

**uChungechunge Lwezifundo zeBhayibheli**  
**Zakwa Church Land Programme**



# INDIMA YOMSIZI WESIFUNDO SEBHAYIBHELI

UCHUNGECHUNGE lwezifundo zebhayibheli zakwa Church Land Programme (CLP) luqonde ukusiza abaholi bamabandla kanjalo namabandla. Loluchungechunge lunikeza inqgikithi efanelekile necacile ngamalungelo abantu ezomhlaba njengoba endalweni bengabahlanganyeli noNkulunkulu. Sicela ufunde isigaba esibizwa nge”iSingeniso” ngaphambi kokuba usebenzise lezifundo.

Ukhiye wezifundo zeBhayibheli eziningi yindima yomsizi. Inhloso yalencaziselo ukukunikeza inqubomgomo yendima yomzizi. Kunethemba lokuthi lemigomo izokusiza uma ufuna ukwenza izifundo zebhayibheli, kepha ungaqinisekile ukuthi ungenza kanjani.

## Uhlobo lwesifundo seBhayibheli

IZIFUNDO zebhayibheli kuloluchungechunge zididiyelwe ngendlela ethile. Lendlela incike kumholi osiza esifundweni. Ukuhola okuphoqayo akufanele kulezizifundo futhi umholi kufanele abengumsizi.

Indima eqavile yomsizi ukusiza enhlosweni yesifundo okunguku bambisana kweqembu. Ngalokho umsizi kudingeka abe ngumuntu osiza iqembu ukuba lisebenzisane, bahlanganyela ezintweni bafikelele kumhlahlandlela.

Ukuba ngumsizi awudingi isitifiketi. Noma ngubani wamukelekile ukuhlela asize kuloluchungechunge lwezifundo futhi azihlelelwe nje labo abagcotshiwe (noma abafundisi) kuphela. Lezizifundo

zingasetshenziswa ngazodwana noma njengochungechunge. Zingenziwa nanoma ingaluphi ulwimi, isiZulu noma isiNgesi.

## Inqubo yezifundo zeBhayibheli

KHUMBULA UKUTHI lapho ubanamathuba okusiza ezifundweni, kanjalo uyakubanekhono lokuzenza. Lokhu okulandelayo izinto ezibalulekile ukuba uzazi.

1. Kubalulekile ukuqonda ngeqembu elenza izifundo. Umsizi kumele aqonde **ngokuhlukahlukana kwabafundi**: iminyaka, izinhlanga, amabandla, izilimi, ubulili, amasiko, nemikhuba, okufanayo nalokho abahlukene ngakho, isibalo seqembu, nokunye. Kungakuhle uma umsizi ephuma kuyo leyondawo. Kunobuhlakani futhi ukucabanga ngolwazi lweqembu mayelani nesihloko salesosifundo. Lokhu kusiza ukuze ungalahlekelani neqembu lapho uzama ukubagqugquzela ukuba bathele esivivaneni.
2. Indlela yalezizifundo **ukuhlanganyela nokuxoxisane**. Lokhu kusho ukuthi zididiyelwe ngokuqonda ukuthi wonke umfundi unokuhlakanipha – izimpendulo akuzona ezomuntu oyedwa. Empeleni abafundi badlala indima eqavile futhi banokubalulekile abangakuphonsa esivivaneni. Ngalokho uma isifundo senziwa, akufanele kubesengathi kusesikoleni (umsizi enguthisha), kepha njebalalingani abahlezi etafuleni bexoxisana ngokulingana.



