokukhlanganisa nge-ai
- D. Ukugwema ubuchwepheshe
- E. Ukusetshenziswa okukhethekile kwezincwadi eziphrintiwe

## **Ingxenye yesi-3:Umlando Wokwakhiwa Kwezichazamazi e-Afrika**

### **Uhlolojikelele Lwesigaba**

I-Lexicography e-Afrika iwumkhakha oquququkayo nothuthukayo obonisa ukwehlukahlukana okukhulu kwezilimi zezwekazi kanye nomlando oyinkimbinkimbi wezenhlalo nezepolitiki. Njengoba kunezilimi ezingaphezu kuka-2,000 ezikhulunywa e-Afrika yonkana, ukuthuthukiswa kwezichazamazwi kanye nemibhalo yolimi kubambe iqhaza elibalulekile ekulondolozeni ubunikazi bamasiko, ukukhuthaza imfundo, kanye nokumelana nokubukelwa phansi kwezilimi.

### **Izimpande zamakhloni kanye nezithunywa zevangeli**

Imizamo yokuqala ye-lexicographic e-Afrika yaqalwa yizithunywa zevangeli nabaphathi bamakhloni ngekhulu le-18 nele-19. Lezi zichazamazwi zakuqala, njengesizulu-English Dictionary kaMbhishobhi John Colenso (1861), zakhelwa ukusiza ekugquleni inkolo kanye nokubusa kwamakhloni. Kodwa-ke, zazivame ukukhombisa ukuchema kwe-Eurocentric, ukubeka phambili izidingo zabakhuluma isiNgisi kanye nokuveza izilimi zase-Afrika njengeziphansi noma ezingavamile.

Ngesikhathi sobukholoni, izichazamazwi zazisetshenziswa njengamathuluzi okuphatha, zigxile kumagama ayisisekelo kanye nokuhunyushwa ezilimini zaseYurophu. Le ndlela yokwenza ilulaze izinhlelo zezilimi zomdabu futhi yehluleka ukuthatha ukunotha kwamasiko ezilimi zase-Afrika.

### **Inguquko Ngemva Kokuzimela**

Isikhathi sangemva kwenkululeko saphawula inguquko. Izazi zase-Afrika zaqala ukuhola amaprojekthi okwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi ngokugxila ekuthuthukisweni kwezilimi nokulondolozwa kwamasiko. Izibonelo zifaka isichazamazwi sesiChewa seNyuvesi yaseMalawi kanye nesichazamazwi sesiYoruba-English sika-Olokoju. Le misebenzi ihloselwe ukusiza izikhulumi zomdabu futhi ibonise ukusetshenziswa kolimi okuyiqiniso.

Isenzo esisha esikhulu kwaba ukuhlanganiswa kwamasiko adluliselwa ngomlomo njengezaga, izisho, nomlando oxoxwayo abe izichazamazwi. Lolu guquko lwavuma ukubaluleka kwesiko lomlomo emiphakathini yase-Afrika futhi lwanothisa irekhodi lesichazamazwi.



## **Inkathi yeDijithali kanye Nokusungulwa**

### **Kwezobuchwepheshe**

Ikhulunyaka lama-21 libe nenguquko kwezobuchwepheshe ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi kwase-Afrika. Amathuluzi edijithali nezinkundla, njengalezo ezithuthukiswe i-African Languages Technology Initiative (ALTI), zenze izichazamazwi zafinyeleleka kalula futhi zasebenziseka kalula. La mathuluzi asekela ubuliminingi futhi abhekana nokungameleki kahle kwezilimi zase-Afrika kusizindalwazi somhlaba wonke.

Imizamo yokubambisana ehlanganisa ohulumeni, amanyuvesi, nezinhlango zamazwe ngamazwe iholele ekuthuthukisweni kokubhalwa kwezincwadi ezijwayelekile, izichazamazwi zezilimi eziningi, nezinsiza zemfundo. I-UNESCO isekele imibhalo yolimi esengozini, ikakhulukazi eNtshonalanga naseMpumalanga Afrika.

### **za Ukwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi eNingizimu Afrika:**

#### **Ukwangingo lwesigameko**

ENingizimu Afrika, ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kubunjwe wumsebenzi wezithunywa zevangeli, ubukoloni, ubandlululo, kanye nentando yeningi. Izichazamazwi zakuqala, njenge-Hans Schreuder's Zulu-English Dictionary, zadalelwa izinjongo zezithunywa zevangeli futhi zabonisa ukubeka phambili izidingo zaseYurophu.

Ngesikhathi sobandlululo, ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zesiBhunu zachuma (isb., i-Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal), kuyilapho izilimi zomdabu zabekwa eceleni. Kodwa-ke, izinhlango eziphikisayo zavusa intshisekelo yokulondoloza izilimi zase-Afrika.

Ngemuva kuka-1994, ukuqashelwa kwezilimi ezisemthethweni eziyi-11 kwaholela ekwandeni komsebenzi wezichazamazwi. Izikhungo ezifana ne-PanSALB ziseke ukuthuthukiswa kwezichazamazwi zazo zonke izilimi ezisemthethweni, zikhuthaza ukulingana kwezilimi nokwehlukahlukana kwamasiko.

## Imibuzo yokuvota

### **1. Ucabanga ukuthi yini eyakhuthaza kakhulu ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zakuqala zase-Afrika?**

- A. Ukugcina isiko lama-Afrika
- B. Ukuseka ukuphatha kwezithunywa zevangeli kanye namakhloni
- C. Ukukhuthaza ubuliminingi
- D. Ukufundisa izilimi zesiNtu ezikoleni
- E. Ukubhala amasiko omlomo

### **2. Iyiphi into okholelwa ukuthi inethonya elikhulu ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi zesimanje zase-Afrika?**

- A. Ifa lobukoloni
- B. Ukwakhiwa kobuchwepheshe obusha
- C. amasiko omlomo
- D. Inqubomgomo kahulumeni
- E. Ukuhwebelana kwazelonke

### **3. Ngabe amasiko adluliselwa ngomlomo kufanele afakwe ezichamazwini zesimanje?**

- A. Yebo, zilondoloza ubunjalo bamasiko
- B. Cha, azikahleleki kahle
- C. Uma kuqinisekiswa izazi zezilimi
- D. Ezichazamazwini zemfundo kuphela
- E. Anginasiqiniseko

## **Umsebenzi wocwaningo oluncane**

### **Isihloko: Ukuhola Imiklamo Yezichazamazwi Zomdabu**

#### **Imiyalelo:**

1. Khetha ulimi lwase-Afrika (Isibonelo., Yoruba, Zulu, Amharic, Shona).
2. Cwalinga ngesichazamazwi noma iphrojekthi yokwakhiwa kwesichazamazwi ephathelene nalolo limi.
3. Phendula lokhu okulandelayo:
  - Ubani okwakha isichazamazwi?
  - Kwakuyini inhloso yaso?
  - Iliveza kanjani isiko lolimi lalowo mphakathi?
  - Ikhona ifomethi yedijithali?
  - Yiziphi izingqinamba iphrojekthi eyabhekana nazo?

#### **Okulindelekile:**

Bhala umbiko omfushane (amagama angama-200–300) ufingqe okutholile. Faka amalinki noma izinkomba lapho kudingeka khona.

## **Ingxenye yesi-4: Ukusuka Ekuphrinteni kuya Kumaphikseli – Ukushintshela ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi nge-elektronikhi**

### **Uhlolojikelele lwesigaba**

Inguquko esuka ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi kwendabuko kuya koku-elektronikhi kumele uguquko endleleni izichazamazwi ezakhiwa ngayo, nezisetshenziswa nezisetshenziswa ngayo. Lesi sifundo sihlola izisekelo zomlando zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi, ukukhuphuka kwamathuluzi edijithali, kanye nomthelela wobuchwepheshe emisebenzini yokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi. Iphinde ihlole izinzuzo, izinselelo, nezikhombisi-ndlela zekusasa zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi oku-elektronikhi.

### **Ukusuka Ekuphrinteni kuya Kwidijithali: Indlela Yokubona**

#### **Umlando**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zomdabu, eziboniswa yimisebenzi efana nezichazamazwi zikaSamuel Johnson kanye nezikaNoah Webster, zabeka isisekelo sokubhalwa kwemibhalo yolimi lwesimanje. Lezi zichazamazwi eziphrintwayo zazinegunya kodwa zilinganiselwe ngenxa yezinkinga ezingokwesakhiwo— izibuyekezo zazingavamile, futhi okufakiwe kwakumile.

Ukwenziwa kwe-Oxford English Dictionary (OED) ibe dijithali ngeminyaka yawo-1980 kwaphawula inguquko. Izichazamazwi zakudala zedijithali, okuhlanganisa nezinguquko ze-CD-ROM, zinikeze ukufinyelela kuzona okusheshayo kodwa zisafana nozakwabo abaphrintiwe. Le mizamo yokuqala iveza amandla ezinkundla zedijithali zokuguqula insimu.

### **Intuthuko Yezobuchwepheshe Ekhulwini Lama-21**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kwesimanje kwe-elektronikhi kunikwa amandla yi-*corpus linguistics* ne *Natural Language Processing* (NLP). Amathuluzi afana ne-Sketch Engine kanye ne-AntConc avumela abakhi bezichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye inhlanganisela yombhalo omkhulu, bahlonze imvamisa yamagama, ukuhlanganisa amagama, namaphethini okusetshenziswa kwezichazamazwi. Ama-algorithms e-

NLP manje angakwazi ukukhipha izincazelo kanye nomqondo ofanayo ngokuzenzakalelayo, anciphise umzamo wokwenza izinto ngesandla futhi akhulise ukunemba.

## **Umsebenzi nezici ze-Multimedia**

Izichazamazwi zedijithali zanamuhla zingaphezu nje kohlu lwamagama.

Zihlanganisa:

- **Ukuphinyiselwa komsindo**
- **Izinsizakufunda ezibonakalayo**
- **Ukuqhathanisa**
- **Ukusesha okusheshayo**

Lezi zici zisekela izitayela zokufunda ezihlukene futhi zenza izichazamazwi zihehe kakhulu, ikakhulukazi kubafundi nochwepheshe bolimi.

## **Ukwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi Okuhlanganyelwe Nokufeza**

### **Izidingo**

Amapulatifomu afana ne-Wiktionary yethule ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi okumbandakanya iqembu labantu okubizwa nge-crowdsourced lexicography, evumela abasebenzisi ukuthi banikele okuzofakwa esichazamazwini. Nakuba lokhu kwenza lo mkhakha wentando yeningi, kuphinde kuphakamisa ukukhathazeka mayelana nokulawulwa kwekhwalithi.

Izichazamazwi zama-elektronikhi manje zingenziwa ngendlela oyifisayo ezizindeni ezithile (isb., ezobudokotela, ezomthetho) kanye nezidingo zabasebenzisi.

Ukwesekwa kwezilimi eziningi kanye nokufinyelela kwiselula kwenze izichazamazwi zibandakanye wonke umuntu futhi zafinyeleleka kalula.

## **Ukufinyeleleka Nokufakwa**

Izichazamazwi zedijithali kufinyeleleka kuzo ngawo wonke amadivayisi—ama-smartphone, amathebulethi, namakhompyutha. Izici ezifana nebefundi besikrini nemiyalo yezwi zithuthukisa ukusebenziseka kwazo zisetshenziswa nangabantu abaphila nokukhubazeka. Izinkundla ezisekelwe emakhompyutheni zivumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bavumelanise amawebhusayuthi kanye nohlu lwamagama kuwo wonke amadivayisi.

## **Izinselelo enguqukweni yedijithali**

Naphezu kwezinzuzo, izinselelo zisekhona:

- Ukuhlukana kwedijithali: Akubona bonke abantu abanokufinyelela kumadivayisi noma abane-inthanethi.
- Ukuchema kwe-Algorithm: Amathuluzi e-NLP angase athande izilimi zesigodi noma izilimi ezivelele.
- Izithiyo zokubhalisa: Ezinye izichazamazwi zedijithali zingemuva kwama-paywall okuwukuthi kumele ukhokhe kuqala ukuze ufinyelele kuzo.

Ababhali bezichazamazwi kufanele babhekane nalezi zinkinga ukuze baqinisekise ukulingana nokufaka wonke umuntu ezinsizeni zolimi ezidijithali.

## **Umsebenzi: Bheka Uqhathanise**

**Imiyalelo:**

1. Khetha igama (isb., “imibono emisha,” “isiko,” noma “umphakathi”).
2. Libheke:
  - Esichazamazwini esiphrintiwe (uma sikhona)
  - Esichazamazwini siku-inthanethi (Isibonelo, i-Oxford Learner’s Dictionary, i-Wiktionary)
3. Qhathanisa okulandelayo:

- Inani lezincazelo
- Ukusetshenziswa kwezibonelo
- Izici ze-multimedia (umsindo, izithombe)
- Ubulula bokuyisebenzisa
- Ukwehluka kwamasiko noma kwezifunda

Thumela ukucabangela okufushane (amagama angu-150–200) kokuthi inguqulo yedijithali ihluke kanjani kwephrintiwe futhi iyiphi oyithole iwusizo kakhulu nokuthi kungani.

## Ingxoxo

### **Isihloko: Iqhaza Lobuchwepheshe Ekulondolozeni Ulimi**

"Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi ezi-elektronikhi kwenze kwafinyeleleka kalula ezichazamazwini futhi zivumelane nezimo, kodwa ingabe ibeka engcupheni yokulahlekelwa ukujula kwamasiko kanye nokuhluka kwezinqubo zendabuko zesichazamazwi?"

#### **Xoxa:**

- Ingabe izichazamazwi zedijithali zingakubamba ngempela ukunotha kwamasiko adluliselwa ngomlomo nezinkulumo zamasiko?
- Ubuchwepheshe bungasetshenziswa kanjani ukuze kulondolozwe izilimi ezisengozini?
- Iyiphi indima okufanele imiphakathi ibe nayo ekwakhiweni kwesichazamazwi sedijithali?

## **Ingxenye yesi-5: Izinzuzo nezinselelo ze-e-Lexicography Esikhathini Sanamuhla**

### **Uhlolojikelele lwesigaba**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eziku-ithatheni (i-e-lexicography) kumele uguquko ekwenziweni kwesichazamazwi, eqhutshwa ukuqanjwa kabusha kwedijithali kanye nendlela egxile kumsebenzisi wesichazamazwi. Lesi sifundo sihlola izinzuzo nezinselelo ze-e-lexicography, sigxile ekufinyeleleni, ukusebenzisana, izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela, amamodeli asebenzisanayo, kanye nezithiyo zobuchwepheshe nezenhlalo okufanele kubhekwane nazo ukuze kuqinisekise ukubandakanywa nokusimama.

### **Izinzuzo ze-e-Lexicography**

#### **1. Ukufinyeleleka noumbandakanya wonke umuntu**

I-E-lexicography idiliza izithiyo zendawo nezomnotho ngokwenza izichazamazwi zitholakale ku-inthanethi. Emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika, izichazamazwi zedijithali zisekela izilimi ezingameleleki kahle futhi zikhuthaza ukwehlukahlukana kwamasiko. Ziphinde zamukele izilimi zesigodi nezilimi ezisengcupheni yokushabalala, zinikeze imiphakathi amandla okulondoloza kanye nokufinyelela kumagugu ayo olimi.

#### **2. Ukusebenzisana kanye nokuzibandakanya komsebenzisi**

Izichazamazwi zedijithali zinikeza izici ezifana nalezi:

- Ukusesha okusheshayo
- Ukuphinyiswa kwemisindo
- Izincazelo ezinesixhumanisi (hyperlink)
- Ukuhlanganiswa kwe-multimedia ( amavidiyo, izithombe, amagama ezincazelo)

La mathuluzi athuthukisa ukuqonda nokugcina, ikakhulukazi kubafundi bolimi kanye nabasebenzisi abaphila nokhubazeka.

### **3. Izibuyekezo Zesikhathi Sangempela**

Ngokungafani nezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe ezingashintshi, izichazamazwi ze-elektronikhi zingabuyekezwa ngokushesha ukuze zibonise amagama amasha, isitsotsi, namathrendi okusetshenziswa. Lokhu kuqinisekisa ukuhambisana endaweni yolimi eguqukayo ngokushesha elolongelwe ubuchwepheshe kanye nenkundla yezokuxhumana.

### **4. Ucwangingo Oluthuthukile Lwe-Lexicographic**

Amathuluzi afana ne-Sketch Engine avumela abakhi bezichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye iqoqo elikhulu lemibhalo, bahlonze amaphethini, amatemu ayivelakancane, kanye nokusetshenziswa komongo. Lokhu kuholela ekufakweni kwesichazamazwi esinembe kakhudlwana nesifaka wonke umuntu.

### **5. Amamodeli akhuthaza ukusebenzisana nokumbandakanya iqembu labantu**

Amapulatifomu afana ne-Wiktionary avumela abasebenzisi ukuthi banikele ngokuzofakwa esichazamazwini, okwenza izichazamazwi zibonise kakhulu ukusetshenziswa kolimi lomhlaba wangempela. Lokhu kwenza ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kube ngentando yeningi futhi kukhuthaza ukusebenzelana nokuba yingxenye komphakathi.


## **! Inselelo ye- e-Lexicography**

- **Izithiyo Zezobuchwepheshe:** Idinga amakhono obuchwepheshe nengqalasizinda, okungenzeka ishode ezindaweni ezingenazinsizakusebenza ezincane.
- **Ukuhlukana Kwedijithali:** Imiphakathi eminingi ayinakho ukufinyelela ku-inthanethi noma ukufunda ngedijithali, okukhawulela ukufinyelela kwizichazamazwi ze-elektronikhi.
- **Ukugcwala Kakhulu Kwedatha:** Ukuphatha idatha enkulu yolimi kungase kweqe ababhali besichazamazwi futhi kubeke engcupheni ikhwalithi.

- **Ubunkimbinkimbi Bedizayini:** Ukungakheki kahle kwenkundla yokufinyelela kwisichazamazwi okungakhinyabeza ukusebenziseka nokufunda.
- **Ukusimama nokulondolozeka:** Amaprojekthi amaningi antula uxhaso lwesikhathi eside, okubeka engcupheni yokuphelelwa yisikhathi.

## **Isiphakamiso se-Multimedia**

**Buka le vidiyo:**

 “How Digital Dictionaries Are Made” – Oxford Languages YouTube Channel (or a similar educational video on digital lexicography)

## **Cabangisisa Uphendule**

Ngemva kokubuka ividiyo, jula ngemibuzo elandelayo:

1. Yini ekumangaze kakhulu ngenqubo yokwakha isichazamazwi sedijithali?
2. Ucabanga ukuthi impendulo yabasebenzisi ingaba nomthelela kanjani ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi ze-elektroniki?
3. Yiziphi izinzuzo zokusebenzisa i-multimedia (umsindo, ividiyo, izithombe) kusichazamazwi?
4. Yiziphi izinselelo ocabanga ukuthi ababhali bezichazamazwi ababhekana nazo uma bezama ukufaka izilimi ezingameleleki kahle?
5. Izichazamazwi zedijithali zingenziwa kanjani ukuthi abantu basemaphandleni bafinyelele kuzo kalula noma ezindaweni ezinezinsizakusebenza ezincane?

## **Ukusonga & Ukucabangisisa: Umsebenzi Wokusonga**

### **Inhloso**

Lo msebenzi uklanyelwe ukukusiza uhlanganise ukuqonda kwakho imiqondo eyinhloko ehlanganiswe kulesi sifundo, ucabange ngohambo lwakho lokufunda, futhi usebenzise ukucabanga kwakho izimweni zomhlaba wangempela.

 **Imiyalelo:**

**Ingxenye 1: Isifinyezo Sokucabanga (Impendulo Ebhaliwe - amagama angama-200 kuye kwangama-300)**

Cabanga ngalokho okufundile ezigabeni ezinhlanu zalesi sifundo. Empendulweni yakho, phawula ngalokhu okulandelayo:

1. Kuyini ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi(lexicography), futhi ukuyiqonda kwakho kuguquke kanjani kulesi sahluko?
2. Iyiphi intuthuko yomlando noma intuthuko yezobuchwepheshe ku-lexicography othole inomthelela omkhulu, futhi kungani?
3. Ucabanga ukuthi i-e-lexicography ingakweseka kanjani ukulondolozwa kolimi kanye nobunikazi bamasiko emphakathini noma ezweni lakini?
4. Yiziphi izinselelo ezichazamazwi zanamuhla okholelwa ukuthi ziphuthuma kakhulu ekutheni kubhekanwe nazo ngokuphazima kweso, futhi zingaxazululwa kanjani?

