

Tutorial letter 102/3/2018

ECS1501

Department of Economics

Semesters 1 and 2

Glossary

Bar code

GLOSSARY

The glossary contains definitions of important economics terms and concepts you might come across in this module. The definitions appear in eight languages, namely English, Xitsonga, Afrikaans, isiZulu, isiXhosa, Northern Sotho, Sesotho and Setswana.

The aim of this glossary is to make the learning material more accessible to learners who are not first-language English speakers. The intention is *not* to provide an authoritative translation of English economics terminology in the other languages, but simply to give a basic description of the key ideas in the other languages to promote your understanding of the concepts.

The eight languages mentioned above were chosen because these languages are spoken by the majority of the current learners in the module.

Please remember that even though the glossary explains some economics terminology in seven languages other than English, in terms of UNISA policy you are required to answer – where applicable – assignment and examination questions in English.

The list is arranged alphabetically according to the **English** terms. After every English definition, a translated definition appears in each of the other languages, in the following sequence:

1. Xitsonga
2. Afrikaans
3. isiZulu
4. isiXhosa
5. Northern Sotho
6. Sesotho
7. Setswana

GLOSSARY IN ALPHABETHICAL ORDER

ACCOUNTING PROFIT

This is also called total profit. It is the difference between total revenue from the sale of a firm's product and the firm's explicit cost.

Mbhindzuloxinkota Wu tlhela wu vuriwa ntsengo wa ntswalo hinkwawo. Hi leyi yi salaka loko ku susiwile ntsengo wa mali eka mixaviso ya swimakiwa swa feme, na tihakelo ta feme ta le rivaleni.

Rekeningkundige wins Dit word ook totale wins genoem. Dit is die verskil tussen die totale inkomste wat 'n firma uit die verkoop van sy produkte verkry en die firma se eksplisiete koste.

Inzuzo yezokubalwa kwamanani Lokhu kubuye kubizwe ngokuthi yinzuzo ephelele. Kungumehluko phakathi kwemali engenayo isiyonke engeniswa ekuthengisweni komkhiqizo webhizinisi, kanye nezindleko zebhizinisi ezisobala.

Inzuzo yezobalo lwamanani Le ibizwa ngokuba yinzuzo yesixa esipheleleyo. Sesi sixa singumahluko phakathi kwengeniso iphelele efunyenwe kwintengiso yemveliso yeshishini, nendleko ebonakala ngokuphandle yeshishini.

Poelo ya akhaonting Ye e bitšwa gape poelomoka. Ke phapano magareng a palomoka ya ditseno tše di tlilego ka thekišo ya ditšweletšwa tša kgwebo le ditshenyagalelo tše di ka šupšago tša kgwebo.

Phaello ya tshupaletlotlo Hona hape ho bitswa paloyohle ya phaello. Ke phapang pakeng tsa paloyohle ya kuno e tswanang ho thekiso ya sehlahiswa/seetswa sa feme, le tjeo e hlakileng ya feme.

Poelo ya palotlotlo E bidiwa gape poelo yotlhe. Ke pharologano magareng ga lotseno lotlhe la dikumo tsa kgwebo le tshenyegelo e e bonalang ya kgwebo.

AVERAGE COST

The unit cost per unit of production, that is, the cost to manufacture every individual unit

Nxavo wa mpimoxikarhi Nxavo wun'we wa ximakiwa xin'we – ku nga, ntsengo wa ximakiwa xa yuniti yin'wana na yin'wana.

Gemiddelde koste Die eenheidskoste per produksie-eenheid, dit wil sê die koste daarvan om elke individuele eenheid te vervaardig

Izindleko eziphakathi naphakathi (eziyi-avareji) Yizindleko zesilinganiso esisodwa sokukhiqizwayo — okungukuthi izindleko zokwenza into ngayinye.

Iindleko eziqhekekileyo nezingumndilili Inxalenye ngokomlinganiselo weendleko zomsebenzi wemveliso — oko kukuthi, iindleko zokwenza umlinganiselo ngamnye ngokwahluka kwawo.

Tshenyagalelo ya palogare Tshenyagalelo ya sekgao go ya ka tšweletšo ya sekgao — ke gore tshenyagalelo ya go tšweletša setšweletšwa se sengwe le se sengwe ka botee.

Palohare ya tjeo Motso wa tjeo ka motso wa tlhahiso — ke ho re, tjeo ya ho hlahisa motso o mong le o mong o ikemetseng.

Tshenyegelo ya palogare Tshenyegelo ya yuniti go ya ka yuniti ya tlhagiso — go raya gore tshenyegelo ya go dira uniti nngwe le nngwe.

AVERAGE FIXED COST

A firm's fixed cost divided by quantity produced, that is, the fixed cost involved in producing every individual unit

Nxavonkancinco wa mpimoxikarhi Nxavonkacinco wa feme lowu avanyisiweke hi ntalo wa swimakiwa – lowu i nxavonkancinco lowu nga eka ku makiwa ka nchumu wun'wana na wun'wana.

Gemiddelde vaste koste 'n Firma se vaste koste gedeel deur die hoeveelheid geproduseer, dit wil sê die vaste koste wat betrokke is by die produksie van elke individuele eenheid

Izindleko eziphakathi naphakathi (eziyi-avareji) ezihlala zimile Izindleko zebhizinisi ezihlala zimile zehlukaniswe ngenani elikhiqiziwe — okungukuthi, intengo ehlala imile ebandakanyekayo ekukhiqizeni lesa naleso silinganiso esisodwa.

Iindleko ezingumndilili ezisisigxina Iindleko ezisisigxina zeshishini zahlulwa ngesixa esivelisiweyo — oko kukuthi, isigxina seendleko esibandakanyekayo ekuveliseni umlinganiselo ngamnye ngokwahluka kwawo.

Tshenyagalelo ya palogare ye e sa fetogego Tshenyagalelo ye e sa fetogego ya kgwebo ge e arolwa ka bontši bja ditšweletšwa — ke gore, tshenyagalelo ye e sa fetogego ye e bilego gona ge go tšweletšwa sekgao se sengwe le se sengwe.

Palohare e behilweng ya tjeo Tjeo e behilweng ya feme e arolwa ka bongata bo hlahisitsweng — ke ho re, tjeo e behilweng e amehang ho hlahiseng motso o mong le o mong o ikemetseng.

Tshenyegelo ya palogare e e tsepameng Tshenyegelo e e tsepameng ya kgwebo e arolwa ka bogolo jo bo tlhagisitsweng — go raya gore tshenyegelo e e tsepameng e e dirisiwang mo go tlhagiseng yuniti nngwe le nngwe.

AVERAGE REVENUE

This is the firm's revenue per product, that is, the revenue it earns from every product that it sells. It is equal to total revenue divided by quantity sold.

Mpimoxikarhi wa mali ya feme. Leyi i mali ya feme ku ya hi ximakiwa, hileswaku i mali leyi feme yi yi kumaka eku xavisweni ka ximakiwa xin'wana na xin'wana lexi yi xi xavisaka. Wu ringana na mali hinkwayo loko yi avanyisiwa hi ntalo wa leswi swi xavisweke.

Gemiddelde inkomste Dit is die firma se inkomste per produk, dit wil sê die inkomste wat hy verdien uit elke produk wat hy verkoop. Dit is gelyk aan die totale inkomste gedeel deur die hoeveelheid wat verkoop is.

Imali engenayo ephakathi naphakathi (eyi-avareji) Lokhu kuyimali yebhizinisi engenayo ngomkhiqizo ngamunye, okungukuthi imali ibhizinisi eliyizuzisa ngomkhiqizo ngamunye eliwuthengisayo. Lokhu kulingana nemali engenayo isiyonke yehlukaniswe ngobungako obuthengisiwe.

Ingeniso eqhelekileyo Le yingeniso yeshishini ngemveliso nganye, oko kukuthi ingeniso efunyanwa lishishini elo ngemveliso nganye ethengiswayo. Ilingana nengeniso epheleleyo eyahlulwe ngesixa esithengisiweyo.

Ditseno tša palogare Tše ke ditseno tša kgwebo go ya ka setšweletšwa, ke gore ditseno tše kgwebo e di hwetšago go tšwa setšweletšweng se sengwe le se sengwe seo e se rekišago. Di lekana le palomoka ya ditseno ge e arolwa ka bontši bjo bo rekišitšwego.

Palohare ya kuno/lekeno Ena ke kuno ya feme ka sehlahiswa/seetswa ka seng, ke ho re kuno e nngwe le e nngwe e kotulwang ho sehlahiswa/seetswa se seng le se seng seo e se rekisang. E lekana le paloyohle ya kuno e arotswe ka bongata bo rekisitsweng.

Lotseno la palogareKe lotseno la kgwebo la kumo nngwe le nngwe, go raya gore ke lotseno lo e lo bonang go tswa mo kumong nngwe le nngwe e e e rekisang. E lekana le lotseno lotlhe lo arolwa ka bogolo jo bo rekisitsweng.

AVERAGE UTILITY

Average utility of a product (the satisfaction it provides) is obtained by dividing total utility by quantity of the product used.

Mpimoxikarhi wa ntirhiseko Mpimoxikarhi wa ntirhiseko wa ximakiwa (eneto lowu xi wu nyikaka) wu kumeka hi ku avanyisa ntirhiseko hinkwawo hi nhlayo ya ximakiwa lexi tirhisiweke.

Gemiddelde nut Die gemiddelde nut van 'n produk (die bevrediging wat dit gee) word verkry deur die totale nut te deel deur die hoeveelheid van die produk wat gebruik is.

Ukusebenziseka okuphakathi naphakathi (i-avareji) Ukusebenziseka okuphakathi naphakathi komkhiqizo (ukwaneliseka okulethwa ukusebenziseka komkhiqizo) kutholwa ngokwehlukana ukusebenziseka sekukonke ngobungako bomkhiqizo osetshenzisiwe.

Ukusebenziseka okungumndilili okanye Inkoleko eqhelekileyo yemveliso (ukwaneliseka ekunikayo) ifunyanwa ngokwahlula inkoleko epheleleyo ngesixa semveliso esetyenzisiweyo.

Mohola wa palogare Mohola wa palogare wa setšweletšwa (kgotsofalo ye e fanago ka yona) o hwetšwa ka go arola moholamoka ka bontši bja setšweletšwa se se dirišwago.

Palohare ya tshebediso Palohare ya tshebediso ya sehlahiswa/seetswa (kgotsofatso e nehelanang ka yona) e funanwa ka ho arola paloyohle ya tshebediso ka bongata ba sehlahiswa/seetswa se sebedisitsweng.

Mosola wa palogare Mosola wa palogare wa kumo (kgotsofatso e e e nayang) o bonwa ka go arola mosola otlhe ka bogolo ba kumo e e dirisitsweng.

AVERAGE VARIABLE COST

A firm's variable cost divided by quantity produced, that is, the variable cost involved in producing every individual unit

Mpimoxikarhi wa nxavo wo hambanahambana Hakelo yo hambanahambana ya feme yi avanyisiwa hi ntalo wa leswi swi makiweke – ku nga, hakelo yo hambanahambana leyi nga eku makiweni ka nchumu wun'wana na wun'wana.

Gemiddelde veranderlike koste 'n Firma se veranderlike koste gedeel deur die hoeveelheid geproduseer, dit wil sê die veranderlike koste betrokke by die produksie van elke individuele eenheid

Izindleko eziphakathi naphakathi (eziyi-avareji) eziguququkayo Izindleko zebhizinisi eziguququkayo zehlukaniswa ngenani elikhiqiziwe — okungukuthi, izindleko eziguququkayo ezibandakanyekayo ekukhiqizeni isilinganiso ngasinye.

Izindleko eziphakathi naphakathi (eziyi-avareji) eziguququkayo Izindleko zebhizinisi eziguququkayo zehlukaniswa ngobungako obukhiqiziwe — okungukuthi, izindleko eziguququkayo ezibandakanyekayo ekukhiqizeni isilinganiso ngasinye.

Iindleko ezingumndilili ezahluka-hlukayo Iindleko ezahluka-hlukayo zeshishini zahlulwa ngesixa esivelisiweyo — oko kukuthi, iindleko ezahluka-hlukayo ezibandakanyekayo ekuveliseni umlinganiselo ngamnye ngokwahluka kwawo.

Palogare ya ditshenyagalelo tše di fetofetogago Ditshenyagalelo tše di fetofetogago tša kgwebo ge di arolwa ka bontši bjo bo tšweleditšwego — ke gore ditshenyagalelo tše di fetofetogago tše di amegilego ge go tšweletšwa sekgao se sengwe le se sengwe.

Palohare e fetofetohang ya tjeo Tjeo e fetofetohang ya tjeo ya feme e arolwa ka bongata bo hlahisitsweng — ke ho re, tjeo e fetofetohang e amehang ho hlahiseng motso o mong le o mong o ikemetseng.

Palogare ya tshenyegelo e e farologanang Tshenyegelo e e farologanang ya kgwebo e e arotsweng ka bogolo jo bo tlhagisitsweng — go tewa tshenyegelo e e farologanang e e dirisitsweng mo go tlhagiseng yuniti nngwe le nngwe.

CAPITAL/CAPITAL GOODS

The things we use to produce other things, such as machinery and tools

Mali/Swimakaximakiwa Swilo leswi hi swi tirhisaka ku maka swin'wana, swo tanihi michini na switirho.

Kapitaal/kapitaalgoedere Die goed wat ons gebruik om ander goed te produseer, soos masjinerie en gereedskap

Imali/Izimpahla ezisetshenziswayo ukwenza umsebenzi Lezi yizinto ezisetshenziswayo ukuze zikhiqize ezinye izinto, njengemishini namathulusi.

Inkunzi/Izixhobo okanye iziveliso eziyinkunzi Izinto esizisebenzisela ukuvelisa ezinye izinto, ezifana noomatshini nezixhobo zokusebenza.

Kapitale/diphahlo tše kapetlele Dilo tše re di šomišago go tšweletša dilo tše dingwe, go swana le metšhene le ditlabelo.

Letlotlo/dithepa tsa letlotlo Dintho tseo re di sebedisang ho hlahisa tse ding, tse kang metjhine le dithulosi.

Letlotlo/ letlotlo la dithoto Dilo tse re di dirisang go tlhagisa dilo tse dingwe jaaka metšhini le didiriswa.

CAPITAL INTENSIVE

Capital-intensive production is a form of production in which machines (as opposed to labour) are the most important element in the production process. Examples can be found in the manufacturing and construction industries.

Swihumelerisiwa leswi lavaka mali yo tala Andziso wa swihumelerisiwa leswi lavaka mali yo tala i ndlela ya andziso laha michini (ku hambana na ku tirhisa vatirhi) yi nga ya nkoka swinene eka phurosese ya ku maka swimakiwa; swikombiso swi nga kumeka eka vumaki bya vumaki na bya vuaki.

Kapitaalintensief Kapitaalintensiewe produksie is 'n vorm van produksie waarin masjiene (in teenstelling met arbeid) die belangrikste element in die produksieproses is. Algemene voorbeelde kom in die vervaardigings- en boubedryf voor.

Uhlelo lokukhiqiza olugxile ekusebenziseni imishini/imali Uhlelo lokukhiqiza olugxile emalini eningi lapho imishini (okuphambene nabasebenzi) idlala iqhaza elikhulu ohlelweni lokukhiqiza. Izibonelo zingatholakala kwizimboni zokukhiqiza nezokwakha.

Amandla ongeziweyo ezixhobo zokusebenza eziyinkunzi Imveliso egxininise kumandla ezixhobo zokusebenza eziyinkunzi iluhlobo lwemveliso apho oomatshini (xa kuthelekiswa nomsebenzi ngokwawo) bayinxalenye eyiyona ibalulekileyo kwinkqubo yemveliso; imizekelo ingafunyanwa kumashishini ayilayo nawakhayo.

Go ithekga ka didirišwa Tšweletšo ya go ithekga ka didirišwa ke mohuta wa tšweletšo wo go wona metšhene (go ena le batho), e lego karolo ye bohlokwa kudu ya tšweletšo. Mehlala e ka hwetšwa diintasetering tša tšweletšo le tša go aga.

Boitshelaho bo matla letlolong Tlhahiso e itshetlehileng ka matla letlolong ke mokgwa wa tlhahiso moo metjhine (ho fapana le basebetsi) e leng setho sa bohlokwa ka ho fetisisa tshebetsong ya tlhahiso; mehlala e ka fumanwa ditshebetsong tsa ho bopa le ho aha.

Tiriso ya Letlotlo thata Tlhagiso e e dirisang letlotlo thata ke tlhagiso e mo go yona metšhini (go na le badiri) e leng karolo ya botlhokwa thata mo tsamaisong ya tlhagiso. Dikai di ka bonwa mo madirelong a go bopa le a kago.

CAPITALISM

Pure capitalism is an economic system in which private individuals or firms own all the factors of production and no or very little central planning is done by government. People and firms are allowed to produce, buy and sell freely, thereby creating markets that operate without government intervention.

Xikhapitalisi Xikhapitalisi xo helela i sisiteme ya ikhonomiki laha vanhu vo tiyimela kumbe tifeme swi nga na vun'winyi bya swilo hinkwaswo swa vumaki, nakambe ku hava kumbe ku na nkunguhatoxikarhi wutsongo wa mfumo. Vanhu na tifeme swa pfumeleriwa ku maka, ku xava na ku xavisa swi tshunxekile, hi ndlela leyi swi tumbuluxa timakete leti ti tirhaka mfumo wu nga nghenelelangi.

Kapitalisme Suiwer kapitalisme is 'n ekonomiese stelsel waarin private individue of firmas al die produksiefaktore besit en die owerheid min of geen sentrale beplanning doen nie. Individue en firmas word toegelaat om vryelik te produseer, te koop en te verkoop, wat sodoende markte tot stand bring wat funksioneer sonder dat die owerheid inmeng.

Ubukapitali/Uhlelo lwezomnotho lo hlohla kwesakhe Uhlelo lwezomnotho luka gombela kwesakhe uhlelo lapho abantu abazimele bodwana noma izimboni kungabanikazi bazo zonke izinto zokukhiqiza, futhi kulolu hlelo kunokuhlela okuncane kakhulu noma nje akukho sanhlobo ukuhlela okwenziwa nguhulumeni. Abantu nezimboni bayavunyelwa ukukhiqiza, bathenge futhi bathengise ngokukhululeka bese kuthi ngalokho badale izimakethe ezisebenza ngaphandle kokungenelela kukahulumeni.

Ulawulo ngokwemali Ulawulo olungangxengwanga ngokwemali yinkqubo yoqoqosho apho abantu abazimeleyo okanye amaqumrhu benazo iimfuneko zemveliso, kwaye kube kungekho okanye kukho ucwangciso oluncinci kakhulu oluvela kulawulo lukarhulumente olusesizikithini. Abantu namaqumrhu bayavunyelwa ukuba bakhuphe imveliso bathengise kwaye bathengise ngokukhululekileyo ukuze ke ngoko badale imimandla yentengiso esebenza ngaphandle kokungenelela kukarhulumente.

Bokapitale Bokapitale bja kgonthe ke lenaneo la ekonomi leo go lona batho ba poraebete goba difeme e lego beng ba didiriswa ka moka tša tšweletšo, le gona ga go na peakanyo ye kgolo ye e dirwago ke mmušo, gomme mo e lego gona e ba ye nnyane kudu. Batho le difeme ba dumeliswa go tšweletša, go reka le go rekiša ka tokologo gomme ka tsela yeo ba bula mebaraka yeo e šomago ntle le tsenogare ya mmušo.

Tshebetso ya ho laolwa tjelete (bokapitale) Bokapitale bo hlakileng ke tshebetso ya moruo moo batho ba ka thoko ba ikemetseng kapa difeme e leng beng ba disebediswa tsa tlhahiso, mme ha ho moralo kapa o monyane haholo wa motheo wa mmuso. Batho le difeme ba dumelletswe ho hlhisa, ho reka le ho rekisa ka bolokolohi mme ka hoo ho rala dimmaraka tse sebetsang ntle le kenello ya mmuso.

Bokapitalise Bokapitalise jo bo tletseng ke tsamaiso ya ikonomi e mo go yona batho ba ba ikemetseng kgotsa difeme di laolang didiriswa tsotlhe tsa tlhagiso mme puso e sa amege gotlhelele gongwe e amega go se kae fela mo togamaanong ya bogare. Batho le difeme ba letliwa go tlhagisa, go reka le go rekisa ka kgololosego mme ka go dira jalo, ba tlhama mebaraka e e dirang kwa ntle ga tsereganyo ya puso.

CENTRAL PLANNING

Central planning takes place in an economic system when the state undertakes large-scale planning of economic activities by determining what and how much should be produced, how resources should be allocated, and how goods should be distributed in the community. The state has the authority to formulate, plan and implement socio-economic goals on behalf of the community. A high degree of central planning is the most important characteristic of a planned socialist economy.

Lawulo wa ikhonomi hi mfumo Lawulo wa ikhonomi hi mfumo wu humelala eka sisteme ya ikhonomi loko mfumo wu teka xiphemu xikulu eku kunguhateni ka migingiriko ya ikhonomi hi ku veka mpimo wa leswi swi faneleke ku makiwa, leswi switirhisiwa swi faneleke ku avisiwa xiswona, na ndlela leyi tinhundzu ti faneleke ku hangalisiwa hayona emigangeni. Mfumo wu na mfanelo ya ku kunguhata na ku veka swikongomelo swa ikhonomi ya matshamisanelo ya vanhu hi ku yimela muganga. Xiyimo xa le henhla xa lawulo wa ikhonomi i xihlawulekisi xa nkoka swinene xa ikhonomi leyi kunguhatiweke ya xisoxalisi.

Sentrale beplanning Sentrale beplanning vind in 'n ekonomiese stelsel plaas wanneer die owerheid ekonomiese bedrywighede op groot skaal beplan deur te bepaal wat en hoeveel geproduseer moet word, hoe hulpbronne toegewys moet word, en hoe goedere in die gemeenskap versprei moet word. Die owerheid beskik oor die gesag om sosio-ekonomiese doelwitte namens die gemeenskap te formuleer, te beplan en te implementeer. 'n Groot mate van sentrale beplanning is die belangrikste kenmerk van 'n beplande sosialistiese ekonomie.

Ukukhlehla okwenziwa nguhulumeni Ukukhlehla okwenziwa nguhulumeni kwenzeka ohlelweni lwezomnotho lapho umbuso uye wenze ukukhlehla okubanzi kwezinyathelo zezomnotho ngokunquma ukuthi kumele kukhiqizweni nokuthi lokho kukhiqizwe kangakanani, kubuye futhi kunqume ukuthi ingcebo yezwe kumele yabiwe kanjani nokuthi izimpahla kumele ziphakelwe umphakathi kanjani. Umbuso unegunya lokubeka ngokucacile, uhlele futhi ufeze izinhloso zezokuhlalisana nezomnotho egameni lomphakathi. Izinga eliphakeme lokukhlehla okwenziwa nguhulumeni, liwuphawu olubaluleke kunazo zonke lwezomnotho ezilandela umqondo othi, izinto eziyingcebo yezwe akube ngezikhulumeni (*socialist economy*).

Ucwanqiso oluvela esizikithini Ucwanqiso oluvela esizikithini lwenzeka kwinkquboyoqoqosho xa urhulumente esenza isicwanqiso esibanzi semisebenzi yezoqoqosho ngokuqikelela okufanele ukuveliswa nobungakanani bako, indlela efanele ukwabiwa ngayo imithombo yobutyebi, neendlela ezifanele ukusasazwa ngayo iziveliso phakathi koluntu. Urhulumente unegunya lokuyila, ukucwanqisa nokuphumeza iinjongo zentlalo-luqoqosho esenzela uluntu. Inqanaba eliphezulu locwanqiso olusesizikithini lolona phawu lubalulekileyo loqoqosho olucwanqisiweyo ngokwasentlalweni.

Peakanyo ya bogare Peakanyo ya bogare e ba gona lenaneong la ekonomo ge mmušo o dira dipeakanyo tše di kgolo tša ditiro tša ekonomo ka go kgonthiša gore go swanetše go tšweletšwa eng le gona e kaakang, gore mehlodi e swanetše go abja bjang, le gore diphahlo di swanetše go phatlalatšwa bjang setšhabeng. Mmušo o na le maatla a go hlama, go beakanya le go tsenya tirišong ga maikemišetšo a ekonomo le leago legatong la setšhaba. Peakanyo ye kgolwane ya bogare ke seka se bohlokwahlokwwa sa ekonomo ya bosošiale.

Moralo o ka sehlohong Moralo o ka sehlohong o etsahala tshebetsong ya moruo ha mmuso o nka boikarabelo ba moralo o moholo wa ditshebetso tsa moruo ka ho hlomamisa hore ho hlahiswe eng mme hakae, hore mehlodi ya thuso e abuwe jwang, mme dihlahiswa di abuwe jwang setjhabeng. Mmuso o na le bolaodi ba ho bopa, ho rala le ho phethisa ditabatabelo lebitsong la setjhaba. Tekanyo e hodimo ya moralo o ka sehlohong ke sesupo sa bohlokwwa ka ho fetisisa sa moruo wa bodulo (bososhiale)bo radilweng.

Togamaano ya bogare Togamaano ya bogare e diragala mo tsamaisong ya ikonomi fa mmuso o dira togamaano e kgolo ya ditiro tsa ikonomi ka go swetsa gore go tlhagisiwa eng le gore se tlhagisiwe se le kana kang, gore metswedi ya tlhagiso e abiwe jang, le gore dithoto di phasaladiwe jang mo setšhabeng. Mmuso o na le thata ya go tlhama, go rulaganya le go diragatsa maikemisetšo a ikonomi ya loago mo boemong jwa setšhaba. Thulaganyo ya

bogare ya maemo a a kwa godimo ke ntlha ya botlhokwa thata ya ikonomi ya loago (socialist economy) e e rulagantsweng.

CHANGE IN THE TECHNOLOGY OF PRODUCTION

It is change in the type of machines or other equipment that a firm uses to produce its products. For example, a motor manufacturer, which started using robots instead of manual labour, would have undergone a change in its technology of production. Change in the technology of production is a determinant of supply, that is, it determines how much a firm can supply.

Ncinco eka thekinoloji ya andziso Ku cinciwa ka michini kumbe switirhisiwa swin'wana leswi feme yi swi tirhisaka ku maka swimakiwa swa yona. Xikombiso: vumaki bya mimovha lebyi byi sunguleke ku tirhisa tirhoboto ematshan'wini ya ku tirhisa munhu byi ta va byi endlile ku cinca eka thekinoloji ya byona ya swimakiwa. Ncinco eka thekinoloji ya swimakiwa i xikombiso xa vuphakeri, hileswo xi komba leswaku i ntalo wo fika kwihi lowu feme yi nga wu phakelaka.

Verandering in die produksietegnologie Dit is 'n verandering in die soort masjiene of ander toerusting wat 'n firma gebruik om sy produkte te produseer. 'n Voorbeeld is 'n motorvervaardiger wat begin om robotte eerder as handearbeid te gebruik, wat 'n verandering in sy produksietegnologie teweegbring. Veranderinge in produksietegnologie is 'n bepalende faktor van aanbod, dit wil sê dit bepaal hoeveel produkte 'n firma kan aanbied.

Inguquko kwezobuchwepheshe bokukhiqiza Lokhu yinguquko kuhlobo lwemishininakwezinye izinto ezisetshenziswa yibhizinisi ukukhiqiza imikhiqizo yalo. Ukwenza isibonelo, umenzi wezimoto oqale ukusebenzisa amarobhothi esikhundleni samandla ezikhwepha zabasebenzi, uzobe ebe nenguquko ebuchwepsheni bakhe bokukhiqiza. Inguquko ebuchwepsheni bokukhiqiza inquma ukutholakala kwezinto, iyona enquma ukuthi ibhizinisi lingakwazi ukuletha okungakanani.

Inguquko kwezobugcisa bemveliso Inguquko koomatshini okanye kwezinye izixhobo ezisetyenziswa lishishini ukuvelisa iimveliso zalo. Umzekelo, umenzi weemoto eziqale ngokusebenzisa iirobhothi endaweni yokusebenzisa amandla okwenziswa uya kuba edlule kwinguquko kwezobugcisa bemveliso. Inguquko kwezobugcisa bemveliso iyingqikelelo yenkxaso, o.k.t. ibonakalisa ukuba ishishini linganenkxaso engakanani.

Phetogo theknolotšing ya tšweletšo Phetogo ya metšhene goba ya ditlabelo tše dingwe tše di dirišwago ke kgwebo go tšweletša ditšweletšwa tša yona. Mohlala ke, tšweletšo ya difatanaga ye e thomilego go diriša diroboto bakeng sa mošomo wa matsogo e tla be e fetogile theknolotšing ya yona ya tšweletšo. Phetogo theknolotšing ya tšweletšo ke yona ye e laolago kabo, ke gore e laola bontši bjo kgwebo e ka bo abago.

Phetoho ho botsebi (botekeniki) ba tlhahiso Phetoho ho metjhine kapa disebediswa tse ding tseo feme e di sebedisang ho hlahisa dihlahiswa tsa yona. Ho etsa mohlala, moetsi wa makoloi ya qadileng ho sebedisa diroboto bakeng sa mosebetsi wa matsoho o tla tshwanela ho etsa phetoho botsebing ba tlhahiso. Phetoho ho botsebi ba tlhahiso ke tekanyetso ya nehelano, ke ho re e lekanya hore feme e ka nehelana hakae.

Phetogo mo thekenolojing ya tlhagiso Ke phetogo ya mefuta ya metšhini kgotsa didirisiwa tse dingwe tse kgwebo e di dirisang go tlhagisa dikumo tsa yona. Sekai, motlhagisi wa dijanaga yo a simolotseng go dirisa diroboto go na le go dirisa badiri ba ba dirang ka diatla, ka go dira jalo o fetotse mokgwa wa gagwe wa thekenoloji ya go tlhagisa dikumo.

Phetogo ya thekenoloji ya tlhagiso ke yona e swetsang ka tlamelo, go raya gore e swetsa gore kgwebo e ka tlamela go le kana kang.

COLLECTIVE NEEDS

The needs of a community as a whole, for example the need for law and order, and for education

Swilaviwanhlanganelo Swilaviwa hinkwaswo swa vaaki, xikombiso: ku laveka ka nawu na ntshamiseko, na ka dyondzo.

Kollektiewe behoeftes Die behoeftes van 'n gemeenskap in sy geheel, byvoorbeeld die behoefte aan wet en orde, en aan onderwys

Izidingo ezihlanganisiwe Izidingo zomphakathi uphelele, ukwenza isibonelo, isidingo somthetho nokuhamba kahle kwezinto kanye nemfundo.

Izidingo eziyingqokelela Izidingo zoluntu luphelele, umzekelo isidingo somthetho nocwangco, nesemfundo.

Dihlokwa tša mohlakanelwa Dinyakwa tša setšhaba ka moka, mohlala ke, sehlokwa sa gore go be le molao le toka, le thuto.

Ditlhoko tse kopanetsweng Ditlhoko tsa setjhaba sohle, ho etsa mohlala tlhoko ya molao le kgutso, le thuto.

Ditlhokego tsa botlhe Ditlhokego tsa setšhaba sotlhe, sekai, tlhokego ya molao le tolamo, le ya thuto.

COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP

Collective ownership occurs where members of the community collectively (i.e. together) own the factors of production.

Vun'winyinhlanganelo Vun'winyinhlanganelo byi humelela loko swirho swa muganga swi va na vun'winyi (hlsw: kun'we) bya swipfuneti swa swimakiwa.

Kollektiewe eienaarskap Daar is sprake van kollektiewe eienaarskap waar lede van die gemeenskap gesamentlik (kollektief) die produksiefaktore besit.

Ubunini obuhlanganyelwe Ubunini obuhlanganyelwe benzeka lapho amalungu omphakathi ngokuhlanganyela ndawonye, eba ngabanini bezinto zokukhiqiza.

Ubunini obuyingqokelela Ubunini obuyingqokelela benzeka apho amalungu oluntu aba ngabanini beemfuneko zemveliso beqokelelene (o.k.t. kunye).

Bong bja mohlakanelwa Bong bja mohlakanelwa bo ba gona ge maloko a setšhaba a e ba beng ba didirišwa tša tšweletšo ka mohlakanelwa (ke gore mmogo).

Ho ba monga thepa e kopanetsweng Ho ba monga thepa e kopanetsweng ho etsahala moo ditho tsa setjhaba ka kopanelo (ke ho re mmoho) di nang le disebediswa tsa tlhahiso.