3. Umsizi uyizwi-nje elilodwa kulezizifundo. Ngakho kubalulekile ukuba **adlulisele eqenjini**, nomangabe lokhu okushiwo iqembu akavumelani nakho! Lokhu akusho ukuthi umsizi akanalo izwi, kepha kusho ukuthi izwi lakhe akusilo elibaluleke ngokudlulele.
4. Umsizi kudingeka ukuba asize **ekutheni indlela yokusebenza ngokweqembu yenzeke**. Ngamanye amazwi, kufanele asize iqembu aphinde akhuthaze ukunikezana ithuba, ahambisane neqembu lisuke ekucabangeni lifinyelele nasekwenzweni.
5. Njengoba isifundo seBhayibheli siholwa ngemibuzo, umsizi kudingekile asize abafundi ukuba **babhekane nemibuzo**, netekisi okuyilona elisemqoka futhi baxoxisane.
6. Umsizi kufanele **anikezele ngolwazi** uma kudingeka, kodwa njalo akwenze ngendlela eqhakambisa ukunotha kwalo iqembu. Uma umsizi engenalo ulwazi, noma impendulo yombuzo, kufanele asho ukuthi akanayo impendulo! Kungcono ukuyofuna impendulo kunokwenza sengathi uyazi.
7. Umsizi kufanele aqonde ukuthi **akusibobonke abaseqenjini abafundile**. Ngakho kuyindima yomsizi ukuba aqiniseke ukuthi kunokuxoxisane okwanele, kuchazwe noma kuphindaphindwe lokho okubhaliwe ukuze kungabi khona ozizwa eshiyeke ngaphandle.
8. Umsizi kudingeka asize ukugcina isikhathi sesifundo. Kunesikhathi esilimiselwe ukuqeda isifundo, kodwa lokhu kuyisilinganiso nje. Amanye amaqembu angathatha isikhathi eside kepha amanye athathe isikhathi esifushane. Umsizi kufanele angafuni ukuqeda masinya isifundo ngoba lokho kungenza abafundi balahlekelwe yingqikithi egcwele yesifundo. Kepha futhi kufanele enze isifundo siqhubekele esiphethweni.
9. Imidlalwana yokwenza iqembu lincibilike futhi likhululeke (ice-brake) ngaphambi kwesifundo yindlela enhle yokusiza abantu bazane. Ezinye zezibonakaliso ziyatholakala ekupheleni kwalesigaba (section).
10. Uma abahlanganyeli (participants) behlukana amaqenjina amancane, kungaba kuhle ukukwenza lokhu ngendlela ethize: abesifazane abakhulile eqenjini elilodwa, abesilisa abakhulile kwelinye iqembu, abesifazane abasebancane kwelinye nabesilisa abasebancane kwelinye. Lokhu kungenxa yokuthi kaningi abantu bayanqena ukukhuluma eqenjini alinabantu abahlukile kunabo.
11. Ukwenza lezizifundo kungenzeka kuvuse imizwa ethile kubahlanganyeli (participants). Lokhu kungenxa yokuba kunzeka izihloko zithunuke amanxeba noma zibe nzima kwabanye. Umsizi kuzodingeka akulungele lokhu futhi azwelane nezidingo zabahlanganyeli. Kwesinye isikhathi kungadingeka kubenekhefu. Yiba namaphepha okusula izinyembezi (disposable tissues). Bavumele abahlanganyeli ukuthi bakhululeke ukungathinti lezozinto ezingabonakala zibuhlungu kakhulu ukubhekana nazo..
12. Kunenzuzo **ukulungiselela isifundo ngaphambi kokuba siqale**:
  - Funda isifundo sonke.
  - Funda itekisi eliqavile, uqiniseke ukuba uyaliqonda kahle ukuba lithini.
  - Qoqa izinto ozidingayo esifundweni.
  - Funda yonke imibuzo esifundweni, futhi uzindle ngalokho ocabanga ukuthi kungaba izimpendulo zabahlanganyeli.



- Zibhalele amanothi akho okuzilungiselela.
- Bhala imibuzo yesifundo ephepheni elikhulu noma ebhodini.