**Ingxenye 2: Ukuxhumana Komuntu Siqu (Ongakukhetha Ukuthunyelwa Kwemidiya)**

Enza ividiyo emfushane (1–2 amaminithi), inothi lezwi, noma isethulo esibonakalayo (isb., i-infographic noma isilayidi) lapho:

- Yabelana ngokuqonda okubalulekile okukodwa noma umzuzu othi “aha” kulesi sahluko.
- Chaza ukuthi lokhu kuqonda kungase kube nomthelela kanjani ezifundweni zakho zesikhathi esizayo, ukufundisa, noma ukusebenzisa ulimi.

**Ingxenye 3: Ukusebenzisana Nontanga (Inkundla Yezingxoxo noma Ingxoxo Yeqembu)**

Phendula okungenani ukucabanga kwantanga eyodwa ngoku:

- Ukubuza umbuzo ocabangelayo mayelana nokuqondisisa kwabo.
- Ukwabelana ngesibonelo esihlobene noma ulwazi oluvela emicabangweni yakho.

## Izimpendulo

### UMSEBENZI

#### Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho

##### 1. Yini eyichaza kangcono i-Lexicography?

C. Ukuhlanganisa nokuhlaziywa kwezichazamazwi

##### 2. Iyiphi inselelo esemqoka ku-Lexicography yase-Afrika?

D. Izinsiza ezingenele kanye nosizo lwemali

##### 3. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyingxenye ye-lexicography yaseNingizimu Afrika?

C. Ukugcizelelwa kokusetshenziswa kwezilimi eziningi kanye nokulingana

##### 4. Yikuphi ukukhathazeka okukhulu kokuziphatha ku-lexicography?

B. Ukuhlenekezela amasiko

##### 5. Imuphi umkhuba wakamumva kwi-lexicography kazwelonke?

C. Izindlela ezichazayo nokuzijwayeza idijithali

#### Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho

##### 1. Zavelaphi izinqubo zakuqala ezaziwayo zesichazamazwi?

C. EMesopotamia

##### 2. Imuphi umnikelo omkhulu ka-Al-Khalil ibn Ahmed ku-lexicography?

B. Wethula ukuhleleka kwama-alfabhethi ezichazamazwini zesi-Arabhu

**3. Imuphi umthelela umshini wokuphrinta owaba nawo ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi?**

C. Kuvumele ukuthi umkhiqizo ube muningi kanye nokwenza amagama abe semthethweni

**4. Isiphi isichazamazwi esihlose ukubumba ubuzwe baseMelika?**

D. I-American Dictionary of the English Language

**5. Isiphi isici esibalulekile sokwakhiwa kwezichazamazi kwesimanje kwedijithali?**

C. Umsebenzi okhizwe abasebenzisi kanye nokukuhlanganisa nge-ai

 **Imibuzo yokuvota**

**1. Ucabanga ukuthi yini eyakhuthaza kakhulu ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zakuqala zase-Afrika?**

B. Ukuseka ukuphatha kwezithunywa zevangeli kanye namakhloni

**2. Iyiphi into okholelwa ukuthi inethonya elikhulu ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi zesimanje zase-Afrika?**

B. Ukwakhiwa kobuchwepheshe obusha

**3. Ngabe amasiko adluliselwa ngomlomo kufanele afakwe ezichamazwini zesimanje?**

A. Yebo, zilondoloza ubunjalo bamasiko

## **Isifundo 3: Okuyisisekelo Kokuklama Isichazamazwi**

### **Izinhloso Zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi uku :

1. Chaza intuthuko yomlando nezisekelo zethiyori zokuhlanganiswa kwezichazamazwi, okuhlanganisa nokusuka ku-lexicography echazayo .
2. Khomba futhi uchaze izindlela eziyinhloko ezisetshenziswa ekuhlanganisweni kwesichazamazwi, njenge-corpus-based lexicography kanye nomklamo ogxile kumsebenzisi.
3. Hlaziya umthelela wobuchwepheshe bedijithali ekwakhiweni kwesichazamazwi sesimanje, okuhlanganisa ukuhlanganiswa kwe-multimedia nokuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi.
4. Hlukanisa phakathi kwezinhlobo ezahlukene zezichazamazwi ezifana nesolimi esisodwa, izilimi ezimbili, izilimi eziningi, nezikhethekile eziqondene nomkhakha othile, bese uchaza izinhloso zazo kanye nezethameli eziqondiwe ukuba zisebenzise lezi zichazamazwi.
5. Hlola ukubaluleka kokuqonda izidingo zabasebenzisi kanye nezethameli eziqondiwe ekwakhiweni nasekusebenzeni kwezichazamazwi.
6. Hlola indima yezichazamazwi ekukhuthazeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi, ukuqonda amasiko, kanye nokufaka zonke izilimi, ikakhulukazi emiphakathini ezezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika.
7. Hlola izinzuzo nezinsalelo zokusebenzisa i-Open Educational Resources (OER) ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi zokufunda ulimi, ukufundisa, kanye nokusetshenziswa ngobuchwepheshe.
8. Sebenzisa amathuluzi emidiya exubile nawedijithali ukuthuthukisa ukusetshenziswa kwesichazamazwi kanye nokutholakala kolimi.

## **Ingxenye yoku-1: Izinsiza Zezefundo Ezivulekile ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi, isayensi yokuhlanganiswa kwezichazamazwi, iye yavela ngokuphawulekayo phakathi namakhulu eminyaka, yakhiwe ithiyori yolimi, ukushintsha kwamasiko, kanye nentuthuko yezobuchwepheshe. I-Open Educational Resources (OER) okwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi inikeza amathuluzi amahhala nafinyelelekayo, izinkundla, nokuqokethwe okusekela ukufundwa nokudalwa kwezichazamazwi. Lezi zinsiza zenza intando yeningi ekufinyeleleni olwazini lokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi futhi zinike amandla abafundi, othisha, nabacwaningi emhlabeni jikelele.

Ngokomlando, izichazamazwi zaqala njengohlu olulula lwezichazamazwi ezimpucukweni zasendulo, njengeSumerian Lexicon (2300 BCE), futhi zakhulela emisebenzini ebanzi njengesichazamazwi sikaSamuel Johnson ekhulwini le-18. Izichazamazwi zakuqala zaziqondiso, zihlose ukwenza ulimi lufane. Nokho, ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zesimanje kuhlangukisa izindlela ezichazayo, ezithatha ulimi njengoba lusetshenziswa ezimweni zangempela.

Ama-OER ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi ngokuvamile ahlangukisa izinhloko zethiyori ezifana nalezi:

- I-Prescriptive iqhathaniswa ne-Lexicography echazayo: Izichazamazwi ezichazayo zibeka imithetho; ezichazayo zibonisa ukusetshenziswa kwangempela.
- Ithiyori Yokufaneleka: Okufakiwe kufanele kukhulise ukuqonda ngomzamo omncane wokusebenzisa ingqondo.
- Izinkambu zamagama: Amagama axhumene ngaphakathi kwamanethiwekhi esemantiki.

Izindlela zokwenza ekuhlanganisweni kwesichazamazwi sezishintshela ku-corpus-based lexicography, kusetshenziswa izizindalwazi ezinkulu zolimi lomhlaba wangempela ukwazisa okukhethiwe nezincazelo. Ama-OER ngokuvamile ahlangukisa ukufinyelela emibhalweni, isizindalwazi sezilimi, nezinkundla zokusebenzisana.

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

Ubuchwepheshe bedijithali buye benza izinguquko ekuhlenganisweni kwesichazamazwi. Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi nezinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula zinikeza izici ze-multimedia njengomsindo, ividiyo, nezinto ezisebenzisanayo. Ama-OER anika amandla izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela nokuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi, okugqugquzela ukumbandakanyeka komphakathi. Nokho, ukugcina ikhwalithi yokuhlela nokwamukela ukuvuleka kuseyinselelo.

Kafushane, ama-OER ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi athuthukisa ukufinyeleleka, ukubambisana, kanye nokusungula izinto ezintsha. Asekela abafundi nochwepheshe ekuqondeni ukuguquguquka kolimi futhi babambe iqhaza ekuthuthukisweni okuqhubekayo kokwenziwa kwezichazamazwi.

### Imibuzo esebenzisanayo (Imibuzo emi-5)

1. Yini inhloso ngqangi yokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi- I-lexicography echazayo?
  - A) Ukuphoqelela imithetho yohlelo lolimi
  - B) Ukuhumusha imibhalo yasendulo
  - C) Ukubhala ukusetshenziswa kolimi kwangempela
  - D) Ukwenza kube lula ukufakwa kwamagama
  - E) Ukwakha izichazamazwi ezilimibili
2. Iyiphi impucuko yasendulo eyakhiqiza isichazamazwi sokuqala esaziwayo sezilimi ezimbili?
  - A) i-Greek
  - B) i-Roman
  - C) i-Sumerian
  - D) i-Egyptian
  - E) i-Chinese
3. Yini i-corpus-based lexicography ethembele kuyo?
  - A) Izingxoxo zomuntu siqu sakhe
  - B) Imibhalo yomlando
  - C) Imininingo egciniwe emikhulu yolimi lwangempela
  - D) Izincwadi zohlelo lolimi
  - E) Ukuhlaziya izincwadi

4. Iyiphi ithiyori egcizelela ukunciphisa umzamo wokucabanga kakhulu ekuxhumaneni?
  - A) i-Structuralism
  - B) i-Relevance Theory
  - C) i-Prescriptive Theory
  - D) i-Lexical Field Theory
  - E) i-Post-structuralism
5. Iyiphi inzuzo enkulu yezichazamazwi zedijithali?
  - A) Ziprintwa ngokushesha
  - B) Zivumela izibuyekezo sesikhathi sangempela
  - C) Zibiza kakhulu
  - D) Zinciphisa amagama
  - E) Zisusa izimpendulo zabasebenzisi

## **Umsebenzi Wokubuka Ucabangisise**

Isihloko sevidiyo: *“How Digital Tools Are Changing Lexicography”*

(You can link to a relevant YouTube or OER video on digital lexicography.)

### **Imibuzo Yokucabangisisa:**

1. Yiziphi izinguquko ezibaluleke kakhulu amathuluzi edijithali eze nazo ekuhlanganisweni kwesichazamazwi?
2. Izinkundla eziqukethe okukhiqizwa ngabasebenzisi zinethonya kanjani ukuthembekeni kwezichazamazwi?
3. Yiziphi izindlela izichazamazwi zedijithali ezingathuthukisa ngazo ukufunda ulimi?
4. Yiziphi izinselelo ababhali bezichazamazwi ababhekana nazo ekugcineni izinga eliphezulu ezinkundleni ezivulekile?
5. Ubuchwepheshe besikhathi esizayo bungakuguqula kanjani ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi?

## **Ingxenye yesi-2: Ukuqonda Abasebenzisi ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi nge-OER**

Emkhakheni wokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi, ukuqonda izethameli okuqondiswe kuzo kanye nezidingo zabo ezithile kubalulekile ekwakheni izichazamazwi ezisebenzayo nezifinyelelekayo. I-Open Educational Resources (OER) idlala indima ebalulekile kule nqubo ngokunikeza amathuluzi amahhala, aguquguqukayo, nagxile kumsebenzisi asekela ukuthuthukiswa nokusetshenziswa kwesichazamazwi.

Izichazamazwi zisebenzela abasebenzisi abahlukahlukene, abafundi, othisha, ochwepheshe, abacwaningi, nabafundi bolimi abavamile. Iqembu ngalinye linokulindela okuhlukile. Isibonelo, abafundi bolimi bavame ukudinga imihlahlandlela yokubiza amagama, izibonelo zokusetshenziswa, namanothi ohlelo, kuyilapho izikhulumi zomdabu zingabheka izincazelo ezicashile, i-etymology, noma ukuhluka kwesitayela.

Idizayini egxile kumsebenzisi iyisimiso esibalulekile ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi kwesimanje. Igcizelela ukuhlobanisa izici zesichazamazwi nezizinda zokuqonda nezilimi zabasebenzisi. Ucwangingo lubonisa ukuthi abafundi bakhetha izichazamazwi ezinokwesekwa kokubhala kwezemfundo, njengamafomethi okucaphuna kanye nemisebenzi ye-thesaurus. Ngokuphambene, ochwepheshe bangase babeke phambili amagama obuchwepheshe ahambisana nezinkambu zabo.

Ukwanda kwezichazamazwi zedijithali kuguqule indlela abasebenzisi abasebenzisana ngayo nezinsiza zamagama. Izici ezifana nemisebenzi yosesho, ukuphimisela komsindo, nokufinyeleleka kweselula kuthuthukisa ukusebenziseka kwezichazamazwi. Kodwa-ke, le ntuthuko futhi yethula izinselelo, njengezikhala zokufunda nokubhala kwedijithali nobunkimbinkimbi bokusebenziseka kwaso. Izinkundla ze-OER kufanele ziqinisekise ukuthi amathuluzi azo anembile futhi ahlanganisiwe, ahlinzekela abasebenzisi abanamazinga olwazi ahlukahlukene obuchwepheshe.

Izichazamazwi ezinokuqoqwa kolwazi eningini ezifana ne-Wiktionary ziyisibonelo sentando yeningi yesichazamazwi, esivumela abasebenzisi ukuthi banikele ngokuqukethwe. Nakuba lokhu kucebisa insiza, kuphinde kuphakamise ukukhathazeka mayelana nokunemba kanye nokwengamela kokuhlela.

Ukuze zihlale zibalulekile, izichazamazwi kufanele ziguquguquke, zenziwe ngendlela anasebenzisi abayifisayo, futhi zivuselelwe njalo. Ukumbandakanya abasebenzisi ngezinhlobo nokulandelana kwempendulo kuqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi ziyaguquguquka ngokuhambisana namathrendi olimi nokulindelwe ngabasebenzisi.

## Umsebenzi wokuvota

### Umbuzo:

Isiphi isici osithatha njengesibaluleke kakhulu kusichazamazwi sedijithali?

- A) Ukuphinyiswa komsindo
- B) Izibonelo zokusetshenziswa
- C) Ukukwazi ukusesha
- D) Isixhumanisi esenzeka ngendlela abasebenzisi abafisa ngayo
- E) Okuqukethe okuqoqwe ebantwini

Impendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Ayikho impendulo eyodwa elungile—le nhlobo yakhelwe ukubonisa izintandokazi zabasebenzisi ezihlukahlukene. Kodwa-ke, B) Izibonelo zokusetshenziswa zivame ukushiwo njengokubalulekile okuphezulu ocwaningweni lwabasebenzisi.

## Umsebenzi wocwaningo oluncane

### Umsebenzi:

Hlola isichazamazwi sedijithali esivulekile (isb., i-Wiktionary, i-Lexico, noma inkundla ye-OER yolimi lwendawo). Phendula lokhu okulandelayo:

1. Ucabanga ukuthi obani abasebenzisili abaphambili balesi sichazamazwi?
2. Yiziphi izici ezibusiso kakhulu ezidingweni zakho?
3. Ingabe zikhona izici ozithole zikudida noma ezingekho?
4. Ngabe idizayini ikweseka noma ikuphazamisa kanjani ukufunda kwakho?
5. Suggest one improvement that could enhance the user experience.

 **Imiphumela Elindelekile:**

Abafundi bazothola ulwazi olwengeziwe lokuhlola isichazamazwi se-OER somhlaba wangempela, basebenzisa imiqondo evela esifundweni ukuze bahlole ukusebenziseka, ukuqondiswa kwezithameli, kanye nempumelelo yokuklama.

## **Ingxenye yesi-3: Ukuhlola Izinhlolo** **Zezechazamazwi nge-OER**

Izichazamazwi zingamathuluzi abalulekile ekufundeni ulimi, ekuxhumaneni nasekulondolozeni amasiko. I-Open Educational Resources (OER) yandise ukufinyelela ezinhlotsheni ezihlukahlukene zezichazamazwi, okwenza abafundi nothisha bakwazi ukuhlola ulimi ngezindlela eziguquguqukayo nezihlanganisayo. Lesi sifundo sihlola izinhlobo ezinkulu zezichazamazwi ezifana nezolimi olulodwa, ezilimimbili, eziliminingi, nezikhethekile, nokuthi amathuluzi edijithali nawemidiya exubile athuthukisa kanjani ukusetshenziswa kwazo.

Izichazamazwi zolimi olulodwa zinikeza izincazelo, izibonelo zokusetshenziswa, nemihlahlandlela yokubiza amagama ngolimi olulodwa. Zilungele izikhulumi zomdabu kanye nabafundi abathuthukile. Izibonelo zifaka i-Oxford English Dictionary (OED) nezichazamazwi zaseNingizimu Afrika zolimi olulodwa njenge-IsiChazamazwi Sesizulu kanye ne-Thanodi yeSetswana. Lezi zichazamazwi zikhuthaza ukujuliswa kanye nokuqonda kwamasiko ngokunikeza i-etymology kanye nezinkulamo zezisho.

Izichazamazwi ezilimimbili zihlanganisa izilimi ezimbili, zinikeza izinguqulo nezincazelo zomongo. Zisetshenziswa kakhulu ngabafundi bezilimi, abahumushi, nabahambi. Izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili zekhwalithi ephezulu, njenge-Collins English-Spanish Dictionary, zifaka izisho namanothi amasiko ukuze kuthuthukiswe ukuqonda. Nokho, abasebenzisi kufanele baqaphele ukuhumusha okwenziwe lula kakhulu okuntula umongo.

Izichazamazwi eziliminingi zandisa lokhu kusebenza ezilimini ezintathu noma ngaphezulu. Babalulekile emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika, lapho besekela ukumbandakanywa nokugcinwa kolimi. Isichazamazwi Sezilimi Eziningi sase-Oxford kanye Nesichazamazwi Sezaga Zezilimi Eziningi sase-Unisa ziyizibonelo ezikhuthaza ukuxhumana kwamasiko nokubumbana komphakathi.

Izichazamazwi eziyisipesheli zigxile emikhakheni ethile efana nezomthetho, ezokwelashwa, ezobuchwepheshe, noma ezobuciko. Izibonelo zifaka phakathi Isichazamazwi Somthetho Omnyama, Isichazamazwi Sezokwelapha sikaDorland, kanye neThesaurus kaRoget. Izichazamazwi ezibukwayo, izichazamazwi

zokuphimisela, nezichazamazwi zesisho nazo zingena kulesi sigaba, zinikeza ukwesekwa okulungiselelwe kwabafundi nochwepheshe.

Ubuchwepheshe bedijithali kanye ne-AI kuguqule izichazamazwi zaba amathuluzi asebenzisanayo, anothile ngemidiya exubile. Izici ezifana nokuphimisela komsindo, izibonelo zevidiyo, nezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela zithuthukisa ukufunda. Izinkundla ezifana nesichazamazwi sase-Urban, isichazamazwi se-Mzansi Taal, nesichazamazwi se-ASL sibonisa izitayela zolimi ezithuthukayo kanye neminikelo yomphakathi.

Izichazamazwi ezisekelwe ku-OER zinika abasebenzisi amandla ngokunikela ngezinsiza zamahhala, eziguquguqukayo, nezihambisana namasiko. Zisekela ukufunda impilo yonke, Zikhuthaze ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi, futhi zikhuthaze ukuxhumana komhlaba wonke.

### Iziphakamiso ze-Multimedia

Ukucebisa lesi sifundo, cabanga ukuhlanganisa izinsiza zemultimedia ezilandelayo :

#### 1. Ividiyo:

- “*How Dictionaries Are Made*” (YouTube – Oxford University Press)  
Umbuzo Wokucabangisisa: Yini ekumangaze kakhulu ngenqubo yokwenza isichazamazwi?

#### 2. Ithuluzi elisebenzisanayo:

- Mzansi Taal Dictionary  
Umsebenzi: Bheka igama le-slang bese uchaza ukuthi i-multimedia (izithombe/amavidiyo) ikusize kanjani ukuthi uliqonde.