Bong jwa botlhe Bong jwa botlhe bo diragala fa ditokololo tsa setšhaba di kopane tsoatlhe (go raya gore di le mmogo) e le beng ba didiriswa tsa tlhagiso.

COLLECTIVE SERVICES

These are services that government provides to everyone, for example public roads and health services.

Vukorhokerinhlango Lebyi i vukorhokeri lebyi mfumo wu byi phakelaka mani na mani, xikombiso vukorhokeri bya magondzo na rihanyo.

Kollektiewe dienste Dit is dienste wat die owerheid aan almal lewer, byvoorbeeld openbare paaie en gesondheidsdienste.

Izinsiza ezihlanganisiwe Lezi yizinsiza uhulumeni azinika wonke umuntu, ukwenza isibonelo, imigwaqo yomphakathi kanye nezinsiza zezempilo.

Iinkonzo eziyingqokelela Ezi ziinkonzo ezinikwa wonke ubani ngurhulumente, umzekelo, iindlela zikawonke-wonke neenkonzo zempilo.

Ditirelo tša mohlakanelwa Tše ke ditirelo tše mmušo o fanago ka tšona go mang le mang, mohlala, ditsela tša bohle le ditirelo tša maphelo.

Ditshebeletso tse kopanetsweng Tsena ke ditshebeletso tseo mmuso o fanang ka tsona ho batho bohle, ho etsa mohlala ditsela tsa bohle le ditshebeletso tsa bophelo.

Ditirelo tsa botlhe Tse ke ditirelo tse puso e tlamelang mongwe le mongwe ka tsona, sekai, ditsela tsa botlhe le ditirelo tsa boitekanelo.

COLLUSION

This takes place when one producer agrees with others to restrict output, thereby raising prices and profits. Collusion interferes with free competition and is illegal in many countries.

Ntwananoxihundleni Lowu wu humelela loko mumaki un'we a pfumelelana na van'wana ku va ku pimiwa swimakiwa na ku tlakusa mixavo na mivuyelo. Ntwananoxihundleni wu lwisana na mphikizano wo pfuleka naswona a wu le nawini ematikweni yo tala.

Samespanning Dit kom voor wanneer een produsent met ander ooreenkom om produksie te beperk en sodoende pryse en wins te verhoog. Samespanning meng in vrye mededinging in en is in baie lande onwettig.

Ukuvumelana okuyinkohliso Lokhu kwenzeka lapho umkhiqizi othile evumelana nabanye ukuthi banciphise imikhiqizo bese kuthi ngasese bakhuphule intengo nenzuzo. Ukuvumelana okuyinkohliso

kuphazamisa ukuncintisana okukhululekile futhi akukho emthethweni emazweni amaningi.

Ukubhunga isivumelwano Oku kwenzeka xa umvelisi othile evumelana nabanye ukuba banciphise imveliso abayikhuphayo ukuze kunyuswe amaxabiso neenzuzo. Ukubhunga isivumelwano kuphazamisana nokhuphiswano olukhululekileyo kwaye akukho mthethweni kumazwe amaninzi.

Tirišano ya sephiri Se se direga ge motšweletši o tee a kwana le ba bangwe gore ba beele tšweletšo mapheko gomme ka tsela yeo ba hlatloše ditheko le dipoelo. Go šoma ka sephiring go tshwenyana le phadišano ye e lokologilego gomme ga go dumelelwe ke molao ka dinageng tše dintši.

Tshebedisano ya tlhodisano Hona ho etsahala ha mohlahisi e mong ho dumellana le ba bang ho beha moedi wa sehlahiswa/seetswa mme kahoo ditheko le diphaello di nyolohe. Tshebedisano ya tlhodisano e sitisa tlhodisano e lokolohileng mme e kgahlanong le molao dinaheng tse ngata.

Tirisanommogo ya mo sephiring Se se diragala fa motlhagisi a le mongwe a dumelana le ba bangwe go lekanyetsa ntsho ya dikumo, ka go rialo ba thatlose ditlhotlwa le dipoelo. Tirisanommogo ya mo sephiring e kgoreletsa kgaisano e e gololesegileng mme ga e mo molaong mo dinageng tse ntsi.

COMMUNISM

In theory, communism (also called planned socialism) is a system in which the community controls the factors of production directly, without any intervention by the state; people produce what they can and receive an income according to their needs. In actual communist economies, however, the state is seen as the representative of the people, and the state therefore owns all the factors of production and also plans everything in the economy.

Vukhomonisi Hi thiyori, vukhomonisi (byi tlhela byi vuriwa xisoxalisi xo kunguhatiwa) i sisiteme leyi vaaki va lawulaka swipfuneti swa swimakiwa hi nkongomo, ku ri hava ku nghenelela ka mfumo; vanhu va maka leswi va swi kotaka, na ku kuma miholo ku ya hi swilaviwa swa vona. Eka tiikhonomi ta vukhomonisi bya ntiyiso, hambiswiritano, mfumo wu vonaka wu ri muyimeri wa vanhu, hikokwalaho ka leswi, mfumo wu na vun'winyi bya swipfuneti swa swimakiwa na ku tlhela wu kunguhata swilo hinkwaswo eka ikhonomi.

Kommunisme In teorie is kommunisme (wat ook beplande sosialisme genoem word) 'n stelsel waarin die gemeenskap direk die produksiefaktore beheer, sonder enige ingryping deur die owerheid; mense produseer wat hulle kan en ontvang 'n inkome ooreenkomstig hul behoeftes. In werklike kommunistiese ekonomieë word die owerheid egter beskou as die verteenwoordiger van die gemeenskap, en die owerheid besit dus al die produksiefaktore en beplan ook alles in die ekonomie.

Ubukhomanisi Ubukhomanisi (obubuye bubizwe *ngeplanned socialism*) buwuhlelo lapho umphakathi ulawula ngqo izisetshenziswa zokukhiqiza, ngaphandle kwanoma yikuphi ukungenelela kukahulumeni; abantu bakhqiqa lokho okusemandleni abo, bese benikezwa isabelo semali ngokwezidingo zabo. Yize kunjalo kodwa-ke kwezomnotho ezikhona ezilandela le ndlela yobukhomanisi, umbuso uthathwa njengomuntu omele abantu, ngenxa yalokho umbuso uba ngumnini wakho konke okuphathelene nokukhiqiza futhi uhlela konke kwezomnotho.

Ubukomanisi Ngokwengcingane, ubukomanisi (bukwabizwa ngokuba lulawulo olucwangcisiweyo ngokwentlalo) yinqubo apho iimfuneko zemveliso zilawulwa luluntu ngqo, ngaphandle kokungenelela kukarhulumente; abantu bavelisa oko banako, bafumane ingeniso ngokweemfuno zabo. Kwiintlobo zoqoqosho ngokobukomanisi, nangona kunjalo, urhulumente ubonwa njengommeli wabantu,

ngoko ke urhulumente ungumnini wazo zonke iimfuneko zemveliso kwakhona wenza zonke izicwangciso zoqoqosho.

Bokomonisi Ka leano, bokomonisi (bo bitšwa gape bosošialese bjo bo beakantšwego) ke lenaneo leo ka lona setšhaba se laolago didirišwa tša tšweletšo, thwii, ntle le tsenogare ya mmušo; batho ba tšweletša seo ba kgonago go se tšweletša, gomme ba amogela megolo go ya ka dihlokwa tša bona. Le ge go le bjalo, di-ekonoming tša kgonthe tša bokomonisi, mmušo o bonwa e le moemedi wa batho, gomme ka lebaka leo, mmušo ke mong wa didirišwa ka moka tša tšweletšo le gona o beakanya dilo ka moka ekonoming.

Bokomonisi Ka kgopolo, bokomonisi (hape bo bitswang taolo e radilweng ya bodulo) le tshebetso eo setjhaba se laolang dintlha tsa tlhahiso ka ho otlooha, ntle le kenello efe kapa efe ya mmuso; batho ba hlhisa seo ba se kgonang, mme ba fumana lekeno ho ya ka ditlhoko tsa bona. Leha ho le jwalo, ditshebetsong tsa nnete tsa bokomonisi, mmuso o bonwa jwalo ka moemedi wa batho, mme mmuso kahoo ke monga dintlha tsohle tsa tlhahiso mme hape o rera dintho tsohle tsa moruo.

Bokomonisi Go ya ka tiori, bokomonisi (jo gape bo bidiwang bosošiale jo bo rulagantsweng) ke tsamaiso e mo go yona setšhaba se laolang didiriswa tsa tlhagiso ka tlhamalalo kwa ntle ga tsereganyo epe go tswa mo mmusong; batho ba tlhagisa se ba se kgonang, mme ba amogela lotseno go ya ka ditlhokego tsa bona. Mo ikonoming ya bokomonisi ya nnete, mmuso o bonwa e le moemedi wa batho mme ka ntlha ya moo, mmuso ke mong wa didiriswa tsotlhe tsa tlhagiso e bile o rulaganya sengwe le sengwe mo ikonoming.

COMPETITION

Pure competition is a market structure in which the prices of goods and services are determined by the free interaction of supply and demand. Competition may also mean a “contest” between sellers to sell their goods, or between buyers to buy goods.

Mphikizano Mphikizano wo hetiseka i xivumbeko xa makete laha mixavo ya tinhundzu na vukorhokeri swi vekiwaka kona hi ku tirhisa fambelano wo tshunxeka wa mphakelo na laveko. Mphikizano wu nga ha tlhela wu vula “lwisano” exikarhi ka vaxavisi ku xavisa nhundzu ya vona, kumbe exikarhi ka vaxavi loko va xava tinhundzu.

Mededinging Suiwer mededinging is 'n markstruktuur waarin die pryse van goedere en dienste bepaal word deur die vrye wisselwerking tussen vraag en aanbod. Mededinging kan ook betrekking hê op 'n “wedywering” tussen verkopers om hul goedere te verkoop, of tussen kopers om goedere te koop.

Ukuncintisana Ukuncintisana okungadungekile kuyisakhiwo sezimakethe lapho intengo yezimpahla nezinsiza inqunywa khona ngokuhlangana okukhululekile kokutholakalayo kanye nezidingo ezivelayo. Ukuncintisana kungabuye kusho “ingqayingqayi” phakathi kwabathengisi ukuze bathengise izimpahla zabo, noma phakathi kwabathengi ekuthengeni izimpahla.

Ukhuphiswano Ukhuphiswano oluhlambulukileyo sisakhiwo sommandla wentengiso apho amaxabiso empahla neenkonzole eqikelelwa ngokudibaniselana okukhululekileyo phakathi kwenkxaso nemfuno ebangwayo. Ukhuphiswano kanti kwakhona lusenkuthetha “ugqatso” phakathi kwabathengisi ekuthengiseni impahla yabo, okanye phakathi kwabathengi ekuthengeni impahla.

Phadišano Phadišano ya kgonthe ke peakanyo ya mmaraka yeo go yona ditheko tša diphahlo le ditirelo di laolwago ke kamano ye e lokologilego magareng a kabo le nyakego.

Phadišano e ka ra gape “phenkgišano” ya barekiši ya go rekiša diphahlo tša bona, goba magareng a bareki go reka diphahlo.

Tlhodisano Tlhodisano e hlakileng ke sebopeho sa mmaraa moo ditheko tsa diphahlo le ditshebeletso di ballwang ke tshebetsano e lokolohileng ya nehelano le tlhoko. Tlhodisano hape e bolela “tlhodisano” pakeng tsa barekisi ho rekisa diphahlo tsa bona, kapa pakeng tsa bareki mabapi le ho reka diphahlo.

Kgaisano Kgaisano e e phepa ke thulaganyo ya mebaraka eo mo go yona ditlhotlhwa tsa dithoto le tsa ditirelo di swediwang ke tlhotlheletsano e e gololosegileng ya tlamelo ya dithoto le tlhokego ya tsona. Kgaisano e ka kaya gape “kgaisano” ya go rekisa dithoto magareng ga barekisi gotsa ya go reka dithoto magareng ga bareki.

COMPLEMENT

This is a product that is normally used together with another product. For example, camera film is a complement of cameras, and petrol a complement of cars.

Ntatiso Lexi i ximakiwa lexi xi talaka ku tirhisiwa kun’we na ximakiwa xin’wana. Xikombiso: filimi ya khamera yi pfuneta tikhamera, loko pitirolo yi pfuneta mimovha.

Komplement Dit is produk wat gewoonlik saam met 'n ander produk gebruik word. 'n Kamerafilm is byvoorbeeld 'n komplement van kameras, en petrol 'n komplement van motors.

Okuhambisanayo Lo ngumkhiqizo ovamise ukusetshenziswa ndawo yinye nomunye umkhiqizo. Ukwenza isibonelo, ifilimu yesithwebulisithombe (ikhamera) ihambisana nesithwebulisithombe, uphethiloli uhambisana nemoto.

Isifezekisi Le yimveliso esetyenziswa kunye nenye imveliso. Umzekelo, ifilimu yekhamera isisifezekisi seekhamera, ukuze ipetroli ibe sisifezekisi seemoto.

Setlaleletši Se ke sedirišwa seo ka tlwaelo se dirišwago le se sengwe. Mohlala ke filimi ya khamera ye e lego setlaleletši sa dikhamera, mola petrole e le setlaleletši sa difatanaga.

Tlatsetso Sena ke sehlahiswa/seetswa seo ka tlwaelo se sebediswang le sehlahiswa/seetswa se seng. Ho etsa mohlala, filimi ya khamera ke tlatsetso ya dikhamera, mme peterole ke tlatsetso ya dimmotokara.

Setlaleletsi E ke kumo e ka tlwaelo e dirisiwang le kumo e nngwe. Sekai, filimi ya khamera ke setlaleletsi sa khamera, peterole le yona ke setlaleletsi sa dijanaga.

CONSUMER

A person who buys goods and services to satisfy his or her individual needs

Mutirhisi Munhu loyi a xavaka nhundzu na vukorhokeri ku va a eneta swidingo swa yena.

Verbruiker 'n Persoon wat goedere en dienste koop om in sy of haar individuele behoeftes te voorsien

Umsebenzisi/Umthengi Umuntu othenga izimpahla noma izinsiza ezithile ukwenelisa izidingo ezibhekene naye.

Umsebenzisi Ngumntu othenga impahla neenkonzo ukwanelisa iimfuno ezizezakhe.

Modiriši Motho yo a rekago diphahlo le ditirelo go kgotsofatša dihlokwa tša gagwe.

Mosebedisi Motho ya rekang diphahlo le ditshebeletso ho kgotsofatsa ditlhoko tsa hae.

Modirisi Motho yo o rekang dithoto le ditirelo go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa gagwe.

CONSUMER GOODS

Goods that are used by consumers, such as individuals or households, to satisfy their wants, for example food, clothes and transport

Nhundzu ya mutirhisi Nhundzu leyi yi tirhisiwaka hi vatirhisi kumbe mindyangu ku eneta swilaviwa swa yona, xik: swakudya, swiambalo, swifambo na swin'wana na swin'wana.

Verbruikersgoedere Goedere wat deur verbruikers soos individue of huishoudings gebruik word om hul behoeftes te bevredig, byvoorbeeld kos, klere en vervoer

Izimpahla ezisetshenziswa umthengi Izimpahla ezisetshenziswa ngabasebenzisi njengabantu noma amakhaya ukwanelisa izidingo zabo, isibonelo ukudla, izimpahla, izithuthi, nokunye.

Impahla yabasebenzisi Impahla esetyenziswa ngabasebenzisi abafana nabantu bebodwa okanye ngamakhaya ukwanelisa iimfuno zabo, umzekelo ukutya, impahla enxitywayo, uthutho, njalo, njalo.

Diphahlo tša badiriši Diphahlo tše di dirišwago ke badiriši go swana le batho ka bobona goba malapa go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša bona, mehlala ke dijo, diaparo, dinamelwa, bj.bj.

Diphahlo tsa mosebedisi Diphahlo tse sebediswang ke basebedisi jwalo ka batho ba ikemetseng kapa malapa ho kgotsofatsa ditlhoko tsa bona, mohlala dijo, diaparo, sepalangwang jwalo jwalo.

Dithoto tsa modirisi Dithoto tse di dirisiwang ke badirisi jaaka motho ka nosi gongwe balelapa go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa bona jaaka dijo, diaparo le dipalangwa.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

This is an index of the prices of a representative basket of goods and services bought by consumers.

Xikombanxavo xa vatirhisi (XNV) Lexi i xikombo xa tihakelo ta basikiti ya swiyimeriwa swa nhundzu na vukorhokeri leswi xaviwaka hi vatirhisi.

Verbruikersprysindeks (VPI) Dit is 'n indeks van die pryse van 'n verteenwoordigende mandjie goedere en dienste wat deur verbruikers gekoop word.

inkomba yamanani omthengi (cpi) le yinkomba yamanani entengo emele amanani obhasikidi wempahla nezinsiza ezithengwa abathengi.

Isalathiso sexabiso lomthengi (cpi) esi sisalathiso samaxabiso empahla neenkonzo ezithengwa ngabathengi, ziboniswa ngomlinganiselo othile, njengengobozi enye yeemveliso ezithengwa evenkileni.

Tšhupane ya ditheko tša badiriši (CPI) ye ke tšhupane ya ditheko tša kelo ye e emelago tše dingwe ya diphahlo le ditirelo tše di rekwago ke badiriši.

Tshupane ya poreisi/Theko ya mosebedisi (CPI) Ena ke tshupane ya diporeisi tsa seroto se emetseng diphahlo le ditshebeletso tse rekwang ke basebedisi.

Tshupane ya tlhotlhwa ya badirisi (CPI) Se ke tshupane ya ditlhotlhwa e e emelang seroto sa dithoto le ditirelo tse di rekiwang ke badirisi.

DEMAND

A demand for a product or service exists when people want to buy it and can buy it, in other words, if they have the financial means (can afford it).

Ndzaveko Ndzaveko wa ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri wu va kona loko vanhu va lava ku swi xava na ku ri va nga kota ku swi xava, hi marito man'wana, loko va ri na swo xava hi swona (va nga swi fikelela).

Vraag Daar is 'n vraag na 'n produk of diens as mense dit wil koop en in staat is om dit te koop, dit wil sê as hulle die finansiële vermoë het (dit kan bekostig).

Ukufuneka komkhiqizo noma izinsiza kubakhona uma abantu befuna ukukuthenga lokhu futhi bangakukuthenga, ngamanye amagama, banamandla ezimali okukwenza lokho. (Bangakwazi ukuthenga)

Imfuno yemveliso Yimfuno yemveliso okanye yenkonzo ekhoyo xa abantu befuna ukuyithenga kwakhona naxa benako ukuyithenga, ngamanye amazwi xa benayo imali yokuyithenga.

Nyakego Nyakego ya setšweletšwa goba tirelo e ba gona ge batho ba nyaka go se reka, le gona ba kgona go se reka, ka mantšu a mangwe, ge ba na le tšhelete ya go se reka.

Tlhoko Tlhoko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso e ba teng ha batho ba batla ho e reka mme hape ba kgona ho e reka, ka mantswa a mang ha ba ena le bokgoni ba tjhelete bakeng sa yona (ba kgona ho e fihlella).

Tlhokego Tlhokego ya kumo kgotsa tirelo e nna teng fa batho ba batla go e reka e bile ba kgona go e reka, ka mantswa a mangwe ba na le tšhelete (ba kgona go e duelela).

DEMAND CURVE

A demand curve shows the quantity of a product that is demanded at a particular price in graphic form. It thus represents the relationship between price and quantity demanded.

Girafu ya swilaviwa Girafu ya swilaviwa yi kombisa ntalo wa ximakiwa lexi xi nga ku laviweni hi nxavo wo karhi hi ku ya hi girafu. Kutani yi kombisa vuxaka exikarhi ka nxavo na ntalo lowu lavekaka.

Vraagkromme 'n Vraagkromme toon, in grafiekvorm, die hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat teen 'n bepaalde prys gevra word. Dit stel dus die verwantskap tussen die prys en die hoeveelheid gevra voor.

Igrafu ekhombisa inani elifunekayo Igrafu yenani elifunekayo ikhombisa inani lomkhiqizo ofunwa ngentengo ethile, lokho kubekwe ngokuthi kusetshenziswe umdwebo wegrafu. Lokhu kumele ubudlelwane phakathi kwentengo kanye nobungako obufunwayo/nenani elifunekayo .

Igophe lemfuno yeemveliso Igophe lemfuno yeemveliso libonakalisa isixa semveliso eyimfuno ngexabiso elithile ngokwendlela yomzobo wamahla-ndinyuka. Ngoko ke limele ubudlelwane phakathi kwexabiso nesixa esiyimfuno .

Khebe ya nyakego Khebe ya nyakego e laetša bontši bja setšweletšwa bjo bo nyakwago ka theko ye e itšego gomme bo laetšwa ka kerafo. Ka lebaka leo e emela dikamano magareng a theko le bontši bjo bo nyakegago.

Tshokamo ya tlhoko Tshokamo ya tlhoko e bontsha bongata ba sehlahiswa/seetswa se hlokwang ka poreisi e itseng ka mokgwa wa kerafo. Kahoo e emetse kamano pakeng tsa poreisi le bongata bo hlokwang.

Mola wa tlhokego Mola wa tlhokego o re bontsha ka tsela ya kerafo, bogolo bo bo tlhokegang jwa kumo ka tlhotlhwa e e rileng. Ka jalo e emela kamano magareng ga tlhotlhwa le bogolo jo bo tlhokegang.

DEMAND SCHEDULE

A demand schedule is a table that indicates the prices of a product and the quantities of the product demanded at each price.

Xedulu ya swilaviwa Xedulu ya swilaviwa i tafula leri ri kombisaka mixavo ya ximakiwa na mitalo ya ximakiwa leyi laviwaka hi nxavo wun'wana na wun'wana.

Vraagskedsule 'n Vraagskedsule is 'n tabel waarin die pryse van 'n produk en die hoeveelhede van die produk, wat by elke prys gevra word, aangedui word.

Ishejuli yenani elifunekayo Ishejuli lenani elifunekayo yithebula elikhombisa izintengo zomkhiqizo kanye nenani lomkhiqizo lowo ofunekayo ngentengo ngayinye.

Isicwangciso semfuno yeemveliso Isicwangciso semfuno yeemveliso sisakhelo setheyibhile esibonisa amaxabiso emveliso nezixa zayo eziyimfuno ebangwayo kwixabiso ngalinye.

Sketule sa nyakego Sketule sa nyakego ke taetšo ya theko ya setšweletšwa le bontši bja setšweletšwa bjo bo nyakwago ka theko ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Shejule/lenane la tlhoko Shejule ya tlhoko ke hlohlomiso e bontshang diporeisi tsa sehlahiswa/seetswa le bongata ba sehlahiswa/seetswa se hlokwang ka poreisi ka nngwe.

Lenane la tlhokego Lenane la tlhokego ke lenane le le supang ditlhotlhwa tsa kumo le bogolo jwa kumo jo bo batliwang ka tlhotlhwa e e rileng.

DEMOCRATIC SOCIALISM

This is a type of economic system in which government does a great deal of central economic planning, but it owns only some of the factors of production; it is also called welfare state capitalism.

Xisoxalisi xa xidemokirasi Xi tlhela xi vuriwa xikhapitalisi xa matshamelo ya mfumo. Lowu i muxaka wa sisiteme ya ikhonomi laha mfumo wu endlaka swo tala hi ku kunguhata xivindzi

xa ikhonomi, kambe wu va na vun'winyi eka swin'wana ntsena swa swipfuneti swa swimakiwa. Xi tlhela xi vuriwa xikhapitalisi xa mfumo wo pfuneta vanhu.

Demokratiese sosialisme Dit is 'n tipe ekonomiese stelsel waarin die owerheid grotendeels die sentrale ekonomiese beplanning doen, maar slegs sommige van die produksiefaktore besit; dit word ook welsynstaatkapitalisme genoem.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho olulawulwa ngokwedemokrasi. . Lokhu kuluhlobo lohlelo lwezomnotho lapho uhulumeni enza khona ingxenyane enkulu yokuhlela kwezomnotho, kepha ebe engumnini wezinto zokukhiqiza ezimbalwa; lubuye lubizwe ngokuthi ubukapitali obubonelela isizwe

Ulawulo lwezoqoqosho ngokwentando yoninzi Lukwabizwa ngokuba lulawulo ngokwemali ngokobonelelo lukarhulumente. Olu luhlobo lwenkqubo yezoqoqosho apho urhulumente enza kangangoko kucwangciso loqoqosho olusesizikithini, kodwa abe engumnini weemfuneko ezithile kuphela zemveliso. Le nkqubo ikwabizwa ngokuba bubukapitali bombuso.

Bosošialese bja temokrasi Bo bitšwa gape bokapitale bja mmušo wa tlhokomelo ya bobotlana. Wo ke mohuta wa lenaneo la ekonomi leo go lona mmušo o dirago bontši bja peakanyo ya bogareng ya ekonomi, eupša e le mong wa didirišwa tše dingwenyana feela tša tšweletšo.

Taolo ya kahisano ka demokerasi Hape e bitswa mmuso wa phedisano o laolwang ke tjehelete. Ona ke mofuta wa tshebetso ya moruo moo mmuso o etsang moralo o moholo wa moruo, empa o le monga dintlha tse itseng feela tsa tlhahiso.

Bosošialisi ba Temokerasi. Ono ke mofuta wa thulaganyo ya ikonometri e mo go yona mmuso o dirang bontsi ba togamaano ya bogare ya ikonometri mme e le mong fela wa didiriswa dingwe tsa tlhagiso; e bidiwa gape bokapitalise ba mmuso ba katlaatleloloago.

DEPRECIATION

This is a decrease in the value of capital goods over time due to wear and tear, or equipment becoming outdated.

Nhlakalo Leswi i ku ya ehansi ka ntikelo wa switirhisiwa swa swimakiwa, hi ku famba ka nkarhi swa hlakala na ku onhaka, kumbe switirhisiwa swi hundzeriwa hi nkarhi.

Waardevermindering Dit is 'n afname in die waarde van kapitaalgoedere met verloop van tyd as gevolg van slytasie, of omdat toerusting verouderd geraak het.

Ukuguga kwempahla/ukwehla kwezinga lempahla Lokhu ukwehla kwezinga/kwekhwalithi yempahla esikhathini esithize ngenxa yokukhuhleka nokudabuka, noma lapho ithuluzi lishiywa yisikhathi.

Ukukhula komgangatho Oku kukuncipha kwexabiso lempahla engenisa imali ngokuhamba kwexesha ngenxa yokonakala, okanye ngenxa yezixhobo zokusebenza eziphelelwa lixesha.

Phokotšego ya boleng Ye ke phokotšego ya boleng bja diphahlo tša go šoma, go ya le nako, ka lebaka la go hlagala, goba ka ge ditlabelo di fetilwe ke mabaka.

Ho theoha ha boleng Hona ke ho theoha ha boleng ba diphahlo tsa motheo ha nako e tsamaya ka baka la ho sebetsa le ho tsofala, kapa ha thepa e fellwa ke nako.

Phokotsego ya boleng Eno ke phokotsego ya boleng jwa dithoto mo tsamaong ya nako ka ntlha ya go onala kgotsa sedirisiwa e le sa bogologolo.

DERIVED DEMAND

Derived demand exists when people demand something, not for the sake of having that thing, but for the sake of getting something relating to it. For example, in the derived demand for labour, businesses do not demand labour for its own sake, but for the products and services that can be produced by labour.

Xilaviwampfelelo Xilaviwampfelelo xi va kona loko vanhu va lava swilo swin'wana, ku nga laviwi xona hi xoxe, kambe ku laviwa lexi xi xi makaka. Xikombiso: ku na xilaviwampfelelo xa vatirhi: mabindzu a ya lavi vatirhi hikokwalaho ka wona hi woxe, kambe ya lava swimakiwa na vukorhokeri lebyi byi nga endliwaka hi vatirhi.

Afgeleide vraag 'n Afgeleide vraag is 'n vraag na iets, nie ter wille van daardie ding nie, maar om iets anders, wat daarmee verband hou, te verkry. In die afgeleide vraag na arbeid vra besighede byvoorbeeld nie arbeid slegs ter wille van arbeid nie, maar vir die produkte en dienste wat deur arbeid geproduseer kan word.

Isidingo esivezwe yinto ethile Isidingo sento ethile senzeka uma abantu bafuna okuthile, hayi nje ngoba bakufuna , kodwa ngenxa yokuthi lokho bakufunele ukuze bazuze okuthile. Isibonelo, kukhona isidingo sabasebenzi: amabhizinisi awadingi nje abasebenzi ngoba efuna ukuba nabo kodwa abadinga ngoba bezokwenza imikhiqizo nezinsiza.

Isidingo esivezwe kokuthile Esi sidingo senzeka xa abantu kufuneka benze okuthile kodwa bengenzi ngenjongo yokufumana loo nto injengoko injalo,koko besenzela into enye into. Umzekelo, xa kusithiwa kudingeka abaqeshwa, amashishini akafuni nje abaqeshwa benjengoko banjalo, koko afuna iimveliso neenkonzo ezinokufunyanwa ngobukho babo baqeshwa.

Nyakego ka lebaka la se sengwe Nyakego ka lebaka la se sengwe e ba gona ge batho ba nyaka se sengwe, e sego lebakeng la selo seo, eupša lebakeng la gore ba hwetše se sengwe. Mohlala ke ge go na le nyakego ya bašomi ka lebaka la se sengwe: dikgwebo ga di nyake bašomi feela ka lebaka la go nyaka bašomi, eupša ka lebaka la ditšweletšwa le ditirelo tšeo di ka tšweletšwago ke bašomi bao.

Tlhoko e fumanweng Tlhoko e fumanweng eba teng ha batho ba hloka ntho e itseng, e se ka baka la yona, empa ka sepheo sa ho fumana ntho e nngwe. Ho etsa mohlala, ho na le tlhoko e fumanwang bakeng sa basebetsi: dikgwebo ha di hloke basebetsi ka lebaka la bona feela, empa bakeng sa dihlahiswa le ditshebeletso tse ka hlahiswang ka basebetsi.

Tlhokego ka ntlha ya se sengwe Go nna le tlhokego ka ntlha ya se sengwe fa batho ba tlhoka sengwe e se ka ntlha ya selo seo, mme e le ka ntlha ya go batla go bona sengwe se se amanang naso. Sekai, mo tlhokegong ya badiri ka ntlha ya se sengwe, dikgwebo ga di tlhoke badiri ka ntlha ya bona fela, di ba tlhoka ka ntlha ya dikumo le ditirelo tse di ka tlhagisiwang ke badiri.

DIRECT TAXES

Tax on income – as opposed to indirect taxes such as VAT

Swibalo swo kongoma Xibalo eka muholo, xi hambana na xibalo xo ka xi nga kongomi xo tanihi VAT.

Direkte belasting Belasting op inkome – in teenstelling met indirekte belasting soos BTW

Izintela ezibheke ngqo Intela ebhekene nemali engenayo, engafani nentela engaqonde ngqo enjengeVAT.

Irhafu ezithe ngqo Irhafu esekwe kwingeniso, njengoko ithelekiswa neerhafu ezingathanga ngqo ezifana neVAT.

Metšhelo ya thwii Metšhelo ya ditseno, bakeng sa metšhelo ye e sego ya thwii, go swana le VAT.

Makgetho a tobileng Lekgetho la lekeno/kuno, jwalo ka ha le le kgahlanong le makgetho a sa tobang a tshwanang le VAT.

Lekgetho la tlhamalalo Lekgetho la lotseno - go na le lekgetho le e seng la tlhamalalo jaaka VAT.

DISTRIBUTION PROBLEM

The problem of how resources should be distributed within an economic system

Xiphiso xa vuhangalasi Xiphiso xa ndlela leyi switirhisiwa swi fanelaka ku hangalasiwa hi yona eka sisiteme ya ikhonomi.

Verdelingsprobleem Die probleem van hoe hulpbronne binne 'n ekonomiese stelsel verdeel moet word

Inkinga yokwabelwa Inkinga yokuthi ingcebo yezwe kumele yabiwe kanjani ngaphakathi kohlelo lwezomnotho.

Iingxaki zokuhanjiswa kwempahla Yingxaki yendlela ekufanele ukuhanjiswa ngayo imithombo yobutyebi kwinkqubo yezoqoqosho.

Bothata bja phatlalatšo Bothata bja ka moo mehlodi e swanetšego go phatlalatšwa ka gare ga lenaneo la ekonomi.

Qaka ya kabo Qaka ya mokgwa oo dithuso di tshwanelang ho ajwa ka wona hara tshebetso ya moruo.

Mathata a phasalatso Mathata a gore metswedi e tshwanetse ya phasaladiwa jang mo thulaganyong ya ikonomi.