## Okudingekayo esifundweni seBhayibheli

KUNEZINDLELA ezibalulekile zokuhola isifundo seBhayibheli. Umsizi wenza kahle ukuqaphela okulandelayo:

1. Qaphela ukuthi unazo zonke **izinsizakusebenza** eduzane, zanele futhi zisebenza ngendlela. Lezi ezinye zezinto ozozidinga: amapeni, iphepha, iBhayibheli, iphepha elikhulu lokubhala (flip chart) noma ibhodi noshoki. Isifundo singadinga kungenzeka sidinge ukuthi ufothokhophe isithombe noma uwahlelele amaqembu amancane abe namaBhayibheli.
2. Qiniseka ukuthi izimpendulo zabahlanganyeli (participants) emaqenjini amancane zibhalwe **ephepheni elikhulu** ukuze wonke umuntu azibone. Umsizi akudingeki akwenze konke lokhu ngokwakhe, angacela omunye amsize ngalokhu:
  - Qiniseka ukuthi okubhaliwe kuyafundeka futhi kucace ngokwanele ukuthi osemuva angabona – abafundi bangabi nenkinga yokufunda okubhaliweyo.
  - Qiniseka ukuthi isandla siyafundeka ngokucacile – ezinye izandla akulula ukuzifunda!
3. Cabanga **ngendawo** lapho wenzela khona isifundo seBhayibheli, futhi uyihlelele kahle ngokuyikho: inkulu kangakanani, inawo ugesi, inazo izihlalo, luhlobo luni lwezinsiza ezikhona, ibiza kangakanani (uma uzoyikhokhela), futhi ingabe iyindawo efanele ukwenzela kuyo isifundo seBhayibheli? Uzodinga izindonga zokuchoma amaphepha (uma uhlanganela

endaweni evulekile, isihlahla singaba indawo enhle yokuchoma amaphepha.)

4. Uma uhola isifundo seBhayibheli, kubalulekile ukuthi **akunazithiyo phakathi kwakho nabafundi**. Ungacashi emuva kwepulupiti noma itafula. Kunalokho beka itafula eceleni, ubeke kulo izinsizakusebenza zakho.
5. Empeleni kungcono kakhulu ukuba uhlele **indlela yokuhlala**, ngendlela yokuthi abafundi bahlale kungathi indingiliza babhekane, kunokuba sengathi kusegumbini lokufunda esikoleni, lapho wonke umuntu ebheka phambili. Kungcono ungabi nabantu abazohlala ngemuva kwamatafula. Khumbula ukuthi indima yomsizi ukuba asize abafundi ukuba babambe iqhaza ngokuthi badlale indima esifundweni seBhayibheli, ngakhoke indlela abahlezi ngayo ibaluleke kakhulu.

## Abahlanganyeli besifundo seBhayibheli

NJENGOBA BESEKUSHIWO

NGAPHAMBILINI abafundi besifundo seBhabhayibheli badlala indima ebalulekile. Kuyasiza ukuba umsizi akuqonde lokhu.

Kaningi isihloko sesifundo siqala ngokwenzeka emphakathini nezimo obhekene nazo. Ngenxa yalokhu, indima yabafundi ibaluleke njenge yomsizi, ngokuba yibo abaletha izingqinamba zomphakathi wabo.

Abafundi bangabonakala bengabafundi 'abajwayelekile' beBhayibheli. Noma bengajwayeleka kodwa banokuqonda okubalulekile abangakuletha ebandleni nasemphakathini. Loluchungechunge empeleni lulungele labo abafuna ukucopha ulwazi nokujula okuza nabafundi abajwayelekile beBhayibheli, hhayi nje kuphela ulwazi olulethwa yilabo abaqeqeshiwe ngokweBhayibheli.



Abafundi babizwa ngokuthi abafundi beBhayibheli abajwayelekile ngoba bengakuqeqeshelwe ukufunda iBhayibheli. Futhi bathiwa abafundi abajwayelekile ngoba kaningi bampofu, bacindezelwe, futhi bayabandlululwa emphakathini. Kulapha esimweni(context) saseNingizimu Afrika lapho bengaletha ukuqonda okubalulekile.