#### 3. Insiza yomsindo:

- Cambridge English Pronouncing Dictionary (Online)  
Umsebenzi: Zijwayeze ukuphimisela amagama amasha amahlanu bese uziqopha wena. Yiziphi izinselelo obhekane nazo?

#### 4. Isichazamazwi Esinemidwebo:

- Merriam-Webster Visual Dictionary  
Umsebenzi: Hlola isihloko (isb., umzimba womuntu) bese ubhala amatemu amahlanu owafunde ngokubuka.

## ✓ Izimpendulo okungaba yizo zeMisebenzi ye-Multimedia

Umbuzo Wokucabangisisa: Kungimangazile ukuthi lungakanani ucwaningo lomlando nolwamasiko olungena ekuchazeni igama elilodwa.

- Umsebenzi we-Mzansi Taal: Isibonelo sevidiyo senze kwaba lula ukuqonda isitsotsi esimweni sempilo yangempela.
- Umsebenzi Wokuphimisela: Ngibhekane nobunzima mayelana nezindlela zokugcizelela amagama anezinhlamvu eziningi kodwa ngathuthuka ngokuphindaphinda.
- Umsebenzi WeSichazamazwi esinemidwebo: Ngafunda amagama anjengelithi “trachea,” “femur,” nelithi “retina” ngemidwebo ebhaliwe.



## Ukusonga Nokucabangisisa: Umsebenzi

### wokusonga



### Umsebenzi Wokugcina: “Ukubuka kwami ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi”

Cabangisisa ngalokho okufundile kuso sonke iSahluko sesi-3 ngokuqedela le misebenzi elandelayo. Lo msebenzi uklanyelwe ukukusiza ukuthi uhlanganise ukuqonda kwakho futhi ukusebenzise kokuqokethwe komhlaba wangempela.

### Ingxenye 1: Ukucabangisisa Komuntu Siqu (Impendulo Ebhaliwe)

Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngesigaba esisodwa esifushane:

1. Iluphi uhlobo lwesichazamazwi (esinolimi olulodwa, esilimimbili, esiliminingi, noma esikhethekile) oluthola luwusizo kakhulu ekufundeni kwakho noma ezidingweni zakho zobungcweti? Kungani?
2. Kushintshe kanjani ukuqonda kwakho izidingo zabasebenzisi kanye nokwakheka kwesichazamazwi ngemva kwalesi sifundo?

3. Iyiphi indima ocabanga ukuthi i-Open Educational Resources (OER) kufanele iyidlale ekusaseni lokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi?
4. Chaza isichazamazwi esisodwa sedijithali noma inkundla oyihlolile. Iziphi izici ozithole zisebenza kahle kakhulu noma ezintsha?
5. Izichazamazwi zingakukhuthaza kanjani ukumbandakanywa kanye nokuqonda kwamasiko emiphakathini enezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika?

## **Ingxenye 2: Umsebenzi Wobuciko (Ulula Ngokuzikhethela)**

Yenza imephu yomqondo noma i-infographic ebonisa izinhlobo ezihlukene zezichazamazwi nezinjongo zazo. Faka izibonelo futhi uqaphele ukuthi amathuluzi edijithali athuthukisa kanjani uhlobo ngalunye..

Ungasebenzisa amathuluzi amahhala njenge:

- Canva
- MindMeister
- Google Drawings

### **Uhlu lokuthumelela**

- Ngigqede yonke imisebenzi emihlanu yokucabangisisa
- Ngihlole okungenani isichazamazwi sedijithali esisodwa noma inkundla ye-OER
- (Ongakukhetha) Ngenze imephu yomqondo noma i-infographic

## **Izimpendulo**

### Imibuzo esebenzisanayo (Imibuzo emi-5)

1. Yini inhloso ngqangi yokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi- descriptive lexicography?

-  C) Ukubhala ukusetshenziswa kolimi kwangempela

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

2. Iyiphi impucuko yasendulo eyakhiqiza isichazamazwi sokuqala esaziwayo sezilimi ezimbili?

- C) i-Sumerian

3. Yini i-corpus-based lexicography ethembele kuyo?

- C) Imininingo egciniwe emikhulu yolimi lwangempela

4. Iyiphi ithiyori egcizelela ukunciphisa umzamo wokucabanga kakhulu ekuxhumaneni?

- B) i-Relevance Theory

5. Iyiphi inzuzo enkulu yezichazamazwi zedijithali?

- B) Zivumela izibuyekezo sesikhathi sangempela

## **Isifundo 4: Ukwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi Eningizimu Africa**

### **Uhlolojikelele Lwesifundo**

Lesi sifundo sihlola izici zomlando, umthetho, kanye nezenhlalo-politiki zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eNingizimu Afrika. Igxile kumthelela wobukholoni kanye nobandlululo ezilimini zomdabu, impendulo yomthetho ngokusungulwa kwama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs), kanye nezinsalelo eziqhubekayo namathuba okuthuthukisa ukulingana kwezilimi.

### **Izinhloso Zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi:

1. Ukuqonda umlando wokubukelwa phansi kwezilimi eNingizimu Afrika, okuhlanganisa nomthelela wobukholoni kanye nobandlululo ezilimini zomdabu.
2. Ukuchaza ngohlaka lomthetho olwaholeda ekusungulweni kwama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs) kanye neqhaza lawo ekukhuthazeni ukulingana kwezilimi.
3. Ukuhlaziya ubudlelwano phakathi kolimi, ubuwena, kanye nokulondolozwa kwamasiko, kanye nendlela isichazamazwi esinomthelela ngayo kubulungiswa bezenhlalakahle kanye nobunye besizwe.
4. Ukuhlola omkhiqizo wezichazamazwi ze-NLU kanye nokuhambisana kwayo nezinhloso zemfundo njengeSitatimende Senqubomgomo Yohlelo Lwezifundo Nokuhlola (CAPS).
5. Ukuxoxa ngeqhaza lezinsiza zesichazamazwi ekuthuthukisweni kolwazi lokufunda nokubhala kusenesikhathi nokufunda okugxile esifundweni ngezilimi zomdabu.
6. Ukubhekisisa ngokubaluleka kwamasiko ezichazamazwi njengamathuluzi okubhala amasiko, izisho, nezinhlelo zolwazi lwendabuko.
7. Ukuthola izinsalelo ezibalulekile ama-NLU abhekene nazo, okuhlanganisa izingqinamba zokuthola imali, ukuzivumelanisa nobuchwepheshe, kanye nesimo esiguquguqukayo solimi.

8. Ukuhlola izikhombandlela zesikhathi esizayo zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eNingizimu Afrika, okuhlanganisa ukusungulwa kwedijithali, ukusebenzelana nomphakathi, nokuthuthukiswa kwenqubomgomo yezilimi eziningi.

## **Ingxenye yoku-1: I-Lexicography kanye Nenqubomgomo Yolimi eNingizimu Afrika**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi eNingizimu Afrika kuxubene ngokujulile nomlando wezwe oyinkimbinkimbi wezilimi kanye nenhlalo-politiki. Ngezilimi ezisemthethweni eziyishumi nambili, isidingo sezichazamazwi ezifaka wonke umuntu nezimele zonke izilimi zibalulekile. Ngokomlando, imibuso yamakholoni kanye neyobandlululo yayiphakamisa isiNgesi nesiBhunu kuyilapho ibandlulula izilimi zomdabu. Lokhu kungalingani kwezilimi kwaqinisa izigaba zomphakathi futhi kwacindezela ubunikazi bamasiko.

UMthethosisekelo wangemva kobandlululo we-1996 waphawula inguquko ngokubeka eqhulwini izilimi ezisemthethweni eziyishumi nanye, okubonisa ukuzibophezela ekulinganeni kwezilimi. Ukweseka lokhu, kwasungulwa ama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs) ngoMthethosivivinywa Kazwelonke wamaYunithi e-Lexicography ka-1996. I-NLU ngayinye inomthwalo wemfanelo wokuthuthukisa izinsiza zesichazamazwi njengezichazamazwi zolunye lwezilimi zomdabu, okuhlanganisa isiZulu, Sesotho, neXitsonga.

Lawa mayunithi adlala indima ebalulekile ekugcineni amagugu olimi, ukukhuthaza ukufunda nokubhala, kanye nokugqugquzela ukuzigqaja ngamasiko. Ulimi alulona nje ithuluzi lokuxhumana; liwumgogodla wokwakhiwa kobunikazi. Ukuvuselela izilimi zomdabu kunika imiphakathi amandla futhi kuqinisa ukubumbana komphakathi.

Naphezu kwale mizamo, izinselelo zisaqhubeka. IsiNgesi nesiBhunu zisabusa kwezemfundo, kwabezindaba kanye nohulumeni. Izilimi zomdabu eziningi azinazo izinsiza ezanele kanye nokwesekwa yizikhungo. Izithiyo zenhlalo-mnotho ziphinde zithiye ukufinyelela emfundweni namathuba kwabakhuluma lezi zilimi.

Kodwa-ke, ama-NLU anikeza indlela ethembisayo eya phambili. Ngokuxoxisana nomphakathi kanye nezinsiza ezihambisana namasiko, zingasiza ukubuyisela isimo sezilimi zomdabu futhi athuthukise umphakathi ombandakanya wonke umuntu. I-Lexicography, kulo mongo, iba yithuluzi lobulungiswa bezenhlalakahle, ukulondolozwa kwamasiko, kanye nobunye besizwe.

## Umsebenzi

1. Waba yini umphumela omkhulu wenqubomgomo yolimi lwamakholoni eNingizimu Afrika?
  - A. Ukukhuthazwa kwazo zonke izilimi ngokulinganayo
  - B. Ukubandlululwa kwesiNgisi
  - C. Ukubukelwa phansi kwezilimi zomdabu
  - D. Ukuqedwa kwesiBhunu
  - E. Ukufinyelela okulinganayo emfundweni
2. Iyini inhloso yama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs)?
  - A. Ukuhumusha izincwadi zakwamanye amazwe
  - B. Ukuthuthukisa isiNgisi nesiBhunu
  - C. Ukuthuthukisa izinsiza zezilimi zomdabu
  - D. Ukufaka esikhundleni imfundo yendabuko
  - E. Ukwakha izilimi ezintsha
3. Imuphi umqulu owamukele ngokusemthethweni izilimi eziyi-11 eNingizimu Afrika?
  - A. Umthetho Wezilimi Kazwelonke
  - B. Umthethosisekelo ka-1996
  - C. Umthethosivivinywa Wokwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi
  - D. Umthetho Wezinguquko Kwezemfundo
  - E. Umqulu Wokulingana Kolimi
4. Ubandlululo lwaba nomthelela kanjani ekusetshenzisweni kolimi?
  - A. Lwakhuthaza ubuliminingi
  - B. Lwakhuthaza ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zoMdabu
  - C. Ukubusa kwesiNgisi nesiBhunu okufakwe
  - D. Kwaqeda isiNgisi
  - E. Kwaseka zonke izilimi ngokulingana
5. Iyiphi inselelo enkulu ekuthuthukiseni izilimi zomdabu namuhla?
  - A. Abantu abaningi abakhuluma ulimi
  - B. Ukungabi nantshisekelo
  - C. Izithiyo zenhlalo-mnotho kanye nokushoda kwezinsiza
  - D. Ukuxhaswa ngemalo ngokweqile
  - E. Ukusabalala kwemidiya okweqile

## **Ingxenye yesi-2: Umkhiqizo Wokwakhiwa Kwezichazamazwi kanye Nokuqondanisa Nezemfundo eNingizimu Afrika**

Ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kudlala indima ebalulekile ekukhuthazeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi nokuqonda kwamasiko, ikakhulukazi emiphakathini ezezilimi eziningi njengeNingizimu Afrika. I-National Lexicography Units (NLUs) ibe negalelo elikhulu ekuthuthukisweni kwezilimi zomdabu ngokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi nezinsiza zemfundo.

Ama-NLU esiXhosa nesiZulu asekhqize imkhiqizo ebalulekile yezichazamazwi njenge-IsiChaza-magama sesiXhosa Monolingual Dictionary kanye ne-IsiChazamazwi Sesizulu Revised Edition. Lezi zinsiza akuzona kuphela amathuluzi okubhekisela kodwa futhi zingamathuluzi okulinganisa ulimi. Ukulinganisa kusiza ukugcina ubuqotho bolimi futhi kusekela ukusetshenziswa kolimi okungaguquki kwezemfundo nempilo yomphakathi.

Impumelelo enkulu yama-NLU wukuhambisana kwawo neziTatimende zeNqubomgomo yoHlelo lweziFundo nokuHlola (CAPS). Izichazamazwi ezinemifanekiso yezilimi ezimbili, njengesizulu-English Official Foundation Phase CAPS Picture Dictionary, zenzelwe ukweseka ukuthuthukiswa kolwazi lokufunda nokubhala. Lezi zichazamazwi zihlanganisa izinsiza-kubona ukuze kuthuthukiswe ukuqonda nokuzibandakanya, ikakhulukazi kubafundi abancane. Ucwangingo lubonisa ukuthi ukwesekwa okubukwayo kuthuthukisa ukutholakala nokugcinwa kwamagama, okwenza lezi zinsiza zisebenze kahle emakilasini asebenzisa izilimi eziningi.

Ukusetshenziswa kwezichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili kusiza futhi ukuvala igebe phakathi kwezilimi zasekhaya zabafundi kanye nolimi lokufundisa. Lokhu kukhuthaza ukuqonda okujulile kokubili izimo zolimi nezamasiko. Ngokuhlanganisa izilimi zomdabu emfundweni esemthethweni, lezi zinsiza zithuthukisa ukulingana kwezemfundo nokuzigqaja ngamasiko.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, izinsiza zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zifaka isandla emigomweni ebanzi yomphakathi. Zinika abafundi amandla okuzulazula phakathi kwezilimi, bathuthukise amakhono amasiko, futhi basekele ubuliminingi. Njengoba kugcizelelwe uMoropa noShoba (2018), ukubhalwa nokunwetshwa kwesilulumagama ngama-NLU kubalulekile ekukhuleni kwezilimi zomdabu. Le mizamo iphinde iphakamise izinga lezilimi ebezincishwe amathuba phambilini, okwenza zikwazi ukusetshenziswa emikhakheni efanane zemfundo, umthetho, isayensi nobuchwepheshe.

## Ukuvota

Isiphi isici ocabanga ukuthi sithuthukisa kakhulu ukusebenza kahle kwezichazamazwi ezilimbili zabafundi abasaqala?

- A. Imifanekiso ebonakalayo
- B. Ukuhambisana namasiko
- C. Ukuhlelwa kwekharikhulamu yeCAPS
- D. Ubulula bezincazelo
- E. Ukumatanisa kolimi (ulimi lwasekhaya nolokufunda)

## Umsebenzi Wocwaningo Oluncane

### Imiyalelo:

Cabanga ngeqhaza lezinsiza zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi emfundweni nasekulondolozweni kolimi. Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngokusekelwe esifundweni kanye nemibono yakho.

1. Kungani kubalulekile ukwenziwa kolimi lube semthethweni ezilimini zomdabu?
2. Izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili ezibonisiwe zisekela kanjani ukufunda nokubhala emabangeni aphansi?
3. Yikuphi ukubaluleka kokuqondanisa izinsiza ze-lexicographic ne-CAPS?
4. Izinsiza zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zikukhuthaza kanjani ukuqonda kwamasiko?

5. Yiziphi izindlela izinsiza zokwenza izichazamazwi ezingaba nomthelela ngazo ekulinganeni komphakathi?

## **Ingxenye yesi-3: Ukulingana Kolimi kanye Nokubaluleka Kwamasiko ku-Lexicography**

I-Lexicography eNingizimu Afrika ingaphezu kokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi; iyithuluzi elinamandla lokuthuthukisa ukulingana kwezilimi nokugcina amagugu amasiko. Ngokomlando, ubukoloni nobandlululo beluphakamisa isiNgisi nesiBhunu ngenkathi bezibukela phansi izilimi zomdabu. Lokhu kungalingani kwezilimi kube nomthelela ekubandlululweni emphakathini nasekugugulekeni kwamasiko.

Ukusungulwa kwamaYunithi Ezilimi Kazwelonke (NLU) kumele isinyathelo soguquko esibheke ebulungiswa bezilimi. La mayunithi athuthukisa izinsiza ze-lexicographic eziphelele zezilimi zomdabu zaseNingizimu Afrika, zinikeza abakhulumi bolimi amandla kanye nokugqugquzela ukuzigqaja ngamasiko. Ngokubhala kanye nokwenza izilimi zifane njengesizulu, isiXhosa, nesiSuthu, ama-NLU asiza ekulondolozeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi futhi asekele imfundo ebandakanyayo.

Ulimi luxhumene ngokujulile nobuwena. Njengoba u-Alexander (2005) ephawula, luphethe umlando, isiko kanye nombono womhlaba. Izinsiza ze-lexicographic zisebenza njengendawo yokugcina ukukhumbula okuhlangene, ezeyenza imiphakathi ikwazi ukuthola amalungelo ayo olimi futhi iveze ubunikazi bayo bamasiko. Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu emhlabeni ohlangene lapho izilimi eziphambili zivame ukudlula ezomdabu.

Ama-NLU aphinde abambe iqhaza ekuvezeni ubuzwe obufaka wonke umuntu. Ngokuhlinzeka ngezinsiza ezibonisa ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika, zenza ukubamba iqhaza elibanzi kwezemfundo, ukubusa, kanye nempilo yomphakathi. Lokhu kuhlenganisa kukhuthaza ukubumbana komphakathi futhi kuphonsela inselelo ukulandisa okungokomlando kokukhishwa inyumbazane.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, i-lexicography isekela ukudluliselwa kwamasiko phakathi kwezizukulwane. Izichazamazwi nezinsiza zolimi zisiza izizukulwane ezincane ukuthi zixhumane namagugu azo, ziqinisekise ukuqhubeka kwamasiko. Njengoba uBothma et al. (2016) egcizelela, lawa mathuluzi abalulekile ekugcineni ukuqina kanye nobunikazi lapho kubhekene nokuhwebelana kwezwe lonke.

Kafushane, i-lexicography eNingizimu Afrika iyinqola yobulungiswa bezenhlalakahle, ukulondolozwa kwamasiko, kanye nobumbano lwesizwe. Umsebenzi wama-NLU akuwona nje owolimi, uyashintsha.

## **Umsebenzi : Ulimi & Imephu Yobunikazi**

### **Imiyalelo:**

Yakha "Imephu Yobunikazi Bolimi" yakho ebonisa:

- Ulimi olukhulumayo noma oluqondayo.
- Ulimi ngalunye ulusebenzisaphi futhi kanjani (ekhaya, esikoleni, emsebenzini, emphakathini).
- Ulimi ngalunye lukuxhumanisa kanjani nokuba yingxenyeye yosiko.

### **Impokophelo:**

Cabanga indlela ulimi olulolonga ngayo umuzwa wakho wokuzizwa unguwena futhi nokuba yingxenyeye.

## **Ukwaziswa Kwengxoxo**

### **Umbuzo:**

Ngabe ukugqugquzelwa kwezilimi zomdabu nge-lexicography kunamthelela muni kubulungiswa bezenhlalakahle kanye nobumbano lwesizwe eNingizimu Afrika?

## **Umsebenzi Wokubuka Ucabangisise**

### **Isiphakamiso Sevidiyo:**

Buka idokhumentari emfushane noma ingxoxo (e.g., “*Voices of South Africa: Language and Identity*” – hypothetical title).

## **Ukusonga Nokucabangisisa**

1. Yiziphi izinselelo abakhuluma izilimi zomdabu ababhekana nazo ekutholeni imfundo nezinsiza zomphakathi?
2. Izinsiza ze-lexicographic zisiza kanjani ukugcina ubunikazi bamasiko?.
3. Iyiphi indima edlalwa ama-NLU ekukhuthazeni ukulingana kwezilimi?
4. Kungani ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi kubalulekile ebunikazini besizwe?
5. Yini oyifundile kuvidiyo eguqule noma yajulisa ukuqonda kwakho ulimi nobuwena?