DISTRIBUTION ROLE

Government plays a distribution role in the economy, as it takes steps to achieve a more equitable distribution of income.

Ntirho wa vuhangalasi Mfumo wu tirha ntirho wa vuhangalasi eka ikhonomi: wu teka magoza ya ku fikelela vuhangalasi bya ndzingano wa muholo.

Verdelingsrol Die owerheid speel 'n verdelingsrol in die ekonomie aangesien hy stappe doen om 'n regverdiger inkomeverdeling te bewerkstellig.

Indima yokwaba Uhulumeni ubamba iqhaza lokwaba umnotho: uba nesandla ekuzameni ukuthi kube khona ukulingana ezimalini ezitholwa ngabantu.

Indima yolwabiwo Urhulumente udlala indima yolwabiwo kuqoqosho: uthabatha amanyathelo aqinisekisa ulwabiwo olungenadolo lwengeniso yelizwe.

Tema ya phatlalatšo Mmušo o kgatha tema ya phatlalatšo ekonoming: o tšea magato a go fihlelela phatlalatšo ye e lekalekanego kutšwana ya ditseno.

Tema ya kabo Mmuso o shebane le tema ya kabo hara moruo: o nka mehato ya ho fihlella kabo e nang le toka le ho feta mabapi le lekeno/kuno.

Seabe sa phasalatso Puso e na le seabe sa phasalatso mo ikonoming, jaaka e tsaya dikgato go fithelela tekatekano mo phasalatsong ya lotseno.

DIVISIBILITY

Something that is divisible can be subdivided or broken up into smaller units. Divisibility is one of the requirements for a medium of exchange, for example, a R10 note must be divisible into smaller units such as rands and cents.

Avanyiseko Nchumu lowu wu avanyisekaka wu nga avanyisiwa kumbe wu hlanhleleriwa wu va swiphemunyana. Avanyiseko hi xin'wana xa swilaveko swa xitirhisiwa xa cincaniso — xikombiso: mali ya phepha ya R10 yi fanele ku avanyisiwa yi va swiphemunyana swo tanihi tirhandi na tisente.

Deelbaarheid Iets wat deelbaar is, kan onderverdeeld of in kleiner eenhede afgebreek word. Deelbaarheid is een van die vereistes vir 'n ruilmiddel; 'n R10-noot moet byvoorbeeld in kleiner eenhede soos rande en sente verdeel kan word.

Ukwahlukaniseka/Ukwabeka Lokhu kusho into enokucazeka yehlukaniseke izigatshana ezincane. Ukwahlukaniselana okunye okudingekayo okuyisilinganiso solkuthengiselana — isibonelo, u-R10 wephepha kumele kube nendlela yokumehlukanisa abe ngamarandi namasenti.

Ukwahluleka Into enakho ukwahluleka yinto enokwahlulwahlulwa okanye iqhekezwe ibe ngamasuntswana. Ukwahluleka yenye yeemfuno zonaniselwano — umzekelo, i-R10 (ishumi leerandi) linokwahlulwa libe ziirandi neesenti.

Karolego Selo se se arolegago se ka arolwa goba sa kgaoganywa ka dikgawana tše dintši. Karolego ke ye nngwe ya dinyakwa seo go ka fetolelanwago ka sona — mohlala ke ge papetlana ya R10 e swanetše go arolega ka dikgawana tše nnyane go swana le diranta le disente.

Ho aroleha Ntho e ka kgonang ho abeha e ka aro-arolwa kapa ya kgepholwa ho etsa metso e menyane. Ho aroleha ke e nngwe ya ditlhoko bakeng sa mokgwa wa kananyo — ho etsa

mohlala, R10 ya pampiri e tlameha ho aroleha ho ba metso e menyane e tshwanang le diranta le disente.

Karolego Sengwe se se arolegang se ka arogangwa kgotsa sa nathogangwa go nna dikarolwana tse dinnye. Karolego ke nngwe ya ditlhokego tsa ledi — sekao, pampiritšhelete ya R10 e tshwanetse go ka arogangwa ka dikarolwana tse dinnye tse di jaaka diranta le disente.

DURABILITY

Something that is durable lasts for a very long time. Durability is one of the requirements for a medium of exchange.

Ntiyo Nchumu lowu tiyeke wu hanya nkarhi wo leha swinene. Ntiyo hi xin'wana xa swilaveko swa switirhisiwa xa cincaniso.

Duursaamheid Iets wat duursaam is, is iets wat baie lank hou. Duursaamheid is een van die vereistes vir 'n ruilmiddel.

Ukuqina kwempahla Into eqinile ihlala isikhathi eside ingapheli/ingagugi. Ukuqina kwempahla ngenye yezinto ezifunekayo kuhlelo lokuthengiselana.

Ukugcinakala Xa kusithiwa into igcinakele sukuba ihlala ithuba elide. Ukugcinakala yenye yezinto eziyimfuneko kunaniselwano.

Tshwarelelo Selo se se swarelelago se tšea lebaka le letelele kudu. Tshwarelelo ke se sengwe sa dinyakwa tšeo di nyakegago sedirišweng sa go fetolelana.

Ho tsetsa/sebediseha nako e telele Ntho e dulang nako e telele e sebediseha bakeng sa nako e telele haholo. Bokgoni ba ho dula nako e telele ke e nngwe ya dintho tse hlokehang bakeng sa mokgwa wa kananyo.

Tshwarelelo Sengwe se se tshwarelelang se nna teng sebaka se seleele. Go tshwarelela ke nngwe ya ditlhokego tsa ledi.

ECONOMICALLY ACTIVE POPULATION

The economically active population of a country is all the people who are available to participate in the production of goods and services. The economically active population is everyone who is willing and able to work, that is, both employed and unemployed people. (Unemployed people are not working, but they are available to work.)

Vagingirikelikhonomi

Vagingirikelikhonomi i vanhu hinkwavo lava va nga kona ku va va nghenela eku makiweni ka swimakiwa kumbe eka phakelo wa vukorhokeri. Vanhu lava va nga eku tirheni kumbe eku laveni ka ntirho i munhu un'wana na un'wana loyi a tsakelaka ku tirha na ku kota ku tirha, vathoriwa na lava va nga thoriwangiki. (Vanhu lava va nga thoriwangiki a va le ku tirheni, kambe va yimele ku tirha.)

Ekonomies bedrywige bevolking Die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking van 'n land is al die mense wat beskikbaar is om aan die produksie van goedere en dienste deel te neem. Die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking sluit almal in wat gewillig en in staat is om te werk, dit wil

sê, sowel mense wat werk het as dié wat nie werk het nie. (Diegene wat werkloos is, werk nie, maar hulle is beskikbaar om te werk.)

Abantu ababambe iqhaza kwezomnotho abantu bezwe ababamba iqhaza kwezomnotho ngabantu bonke abazimbandakanya njalo ekukhiqizweni kwempahla nezinsiza. Abantu ababamba iqhaza kwezomnotho nguwonke ofisayo naloyo okwazi ukusebenza, ngingabhekisa kubantu ababili, oqashiwe nalowo ongaqashiwe. (Abantu abangaqashiwe abasebenzi, kanti basesimeni sokusebenza inqobo nje uma kunomsebenzi).

Uluntu oluthabatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho Uluntu lwelizwe oluthabatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho ngabo bonke abantu abafumanekayo ukuba bathabathe inxaxheba ekuvelisweni kwempahla okanye kweenkonzo. Ngoko ke aba ngabantu abanomnqweno nabanakho ukusebenza, oko kukuthi abaphangelayo nabangaphangeliyo. (Abantu abangaphangeliyo ngabantu abangasebenziyo kodwa benakho ukusebenza.)

Setšhaba se se kgathago tema ekonoming Setšhaba sa naga seo se kgathago tema ekonoming ke batho ka moka bao ba hwetšagalago go kgatha tema tšweletšong ya dipahlo le ditirelo. Setšhaba se se kgathago tema ekonoming ke batho ka moka bao ba ratago ebile ba kgona go šoma, ke gore bobeding batho bao ba thwetšwego le bao ba sa thwalwago. (Batho ba ba sa thwalwago ga ba šome, eupša ba a hwetšagala gore ba ka šoma.)

Setjhaba se sebetsang ho tsa moruo Setjhaba se sebetsang ho tsa moruo hara naha ke batho bohle ba fumanehang ho ba le kabelo tlhahisong ya dihlahiswa le ditshebeletso. Setjhaba se sebetsang ho tsa moruo ke motho e mong le e mong ya ikemiseditseng le ya kgonang ho sebetsa, ke ho re, batho ka bobedi ba hirilweng le ba sa hirwang. (Batho ba sa hirwang ha ba sebetsi, empa ba a fumaneha ho sebetsa.)

Baagi ba ba nnang le seabe mo ikonoming Baagi ba ba nnang le seabe mo ikonoming ya naga ke batho botlhe ba ba leng teng go ka nna le seabe mo tlhagisong ya dithoto le ditirelo. Baagi ba ba nnang le seabe mo ikonoming ke mongwe le mongwe yo o nang le maikemisetso e bile a ka kgona go dira, ke gore, batho ba ba dirang le ba ba sa direng. (Batho ba ba sa direng ga ba dire mme ba teng go ka dira.)

ECONOMIC GROWTH

This is the increase in an economy's level of real output over time.

Nkulo wa ikhonomi Lowu i nkulo wa levhele ya ikhonomi ya mbuyelo wa ntiyiso ku ya hi mikarhi.

Ekonomiese groei Dit is die toename in 'n ekonomie se peil van reële (werklike) produksie met verloop van tyd.

Ukukhula kwezomnotho Lokhu ukukhula ezingeni lwezomnotho lwemiphumela evela ekuqhubekeni kwesikhathi.

Ukukhula kuqoqosho Oku kukwanda kwenqanaba loqoqosho ngokuhamba kwexesha.

Kgolo ya ekonomi Ye ke koketšego ya maemo a tšweletšo ya kgonthe ya ekonomi go ya le nako.

Kgolo ya moruo Ena ke keketso ho bophahamo ba moruo wa tlhahiso ya nnete ha nako e tsamaya.

Kgolo ya ikonomi Ke koketsego ya seemo sa tlhagiso tota ya ikonomi mo tsamaong ya nako.

ECONOMIC LOSS

A producer makes an economic loss if his or her revenue is enough to cover average variable cost, but not enough to cover average fixed cost as well.

Ndzahlekeriwoxiikhonomi Mumaki u va na ndzahlekeriwoxiikhonomi loko mali ya yena yi enerile ku angarhela tihakelo to hambanahambana, kambe yi nga enelangi ku angarhela tihakelonkancinco.

Ekonomiese verlies 'n Produsent maak 'n ekonomiese verlies wanneer sy of haar inkomste genoeg is om die gemiddelde veranderlike koste te dek, maar nie genoeg om ook die gemiddelde vaste koste te dek nie.

Ukulahlekelwa kwezomnotho Umkhiqizi uba nokulahlekelwa ngokwezomnotho uma imali yakhe engenayo ilingene ukubonelela izindleko eziyi-avareji ezahlukahlukanayo, kepha ibe ingenele ukubonelela izindleko eziyi-avareji ezingaguquki.

Ilahleko kuqoqosho Umvelisi wenza ilahleko kuqoqosho xa ingeniso yakhe yanele ukuba ingahlawula iindleko eziqhekekileyo ngokwahluka-hlukana kwazo, kodwa ibe inganelanga ukuhlawula iindleko eziqhekekileyo ezisisigxina ngokunjalo.

Tahlegelo ya ekonomi Motšweletši o ba le tahlegelo ya ekonomi ge ditseno tša gagwe di kgona go akaretša palogare ya ditshenyagalelo tše di fetofetogago, eupša di se tša lekana go ka akaretša le palogare ya ditshenyagalelo tše di sa fetogego.

Tahleho ya moruo Mohlahisi o etsa tahleho ya moruo ha kuno ya hae e lekane ho shebana le palohare ya tjeo e fetofetohang, empa e sa lekaneng hape ho shebana le palohare e tsitsitseng ya tjeo.

Tatlhegelo ya ikonomi Motlhagisi o nna le tatlhegelo ya ikonomi fa lotseno la gagwe lo lekane go duela palogare ya ditshenyegelo tse di farologanang mme le sa lekana go duela le palogare ya ditshenyegelo tse di tsepameng.

ECONOMIC PRODUCTS/GOODS

These products have utility (usefulness) and consumers have to pay to receive them. They are manufactured within the economic system. The supply of economic products is limited relative to the demand for these products. Economic products have utility as well as exchange value and they can be used to measure the wealth of a community.

Swimakiwa/Nhundzu ya ikhonomi Swimakiwa leswi swi nga na ntirhiseko leswi vatirhisi va faneleke ku swi hakelela. Swimakiwa leswi swi makiwa eka sisiteme ya ikhonomi. Mphakelo wa swimakiwa swa ikhonomi wu ntsongo ku ya hi xilaveko xa swimakiwa leswi. Swimakiwa swa ikhonomi swi na nkoka wa ntirhiseko na wa ncincaniso naswona swi nga tirhisiwa ku pima rifuwo ra muganga.

Ekonomiese produkte/goedere Hierdie produkte het 'n nut (bruikbaarheid) en verbruikers moet betaal om dit te ontvang. Dit word in die ekonomiese stelsel vervaardig. Die aanbod van ekonomiese produkte is beperk in verhouding tot die vraag daarna. Ekonomiese produkte

het 'n nutswaarde en 'n ruilwaarde, en kan gebruik word om die rykdom (of welvaart) van 'n gemeenskap te meet.

Imikhiqizo/izimpahla zezomnotho Le yimikhiqizo enomsebenzi ewenzayo (ewusizo) futhi abasebenzisi bayo okumele bayikhokhele. Le mikhiqizo yenziwa ngaphakathi kohlelo lwezomnotho. Ukutholakala kwemikhiqizo yezomnotho kunemikhawulo uma kuqhathaniswa nesidingo sayo le mikhiqizo. Imikhiqizo yezomnotho inomsebenzi ibuye ibe negugu lokwenana (ukushintshiselana) kwentela futhi ingasetshenziselwa ukuthola isilinganiso somcebo womphakathi.

Imveliso/impahla yoqoqosho Imveliso eziluncedo nezifanele ukuhlawulelwa ngabasebenzi. Ezi mveliso zenziwa kwinkqubo yoqoqosho. Inkxaso yeemveliso zoqoqosho iqingqwa ngendlela exhomekeke ekudingekeni kwezo mveliso. Imveliso kwezoqoqosho ziyasebenziseka kanti notshintshiselwano ngexabiso lunako ukusetyenziselwa ukulinganisa ubutyebi boluntu.

Ditšweletšwa tša ekonomi/diphahlo Ditšweletšwa di na le mohola woo badiriši ba swanetšego go o lefela. Ditšweletšwa tše di tšweletšwa ka gare ga lenaneo la ekonomi. Kabo ya ditšweletšwa tša ekonomi e beelwa mellwane ke nyakego ya ditšweletšwa tšeo. Ditšweletšwa tša ekonomi di na le mohola gammogo le boleng bja phetolelano gomme di ka dirišwa go ela lehumo la setšhaba.

Dihlahiswa/diphahlo tsa moruo Dihlahiswa di na le melemo (ho sebediseha) mme eo basebedisi ba tshwanelang ho e lefella. Dihlahiswa tsena di etswa hara tshebetso ya moruo. Nehelano ya dihlahiswa tsa moruo e na le moedi o tsamaelanang le tlhoko bakeng sa dihlahiswa tsena. Dihlahiswa tsa moruo di na le ho sebediseha esita le molemo wa kananyo mme di ka sebediswa jwalo ka tekanyo ya borui ba setjhaba.

Dikumo/dithoto tsa ikonomi Dikumo tse di mosola (bomosola) mme badirisi ba tshwanetse go duela gore ba di amogele. Di tlhagisiwa mo thulaganyong ya ikonomi. Tlamelo ya dikumo tsa ikonomi e lekanyeditswe go ya ka tlhokego ya tsona. Dikumo tsa ikonomi di na le mosola le boleng jwa kananyo mme di ka dirisiwa go lekanyetsa khumo ya setšhaba.

ECONOMIC PROFIT

This is also called abnormal profit. It is the difference between total revenue from the sale of a firm's products, and total explicit cost plus implicit cost (i.e. all the firm's costs). In making an abnormal or an economic profit, a firm thus covers all its costs and also has some revenue left over.

Mpindzuloxiikhonomi

Leswi swi tlhela swi vuriwa mpindzulonkantoloveleko. I ku hambana exikarhi ka mali hinkwayo yo huma eka ku xavisiwa ka swimakiwa swa feme, na tihakelo leti nga erivaleni ku katsa na tihakelo leti nga riki erivaleni (hlsw: tihakelo hinkwato ta feme). Hi ku endla mpindzulo wo ka wu nga tolovelekangi kumbe wa ikonomi, feme yi angarhela tihakelo hinkwato ta yona na ku va yi tlhela yi sala na mali yin'wana.

Ekonomiese wins Dit word ook abnormale wins genoem. Dit is die verskil tussen die totale inkomste uit die verkoop van 'n firma se produkte, en die totale eksplisiete koste plus implisiete koste (dws **al** die firma se koste). Wanneer 'n firma dus 'n abnormale of ekonomiese wins maak, dek hy al sy koste en het hy ook inkomste oor.

Inzuzo yezomnotho Lokhu kubuye kubizwe ngenzuzo eyedlulele/engejwayelekile. Kungumehluko phakathi kwemali engenayo etholakala ekuthengisweni kwemikhiqizo

yemboni, kanye nezindleko ezisobala sezizonke zihlanganiswe nezindleko ezingekho obala (okungukuthi **zonke** izindleko zebhizinisi). Ekwenzeni inzuzo engejwayelekile noma inzuzo yezomnotho, ibhizinisi ngalokho-ke lihlinzekela zonke izindleko zalo futhi libe nemali engenile esele.

Inzuzo kwezoqoqosho Le ikwabizwa ngokuba yinzuzo engaqhelekanga. Ingumahluko phakathi kwengeniso ephelileyo efumaneka ngokuthengisa iimveliso zequmrhu, neendleko ezisisixa esiphelileyo esibonakala ngokuphandle kunye neendleko ezingabonakaliyo (o.k.t. **zonke** iindleko zoshishino). Xa ishishini lisenza inzuzo engaqhelekanga okanye eyoqoqosho, lihlawula zonke iindleko zalo kwaye liba nayo intsalela ethile yengeniso.

Poelo ya ekonomi Se se bitšwa gape poelo ye e sego ya tlwaelo. Ke phapano magareng a palomoka ya ditseno go tšwa thekišong ya ditsweletšwa, le palomoka ya ditshenyagalelo tše di ka šupšago le ditshenyagalelo tše di ka se šupiwego (ke gore ditshenyagalelo **ka moka** tša kgwebo). Ka go dira poelo ye e sego ya tlwaelo goba poelo ya ekonomi, kgwebo e akaretša ditshenyagalelo tša yona ka moka mola e bile e šalelwa ke setsekana.

Phaello ya moruo Ena hape e bitswa phaello e sa tlwaelehang. Ke phapang pakeng tsa paloyohle ya lekeno/kuno le tswang ho thekiso ya dihlahiswa tsa feme, le paloyohle ya ditjeo tse hlakileng mmoho le ditjeo tse sa hlakang (ke ho re ditjeo tsohle tsa feme). Ho etsa phaello e sa tlwaelehang kapa ya moruo, feme kahoo e akaretsa ditjeo tsohle tsa yona mme hape e na le lekeno le itseng le setseng.

Dipoelo tsa ikonomi Se se bidiwa gape poelo e sa tlwaelegang. Ke pharologano magareng ga lotseno lotlhe la thekiso ya dikumo tsa feme le ditshenyegelo tsotlhe tse di bonalang mmogo le ditshenyegelo tse di sa bonalang (go raya gore ditshenyegelo **tsotlhe** tsa kgwebo). Fa kgwebo e dira poelo e e sa tlwaelegang kgotsa poelo ya ikonomi, ke fa e kgonne go bona ditshenyegelo tsa yona tsotlhe mme ya salelwa ke lotseno lo longwe.

ECONOMICS

The study of how people, firms and governments allocate their limited resources in alternative ways to satisfy their unlimited needs

Ntivoikhonomi Dyondzo ya ndlela leyi vanhu, tifeme na mifumo swi averisaka xiswona switirhisiwa swo kayivela hi tindlela to ticincaniseka ku endlela ku eneta swilaveko swa vona swo nkamakumu.

Ekonomie Die studie van hoe mense, firmas en regerings (owerhede) hul beperkte hulpbronne op alternatiewe maniere toewys om in hul onbeperkte behoeftes te voorsien

Ezomnotho Ukucwaninga kokuthi abantu, izimboni kanye nohulumeni kuyaba kanjani ingcebo yezwe engenele, ngezindlela ezingezinye, ukuze kwenelise izidingo ezikhona ezingenamkhawulo.

Ezoqoqosho Uphononongo lwendlela abantu, amaqumrhu noorhulumente ababelana ngayo ngemithombo yabo yobutyebi efinyezekileyo ngokweendlela ezizezinye ukuze banelise izidingo zabo ezibanzi.

Thuto ya ekonomi Thuto mabapi le ka mo batho, difeme le mebušo e abago mehlodi ya tšona ye e sego nene ka mekgwa ye e fetogago go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša bona tše di sa felego.

Tsa moruo Boithuto ba mokgwa oo batho, difeme le mebuso ba abang mehlodi ya bona ya thuso e mmalwa ka mekgwa e tjhentjhanang ho kgotsofatsa ditlhoko tsa bona tse se nang moedi.

Thuto ya ikonomi Thuto ya ka moo batho, difeme le mebuso e abang ka gona metswedi ya yona e e lekanyeditsweng go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tse di sa feleng.

ECONOMIC SECTOR

This is a certain part or subdivision of the economy. For example, one can distinguish between the primary sector, in which natural resources are produced, and the secondary sector, in which natural resources are processed.

Xiyenge xa ikhonomi Xiphemu xo karhi xa avanyisotsongo wa ikhonomi. Xikombiso: munhu a nga hambanisa exikarhi ka xiyenge masungulo, laha ku makiwaka kona switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko, na le ka sekitaratsongo, laha ku lulamisiwaka switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko.

Ekonomiese sektor Dit is 'n bepaalde deel of onderafdeling van die ekonomie. 'n Mens kan byvoorbeeld onderskei tussen die primêre sektor, waarin natuurlike hulpbronne geproduseer word, en die sekondêre sektor, waarin natuurlike hulpbronne verwerk word.

Umkhakha wezomnotho Le yingxenyethile noma isigaba esiphansi somnotho. Ukwenza isibonelo, kungehlukaniswa phakathi komkhakha wesigaba sokuqala, okukhizwa kuwo izingcebo zezwe zemvelo, kanye nomkhakha wesigaba sesibili, lapho kusetshenzwa khona izingcebo zezwe zemvelo.

Icandelo lezoqoqosho Yinxalenye ethile okanye licandelo elonganyelweyo kuqoqosho. Umzekelo, ubani unako ukwahlukanisa phakathi kwecandelo elisentloko, apho kuveliswa khona imithombo yobutyebi eyindalo, kunye necandelo elandulelwayo, apho kuqhutyelwa phambili imithombo yobutyebi eyindalo.

Lekala la ikonomi Karolo ye nngwe goba karolo ya ka tlase ya ikonomi. Mohlala ke ge motho a ka bona phapano magareng a lekala la mathomo, moo go tšweletšwago mehlodi ya tlhago, le lekala la bobedi, moo mehlodi ya tlhago e šongwago.

Lefapha la moruo Karolo e itseng kapa karolwana ya moruo. Ho etsa mohlala, motho a ka kgetholla pakeng tsa lefapha la motheo, moo dithuso tsa tlhago di hlahiswang, le lefapha le ka tlase, moo dithuso tsa tlhago di hlophiswang.

Lephata la ikonomi Se ke karolo nngwe kgotsa karolopotlana ya ikonomi. Sekai, motho a ka farologanya magareng ga lephata la ntlha le metswedi ya tlhago e tthagisiwang mo go lona, le lephata la bobedi le metswedi ya tlhago e fetolwang mo go lona.

ECONOMIC SYSTEM

An economic system is the systematic way in which a community orders its economic activities to solve the basic economic problem of limited resources and unlimited wants. To order these activities, a country must have specific institutions, mechanisms, rules, procedures and decision-making processes for the production, distribution and consumption of goods and services. Together, all these institutions and processes make up the economic system.

Sisiteme ya ikhonomi Sisiteme ya ikhonomi i ndlela yo landzeleleka laha muganga wu tirhisaka migingiriko ya yona ya ikhonomi ku lulamisa swiphiso swa masungulo swa ikhonomi

swa switirhisiwa leswi swi kalaka na swinaveriwa swa nkamakumu. Ku va na migingiriko leyi, tiko ri fanele ku va na swiyenge swo karhi, tindlela, milawu, maendlelo na tiphurosese ta ku teka swiboho swa swimakiwa, vuhangalasi na ku tirhisiwa ka tinhundzu na vukorhokeri. Swiyenge leswi hinkwaswo na tiphurosese ta kona swi endla sisiteme ya ikhonomi.

Ekonomiese stelsel 'n Ekonomiese stelsel is die stelselmatige manier waarop 'n gemeenskap sy ekonomiese bedrywighede reël om die basiese ekonomiese probleem van beperkte hulpbronne en onbeperkte behoeftes op te los. Om hierdie aktiwiteite te reël, moet 'n land spesifieke instellings, meganismes, reëls, prosedures en besluitnemingsprosesse vir die produksie, verdeling en verbruik van goedere en dienste hê. Al hierdie instellings en prosesse maak saam die ekonomiese stelsel uit.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho Uhlelo lwezomnotho yindlela ehleliwe esetshenziswa ngumphakathi ukuhlela kahle ngalo imisebenzi yawo yezomnotho, ukuxazulula inkinga eyisisekelo yezomnotho yengcebo yezwe engekho ngokwenele kanye nezidingo ezingenamkhawulo. Ukuhlela kahle le misebenzi, izwe kufanele libe nezinhlangano ezithile, amasu okwenza, imithetho, izinkambiso kanye nezindlela zokuthatha izinqumo ezisetshenziselwa ukukhiqiza, ukusabalalisa nokusetshenziswa kwezimpahla nezinsiza. Sezizonke lezi zinhlangano nezindlela uma zindawonye, zakha uhlelo lwezomnotho.

Inkqubo yezoqoqosho Inkqubo yezoqoqosho yindlela esebenza ngokuhlanganisela apho uluntu lumisela imisebenzi yoqoqosho ukuba lusombulule ingxaki esisiseko soqoqosho semithombo yobutyebi efinyezekileyo neemfuno ezingafinyezekanga. Ukumisela le misebenzi, ilizwe kufuneka libe namaziko ohlobo olulodwa, iintsebenzo-matshini, imithetho, iinkqubo neenkqubo zokwenza izigqibo malunga nemveliso, ukusiwa kwayo apho ithunyelwa khona kanye nokusetyenziswa kwempahla neenkonzelo. Onke la maziko neenkqubo zizonke ezi zinto zenza inkqubo yezoqoqosho.

Lenaneo la ekonomi Lenaneo la ekonomi ke mokgwa wo o beakantšwego wo ka wona setšhaba se laelago ditiro tša sona tša ekonomi gore di rarolle bothata bja motheo bja ekonomi bja mehlo di ye e hlaelelago le dinyakwa tše di sa felego. Go laola ditiro tše, naga e swanetše go ba le mekgatlo ye e itšego, mekgwana ya go šoma, melao, ditsela tša go šoma le ditsela tša go tšea diphetho tša tšweletšo, phatlalatšo le tirišo ya diphahlo le ditirelo. Mekgatlo ye ka moka le ditsela mmogo di dira lenaneo la ekonomi.

Tshebetso ya moruo Tshebetso ya moruo ke mokgwatshebetso moo setjhaba se laolang ditshebetso tsa moruo ho rarolla qaka ya motheo ya moruo ya dithuso tse nang le moedi le ditlhoko tse se nang moedi. Ho laola ditshebetso tsena, naha e tlameha ho ba le ditheo, mahlale a tshebetso, melawana, mekgwatshebetso e kgethehileng le ditshebetso tsa ho etsa qeto bakeng sa tlhahiso, kabo le tshebediso ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso. Tsohle ditheo tsena le ditshebetso mmoho di bopa tshebetso ya moruo.

Thulaganyo ya ikonomi Thulaganyo ya ikonomi ke tsela e e rulaganeng e setšhaba se rulaganyang ditiro tsa sona tsa ikonomi go rarabolola mathata a motheo a ikonomi a metswedi e e lekanyeditsweng le ditlhokego tse di sa feleng. Go rulaganya ditiro tse, naga e tshwanetse ya nna le ditheo tse di rileng, tsamaiso, melawana, dikgato le ditsela tsa go tsaya ditshwetso tsa tlhahiso, phasalatso le tiriso ya dithoto le ditirelo. Mmogo, ditheo tse tsothe le dithulaganyo di dira thulaganyo ya ikonomi.

ECONOMIES OF SCALE

Economies of scale occur when increases in output lead to decreases in long-term average costs.

Tiikhonomixikalo Tikhonomixikalo ti humelela laha miandzo ya ntshovelo yi yisaka eka michiko eka tihakeloxikarhi ta nkarhi wo leha.

Skaalbesparings Skaalbesparings kom voor wanneer toenames in die uitset (produksie) tot dalings in langtermyn- gemiddelde koste lei.

Uhlelo lokukhiqiza okuningi ngokuncane Uhlelo lokukhiqiza okuningi ngokuncane lwenzeka lapho ukwengezeka kwemikhiqizo kuholela ekunciphiseni izindleko zokukhiqiza esikhathini eside.

Isikali sezimo zoqoqosho Isikali sezimo zoqoqosho senzeka xa ukwandiswa kweemveliso kukhokelela kunciphiso lweendleko ekuhambeni kwexesha.

Di-ekonomi tše di elwago Di-ekonomi tše di elwago ke seo se diregago ge koketšego ya tšweletšo e dira gore go be le diphokotšego tša palogare ya ditshenyagalelo lebakeng le le telele.

Sekala sa meruo Sekala sa meruo se etsahala moo dikeketso tsa tlhahiso di lebisang ho phokotseho ya palohare ya ditjeo nakong e telele.

Sekale sa ikonomi Sekale sa ikonomi se diragala fa dikoketsego tsa tlhagiso di baka phokotsego ya palogare ya ditshenyegelo tsa paka e telele.

ELASTICITY OF DEMAND (OR SUPPLY)

The short name for price elasticity of demand (or supply)

Ntsanyuko wa swilaviwa (kumbe mphakelo) Nkomiso wa vito ra ntsanyuko wa nxavo wa swilaviwa (kumbe mphakelo)

Elastisiteit van vraag (of aanbod) 'n Korter naam vir **prysvraagelastisiteit** (of prys-aanbodelastisiteit)

Ukunwebeka kwenani lempahla efunekayo (NOMA ETHUNYELWAYO) Leli yigama elifushane lokunwebeka/lokushintsha **kwentengo** yalokho okufunekayo noma okutholakalayo.

Ukunwebeka kwezidingo (okanye kokuhanjiswa) Igama elishunqulelweyo lonwebeko lwezidingo okanye ukukhutshwa nokuhanjiswa kweemveliso.

Tširogelo ya dinyakwa goba kabo Leina le lekopana la tširogelo ya ka moo dinyakwa le kabo di tširogelago **theko** (poreisi).

Tsharoloho ya tlhoko (kapa phano) Ke lebitso le lekgutshwane bakeng sa tsharolo ya poreisi ya tlhoko (kapa ya phano).

Tsibogelo ya tlhokego (kgotsa tlamelo) Leinakhutswe la tsibogo ya **tlhotlhma** malebana le tlhokego kgotsa tlamelo.

ENTREPRENEURSHIP

The human initiative to put all the factors of production together in order to produce a product or service

Vun'wamabindzu Nsungulo wa vanhu wa ku veka swipfuneti swa ntshovelo hinkwaswo kun'we kutani ku humesiwa ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri.

Entrepreneurskap Die menslike inisiatief om al die produksiefaktore bymekaar te voeg ten einde 'n produk of diens te lewer

Ukuba ngusomabhizinisi Yisinyathelo esithathwa ngumuntu sokubeka wonke amaphuzu okukhiqiza ndawonye, ukwenzela ukukhiqiza umkhiqizo noma insiza.

Umsebenzi weshishini elisakhasayo Lusungulo lomntu lokubeka yonke imibandela yokuvelisa ndawonye ukuze kuveliswe imveliso nokuba yinkonzo.