E Ningizimu Afrika siyazi ukuthi kunezimo ezahlukahlukene, ngakho-ke kubalulekile ukuzikhethela ukufunda iBhayibheli ngeso labaseNingizimu Afrika, lalabo abampofu nabacindezelwe. Lesisinqumo senziwa ngoba sikholwa ukuthi uNkulunkulu ukhathazeke ikakhulu ngabampofu nabacindezelekile – labo abaxhashazwayo ngokwenhlalo, ezomnotho, ezombusazwe, noma ngokwamasiko. Kulo lonke iBhayibhelini sifunda ukuthi uNkulunkulu uyezwa ukukhala kwabafelokazi, izintandane, abesifazane, abafokazi (abokuhamba), abakhubazekile, abampofu nabacindezelwe. UJesu uqobo

wazalelwa ebuphofini futhi wakhetha ukuphila nokusebenza nabampofu, wayesefa nokufa kwabampofu nabacindezelwe esiphambanweni. Ngakho-ke uma umbono wabampofu nabacindezelwe uzwakala uphuma kubona uqobo, esifundweni seBhayibheli kugcizeleleka ukukhathazeka kukaNkulunkulu ngabampofu.

Lokhu kubaluleke kakhulu kulabo abangasibo abokuzalwa eNingizimu Afrika. Kubalulekile ukuzinikela ekufundeni iBhayibheli babanye bomphakathini bona ozimo zabo zihlukile kunezethu. Futhi lokhu kusho ukuthi umsizi yena uqobo uyakuqonda ukuthi kungenzeka abe namandla eqenjini aqhamuka ekutheni uphuma esimweni esingcono kunomphakathi. Kusho futhi ukuthi indima yomsizi ukunika abafundi amandla/ukubahlomisa ngesikhathi sesifundo seBhayibheli nokuthi bathole ukuzazi nokubona ubuzwe, nokukhululeka , nokubaluleka kwabo kokuthela esivivaneni noma ukubambisana.



## **Amasu okusiza abantu bancibilike (icebreaking)**



### **Asazane**

Cela abafundi babengababili. Umuntu ngamunye kudingeka atshele umlingani wakhe into ethile ngaye, engabalulekile kangako kodwa engaziwa abanye. Lokhu kungaba izinto ezahlukene kubantu abahlukene. (Isibonakaliso 'izinto ezincane njengokuthi: umama wakho wazalelwa kuphi NOMA umbala muni owuthandoyo?) Umlingani kufanele alalelise naye abe nethuba lokusho okuthize. Bese uyabadedela babikele iqembu ukuthi utheni omunye komunye. Isibonelo “uNonhlanhla ungitshela ukuthi ukudla akuthandayo isitshulu”. Injongo lapha ukuthi abafundi babelane ulwazi ngokukhululeka emaqenjini amancane noma amakhulu ngaphandle kokusaba.

### **Umakhala ekhukhwini ophukile**

Cela wonke umuntu athule cwaka. Hlebeza umyalezo omfushane endlebeni yomuntu oseduze naye. Nyenyeza kanye kuphela. Lowo naye akanyenzezele omunye lokho akuzwile ukusho. Nalowo adlulise “umakhala ekhukhwini ophukile” ngokuthula kumuntu olandelayo. Akekho ovumelekile ukuwuphinda umyalezo. Hamba uzungeze. Umuntu wokugcina kufanele asho kakhulu ukuthi umyalezo uthini!

### **Ikhwaya elincane**

Cela abafundi ukuba babengamakhwaya amancane. Ikhwaya ngalinye kufanele libe nomuntu onezwi lebhese, ithena, ialto nesoprano. (Lena indlela enhle kakhulu yokuhlukanisa abahlanganyeli (participants) uma kubalulekile ukuba ahlange ngobulili obuhlukene futhi nangeminyaka.) Amanye amaqembu angadinga ukuba nohlobo lwamazwi amaningi. Lena futhi indlela enhle yokubonisa ukuthi wonke umuntu unezwi elahlukile ukufaka esivivaneni sesifundo seBhayibheli, nokuthi sonke sidinga ukulalelana ngokucophelelisa. Ungamangali uma uzwa kuvuka ingoma.