## **Ingxenye yesi-4: Ukuhlanganiswa Nokusabalalisa Izichazamazwi Ezisemthethweni eNingizimu Afrika**

### **Izichazamazwi zolimi olulodwa nezilimimbili**

Ukuzazi kweNingizimu Afrika ngezilimi eziningi, nezilimi ezisemthethweni eziyishumi nanye, kuletha inselelo kanye nethuba lokubhalwa kwezichazamazwi. I-South African National Lexicography Units (i-SANLU) iphendule ngokuhlanganisa nokusabalalisa izichazamazwi ezisemthethweni ezeseke ukuthuthukiswa kolimi, imfundo, kanye nokugcinwa kwamasiko.

Omunye wemisebenzi ebaluleke kakhulu yalezi zichazamazwi ukumiswa kolimi noma ukwenziwa kolimi lube semthethweni. Isibonelo, IsiChaza-magama sesiXhosa Isichazamazwi Solimi Olulodwa kanye nesichazamazwi Esikhulu SesiXhosa zisiza ekusunguleni ukupela okungaguquki, uhlelo lolimi, kanye nezinkambiso zokusebenzisa. Lokhu kubalulekile ezweni lapho ukuhlukahluka kolimi kungaholela ekudidekeni nasekungaxhumaniseni kahle. Izichazamazwi ezimisiwe zinikeza isisekelo solimi esabelwe othisha, abafundi, nochwepheshe bolimi.


Izichazamazwi ezilimimbili, njenge-Thanodi ye-Temepedi Setswana-English kanye ne-Thalusamaipfi ye-Nyambo-Mbili Tshivenda-English, zikhuthaza ukuqondaniswa kwezilimi ezahlukene. La mathuluzi anika amandla ukuxhumana kuwo wonke amaqembu ezilimi, okugqogquzela ukubandakanywa nokuhloniphana emphakathini ohlukene ngokwezilimi.

Kwezemfundo, izichazamazwi zididiyelwe ohlelweni lwezifundo lwe-CAPS lweSigaba Esiyisisekelo, ikakhulukazi ngezichazamazwi ezinemifanekiso yezilimi ezimbili. Lezi zinsiza zenzelwe ukusekela ukufunda nokubhala kwangaphambi kwesikhathi ngokwenza isilulumagama sifinyeleleke futhi sihehe kubafundi abasebasha. Izichazamazwi eziqondene nesihloko esithile, njenge-English-Setswana Maths ne-Natural Science Dictionary, zisiza ukuvala igebe phakathi kolwazi lolimi nokuqokethwe, ukuthuthukisa ukuqonda nokusebenza kwezemfundo. Ngaphandle kwemfundo, izichazamazwi zinendima ebalulekile ekulondolozweni kwamasiko. Zibhala izisho, izinkulumo zendabuko, kanye nezinhlelo zolwazi lwendabuko. Isiboneli, Isihlethulili-mezwi SeNdebele sifaka amatemu ezinto zamasiko okungenzeka alahleke. Lo msebenzi wezichazamazwi uqinisekisa ukubaluleka

kwezilimi zomdabu futhi ufaka isandla ekubuyiseleni ukuzigqaja ngezilimi eNingizimu Afrika yangemva kobandlululo.

Empeleni, izichazamazwi ezisemthethweni zingaphezu kwamathuluzi okubhekisela kuwo—zingamathuluzi okunika amandla, imfundo, nokuqhubeka kwamasiko.

## I-Multimedia Ephakamisiwe

 Buka: “*Languages of South Africa: Voices of a Nation*” (Suggested YouTube or educational video)

Inhloso: Le vidiyo ihlola ukuthi izichazamazwi ezisemthethweni zisetshenziswa kanjani ezikoleni nasemiphakathini, equkethe izingxoxo nothisha, abafundi, nababhali bezichazamazwi.

## Umsebenzi: Ukuzingela Izichazamazwi

### Umsebenzi:

Khetha isichazamazwi esisodwa esilimimbili (isb., isiZulu-English noma iSetswana-English).

Thola futhi ubhale:

- Isisho noma isaga esisodwa sendabuko
- Itemu elilodwa eliqondene nesifundo (isb., elisuka kusayensi noma izibalo)
- Itemu elilodwa lesiko noma isisho

## Ingxoxo Esheshayo

Lamagama afakiwe awakhombisa kanjani amasiko nolwazi lolimo lomphakathi?

## **Ingxenye yesi-5: Izinselelo kanye Nezikhombisi-ndlela Ezizayo Kwi-South African Lexicography**

I-Lexicography eNingizimu Afrika isithuthuke kakhulu, ikakhulukazi ngomsebenzi we-National Lexicography Units (NLUs). Lezi zikhungo zidlala indima ebalulekile ekubhaleni nasekulondolozeni amagugu ezilimi anothile ezwe. Kodwa-ke, babhekana nezinselelo ezimbalwa ezithinta ukusebenza kwabo nokusimama kwabo.

Enye inselelo enkulu uxhaso lwezimali. Ama-NLU avame ukuthembela ekusekweni nguhulumeni, okungase kungahambisani futhi kuncike ekushintsheni kwezepolitiki. Izinsiza zezimali ezinomkhawulo zivimbela ukukhiqizwa kwezichazamazwi eziphelele nezibuyekeziwe, ikakhulukazi uma kuncintisana nezinye izinhlelo zamasiko nezemfundo.

Enye inselelo ukujwayela kwezobuchwepheshe. Inkathi yedijithali iguqule okulindelekile mayelana nemikhiqizo yesichazamazwi. Abasebenzisi manje bafuna ukufinyelela ku-inthanethi, izinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula, nezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela. Ababhali besichazamazwi kufanele bathole amakhono amasha obuchwepheshe futhi bacabange kabusha izindlela zendabuko ukuhlangabezana nalezi zidingo. Nakuba ubuchwepheshe bunikeza amathuba okusabalalisa kabanzi, budinga ukutshalwa kwezimali kwingqalasizinda nokuqeqeshwa.

Imvelo eguquguqukayo yolimi yengeza ubunkimbinkimbi. Ukuhwebelana kwezwe lonke kanye noguquko lwenhlalo yethula amagama amasha nezinkulumo ngokuqhubekayo. Ababhali besichazamazwi kumele bahlale besabela kulokhu kushintsha, ikakhulukazi ukuze baqinisekise ukuthi izilimi zomdabu zihlala zibalulekile futhi zimelelwe ngokunembile.

I-lexicography nayo idlala indima ebalulekile ekwazisweni kwamasiko. Izichazamazwi zezilimi zomdabu zingaphezu kwamathuluzi olimi; baqinisekisa amagugu amasiko futhi banike amandla imiphakathi. Ngokuxhumana nezikhulumi kanye nokubonisa ukuhluka kwamasiko, ama-NLU asiza ukuqinisa ubunikazi bomuntu ngamunye kanye neningi.

Uma sibheka phambili, ikusasa le-lexicography eNingizimu Afrika lilele ekwamukeleni izindlela zokusebenzisana nezedijithali. Izinhlelo zokusebenza zamaselula, izinkundla eziku-inthanethi, neminikelo yomphakathi kungenza izichazamazwi zihlanganyele

futhi zifinyeleleke. Ukwengeza, ucwaningo lwezilimi oluqhubekayo lubalulekile ukuze kugcinwe izinsiza zikhona futhi zifaka wonke umuntu.

Ukulwisana nokukhonya kwesiNgisi, ikakhulukazi ezindaweni zasemadolobheni, izinqubomgomo zolimi kumele zigqugquzele ubuliminingi emfundweni nasempilweni yomphakathi. I-lexicography izoqhubeka nokuba yinsika ekukhuthazeni inhlonipho nokwazisa ngesimo sezilimi esihlukene saseNingizimu Afrika.


## Umsebenzi

1. Iyiphi inselelo enkulu ebhekene ne-National Lexicography Units (NLUs)?
  - A. Izilimi eziningi kakhulu
  - B. Ukungabi nentshisekelo kubasebenzisi bezichazamazwi
  - C. Uxhaso lwezezimali olushintshashintshayo
  - D. Ukukhiqiza izichazamazwi ngokweqile
  - E. Ukulawula kukahulumeni okweqile
2. Ubuchwepheshe bube nomthelela kanjani ezenzweni ze-lexicographic?
  - A. Kwenze ukuthi izichazamazwi ziphelelwe yisikhathi
  - B. Ukwanda kwesidingo sezinsiza zedijithali nezesikhathi sangempela
  - C. Kwehlise isidingo sababhali bezichazamazwi
  - D. Isuse imigoqo yolimi
  - E. Yenze izilimi zaba zemthethweni zalingana zonke
3. Kungani kubalulekile ukubhala izilimi zomdabu?
  - A. Ukubambela isiNgisi
  - B. Ukugcina ubunikazi bamasiko kanye namagugu
  - C. Ukwenza ukufunda kube lula
  - D. Ukukhuthaza ezokuvakasha
  - E. Ukunciphisa izindleko zokuhumusha
4. Isiphi isiqondiso sesikhathi esizayo esihlongozwayo se-lexicography?
  - A. Ukuthuthukisa izinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula nezinkundla eziku-inthanethi
  - B. Ukuqeda izichazamazwi ezilimimbili
  - C. Ukugxila ezilimini zasemadolobheni kuphela
  - D. Ukuncishiswa kokuqukethwe yizichazamazwi
  - E. Ukugwema ukumbandakanyeka komphakathi

5. Iyiphi ingozi ngokuhwebelana nezwe lonke ezilimini zomdabu?

- A. Ukunyuka koxhaso lwezimali
- B. Ukubandlululwa kanye nokulahlekelwa kwezinhlobonhlobo zezilimi
- C. Ukufinyelela ezichazamazwini kangcono
- D. Ukufundwa kolimi okuthuthukisiwe
- E. Uhlelo lolimi olusemthethweni

### **Umsebenzi Wokubuka ucabangisise**

 Ividiyo ephakamisiwe: “*Preserving Indigenous Languages in the Digital Age*” (YouTube or educational documentary)

### **Imibuzo Yokucabangisisa:**

1. Imaphi amathuluzi ezobuchwepheshe okukhulunywe ngawo asiza ekulondolozeni izilimi zomdabu?
2. Imiphakathi inikela kanjani emizamweni yesichazamazwi
3. Iziphi izinselele ividiyo ezigqamisile ngokuphathelele nokugcinwa kolimi?
4. Kungani kubalulekile ukufaka umongo wamasiko kuzichazamazwi?
5. Yini oyifundile ngeqhaza le-lexicography ekubumbeni ubuwena?

### **Ukusonga Nokucabangisisa: Uhambo Lwami lwe-Lexicography**

#### **Imiyalelo:**

Njengomsebenzi wokugcina, cabanga ngalokho okufundile kuso sonke lesi sifundo. Sebenzisa imiyalo engezansi ukuze uqondise impendulo yakho. Ukucabangisisa kwakho kufanele ukucabangisise futhi okungenani kube namagama ayi-150–200 esewonke.

#### **Ingxoxo Esheshayo:**

1. Yiluphi ulwazi olubalulekile olutholile mayelana neqhaza le-lexicography ekukhuthazeni ukulingana kwezilimi eNingizimu Afrika?

2. Ukuqonda kwakho ukuxhumana phakathi kolimi nobuwena kushintshe noma kwajula kanjani?
3. Iyiphi ingxenye yesifundo (isb., imibuzo, ividiyo, umsebenzi, ingxoxo) ibe nomthelela omkhulu kuwe, futhi kungani?
4. Yisiphi isenzo okholelwa ukuthi imiphakathi noma ohulumeni kufanele basenze ukuxhasa izilimi zomdabu?
5. Ungaba nesandla kanjani wena siqu ekulondolozeni noma ekukhuthazeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi ngokwakho?

### **Ukulethwa komsebenzi wokugcina:**

Thumela umbono wakho obhaliwe kumfundisi wakho noma uwufake enkundleni yakho yokufunda. Ungase futhi ukhethe ukuqopha ividiyo emfushane (2–3 amaminithi) ufingqe imicabango yakho uma uthanda.

### **Ukusonga Nokucabangisisa: Uhambo Lwami Lwe-lexicographic Oluya Phambili**

#### **Imiyalelo**

Njengoba uphetha lesi sifundo, zinike isikhathi sokucabangisisa ngezindikimba ezibalulekile, izinselele, kanye namathuba esikhathi esizayo okuxoxwe ngawo. Lo msebenzi uyithuba lakho lokuhlenganisa ukufunda kwakho futhi uveze imininingwane yakho siqu.

Bhala imicabango yakho kafishane (amagama angu-150–200) uphendule imiyalelo engezansi. Ungase futhi ukhethe ukwethula ukubonisa kwakho njengevidiyo emfushane noma okuqoshiwe okulalelwayo uma uthanda.

#### **Ukucabangisisa okusheshayo:**

1. Yikuphi okukumangaze kakhulu noma okunomthelela okutholile mayelana ne-lexicography eNingizimu Afrika?
2. Ucabanga ukuthi ubuchwepheshe bungasiza kanjani ekunqobeni izinselelo ezibhekene ne-National Lexicography Units (NLUs)?
3. Kungani kubalulekile ukulondoloza izilimi zomdabu emhlabeni jikelele?

4. Iyiphi indima ozibona uyidlala ekukhuthazeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi nokugcinwa kwamasiko?
5. Uma ukwazi ukuklama ithuluzi le-lexicographic noma insiza, kungaba yini futhi ingasiza bani?

## Ukulethwa Komsebenzi Wokugcina

Thumela ukucabanga kwakho kumfundisi wakho noma ukufake enkundleni yakho yokufunda. Ungakwazi futhi ukwabelana ngakho esithangamini sekilasi ukuze uvuse ingxoxo futhi ucobelelane ngemibono nontanga.

## Izimpendulo

### Imibuzo Esebenzisanayo

1. Waba yini umphumela omkhulu wenqubomgomo yolimi lwamakholoni eNingizimu Afrika?  
 C. Ukubukelwa phansi kwezilimi zomdabu
2. Iyini inhloso yama-National Lexicography Units (NLUs)?  
 C. Ukuthuthukisa izinsiza zezilimi zomdabu
3. Imuphi umqulu owamukele ngokusemthethweni izilimi eziyi-11 eNingizimu Afrika?  
 B. Umthethosisekelo ka-1996
4. Ubandlululo lwaba nomthelela kanjani ekusetshenzisweni kolimi?  
 C. Ukubusa kwesiNgisi nesiBhunu okufakwe
5. Iyiphi inselelo enkulu ekuthuthukiseni izilimi zomdabu namuhla?  
 C. Izithiyo zenhlalo-mnotho kanye nokushoda kwezinsiza

### Ukuvota

Isiphi isici ocabanga ukuthi sithuthukisa kakhulu ukusebenza kahle kwezichazamazwi ezilimimbili zabafundi abasaqala?

✓ Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: A. Imifanekiso ebonakalayo

*Izinsiza ezibukwayo zithuthukisa ukuqonda nokuzibandakanya, ikakhulukazi kubafundi abasabancane.*

## **Umsebenzi Wocwaningo Omncane**

### **Imiyalelo:**

Cabanga ngeqhaza lezinsiza zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi emfundweni nasekulondolozweni kolimi. Phendula imibuzo elandelayo ngokusekelwe esifundweni kanye nemibono yakho.

1. Kungani kubalulekile ukwenziwa kolimi lube semthethweni ezilimini zomdabu?

✓ *Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: kuqinisekisa ukuvumelana ekusetshenzisweni kolimi, kusekela imfundo, futhi kusiza ekulondolozeni ubunikazi bolimi.*

2. Izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili ezibonisiwe zisekela kanjani ukufunda nokubhala emabangeni aphantsi?

✓ *Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Basebenzisa okubonwayo ukusiza ukuqonda nokugcinwa kwamagama, okwenza ukufunda kuhehe izingane ezincane.*

3. Yikuphi ukubaluleka kokuqondanisa izinsiza ze-lexicographic ne-CAPS?

✓ *Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: ukuqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi zisekela ikharikhulamu kazwelonke, izenze zibe amathuluzi asebenzayo othisha nabafundi.*

4. Izinsiza zokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi zikukhuthaza kanjani ukuqonda kwamasiko?

✓ *Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Zibonisa izimo zamasiko kanye nokuguquguquka, zisiza abafundi ukuthi bajabulele futhi baxhumane namagugu abo.*

6. Yiziphi izindlela izinsiza zokwenza izichazamazwi ezingaba nomthelela ngazo ekulinganeni komphakathi?

✓ *Ipendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Ngokuhlinzeka ngamathuluzi emfundo ayikhwalthi ngezilimi zomdabu, asiza ukuvala izikhala ezingokomlando futhi akhuthaze ithuba lokufunda elilinganayo.*

## **Umsebenzi**

1. Iyiphi inselelo enkulu ebhekene ne-National Lexicography Units (NLUs)?

✓ *C. Uxhaso lwezezimali olushintshashintshayo*

2. Ubuchwepheshe bube nomthelela kanjani ezenzweni ze-lexicographic?

✓ *B. Ukwanda kwesidingo sezinsiza zedijithali nezesikhathi sangempela*

3. Kungani kubalulekile ukubhala izilimi zomdabu?

✓ *B. Ukugcina ubunikazi bamasiko kanye namagugu*

4. Isiphi isiqondiso sesikhathi esizayo esihlongozwayo se-lexicography?

✓ *A. Ukuthuthukisa izinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula nezinkundla eziku-inthanethi*

5. Iyiphi ingozi ngokuhwebelana nezwe lonke ezilimini zomdabu?

✓ *B. Ukubandlululwa kanye nokulahlekelwa kwezinhlobonhlobo zezilimi*

## **Ukwaziswa Kwengxoxo**

### **Umbuzo:**

Ngabe ukugqugquzelwa kwezilimi zomdabu nge-lexicography kunamthelela muni kubulungiswa bezenhlalakahle kanye nobumbano lwesizwe eNingizimu Afrika?

✓ *Amaphuzu Okukhuluma Aphakanyisiwe:*

- *Inika amandla imiphakathi enganakiwe.*
- *Igcina amagugu nobuwena.*
- *Ikhuthaza ukubandakanywa kwezemfundo kanye nokubusa.*
- *Kubekela inselele ukubusa kolimi lwamakoloni.*
- *Ikhuthaza ukuzigqaja nokubumbana emphakathini ohlukahlukene.*

## **Ukusonga Nokucabangisisa**

1. Yiziphi izinselelo abakhuluma izilimi zomdabu ababhekana nazo ekutholeni imfundo nezinsiza zomphakathi?

✓ *Impendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Izinsiza ezilinganiselwe, ukubusa kwesiNgisi/isiBhunu, ukuntuleka kokusekwa kwesikhungo.*

2. Izinsiza ze-lexicographic zisiza kanjani ukugcina ubunikazi bamasiko?

✓ *Impendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Babhala ulimi, babonisa izici zamasiko, futhi baseke ukufunda kwezizukulwane.*

3. Iyiphi indima edlalwa ama-NLU ekukhuthazeni ukulingana kwezilimi?

✓ *Impendulo ephakanyisiwe: Bakha izichazamazwi nezinsiza ezinikeza izikhulumi amandla futhi ziseke imfundo ebandakanya wonke umuntu.*

4. Kungani ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi kubalulekile ebunikazini besizwe?

✓ *Impendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Ibonisa ifa lezwe lamasiko amaningi futhi ikhuthaza ubunye ngokuhlonishwa nokuhlonipha.*

5. Yini oyifundile kuvidiyo eguqule noma yajulisa ukuqonda kwakho ulimi nobuwena?

✓ *Impendulo Ephakanyisiwe: Izindaba eziqondene nawe zagqamisa ukubaluleka kwemizwa namasiko olimi ngale kokuxhumana.*

## **Isifundo 5: Umlando Wokushintsha Kwezichazamazwi**

### **Izinhloso zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi:

- Ukuqonda umlando wokuguquka kwezichazamazwi.
- Ukuhlols izinzuzo zokufundisa zamathuluzi ezichazamazwi ezidijithali
- Ukuqonda ukuthi ukusebenzisana kanye nedizayini egxile kubasebenzisi kuthuthukisa kanjani ukufunda.
- Ukuhlola indima yobuchwepheshe nobuliminingi ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi zesimanje.
- Ukuqonda ukubaluleka kwempendulo yomsebenzisi ekuthuthukisweni kwezichazamazwi
- Ukuhlola ukuthi izibalo zedatha zithuthukisa kanjani ukwakheka kwesichazamazwi nolwazi lomsebenzisi.
- Ukubona ukusebenzisana phakathi kwempendulo nezibalo ekuthuthukisweni okuqhubekayo.
- Qhathanisa izinkundla ezihlukene ngokusekelwe ekwakhiweni kwazo, izethameli, nokusebenza kwazo.