Bogwebi Matsapa a motho a go kgoboketša didirišwa ka moka tša tšweletšo go tšweletša setšweletšwa goba tirelo.

Bohwebi Matsapa a botho a ho kopanya mmoho dintlha tsohle tsa tlhahiso le ho hlahisa sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso.

Bogwebi Matsapa a motho a go kopanya didiriswa tsotlhe tsa tlhagiso gore a tlhagise kumo kgotsa tirelo.

EQUILIBRIUM

In a general sense, equilibrium means a “balance” between different forces; a stable situation in which no one aspect is more important than another. An example is the statement, “we should reduce unemployment to keep the economy in equilibrium”. Also, see equilibrium point, equilibrium position, equilibrium price.

Ikhwilibiriyamu Hi ntolovelo, ikhwilibiriyamu swi vula “ndzinganiso” exikarhi ka mikoko, ntshamiseko wa xiyimo laha ku nga hava nchumu wun'we lowu nga na nkoka ku tlula wun'wana. Xikombiso: munhu a nga vula ku “hi fanele ku hunguta ku pfumaleka ka mitirho ku endlela ku veka ikhonomi eka ikhwilibiriyamu”. Tihela u languta poyinti ya ikhwilibiriyamu, xiyimo xa ikhwilibiriyamu, nxavo wa ikhwilibiriyamu.

Ewewig Ewewig beteken oor die algemeen 'n balans tussen verskillende kragte; 'n stabiele situasie waarin een bepaalde aspek geensins belangriker as 'n ander is nie. 'n Voorbeeld is die stelling, “ons moet werkloosheid verminder om die ekonomie in ewewig te hou”. Kyk ook ewewigspunt, ewewigsposisie, ewewigsprys.

Ukulingana/ikhwilibiriyamu Ngokubanzi nje, ikhwilibiriyamu ichaza “uzinzo” phakathi kwezinto ezahlukene, isimo esisimeme lapho kungenaphuzu elingaphezu kwelinye ngokubaluleka. Ukwenza isibonelo, umuntu angathi, “kumele sehlixe ukungabikho kwemisebenzi ukuze sigcine isimo sezomnotho sisimeme silingana”. Phinda ubheke iphuzu eliphathelene nokulingana, isikhundla esiphathelene nokulingana nentengo ephathelene nokulingana.

Ulungelelwaniso macala Xa kuthethwa gabalala, ulungelelwaniso macala luthetha "ukulungelelanisa" phakathi kwamandla ahlukeneyo, imeko yozinzo apho umba othile ungabalulekanga ngaphezu komnye. Umzekelo, omnye umntu usenokuthi "masinciphise intswela-ngqesho ukugcina uqoqosho kulungelelaniswa macala". Kwakhona libone inqanaba lolungelelwaniso macala, indawo yolungelelwaniso macala, ixabiso lolungelelwaniso macala.

Tekatekano Ka kakaretšo tekatekano e ra "go lekalekana" ga mahlakore a a fapafapanago, e lego boemo bjo bo tieletšego moo go sego ntlha ye e lego bohlokwa go feta ye nngwe. Mohlala ke ge motho a ka re "Re swanetše go fokotša tlhokego ya mešomo gore ekonomi e dule e lekalekanetše". Bona gape le ntlha ya tekatekano, maemo a tekatekano, theko ya tekatekano.

Tekatekano Kgopolo ka bophara, tekatekano e bolela "ho lekana" pakeng tsa matla a fapaneng, maemo a tsitsitseng moo ho se nang ntlha e bohlokwa haholo ho feta e nngwe. Ho etsa mohlala, motho a ka re "re tshwanela ho fedisa tlhokeho ya mesebetsi ho boloka tekatekano ya moruo". Hape sheba ntlha ya tekatekano, sebaka sa tekatekano, poreisi ya tekatekano.

Tekatekano Ka kakaretso, tekatekano e kaya "tekano" magareng ga maatla a a farologaneng; maemo a a tsepameng ao go seng ntlha e e botlhokwa go na le e nngwe mo go ona. Sekai ke polelo e, "re tshwanetse go fokotsa botlhokatiro go tshola ikonomi e lekalekane". O ka leba le ntlha ya tekatekano, maemo a tekatekano le tlhotlhwana ya tekatekano.

EQUILIBRIUM POINT

The equilibrium point on a graph, which depicts demand and supply, is the point at which the demand curve intersects the supply curve and the price is set.

Ndhawu ya ndzinganelo/ikhwilibiriyamu Ndhawu ya ndzinganelo eka girafu leyi yi kombisaka laveko na mphakelo; i poyinti laha nghoveko wa ntila wa swilaviwa wu hlenganaka kona na nghoveko wa ntila wa mphakelo kutani ku vekiwa nxavo.

Ewewigspunt Die ewewigspunt op 'n grafiek, waarop vraag en aanbod voorgesteld word, is die punt waarby die vraagkromme die aanbodkromme sny en die prys vasgestel word.

Uphawu olukhomba ikhwilibiriyamu/ukulingana Uphawu olukhomba ukulingana kugrafu izinga lalokho okufunekayo nalokho okulethwayo/okunikezwayo, kuluphawu lwegrafu olukhomba ukuhlangana phakathi kwalokho okufunekayo nalokho okulethwayo/okunikezwayo kanti uma kunjalo kubekwa intengo.

Inqanaba lolungelelwaniso macala Inqanaba lolungelelwaniso macala kumzobo wamahla-ndinyuka (igrafu) ochonga imfuno ebangwayo nokukhutshwa kwenkxaso linqaku apho igophe lemfuno ebangwayo linqamleza igophe lenkxaso yayo ukuze kubekwe ixabiso.

Ntlha ya tekatekano Ntlha ya tekatekano ya kerafong ye e laetšago nyakego le kabo ke ntlha yeo go yona khebe e thomago go putlaganya khebe ya kabo gomme theko e beiwa gona moo.

Ntlha ya tekatekano Ntlha ya tekatekano kerafong e bontshang hore tlhoko le phano ke ntlha moo tshokamo ya tlhoko e teanang le tshokamo ya phano mme poreisi e a behwa.

Ntlha ya tekatekano Ntlha ya tekatekano mo kerafong e e bontshang tlhokego le tlamelo, ke ntlha eo mo go yona go kopanang mola wa tlhokego le wa tlamelo mme go tlhomiwe tlhotlhwa.

EQUILIBRIUM POSITION

The equilibrium position of a firm is the quantity of output at which its profits will be maximised.

Xiyimo xa ndzinganelo/ikhwilibiriyamu Xiyimo xa ndzinganelo wa feme i ntalo wa swihumesiwa laha mipindzulo ya yona yi nga ta ndlandlamuxiwa.

Ewewigsposisie 'n Firma se ewewigsposisie is die hoeveelheid produksie waarby sy wins so groot moontlik sal wees.

Isimo sokulingana/sokuba kwi ikhwilibiriyamu Isimo senkampani sokuba kwi ikhwilibiriyamu sichaza inani lomkhiqizo lapho inzuzo iphindaphindeka khona.

Indawo yolungelelwaniso macala Indawo yolungelelwaniso macala yeshishini sisixa sokuveliswayo apho iinzuzo zaso ziza kunyuswa kangangoko.

Maemo a tekatekano Maemo a tekatekano a kgwebo ke bontši bja tšweletšo bjo go bjona dipoelo tša bjona di tla bago maamong a godimodimo.

Sebaka sa tekatekano Sebaka sa tekatekano sa feme ke bongata ba tlhahiso moo diphaello tsa yona di tlang ho atiswa.

Maemo a tekatekano Maemo a tekatekano a kgwebo ke bogolo ba tlhagiso bo go fitlhelwang dipoelo ka botlalo mo go bona.

EQUILIBRIUM PRICE

The price at which quantity demanded equals quantity supplied

Nxavo wa ndzinganelo/ikhwilibiriyamu Nxavo wa laha ntalo lowu laviweke wu ringanaka na ntalo lowu phakeriweke.

Ewewigsprys Die prys waarten die hoeveelheid gevra gelyk is aan die hoeveelheid aangebied

Intengo esezingeni elilinganayo/le-ikhwilibiriyamu Intengo yenani lempahla efunekayo ilingana nentengo yenani lempahla etholwayo/enikelwayo.

Ixabiso lolungelelwaniso macala Ixabiso apho isixa esiyimfuno ebangwayo silingana nesixa esiyimvelisoo.

Theko ya tekatekano Theko yeo go yona bontši bjo bo nyakwago bo lekana le bontši bjo bo abjago.

Tekatekano ya poreisi/theko Poreisi moo bongata ba tlhoko bo lekanang le bongata ba phano.

Tlhotlhwa ya tekatekano Tlhotlhwa e bogolo bo bo tlhokegang bo lekanang le bogolo jo bo tlametsweng.

EXCESS DEMAND

It is also called a market shortage. This occurs when the quantity demanded of a good is greater than the quantity supplied of a good at that particular price.

Xilaviwa xo tala ku tlula mpimo Xi tlhela xi vuriwa nkayivelo wa makete. Leswi swi humelela loko ntalo lowu laviweke wa nhundzu wu tele ku tlula ntalo wa leswi swi phakeriweke swa nhundzu hi nxavo wo karhi.

Oormaatvraag Dit word ook 'n marktekort genoem. Dit kom voor wanneer die hoeveelheid gevra van 'n produk groter is as die hoeveelheid aangebied van 'n produk teen die bepaalde prys.

Ukufuneka okweqile Kubuye kubizwe ngokuthi ukuntuleka emakethe. Lokhu kwenzeka lapho inani lemikhiqizo elidingekayo ledlula inani elitholakalayo ngentengo ebekiwe.

Imfuno egqithisileyo Ikwaziwa njengokusilela kwemalike. Oku kwenzeka xa iimfuno zabathengi ngento ethile zingaphezulu kwemveliso yaloo nto ngelo xabiso.

Nyakego ya go feta tekanyo E bitšwa tlhaelelo ya setšweletšwa. Yona e tšwelela ge go na le nyakego ye kgolwane ya setšweletšwa go feta ka mmarakeng, ke gore go na le tlhaelelo ya setšweletšwa go theko ye itšeng.

Phetiso ya tlhoko Hape e bitšwa kgaello ya mmaraka. Hona ho etsahala ha bongata ba tlhoko ya thepa bo le boholo ho ena le bongata ba phano ya thepa ka poreisi eo e kgethehileng.

Tlhokego e e fetang tekano E bitšwa tlhaelo mo mebarakeng. E diragala fa go na le tlhokego e kgolo ya ditlhagiswa e e fetang ditlhagiswa tse di tlametsweng ka tlhotlhwa e e rileng.

EXPECTATIONS

Expectations are what people believe will happen in the future. For example, consumers may have the expectation that the price of a product will rise, in which case they will buy more of it before the price increases.

Swilanguteriwa Swilanguteriwa hi leswi vanhu va tshembaka leswaku swi ta humelela nkarhi lowu taka. Xikombiso: vatirhisi va nga va na nangutelo wa leswaku nxavo wa ximakiwa wu ta tlakuka, laha loko swi ri tano va nga ta xava swimakiwa swo tala nxavo wu nga si tlakuka.

Verwagtinge Dit is wat mense glo in die toekoms gaan gebeur. Verbruikers kan byvoorbeeld die verwagting hê dat die prys van 'n produk sal toeneem, en in so 'n geval sal hulle meer daarvan koop voordat die prys styg.

Okulindelwe Yilokho abantu abalindele ukuthi kuzokwenzeka esikhathini esizayo. Ukwenza isibonelo, abathengi bemikhiqizo bangahle balindele ukuthi intengo yomkhiqizo ingahle ikhuphuke, okuyokwenza bawuthenge kakhudlwana ngaphambi kokuthi intengo ikhuphuke.

Okulindelekileyo Yiloo nto abantu bacinga ukuba kuya kwenzeka yona kwixesha elizayo. Umzekelo, abasebenzisi basenokulindela ukuba ixabiso lemveliso linyuswe, xa kunjalo bayithenga ngaphezu kwesiqhelo phambi kokuba ixabiso linyuswe.

Ditetelo Tše batho ba kgolwago gore di tla direga mabakeng a tlogo. Mohlala ke, badiriši ba ka ba le tetelo ya gore theko ya setšweletšwa e ka hlatloga, e lego seo se tla dirago gore ba reke setšweletšwa seo ka bontšinyana pele theko e hlatloga.

Ditebello Ntho eo batho ba kgolwang hore e tla etsahala nakong e tlang. Ho etsa mohlala, basebedisi ba ka ba le tebello ya hore poreisi/theko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa e ka phahama, mme maamong ao ba ka e reka ho feta pele poreisi e nyoloha.

Ditsholofelo Ditsholofelo ke se batho ba dumelang gore se tlaa diragala mo isagong. Sekai, badirisi ba ka solofela gore tlhotlwa ya kumo e ka tthatloga mme seo se dire gore ba e reke thata pele tlhotlwa e tthatloga.

EXPLICIT COSTS

Explicit costs are monetary payments for the factors of production and other inputs bought, paid or hired by a firm, for example wages, taxes and rent.

Tihakelo ta le rivaleni Tihakelo ta le rivaleni i tihakelo ta timali ta swipfuneti swa ntshovelo na swin'wana swinghenisiwa leswi xaviweke kumbe leswi lombiweke hi feme, xikombiso: miholo, swibalo na rhente.

Eksplisiete koste Eksplisiete koste is betalings, in die vorm van geld, vir die produksiefaktore en ander insette wat 'n firma koop, betaal of huur, byvoorbeeld lone, belasting en huurgeld.

Izindleko ezisobala Izindleko ezisobala yizinkokhelo zemali ezikhokhela okuphatelene nokukhiqiza, kanye nokunye okufakwayo okuye kuthengwe, kubhadalwe noma kuqashwe yibhizinisi, ukwenza isibonelo, amaholo, izintela kanye nemali yokuqasha.

Iindleko ezibonakala ngokuphandle Iindleko ezibonakala ngokuphandle ziintlawulo ezenziwa ngemali ngeemfuneko zomsebenzi wokuvelisa nezinye izinto ezingeniswa kwishishini ezithengiweyo okanye eziqeshwe lishishini, umzekelo, imivuzo, iirhafu kunye nemali yokuqesha indawo (irenti).

Ditshenyagalelo tše di ka šupšago Ditshenyagalelo tše di ka šupšago ke ditefelo tša tšehelele tša didirišwa tša tšweletšo le tše dingwe tše di rekilwego goba di hirilwego ke kgwebo, mehlala ke megolo, metšhelo le rente.

Ditjeo tse hlakileng Ditjeo tse hlakileng ke ditefo tsa tjehelele bakeng sa dintlha tsa tlhahiso le dikenyeketso tse ding tse rekilweng kapa tse hirilweng ke feme, ho etsa mohlala meputso, makgetho le khiri.

Ditshenyegelo tse di bonalang Ditshenyegelo tse di bonalang ke dituelo tsa tšehelele tsa didiriswa tsa tlhagiso le didirisiwa tse dingwe tse di rekilweng, duetsweng kgotsa di hirilwe ke kgwebo, sekai ke meputso, makgetho le rente.

EXPORTS

Exports are goods and services that other countries buy on our goods market.

Swirhumelwamatikwenimambe Swirhumelwamatikwenimambe i tinhundzu na vukorhokeri leswi matiko mambe ya swi xavaka eka timakete ta hina ta tinhundzu.

Uitvoere Uitvoere is goedere en dienste wat ander lande op ons land se goederemark koop.

Okuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe Okuthunyelwa kwamanye amazwe yizimpahla nezinsiza, ezithengwa ngamazwe angaphandle emakethe yethu yemikhiqizo.

Imveliso ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe Imveliso ezithunyelwa kwamanye amazwe yimpahla neenkonziso ezithengwa ngamazwe angaphandle kummandla wethu wentengiso yemveliso.

Diyantle Ke diphahlo le ditirelo tše di rekwago ke dinaga tša ntle mebarakeng ya rena ya ditšweletšwa.

Diyantle Diyantle ke dithepa le ditshebeletso tseo dinaha tsa ka ntle di di rekang mmarakeng wa rona wa diphahlo.

Diromelwantle Diromelwantle ke dithoto le ditirelo tse di rekiwang ke dinaga tse dingwe mo mmarakeng wa rona wa dikumo.

FACTOR MOBILITY

This refers to the degree to which factors of production are “mobile”, that is, to which degree they can be moved around. Factor mobility is a determinant of the price elasticity of supply.

Mfambafambiseko Leswi swi vula mpimo lowu swipfuneti swa swimakiwa swi “fambisekaka”, hileswaku mpimo lowu swi nga fambafambisiwaka hawona. Mfambafambiseko hi wona wu kombisaka ntsanyuko wa nxavo wa mphakelo.

Faktormobiliteit Dit het betrekking op die mate waarin produksiefaktore “mobiel” is, dit wil sê die mate waarin dit rondgeskuif kan word. Faktormobiliteit is 'n bepalende faktor van prysaanbodelastisiteit.

Ukuhanjiswa/ukushintshwa kwezisetshenziswa Lokhu kuqondiswe ezingeni lapho izisetshenziswa zokukhiqiza “zingashintshwa” khona, indlela impahla ingahanjiswa jikelele. Ukuhanjiswa kwezisetshenziswa kuwuphawu elinquma ukunwebeka kwentengo yempahla ethunyelwayo/elethwayo.

Utyhutyho lwemfuneko Oku kubhekiselele kwiqondo apho iimfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso “zityhutyha” zifikelele kulo, o.k.t. iqondo ezinokuqhutyelwa phambili ngalo. Utyhutyho lwemfuneko lusingakali sokunwebeka kwexabiso lenkxaso.

Tšhuto ya didirišwa Se se ra kelo yeo ka yona didirišwa tša tšweletšo di ka “šuthago” ka yona, ke gore kelo ka mo di ka šuthišwago ka gona go tloga lefelong le lengwe go ya go le lengwe. Tšhuto ya didirišwa ke yona ye e laolago tširogelo ya theko go kabo.

Tshisinyeho ya ntlha Hona ho lebisa ho kgato eo dintlha tsa tlhahiso di “sisinyehang” ho yona, ke ho re di ya kगतong efe moo di ka potoloswang. Ntlha ya tshisinyeho e laolwa ke kgonahalo ya ho saroloha ha poreisi ya phano.

Tshutisego ya didiriswa Se se kaya seelo se didiriswa tsa tlhagiso di “sutang” ka sona, go raya gore di ka sutisega go le kana kang. Tshutisego ya didiriswa e ama tlhotlhwa ya tsibogelo ya tlamelo.

FINAL GOODS

Goods that are used by households, firms and individuals as final products – that is, they are not used to produce anything else.

Tinhundzu to hetelela Tinhundzu leti ti tirhisiwaka hi mindyangu, tifeme na vanhu ntsena tanihi ximakiwa xo hetelela – hileswaku, a swi tirhisiwi ku maka ximakiwa xin’wana.

Finale goedere Goedere wat huishoudings, firmas en individue as eindprodukte gebruik – dit word met ander woorde nie gebruik om enigiets anders te produseer nie.

Izimpahla ezisesigabeni sokuthengwa Lezi yizimpahla ezisetshenziswa ngamakhaya, yizimboni kanye nabantu njengomkhiqizo osesigabeni sokuthengwa, okungukuthi azisetshenziselwa ukukhiqiza okunye okusha.

Impahla egqibekileyo Impahla esetyenziswa emakhaya, ngamashishini ngabantu ngabanye njengemveliso egqibekileyo, oko kukuthi, ayisetyenziselwa kuvelisa nayiphi enye into.

Diphahlo tše di feletšego Diphahlo tše di dirišwago ke malapa, difeme le batho e le diphahlo tše di feletšego, ke gore ga di dirišwe go tšweletša se sengwe.

Dithepa/diphahlo tsa ho qetela Dithepa tse sebediswang ke malapa, difeme le batho jwalo ka sehlahiswa/seetswa sa ho qetela, ke ho re, ha di sebediswe ho hlahisa le eng feela e nngwe.

Dithoto tse di feletseng Ke dithoto tse di dirisiwang ke malapa, difeme le batho jaaka kumo e e feletseng - go raya gore ga di dirisiwe go tlhagisa sepe gape.

FIXED COST

Fixed cost is cost that does not change with the quantity of production, for example rent – whether a business produces more or less, the rent on its premises stays the same.

Hakelonkancinco Hakelonkancinco i hakelo leyi yi nga cinciki ku ya hi ntalo wa swimakiwa, xik: rhente – hambi bindzu ri humesa swo tala kumbe switsongo, rente ya miako yi tshamisa sweswo.

Vaste koste Vaste koste is koste wat nie verander namate die hoeveelheid wat geproduseer word, verander nie. 'n Voorbeeld is huurgeld – ongeag of 'n besigheid meer of minder produseer, die huurgeld vir sy perseel bly dieselfde.

Izindleko ezingaguquki Lezi zindleko yizindleko ezingaguquki zihambisane nobungako bomkhiqizo. Isibonelo, imali yokuqasha indawo — imali yokuqasha iyafana ngisho ibhizinisi likhiqiza kakhulu noma kancane.

Iindleko ezisisigxina Iindleko ezisisigxina ziindleko ezingaguquki ngokwesixa semveliso, umzk. irenti — nokuba lishishini libe nemveliso engaphezulu okanye enganeno, irenti yendawo ayiguquki.

Ditshenyagalelo tše di sa fetogego Tshenyagalelo ye e sa fetogego ke yeo e sa angwego ke bontši bja setšweletšwa, mohlala ke rente — go sa šetšwe gore kgwebo e tšweletša bontši goba bonnyane, rente ye e lefelwago lefelo leo e a swana.

Tjeo e tsitsisitsweng Tjeo e tsitsisitsweng ke tjeo e sa fetoheng le bongata ba tlhahiso, ho etsa mohlala ke rente — ebang kgwebo e hlahisa ka hodimo kapa ka tlase, rente diahelong tsa yona e a tshwana.

Tshenyegelo e e tlhomameng Tshenyegelo e e tlhomameng ke tshenyegelo e e sa fetogeng go ya ka bogolo jwa tlhagiso, sekai ke rente — go sa kgathalesege gore a kgwebo e tlhagisa go le go ntsi kgotsa go le go nnye, rente ya lefelo ga e fetoge.

FORMAL SECTOR

This is the sector of the economy in which economic activities are performed within an organisational structure and are recorded. The participants, who work in the formal sector, pay taxes, and the activities that take place in this sector are therefore shown in the official statistics of the country. The primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary sectors are all part of the formal sector.

Xiyenge xa mafundza Lexi i xiyenge xa ikhonomi laha misingiriko ya ikhonomi yi humelalaka kona eka xivandla xa nhlango na ku va yi tlhela yi rhekhodiwa. Vangheneri lava va tirhaka eka xiyenge xa mafundza va hakela swibalo, na misingiriko leyi yi humelalaka eka xiyenge ya kombisiwa eka tinhlalohlayo ta ximfumo ta tiko. Tisekitara ta masungulo, titsongo, ta thexiyari na ta ximune hinkwato i xiphemu xa xiyenge xa mafundza .

Formele sektor Dit is die sektor van die ekonomie waarin ekonomiese bedrywighe binne 'n organisasiestruktuur plaasvind en opgeteken word. Die deelnemers, wat in die formele sektor werk, betaal belasting, en die bedrywighe wat in hierdie sektor plaasvind, word dus in die land se amptelike statistiek weerspieël. Die primêre, sekondêre, tersiêre en kwaternêre sektor maak almal deel van die formele sektor uit.

Umkhakha osemthethweni Lo ngumkhakha wezomnotho lapho kwenziwa futhi kuqoshwe khona imisebenzi yezomnotho ngaphakathi kwesakhiwo senhlangano. Abahlanganyele lapho abasebenza kulo mkhakha bakhokha intela. Imisebenzi eyenzeka kulo mkhakha ngenxa yalokho iye ikhonjiswe ezibalweni ezisemthethweni zezwe. Imikhakha engungqa phambili, esezingeni lesibili, elesithathu nelesine, yonke iyingxenyeye yalo mkhakha.

Icandelo elicwangciselweyo Eli licandelo lezoqoqosho apho imisebenzi yoqeqesho yenziwa phakathi kwemo yesakhiwo sequmrhu kwaye iyagcinwa. Abathabathi-nxaxheba abasebenza kwicandelo elicwangciselweyo bahlawula iirhafu, kwaye imisebenzi eyenziwayo kweli candelo, ngoko ke, ibonakaliswa kwiinkcukacha zamanani aseburhulumenteni belizwe. Amacandelo exesha lokuqala, ibe ngalandela awexesha lokuqala, exesha lesithathu nawexesha elilandela elesithathu onke ziinxalenye zecandelo elicwangciselweyo.

Lekala la semmušo Le ke lekala la ekonomo leo go lona ditiro tša ekonomo di dirwago sebopegong se se beakantšwego gomme di a ngwalwa. Bakgathatema ba ba šomago lekaleng la semmušo ba lefa metšhelo, gomme ditiro tše di bago gona lekaleng leo di laetšwa dipalopalong tša semmušo tša naga. Makala a motheo, a legatong la bobedi, la boraro le la bone ka moka ke karolo ya lekala la semmušo.

Lefapha le molaong Lena ke lefapha la moruo moo mesebetsi ya moruo e phethwang hara seahelo sa mokgatlo mme e a ngolwa. Ba nang le seabo ba sebetsang lefapheng le molaong

ba lefa makgetho, mme mesebetsi e etsahalang hara lefapha kahoo e a bontshwa ho dipalopalo tsa naha. Mafapha a motheo, a manyane, a boithuti le a kgwedi-tharo ohle ke karolo e molaong ya lefapha.

Lephata le le rulaganeng Le ke lephata la ikonomi le mo go lona ditiro tsa ikonomi di diriwang go ya ka thulaganyo mme di kwalwa. Banni le seabe ba ba dirang mo lephateng le le rulaganeng ba duela makgetho, mme ditiro tse di diragalang mo lephateng le di supiwa mo dipalopalong tsa semmuso tsa ngwaga. Maphata otlhe a motheo, a bobedi, a boraro le a bone ke karolo ya lephata le le rulaganeng.

FREE PRODUCTS/GOODS

Products that have utility but for which we do not have to pay, because they are not scarce, for example, air and seawater

Swimakiwa/Nhundzu ya mahala Swimakiwa leswi nga na ntirhisiwo kambe leswi hi nga swi hakeleriki, hikuva a swi kali, xik: moya na mati ya lwandle.

Vrye produkte/goedere Produkte wat 'n nut het, maar waarvoor ons nie hoef te betaal omdat dit nie skaars is nie, byvoorbeeld lug en seewater

Imikhiqizo/izimpahla ezingakhokhelwa Lena yimikhiqizo enomsebenzi kodwa okungalindelekile ukuthi siyikhokhele ngoba ingeyona indlala, isibonelo, umoya namanzi olwandle.

Imveliso/impahla ekhululekileyo Imveliso ezisebenzisekayo kodwa ekunganyanzelekanga ukuba sizihlawulele, kuba zinganqabanga, umzk. umoya namanzi aselwandle.

Ditšweletšwa/diphahlo tša mphiwafela Ditšweletšwa tše di nago le mohola, eupša e le tše re sa di lefelego, ka ge di hwetšagala gabonolo, mohlala ke moya le meetse a lewatle.

Dihlahiswa/diphahlo tsa mahala Dihlahiswa tse nang le molemo empa tse sa hlokeng hore re di lefelle, hobane ha se leqeme, mohlala ke moya le metsi a lewatle.

Dikumo/dithoto tse di sa duelelweng Dithoto tse di mosola mme re sa di duelele gonne di le teng ka metlha, sekai, mowa le metsi a lewatle.

FUNCTIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INCOME

A country's total income is divided between rent, interest, salaries and profit in terms of this distribution.

Hangalaso wa ntirho wa mali Leyi i ndlela leyi mali ya tiko yi avanyisiwaka hayona exikarhi ka rhente, mitswalo, miholo na mpindzulo.

Funksionele verdeling van inkome Dit is die manier waarop 'n land se totale inkome tussen huurgeld, rente, salarisse en wins verdeel word.

Indlela esetshenziswayo ukwaba imali engenayo Ukulandela le ndlela yokwahlukanisa imali, imali engenayo yezwe yehlukaniswa phakathi njengemali yokuqasha, inzalo, amaholo kanye nenzuzo.

Ulwabiwo lwengeniso esetyenziswayo Le yindlela ingeniso esisixa esipheleleyo selizwe yahlulwa ngayo phakathi kwerenti, inzala, imivuzo kunye nenzuzo.

Phatlalatšotirišwa ya ditseno Wo ke mokgwa wo palomoka ya ditseno tša naga e arolwago magareng a rente, mašokotšo, megolo le poelo.

Kabo ya lekeno/kuno e sebetsang Ona ke mokgwa oo paloyohle ya moruo wa naha o arolwang pakeng tsa rente, tswala, meputso le phaello.

Karoganyo ya lotseno Lotseno lotlhe la naga lo aroganngwa magareng ga rente, morokotso, meputso le poelo go ya ka phasalatso e.

GOODS

Goods are tangible objects (things you can touch) from which individuals obtain satisfaction, like food, clothing, cars, chairs, computers, and so on.

Tinhundzu Tinhundzu i michumu leyi vanhu va kumaka ku eneteka eka yona. I michumu leyi yi khomekaka (swilo leswi u nga swi khomaka), swo tanihi swakudya, swiambalo, mimovha, switulu, tikhompyutara, na swin'wana swo tano.

Goedere Goedere is tasbare voorwerpe wat in individue se behoeftes voorsien, soos kos, klere, motors, stoele, rekenaars, ensovoorts.

Izimpahla Izimpahla yizinto umuntu angazibamba, lezo umuntu athola ukwaneliseka ngazo, njengokudla, okokugqoka, izimoto, izihlalo, amakhompiyutha nokunye.

Impahla Impahla zizinto abantu ngabanye abafumana ukwaneliseka kuzo. Zizinto eziphathekayo (izinto onokuzichukumisa), njengokutya, impahla enxitywayo, iinqwelo-mafutha (iimoto), izitulo, iikhompiyutha, njalo, njalo.

Diphahlo Diphahlo ke dilo tše di kgotsofatšago batho. Ke dilo tše o ka di swarago go swana le dijo, diaparo, dikoloi, ditulo, dikhomphyuthara, bjalobjalo.

Diphahlo/dithepa Diphahlo ke dintho tseo batho ka bomong ba fumanang kgotsofalo ho tsona. Ke dintho tse tshwarehang (dintho tseo o ka di amang), tse kang dijo, diaparo, dimmotokara, ditulo, dikhompyutha, jwalo jwalo.

Dithoto Dithoto ke dilo tse di tshwaregang (dilo tse o ka di amang) jaaka dijo, diaparo, dikoloi, ditilo, dikhomphiutara, jalo le jalo.

GOODS MARKET

It is also called the market for goods and services. This is the market on which goods and services are traded; producers sell their products here, and households buy them here.

Makete wa tinhundzu Swi tlhela swi vuriwa makete wa tinhundzu na vukorhokeri. Lowu i makete laha tinhundzu na vukorhokeri swi xavisiwaka; vamaki va xavisa swimakiwa swa vona kona, mindyangu yi swi xava.

Goederemark Dit word ook die mark vir goedere en dienste genoem. Dit is die mark waarop goedere en dienste verhandel word; produsente verkoop hul produkte hier, en huishoudings koop die produkte hier.

Imakethe yemikhiqizo Ibuye yaziwe ngokuthi yimakethe yezimpahla nezinsiza. Le yimakethe okuhwebelwana kuyo ngezimpahla nezinsiza; Abakhiqizi bathengisa imikhiqizo yabo lapha kanti namakhaya ayithenga lapho.

Ummandla wentengiso yemveliso Ukwabizwa ngokuba ngummandla wentengiso wempahla kunye neenkonzelo. Lo ngummandla wentengiso apho kurhwetywa ngempahla nangeenkonzelo; abavelisi bathengisa iimveliso zabo apha, ukuze amakhaya azithenge.

Mmaraka wa ditšweletšwa O bitšwa gape mmara ka wa diphahlo le ditirelo. Wo ke mmara ka wo go wona diphahlo le ditirelo di rekišwago; batšweletši ba rekiša ditšweletšwa tša bona mo, gomme malapa a a di reka.

Mmaraka wa diphahlo Hape o bitšwa mmara ka wa diphahlo le ditshebeletso. Ona ke mmara ka moo diphahlo le ditshebeletso di rekiswang; bahlahisi ba rekisa dihlahiswa tsa bona mona, mme malapa a a di reka.

Mmaraka wa dithoto O bidiwa gape mmara ka wa dithoto le ditirelo. Ke mmara ka o dithoto le ditirelo di rekisiwang mo go ona; batlhagisi ba rekisa dikumo tsa bona fano mme malapa a di reka fano.

GOVERNMENT EXPENDITURE

Government incurs expenses by buying goods and services on the goods market and production factor market.

Ntirhiso wa mali hi mfumo Leswi i tihakelo leti mfumo wu ti endlaka hi ku xava tinhundzu na vukorhokeri eka timakete ta tinhundzu na le ka makete wa swipfuneti swa ntshovelo.

Owerheidsbesteding Die owerheid gaan uitgawes aan (bestee) deur goedere en dienste op die goederemark en die produksiefaktormark te koop.

Izindleko zikahulumeni Uhulumeni uhlangabezana nalezi zindleko ngokuthi athenge izimpahla nezinsiza emakethe yemikhiqizo kanye nakumakethe yezinto eziphathelene nezokukhiqiza.

Inkcitho karhulumente Le yinkcitho eyenziwa ngurhulumente ngokuthenga impahla neenkonzelo kummandla wentengiso yemveliso nakummandla wentengiso yemfuneko yomsebenzi wemveliso.

Ditshenyagalelo tša mmušo Tše ke ditshenyagalelo tše di hwetšwago ke mmušo ka go reka diphahlo le ditirelo mmarakeng wa ditšweletšwa le mmarakeng wa didirišwa tša tšweletšo.

Ditshenyehelo tsa mmuso Tsena ke ditshenyehelo tseo mmuso o kenang ho tsona ka ho reka diphahlo le ditshebeletso mmarakeng wa diphahlo le mmara ka wa dintlha tsa tlhahiso.

Ditshenyegelo tsa puso Puso e nna le ditshenyegelo ka go reka dithoto le ditirelo mo mmarakeng wa dikumo le mo mmarakeng wa tlhagiso.

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP)

The value of total production within the borders of a country in a specific year before provision is made for depreciation

Swimakiwa hinkwaswo swa tiko (SHT) Nkoka wa swimakiwa hinkwaswo endzeni ka mindzilikano ya tiko elembeni ro karhi loko ku nga si pfumeleriwa ku chika.

Bruto binnelandse produk (BBP) Die waarde van die totale produksie binne die grense van 'n land in 'n bepaalde jaar, voordat daar vir waardevermindering voorsiening gemaak is

Isamba somkhiqizo wasekhaya (i-GDP) Ngubungako bakho konke okukhiqiziwe, ngaphakathi kwemingcele yezwe elithile, ngonyaka obekiwe, ngaphambi kokuthi kwenziwe amalungiselelo abonelela ukwehla okulethwa ukudleka kwento.

Imveliso esisixa esipheleleyo yangaphakathi (GDP) Ixabiso elisisixa esipheleleyo semveliso phakathi kwemida yelizwe ngonyaka othile phambi kokuba kubekho amalungiselelo awenzelwa ithuba lokuncipha kwexabiso okanye ukuhla komgangatho.

Palomoka ya ditšweletšwa tša ka nageng (GDP) Boleng bja palomoka ya ditšweletšwa ka gare ga mellwane ya naga ngwageng wo o itšego, pele go ka ntšhwa ditshenyagalelo tša go felelwa ke boleng.

Paloyohle ya tlhahiso ya lehae (GDP) Boleng ba paloyohle ya tlhahiso hara meedi ya naha selemong se kgethehileng pele ho etswa polokelo bakeng sa ho theoha ha moruo.

Boleng botlhe ba dikumo tsa selegae (GDP) Boleng ba tlhagiso yotlhe mo nageng mo ngwageng o o rileng pele go dirwa tlanelo ya phokotsegoboleng.

HETEROGENEOUS GOODS

This class of goods has different qualities, or different brands or varieties, for example, washing powder and wristwatches.

Nhundzu yo hambanahambana Leyi i mitlawa ya tinhundzu leti ti nga na mikoka yo hambanahambana, kumbe leyi yi nga na ku hambana ku ya hi mavito kumbe mihambano, xikombiso: xisibi xa mapa, tiwachi ta le mavokweni, na swin'wana swo tano.

Heterogene goedere Dit is goedere wat verskillende kenmerke het, of waarvan daar verskillende handelsmerke of variëteite is, byvoorbeeld waspoeier en polshorlosies.

Izimpahla ezixutshiwe Leli yiqoqo lezimpahla ezinezimpawu ezahlukenene, noma ezinezinhlotshana ezahlukenene, ukwenza isibonelo, impuphu yokuwasha, amawashi asesandleni nokunye.

Impahla evangeneyo Ezi ziindidi zempahla ezikwimigangatho eyahluka-hlukeneyo, okanye ezineentlobo ezahluka-hlukeneyo okanye iiyantlukwano, umzekelo umgubo wokuhlamba impahla, iiwotshi zesihlahla, njalo, njalo.

Diphahlo tša go fapafapana Le ke legoro la diphahlo tšeo di nago le boleng bja go fapafapana, goba tšeo di nago le maina a mantši goba e le tša mehuta ye mentši, mohlala ke sesepe sa lerole, dišupanako tša letsogo, bjalobjalo.

Diphahlo tse tswakuweng Tsena ke mofuta wa diphahlo tse nang le boleng bo fapaneng, kapa tse nang le mofuta e fapaneng kapa mefutafuta, ho etsa mohlala phofo ya ho hlatswa, diwatjhe tsa letsoho, jwalo jwalo.

Dithoto tse di farologaneng Mofuta ono wa dithoto o na le boleng jo bo farologaneng, kgotsa maina gongwe mofuta e e farologaneng, sekai, ke poere ya go tlhatswa le ditshupanako.

HOMOGENEOUS GOODS

In this class of goods, all goods are exactly alike.

Tinhundzu to fana Lowu i ntlawa wa tinhundzu leti ti fanaka kwatsa.

Homogene goedere In hierdie klas goedere is al die goedere presies dieselfde.

Izimpahla zohlobo olulodwa Leli yiqqo lezimpahla ezifana nse.

Impahla yohlobo olunye Ezi ziindidi zempahla efanana ncam.

Diphahlo tše di swanago Le ke legoro la diphahlo tše ka moka di swanago.

Diphahlo tsa mofuta o le mong Tsena ke mofuta wa diphahlo tseo tsohle e leng tse tshwanang ka hohle.

Dithoto tse di tshwanang Mo mofuteng ono wa dithoto, dithoto tsotlhe di a tshwana.

HUMAN CAPITAL

This is the quality of labour of a labour force, that is, the level of skills and knowledge of the workers.

Mpimo wa nkoka wa ntirho Leswi i nkoka wa ntirho wa vatirhi, hi leswaku, levhele ya vutshila na vutivi bya vatirhi.

Menslike kapitaal Dit is die gehalte van arbeid in 'n arbeidsmag, dit wil sê die vlak van die werkers se vaardighede en kennis.

Amandla/amagugu angabantu Lokhu kusho uhlobo lwabasebenzi abaqashiwe, okungukuthi izinga lamakhono nolwazi lwabasebenzi.

Amandla angumntu Olu ludidi lwamandla okusebenza komntu, oko kukuthi, inqanaba leentlobo zobuchule nezolwazi lwabasebenzi.

Letlotlo la bašomi Se ke boleng bja go šoma ga bašomi, ke gore kelo ya mabokgoni le tsebo ya bašomi.

Letlotlo la botho Bona ke boleng ba mosebetsi wa sehlopha sa basebetsi, ke ho re, bophahamo ba bokgoni le tsebo ya basebetsi.

Letlotlo la badiri Se ke boleng jwa tiro ya badiri, go raya gore maemo a bokgoni le kitso ya badiri.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Human development in a country is the development of the country's human potential, which involve improvements in health, nutrition and education, and a

reduction of population growth. Human development is the most important means of stimulating a country's economic development.

Nhluvuko wa vanhu Nhluvuko wa vanhu etikweni i ku hluvuka ka ku humelela ka vanhu na ku ngenisa miantswiso eka rihanyu, swakudya na dyondzo, na hunguto wa nkulo wa nhlayo ya vanhu. Nhluvukiso wa vanhu i nchumu wa nkoka swinene wa ku timula nhluvukiso wa ikhonomi ya tiko.

Menslike ontwikkeling Menslike ontwikkeling in 'n land is die ontwikkeling van die land se menslike potensiaal, wat verbeterings in gesondheid, voeding en onderwys, asook 'n stadiger bevolkingsgroei, behels. Menslike ontwikkeling is die belangrikste manier om 'n land se ekonomiese ontwikkeling te stimuleer.

Ukuthuthukiswa kwezakhamuzi Lokhu kusho ukuthuthukiswa kwezakhamuzi zezwe kanti kubandakanya ukwenziwa ngcono kwezempilo, ukutholakala kwezakhamzimba, ukuthuthukiswa kwezemfundo kanye nokunciphisa ukuzalana kwabantu. Ukuthuthukiswa kwezakhamuzi kungenye yezindlela ezibalulekile kakhulu ekukhuliseni umnotho.

Uphuhliso lwabasebenzi Uphuhliso lwabasebenzi kwilizwe ngalinye, luphuhliso lwezakhono zabasebenzi kwaye luquka ukuphuculwa kwempilo, kwesondlo, imfundo nokuncitshiswa kokwanda koluntu. Uphuhliso lwabasebenzi yeyona ndlela ibalulekileyo yokukhulisa uphuhliso loqoqosho.

Tlhabollo ya batho Tlhabollo ya batho ka nageng ke tlhabollo ya bokgoni bja batho gomme e ama dikaonefatšo maphelong, phepong le thutong le phokotšo ya kgolo ya thari. Tlhabollo ya batho ke mokgwa wo bohlokwahlokwa wa go hlohleletša tlhabollo ya ekonomi ya naga.

Tswelopele ya botho Tswelopele ya botho naheng ke tswelopele ya bokgoni ba botho mme bo kenyeletsa dintlafatso tsa bophelo, phepo le thuto, le phokotso ya ho ata ha setjhaba. Tswelopele ya botho ke mokgwa o bohlokwa ka ho fetisisa wa ho kgothaletsa tswelopele ya moruo wa naha.

Tlhabololo ya batho Tlhabololo ya batho mo nageng ke tlhabololo ya bokgoni ba batho mo nageng, e e akaretsang tokafatso ya boitekanelo, kotlo le thuto, le phokotso ya kgolo ya setšhaba. Tlhabololo ya batho ke mokgwa o o botlhokwa thata wa go tsosolosa tlhabololo ya ikonomi ya naga.

IMPERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKET

Imperfect competition occurs when any one buyer or any one seller is able to influence the price. An imperfectly competitive market is thus a market on which prices are not set solely through the interaction of supply and demand, and it may be difficult for new sellers to enter the market. Monopolies and oligopolies are examples of imperfectly competitive markets.

Maketenkamphikizanonene Mphikizano lowu nga hetisekangiki wu humelela loko un'wana, ku nga va muxavi kumbe muxavisi, a kota ku cinca nxavo. Maketenkamphikizanonene i makete laha ku nga hava mphikizanonene – hi marito man'wana, mixavo a yi vekiwi ku ya hi ku landza ku tirhisana exikarhi ka mphakelo na swilaviwa, leswi swi nga nonohelaka vaxavisi vantshwa ku va va nghena emakete. Vaxavisivoxe na tifemetsongo leti nga na vulawuri i swikombiso swa timaketenkaphikizanonene.

Onvolmaak mededingende mark Onvolmaakte mededinging kom voor wanneer enige individuele koper of verkoper die prys kan beïnvloed. 'n Onvolmaak mededingende mark is

dus 'n mark waar pryse nie alleenlik vasgestel word deur die wisselwerking tussen vraag en aanbod nie, en dit mag vir nuwe verkopers moeilik wees om die mark te betree. Monopolieë en oligopolieë is voorbeelde van onvolmaak mededingende markte.

Imakethe encintisana ngokungaphelele kahle Ukuncintisana okungaphelele kahle kwenzeka lapho noma yimuphi umthengi noma umthengisi ekwazi ukuba nomthelela othile kuntengo. Imakethe enalolu hlobo lokuncintisana yimakethe engenakho ukuncintisana okuphelele kahle — ngamanye amagama, intengo ayibekwa kuphela ngokuhlangana kokutholakalayo nokufunekayo, kodwa futhi kungaba nzima ukuthi abathengisi abasha bangene emakethe. Ukuphatha lonke igunya lokuba ngumthengisi nokuba ngumphathi onegunya eliphethwe yinani elincane labakhiqizi, yizibonelo zezimakethe ezincintisana ngokungaphelele kahle.

Ummandla wentengiso yokhuphiswano olungagqibelelanga Ukhuphiswano olungagqibelelanga lwenzeka xa umthengi othile okanye nawuphi umthengisi ekwazi ukuba neempembelelo kwixabiso. Ummandla wentengiso yokhuphiswano olungagqibelelanga ngoko ke ngummandla wentengiso apho kungekho lukhuphiswano lugqibeleleyo — ngamanye amazwi, amaxabiso awabekwa kuphela ngenxa yokudibaniselana kwenkxaso nemfuno ebangwayo, kwaye kusenokuba nzima kubathengisi abatsha ukuba bangene kummandla wentengiso. Iintlobo zorhwaphilizo neentlobo zolawulo lwentengiso efinyezekileyo ziyimizekelo yemimandla yentengiso yokhuphiswano olungagqibelelanga.

Mmaraka wa phadišano wo o sa phethagalago Phadišano ye e sa phethagalago e bonala ge moreki a le tee goba morekiši o tee a kgona go huetša theko. Mmaraka wa phadišano wo o sa phethagalago, ka lebaka leo, ke mmaraaka woo go wona go se nago phadišano ye e lokilego — ka mantšu a mangwe, ditheko ga di bewe fela ke phetolano magareng a nyakego le kabo, gomme go ka ba thata go barekiši ba baswa go tsena mmarakeng. Dikgwebonoši le dikgwebo tša bonnyane ke mehlala ya mebaraka ya phadišano ye e sa phethagalago.

Tlhodisano ya moruo e sa phethahalang Tlhodisano e sa phethahalang e etsahala ha moreki ofe kapa ofe a le mong kapa morekisi a kgona ho tshwaetsa poreisi. Mmaraka o nang le tlhodisano e sa phethahalang kahoo ke mmaraaka moo ho se nang tlhodisano e phethahetseng — ka mantswe a mang, diporeisi ha di behwe feela ka tshebetsano ya phano le tlhoko, mme ho ka eba boima ho barekisi ba batjha ho kena mmarakeng. Dithekiso tsa sehlopha se le seng le dihlotshwana tse nyane ke mehlala ya tlhodisano e haellang ya dimmaraka.

Mmaraka wa kgaisano o o sa lolamang Mmaraka wa kgaisano o o sa lolamang o diragala fa moreki yo mongwe kgotsa morekisi mongwe le mongwe a kgona go tlhotlheletsa tlhotlhwa. Ka jalo, mmaraaka wa kgaisano o o sa lolamang ke mmaraaka o go se nang kgaisano e e lolameng mo go ona — ka mantswe a mangwe ditlhotlhwa ga di tlhomiwe ka kgokagano ya tlamelo le tlhokego, mme go ka nna boima mo barekising ba ba ntšhwa go tsena mo mmarakeng. Kgwebonosi le kgwebo ya ditlhotshwana ke dikai tsa mmaraaka wa kgaisano o o sa lolamang.

IMPLICIT COSTS

A firm's implicit costs are its opportunity costs, that is, the value of something it has given up to obtain something else. An example would be the salary that the owner of the firm could be earning if he or she were doing something else.

Tihakelo leti nga riki erivaleni Tihakelo ta feme leti ti nga riki erivaleni i tihakelo ta feme ta nkateko – ku nga, nkoka wa swin'wana leswi yi nga swi lan'wa ku kuma swin'wana. Xikombiso xa kona ku nga va muholo lowu n'winyi wa feme a a fanele ku hola wona loko a ri ku tirheni ka swin'wana.

Implisiete koste 'n Firma se implisiete koste is sy geleentheidskoste, dit wil sê die waarde van iets wat hy prysgegee het om iets anders te verkry. 'n Voorbeeld is die salaris wat 'n eienaar van die firma kon verdien het as hy of sy iets anders gedoen het.

Izindleko ezingekho obala Izindleko zebhizinisi ezingekho obala yizindleko ezivezwa yithuba elivelile — okungukuthi ukubiza kwalokho elinikele ngakho ukuze lithole okunye. Isibonelo kungaba yiholo umninibhizinisi angabe uyalithola ukuba ube enza okunye okwehlukile.

Iindleko ezingabonakali ngokuphandle Iindleko zeshishini ezingabonakali ngokuphandle ziindleko zalo zethuba elixhanyulwayo — oko kukuthi, ixabiso lento eliyinikezeleyo ukuze lifumane enye into. Umzekelo kungaba ngumvuzo obufanele ukufunyanwa ngumnini weshishini ukuba ebesenza kwenye indawo.

Ditshenyagalelo tša dibaka Ditshenyagalelo tša kgwebo tša dibaka ke boleng bja se sengwe seo se tlogetšwego gomme legatong la sona gwa hwetšwa se sengwe. Mohlala e tla ba mogolo wo o bego o ka hwetšwa ke mong wa kgwebo ge a ka be a dira se sengwe.

Ditjeo tse sa hlakang Ditjeo tse sa hlakang tsa feme ke ditjeo tsa yona tsa menyetla — ke ho re, boleng ba ntho eo motho a e tetseng ho fumana ntho e nngwe. Mohlala e ka eba moputso oo monga feme a ka beng a o fumana hoja o ne a etsa ntho e nngwe.

Ditshenyegelo tse di sa bonaleng Ditshenyegelo tsa kgwebo tse di sa bonaleng ke ditshenyegelo tsa yona tsa ditshono, go raya boleng jwa sengwe se e se rebotseng go bona se sengwe. Sekai e ka nna moputso o mong wa kgwebo a neng a tla o amogela fa a ne a dira sengwe se sele.

IMPORTS

Goods and services that other countries deliver to our country's goods market

Switundziwa Tinhundzu na vukorhokeri leswi matikomambe ya swi tisaka emakete wa hina wa tinhundzu.

Invoere Goedere en dienste wat ander lande aan ons land se goederemark lewer

Okuvela kwamanye amazwe Izimpahla nezinsiza ezilethwa ngamazwe angaphandle emakethe yethu yemikhiqizo.

Impahla evela kwamanye amazwe Impahla neenkonzo eziziswa ngamazwe angaphandle kummandla wethu wentengiso.

Ditšwantle Diphahlo le ditirelo tšeo dinaga tša ntle di di tlišago mmarakeng wa rena wa ditšweletšwa.

Ditswantle Diphahlo le ditshebeletso tseo dinaha tsa ka ntle di di romelang mmarakeng wa rona wa diphahlo.

Diromelwateng Dithoto le ditirelo tse dinaga tse dingwe di di romelang mo mmarakeng wa rona wa dithoto.

INCOME

A person's income is what he or she has earned during a specific period, such as a week, a month, or a year. It is the remuneration (reward) for the application of the factors of production (natural resources, capital, labour and entrepreneurship).

Malinghena Malinghena ya munhu hi leswi a swi holeke enkarhini wo karhi lowu vekiweke, wo tanihi vhiki, n'hweti, kumbe lembe. I hakelo ya ku tirhisiwa ka swipfuneti swa ntshovelo (switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko, mali, ntirho na vubindzu).

Inkome 'n Persoon se inkome is wat hy of sy in 'n bepaalde tydperk, soos 'n week, 'n maand of 'n jaar, verdien het. Dit is die vergoeding (beloning) vir die aanwending van die produksiefaktore (natuurlike hulpbronne, kapitaal, arbeid en entrepreneurskap).

Imali engenayo Imali engenayo yomuntu yilokho akuholile ngesikhathi esithile esinjengeviki, inyanga noma unyaka. Yinkokhelo (umklomelo) wokusetshenziswa kwezinto eziphathelele nokukhiqiza (ingcebo yemvelo, imali, abasebenzi nokuqalwa kwebhizinisi).

Ingeniso Ingeniso yomntu yinto ayifumene ngethuba elithile, elifana neveki, inyanga, okanye ngonyaka. Yintlawulo (umvuzo) ngenxa yokuqhutywa kweemfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso (imithombo yobutyebi eyindalo, isixa esiyinkuzi yokuqalisa, amandla abasebenzi nosungulo lweshishini elisakhasayo).

Ditseno Ditseno tša motho ke seo a se šometšego lebakeng le le itšego, go swana le beke, kgwedi le ngwaga. Ke moputso wa go diriša didirišwa tša tšweletšo (mehlodi ya tlhago, kapetlele, bašomi le bogwebi).

Lekeno/kuno Lekeno la motho ke ntho eo a e fumanang nakong e kgethehileng, e kang ya beke, ya kgwedi, kapa ya selemo. Ke moputso (kotulo) bakeng sa mosebetsi wa dintlha tsa tlhahiso (mehlodi ya thuso ya tlhaho, letlotlo, mosebetsi le bohwebi).

Lotseno Lotseno la motho ke se motho a se amogelang mo pakeng e e rileng jaaka beke, kgwedi kgotsa ngwaga. Ke tuelo (moputso) wa tiragatso ya didirišwa tsa tlhagiso (metswedi ya tlhago, letlotlo, badiri le bogwebi).

INCOME ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

This is the responsiveness of a quantity of a product demanded to changes in the income of consumers.

Muholo wa ntsanyuko wa xilaviwa Leswi i nhlamulo ya ntalo wa ximakiwa lexi xi laviwaka eka micinco ya timali ta vatirhisi.

Inkome-elastisiteit van vraag Dit is die reaksie van 'n hoeveelheid van 'n produk gevra op veranderings in die inkome van verbruikers.

Ukunwebeka kokufunekayo ngokwemali engenayo Lokhu ukuphendula kobungako bomkhiqizo ofunekayo, uphendula mayelana nezinguquko emalini engenayo kubasebenzisi.

Ukunwebeka kwengeniso yokufunwayo Le yindlela eyimpendulo yobuninzi bemveliso efunwayo ngenxa yeenguquko kwengeniso yabasebenzisi.

Tširogelo ya nyakego go megolo Ye ke tširogelo ya bontši bja setšweletšwa seo se nyakwago, go diphetogo tša megolo ya badirisi.

Ho saroloha ha lekeno la tlhoko Bona ke bongata ba karabelo ya sehlahiswa/seetswa se hlokwang ho diphetoho ho lekeno la basebedisi.

Tsibogelo ya tlhokego ya lotseno Se ke tsibogelo ya bogolo jwa kumo e e tlhokegang go ya ka diphetogo tsa lotseno la badirisi.

INDIVIDUAL NEEDS

The needs of an individual (single) person

Swilaviwa swa munhu Swilaviwa swa munhu (un'we).

Individuele behoeftes Die behoeftes van 'n individu (enkele persoon)

Izidingo zomuntu ngamunye Izidingo zomuntu ngamunye (oyedwa).

Iimfuno zomntu ngamnye Iimfuno zomntu ngamnye (eyedwa).

Dinyakwa tša motho Dinyakwago tša motho (ka botee).

Ditlhoko tsa motho ka mong Ditlhoko tsa motho ka boikemelo (ka bonngwe).

Ditlhokego tsa motho Ditlhokego tsa motho a le mongwe.

INFLATION

An economy suffers from inflation when there are constant, significant increases in the general price level.

Inifulexini Ikonomi yi xanisiwa hi inifulexini loko ku ri na ku tshamela ku tlakuka ka nkoka eka levhele ya nxavo wa ntolovelo.

Inflasie 'n Ekonomie ervaar inflasie wanneer daar voortdurende, aansienlike toenames in die algemene pryspeil is.

Ukwehla kwamandla emali Umnotho usuke unenkinga yokwehla kwamandla emali uma njalo intengo yempahla iba nokwenyuka okubonakalayo.

Unyuko-maxabiso Uqoqosho luyachaphazeleka lunyuko-maxabiso xa kukho ukunyuka okuthe gqolo kwamaxabiso.

Infleišene Ekonomi e ba le bothata bja infleišene ge go na le ditlhatlošo tša nako le nako tše di kglwane tša ditheko.

Ho theoha ha matla a tjehele Moruo o a kgathatseha ke ho theoha ha matla a tjehele ha ho ena le dinyollo tse kgolo kgafetsa ho bophahamo ba theko ka bophara.

Infoleišene Ikonomi e nna le mathata a infoleišene fa go na le ditlhatlogo tse di tswelelang pele tse di bonalang mo ditlhotlhweng ka kakaretso.

INFORMAL SECTOR

This is a sector of the economy in which activities take place that are not shown in the country's official statistics. In the informal sector, people do not work in organisational structures, but essentially work for themselves, for example, street vendors and domestic workers.

Sekitara yo ka yi nga ri ya ximfumo Sekitara ya ikhonomi laha migingiriko yi humelelaka kona leyi yi nga kombisiwiki eka tihlayonhlayo ta ximfumo ta tiko. Eka sekitara yo ka yi nga ri ya ximfumo vanhu a va tirhi ku ya hi swivandla leswi vekiweke, kambe vo titirhela vona venyi. Swikombiso swa vanhu lava va nga eka sekitara yo ka yi nga ri ya ximfumo i vaxavisi va le switarateni na vatirhi va le tindlwini.

Informele sektor Dit is 'n sektor van die ekonomie waarin bedrywigheede plaasvind wat nie in die land se amptelike statistieke weerspieël word nie. Mense in die informele sektor werk nie in organisasiestrukture nie, maar werk weselik vir hulleself, byvoorbeeld straatmouse en huishulpe.

Umkhakha ongahleliwe ngokomthetho Lo umkhakha wezomnotho lapho imisebenzi ethile yenziwa khona, kepha ibe ingavezwa ezibalweni ezisemthethweni zezwe. Kulo mkhakha abantu abasebenzi ezakhiweni zenhlango ethile, kepha empeleni bayazisebenzela bona. Isibonelo, abathengisi basemgwaqweni nabasebenzi basezindlini.

Icandelo elingekho sesikweni Icandelo lezoqoqosho apho imisebenzi engabonakaliswanga kwiinkcukacha zaseburhulumenteni zelizwe yenziwa khona. Kwicandelo elingekho sesikweni abantu abasebenzi kwizakhiwo zequmrhu, kodwa bazisebenzela ngokwabo. Imizekelo yabantu kwicandelo elingekho sesikweni zizixhobo/abathengisi basesitalatweni kunye nabasebenzi basemakhaya.

Lekala le e sego la semmušo Ke lekala la ekonomo leo go lona ditiro tseo di lego gona di sa laetšwego dipalopalong tša semmušo tša naga. Lekaleng le e sego la semmušo, batho ga ba šome dibopegong tše di beakantšwego semmušo, eupša ba a itšhomela. Mehlala ya batho ba ba šomago lekaleng le e sego la semmušo ke bao ba rekišetšago mekgobeng le bathuši ba ka malapeng.

Lefapha le seng molaong Lefapha la moruo le seng molaong ke moo mesebetsi e etsuwang e sa hlahiswe ho dipalopalo tse molaong tsa mmuso tsa naha. Lefapheng le seng molaong batho ha ba sebetse ho diahelo tsa mokgatlo, empa bonneteng ba a itshebeletsa. Mehlala ya batho ba lefapheng le seng molaong ke barekisi ba diterateng le basebetsi ba malapeng.

Lephata le le sa rulaganang Ke lekala la ikonomi le ditiro tse di diragalang mo go lona di sa supiweng mo dipalopalong tsa semmuso tsa naga. Mo lephateng le le sa rulaganang, batho ga ba dire mo dipopegotheong tse di rulagantsweng, mme ba itirela ka bo bona. Sekai, barekisi ba mo mebileng le badiri ba mo malapeng.

INTERMEDIARY GOODS

These are goods that are bought to be used in the production of other goods and services. For example, flour is an intermediary product when it is used in the production of bread.

Tinhundzumpfuneto Tinhundzu leti ti xaveriweke ku tirhisiwa ku maka tinhundzu tin'wana na vukorhokeri byin'wana. Xikombiso: fulawuri i ximakiwa xa mpfuneto loko xi tirhisiwa ku baka xinkwa.

Intermediêre goedere Dit is goedere wat gekoop word om in die produksie van **ander** goedere en dienste gebruik te word. Meel is byvoorbeeld 'n intermediêre produk wanneer dit vir die produksie van brood gebruik word.

Izimpahla ezisetshenziselwa ukukhiqiza Lezi yizimpahla ezithengelwa ukuthi zisetshenziswe ekukhiqizweni kwezinye izimpahla nezinsiza. Ukwenza isibonelo, ufulawa ngumkhiqizo osetshenziswa ukukhiqiza isinkwa.

Impahla engumdibanisi Impahla ethengelwa ukusetyenziswa kumsebenzi wemveliso **yenye** impahla nezinye iinkonzo. Umzekelo, umgubo wengqolowa uyimveliso engumdibanisi kuba usetyenziselwa ukwenza isonka.

Diphahlo tša magareng Diphahlo tše di rekwago go dirišetšwa go tšweletša diphahlo tše dingwe goba ditirelo. Mohlala, folouru ke setšweletšwa sa magareng ge e dirišwa tšweletšong ya borotho.

Diphahlo tse mahareng Diphahlo tse rekwang hore di sebediswe tlhahisong ya diphahlo le ditshebeleto tse ding. Ho etsa mohlala, fulouru ke sehlahiswa/seetswa se mahareng ha e sebediswa tlhahisong ya bohobe.

Dithoto tse di magareng Tseno ke dithoto tse di rekelwang go dirisiwa mo tlhagisong ya dithoto tse **dingwe** le ditirelo. Sekao, folouru ke kumo e e magareng fa e dirisiwa go dira borotho.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

This is trade between different countries.

Vuxaviselani bya matiko Lebyi i vuxaviselani exikarhi ka matiko yo hambana.

Internasionale handel Dit is handel tussen verskillende lande.

Ukuhwebelana kwamazwe ngamazwe Lolu luhwebo oluphakathi kwamazwe ahlukenene.

Urhwebo lwezizwe ngezizwe Olu lurhwebo phakathi kwamazwe ahlukeneyo.

Kgwebišano ya boditšhabatšhaba Ye ke kgwebo magareng a dinaga tše di fapafapanego.

Kgwebo ya matjhaba Ena ke kgwebo mahareng a dinaha tse fapaneng.

Kgwebisano ya boditšhabatšhaba Ke kgwebisano magareng ga dinaga tse di farologaneng.

INVESTMENT

This is the spending of a producer or firm on capital goods that can be used to produce goods and services in the future. It can also mean any use of resources today to expand production or consumption in the future.

Vuvekisi Leswi i ku tirhisiwa ka mali hi mumaki kumbe feme eka tinhundzu to maka tin'wana leti ti nga tirhisiwaka ku maka tinhundzu tin'wana na ku nyika vukorhokeri byin'wana

enkarhini lowu taka. Swi nga ha tlhela swi vula ku tirhisiwa ka xitirhisiwa xin'wana na xin'wana namuntlha ku ndlandlamuxa ntshovelo kumbe ku tirhisiwa ka swilo enkarhini lowu taka.

Investering Dit is besteding deur 'n produsent of firma aan kapitaalgoedere wat gebruik kan word om goedere en dienste in die toekoms te produseer. Dit kan ook beteken enige gebruik van hulpbronne vandag om produksie of verbruik in die toekoms te verhoog.

Utshalomali kuchaza lapho umkhiqizi noma inkampani ithenga impahla engasetshenziswa ukukhiqiza izimpahla nezinsiza esikhathini esizayo. Lokhu kungabuye kusho ukusetshenziswa kwanoma yiziphi ezinye izingcebo namuhla, ukuze kwandiswe ukukhiqiza noma ukusetshenziswa esikhathini esizayo.

Ukwandiswa kobutyebi obuselugcinweni Le yinkcitho yomntu okanye yeshishini kwimpahla eselugcinweni enokusetyenziselwa ukuvelisa impahla neenkonziso kwixesha elizayo. Oku kusenokuthetha nakuphi ukusetyenziswa kwemithombo yobutyebi namhla ukuze kwandiswe umsebenzi wemveliso okanye ukusetyenziswa kwayo kwixesha elizayo.

Peeletšo Ye ke tirišo ya tšhelete ya motho goba ya kgwebo diphahlong tša letlotlo tše di ka dirišetšwago go tšweletša diphahlo goba ditirelo mabakeng a a tlogo. E ka ra gape le tirišo efe goba efe ya mehlodi lehono go katološa tšweletšo goba tirišo ya mabakeng a a tlogo.