## **Ingxenye yoku-1 : Ukuhlola I-Lexicography Ngezinsiza Zezemfundo Evulelekile**


I-Lexicography, ubuciko nesayensi yokwenza izichazamazwi, ibe nenguquko enkulu ngokukhula kobuchwepheshe bedijithali. Ngokwesiko, izichazamazwi eziphrintiwe njenge-A Dictionary of the English Language (1755) kaSamuel Johnson (1755) zaziyingqophamlando ekulinganiseni ulimi nasekunikezeni ulwazi lolimi oluphelele. Lezi zinsiza bezicebile ngezincazelo, i-etymology, nezibonelo zokusetshenziswa, kodwa futhi bezinkulu, zingakuquki, futhi kubiza ukuzibuyekeza.

Inkathi yedijithali yethula izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi, eziguqule ukufinyeleleka nokusebenziseka. Ngokungafani nozakwabo bokuphrinta, izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ziyatholakala noma nini nanoma kuphi, zinikeza izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela, izici ze-multimedia (njengokuphinyiswa komsindo namavidiyo), namathuluzi asebenzisanayo njengemibuzo nemidlalo. Lezi zici zibhekelela izitayela zokufunda ezihlukene futhi ziseka ukuzifundela ngokwakho.

Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi nazo zibonisa imvelo eguquguqukayo yolimi. Bangakwazi ukuhlanganisa amagama amasha nesidolobha ngokushesha, okubenza zifaneleke kakhulu kubasebenzisi bamanje. Izinkundla ezifana ne-Oxford English Dictionary manje zihlanganisa amagama anjengokuthi “selfie” kanye “neghosting,” okungathatha iminyaka ukuvela ezinhlelweni eziphrintiwe.

Ngokombono wokufundisa, izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi zithuthukisa ukusebenzelana kwengqondo. Ziseka ukufunda kwe-multimodal futhi zinciphise ukugcwala kwengqondo ngokwenza kube lula ukuzulazula nokunikeza izibonelo zomongo. Ngokuphambene, phrinta izichazamazwi, nakuba zisabalulekile, ngokuvamile zidinga umzamo owengeziwe ukuze zisetshenziswe futhi zingase zingabahlanganisi abafundi ngempumelelo.

Okuthandwayo kubasebenzisi kuyashintsha, ikakhulukazi phakathi kwezizukulwane ezincane ezithanda amathuluzi edijithali. Nokho, izichazamazwi zokuphrinta zihlala zibalulekile kubasebenzisi abasezindaweni ezinokufinyelela okulinganiswe ku-inthanethi noma labo abakhetha izinsiza ezibonakalayo. Ikusasa kungenzeka likumodeli eyingxube ehlanganisa amandla awo womabili amafomethi.

 **Umsebenzi (Imibuzo emi-5)**

1. Yimuphi umkhawulo owodwa omkhulu wezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe?
  - A. Ayasebenzisana kakhulu
  - B. Zibuyekwezwa ngesikhathi sangempela
  - C. Ziyabiza futhi aziguquki
  - D. Zinesidolobha esiningi
  - E. Zitholakala kwi-inthanethi kuphela
  
2. Isiphi isici esivamise ukutholakala ezichazamazwini zaku-inthanethi esingekho kulesi esiphrintiwe?
  - A. Ukuhleleka ngama-Aflabhethi
  - B. I-Etymologies
  - C. Ukuphinyiswa komsindo
  - D. Amakhasi ephepha
  - E. Imifanekiso
  
3. Kungani izichazamazwi ze-inthanethi zifaka wonke umuntu?
  - A. Zibhalwe umbhali oyedwa
  - B. Zifaka ulimi olusemthethweni kuphela
  - C. Zivumela ukufaka okunikelwe wumsebenzisi
  - D. Zigwema isidolobha
  - E. Ziphrintwa minyaka yonke
  
4. Yini inzuzo yokufundisa yezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi
  - A. Kunzima ukuzisebenzisa
  - B. Zikhuthaza ukufunda ngokwenza
  - C. Zikhuthaza ukufunda ngezindlela eziningi
  - D. Azikukhuthazi ukuzilolonga ngamagama
  - E. Ezabafundi abathuthukile kuphela
  
5. Iliphi iqembu okungenzeka likhethe izichazamazwi eziphrintiwe
  - A. Intsha
  - B. Abomdabu bedijithali
  - C. Abasebenzisi abangakwazi ukufinyelela kahle kwi-inthanethi
  - D. Abadlali bama-game

## **Umsebenzi wokubuka ubuyekeze**

**Ividiyo Ephakamisiwe:** “*How Online Dictionaries Are Made*” (YouTube or OER platform)

Imibuzo yokubuyekeza:

1. Yini ekumangaze kakhulu mayelana nendlela izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ezibuyekezwa ngayo?
2. Ucabanga ukuthi izici ze-multimedia zikuthinta kanjani ukufunda kwakho?
3. Ungathanda ukusebenzisa isichazamazwi esiphrintiwe noma esiku-inthanethi ukuze ufunde ulimi? Kungani?
4. Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi zingabasekela kanjani abafundi ezindaweni ezinezilimi eziningi?
5. Yiziphi izinselelo ezingase ziphakame ekuthembeleni kuphela kumathuluzi ezichazamazwi ezidijithali?



## **Ingxenye yesi-2: Ukuklama Izichazamazwi Ezisebenza Ku-inthanethi Zokufunda Ulimi**

Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi seziphenduke amathuluzi abalulekile ekufundeni ulimi lwesimanje, zinikeza izici eziningi ezedlula ngokweqile izichazamazwi eziprintiwe ezivamile. Ukusebenza kwazo kusezicini ezimbalwa ezibalulekile: ukusesheka, ukusebenzisana, ukuklama okugxile kubasebenzisi, ukuhlanganiswa kobuchwepheshe, namandla okwazi izilimi eziningi.

Ukusesheka kuyisisekelo sezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi. Ngokungafani nezichazamazwi zokuprinta ezidinga ukuzulazula ubheka ngezinhlamvu, izinkundla zedijithali zinikeza amathuluzi okusesha athuthukile njengegama elingukhiye, i-wildcard, nosesho olungacacile. La mathuluzi avumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bathole amagama ngokushesha nangempumelelo. Izakhi ze-multimedia ezifana nokuphinyiselwa komsindo nezinsiza ezibukwayo zithuthukisa ulwazi lokusesha, zihlinzekele izitayela zokufunda ezihlukene.

Ukusebenzisana kuguqula ukusetshenziswa kwesichazamazwi kube inqubo yokufunda ehehayo. Izici ezifana nemibuzo, ama-flashcards, nokuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi kukhuthaza ukuhlanganyela okusebenzayo. Izinkundla ezifana ne-Wiktionary zivumela abasebenzisi ukuthi banikele ngezincazelo nezibonelo, okukhuthaza isisekelo solwazi esisebenzisanayo nesithuthukayo.

Idizayini egxile kumsebenzisi iqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ziyaqondakala futhi ziyafinyeleleka. Ukuzulazula okucacile, izakhiwo eziphendula ngokushesha, nobuchwepheshe obuvumelana nezimo njengebafundi besikrini kwenza la mathuluzi asebenziseke kubasebenzisi abahlukahlukene, okuhlanganisa nalabo abaphila nokukhubazeka. Isixhumanisi esibonakalayo esikhangayo futhi okulula ukuzulazula kusona kwandisa ukwaneliseka komsebenzisi futhi sikhuthaze ukusetshenziswa okuphindaphindiwe.

Ukuhlanganiswa kobuchwepheshe kukhulise ukufinyelela nokusebenza kwezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi. Izinhlelo zokusebenza zeselula, isitoreji, nokwenza kube ngokwakho okugqugquzelwa yi-AI kuvumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bafinyelele futhi balungise indlela abafunda ngayo. I-AI ingaphakamisa ulwazimagama olusha olususelwe ekuziphatheni komsebenzisi, yenze ukufunda kuhambisane kakhudlwana futhi kusebenze kahle.

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Okokugcina, amakhono ezilimi eziningi abalulekile emhlabeni ohlangene. Izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi eziseka izilimi eziningi, zisiza izikhulumi ezingezona ezomdabu futhi zithuthukise ukuqonda kwamasiko. Zinikeza umongo wezinkulumo ezisazisho nokuhlukahlukana kwamasiko, okucebisa ulwazi lokufunda ulimi.

Ndawonye, lezi zici zenza izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi zibe namandla Izinsiza Zezemfundo Evulelekile ezisekela abafundi abahlukahlukene ngezindlela eziguqukayo nezibandakanyayo.

### **Umsebenzi wokuvota**

Umbuzo:

Isiphi isici ocabanga ukuthi sibaluleke kakhulu kusichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi?

- A. Amathuluzi Okusesha Athuthukile
- B. Imibuzo Esebenzisanayo kanye Namafleshikhadi
- C. Isixhumanisi Esisebenziseka kalula
- D. Ukwenza kune ngesakho okugququzelwe yi-AI
- E. Ukuseka Ubuliminingi

### **Umsebenzi Wocwaningo Oluncane**

**Umsebenzi:**

Khetha isichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi esisodwa (isb., i-Merriam-Webster, i-Cambridge, i-Wiktionary, i-WordReference, noma i-Lingue). Hlola izici zayo futhi uhlole ukuthi ikusekela kahle kangakanani ukufunda ulimi. Cabangela izici ezifana nokusesheka, ukusebenzisana, ukuklama, nokusekwa kwezilimi eziningi.

Imibuzo Zzokusiza:

1. Yiziphi izici ezivelele kuwe?
2. Bekulula kangakanani ukuthola nokuqonda izincazelo zamagama?
3. Ingabe isichazamazwi besihlanganisa i-multimedia noma amathuluzi asebenzisanayo?
4. Ungasincoma kwabanye abafundi? Kungani noma kungani kungenjalo?

**Isibonelo Sempendulo.**

*Ngahlola Isichazamazwi SaseCambridge. Inesixhumanisi esibonakalayo esihlanzekile, esisebenziseka kalula futhi sinikeza ukuphinyiselwa komsindo, imisho eyisibonelo, nokuhunyushwa ngezilimi eziningi. Umsebenzi wokusesha uyashesha futhi unembile. Nakuba ingenayo imibuzo yokuxoxisana, ukucaca kwayo nokusekelwa ngezilimi eziningi kuyenza ibe insiza eqinile kubafundi.*

## **Ingxenye yesi-3: Ukuthuthukisa Amathuluzi E-Lexicographic Ngempendulo Yomsebenzisi kanye Nokuhlaziywa Kwedatha**

Esikhathini sedijithali, ukuthuthukiswa kwezichazamazwi ezisebenza kahle ku-inthanethi kuya ngokuya kuncika empendulweni yomsebenzisi nokuhlaziya idatha. Lezi zici ezimbili zisebenza ndawonye ukuze kuqinisekise ukuthi amathuluzi e-lexicographic ayasebenza, abalulekile, futhi agxile kubasebenzisi.

Impendulo yomsebenzisi inikeza imininingwane eqondile yokuthi abasebenzisi basebenzisana kanjani nezichazamazwi. Ingaqoqwa ngezinhlobo, izingxoxo, izingxoxo zamaqembu, nokubuyekezwa kwe-inthanethi. Le mpendulo isiza onjiniyela baqonde izidingo zomsebenzisi, abakuncamelayo, nokungasebenzi kahle. Isibonelo, impendulo ingase iveze ukuthi abasebenzisi banenkinga yokuzulazula noma bafise okuqukethwe kwe-multimedia. Imibono enjalo ibalulekile ekulungiseni izici nasekuthuthukiseni ukusebenziseka kwesixhumanisi.

Ngale kwamamethriki okwaneliseka, impendulo yomsebenzisi ingagqugquzela ukusungula izinto ezintsha. Ngokwakha ngokubambisana, abasebenzisi banikela ngemibono neziphakamiso eziholela ezicini zesichazamazwi ezifanele nezihehayo. Amapulatifomu afana ne-Wiktionary ayisibonelo sale modeli yokubamba iqhaza, lapho abasebenzisi besiza ukubumba okuqukethwe ngokubambisana.

Ukuhlaziywa kwedatha kuphelelisa impendulo ngokunikeza ukuqonda okujulile, okuqhutshwa idatha yokuziphatha komsebenzisi. Amaqhinga afana nezibalo ezichazayo, zokuxilonga, ezibikezelayo, neziyalezo zivumela onjiniyela ukuthi balandelele amaphethini okusetshenziswa, bahlonze amathrendi, kanye nezidingo zesibikezelo sesikhathi esizayo. Isibonelo, ukuhlaziya okubikezelayo kungase kuphakamise ukuthi yimaphi amagama abasebenzisi okungenzeka bawaseshe ngokulandelayo, okuvumela iziphakamiso zesilulumagama ezenzelwe wena.

Ukusebenzisana phakathi kwempendulo nezibalo kunamandla. Amathuluzi afana nokuhlaziya imizwelo yabantu asebenzisa ukucubungula kolimi lwemvelo ukuze atolike izibuyekazo zabasebenzisi futhi athole izihloko ezivamile noma imizwa ehlukehlukehene. Ukuhlolwa kwe-A/B kuvumela onjiniyela ukuthi baqhathanise

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izinguqulo ezihlukene zesici ukuze banqume ukuthi yisiphi esenza kangcono ngokusekelwe ekusebenzisaneni kwangempela komsebenzisi.

Nokho, izinselelo zikhona. Impendulo ingachema, futhi amanani amakhulu edatha adinga ukuhlaziya okunekhono. Ukucatshangelwa kwezimiso zokuziphatha, njengobumfihlo bedatha nokuba sobala, nakho kubalulekile. Onjiniyela kufanele baqinisekise ukuthobela imithetho futhi balondoloze ukuthemba komsebenzisi.

Ku-lexicography, ukuhlanganisa impendulo yomsebenzisi kanye nezibalo kuholela ezichazamazwini ezihlakaniphile, eziguquguqukayo ezihlangabezana ngempela nezidingo zabafundi abahlukahlukene.

### I-Multimedia Ephakamisiwe

#### Ividiyo Ephakamisiwe:

*“How Data Analytics and User Feedback Shape Digital Tools”* (YouTube or OER Commons).

### Umbuzo Wokubuyekeza:

Ucabanga ukuthi impendulo yomsebenzisi nokuhlaziya idatha kungakuthuthukisa kanjani ulwazi lwakho ngesichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi?

*Isibonelo sempendulo:*

*Impendulo yomsebenzisi ingasiza onjiniyela baqonde ukuthi ngikhetha izibonelo ezibukwayo nokuphinyiselwa komsindo, kuyilapho ukuhlaziya idatha kungase kulandelele ukuthi yimaphi amagama engiwabheka kakhulu futhi kuphakamise amagama ahlobene. Ndawonye, bangadalela ukuzizwisa komuntu siqu kanye nokusebenza kahle kakhulu.*

## **Ingxenye yesi-4: Ukuhlola Izichazamazwi Ze-inthanethi Eziphumelelayo Esikhathini Sedijithali**

Ukuguqulwa kwe-lexicography ibe dijithali kuholele ekwandeni kwezichazamazwi eziningi eziyimpumelelo eziku-inthanethi, ngasinye sinikeza izici ezihlukile eziklanyelwe izidingo zabasebenzisi ezihlukahlukene. Lezi zinkundla azihlinzeki ngezincazelo kuphela kodwa futhi zithuthukisa ukufunda kolimi ngokusebenzisana, ukufinyeleleka, nokuhambisana namasiko.

I-Merriam-Webster Online yaziwa ngokuqukethwe kwayo okugunyaziwe nezici ezihehayo njengokuthi “Izwi Losuku,” ukusesha ngezwi, nemibuzo eyenziwe yegeyimu. Lawa mathuluzi athuthukisa ukufunda kwansuku zonke futhi ahlinzekela izethameli ezibanzi, kusukela kubafundi ukuya kochwepheshe.

I-Oxford English Dictionary (OED) I-Online igqama ngokujula kwayo ngokomlando. Inikeza imininingwane ye-etymology eneminingwane kanye nezikhathi zokusetshenziswa, okuyenza ibe insiza ebalulekile yezifundiswa nezazi zolimi. Amathuluzi ayo okusesha athuthukile avumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bahlole ukuvela kolimi phakathi nesikhathi nendawo.

I-Cambridge Dictionary Online igxile kumfundi, inikeza izincazelo ezenziwe zaba lula, amathiphu ohlelo, nokusekelwa ngezilimi eziningi. Iwusizo ikakhulukazi kubafundi be-ESL ngenxa yezibonelo zayo ezisebenzayo namathuluzi okuhumusha.

I-Collins English Dictionary Online ihlanganisa idatha yolimi lomhlaba wangempela evela ku-Collins Corpus, iqinisekisa okuqukethwe kwakamuva. Ibhulogi yayo nesigaba semininingwane yolimi yenza ikhange kubabhali nezintatheli.

I-Dictionary.com ihlanganisa imisebenzi yesichazamazwi kanye nethesaurus nezici zokwenza kube eyakwakho njengamagama alondolozwe nomlando wosesho. Idizayini yayo esebenziseka kalula iqinisekisa ukufinyeleleka noma ulaphi.

I-WordReference ne-Linguee zibalulekile kubasebenzisi abakhuluma izilimi eziningi. I-WordReference ihlanganisa izinkundla zomphakathi namathuluzi okuhlanganisa izenzo, kuyilapho i-Linguee inikeza izibonelo zemisho yezilimi ezimbili kanye nokuhumusha okunamandla e-AI.

Isichazamazwi Sasemadolobheni kanye nesichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi se-Mzansi Taal zimele ulimi olungakahleleki nolucebile ngokwamasiko. I-Urban Dictionary

ithwebula isitsotsi se-inthanethi nesiko lentsha, kanti i-Mzansi Taal ibhala isidolobha saselokishini saseNingizimu Afrika, esibonisa ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi zakuleli.

Lezi zinkundla zibonisa indlela izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ezisebenza ngayo hhayi nje njengamathuluzi okufundisa kodwa futhi njengezinqolobane zamasiko, ezibhala kokubili ulimi olusemthethweni nolungakahleleki ngesikhathi sangempela.

## Umsebenzi Osebenzisanayo: Ukufanisa Isici

### Sesichazamazwi

**Imiyalelo:** Qondanisa isichazamazwi ngasinye nesici saso esiyinqayizivele.

| Isichazamazwi        | Isici                                            |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| A. I-Merriam-Webster | 1. Izinkundla zomphakathi zosizo lokuhumusha     |
| B. I-OED Online      | 2. Izwi losuku nokusesha ngezwi                  |
| C. I-WordReference   | 3. Izikhathi zomlando wokusetshenziswa kwamagama |
| D. I-Linguee         | 4. Izibonelo zemisho emibili elimimbili          |
| E. I-Mzansi Taal     | 5. Isitsotsi saselokishini eNingizimu Afrika     |

**Umbuzo:**

Ngabe izichazamazwi ezingakahleleki ezifana ne-Urban Dictionary noMzansi Taal zineqhaza kanjani ekuqondeni kwethu ulimi namasiko? Ucabanga ukuthi kufanele zisetshenziswe ezindaweni zemfundo? Kungani noma kungani kungenjalo?

**Amaphuzu aphakamisiwe:**

- Zibonisa ukusetshenziswa kolimi kwangempela empilweni kanye nobunikazi bamasiko.
- Zithwebula isitsotsi nezinkulumo ezingatholakali kuzichazamazwi ezisemthethweni.
- Zingase Zintule ukwengamela kokuhlela, Ziphakamise imibuzo mayelana nokwethembeka.
- Zingaba usizo ezifundweni zenhlalo-mpilo kanye nokufunda ngamasiko.

**Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi uku:**

1. Isigaba 1: Umehluko Oyinhloko Phakathi Kwezichazamazwi Eziphrintiwe Neziku-inthanethi
  - Chaza ukuthuthukiswa komlando kanye nendima yokufundisa yezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe.
  - Qhathanisa ukufinyeleleka, ukusebenziseka, kanye namandla okubuyekeza okuqokethwe kokuphrintiwe uma kuqhathaniswa nezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi.
  - Chaza ukuthi izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ziseka kanjani izitayela zokufunda ezihlukene nge-multimedia nokusebenzisana.
2. Isigaba 2: Izici Zezichazamazwi Ezisebenza Ku-inthanethi
  - Thola izici ezibalulekile ezithuthukisa ukusebenza kahle kwezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi, okuhlanganisa ukusesheka nokusebenzisana.
  - Hlola umthelela wedizayini egxile kumsebenzisi kanye nobuchwepheshe obuguququkayo kulwazi lomsebenzisi.
  - Xoxa ngendima yamakhono ezilimi eziningi ekusekeni abafundi bolimi emhlabeni wonke.
3. Isigaba 3: Iqhaza Lempendulo Yomsebenzisi Nokuhlaziywa Kwedatha

- Chaza ukuthi impendulo yomsebenzisi inikela kanjani ekuthuthukisweni nasekulungisweni kwezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi.
- Chaza ukuthi amasu okuhlaziya idatha (isb., ukuhlaziywa kwemizwa, ukuhlolwa kwe-A/B) asetshenziswa kanjani ukuze kuthuthukiswe amathuluzi ezichazamazwi
- Hlaziya izinselele zokuziphatha nezingokoqobo zokuhlanganisa idatha yomsebenzisi ekwakhiweni kwesichazamazwi.

#### 4. Isigaba 4: Izibonelo Zezichazamazwi Ze-inthanethi Eziphumelelayo

- Thola futhi uqhathanise izici ezihlukile zezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi ezihamba phambili njenge-Merriam-Webster, OED, Cambridge, ne-Linguee.
- Hlola ukuthi izichazamazwi ezingakahleleki nezezilimi eziningi ezifana nesichazamazwi ne-Urban kanye noMzansi Taal ziyasifaka isandla ekuqondweni kwamasiko nezilimi.
- Cabanga indlela izinkundla ezihlukene ezinakekela ngayo izidingo zabasebenzisi ezihlukahlukene, kusukela ocwaningweni lwezemfundo kuya ekusetshenzisweni kolimi kwansuku zonke.



## Cabangisisa Usonge: Umsebenzi wokusonga

### Inhloso:

Ukuze uhlanganise ukuqonda kwakho imiqondo eyinhloko evezwe eSahlukweni 5 futhi ucabange ukuthi amathuluzi ezichazamazwi ezidijithali akuthonya kanjani ukufundwa kolimi, ukumelwa kwamasiko, nokuzibandakanya komsebenzisi.

### Umsebenzi wokugcina: Isichazamazwi Sami Esingcono Se-inthanethi

Imiyalelo: Ake sithi uyingxenywe yethimba eliklama isichazamazwi esisha se-inthanethi njengensiza evulekile yezemfundo. Ngokusekelwe kulokho okufundile kulesi sahluko, gcwalisa lokhu okulandelayo:

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

1. Izici ezibalulekile:

Faka ohlwini izici ezintathu ezibalulekile ezingafakwa kwisichazamazwi sakho bese uchaza ukuthi kungani zibalulekile kubafundi.

2. Ukusebenzisana nomsebenzisi:

Chaza into eyodwa esebenzisanayo (isb., imibuzo, igeyimu, inkundla) ongayifaka ukuze ugcine abasebenzisi babambekile.

3. Ukufakwa kwamasiko:

Ingabe isichazamazwi sakho singalubonisa kanjani ulimi olungakahleleki noma oluqondene namasiko (isb., isitsotsi, izilimi zesigodi)? Kungani lokhu kubalulekile?

4. Ipendulo nokuthuthuka:

Iyiphi indlela ongayisebenzisa ukuze uqoqe izimpendulo zabasebenzisi besichazamazwi, futhi ungazisebenzisa kanjani ukuze uthuthukise isichazamazwi?

5. Ukucabangisisa:

Emishweni emi-3–5, cabangisisa ngokuthi ukuqonda kwakho isichazamazwi kushintshe kanjani ngemva kokuqeda lesi sahluko. Yini ekumangaze kakhulu?

### **Ingxoxo esheshayo (Kungaba umsebenzi weqembu):**

“Iziphi izindlela izichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi edlula ngazo ekuchazeni amagama nje? Zingayilolonga kanjani indlela esifunda ngayo, esixhumana ngayo, nesiqonda ngayo amasiko?”

## Izimpendulo

### Umsebenzi (Imibuzo emi-5)

1. Yimuphi umkhawulo owodwa omkhulu wezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe?

Impendulo Efanele: C

2. Isiphi isici esivamise ukutholakala ezichazamazwini zaku-inthanethi esingekho kulesi esiphrintiwe?

Impendulo Efanele: C

3. Kungani izichazamazwi ze-inthanethi zifaka wonke umuntu?

Impendulo Efanele: C

4. Yini inzuzo yokufundisa yezichazamazwi eziku-inthanethi

Impendulo Efanele: C

5. Iliphi iqembu okungenzeka likhethe izichazamazwi eziphrintiwe

Impendulo Efanele: C

### Umsebenzi wokuvota

Umbuzo:

Isiphi isici ocabanga ukuthi sibaluleke kakhulu kusichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi?

*Ayikho impendulo efanele- lo mbuzo wenzelwe ukuthi ucabangisise nokuba nengxoxo.*

### Umsebenzi Osebenzisanayo: Ukufanisa Isici

#### Sesichazamazwi

**Imiyalelo:** Qondanisa isichazamazwi ngasinye nesici saso esiyinqayizivele.

| Isichazamazwi        | Isici                                        |
|----------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| A. I-Merriam-Webster | 1. Izinkundla zomphakathi zosizo lokuhumusha |

| <b>Isichazamazwi</b> | <b>Isici</b>                                     |
|----------------------|--------------------------------------------------|
| B. I-OED Online      | 2. Izwi losuku nokusesha ngezwi                  |
| C. I-WordReference   | 3. Izikhathi zomlando wokusetshenziswa kwamagama |
| D. I-Linguee         | 4. Izibonelo zemisho emibili elimimbili          |
| E. I-Mzansi Taal     | 5. Isitsotsi saselokishini eNingizimu Afrika     |

 **Izimpendulo:**

A-2, B-3, C-1, D-4, E-5

## **Isifundo 6: Amathuluzi Nobuchwepheshe be-E-Lexicography**

### **Izinhloso Zokufunda**

Ekupheleni kwalesi sifundo, abafundi bazokwazi uku:

- Qonda umthelela wamathuluzi edijithali emisebenzini ye-lexicographic.
- Thola izici ezibalulekile ze-e-lexicography.
- Hlola imiphumela yamamodeli esichazamazwi esisebenzisanayo nesigxile kumsebenzisi.
- Thola amathuluzi esofthiwe abalulekile asetshenziswa kuzichazamazwi zedijithali.
- Qonda indima yezinhlelo zokuphatha isizindalwazi sezichazamazwi.
- Qonda ukuvela kanye nokubaluleka kwesofthiwe yezichazamazwi ezidijithali.
- Qhathanisa izici ze-TLex ne-Lexique Pro.
- Hlola indima ye-multimedia namathuluzi okuhlanganyela ekwenzeni isichazamazwi sesimanje.
- Cabanga ngemithelela yezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela nokuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi.



## Ingxenye yoku-1: Ukushintsha Kwendlela

### Yendlela Yokwenza Izichazamazwi Zesimanje

I-Lexicography, ubuciko nesayensi yokwenza izichazamazwi, ibe nenguquko enkulu enkathini yedijithali. Ngokwesiko, ababhali bezichazamazwi babethembele kakhulu ocwaningweni lwezandla la besuke beqoqa khona amagama azongena esichazamazwini, ngokuvamile behlunga imibhalo ephrintiwe futhi bahlanganise okubhaliwe ngesandla. Le nqubo, nakuba icophelela, yayidla isikhathi futhi iyingozi ekwenzeni amaphutha.

Ngokufika kwamathuluzi edijithali, i-lexicography yamukele indlela eqhutshwa idatha. Enye yentuthuko enomthelela omkhulu ukusetshenziswa kwe-corpus linguistics, ebandakanya ukuhlaziya amaqoqo amakhulu edatha yolimi lomhlaba wangempela. Le ndlela ivumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi baseke okufakiwe kwesichazamazwi namaphethini okusetshenziswa kwangempela esikhundleni semithetho ebekiwe, okuholela ekumeleleni kolimi okunembe kakhudlwana nangesikhathi samanje.

Izichazamazwi zedijithali nazo zinikeza ukusebenzisana okuthuthukisiwe. Izici ezifana nokuphimisela komsindo, izinsiza ezibukwayo, nemisebenzi yosesho enembile yenza lezi zinsiza zifinyeleleke kalula futhi zihehe. Lezi zakhi ze-multimedia zisekela izitayela zokufunda ezihlukene futhi zithuthukisa ukuqonda, zenze amathuluzi e-lexicographic ahlanganise kakhulu.

Ngale kwendlela yokwenza, i-lexicography yedijithali imise kabusha indima yombhali wezichazamazwi. I-inthanethi inokufinyelela kwentando yeningi kuzinsiza zolimi, okuvumela abasebenzisi abavela kuzo zonke izizinda ukuba banikele futhi bahlanganyele nezichazamazwi. Lolu shintsho luboniswa yizinkundla ezifana ne-Wiktionary, lapho amalungu omphakathi esebenza ngokubambisana futhi abuyekeze okufakiwe. Nakuba le modeli ithuthukisa ukumbandakanywa kanye nokwehlukahlukana kwezilimi, iphinde iphakamise ukukhathazeka mayelana namazinga okuhlela kanye nokuthembeka kokuqokethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi.

Omunye umkhuba ophawulekayo ukwanda kwezichazamazwi ezihlotshaniswa nemiphakathi ethile noma intshisekelo. Ngenxa yokuba lula kokushicilela okudijithali, ababhali besichazamazwi sebengakwazi manje ukwakha izichazamazwi ezikhethekile

zemikhakha yezobuchwepheshe, izilimi zesigodi, noma amaqembu amasiko. Lokhu kuthuthukiswa kugqamisa amandla e-e-lexicography ukusekela ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi kanye nokuhlangabezana nezidingo ezihlukile zamaqembu abasebenzisi abahlukahlukene.

### **Umsebenzi: I-Lexicography Isebenza**

#### **Imiyalelo:**

1. Vakashela isichazamazwi esiku-inthanethi (isb., Oxford Learner's Dictionary, Wiktionary, noma Isichazamazwi i-Urban).
2. Bheka igama elithi "ifu" bese uqhathanisa ukuthi lichazwa kanjani kuzo zonke izinkundla okungenani ezimbili.
3. Qaphela okulandelayo:
  - Umehluko ezincazelweni
  - Ukusetshenziswa kwe-multimedia (umsindo, izithombe, izibonelo)
  - Iminikelo yabasebenzisi noma ukuphawula kwabo (uma ikhona)

Thumela ukucabangisisa kwakho okufushane (amagama ayi-100–150) kokuthi isethulo segama sihluka kanjani nokuthi lokho kwembulani mayelana nendlela yesichazamazwi senkundla.

### **Ingxoxo Esheshayo**

Ngokubona kwakho, ingabe izichazamazwi kufanele zikhethwe ngochwepheshe kuphela, noma kufanele abasebenzisi babe nezwi endleleni ulimi olubhalwa futhi luchazwe ngayo? Yiziphi izinzuzo ezingaba khona kanye nezingqinamba ze-lexicography ehlanganyelwe?

## Ingxenye yesi-2: Amathuluzi Esoftware ye-E-Lexicography

I-E-lexicography iguqule ukwakhiwa kwesichazamazwi ngokuhlanganiswa kwamathuluzi esofthiwe akhethekile. La mathuluzi asekelwa zonke izigaba zenqubo yokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi, kusukela ekuqoqweni kwedatha nokuhlaziya ukuya ekuhloleni nasekushicilelweni.

Ezingeni eliyisisekelo kakhulu, izinhlelo zesizindalwazi zenhloso ejwayelekile njengeMicrosoft Access, MySQL, kanye ne-PostgreSQL zisiza ababhali besichazamazwi ukuphatha imiqulu emikhulu yedatha yesichazamazwi. Kodwa-ke, lezi zinhlelo ngokuvamile azinazo izici ezihambisana nezidingo ezithile zokwenza isichazamazwi, njengokumaka isemantiki noma ukuhlaziywa kwemofoloji.

Ukuze kubhekwane nalezi zikhala, kuvele izinkundla ezininikele ze-lexicography ezifana ne-TLex Suite, Lexique Pro, kanye ne-IDM's Dictionary Production System (DPS). La mathuluzi anikezela ngezifanekiso ezenza ngokwezifiso, ukubuka kuqala kwesikhathi sangempela, ukuhlela okuhlanganyelwe, nokusekelwa ngezilimi eziningi. I-TLex, ngokwesibonelo, isetshenziswa kabanzi ekuhlaziyeni kwayo okuhlanganisiwe kwekhorasi kanye nesixhumanisi esibonakalayo esisebenziseka kalula.

Amathuluzi e-Corpus afana ne-Sketch Engine ne-AntConc nawo abalulekile. Avumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye ukusetshenziswa kolimi lomhlaba wangempela, bahlonze ukuhlanganisa amagama, futhi banqume imvamisa yamagama, okubalulekile ekwakheni izincazelo ezinembile. La mathuluzi avume ukuhlanganisa nezinkundla zesichazamazwi, enze kube lula ukuhamba komsebenzi.

Ukunyuka kwe-AI ne-NLP kuphinde kwaguqula i-e-lexicography. Lobu buchwepheshe benza imisebenzi ngokuzenzakalelayo njengokumaka ingxenye yenkulumo, ukungaqondi kahle komqondo, kanye nokukhiqiza izincazelo zangaphambili. Busiza futhi ukukhomba amagama avelayo emithonjeni efana nenkundla yezokuxhumana.

Izinhlelo zokuphatha isizindalwazi se-Lexical, njengalezo ezisetshenziswa i-Oxford English Dictionary (OED) kanye ne-Cambridge Dictionary, zinika amandla izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela, ukuhlanganiswa kwezilimi eziningi, nokuqokethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi. Lezi zinhlelo zisekelwa izici zokusesha ezithuthukisiwe futhi zivumela izichazamazwi ukuthi zithuthuke ngamathrendi olimi.

Izinkundla ezifana ne-Wiktionary ziyisibonelo se-lexicography yokubamba iqhaza, lapho abasebenzisi bomhlaba benikela khona kokufakiwe. Nakuba lokhu kwenza imibhalo yolimi ibe ngentando yeningi, kudinga futhi ukuqondisa okuqinile kokuhlela ukuze kugcinwe ukunemba.

## **Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho**

**Khetha impendulo efanele yombuzo ngamunye.**

*Impendulo efanele imakiwe.*

- 1. Yikuphi kokulandelayo OKUNGELONA ithuluzi elenzelwe i-lexicography?**
  - A. i-TLex Suite
  - B. i-Lexique Pro
  - C. i-Microsoft Access
  - D. i-IDM's DPS
  - E. i-Sketch Engine
- 2. Imuphi umsebenzi oyinhloko wamathuluzi ekhophasi njenge-Sketch Engine?**
  - A. Ukushicilela izichazamazwi
  - B. Ukuhlaziya ukusetshenziswa kolimi
  - C. Ukufometha okufakiwe kwesichazamazwi
  - D. Ukhumusha okuqukethwe
  - E. Ukwenza ukuphimisela okulalelwayo
- 3. Iliphi izinga elivame ukusetshenziselwa ukuhlela izichazamazwi zedijithali?**
  - A. i-HTML
  - B. i-JSON
  - C. TEI
  - D. i-SQL
  - E. i-CSS
- 4. Iyiphi inzuzo esemqoka yezinhlelo zokuphatha isizindalwazi samagama?**
  - A. Ziqeda isidingo sabahleli abangabantu

- B. Zivumela izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela kanye neminikelo yabasebenzisi
- C. Basekela izichazamazwi zolimi lwesiNgisi kuphela
- D. Zishintsha amathuluzi ekhophasi ngokuphelele
- E. Zisetshenziswa kuphela kuzichazamazwi eziphrintiwe

**5. Yibuphi ubuchwepheshe obusiza ukukhomba ukusetshenziswa kwamagama okusha ezinkundleni zokuxhumana?**

- A. i-XML
- B. i-SQL
- C. i-NLP
- D. i-CMS
- E. i-HTML

** Umsebenzi Wokubuka Ucabangisise**

**Buka le vidiyo ephakamisiwe:**

 *“How AI is Changing the Way We Use Dictionaries”* (YouTube or OER-hosted)

**Cabangisisa ngalemibuzo elandelayo: Unikeze Izimpendulo**

1. Yiziphi izindlela ezimbili i-AI esetshenziswa ngazo njengamanje ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi?
2. Okuqukethwe okukhiqizwa ngumsebenzisi kungakuthuthukisa kanjani noma kuphazamise kanjani ukunemba kwesichazamazwi?
3. Yiziphi izimiso zokuziphatha zokusebenzisa i-AI ukuchaza ulimi?
4. Ucabanga ukuthi ababhali bezichazamazwi bendabuko basazodingeka esikhathini esizayo? Kungani noma kungani kungenjalo?

## Ingxenye yesi-3: Ukuhlola i-E-Lexicographic

### Software

#### Isingeniso ku-E-Lexicographic Software

Umkhakha we-lexicography wenze izinguquko ezinkulu ngokukhula kobuchwepheshe bedijithali. Ukwenziwa kwesichazamazwi somdabu, uma kuncike ekuhlanganisweni mathupha nasekushicilelweni, kuguqukele kwinqubo eguquguqukayo, eqhutshwa yi-software eyaziwa ngokuthi i-e-lexicography. Lolushintsho aluthuthukisanga nje kuphela ukusebenza kahle kokwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi kodwa futhi lwandise amathuba okuthi izichazamazwi zakhiwe, zifinyelelwe futhi zisetshenziswe kanjani.

Isoftiwe ye-e-lexicographic ibhekisela kumathuluzi edijithali akhethekile aklanyelwe ukuseka umjikelezo wempilo wokuthuthukiswa kwesichazamazwi, kusukela ekuqoqweni kwedatha nokufakwa ekuhleleni, ekufometheni, nasekushicileleni. La mathuluzi enzelwe ukuhlangabezana nezidingo zabasebenzisi abaningi abahlukahlukene, okuhlanganisa ababhali bezichazamazwi abangochwepheshe, izazi zezilimi, othisha, nemiphakathi yezilimi. Zinikeza izici ezifana nokuhlela kwesikhathi sangempela, ukuhlanganiswa kwemidiya exubile, ukuhlaziya ikhophasi, nokusekelwa ngezilimi eziningi, obekunzima noma kungenzeki ukukusebenzisa kuzichazamazwi zokuphrinta ezivamile.

Enye yezinzuzo ezibaluleke kakhulu zesoftware ye-e-lexicographic amandla ayo okufaka izinto ezisebenzisanayo kanye ne-multimedia. Izichazamazwi zesimanje manje zingafaka ukuphinyiselwa komsindo, izithombe, amavidiyo, nezixhumanisi, okuzenza zihehe futhi zifinyeleleke kubasebenzisi abanezitayela zokufunda ezihlukene. Ukwengeza, la mathuluzi avame ukusekela ukuhlela ngokubambisana, okuvumela abahlanganyeli abaningi ukuthi basebenze kuphrojekthi yesichazamazwi ngesikhathi esisodwa, okubaluleke kakhulu ezinhlelweni ezinkulu noma eziqhutshwa umphakathi.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, amapulatifomu e-e-lexicographic aklanyelwe ukuguquguquka futhi akhule, ahlanganise yonke into kusukela kuhlu lwamagama amancane lwezilimi ezimbili kuya kuzichazamazwi eziphelele zezilimi eziningi. Futhi zisiza ukubuyekeza

kwesikhathi sangempela, ziqinisekise ukuthi izichazamazwi zihlala zingezakamuva ngokusetshenziswa kolimi okuthuthukayo. Ngenxa yalokho, isofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic idlala indima ebalulekile ekulondolozeni ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi, ukusekela imizamo yokuvuselela ulimi, kanye nokuthuthukisa imfundo yolimi enkathini yedijithali.