Letsete Ena ke tshebediso ya tjhelete ya mohlalisi kapa feme diphahlong tsa letlotlo tse ka sebediswang ho hlahisa diphahlo le ditshebeletso nakong e tlang. Hape e ka bolela tshebediso efe le efe ya mehlodi ya thuso kajeno ho atisa tlhahiso kapa tshebediso nakong e tlang.

Peeletso Seno ke tiriso ya tšhelete ya motho kgotsa kgwebo mo letlotlong la dithoto tse di ka dirisiwang go tlhagisa dithoto le ditirelo mo isagong. E ka nna gape tiriso nngwe le nngwe ya gompiono ya metswedi go atolosa tlhagiso kgotsa tiriso mo isagong.

LABOUR

All forms of human input into the production process, which includes both physical and mental effort

Ntirho Mitirho hinkwayo ya vanhu ya phurosese ya ntshovelo, leswi swi katsaka ku tirha hi miri ku katsa na hi miehleketo.

Arbeid Alle vorme van menslike inset in die produksieproses, fisiek sowel as verstandelik

Ukusebenza kwabantu Yizo zonke izinhlobo zomsebenzi ezifakwa ngumuntu kulokho okusuke kukhiqizwa, kubalwa kuzo imisebenzi eyenziwa ngamandla ezikhwepha kanye nawengqondo.

Ukusebenza kwabantu Zonke iintlobo zegalelo elenziwa ngabantu kwinkqubo yomsebenzi wemveliso, ezibandakanya ilinge ngokwamandla omzimba okanye ngokwengqondo.

Bašomi Mehuta kamoka ya tshwaelo ya motho mo tshepedišong ya tšweletšo gomme e akaretša mošomo wa matsogo le menagano.

Mosebetsi Mefuta yohle ya mosebetsi wa motho tshebetsong ya tlhahiso, e kenyeletsang mosebetsi wa matsoho esita le boiteko ba kelello.

Badiri Mefuta yotlhe ya tshwaelo ya motho mo kगतong ya tlhagiso, e e akaretsang tiriso ya mmele le tlhaloganyo.

LABOUR FORCE

The labour force of a country is the available quantity of labour in the country.

Vatirhi Vatirhi va tiko i ntalo wa vatirhi lava va nga kona etikweni.

Arbeidsmag 'n Land se arbeidsmag is die beskikbare hoeveelheid arbeid in die land.

Amandla okusebenza kwabantu Amandla abasebenzi ezwe yinani elitholakalayo lalokho okwenziwa ngabantu.

Umkhosi wokusebenza Umkhosi wokusebenza elizweni bubungakanani babantu kwilizwe elo.

Bogolo bja bašomi Bogolo bja bašomi bja naga ke bogolo bjo bo lego gona bja bašomi ka nageng.

Sehlopha sa basebetsi Sehlopha sa basebetsi ba naha ke bongata ba basebetsi ba fumanehang hara naha.

Badiri botlhe Badiri botlhe ba naga ke palo e e leng teng ya badiri mo nageng.

LABOUR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (LFPR)

The labour force participation rate is the fraction or percentage of the population that makes up the labour force or economically active population. It can be expressed as the labour force (the economically active population) divided by the total population, multiplied by 100.

Mpimo wa ku ngehenela ka vatirhi Mpimo wa ku ngehenela ka vatirhi (MpiNgeVa) i xiphemunya kumbe xidzana xo karhi xa vanhu lava va endlaka vatirhi va nhlayo leyi tirhaka ku ya hi xiikhonomi. Yi nga hlamuseriwa tanihi vatirhi (vanhu lava va tirhaka ku ya hi xiikhonomi) yi avanyisiwa hi nhlayo hinkwayo ya vanhu, yi andzisiwa hi 100.

Arbeidsmagdeelnamekoers (AMDK) Die arbeidsmagdeelnamekoers is die breuk of persentasie van die bevolking wat die arbeidsmag of ekonomies bedrywige bevolking uitmaak. Dit kan uitgedruk word as die arbeidsmag (die ekonomies bedrywige bevolking) gedeel deur die totale bevolking, vermenigvuldig met 100.

Izinga/inani labantu abazibandakanya emsebenzini Le yingcosana noma kumbe iphesenti labantu abenza isibalo sabasebenzi (LFPR) kumbe ababambe iqhaza kwezomnotho. Lelinani lingakhonjiswa ngokuthi uthathe isibalo sabasebenzi (inani lonke labantu abazibandakanya emsebenzini) usehlukanise ngenani lilonke lezakhamuzi zezwe bese umphumela uwuphindaphinda ngo- 100.

Izinga lothatho-nxaxheba kwabasebenzi Izinga lothatho-nxaxheba kwabasebenzi (LFPR) licandelo labantu belizwe elingabasebenzi okanye abathatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho. Lisenokuchazwa njengabasebenzi (abathatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho) abahlulwa ngenani labemi bebonke, lize liphindaphindwe nge-100.

Kelo ya go kgatha tema ga bašomi Kelo ya go kgatha tema ga bašomi (*LFPR*) ke karolwana ya goba phesente ya badudi bao ba ba dirago sehlopha sa bašomi goba badudi bao ba kgathago tema ekonoming. E ka hlalosewa bjalo ka bašomi (badudi ba ba kgathago tema ekonoming) ge ba arolwa ka palomoka ya badudi, gomme ba atišwa ka 100.

Sekgahla sa seabo sa sehlopha sa basebetsi Sekgahla sa seabo sa sehlopha sa basebetsi (*LFPR*) ke leqhetswana kapa pesente ya setjhaba e bopang sehlopha sa basebetsi kapa setjhaba se sebetsang ho tsa moruo. Se ka hlalosewa jwalo ka sehlopha sa basebetsi (setjhaba se sebetsang ho tsa moruo) ha se arolwa ka paloyohle ya setjhaba, se phetaphetwe ka 100.

Kelo ya seabe sa badiri Kelo ya seabe sa badiri (*LFPR*) ke karolwana kgotsa peresente ya setšhaba e e bopang badiri botlhe kgotsa setšhaba se se tshwaelang mo ikonoming. E ka tlhalosewa e le badiri (setšhaba se se tshwaelang mo ikonoming) ba arolwa ka palogotlhe ya setšhaba mme e atisiwa ka 100.

LABOUR INTENSIVE

A labour-intensive production process is a process in which labour plays a more important role than machinery. Examples of labour-intensive industries are the agricultural industry and the mining industry.

Ntalo wa ntirhomavoko Phurosese ya ntshovelo hi ntalo wa ntirhomavoko i phurosese leyi eka yona vatirhi va hoxaka xiphemu xa nkoka swinene ku tlula michini. Swikombiso swa tiindhasiteri ta ntalo wa ntirhomavoko i indhasiteri ya vurimivufuwi na indhasiteri ya timayini.

Arbeidsintensief 'n Arbeidsintensiewe produksieproses is 'n proses waarin arbeid 'n belangriker rol speel as masjinerie. Voorbeelde van arbeidsintensiewe bedrywe is die landboubedryf en die mynbedryf.

Okugxilise kubasebenzi Indlela yokukhiqiza egxilisa kubasebenzi, yileyo ndlela lapho abasebenzi bebamba iqhaza elibalulekile kunalelo elibanjwa yimishini. Izibonelo zohwebo olugxilise kubasebenzi yilolo lwezolimo nolwezimayini.

Ukuvelisa okugxininisa kumsebenzi wezandla Inkqubo yomsebenzi wemveliso ogxininisa yoekusebenzeni kwabantu yinkqubo apho ukusebenza kwabantu kudlala indima ebaluleke ngaphezu koomatshini. Umzekelo wamashishini woku lishishini lezolimo neshishini lasemigodini.

Tšweletšo ka bašomi Tšweletšo ye e beilwego motheong wa bašomi ke tsela yeo go yona bašomi ba kgathago tema ye bohlokwa go feta metšhene. Mehlala ya diintaseteri tšeo di theilwego tšweletšong ka bašomi ke intaseteri ya temo le ya meepo.

Tshebetso e matla ya basebetsi Mosebetsi wa tlhahiso o sebedisang tshebetso e matla ya basebetsi moo basebetsi ba nang le tema ya bohlokwa ho ena le metjhine. Mehlala ya tshebetso e matla ya basebetsi ke tshebetsong ya temo le borui le tshebetsong ya merafo.

Tiriso e e tseneletseng ya badiri Tiriso e e tseneletseng ya badiri ke tlhagiso e go dirisiwang badiri thata mo go yona go na le metšhini. Dikao tsa madirelo a go dirisiwang badiri thata mo go ona ke madirelo a temothuo le a meepo.

LAW OF DEMAND

The law of demand states that, if nothing else changes, people will buy *more* of products and services when the price of these products and services drops, and will buy *fewer* when the price of these products and services rises.

Nawu wa swilaviwa Nawu wa swilaviwa wu vula leswaku, loko ku nga cinci nchumu, vanhu va ta xava swimakiwa swo *tala* loko nxavo wa swimakiwa wu enhla, na ku va va xava swimakiwa *switsongo* loko nxavo wa swimakiwa wu tlhandluka.

Wet van vraag Volgens die wet van vraag sal mense, as niks anders verander nie, *meer* van 'n produk koop as die prys van die produk daal, en *minder* van die produk koop as die prys van die produk styg.

Umthetho womkhiqizo ofunekayo Umthetho womkhiqizo ofunekayo uthi, uma kungekho okunye okuguqukayo, abantu bazowuthenga kakhudlwana umkhiqizo nezinsiza, uma intengo yayo lemikhiqizo yehla, futhi bazowuthenga kancane umkhiqizo nezinsiza uma intengo yazo yenyuka.

Umthetho wezinto ezifunekayo Umthetho wezinto eziyimfuno uthi, ukuba akukho nto yimbi iguqukayo, abantu baya kuyithenga ngaphezulu imveliso xa ixabiso lemveliso lincipha, kwaye baya kuyithenga kancinci imveliso xa ixabiso layolinyukile.

Molao wa nyakego Molao wa nyakego o hlalosa gore, ge go se na seo se fetogago, batho ba tla reka bontši bja setšweletšwa ge theko ya setšweletšwa seo e theoga, gomme ba tla reka bonnyane bja setšweletšwa ge theko ya setšweletšwa seo e hlatloga.

Molao wa tlhoko Molao wa tlhoko o bolela hore, ha ho se ntho e nngwe e fetohang, batho ba tla reka haholo sehlahiswa/seetswa ha theko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa e theoha, mme ba tla reka sehlahiswa/seetswa hanyane ha theko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa e nyoloha.

Molao wa tlhokego Molao wa tlhokego o kaya gore, fa go se sepe se se fetogang, batho ba tlaa reka thata dikumo le ditirelo fa tlhotlwa ya dikumo tseno le ditirelo e fokotsega, mme ba tlaareka di se kae fa tlhotlwa ya dikumo le ditirelo tseno e tthatloga.

LAW OF DIMINISHING MARGINAL UTILITY

This law states that, as an individual consumes more of a particular product, the marginal utility that he or she obtains from the product decreases.

Nawu wa eneteko wa xitirhisiwa lowu hungutekaka Nawu lowu wu vula leswaku, munhu un'we u tirhisa swinene xitirhisiwa xo karhi, eneteko hi xitirhisiwa lowu a wu kumaka kusuka eka ku enhla ka ximakiwa.

Wet van dalende grensnut Hierdie wet bepaal dat, namate 'n individu meer van 'n bepaalde produk verbruik, daar 'n afname is in die grensnut wat hy of sy uit die produk verkry.

Umthetho wokwehla kwezinga lokusetshenziswa komkhiqizo/kwempahla Lo mthetho uthi, lapho umuntu esebenzisa umkhiqizo othile kakhudlwana, ukusebenziseka okwengeziwe akuthola ngomkhiqizo lowo kuyehla.

Umthetho wokuncipha kokusebenziseka Lo mthetho uthi, ngokusebenzisa komntu ngamnye imveliso ethile ngaphezu kwesiqhelo, ukusebenziseka akufumana kwimveliso leyo kuyancipha.

Molao wa mehola ye e fokotšegago Molao wo o hlalosa gore ge motho a diriša setšweletšwa ka mo go oketšegilego, mohola wo a o hwetšago setšweletšweng seo o a fokotšega.

Molao wa ho fokotseha ha moedi wa molemo Molao ona o bolela hore, ha motho a tswela pele ho sebedisa haholo sehlahiswa/seetswa se itseng, moedi wa molemo oo a o fumanang ho sehlahiswa/seetswa o a fokotseha.

Molao wa phokotsego ya mosola Molao o o supa gore fa motho a dirisa kumo e e rileng thata, mosola o a o bonang mo go yona o a fokotsega.

LAW OF DIMINISHING RETURNS

This law states that, after some point, increases in variable factors of production, such as labour, will result in smaller additional increases in output. That is, after some point, the additional output per unit of input decreases.

Nawu wa mitlheriso leyi hungutekaka Nawu lowu wu vula leswaku endzhaku ka nkarhi wo karhi, ntlhakuko eka swipfuneti swo hambanahambana swa swimakiwa, tanihi ntirho, swi ta yisa eka mitlakuso yo engetela yitsongo eka xihumelerisiwa. Hileswaku, endzhaku ka nkarhi wo karhi xihumelerisiwa xa engetelo ku ya hi xinghenisiwa xin'we wa hunguteka.

Wet van dalende meeropbrengs Hierdie wet bepaal dat, ná 'n sekere punt, die toenames in veranderlike produksiefaktore, soos arbeid, tot kleiner bykomende toenames in produksie sal lei. Dit wil sê ná 'n sekere punt sal die bykomende produksie per inset-eenheid begin afneem.

Umthetho wokwehla kwenzuzo Lo mthetho ubalula ukuthi ngemuva kwesigaba esithile, ukwenyuka kwezidingo zokukhiqiza ezifana nabasebenzi, kugcina kube nomphumela wokwenyuka okuncane okwengezekayo enanini lomkhiqizo. Lokhu kusho ukuthi ngemuva kwesigaba esithile uyancipha umkhiqizo owengeziwe waleyo naleyo mpahla.

Umthetho wenzuzo ehlayo Lo mthetho, uchaza ukuba emva kwethuba elithile, ukunyuka kwiimeko ngeemeko zemveliso, njengabasebenzi, kukhokelela ekunyukeni kweendlekozemveliso. Oko kukuthi, emva kwethuba elithile, imveliso esisongezelelo ngesigaba esinye segalelo iya kwehla.

Molao wa dipelo tše di fokotšegago Molao wo, o hlalosa gore morago ga ntlha ye nngwe, dikoketšo tša didirišwa tše di fetofetogago tša tšweletšo go swana le bašomi, di tla ba le dipelo tša dikoketšego tše nnyane tša tšweletšo. Ke gore morago ga gore ntlha ye e itšego, koketšego ya tšweletšo ka sekgao sa sedirišwa sa tšweletšo e a fokotšega.

Molao wa ho fokotseha ha dikotulo Molao ona o bolela hore ka mora ntlha e itseng, dikatiso ho dintlha tse fetofetohang tsa tlhahiso, tse kang basebetsi, sephetho e tla ba katiso ya keketso e nyane ya sephetho. Ke ho re, ka mora ntlha e itseng keketso ya sephetho ka motso wa tshebetso o a fokotseha.

Molao wa phokotsego ya dipelo Molao o o tlhalosa gore morago ga nako nngwe, dikoketsego mo didirisweng tse di farologaneng tsa tlhagiso jaaka badiri, di tla baka ditlhatlosonyana tsa tlaleletso mo tlhagisong. Go raya gore morago ga nako nngwe, tlhagiso ya tlaleletso ya uniti tiro e a ngotlega.

LAW OF SUPPLY

The law of supply states that, if nothing else changes, suppliers will supply *more* goods and services to the market when these goods and services have higher prices, and will supply *fewer* when these goods and services have lower prices.

Nawu wa mphakelo Nawu wa mphakelo wu vula leswaku loko ku nga cinci nchumu, vaphakeri va ta phakela tinhundzu na vukorhokeri swo tala emakete loko tinhundzu leti na vukorhokeri swi ri na mixavo ya le henhla, naswona va ta phakela switsongo loko tinhundzu leti na vukorhokeri swi ri na mixavo ya le hansi.

Wet van aanbod Volgens die wet van aanbod sal verskaffers, as niks anders verander nie, *meer* goedere en dienste aan die mark aanbied as hierdie goedere en dienste hoër pryse het, en *minder* aanbied as hierdie goedere en dienste laer pryse het.

Umthetho womkhiqizo otholakalayo Umthetho wokutholakalayo uthi, uma kungekho okuguqukayo, abakhiqizi bazokwazi ukuletha inani elithe thuthu lezimpahla nezinsiza emakethe uma lezi zinto zinentengo ephezudlwana, futhi bazoletsa okungaphansana uma lezo zinto zinentengo ephansi.

Umthetho wokunikezela Umthetho wokunikezela uthi ukuba akukho nto yimbi iguqukayo, abaxhasi baya kunikezela ngemveliso engaphezulu yempahla neenkonzole kummandla wentengiso xa le mpahla nezi nkonzole zinamaxabiso athe chatha, kanti baya kunciphisa xa le mpahla neenkonzole zinamaxabiso ahlileyo.

Molao wa kabo Molao wa kabo o hlalosa gore ge go se na se se fetogago, baabi ba tla aba dipahlo tše di oketšegilego le ditirelo mmarakeng ge dipahlo tše le ditirelo di na le ditheko tša godingwana, gomme ba tla aba tše di fokotšegilego ge dipahlo tše le ditirelo di na le theko ya tlasana.

Molao wa phano Molao wa phano o bolela hore ha ho se ntho e nngwe e fetohang, bafani ba tla nehelana ka dipahlo le ditshebeletso tse eketsehileng ho mmaraka ha dipahlo le dihlahiswa tsena di na le ditheko tse hodimo, mme ba tla nehelana hanyane ka dipahlo le ditshebeletso tsena ha dipahlo le ditshebeletso tsena di na le ditheko tse tlase.

Molao wa tlamelo Molao wa tlamelo o tlhalosa gore fa go se sepe se se fetogang, batlamedi ba tlaa tlamela mmaraka ka dithoto tse dintsi le ditirelo fa dithoto le ditirelo di na le ditlhotlwa tse di kwa godimo, mme ba tla tlamela ka di se kae fa dithoto tseno le ditirelo di na le ditlhotlwa tse di kwa tlase.

LIMITED RESOURCES

In economics, it is accepted that everyone has limited resources (e.g. limited financial means), that is, not enough to satisfy all their needs.

Switirhisiwa swo pimiwa Eka Ntivoikhonomi swa pfumeleriwa leswaku un'wana na un'wana a va na switirhisiwa swo pimiwa (xik: tindlela leti pimiweke ta swa timali), ku nga, leswi swi nga ringanangiki ku eneta swilaviwa hinkwaswo swa vona.

Beperkte hulpbronne Daar word in die ekonomie aanvaar dat almal beperkte hulpbronne (bv beperkte finansiële vermoëns) het, dit wil sê, nie genoeg om in al hul behoeftes te voorsien nie.

Ingcebo encane/engenele yezinto ezisetshenziswayo Kwezomnotho kuyemukeleka ukuthi wonke umuntu unengcebo engenele (isib. amandla ezemali angenele) ukwenelisa zonke izidingo zakho.

Imithombo yobutyebi efinyezekileyo Kwezoqoqosho yamkelekile into yokuba wonke ubani abe nemithombo yobutyebi efinyezekileyo (iindlela ezifinyezekileyo zemali), oko kukuthi, ezingakulingenanga ukwanelisa zonke iimfuno zabo.

Mehlodi ye e sego nene Thutong ya ekonomi go a amogelega gore mang goba mang o na le mehlodi ye e sego nene (ditšhelete tše di sego nene), ke gore, ga se ya lekana go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša bona ka moka.

Mehlodi ya thuso e lekantsweng Ho tsa moruo ho amohetswe hore motho e mong le e mong o na le mehlodi ya thuso e lekantsweng (ho etsa mohlala ke bokgoni ba tsa ditjhelete bo lekantsweng), ke ho re, e sa lekaneng ho kgotsofatsa tsohle ditlhoko tsa bona.

Metswedi e e lekanyeditsweng Mo go tsa ikonomi, go a amogelesega gore mongwe le mongwe o na le metswedi e e lekanyeditsweng (ditlamelo tse di lekanyeditsweng tsa ditšhelete) go raya gore, e e sa lekanang go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsotlhe tsa gagwe.

MACROECONOMICS

Macroeconomics is concerned with the economy as a whole. It studies the overall economic system and total economic behaviour.

Ntivoikhonomikulu Ntivoikhonomikulu yi tirhana na ikhonomi hinkwayo. Yi lavisisa sisiteme hinkwayo ya ikhonomi na mafambelo ya ikhonomi hinkwayo.

Makro-ekonomie Die makro-ekonomie is gemoeid met die ekonomie in die geheel. Dit is 'n studie van die algehele ekonomiese stelsel en totale ekonomiese gedrag.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho olubanzi Lokhu kubhekene nezomnotho ngokuphelele. Kucubungula uhlelo lwezomnotho ngokubanzi kanye nendlela ezomnotho ezenzeka ngayo ibukwa ngokuphelele.

Ezoqoqosho ezimbaxa Ezoqoqosho ezimbaxa zinxulumene noqoqosho luphelele. Ziphonononga inkqubo yezoqoqosho iphelele ngokunjalo nesimo sokuzilawula koqoqosho siphelele.

Ekonomi ka bophara Ekonomi ka bophara e amana le ekonomi ka kakaretšo. E lebeletše lenaneomoka la ekonomi le maitshwaromoka a amanago le ekonomi.

Tsa moruo tse pharaletseng Tsa moruo tse pharaletseng di mabapi le moruo wohle. Di shebane le dithuto tsa tshebetso yohle ya moruo le paloyohle ya boitshwaro ho tsa moruo.

Ikonomi ka kakaretso Ikonomi ka kakaretso e kaya ikonomi yotlhe. E lebelela thulaganyo yotlhe ya ikonomi le maitsholo otlhe a ikonomi.

MARGINAL APPROACH

The marginal approach is a way of determining at what quantity of production a firm can maximise its profits in the short term. The approach involves comparing the firm's marginal revenue with its marginal cost.

Ndlela ya ku kuma mivuyelo na mpindzulo Ndlela ya ku kuma mivuyelo na mpindzulo i ndlela ya ku kuma leswaku hi le ka ntalo wihi wa ntshovelo laha feme yi nga kurisaka mipindzulo ya yona hi nkarhi wo koma. Ndlela leyi yi katsa ku pimanisiwa ka timali ta feme ta ku kuma mivuyelo na mpindzulo hi ku tirhisa hakelo ya engetelo ya yona.

Grensbenadering Die grensbenadering is 'n manier om vas te stel by watter produksiehoeveelheid 'n firma sy wins oor die kort termyn kan maksimeer. Dié benadering behels dat 'n mens die firma se grensinkomste met sy grenskoste vergelyk.

Indlela egxile ekwengezeni inzuzo Le yindlela yokuthola ukuthi kungaba kuliphi iphuzu lobungako bokukhiqiza, lapho ibhizinisi lingakwazi ukukhulisa khona inzuzo yalo ngokuphelele, esikhathini esifushane. Le ndlela ibandakanya ukuqhathanisa imali engenayo yebhizinisi eyengeziwe kanye nezindleko zalo ezengeziwe.

Indlela yokubala ubuncinane Indlela yokubala ubuncinane yindlela yokuqikelela ukuba kukwesiphi isixa somsebenzi wemveliso apho ishishini linokunyusa iinzuzo zalo, zifike encochayini ngexesha elifutshane. Le nkqubo ithelekisa ubuncinane bengeniso nobuncinane beendleko.

Go šoma ka papetšo Go šoma ka papetšo ke mokgwa wa go kgonthišiša gore ke ka bontši bofe bja tšweletšo moo kgwebo e ka hwetšago dipoelo tša godimodimo lebakeng le lekopana. Mokgwa wo wa go šoma o ama go bapetšwa ga ditseno tša kgwebo le ditshenyagalelo tša yona.

Katamelo ya moedi Katamelo ya moedi ke mokgwa wa ho fihlella hore ke bongata bo bokae ba tlhahiso ya feme bo ka atisang diphaello tsa yona nakong e kgutshwane. Katamelo e kenyeletsa ho bapisa moedi wa lekeno la feme le moedi wa ditjeo tsa yona.

Itlhagiso ya moolwane Itlhagiso ya moolwane ke tsela ya go swetsa gore kgwebo e ka supa dipoelo tsa yona tse dikgolo mo bogolong bofe jwa tlhagiso mo pakeng e khutshwane. Itlhagiso e akaretsa tshwantshanyo ya moolwane wa lotseno la kgwebo le ditshenyegelo tsa moolwane.

MARGINAL COST

Marginal cost is the addition to total cost that a firm incurs to produce an additional unit of its product.

Hakelo ya engetelo Hakelo ya engetelo i engetelo eka hakelo hinkwayo leyi feme yi yi kumaka ku maka nchumu wa engetelo eka ximakiwa xa feme.

Grenskoste Dit is die byvoeging by die totale koste wat 'n firma moet aangaan om 'n bykomende eenheid van sy produk te produseer.

Izindleko eziyisengezo Izindleko eziyisengezo zisho ukwengezwa ezindlekweni sezizonke, ibhizinisi eliba nazo ukuze likhiqize isilinganiso esisodwa esengeziwe somkhiqizo walo.

Iindleko ezithe chatha Iindleko ezithe chatha zezo zifakelwa kwiindleko zesixa esipheleleyo esichithwa lishishini ekuveliseni umlinganiselo othe chathakwimveliso yalo.

Ditshenyagalelo tša koketšo Tše ke ditshenyagalelo tše di oketšago palomoka ya ditshenyagalelo tše di hwetšwago ke kgwebo go tšweletša sekgao se se oketšago tše dingwe kgwebong.

Tjeo e moeding Tjeo e moeding ke keketso ho paloyohle ya tjeo eo feme e kenang ho yona ho hlahisa motso o eketsehileng ho sehlahiswa/seetswa sa yona.

Moolwane wa tshenyegelo Moolwane wa tshenyegelo ke tlaleletso mo ditshenyegelong tsotlhe tse kgwebo e nnang le tsona go tlhagisa yuniti ya tlaleletso ya kumo ya yona.

MARGINAL PRODUCT

This refers to the quantity of additional output that a firm can produce when it adds one additional unit of variable input. For example, if a firm hires one extra worker (a variable input), the extra products that are produced by this worker are the marginal product.

Ximakiwa xa engetelo Lowu i ntalo wa xihumesiwa xa engetelo lexi feme yi nga xi makaka loko yi engetela nchumu wun'we eka xikumiswa xo hambana. Xikombiso: loko feme yi thola mutirhi wo engetela (xihumesiwa xo hambana), swimakiwa swa engetelo leswi swi makiwaka hi mutirhi loyi i swimakiwa swa engetelo.

Grensprodukt Dit het betrekking op die hoeveelheid bykomende produksie wat 'n firma kan produseer wanneer hy een bykomende veranderlike inset-eenheid byvoeg. As 'n firma byvoorbeeld een bykomende werker huur ('n veranderlike inset), is die ekstra produkte, wat hierdie werker produseer, die grensprodukt.

Umkhiqizo owengeziwe Lobu ubungako bomkhiqizo owengeziwe, ibhizinisi elikwazi ukukukhiqiza lapho lengeza isilinganiso esisodwa sezisetshenziswa ezahlukahlukene zalokho okufakwayo . Ukwenza isibonelo, uma ibhizinisi liqasha isisebenzi esisodwa (okuyinto efakwayo ehlukele), imikhiqizo esiyengezekile ekhiqizwa yilesi sisebenzi, ingumkhiqizo owengeziwe

Imveliso eyesongezo Esi sisixa esinokukhutshwa lishishini xa linokongeza umlinganiselo omnye wegalelo lalo. Umzekelo, ukuba ishishini liqesha umsebenzi omnye ukongeza kwaba bebekade bekho (igalelo lalo), iimveliso ezithe chatha eziveliswe ngulo msebenzi yimveliso yesongezo.

Setšweletšwa sa tlaleletšo Se ke bontši bja tšweletšo ya tlaleletšo ye e ka dirwago ke kgwebo ge e tlaleletša ka sekgao se tee sa tšweletšo se se fetofetogago. Mohlala ke ge kgwebo e thwala mošomi o tee wa tlaleletšo (tsenyo ye e fetofetogago), ditšweletšwa tša tlaleletšo tšeo di tšweletšwago ke mošomi yoo, ke setšweletšwa sa tlaleletšo.

Sehlahiswa/seetswa se moeding Hona ke bongata ba sephetho se eketsehileng seo feme e ka se hlahisang ha e eketsa motso o le mong wa kenyeletso e fetofetohang. Ho etsa mohlala, ha feme e hira mosebetsi a le mong ya eketsehileng (kenyeletso e fetofetohang), dihlahiswa tse eketsehileng tse hlahiswang ke mosebeletsi enwa ke sehlahiswa/seetswa se moeding.

Kumo ya moolwane Se se kaya bogolo jwa tlhagiso ya tlaleletso e kgwebo e ka e dirang fa e tsenya yuniti ya tlaleletso ya tiragatso e e farologaneng. Sekao, fa kgwebo e thapa modiri a le mongwe wa tlaleletso (tiragatso e e farologaneng) dikumo tsa tlaleletso tse di tlhagisiwang ke modiri yo ke kumo ya moolwane.

MARGINAL REVENUE

A firm earns additional revenue when it sells an additional unit of its product, which is called marginal revenue.

Nkulo wa timali ta engetelo Leti i timali ta engetelo leti feme yi ti kumaka loko yi xavisa nchumu wa engetelo wa ximakiwa xa yona.

Grensinkomste 'n Firma verdien bykomende inkomste wanneer hy 'n bykomende (ekstra) eenheid van sy produk verkoop, en dit word grensinkomste genoem.

Imali engenayo eyengeziwe Lokhu yimali engenayo eyengeziwe, ibhizinisi eliyithola lapho lithengisa isilinganisano esisodwa esengeziwe somkhiqizo walo.

Ingeniso yeesongezo Ishishini lifumana ingeniso ethe chatha xa lithengisa umlinganiselo owongezelelweyo wemveliso yalo. Loo ngeniso kuthiwa yingeniso yesongezo.

Ditseno tša tlaleletšo Tše ke ditseno tša tlaleletšo tše di hwetšwago ke kgwebo ge e rekiša sekgao sa tlaleletšo sa setšweletšwa sa yona.

Lekeno/kuno e moeding Ena ke kuno e eketsehileng eo feme e e fumanang ha e rekisa motso o eketsehileng wa sehlahiswa/seetswa sa yona.

Lotseno la moolwane Kgwebo e bona lotseno la tlaleletso fa e rekisa yuniti ya tlaleletso ya kumo ya yona, e leng se se bidiwang lotseno la moolwane.

MARGINAL UTILITY

The marginal utility of a product is the additional utility (satisfaction) a consumer derives from consuming one extra unit of a product within a given period.

Engetelo henhla wa ntirhiseko Engetelo henhla wa ntirhiseko wa ximakiwa i ntirhiseko wa engetelo (eneteko) lowu mutirhisi a wu kumaka loko a tirhisa xitirhisiwa xin'wana xa engetelo wa ximakiwa ekarhini lowu vekiweke.

Grensnut Die grensnut van 'n produk is die bykomende nut (bevrediging) wat 'n verbruiker uit die verbruik van een ekstra eenheid van 'n produk binne 'n gegewe tydperk verkry.

Ukusebenziseka komkhiqizo okwengeziwe, ukusebenziseka okwengeziwe (ukweneliseka), umthengi/umsebenzisi akuthola ngokusebenzisa iyunithi elilodwa lomkhiqizo elengeziwe, esikhathini esithile esinikeziwe.

Ukwaneliseka okusisongezo Ukwaneliseka okusisongezo kwenzeka xa umsebenzisi enokwaneliseka okuthe chatha xa ethe wasebenzisa umlinganiselo owongezelelweyo kwithuba elibekiweyo.

Mohola wa tlaleletšo Mohola wa tlaleletšo wa sedirišwa ke kgotsofalo ya tlaleletšo ye modiriši a e hwetšwago ge a diriša sekgao se tee sa tlaleletšo sa setšweletšwa lebakeng le le itšego.

Molemo o moeding Molemo o moeding wa sehlahiswa/seetswa ke molemo o eketsehileng (kgotsofalo) oo mosebedisi a o fumanang ka ho sebedisa motso o le mong wa keketso ya sehlahiswa/seetswa nakong e behilweng.

Mosola wa moolwane Mosola wa moolwane wa kumo ke mosola wa yona wa tlaletso (kgotsofalo) o modirisi a o bonang ka go dirisa yuniti e le nngwe ya tlaletso ya kumo mo pakeng e e beilweng.

MARKET

A market is any place where buyers and sellers communicate with the aim of exchanging information on buying and selling goods and services, determining the price of these goods and services, and determining the quantity to be bought or sold.

Makete Makete i ndhawu yin'wana na yin'wana laha vaxavi na vaxavisi va hlanganaka kona hi xikongomelo xa ku cincanisa mahungu ya ku xava na ku xavisa tinhundzu na vukorhokeri, va veka mixavo ya tinhundzu na vukorhokeri, na ku kumisisa ntalo wa leswi swi faneleke ku xavisiwa kumbe ku xaviwa.

Mark 'n Mark is enige plek waar kopers en verkopers kommunikeer met die doel om inligting uit te ruil oor die koop en verkoop van goedere en dienste, om die prys van hierdie goedere en dienste vas te stel, en om te bepaal watter hoeveelheid gekoop of verkoop sal word.

Imakethe Noma iyiphi indawo lapho abathengi nabathengisi bexhumana ngenhloso yokwenanana ngolwazi, mayelana nokuthenga nokuthengisa izimpahla nezinsiza, ukunquma intengo yezimpahla nezinsiza kanye nokunquma ubungako obumele buthengwe noma buthengiswe.

Umandla wentengiso Yiyo nayiphi indawo apho abathengi nabathengisi banxibelelana khona ngenjongo yokutshintshiselana ngolwazi ngokuthenga nangokuthengisa impahla neenkonzole, ngokuqikelela ixabiso lempahla neenkonzole, nokuqikelela isixa ekufuneka sithengiwe nesiya kuthengiswa.

Mmaraka Lefelo lefe goba lefe leo go lona bareki le barekiši ba kgokaganago ka maikemišetšo a go abelana tshedimošo mabapi le go rekišwa ga diphahlo le ditirelo, go bea theko ya diphahlo le ditirelo le go bea bontši bjo bo swanetšego go rekwa goba go rekišwa.

Mmaraka Sebaka sefe le sefe moo bareki la barekisi ba kgokahanang ka sepheo sa ho fapanyetsana ka tlhahisoleseding mabapi le ho reka le ho rekisa diphahlo le ditshebeletso, ho fihlela qeto ya theko ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso, le ho fihlella qeto ya bongata bo rekwang kapa bo rekiswang.

Mmaraka Mmaraka ke lefelo lengwe le lengwe le barekisi le bareki ba tlhaeletsanang mo go lona ka maikaelelo a go refosanya tshedimose tso mabapi le go reka le go rekisa dithoto le ditirelo, go swetsa ka ditlhotlhwana tsa dithoto le ditirelo tseno, le go swetsa ka bogolo bo bo tshwanetseng ba rekwa kgotsa go rekisiwa.

MARKET DEMAND

This is the total demand for a product. The market demand curve is derived by adding all the demand curves of individual consumers for a particular product.

Swilaviwahimakete Lowu i ntsengo hinkwawo wa ku laviwa ka ximakiwa. Girafu ya ximakiwa xa makete yi va kona hi ku engetela tigirafu hinkwato ta swilaviwa swa vatirhisi eka ximakiwa xo karhi.

Markvraag Dit is die totale vraag na 'n produk. Die markvraagkromme vir 'n bepaalde produk word verkry deur al die individuele verbruikers se vraagkrommes bymekaar te tel.

Okufunwa yimakethe/Okufunekayo emakethe Lokhu wukufuneka ngokuphelele komkhiqizo. Igrafu ekhombisa okufunekayo emakethe, idwebeka ngokuhlanganisa yonke imigqa yegrafu ekhombisa umkhiqizo othile ofunwa ngabathengi.

Okufunekayo kummandla wentengiso Sisixa esipheleleyo seemveliso ezifunekayo. Igophe lokufunekayo kummandla wentengiso lifumaneka ngokudibanisa onke amagophe eemfuno zabathengi ngemveliso ethile.

Nyakego ya mmaraka Nyakegomoka ya setšweletšwa. Khebe ya nyakego ya mmaraka e hwetšwa ka go kopanya dikhebe ka moka tša dinyakwa tša badiriši tša setšweletšwa se se itšego.

Tlhoko ya mmaraka Paloyohle ya tlhoko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa. Tshokamo ya tlhoko ya mmaraka e fumanwa ka ho kopanya ditshokamo tsohle tsa basebedisi ba ikemetseng bakeng sa sehlahiswa/seetswa se itseng.

Tlhokego ya mmaraka Seno ke tlhokego yotlhe ya kumo. Mola wa tlhokego ya mmaraka o bonwa ka go tlhakanya mela ya tlhokego ya modirisi mongwe le mongwe malebana le kumo e e rileng.

MARKET ECONOMY

This is another term for a capitalist economy.

Ikhonomi ya makete Leri hi rin'wana theme ra ikhonomi ya xikhapitalisi.

Markekonomie Dit is 'n ander woord vir 'n kapitalistiese ekonomie.

Umnotho olawulwa yisimo sezimakethe Leli ngelinye igama lohlelo lwezomnotho elichaza uhlelo lwezomnotho lwamakapithali/lohlohla

Uqoqosho lommandla wentengiso Eli lelinye igama elisetyenziselwa uqoqosho lolawulo ngemali.

Ekonomi ya mmaraka Se ke lereo le lengwe la ekonomo ya bokapitale

Moruo wa mmaraka Lena ke lereo le leng la moruo wa bokapitale (moruo o thehilweng tjheleteng).

Ikonomi ya mmaraka Ke lereo le lengwe la ikonomi ya bokapitalise.

MARKET MECHANISM

The market mechanism is the interaction between demand and supply that determines prices.

Ndlela ya matirhelo ya makete Loku i ku tirhisana exikarhi ka xilaviwa na mphakelo leswi swi vekeka mixavo.

Markmeganisme Dit is die wisselwerking tussen vraag en aanbod wat pryse bepaal.

Indlela yezimakethe yokulawula intengo Lolu hlelo lwemakethe lichaza ukuhlangana okuba khona phakathi komkhqizo ofunekayo nalowo otholakalayo, okuyikho okunquma intengo.

Indlela yokuqhuba izinto kummandla wentengiso Oku kukusebenzisana phakathi kweemfuno nokunikezela, nto ezo zilawula amaxabiso.

Ditsela tša go šoma ga mmaraka Se ke kamano magareng a nyakego le kabo tšeo di beago ditheko.

Mokgwa-tshebetso wa mmaraka Ena ke tshebedisano pakeng tsa tlhoko le phano e fihlellang ditheko.

Tsamaiso ya mmaraka Ke tlhotlheletsano magareng ga tlhokego le tlanelo e e swetsang ditlhotlhwa.

MARKET SOCIALISM

This is a type of economic system in which government owns most of the factors of production, but does not strictly plan the economy; the market forces of supply and demand are allowed to interact freely to some degree.

Xisoxalisi xa makete Lowu i muxaka wa sisiteme ya ikhonomi laha mfumo wu nga na vun'winyi byo tala bya swipfuneti swa ntshovelo, kambe a wu tiyisisi ku kunguhata ikhonomi; misusumeto ya makete ya mphakelo na swilaviwa swa pfumeleriwa ku hlangana hi ntshunxeko kufika eka xiyimo xo karhi.

Markosialisme Dit is 'n tipe ekonomiese stelsel waarin die owerheid die meeste produksiefaktore besit, maar nie streng gesproke die ekonomie beplan nie; die markkragte van vraag en aanbod word toegelaat om in 'n mate vrylik in wisselwerking te verkeer.

Izimakethe zohlelo lobusoshelizimu Lolu luhlobo lwezomnotho lapho uhulumeni engumnini weningi lezinto eziphathelene nokukhiqiza, kepha empeleni ebe engazihleli ngokuqinile ezomnotho; amandla ezimakethe okutholakalayo nokufunekayo ayavunyelwa ukuthi ahlangeane asebenzisane ngokukhululeka ukufika ezingeni elithile.

Ulawulo lwasentlalweni ngentando yeninzi ngommandla wentengiso Olu luhlobo lwenkquboyezoqoqosho apho urhulumente anezona zinto zininzi zomsebenzi wemveliso, kodwa ibe ingenguye ocwangcisa uqoqosho ngokungqongqo; iimpembelelo zeemfuno nokunikezela zizisebenzisane ngokukhululekileyo, kodwa hayi ngokupheleleyo.

Bosošiale bja mmaraka Se ke mohuta wa lenaneo la ekonomi leo go lona mmušo e lego mong wa bontši bja didirišwa tša tšweletšo, eupša ga o tloge o beakanya ekonomi ka botlalo; ditiragalo tša mmaraka tša nyakego le kabo di dumelwa go fetolelana ka bolokologi ka kelo ye e itšego.

Mmaraka wa kahisano (wa bososhiale) Ona ke mofuta wa moruo moo mmuso o leng monga dintlha tse ngata ka ho fetisisa wa dintlha tsa tlhahiso, empa ha o rale moruo ka tsotello; dihlopha tsa mmaraka tsa phano le tlhoko di dumellwa ho rerisana ka bolokolohi ho fihlella ntlheng e itseng.

Bosošialisi ba mmaraka Ke tsamaiso ya ikonomi eo bogolo jwa didiriswa tsa tlhagiso bo welang mo pusong, mme e se yona fela e rulaganyang ikonomi; mabaka a mmaraka a tlamelo le tlhokego a letliwa go tlhotlheletsana ka kgololosego go fitlha fa go rileng.

MEDIUM OF EXCHANGE

A medium of exchange is something that buyers generally use and sellers generally accept as payment for goods and services, or that is generally accepted as a settlement of debt.

Ndlela ya vucincanisi Ndlela ya vucincanisi i nchumu lowu vaxavi va tshamelaka ku wu tirhisa, lowu amukeriwaka hi vaxavisi tanihi hakelo ya tinhundzu na vukorhokeri, kumbe leyi yi talaka ku amukeriwa tanihi xiherisaxikweleti.

Ruilmiddel 'n Ruilmiddel is iets wat kopers algemeen gebruik en verkopers algemeen aanvaar as betaling vir goedere en dienste, of wat algemeen as skuldvereffening aanvaar word.

Indlela yokukhokhelana Lena yinto ngokwejwayelekile esetshenziswa ngabathengi futhi yamukelwe ngabathengisi njengendlela yokukhokhela impahla noma umsebenzi owenziwe kuba futhi yinto eyamukelwayo ukuthi iyindlela yokukhokha isikweletu.

Okusetyenziselwa unaniselwano Okusetyenziselwa unaniselwano yinto edla ngokusetyenziswa ngabathengi nedla ngokwamkelwa ngabathengisi njengentlawulo yempahla neenkono okanye ethi yamkelwe jikelele njengento ehlawula ityala.

Sedirišwa sa phetolelano Sedirišwa sa phetolelano ke se sengwe seo bareki ka kakaretšo ba se dirišago le seo barekiši ba se amogelago ka kakaretšo, bjalo ka tefelo ya diphahlo le ditirelo, goba seo se amogelwago ka kakaretšo bjalo ka selefedi sa dikoloto.

Sesebediswa sa kananyo Sesebediswa sa kananyo ke ntho eo bareki ka bophara ba e sebedisang mme barekisi ka bophara ba e amohela jwaloka tefo ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso, kapa e amohelwang ka bophara jwalo ka tefo ya molato.

Sediriswa sa kananyo Sediriswa sa kananyo ke sengwe se badirisi ba se dirisang ka kakaretso le se barekisi ba se amogelang jaaka tuelo ya dithoto le ditirelo kgotsa se se amogelwang ka kakaretso go duela melato.

MICROECONOMICS

In microeconomics, the decisions and actions of decision-makers such as individual consumers, households, firms or other organisations are studied separately from the rest of the economy.

Ntivoikhonomitsongo Eka ntivoikhonomitsongo, swiboho na magoza ya vateki va swiboho vo tanihi vatirhisi ha un'we, mindyangu, tifeme kumbe mihlangano yin'wana swi lavisisiwa etlhelo kusuka eka ikhonomi hinkwayo.

Mikro-ekonomie In die mikro-ekonomie word die besluite en optrede van besluitnemers soos individuele verbruikers, huishoudings, firmas of ander organisasies afsonderlik van die res van die ekonomie bestudeer.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho olungebanzi Kululuhlobo lwezomnotho, izinqumo nezinyathelo ezithathwa ngabenzi bezinqumo njengabasebenzisi abazimele bodwa, amakhaya, izimboni

noma ezinye izinhlango zicutshungulwa ngokuthi zehlukaniswe kukho konke okunye okungezomnotho.

Ezoqoqosho lweqela elincinci Kwezoqoqosho lweqela elincinci, izigqibo namanyathelo abenzi bezigqibo ezinjengabasebenzisi abangabantu ngabanye, amakhaya, amashishini okanye amaqumrhu zifundwa ngendlela eyahlukileyo kwezinye zoqoqosho jikelele.

Ekonomi ka dikgao Ekonoming ya dikgao, diphetho le ditiro tša batšeadiphetho, go swana le badiriši, malapa, difeme goba mekgatlo ye mengwe, e lebelelwa ka boyona go sa šetšwe ekonomi ka kakaretšo.

Ditshebetso tse nyane tsa moruo Ditshebetsong tse nyane tsa moruo, diqeto le mehato ya baetsi ba diqeto ba tshwanang le basebedisi ba ikemetseng, malapa, difeme kapa mekgatlo e meng ho ithutwa bona ka ho arohileng ho kgwebo yohle.

Ikonomi e e potlana Mo ikonoming e e potlana ditshwetso le dikgato tsa batsayaditshwetso jaaka badirisi, malapa, difeme kgotsa mekgatlo e mengwe e sekasekwa e le nosi kwa ntle ga go golagangwa le ikonomi yotlhe.

MIXED ECONOMY

A mixed economy is a type of economic system that combines elements of capitalism, on the one hand, and elements of planned socialism, on the other hand.

Ikhonominkatsano Ikhonominkatsano i muxaka wa sisiteme ya ikhonomi lowu wu hlanganisaka swiphemu swa xikhapitalisi, hi tlhelo rin'we, na swiphemu swa xisoxalisi lexi kunguhatiweke, hi tlhelo lerin'wana.

Gemengde ekonomie 'n Gemengde ekonomie is 'n tipe ekonomiese stelsel wat elemente van kapitalisme aan die een kant kombineer met elemente van beplande sosialisme aan die ander kant.

Uhlelo lwezomnotho oluxubile/oluxutshiwe Uhlelo lwezomnotho oluxubile wuhlelo lwezomnotho oluhlanganisa izimpawu zobukapithali ohlangothini olulodwa, kanye nezimpawu zobusoshelizimu obuhleliwe, ngakolunye uhlangothi

Ezoqoqosho ezixubeneyo Ezoqoqosho ezixubeneyo luhlobo lweenkqubo oludibanisa iinxalenye zolawulo ngokwemali, kwelinye icala, kunye neenxalenye zolawulo lwabahlali olucwangcisiweyo ngentando yesininzi, kwelinye icala.

Ekonomi ya motswako Ekonomi ya motswako ke mohuta wa lenaneo la ekonomi leo le kopanyago dikarolwana tša bokapetlele, le tša bosošialese bjo bo beakantšwego.

Moruo o tswakuweng Moruo o tswakuweng ke mofuta wa tshebetso ya moruo o kopanyang dintlha tsa bokapitale, lehlakoreng le leng, le dintlha tsa kahisano e radilweng, ho leng lehlakore.

Ikonomi e e tlhakaneng Ikonomi e e tlhakaneng ke mofuta wa thulaganyo ya ikonomi o o golaganyang dintlha tsa bokapitale mo letlhakoreng le lengwe, le dintlha tsa bosošialise jo bo rulagantsweng ka fa go le lengwe.

MONOPOLISTIC COMPETITION

This is a market structure that lies somewhere between pure competition, on the one hand, and a monopoly, on the other hand. In monopolistic competition, there are many sellers and entry to the market is relatively easy. The sellers produce relatively similar products, but differentiate their products by way of trademarks, packaging and so on.

Mphikizanolawulawexe Lexi i xiyimo xa makete lexi xi kumekaka kun'wana exikarhi ka mphikizano lowunene, etlhelo rin'we, na lawulawexe, hi tlhelo lerin'wana. Eka mphikizanolawulawexe ku na vaxavisi vo tala laha ku nghena emakete swi olovaka swinene. Vaxavisi va humelerisa swimakiwa swo tala ku fana kambe va hambanisa swimakiwa swa vona hi mavito ya swona, maphakelo na swin'wana.

Monopolistiese mededinging Dit is 'n markstruktuur wat iewers tussen suiwer mededinging aan die een kant en 'n monopolie aan die ander kant lê. In monopolistiese mededinging is daar baie verkopers en toetrede tot die mark is redelik maklik. Die verkopers produseer taamlik soortgelyke produkte, maar differensieer hul produkte deur middel van handelsmerke, verpakking en so aan.

Uhlelo lokuncintisana olunezimpawu zegunya lonke lokuthengisa Lesi yisakhiwo sezimakethe esitholakala phakathi kokuncintisana okungadungekile ohlangothini olulodwa, nokuncintisana okuhambisana nokuphathwa kwalo lonke igunya lokuba ngumthengisi, ngakolunye. Ekuncintisaneni okunje kunabathengisi abaningi futhi ukungena kule makethe kuludlana. Abathengisi bakhqiqiza imikhqiqizo efanayo kepha bayehlukanisa ngophawu lwebhizinisi, ngendlela yokuhleleka komkhqiqizo nokunye.

Ukhuphiswano oluthatha konke Esi Le yintengiso engelokhuphiswano ncam, iphakathi kokhuphiswano oluhlambulukileyo, kwelinye icala, noluthatha konke kwelinye icala. Kulosinga khuphiswano baninzi abathengisi kwaye ukungena kummandla wentengiso kulula xa kuthelekiswa nokunye ukungena. Abathengisi bavelisa iimveliso ezifanayo ngokwanelisayo noko kodwa babe nendlela yokwahlukanisa iimveliso zabo ngokusebenzisa iimpawu zorhwebo, ezokubekelela, njalo, njalo.

Phadišano ya kgwebontši Wo ke mmara ka wo o lego magareng a phadišano ya kgonthe ka letsogong le lengwe, le kgwebonosi ka go le lengwe. Phadišanong ya kgwebontši go na le barekiši ba bantši gomme go tsena mmara ka go bonolo. Barekiši ba tšweletša ditšweletšwa tše di swanago kutšwana eupša ba fapafapanya ditšweletšwa tša bona ka maswao a kgwebo, mekgwa ya go phuthela, bjalobjalo.

Tlhodisano ya motho a le mong kapa mokgatlo o le mong Sena ke seahelo sa mmara ka se teng kaekae dipakeng tsa tlhosisano e phethahetseng, lehlakoreng le leng, le ya motho a le mong kapa mokgatlo o le mong, ka letsohong le leng. Tlhodisanong ya mokgatlo/motho a le mong ho na le barekisi ba bangata mme ho kena mmara ka go bobebe ka ho amohelehileng. Barekisi ba hlhisa dihlahiswa/dietswa tse batlang di tshwana haholo mme ba arola dihlahiswa/dietswa tsa bona ka mokgwa wa matshwao a thekiso, mokgwa wa ho phuthela, jwalo jwalo.

Kgaisano ya kgwebonosi Se ke popegotheo ya mmara ka o o magareng ga kgaisano e e lolameng mo letlhakoreng le lengwe, le kgwebonosi ka fa go le lengwe. Mo kgaisanong ya kgwebonosi go barekisi ba le bantsi mme go tsena mo mmara ka go bonolo. Barekisi ba tthagisa dikumo tse di batlileng di tshwana mme ba farologanya dikumo tsa bona ka matshwaokgwebo, diphuthelo, jalo le jalo.

MONOPOLY

In a pure monopoly, there is only one seller or supplier of a product. There is thus no competition at all, and therefore no substitute products that consumers can use. It is very hard or impossible for another producer of the same product to enter the market.

Vulawulawexe Eka vulawulawexe byo hetiseka, ku na muxavisi un'we ntsena kumbe muphakeri wa ximakiwa. Laha ku hava mphikizano nakatsongo, kutani ku hava ximakiwa lexi nga sivaka lexi vatirhisi va nga xi tirhisaka. Swa nonon'hwa swinene kumbe a swi koteki ku va muhumelerisi un'wana wa ximakiwa xo fana a nghena emakete.

Monopolie In 'n suiwer monopolie is daar slegs een verkoper of verskaffer van 'n produk. Daar is dus hoegenaamd geen mededinging nie, en daarom geen substituuatprodukte wat verbruikers kan gebruik nie. Dit is baie moeilik of onmoontlik vir 'n ander produsent van dieselfde produk om tot die mark toe te tree.

Uhlelo lokuba negunya lonke lokuthengisa Kulolu hlobo olungaxutshwe ngalutho, kunomthengisi oyedwa qwaba noma umkhiqizi oyedwa qwaba womkhiqizo. Ngenxa yalokho akunakuncintisana okukhona. Ngoko ke ayikho eminye imikhiqizo engathatha indawo yaleyo etholakalayo, abantu abangayi-sebenzisa. Kunzima kakhulu noma kucishe kube yinto engenakwenzeka, ukuthi omunye umkhiqizi womkhiqizo ofanayo ukuze angene emakethe.

Urhwaphilizo Kurhwaphilizo oluhlambulukileyo, kukho umthengisi omnye okanye umnikezeli omnye wemveliso. Ngoko ke akukho kukhuphisana konke-konke, kananjalo akukho zimveliso zimbi ezinokungena endaweni yale abanokuzisebenzisa abasebenzisi. Kunzima kakhulu okanye yinto engenakwenzeka ukuba omnye umvelisi wemveliso efana nale angene kummandla wentengiso.

Kgwebonoši Kgwebonošing ya kgonthe, go na le morekiši o tee fela goba moabi wa setšweletšwa. Ka lebaka leo ga go na phadišano le gatee, gomme ga go na setšweletšwa se sengwe seo modiriši a ka se dirišago legatong la se sengwe. Go thata kudu, goba ga go kgonege, gore motšweletši yo mongwe wa setšweletšwa se se swanago le tšeo di rekišwago, a tsene mmarakeng.

Morekisi/mofani a le mong (monopoli) Tshebetsong e phethahetseng ya morekisi/mofani a le mong (monopoli o phethahetseng), ho na le morekisi kapa mofani a le mong wa sehlahiswa/seetswa. Kahoo ha ho tlhodisano ho hang, mme kahoo ha ho dihlahiswa/dietswa tsa ho emela tseo mosebedisi a ka di sebedisang. Ho boima haholo kapa ha ho kgonahale hore mohlahisi e mong wa sehlahiswa/seetswa se tshwanang ho kena mmarakeng.

Kgwebonosi Mo kgwebonosing tota, go morekisi a le mongwe fela kgotsa motlamedi wa kumo. Ka jalo, ga go na kgaisano gotlhelele, mme ga go na kumo ya kemedi e badirisi ba ka e dirisiang. Go thata kgotsa ga go kgonege gore motlhagisi yo mongwe wa kumo e e tshwanang le eo a tsene mo mmarakeng.

MONOPSONY

A monopsony is a monopoly that exists on the demand side of a market. In other words, it is a market structure in which there is only one buyer of a product, although there may be many sellers.

Endlelo ra muxaviwexe Endlelo ra muxaviwexe i vulawulawexe lebyi kumekaka eka tlhelo ra xilaviwa emakete. Hi marito man'wana, i xiyimo xa makete laha ku nga na muxavi un'we wa ximakiwa, hambileswi ku nga na vaxavisi vo tala.

Monopsonie 'n Monopsonie is 'n monopolie wat aan die vraagkant van die mark voorkom. Dit is met ander woorde 'n markstruktuur waarin daar slegs een koper van 'n produk is, hoewel daar baie verkopers kan wees.

Uhlelo lwemakethe olunomthengi oyedwa Lolu hlobo lwemakethe lutholakala ohlangothini lwalokho okufunekayo emakethe. Ngamanye amagama ,uhlelo lwemakethe lapho kunomthengi womkhiqizo oyedwa qwaba, n yize kungaba nabathengisi abaningi.

Uxhamlo lomthengi omnye Uxhamlo lomthengi omnye lurhwaphilizo olufumaneka kwicala lemfuno kummandla wentengiso. Ngamanye amazwi, yinkqubo yommandla wentengiso apho kukho umthengi omnye kuphela wemveliso ethile, nangona besenokuba baninzi abathengisi.

Kgwebo ya morekinoši Ye ke kgwebonoši ye e lego ka lehlakoreng la nyakego la mmaraka. Ka mantšu a mangwe, ke sebopego sa mmaraka seo go sona go nago le moreki o tee fela wa setšweletšwa, le ge go na le barekiši ba bantši.

Moreki a le mong (monopsoni) Moreki a le mong (monopsoni) ke monopoli o teng lehlakoreng la tlhoko la mmaraka. Ka mantswe a mang, ke seahelo sa mmaraka moo ho nang le moreki a le mong wa sehlahiswa/seetswa, leha barekisi ba bangata ba ka ba teng.

Thekonosi Thekonosi ke kgwebonosi mo letlhakoreng la tlhokego la mmaraka. Ka mantswe a mangwe, ke popegotheo ya mmaraka e mo go yona go nang le moreki a le mongwe wa kumo etswa barekisi bona ba ka ne ba le bantsi.

NATURAL RESOURCES

Everything that is provided by nature, such as land, minerals, water and wood

Switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko Swilo swin'wana na swin'wana leswi vaka kona hi ntumbuluko, swo tanihi misava, swicelwa, mati na misinya.

Natuurlike hulpbronne Alles wat deur die natuur verskaf word soos grond, minerale, water en hout

Ingcebo yezwe yezemvelo Konke okuvezwa yimvelo njengomhlaba, amaminerali, amanzi nezinkuni.

Imithombo yobutyebi eyindalo Yonke into enikwa yindalo, efana nomhlaba, izimbiwa, amanzi kunye neenkuni.

Mehlodi ya tlhago Se sengwe le se sengwe seo se fiwago ke tlhago, go swana le naga, diminerale, meetsi le dikgonye.

Mehlodi ya thuso ya tlhaho Ntho e nngwe le e nngwe e nehelwang ke tlhaho, e kang mobu, diminerale, metsi le patsi.

Metswedi ya tlhago Sengwe le sengwe se se tlamelwang ke tlhago jaaka naga, diminerale, metsi le dikgong.

NATURAL SCIENCES

Sciences that deal with nature and natural laws

Tisayense ta ntumbuluko na milawu ya ntumbuluko Tisayense leti ti tirhanaka na ntumbuluko na milawu ya ntumbuluko.

Natuurwetenskappe Wetenskappe wat handel oor die natuur en die natuurwette

Isayensi yezemvelo Yisayensi ephathelene nemvelo kanye nemithetho yemvelo.

Izifundo zenzululwazi Zezenzululwazi eziphathelele kwindalo nakwimithetho eyindalo.

Mahlale a tlhago Mahlale ao a swaraganego le tlhago le melao ya tlhago.

Tsa mahlale a tlhaho Tsa mahlale a tlhaho di shebane le tlhaho le melao ya tlhaho.

Bonetetshi ba tlhago Bonetetshi bo bo amanang le tlhago le melao ya tlhago.

NEEDS

Needs are necessities, in other words, things that we need that are essential for survival.

Swidingo Swidingo i swilo leswi bohaka ku van a swona; hi marito man'wana i swilo leswi hi swi lavaka leswi swi nga swa nkoka ku va hi kota ku hanya.

Basiese behoeftes Basiese behoeftes is noodsaaklike dinge, dit wil sê dinge wat ons nodig het wat noodsaaklik is vir ons voortbestaan.

Izidingo Izidingo yilokho okufunekayo, ngamanye amagama izinto esizidingayo ezibalulekile empilweni yethu

Izidingo Izidingo ziimfuneko, ngamanye amazwi zizinto esizifunayo ezisisiseko sokuphila.

Dihlokwa Dihlokwa ke dilo tše di nyakegago, ka mantšu a mangwe, tše re di hlokago gore re tšwele pele re phela.

Tse hlokwang Tse hlokwang ke ditlhoko, ka mantswe a mang ke dintho tseo re di hlokwang tse hlokehang bakeng sa bophelo.

Ditlhokwa Ditlhokwa ke dilo tsa botlhokwa, ka mantswe a mangwe, dilo tse di botlhokwa mo botshelong.

NON-EXCLUDABILITY

Public goods (e.g. streetlights) have a characteristic called non-excludability, that is, you cannot exclude anyone from using these goods.

Nkansivelo Nhundzu ya vaaki (xik: mavoni ya le xitarateni) yi na xihlawulekisi lexi xi vuriwaka nkansivelo: u nge swi koti ku sivela vanhu ku va va tirhisa nhundzu leyi.

Nie-uitsluitbaarheid Owerheidsgoedere (bv straatligte) het 'n kenmerk wat as nie-uitsluitbaarheid bekend staan, dit wil sê niemand kan daarvan uitgesluit word om hierdie goedere te gebruik nie.

Impahla/izinsiza ezivulelekile Imikhiqizo esetshenziswa wumphakathi (njengezibani zasemgwaqeni) zinophawu olubizwa ngokuthi "ezivulelekile": okusho ukuthi awukwazi ukubeka imibandela yokuthi ubani ongewusebenzise lowo mkhiqizo/nsiza

Impahla kawonkewonke (umzekelo izibane zezitalato) zifikeleleka kumntu wonke: akukho mntu unokuvinjwa ithuba lokuzisebenzisa.

Tše di sa tingwego Diphahlo tša mang le mang (mohlala ke mabone a mekgobeng) di na le tsebego ye e hlalosgawo bjalo ka tše di sa tingwego: o ka se thibele mang goba mang go di diriša.

Tse ke keng tsa qhelelwa thoko Diphahlo tsa bohle (mohlala ke mabone a seterata) di na le makgetha a bitswang ho se kgone ho qhelelwa ka thoko: o ka se qhelele thoko motho ofe le ofe ho sebediseng diphahlo tsena.

Tse di sa kgethololeng Dithoto tsa setšhaba (sekai, mabone a mebila) di na le pharologantshe e e sa kgethololeng, go raya gore, o ka se iletse mongwe go dirisa dithoto tse.

NORMAL PROFIT

This is equal to a firm's implicit costs.

Mpindzulo wa ntolovelo Lowu wu ringana na tihakelo ta feme leti ti nga vonakiki kambe ti katsiwile.

Normale wins Dit is gelyk aan 'n firma se implisiete koste.

Inzuzo eyejwayelekile Lokhu kulingana nezindleko zembali ezingekho obala.

Inzuzo eqhekekileyo Ilingana neendleko zeshishini ezingabonakali ngokuphandle.

Poelo ye e lego ya tlwaelo Ye e lekana le ditshenyagalelo tša feme tše di sa bonalego.

Phaello e tlwaelehleng Ena e lekana le ditjeo tse sa hlakang tsa feme.

Poelo ya tlwaelo E tsamaisana le ditshenyegelo tse di bofitlha tsa feme.

OLIGOPOLY

Oligopolistic conditions exist when only a few industries together produce a large percentage of the supply of a particular product, say 60% or 70%, while the supply of the remaining firms is much smaller. The firms compete with each other and supply either the same product, or a differentiated product.

Xiyimo xa makete laha nhlayo yitsongo ya tifeme yi nga na mikavelo yo tala ya makete Xiyimo lexi xi humelela loko ku ri na tiindhasiteri titsongo leti ti makaka kun'we swimakiwa swa phesente ya le henhla ya mphakelo kumbe ya ximakiwa xo karhi, a hi nge 60% kumbe 70%, loko mphakelo wa tifeme leti ti saleke wu ri wutsongo swinene. Tifeme ti phikizana hi toxo ti phakela swimakiwa swo fana kumbe swo hambana.

Oligopolie Oligopolistiese toestande bestaan wanneer daar net 'n paar firmas is wat saam 'n groot persentasie van die aanbod van 'n bepaalde produk, byvoorbeeld 60% of 70%, produseer, terwyl die aanbod van die res van die firmas baie kleiner is. Die firmas ding met mekaar mee en verskaf óf dieselfde produk, óf 'n gedifferensieerde produk.