Ezigabeni ezilandelayo, sizohlola amathuluzi amabili ahamba phambili e-e-lexicographic okuyi-TLex ne-Lexique Pro futhi sihlale ukuthi izici zawo zifaka kanjani isandla ekuthuthukisweni kwe-lexicography yesimanje.

### **I-TLex: Inkundla esemthethweni ye-Lexicography**

#### **Isendlalelo neNhloso**

I-TLex (i-TshwaneLex) isofthiwe enamandla ye-e-lexicographic eyakhiwe yinkampani yaseNingizimu Afrika i-TshwaneDJe. Idizayinelwe ngokukhethekile ukwenziwa kwezichazamazwi ezichwepheshile futhi isetshenziswa kakhulu izikhungo zemfundo, abashicileli, nezinhlangano zezilimi emhlabeni jikelele. I-TLex isekela ukwakhiwa kwazo zombili izichazamazwi eziprintiwe nezedijithali futhi yaziswa kakhulu ngekhono layo lokusingatha amaprojekthi ayinkimbinkimbi, anezilimi eziningi zesichazamazwi.

Isofthiwe yasungulwa ngenxa yesidingo esikhulayo samathuluzi asebenzayo, akwazi ukukala, futhi asebenzisanayo emkhakheni we-lexicography. Ihlinzeka ngendawo ebanzi esekela zonke izigaba zokuthuthukiswa kwesichazamazwi, kusukela ekufakweni kwedatha nokuhlela kuya ekufometheni nasekushicileleni.

#### **Izici Ezibalulekile kanye Nemisebenzi yayo**

I-TLex inikeza isethi ecebile yezici ezilula kwinqubo yokwenza isichazamazwi:

- Ukuhlola Kwesikhathi Sangempela: Ivumela abasebenzisi ukuthi babone ukuthi okufakiwe kuzovela kanjani ngokuprinta kokugcina noma kumafomethi edijithali phakathi nokuhlela.
- Uhlelo Oludidiyelwe Lwemibuzo Ye-Corpus: Luvumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye ukusetshenziswa kolimi okuyiqiniso futhi bakhiphe izibonelo ngokuqondile ku-corpora.

- Ukuphathwa Kwezikhombisi Ezahlukene: Yakha futhi Ibuyekeze izixhumanisi zangaphakathi ngokuzenzakalelayo phakathi kokufakiwe okuhlobene.
- Ukusekwa Kwezilimi Eziningi: Kusiza ukwakhiwa kwezichazamazwi ngezilimi eziningi, okuhlanganisa izilimi zomdabu kanye nezilimi ezingenazo izinsizakusebenza.
- Ukuhlela Ngokuhlanganyela: Iseka abasebenzisi abaningi abasebenza kuphrojekthi efanayo ngokulawula inguqulo nezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela.
- Ukuhlanganiswa Kwemidiya Exubile: Ivumela ukufakwa kokuphinyiselwa komsindo, izithombe, namavidiyo ukuthuthukisa ukusebenzelana komsebenzisi.
- Ukuhlola Ukuvumelana Okuzenzakalelayo: Ikhombisa okushodayo noma okuyimpinda futhi iqinisekisa ukufometha okufanayo kuso sonke isichazamazwi.

### **Ukwenza ngokufisa kanye nokuvumelana kwezimo**

Enye yamandla amakhulu e-TLex ukuthi yenzeka ngokufisa kwababhali. Ababhali besichazamazwi bangakwazi ukuzenzela ezabo izifanekiso zokufaka, bachaze izinkambu zedatha yangokwezifiso, futhi basebenzise izitayela zokufometha ezihlukile ukuze zivumelane nezidingo zamaphrojekthi athile. Lokhu kuwusizo ikakhulukazi ekwakheni izichazamazwi ezikhethekile, njengamagama obuchwepheshe noma izinsiza zemfundo zezilimi ezimbili.

Isofthiwe futhi iseka ukuthunyelwa kwezichazamazwi ngamafomethi ahlukahlukene, okuhlanganisa i-XML, i-HTML, ne-PDF, okwenza kube lula ukushicilela okuqukethwe kuzo zonke izinkundla ezahlukene.

### **Umthelela ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi kwesimanje**

I-TLex ibe negalelo elikhulu ekwenziweni kwezichazamazwi sesimanje ngokwenza inqubo isebenze kahle, ihlanganyele, futhi ivumelane nezimo. Isixhumanisi esibonakalayo esisebenziseka kalula nesethi yesici esiqinile siyenza ifinyeleleke kubo bobabili ababhali bezichazamazwi abanolwazi nabasanda kungena.

Ngokuseka imidiya exubile, ubuliminingi, nokusebenzisana kwesikhathi sangempela, i-TLex inika amandla abakhi bezichazamazwi ukuthi bakhqize izinsiza

zezichazamazwi ezisezingeni eliphezulu, ezimbandakanyayo zezethameli ezihlukahlukene.

## **I-Lexique Pro: Ukuphathwa Kwesizindalwazi Samagama**

### **Uhlolojikelele neNjongo**

I-Lexique Pro iyisofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic esebenziseka kalula eklanywe ngenhloso yokuphatha imininingwane yolwazi lwamagama. Isetshenziswa kakhulu ongoti bezilimi, ababhala ngolimi, kanye nabafundisi, ikakhulukazi ezimeni ezimbandakanya izilimi ezingabhalwanga phansi noma ezisengozini. Ngokungafani nezinkundla eziyinkimbinkimbi, i-Lexique Pro igcizelela ubulula nokufinyeleleka, iyenze ifaneleke kubasebenzisi abanobuchwepheshe obulinganiselwe noma izinsiza.

Isofthiwe isebenza kahle kakhulu ekwakheni izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili noma zezilimi eziningi kanye namagama. Ivumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bafake, bahlele, futhi bethule idatha yesichazamazwi ngefomethi ehlelekile neseshakayo, okuyenza ibe ithuluzi elibalulekile kubo bobabili abafundi bolimi nabacwaningi.

### **Izici ezibalulekile kanye nokusebenza**

I-Lexique Pro inikeza uhla lwezici ezisekela ukudalwa nokuphathwa kolwazi lwezichazamazwi:

- **Ukweseka Lwezilimi Eziningi:** Iphatha izilimi eziningi, okuhlanganisa nemibhalo esuka kwesokudla kuye kwesokunxele kanye nezinhlamvu.
- **Izinkambu Zokufaka Okwenziwe Ngezifiso:** Abasebenzisi bangachaza izinkambu zezincazelo, amaglosi, izibonelo, nokuhumusha.
- **I-Tree View Navigation:** Ihlinzeka ngombono wesigaba sokufakiwe ukuze uphequlule ngendlela enembile.
- **Ukusesha Okusebenzisanayo:** Ukusesha okuthuthukisiwe namathuluzi okuhlunga asiza abasebenzisi ukuthi bathole okufakiwe okuthile ngokushesha.
- **Ukuhlanganiswa Kwemidiya exubile:** Isekela okurekhodiwe okulalelwayo, izithombe, namavidyo klipu ukuze inothise okufakiwe kwesichazamazwi.
- **Ukweseka Ifonethiki noBhalomagama:** Ivumela kokubili ukuloba kwefonethiki nezipelingi ezijwayelekile.

- Ukukhetha Ukuthumela: Inika amandla ukuthumela ku-HTML, XML, namafomethi ombhalo angenalutho ukuze kwabelwane noma kushicilelwe.
- Imodi Yokwethula: Inikeza ifomethi elungele ukubonisa ukuze kuboniswe izichazamazwi kubasebenzisi abangebona abezobuchwepheshe.

Lezi zici zenza i-Lexique Pro isebenziseke ikakhulukazi kumaprojekthi olimi asekelwe emphakathini, lapho ukusetshenziswa kalula nokucaca okubonakalayo kubalulekile.

### **Ukufinyeleleka kanye Nokusetshenziswa wumphakathi**

Enye yezimfanelo ezivelele zeLexique Pro ukufinyeleleka kwayo. Imahhala ukuyisebenzisa, ayisindi, futhi kulula ukuyifaka kumasistimu amaningi ekhompuyutha ajwayelekile. Lokhu kwenza kube efaneleke kakhulu ezinhlanganweni ezincane, abacwaningi abazimele, kanye nemiphakathi yezilimi enoxhaso olungenele noma ingqalasizinda.

Isofthiwe futhi ihlanganisa amathuluzi okwabelana komphakathi, okuvumela abasebenzisi ukuthi basabalalise imininingwane yabo yolwazi ukuze bathole impendulo nokusebenzisana. Le ndlela yokubamba iqhaza isekela imizamo yokulondolozwa nokuvuselela ulimi ngokumbandakanya izikhulumi zolimi zomdabu kanye namalungu omphakathi ohlelweni lokubhala imibhalo.

### **Umthelela Wezemfundo Nolimi**

I-Lexique Pro idlala indima ebalulekile emfundweni yolimi nasekubhalweni. I-interface yayo enembile namandla e-multimedia ayenza ibe ithuluzi elinamandla lokwakha izichazamazwi ezihehayo, ezilungele abafundi. Ngokuseka umbhalo ophakathi kwemigqa kanye nedatha yefonetiki, isiza futhi ekuhlaziyeni nasekufundiseni ulimi.

Kafushane, i-Lexique Pro iyithuluzi elisebenzisekayo, elifinyelelekayo, neliguquguqukayo elinika abasebenzisi amandla okudala izinsiza zesichazamazwi esinengqondo eziklanyelwe imigomo yabo yolimi nezemfundo.

## **Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho**

**Khetha impendulo efanele embuzweni ngamunye.**

Izimpendulo ezifanele zimakiwesection a.

### **Isigaba A: I-TLex (Imibuzo emi-5)**

1. **Iyiphi inkampani eyasungula i-TLex?**
  - A. i-Oxford
  - B. i-LexicSoft
  - C. i-TshwaneDJe
  - D. i-Cambridge
  - E. i-SIL International
2. **Isiphi isici esivumela abasebenzisi be-TLex ukuthi babone ukuthi okufakiwe kuzovela kanjani ngefomethi yokugcina?**
  - A. i-Entry Tracker
  - B. i-Real-Time Preview
  - C. i-Print Layout
  - D. i-XML Export
  - E. i-Glossary Mode
3. **Yenzani i-TLex's Integrated Corpus Query System?**
  - A. Ihumusha okufakiwe
  - B. Ihlaziya ukusetshenziswa kolimi
  - C. Ishicilela izichazamazwi
  - D. Yengeza imidiya exubile
  - E. Ilandela izimpendulo zabasebenzisi
4. **Isiphi isici se-TLex esiseka ukwakhiwa kwesichazamazwi sezilimi ezimbili?**
  - A. i-Entry Tracker
  - B. i-Glossary Builder
  - C. i-Automatic Reversal
  - D. i-Print Preview
  - E. i-Entry Filter
5. **Yikhuphi kokulandelayo OKUNGEYONA ingxenye ye-TLex?**

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

- A. Ukuhlaziywa kwemofoloji
- B. Ukusekwa kwemibhalo ye-Interlinear
- C. Ukuhlela ngokuhlanganyela
- D. Ukusekwa kwe-Unicode
- E. i-API Integration

### Isigaba B: I-Lexique Pro (Imibuzo emi-5)

#### 6. I-Lexique Pro idume kakhulu ku:

- A. Abashicileli
- B. Izazi zolimi nothisha
- C. Abasunguli bama-Software
- D. Izintatheli
- E. Abahumushi

#### 7. Isiphi isici esivumela i-Lexique Pro ukuthi ibonise okufakiwe ngesakhiwo sokusuka kokukhulu siye kokuncane?

- A. i-Glossary Mode
- B. i-Tree View Navigation
- C. i-Entry Tracker
- D. i-XML Export
- E. i-Real-Time Preview

#### 8. I-Lexique Pro iseka kuphi kokulandelayo?

- A. Ukuguqulwa okuzenzakalelayo
- B. Ukuhlaziywa kwekhophasi
- C. Umbhalo we-Interlinear
- D. i-API Integration
- E. Izifanekiso Zezingxenywe Zenkulumo

#### 9. Iyiphi ifomethi yokuphumayo ENGASEKELWE yiLexique Pro?

- A. i-HTML
- B. i-DOCX
- C. i-XML
- D. i-Plain Text
- E. i-HTML Eseshekayo

#### 10. Yini eyenza i-Lexique Pro ifinyeleleke ngokukhethekile?

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

- A. Ihlanganise ne-AI
- B. Ingasetshenziswa mahhala
- C. Amathuluzi e-NLP akhelwe ngaphakathi
- D. Ukusebenzisana kwesikhathi sangampela
- E. Ukusekha okuphrintiwe kuphela

### Isigaba C: Imiqondo Ejwayelekile (Imibuzo emi-5)

11. **Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyisici okwabelwana ngaso sakho kokubili i-TLex ne-Lexique Pro?**

- A. i-Corpus Query System
- B. Ukuhlanganiswa Kwemidiya Exubile
- C. Umbhalo we-Interlinear
- D. Ukuhlaziya imofoloji
- E. Ukuhlanganisa i-API

12. **Iyini inhloso enkulu yesoftware ye-e-lexicographic?**

- A. Humusha imibhalo
- B. Yakha futhi uphathe izichazamazwi zedijithali
- C. Fundisa uhlelo lolimi
- D. Ukususa abahleli abangabantu
- E. Gcina izincwadi zomlando

13. **Isiphi isici esiza ukuqinisekisa ukuvumelana kokufakiwe kwesichazamazwi?**

- A. i-Tree View
- B. i-Cross-Reference Management
- C. i-Entry Tracker
- D. i-Glossary Mode
- E. i-Print Layout

14. **Iyiphi isofthiwe efaneleka kangcono kumaprojekthi esichazamazwi esikhulu, esihlanganyelwe?**

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

- A. i-Lexique Pro
- i-B. TLex
- C. i-WordPress
- D. i-Excel
- E. i-MySQL

### 15. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuchaza kangcono ukuthambekela ku-lexicography yesimanje?

- A. Izichazamazwi eziprintiwe kuphela
- B. Ukuhlanganiswa kokubhala ngesandla
- C. Idijithali, imidiya exubile, namathuluzi ahlanganyelwayo
- D. Ukugxila olimini olulodwa
- E. Okuqukethwe okungashintshi

## **Ingxoxo Esheshayo**

### **Buyekeza okulandelayo:**

Ucabanga ukuthi ukuhlanganiswa kwemidiya exubile namathuluzi okusebenzisana ku-e-lexicographic software kuyishintsha kanjani indlela esifunda ngayo kanye nemibhalo yezilimi?

Cabangela umthelela ekulondolozweni kolimi, imfundo, kanye nokufinyeleleka.

## **Ingxenye yesi-4: Isihloko sesifundo: Umthelela we-E-Lexicographic Software ku-Lexicography**

### **Ukuzenzakalela kanye Nempumelelo Ekuhlanganisweni Kwesichazamazwi**

Ukufika kwesofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic efana ne-TLex kanye ne-Lexique Pro kuthuthukise ngokumangazayo ukusebenza kahle kokwenza isichazamazwi ngokwenza ngokuzenzakalela eminingi yemisebenzi evamile ebiyenziwa ngesandla nedla isikhathi. Esikhathini esedlule, ababhali bezichazamazwi kwakudingeka bahlole ukufakwa kwereferensi ngesandla, bahlole ukufana, nokufometha okuqukethwe ukuze kushicilelwe, izinqubo ezazingagcini nje ngokudinga umsebenzi omkhulu kodwa futhi ezivame ukuba namaphutha enziwa abantu.

Ngamathuluzi e-e-lexicographic, le misebenzi manje isiqondiswa ngezici ezizenzelayo ezakhelwe ngaphakathi. Isibonelo, i-TLex inikeza ireferensi ehlukile ezenzakalelayo, eqinisekisa ukuthi okufakiwe okuhlobene kuyahambisana futhi kubuyekezwa njalo. Ukuhlola ukungaguququki kusiza ekuhlonzeni okufakiwe okuyimpinda noma okushodayo, kuyilapho izifanekiso ezenza ngokwezifiso zimisa ukufometha kuso sonke isichazamazwi. Lezi zici zinciphisa kakhulu isikhathi nomzamo odingekayo ekuhlanganisweni kwesichazamazwi.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, ukuzenzakalela kuvumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi basuse ukugxila kwabo kusukela emisebenzini yobuchwepheshe ephindaphindayo baye emsebenzini wolimi onenjongo, njengokuhlaziya idatha yekhophasi, ukucwenga izincazelo, kanye nokuqinisekisa ukuhambisana kwamasiko. Lokhu kubangela ukuthi izichazamazwi ezingakhiqizi ngokushesha nje kuphela kodwa nezisezingeni eliphezulu futhi ezikhombisa ukusetshenziswa kolimi lwangempela.

Ekugcineni, ukuzenzakalela kusofthiwe ye-e-lexicography ithuthukisa kokubili ukukhiqiza nokunemba, ikwenze kube yimpahla ebaluleke kakhulu ku-lexicography yesimanje.

## **Ukushicilelwa Kwefomethi Eningi kanye Nokufinyeleleka Komhlaba wonkana**

Omunye wemithelela eguquguqukayo kakhulu yesoftware ye-e-lexicographic yikhono layo lokuseka ukushicilelwa kwamafomethi amaningi. Kusukela kusizindalwazi esisodwa, esimaphakathi sezichazamazwi, ababhali besichazamazwi bangakha amafomethi akhiqiza okuningi, okuhlanganisa nezinhlalo zokuphrinta ezivamile, izichazamazwi ezisebenza ku-inthanethi, nezinhlalo zokusebenza zeselula. Leli khono liqinisekisa ukuthi okuqukethwe kuhlala kufana kuzo zonke izinkundla, kunciphisa ukuphindaphinda komzamo futhi kunciphise ubungozi bamaphutha ngesikhathi sokuguqulwa kwefomethi.

Lokhu kuvumelana nezimo kuye kwakwandisa kakhulu ukufinyeleleka kwezichazamazwi. Esikhathini esedlule, ukufinyelela kuzinsiza ze-lexicographic kwakuvame ukukhawulelwa kulabo ababekwazi ukuthenga noma ukuzitholela izinhlelo eziphrintiwe. Namuhla, izichazamazwi zedijithali kungafinyelelwa kuzona ngokushesha ngabasebenzisi emhlabeni jikelele, okuhlanganisa nalabo abasezifundeni ezikude, zasemakhaya, noma ezinganakekelwa kahle. Lolu shintsho lusize ukuthi kube nentando yeningi ukufinyelela ezinsizeni zolimi, okuzenza zibandakanye kakhudlwana futhi zilingane.

Ngaphezu kwalokho, amafomethi edijithali avumela ukuklama okuphendulayo, okusho ukuthi izichazamazwi zingalungiselelwa amadivaysi ahlukene, kusukela kumakhompyutha edeskithophu kuya kuma-smartphones, kuthuthukise ukusebenziseka nokuzibandakanya. Abasebenzisi bangakwazi ukusesha, baphequlule, futhi basebenzisane nokuqukethwe ngezindlela ebezingenzi ngezichazamazwi eziphrintiwe ezimile.

Ngokuvumela ukushicilelwa kwamafomethi amaningi, isofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic idlala indima ebalulekile ekwandiseni ukufinyeleleka, ukusebenziseka, nomthelela womhlaba wonke wezichazamazwi zesimanje, iqinisekisa ukuthi ulwazi lolimi luyatholakala kubo bonke, ngokungakhathaleli indawo noma idivayisi.

## **Ukudidiyelwa kwe-Multimedia Yokufunda Okuthuthukisiwe**

Amathuluzi esimanje e-e-lexicographic aguqule indlela abasebenzisi abasebenzisana ngayo nezichazamazwi ngokuhlenganisa izici ze-multimedia ezidlula kude umbhalo omile. Izici ezifana nokuphimisela okulalelwayo, imibukiso yevidiyo, nemibuzo esebenzisanayo kunikeza ukuzizwisa okugxile kakhulu nokuhehayo, ikakhulukazi kubafundi bolimi.

Izici zomsindo zivumela abasebenzisi ukuzwa ukuphinyiselwa kwamagama okufanele, okuwusizo ikakhulukazi kubafundi bolimi lwesibili noma lwangaphandle. Lokhu kuqiniswa kokuzwa kusekela amakhono angcono okuphimisela nokulalela. Ngokufanayo, okuqukethwe ividiyo kungabonisa indlela amagama asetshenziswa ngayo ezimweni zangempela zempilo, njengezingxoxo noma amasiko, okusiza abasebenzisi ukuthi babambe hhayi nje incazelo kodwa nokusetshenziswa nephimbo.

Izinto ezisebenzisanayo njengemibuzo nemidlalo zithuthukisa ukuzibandakanya ngokukhuthaza ukufunda okusebenzayo. La mathuluzi avumela abasebenzisi ukuthi bahlole ukuqonda kwabo, baqinise isilulumagama, futhi balandelele ukuqhubeka kwabo ngendlela ejabulisayo nekhuthazayo.

Ukuhlanganiswa kwe-Multimedia kuthuthukisa ukuqonda nokugcinwa ngokwethula ulimi ngezindlela eziningi: ezibukwayo, ezizwakalayo, nokusebenza kwalo. Le ndlela yokwenza izinto eziningi ihambisana nezinqubo zesimanje zemfundo ezigcizelela ukwakheka nokufinyeleleka okugxile kumfundi.

Ngokucebisa okufakiwe kwesichazamazwi nge-multimedia, isofthiwe ye-e-lexicography yenza ukufunda ulimi kube namandla, kufake wonke umuntu, futhi kuphumelele kubasebenzisi abaningi abahlukahlukene.

## **Okuqukethwe Okunamandla Nezibuyekezo Zesikhathi Sangempela**

Enye yezinzuzo ezibaluleke kakhulu zezichazamazwi zedijithali ngaphezu kwezinhlelo zokuphrinta ezivamile yikhono lazo lokuseka izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela. Ulimi lushintsha njalo; amagama amasha ayavela, izincazelo ziyashintsha, namaphethini okusetshenziswa ayashintsha. Isofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic efana ne-TLex yenza ababhali besichazamazwi bakwazi ukuphendula kulezi zinguquko

ngokushesha ngokubuyekeza okufakiwe, ukungeza amagama amasha, noma ukubuyekeza izincazelo eziphelelwe yisikhathi ngaphandle kokulinda uhlelo olusha lokuphrinta.

Leli khono eliguquguqukayo liqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi zihlala zingezamanje futhi zibalulekile, zikhombisa ukuphila kolimi. Isibonelo, amagama asanda kuqanjwa njengokuthi “metaverse” noma “doomscrolling” angafakwa ezichazamazwini zedijithali ngokushesha nje lapho ethola amandla enkulumweni yomphakathi.

Ngokungeziwe kuzibuyekezo zokuhlela, izinkundla eziningi zesimanje ziseka okuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi, okuvumela izikhulumi ezivela ezifundeni ezihlukahlukene nezizinda ukuthi zinikele izibonelo, izilimi zesigodi, nezinkulumo ezivamile. Le modeli yokuhlanganyela ithuthukisa ukumbandakanywa nokunotha kwesichazamazwi, ithwebula ukwehlukahlukana kwezilimi okungenzeka kunganakwa.

Izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela ziphinde zizuzise abasebenzisi bezemfundo nochwepheshe abathembele kuzinsiza zolimi ezisesikhathini samanje. Noma ngabe okokucwaninga kwezemfundo, ukuhumusha, noma ukufunda ulimi, ukufinyelela olwazini lwakamuva nolunembile kubalulekile. Ngokuvumela okuqukethwe okuguquguqukayo, amathuluzi e-e-lexicographic aqinisekisa ukuthi izichazamazwi ziyaguquguquka eduze nezilimi ezizibhalayo.

### **Ukuhlanganyela Nokugeleza Okusekelwe**

Esinye sezici ezinamandla kakhulu zesofthiwe yesimanje ye-e-lexicographic ukusekela kwayo ukuhlela ngokubambisana. Amathuluzi afana ne-TLex avumela ababhali besichazamazwi abaningi ukuthi basebenze kuphrojekthi yesichazamazwi ngesikhathi esisodwa, kungakhathalele indawo abakuyo. Lokhu kunenzuzo ikakhulukazi kumaphrojekthi amakhulu noma ezilimi eziningi adinga imibono evela emaqenjini ahlukahlukene ochwepheshe, okuhlanganisa izazi zolimi, abahumushi, nochwepheshe bezifundo.

Amasistimu asekelwe athuthukisa lokhu kubambisana ngokunikeza inkundla emaphakathi lapho bonke abanikeli bengakwazi ukufinyelela, ukuhlela, nokubuyekeza

okuqukethwe ngesikhathi sangempela. Lezi zinhlelo ziqeda isidingo sokwabelana ngefayela ngesandla nokulandelela inguqulo, kunciphisa ubungozi bokuphindaphinda noma ukulahleka kwedatha. Izinguquko ezenziwe ilungu leqembu elilodwa zibonakala ngokushesha kwabanye, ziqinisekisa ukubeka izinto ngale kanye nokuvumelana kukho konke okufakiwe.

Amathuluzi okuhlanganyela ahlanganisa izici ezifana nokulawula inguqulo, ukubeka amazwana, nomsebenzi ozokwenziwa, okusiza amaqembu ukuphatha ukugeleza komsebenzi kahle. Le ndlela ehlelekile ayisheshi nje kuphela inqubo yokuthuthukisa isichazamazwi kodwa futhi ithuthukisa ikhwalithi yomkhiqizo wokugcina.

Izinkundla ze-e-lexicographic ezisekelwe zikhuthaza indawo embandakanya wonke umuntu futhi ekhiqizayo ekwenzeni isichazamazwi. Banika amandla amaqembu ahlakazekile ngokwendawo ukuthi anikele ngobuchule bawo, okwenza inqubo ye-lexicographic ibe namandla, isebenze kahle, futhi ixhumeke emhlabeni jikelele.

### **Ukuhlanganiswa kobuchwepheshe be-AI ne-NLP**

Ukuhlanganiswa kobuhlakani bokwenziwa (AI) kanye nokucubungula ulimi lwemvelo (NLP) kusofthiwe ye-e-lexicographic kwakheka kabusha ikusasa lokwenza isichazamazwi. Lobu buchwepheshe obuthuthukisiwe buvumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi bacubungule futhi bahlaziye inani elikhulu lemininingwane yolimi ngesivinini esingakaze sibonwe kanye nokunemba. Ngokuhlonda amaphethini okusetshenziswa kolimi, amathuluzi e-AI nawe-NLP angasiza ekutholeni amathrendi asafufusa, ukuhlukahluka kwesifunda, nokushintshashintsha kwencazelo kuzo zonke izimo ezihlukahlukene.

Enye yezinhlelo ezisebenza kakhulu ze-NLP ku-lexicography ukumaka okuzenzakalelayo kwengxenye yenkulumo, okuhlukanisa amagama ngokusekelwe endimeni yawo yohlelo. Lokhu akugcini nje ngokonga isikhathi kodwa futhi kuqinisekisa ukuvumelana phakathi kokufakiwe kwesichazamazwi. Ukwengeza, ama-algorithms okufunda komshini angaqeqeshelwa ukwenza imisho eyisibonelo, aphakamise amagama afanayo, noma aphakamise izincazelo zokuqala ezisuselwe kudatha yekhophusi.

Lobu buchwepheshe buphinde buseke ukuhlaziya okubikezelayo, ukusiza ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi balindele ukuthi yimaphi amagama amasha athola ukuduma futhi kungase kugunyaze ukufakwa ezibuyekezweni ezizayo. Le ndlela eqhutshwa yidatha iphumela ezichazamazwini ezikhombisa kakhudlwana ukusetshenziswa kolimi lwesimanje kanye nokuhambisana kwamasiko.

Ukusetshenziswa kwe-AI ne-NLP kwenza amathuluzi e-e-lexicographic ahlakani phe kakhulu, aguququke, futhi asebenze kahle. Banikeza amandla ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi benze izichazamazwi eziguququkayo, ezakamuva, nezigxile kubasebenzisi eziguqukayo ngokuhambisana nezilimi abazibhalayo.

### **Ingxoxo esheshayo**

#### **Cabangisisa futhi uxoxe:**

Ucabanga ukuthi ikhono lokubuyekeza izichazamazwi ngesikhathi sangempela futhi lifake okuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi lithinta kanjani igunya nokuthembeka kwezichazamazwi zesimanje?

Cabangela ibhalansi phakathi kokubandakanywa nokulawula kokuhlela empendulweni yakho.

## **Ukusonga nokucabangisisa: Umsebenzi wokusonga**

### **Inhloso:**

Lo msebenzi usiza ukuhlanganisa ukuqonda kwakho kwemiqondo ebalulekile evela esifundweni, okuhlanganisa izinguquko zendlela yokusebenza, amathuluzi esofthiwe, izici zenkundla, nomthelela wobuchwepheshe be-e-lexicography.

### **Imiyalelo:**

### **Ingxenye 1: Imibuzo Yokukhetha Eminingi (Imibuzo eyi-10)**

**Khetha impendulo efanele**

1. Iyiphi indlela yokusebenza evumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye amasethi amakhulu edatha okusetshenziswa kolimi oluyiqiniso?
  - A. Uhlelo lolimi oliyaliwe
  - B. i-Corpus linguistics
  - C. Imephu yesinteksi
  - D. Ukumodela kweSemantiki
  - E. Ukulotshwa kwefonetiki
2. I-TLex yasungulwa iyiphi inkampani?
  - A. i-LexicSoft
  - B. i-SIL International
  - C. i-TshwaneDJe
  - D. i-Oxford
  - E. i-Cambridge
3. Isiphi isici ku-TLex esiza ukuhlonza okufakiwe okuyimpinda noma okushodayo?
  - A. i-Entry Tracker
  - B. i-Automated Consistency Checks
  - C. i-Glossary Builder
  - D. i-Tree View
  - E. i-Real-Time Preview
4. I-Lexique Pro iwusizo kakulu ku:
  - A. Ukuhlanganizwa kwe-AI
  - B. Ukubhalwa kolimi
  - C. Izichazamazwi eziphrintiwe
  - D. Ukuhlaziywa kwesinteksi
  - E. Uhlu lwamagama omthetho
5. Iyiphi ifomethi ENGASEKWA yi-Lexique Pro ukuze ithekeliswe?
  - A. i-HTML
  - B. i-XML
  - C. i-DOCX
  - D. i-Plain Text

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- E. iHTML eseshekayo
6. Umeleni u-NLP ekwakhweni kwezichazamazwi?
- A. u-New Lexical Processing
  - B. u-Natural Language Processing
  - C. u-Native Language Parsing
  - D. u-Nominal Lexicon Protocol
  - E. Akukho kokungenhla
7. Isiphi isici esivumela abasebenzisi be-TLex ukuthi bakhe izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili ngendlela efanele?
- A. i-Glossary Mode
  - B. i-Automatic Reversal
  - C. i- Entry Tracker
  - D. i- Print Layout
  - E. i-Tree View
8. Iyini inzuzo yokugeleza komsebenzi we-lexicographic e-cloud-based?
- A. Ukufinyelela ungaxhunyiwe ku-inthanethi kuphela
  - B. Ukusebenzisana kwesikhathi sangempela
  - C. Ukulandelelwa kwenguqulo okwenziwa ngesandla
  - D. Ukufinyelela komsebenzisi okunomkhawulo
  - E. Okuqukethwe okumile
9. Isiphi isici semidiya exubile esivame ukusetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa ukufakwa kwamagama esichazamazwi?
- A. Isihlahla sesinteksi
  - B. Ukuphinyiswa komsindo
  - C. Amathebula ohlelo lolimi
  - D. Izixhumanisi zokucaphuna
  - E. Imibhalo yaphansi
10. Iyiphi inzuzo eyinhloko yezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela kuzichazamazwi zedijithali?
- A. Inciphisa indawo yokugcina ulwazi
  - B. Ukufakwa kwamatemu ngokushesha

- C. Ukuhambisana nokuphrinta
- D. Ukufinyelela ngaphandle kwe-inthanethi
- E. Ukufometha okumile

### **Ingxenye 2: Iqiniso noma Amanga (Imibuzo emi-5)**

1. ITLex yeseka ukuhlela ngokubambisana nokulawula inguquko.
2. I-Lexique Pro ayikwazi ukuqukatha izichazamazwi eziliminingi.
3. Amathuluzi e-Corpus asetshenziswa ukuhlaziya amaphethini okusetshenziswa kolimi.
4. I-AI ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi ingakwazi ukwenza izincazelo ngokuzenzakalelayo.
5. Izichazamazi eziphrintiwe kulula ukuzibuyekeza kunezidijithali.

### **Ingxenye 3: Gcwalisa Igama Elingekho (Imibuzo emi-5)**

1. Ukushintsha kusuka kumafomethi aiphrintiwe kuye kwadijithali kuye kwathuthukisa \_\_\_\_\_ kwezichazamazwi.  
→ *ukufinyeleleka*
2. I-Lexique Pro ihlanganisa ukuseka umbhalo we- \_\_\_\_\_ okuwusizo ekubhalweni kolimi.  
→ *interlinear*
3. Uhlelo lwe-TLex \_\_\_\_\_ luvumela ukubuza nge-corpora ngezibonelo zomhlaba wangempela.  
→ *Integrated Corpus Query*
4. Izici ze-Multimedia njengomsindo, ividiyo zithuthukisa \_\_\_\_\_ kubafundi bolimi.  
→ *ukuqonda*
5. Izinhlelo ezisekeliwe zinika Amandla okuhlela \_\_\_\_\_ ezindaweni zonkana.  
→ ngokubambisana

## **Ingxenye 4: Ukucabangisisa okubalulekile**

6. I Ngokubona kwakho, ingabe ukuhlanganiswa kwe-AI nokuqukethwe okukhiqizwa umsebenzisi kuyaliqinisa noma kwenza buthaka igunya lezichazamazwi?

Sekela impendulo yakho ngezibonelo ezivela esahlukweni.

7. Yiziphi izinselelo ezingase zivele lapho kusetshenziswa amathuluzi okusebenzisana, asekelwe kumaphrojekthi e-lexicographic? Ubungabhekana kanjani nazo?

### **Uhlu lokuthumelela**

- Izimpendulo zicatshangisiwe futhi ziphelele.
- Izibonelo ezisesahlukweni zitshengisiwe ukweseka imibono yakho.
- Ukucabangisisa kukhombisa ukuqonda kokubili izici zezobuchwepheshe nezomqondo we-e-lexicography.

## Izimpendulo

### Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho

1. Yikuphi kokulandelayo **OKUNGELONA** ithuluzi elenzelwe i-lexicography?
  - C. i-Microsoft Access
2. Imuphi umsebenzi oyinhloko wamathuluzi ekhophasi njenge-Sketch Engine?
  - B. Ukuhlaziya ukusetshenziswa kolimi
3. Iliphi izinga elivame ukusetshenziselwa ukuhlela izichazamazwi zedijithali?
  - i-C. TEI
4. Iyiphi inzuzo esemqoka yezinhlelo zokuphatha isizindalwazi samagama?
  - B. Zivumela izibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela kanye neminikelo
5. Yibuphi ubuchwepheshe obusiza ukukhomba ukusetshenziswa kwamagama okusha ezinkundleni zokuxhumana?
  - C. i-NLP

### Umsebenzi: Hlola Ulwazi Lwakho

#### Isigaba A: I-TLex (Imibuzo emi-5)

1. Iyiphi inkampani eyasungula i-TLex?
  - C. i-TshwaneDJe
2. Isiphi isici esivumela abasebenzisi be-TLex ukuthi babone ukuthi okufakiwe kuzovela kanjani ngefomethi yokugcina?
  - B. i-Real-Time Preview
3. Yenzani i- TLex's Integrated Corpus Query System?
  - B. Ihlaziya ukusetshenziswa kolimi
4. Isiphi isici se-TLex esiseka ukwakhiwa kwesichazamazwi sezilimi ezimbili?

## Lexicography for Modern-Day Language Use

- C. i-Automatic Reversal

### 5. Yikhuphi kokulandelayo OKUNGEYONA ingxenye ye-TLex?

- B. Ukusekwa kwemibhalo ye-Interlinear

## Isigaba B: I-Lexique Pro (Imibuzo emi-5)

### 6. I-Lexique Pro idume kakhulu ku:

- B. Izazi zolimi nothisha

### 7. Isiphi isici esivumela i-Lexique Pro ukuthi ibonise okufakiwe ngesakhiwo sokusuka kokukhulu siye kokuncane?

- B. i-Tree View Navigation

### 8. I-Lexique Pro iseka kuphi kokulandelayo?

- C. Umbhalo we-Interlinear

### 9. Iyiphi ifomethi yokuphumayo ENGASEKELWE yiLexique Pro?

- B. i-DOCX

### 10. Yini eyenza i-Lexique Pro ifinyeleleke ngokukhethekile?

## Isigaba C: Imiqondo Ejwayelekile (Imibuzo emi-5)

### 11. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuyisici okwabelwana ngaso sakho kokubili i-TLex ne-Lexique Pro?

12.  B. Ukuhlanganiswa Kwemidiya Exubile

13.  B. Yakha futhi uphathe izichazamazwi zedijithali

14.  B. i-Cross-Reference Management

### 15. Iyiphi isofthiwe efaneleka kangcono kumaprojekthi esichazamazwi esikhulu, esihlanganyelwe?

- i-B. TLex

### 16. Yikuphi kokulandelayo okuchaza kangcono ukuthambekela ku-lexicography yesimanje?

- C. Idijithali, imidiya exubile, namathuluzi ahlanganyelwayo

## **Ingxenye 1: Imibuzo Yokukhetha Eminingi (Imibuzo eyi-10)**

1. Iyiphi indlela yokusebenza evumela ababhali besichazamazwi ukuthi bahlaziye amasethi amakhulu edatha okusetshenziswa kolimi oluyiqiniso?
  - B. i-Corpus linguistics
2. I-TLex yasungulwa iyiphi inkampani?
  - C. i-TshwaneDJe
3. Isiphi isici ku-TLex esiza ukuhlonza okufakiwe okuyimpinda noma okushodayo?
  - B. i-Automated Consistency Checks
4. I-Lexique Pro iwusizo kakulu ku:
  - B. Ukubhalwa kolimi
5. Iyiphi ifomethi ENGASEKWA yi-Lexique Pro ukuze ithekeliswe?
  - C. i-DOCX
6. Umeleni u-NLP ekwakhweni kwezichazamazwi?
  - B. u-Natural Language Processing
7. Isiphi isici esivumela abasebenzisi be-TLex ukuthi bakhe izichazamazwi zezilimi ezimbili ngendlela efanele?
  - B. i-Automatic Reversal
8. Iyini inzuzo yokugeleza komsebenzi we-lexicographic e-cloud-based?
  - B. Ukusebenzisana kwesikhathi sangempela
9. Isiphi isici semidiya exubile esivame ukusetshenziswa ukuthuthukisa ukufakwa kwamagama esichazamazwi?
  - B. Ukuphinyiswa komsindo
10. Iyiphi inzuzo eyinhloko yezibuyekezo zesikhathi sangempela kuzichazamazwi zedijithali?
  - B. Ukufakwa kwamatemu ngokushesha

**✓ Ingxenye 2: Iqiniso noma Amanga (Imibuzo emi-5)**

1. ITLex yeseka ukuhlela ngokubambisana nokulawula inguquko. ✓
2. I-Lexique Pro ayikwazi ukuqukatha izichazamazwi eziliminingi. ✗
3. Amathuluzi e-Corpus asetshenziswa ukuhlaziya amaphethini okusetshenziswa kolimi. ✓
4. I-AI ekwakhiweni kwezichazamazwi ingakwazi ukwenza izincazelo ngokuzenzakalelayo. ✓
5. Izichazamazi eziphrintiwe kulula ukuzibuyekeza kunezidijithali. ✗