Uhlelo lwemakethe lezinkampani ezimbalwa ezikhiqiza umnotho omningi. Izimo ezinje ziba khona uma kukhona izimboni ezimbalwa kuphela ezithi uma sezihlangene zikhiqize iphesenti elikhulu lokutholakalayo emkhiqizweni othile, njengokuthi nje ama-60% noma 70%, ngenkathi lokho okutholakala ezimbonini ezisele kukuncane kunalokhu. Amabhizinisi ayancintisana bese enza ukuba kutholakale umkhiqizo ofanayo noma umkhiqizo oweziwe wehluka.

Uxhamlo lwabathile limeko zoxhamlo lwabathile zifumaneka xa kukho amashishini ambalwa angawo kuphela avelisa isixa esikhulu ekhulwini ngalinye ekunikezeleni imveliso ethile, masithi ama-60% okanye ama-70%, lo gama amanye amashishini esoloko enikezela kancinci xa kuthelekiswa nalawo athile. Amashishini akhuphisana odwa kwaye anikezela ngemveliso efanayo, okanye imveliso eyahlukanisiweyo.

Tšweletšontši ka diintaseteri di sekae Maemong a mohuta wo, go na le diintaseteri di sekae tše mmogo di tšweletšago phesente ye kgolwane ya kabo ya setšweletšwa se se itšego, re ka re 60% goba 70% mola kabo ya diintaseteri tše di šetšego e le ye nnyane kutšwana. Dikgwebo di a phadišana ka botšona gomme di ka be di aba setšweletšwa se tee, goba setšweletšwa se se fapantšwego.

Maemo a tlhodisano a dikgwebo tsa mmalwa (oligopoly) Maemo a teng a tshebedisano a dikgwebo tse moelana (Oligopolistic) moo dikgwebo tse moelana feela tse hlahisang pesente e kgolo ya phano ya sehlahiswa/seetswa se itseng, ha re re 60% kapa 70%, nakong eo phano ya difeme tse ding tse setseng e le nyane haholo. Difeme tsena di a hlodisana mme di nehela mohlomong ka sehlahiswa/seetswa se tshwanang, kapa sehlahiswa/seetswa se fapantsweng.

Kgaisano ya madirelo a se kae Kgaisano ya madirelo a se kae e nna teng fa go na le madirelo a se kae ao a tlhagisang mmogo peresente e kgolo ya tlanelo ya kumo e e rileng, e e ka nnang 60% kgotsa 70%, fa tlanelo ya madirelo a mangwe e le nnye thata. Dikgwebo di a gaisana mme di ka tlhagisa kumo e e tshwanang kgotsa e e sa tshwaneng.

OPPORTUNITY COST

This is the cost of something that you have to give up to receive something else, that is, the value of alternative opportunities that have been given up.

Mbuyelo lowu lan'wiweke Leyi i hakelo ya nchumu lowu u wu lan'weke leswaku u ta kuma wun'wana, leswi ku nga nkoka wa nchumu lowu u wu lan'weke.

Geleentheidskoste Dii is die koste van iets wat jy moet prysgee om iets anders te kry, dit wil sê die waarde van alternatiewe geleenthede wat prysgegees is.

Izindleko zethuba elikhona Lokhu yizindleko zalokho okuye kudingeke ukuthi unikele ngakho ukuze uthole okunye okuthile. Kuyinani lokubaluleka elingabekwa mayelana namanye amathuba okuye kwanikelwa ngawo.

Iindleko ezixhamla ithuba Ezi ziindleko zento ofanele ukuyinikela ukuze ufumane enye into, oko kukuthi, lixabiso lamathuba okuxhamla angamanye anikelweyo.

Tshenyagalelo ya sebaka Ye ke tshenyagalelo ya se sengwe seo o lahlegelwago ke sona gore o hwetše se sengwe, ke gore boleng bja dibaka tše dingwe tše o di tlogetšego.

Tjeo ya monyetla Ena ke tjeo ya ntho eo o tshwanelang ho e tela hore o fumane ntho e nngwe, ke ho re, boleng ba menyetla e meng le tlohetswe.

Tshenyegelo ya tshono E ke tshenyegelo ya sengwe se o tshwanetseng wa se tlogela gore o amogele se sengwe, go raya gore, boleng jwa ditshono tse dingwe tse di tlogetsweng.

PERFECT COMPETITION See **Perfectly competitive market**.

Mphikizano wo hetiseka Vona makete wa mphikizano wo hetiseka.

Volmaakte mededinging Sien **volmaak mededingende mark**.

Ukuncintisana okungenasici Bheka imakethe encintisana ngokungenasici.

Ukhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo Jonga **ummandla wentengiso yokhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo**.

Phadišano ye e phethagetšego Bona **mmaraka wo o phadišanago ka go phethagala**.

Tlhodisano e phethahetseng Sheba **mmaraka o hlodisanang ka phethahalo**.

Kgaisano e e lolameng Leba **mmaraka wa kgaisano e e lolameng**.

PERFECTLY COMPETITIVE MARKET

Perfect competition occurs when there are so many buyers and sellers that no single individual can influence the price. A perfectly competitive market is thus a market on which strong competition is present, to such an extent that there is almost the same number of sellers and buyers, and equilibrium prices (prices that sellers and buyers agree on) can be set.

Makete wa mphikizano wo hetiseka Mphikizano wo hetiseka wu humelala loko ku ri na vaxavi vo tala swinene na vaxavisi laha swi nga kotekiki ku va munhu un'we a va na matimba ya ku cinca nxavo. Makete wa mphikizano wo hetiseka i makete laha ku nga na mphikizano wukulu swinene, leswi swi fikaka eka ku va nhlayo yo fana ya vaxavisi na ya vaxavi, mixavo ya ndzinganano (ikhwilibiriyamu) yi nga ha vekiwa (mixavo leyi vaxavisi na vaxavi va pfumelelanaka eka yona).

Volmaak mededingende mark Volmaakte mededinging kom voor wanneer daar soveel kopers en verkopers is dat geen enkele individu die prys kan beïnvloed nie. 'n Volmaak mededingende mark is dus 'n mark waarop daar strawwe mededinging is, in so 'n mate dat daar bykans ewe veel kopers as verkopers is, en ewewigspryse (pryse waaroor kopers en verkopers saamstem) vasgestel kan word.

Imakethe encintisana ngokungenasici Ukuncintisana okungenasici kwenzeka lapho kunabathengi nabathengisi abanengi ngendlela yokuthi kungabikhona noyedwa umuntu ongaba nomthelela kuntengo ebekwayo. Imakethe encintisana ngokungenasici, ngakho-ke, iyimakethe enokuncintisana okunamandla okuze kwenze ukuthi kucishe kube nenani elifanayo labathengisi nabathengi, bese kukwazeka ukuthi kubekwe intengo ehambisana nokulingana (izintengo abathengisi nabathengi abavumelana ngazo).

Umandla wentengiso yokhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo Ukhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo lwenzeka xa bebaninzi abathengi nabathengisi kwaye ixabiso lingenakufumana iimpembelelo

kumntu omnye kuphela. Ummandla wentengiso yokhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo ngoko ke ngummandla wentengiso apho kukho ukhuphiswano olomeleleyo, kangangokuba kubekho inani eliphantse ukulingana labathengisi nabathengi, kwaye amaxabiso olungelelwaniso anako ukubekwa (amaxabiso abavumelana ngawo abathengisi nabathengi).

Mmaraka wo o phadišanago ka go phethagala Phadišano ye e phethagetšego e direga ge go na le bareki ba bantši le barekiši mo e lego gore ga go na motho o tee yo a ka huetšago theko. Mmaraka wo o phadišanago ka go phethagala, ka go realo, ke mmara ka wo go wona go nago le phadišano e maatla, mo e lego gore go na le palo ye e nyakilego go lekana ya bareki le barekiši, gomme ditheko tša tekatekano di ka bewa (ditheko tše bareki le barekiši ba di kwanelago).

Mmaraka o hlodisanang ka phethahalo Tlhodisano e phethahetseng e etsahala ha ho ena le bareki le barekisi ba bangata haholo hoo motho a le mong a ke keng a tshwaetsa theko. Mmaraka o hlodisanang ka phethahalo kahoo ke mmara ka o nang le tlhodisano e matla, hoo e bang ho batla ho ena le palo e tshwanang ya barekisi le bareki, mme ditheko tse lekanang di ka fihlellwa (ditheko tseo barekisi la bareki ba dumellanang ka tsona).

Mmaraka wa kgaisano e e lolameng Kgaisano e e lolameng e diragala fa go na le bareki ba le bantsi le barekisi mme go se ope yo a ka kgonang go tlhotlheletsa tlhotlhwa. Ka moo, mmara ka wa kgaisano e e lolameng ke mmara ka o go nang le kgaisano e kgolo mo go ona, e e dirang gore go nne le palo e e batlileng e lekana ya barekisi le bareki, mme go ka tlhlongwa ditlhotlhwa tsa tekatekano (ditlhotlhwa tse barekisi le bareki ba ka dumellanang ka tsona).

PERFECTLY ELASTIC DEMAND CURVE

A perfectly elastic demand curve has an infinite elasticity value. This value is written as ∞ . Such a curve represents a situation in which consumers are completely sensitive to price changes. The quantities that are required change infinitely when there is a price change.

Nghoveko wa xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wo hetiseka Nghoveko wa xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wo hetiseka wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko lowu nga heriki. Nkoka lowu wu tsariwa tanihi ∞ . Girafu leyi yi yimela xiyimo xa laha vatirhisi va nga na ku tekela enhlokweni swinene ku cinca ka mixavo. Mitalo leyi yi lavekaka yi cinca yi nga yimi loko ku ri na ku cinca ka nxavo.

Volmaak elastiese vraagkromme 'n Volmaak elastiese vraagkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde wat oneindig is. Hierdie waarde word as ∞ geskryf. So 'n kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin verbruikers heeltemal sensitief is vir prysveranderinge. Die hoeveelhede wat vereis word, wissel oneindig sodra die prys verander.

Igrafu engenasici ekhombisa ukunwebeka komkhiqizo ofunekayo Igrafu yalolu hlobo inesilinganiso sokunwebeka okungenasiphelo. Leli nani liye libhalwe kanje ∞ . Igrafu yalolu hlobo ikhombisa isimo lapho abasebenzisi/abathengi bezwela ngokuphelele ukuguquka kwentengo. Inani elidingekayo liguquka ngokungenasiphelo lapho kunenguquko yentengo.

Igophe lemfuno elinwebeka ngokugqibeleleyo Igophe lemfuno elinwebeka ngokugqibeleleyo linexabiso lokunwebeka elingenasiphelo. Eli xabiso libhalwa njengophawu elingu ∞ . Igophe elilolo hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi bebukhali ngokuguqulwa kwexabiso. Izixa ezinikwayo ziguquka ngokungenasiphelo xa kukho inguquko yexabiso.

Khebe ya nyakego ye e nago le tširogelo ye e phethagetšego Khebe ya nyakego ye e nago le tširogelo ye e phethagetšego e na le mohola wa tširogelo wo o se nago mafelelo. Tširogelo ye e ngwalwa bjalo ka ∞ . Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona bareki ba tširogelago ka botlalo diphetogo tša ditheko. Bontši bjo bo nyakegago bo fetoga ka mo go sa felego ge go na le phetogo ya theko.

Tshokamo ya tihoko e sarolohang ka phethahalo Tshokamo ya tihoko e sarolohang ka phethahalo e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo se nang bofelo. Boleng bona bo ngolwa jwalo ka ∞ . Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba amehang ka botlalo ke diphetoho tsa theko. Bongata bo hlokwang bo fetoha ka ho sa feleng ha ho ena le phetoho ya theko.

Mola o o lolameng wa tsibogelo ya tlhokego Mola o o lolameng wa tsibogelo ya tlhokego o na le boleng jwa tsibogelo bo bo sa lekanyegeng. Boleng bo bo kwalwa jaana ∞ . Mola wa oo, o emela maemo ao mo go ona badirisi ba tsibogelang thata diphetogo tsa ditlhotlha. Bogolo jo bo tlhokegang bo fetoga thata fa go na le diphetogo tsa ditlhotlha.

PERFECTLY ELASTIC SUPPLY CURVE

A perfectly elastic supply curve has an infinite elasticity value. This value is written as ∞ . Such a curve represents a situation in which producers are completely sensitive to price changes. The quantities that are offered change infinitely when there is a price change.

Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa ntsanyuko wo hetiseka Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa ntsanyuko wo hetiseka wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko lowu nga heriki. Nkoka lowu wu tsariwa tanihi ∞ . Girafu leyi yi yimela xiyimo laha vamaki va nga na ku tekela enhlokweni swinene ku cinca ka mixavo. Mitalo leyi yi lavekaka yi cinca yi nga yimi loko ku ri na ku cinca ka nxavo.

Volmaak elastiese aanbodkromme 'n Volmaak elastiese aanbodkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde wat oneindig is. Hierdie waarde word as ∞ geskryf. So 'n kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin produsente heeltemal sensitief is vir prysveranderinge. Die hoeveelhede wat aangebied word, wissel oneindig as die prys verander.

Igrafu engenasici ekhombisa ukunwebeka komkhiqizo othunyelwayo/onikezwayo Igrafu yalolu hlobo inesilinganiso sokunwebeka okungenasiphelo. Lelinani liye libhalwe kanje ∞ . Igrafu yaluluhlobo ikhombisa isimo lapho abathengi bezwela ngokuphelele ukuguquka kwentengo. Inani elidingekayo liguquka ngokungenasiphelo lapho kunenguquko yentengo.

Igophe lenkxaso elinwebeka ngokuphelelelyo Igophe lenkxaso elinwebeka ngokuphelelelyo linexabiso elinwebeka elingenasiphelo. Elixabiso libhalwa njengophawu elingu ∞ . Igophe elilolo hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi babukhali ngeenguquko zexabiso. Izixa ezinikwayo ziguquka ngokungenasiphelo xa kukho inguquko yexabiso.

Khebe ya kabo ye e nago le tširogelo ye e phethagetšego Khebe ya kabo ye e nago le tširogelo ye e phethagetšego e na le boleng bja tširogelo bjo bo sa felego. Tširogelo ye e ngwalwa bjalo ka ∞ . Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona batšweletši ba tširogelago diphetogo tša ditheko ka botlalo. Bontši bjo bo holofetšwago bo fetoga ka mo go sa felego ge go na le phetogo ya theko.

Tshokamo ya phano e sarolohang ka phethahalo Tshokamo ya phano e sarolohang ka phethahalo e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo se nang bofelo. Boleng bona bo ngolwa jwalo ka ∞ . Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba amehang ka botlalo ke diphetoho tsa theko. Bongata bo hlokwang bo fetoha ka ho sa feleng ha ho ena le phetoho ya theko.

Mola o o lolameng wa tsibogelo ya tlamelo Mola o o lolameng wa tsibogelo ya tlamelo o na le boleng jwa tsibogo bo bo sa lekanyegeng. Boleng bo bo kwalwa jaana ∞ . Mola oo, o emela maemo ao mo go ona batlhagisi ba tsibogelang thata diphetogo tsa ditlhotlhwa. Bogolo jo bo tlhokegang bo fetoga thata fa go na le diphetogo tsa ditlhotlhwa.

PERFECTLY INELASTIC DEMAND CURVE

A perfectly inelastic demand curve has an elasticity value of 0. Such a curve represents a situation in which there is no change in the quantity required when the price changes. The consumers are therefore completely insensitive to changes in price.

Nghoveko wa xilaviwa nkantsanyuko xo hetiseka Nghoveko wa xilaviwa xa nkantsanyuko wo hetiseka wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko wa 0. Girafu leyi yi yimela xiyimo laha ku nga hava ku cinca eka ntalo lowu wu lavekaka loko nxavo wu cinca. Hikokwalaho ka leswi vaxavi a va tekeli enhlokweni ku cinca ka mixavo.

Volmaak onelastiese vraagkromme 'n Volmaak onelastiese vraagkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde van 0. So 'n kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin daar geen verandering is in die hoeveelhede wat vereis word wanneer die prys verander nie. Die verbruikers is dus heeltemal onsensitief vir prysveranderinge.

Igrafu engenasici ekhombisa ukunganwebeki komkhiqizo ofunekayo Igrafu yaloluhlobo inesilinganiso sokunwebeka esingange-0. Igrafu yaloluhlobo ikhombisa isimo lapho kungekho inguquko kwinani elifunekayo uma kuba nokuguquka kwezintengo.

Igophe lemfuno elinganwebeki nakancinci Igophe lemfuno elinganwebeki nakancinci linexabiso lokunwebeka elingu-0. Igophe elilolo hlobo limele imeko apho kungekho mahluko kwisixa esifunekayo xa kuguqulwa ixabiso. Abasebenzisi ngoko ke abakukhathalelanga ukuguqulwa kwexabiso.

Khebe ya nyakego ye e se nago tširogelo ka botlalo Khebe ya nyakego ye e se nago tširogelo ka botlalo e na le boleng bja tširogelo bja 0. Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona go se nago phetogo bontšing bjo bo nyakegago ge theko e fetoga. Ka lebaka leo badiriši ba tloga ba se na tširogelo le gatee go diphetogo tša theko.

Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sa saroloheng ka phethahalo Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sa saroloheng ka phethahalo e na le boleng ba 0. Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo ho seng phetoho ho bongata bo hlokwang ha theko e fetoha. Basebedisi kahoo ha ba amehe ho hang ke diphetoho tsa theko.

Mola o o lolameng o o sa tsibogeng wa tlhokego Mola o o lolameng o o sa tsibogeng wa topo o na le boleng jwa tsibogo ya 0. Mola oo, o emela maemo a mo go ona go se nang phetogo mo bogolong jo bo tlhokegang fa ditlhotlhwa di fetoga. Ka ntlha ya moo, badirisi ga ba tsibogele diphetogo tsa tlhotlhwa.

PERFECTLY INELASTIC SUPPLY CURVE

A perfectly inelastic supply curve has an elasticity value of 0. Such a curve represents a situation in which there is no change in the quantity offered when the price changes. The producers are therefore completely insensitive to changes in price.

Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa nkantsanyuko wo hetiseka Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa nkantsanyuko wo hetiseka wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko wa 0. Nghoveko lowu wu yimela xiyimo laha ku nga hava ku cinca eka ntalo lowu wu vaka kona loko nxavo wu cinca. Kutani vamaki a va tekeli enhlokweni ku cinca ka mixavo.

Volmaak onelastiese aanbodkromme 'n Volmaak onelastiese aanbodkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde van 0. So 'n kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin daar geen verandering is in die hoeveelhede wat aangebied word wanneer die prys verander nie. Die produsente is dus heeltemal onsensitief vir prysveranderinge.

Igrafu engenasici ekhombisa ukunganwebeki komkhiqizo otholakalayo/othunyelwayo Igrafu yaloluhlobo inesilinganiso sokunwebeka esingange-0. Igrafu yaloluhlobo ikhombisa isimo lapho kungekho inguquko kwinani elitholakalayo uma kuba nokuguquka kwezintengo.. Ngakho-ke abathengi abezweli nakancane ezinguqukweni zentengo.

Igophe lokuvelisa elinganwebeki nakancinci Igophe lokuvelisa elinganwebeki nakancinci linexabiso lokunwebeka elingu-0. Igophe elilolo hlobo limele imeko apho kungekho nguquko kwisixa esinikwayo xa kuguqulwa ixabiso. Abavelisi ngoko ke abakukhathalelanga ukuguquka kwexabiso.

Khebe ya kabo ye e se nago le tširogelo ka botlalo Khebe ya kabo ye e se nago tširogelo ka botlalo e na le boleng bja tširogelo bja 0. Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona go se nago phetogo bontšing bjo bo nyakegago go theko e fetoga. Ka lebaka leo batšweletši ga ba tširogele diphetogo tša ditheko le gannyane.

Tshokamo ya phano e sa saroloheng ka phethahalo Tshokamo ya phano e sa saroloheng ka phethahalo e na le boleng ba 0. Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo ho seng phetoho ho bongata bo hlokwang ha theko e fetoha. Basebedisi kahoo ha ba amehe ho hang ke diphetoho tsa theko.

Mola o o lolameng o o sa tsibogeng wa tlamelo Mola o o lolameng o o sa tsibogeleng tlamelo o na le boleng jwa tsibogo ya 0. Mola wa oo, o emela maemo a mo go ona go se nang phetogo mo bogolong jo bo rebolwang fa ditlhotlha di fetoga. Ka ntlha ya moo batlhagisi ga ba tsibogele diphetogo tsa tlhotlha.

PERIOD

This refers to the length of time in which economic participants may act – short term, medium term, or long term.

Nkarhinguva Leswi swi vula ku leha ka nkarhi laha vangheneri eka ikhonomi va nga tirhaka – nkarhi wo koma, nkarhi wa le xikarhi, kumbe nkarhi wo leha.

Tydperk Dit het betrekking op die tydsbestek waarin die ekonomiese deelnemers kan optree – die kort termyn, die medium termyn, of die lang termyn.

Isikhathi esibekwayo Lokhu kusho ubude besikhathi abantu abahlanganyela kwezomnotho abangenza okuthile ngaso — isikhathi esifushane, isikhathi esimaphakathi nendawo noma isikhathi eside.

Ithuba lexesha Oku kubhekiselele kubude bexesha apho abathabathi-nxaxheba kwezoqoqosho benokusebenza ithutyana elifutshane, ithuba elithande ukuba lide, okanye ithuba elide.

Lebaka la nako Se se hlalosa botelele bja nako yeo ka yona bakgathatema ba ka tšeago kgato — lebaka le lekopana, lebaka la magareng, goba lebaka le letelele.

Bolelele ba nako Hona ho lebisa ho bolelele ba nako eo ba nang le seabo ho tsa moruo ba tshwanelang ho etsa ho itseng — nako e kgutshwane, nako e mahareng, kapa nako e telele.

Paka ya nako Se se kaya bolelele jwa nako e mo go yona banni le seabe ba ikonomi ba ka tsayang dikgato — pakakhutswe, pakagare kgotsa pakatelele.

PLANNED SOCIALISM

A planned socialist economic system is a system in which government owns the factors of production, and does all or most of the economic planning for a country. In these types of systems, there is thus complete or a great degree of government control.

Xisoxalisi lexi kunguhatiweke Sisiteme ya ikhonomi ya xisoxalisi lexi kunguhatiweke i sisiteme lexi eka yona mfumo wu nga na vun'winyi bya swipfuneti swa vumaki, naswona wu endla tipulani hinkwato kumbe to tala ta ikhonomi ya tiko. Eka tisisiteme leti ku na vulawuri byo hetiseka kumbe bya le henhla hi mfumo.

Beplande sosialisme 'n Beplande sosialistiese ekonomiese stelsel is 'n stelsel waarin die owerheid die produksiefaktore besit en al of die meeste van die land se ekonomiese beplanning doen. In hierdie tipe stelsels is daar dus volle of 'n groot mate van owerheidsbeheer.

Ubososhelizimu obuhleliwe Uhlelo olunje luhlelo lapho kutholakala khona ukuthi uhulumeni ungumnini wezinto eziphathelene nokukhqiiza, **futhi** abuye enze konke noma okuningi ukuhlela okwenziwa kwezomnotho kwezwe. Kulezi zinhlelo kuba nezinga eliphelele noma elikhulu lokulawula kukahulumeni.

Ulawulo lwasentlalweni olucwangciswe ngokwentando yesininzi Inkqubo/Inkqubo yezoqoqosho lolawulo lwasentlalweni olucwangcisiweyo olucwangcisiweyo olucwangciswe ngokwentando yesi ninzi yinkqubo apho zonke izixhobo zemveliso izezikarhulumente, **kwaye** abe esenza lonke ucwangciso okanye inkoliso yalo yoqoqosho lwelizwe. Kwezi nkqubo kukho ulawulo lukarhulumente olupheleleyo okanye olukwiqondo eliphezulu.

Bosošialese bjo bo beakantšwego Lenaneo la ikonomi ya bosošialese bjo bo beakantšwego ke lenaneo leo go lona mmušo e lego mong wa didirišwa tša tšweletšo, **gomme** o dira dipeakanyo ka moka goba bontši bja dipeakanyo tša ikonomi ya naga. Mananeong a go na le taolo ye e feleletšego goba ye kgolwane ya mmušo ekonoming.

Kahisano e radilweng Tshebetso ya moruo wa kahisano o radilweng ke mokgwa moo mmuso o leng monga dintlha tsa tlhahiso, mme o etsa yohle kapa bongata ba meralo ya moruo ya naha. Ditshebetso tse kahoo ho na le taolo e feletseng kapa ya kgato e kgolo ya mmuso.

Bosošialisi jo bo rulagantsweng Tsamaiso e e rulagantsweng ya ikonomi ya bosošialisi ke tsamaiso e mo go yona mmuso o laolang didiriswa tsa tlhagiso, **mme** o dira togamaano yotlhe kgotsa bogolo jwa togamaano ya ikonomi ya naga. Mo tsamaisong eno, go na le taolo e kgolo ya mmuso.

POPULATION

The population of a country is the number of people living in that country.

Nhlayo ya vaaki Nhlayo ya vaaki etikweni i nhlayo ya vanhu lava va tshamaka etikweni rero.

Bevolking 'n Land se bevolking is die getal mense wat in dié land woon.

Inani lezakhumuzi zonke zezwe Lesi yisibalo sabantu abayizakhumuzi zezwe.

Abemi belizwe bebonke Linani labo bonke abantu abahlala elizweni.

Badudi Badudi ba naga ke palo ya batho bao ba dulago ka nageng.

SetjhabA Setjhaba se hara naha ke palo ya batho ba phelang naheng eo.

Baagi Baagi ba naga ke palo ya batho botlhe ba ba nnang mo nageng eo.

PRICE CEILING

It refers to a maximum price that is set for a product or service, usually by government. Sellers are not allowed to sell the product or service at a price higher than the price ceiling.

Nxavovugimahenhla Nxavo wo hetisela lowu wu vekeraweke ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri, hanganyiki wu vekiwa hi mfumo. Vaxavisi a va pfumeleriwi ku xavisa ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri hi nxavo wa le henhla ka nxavo vugimahenhla.

Prysplafon Dit het betrekking op 'n maksimum prys wat vir 'n produk of diens vasgestel word, gewoonlik deur die owerheid. Verkopers word nie toegelaat om die produk of diens teen 'n hoër prys as die prysplafon te verkoop nie.

Intengo ephozulu okungedlulwe kuyo Iyintengo okungedlulwe kuyo ebekelwe umkhiqizo othile noma insiza ethile, imvamisa ibekwe nguhulumeni. Abathengisi abavunyelwa ukuthengisa umkhiqizo noma insiza ngentengo ephakeme kunaleyo okungedlulwe kuyo.

Isilingi yexabiso Elona xabiso liphezulu elisekwa ngemveliso okanye ngenkonzo, ngurhulumente ubukhulu becala. Abathengisi abavunyelwa ukuthengisa imveliso okanye inkonzo ngexabiso elingaphezu kwesilingi yexabiso.

Thekodimo Theko ya godimodimo ye e beelwago setšweletšwa goba tirelo ke mmušo. Barekiši ga se ba dumelwa go rekiša setšweletšwa goba tirelo ka theko ye e lego godimo go feta thekodimo.

Sehlohlolo sa theko Theko e hodimodimo e behuweng bakeng sa sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso, ka tlwaelo ke mmuso. Barekisi ha ba a dumelwa ho rekisa sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso ka theko e ka hodimo ho theko e sehlohlolong.

Tlhotlhwa ya bofelo Se kaya tlhotlhwa e e kwa godimodimo e e beelwang kumo kgotsa tirelo, mme gantsi e tlhomiwa ke puso. Barekisi ga ba letliwe go rekisa kumo kgotsa tirelo ka tlhotlhwa e e kwa godimo go na le tlhotlhwa ya bofelo.

PRICE ELASTICITY OF DEMAND

The responsiveness of a quantity of a product that is demanded to changes in the price of the product

Mpimo wa ntirhiseko wa nxavo wa xilaviwa Ku tirhiseka ka ntalo wa ximakiwa loku ku laviwaka eka micinco ya nxavo wa ximakiwa.

Pryselastisiteit van vraag Die reaksie van 'n hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat gevra word op veranderings in die prys van die produk

Ukunwebeka Kokufunekayo ngokwentengo yomkhiqizo Lokhu ukuguquka kwenani lomkhiqizo ofunekayo ngenxa yentengo yomkhiqizo. .

Ukunwebeka kwexabiso lemfuno Usabelo olufunekayo kubungakanani bemveliso efunwa ngabathengi ukuze kubekho iinguquko kwixabiso laloo mveliso.

Tširogelo ya nyakego go theko Tširogelo ya bontši bja sedirišwa se se nyakegago go diphetogo tša theko ya setšweletšwa.

Ho saroloha ha theko ya tlhoko Ho arabela ha bongata ba sehlahiswa/seetswa se hlokwang ho diphetoho tsa theko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa

Tsibogo ya tlhotlwa go ya ka tlhokego Tsibogo ya bogolo jwa kumo jo bo tlhokwang go ya ka diphetogo mo tlhotlweng ya kumo.

PRICE ELASTICITY OF SUPPLY

The responsiveness of a quantity of a product that is supplied to changes in the price of the product

Mpimo wa ntirhiseko wa nxavo wa mphakelo Ku tirhiseka ka ntalo wa ximakiwa loku ku phakeriwaka eka micinco ya nxavo wa ximakiwa.

Pryselastisiteit van aanbod Die reaksie van 'n hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat aangebied word op veranderings in die prys van die produk

Ukunwebeka kokuthunyelwayo ngokwentengo yomkhiqizo Lokhu ukuguquka kwenani lomkhiqizo elitholakalayo ngenxa yokuguquka kwentengo yomkhiqizo.

Ukunwebeka kwexabiso lokunikezelwa Usabelo olufunekayo kubungakanani bemveliso emayinikezelwe kubathengi ukuze kubekho iinguquko kwixabiso laloo mveliso

Tširogelo ya kabo go theko Tširogelo ya bontši bja setšweletšwa se se abiwago go diphetogo tša theko ya setšweletšwa.

Ho saroloha ha theko ya phano Ho arabela ha bongata ba sehlahiswa/seetswa se fanwang ho diphetoho tsa theko ya sehlahiswa/seetswa

Tsibogo ya tlhotlwa go ya ka tlamelo Ke tsibogo ya bogolo jo bo tlamelwang jwa kumo go ya ka diphetogo mo tlhotlweng ya kumo.

PRICE FLOOR

It refers to a minimum price that is set for a product or service, usually by government. Sellers are not allowed to sell the product or service at a price lower than the price floor.

Nxavohansi Nxavo wa le hansi lowu wu vekeraweke ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri, hakanyingi wu vekiwa hi mfumo. Vaxavisi a va pfumeleriwi ku xavisa ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri hi nxavo wa le hansi ka nxavohansi.

Vloerprys Dit het betrekking op 'n minimum prys wat vir 'n produk of diens vasgestel word, gewoonlik deur die owerheid. Verkopers word nie toegelaat om die produk of diens teen 'n laer prys as die vloerprys te verkoop nie.

Intengo ephansi okungedlulwe kuyo Iyintengo esezingeni eliphansi kunawo wonke, ebekelwe umkhiqizo noma insiza ethile, invamisa ibekwa nguhulumeni, ukuthengisa umkhiqizo noma insiza ngentengo ephansi kunale okungedlulwe kuyo.

Owona mzantsi wexabiso Lelona xabiso liphantsi lisekwayo ngemveliso okanye ngenkonzo, ngurhulumente ubukhulu becala. Abathengisi abavunyelwa ukuthengisa imveliso okanye inkonzo ngexabiso elinganeno kunexabiso elilelona lisezantsi.

Thekotlase Theko ya tlaselase ye e beelwago setšweletšwa goba tirelo, gantši ke mmušo. Barekiši ga se ba dumelwa go rekiša setšweletšwa goba tirelo ka theko ye e lego tlase go feta thekotlase.

Mokato wa theko Bonyane ba theko e behuweng bakeng sa sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso, ka tlwaelo ke mmuso. Barekisi ha ba a dumelwa ho rekisa sehlahiswa/seetswa kapa tshebeletso ka theko e ka tlase ho theko e mokatong.

Tlhotlhwapotlana E kaya tlhotlwa ya e e kwa tlaselase e e beelwang kumo kgotsa tirelo, mme gantsi e tlhomiwa ke puso. Barekisi ga ba letlwe go rekisa kumo kgotsa tirelo ka tlhotlwa e e kwa tlase go na le tlhotlhwapotlana.

PRICE TAKER

A firm in a perfectly competitive market is a price taker. Prices of products are set through the interaction between supply and demand, and no individual firm can influence the price. A firm thus has no other option but to accept, or “take”, the market price.

Amukelonxavo Feme leyi yi nga emakete wa mphikizano wo hetiseka i amukelonxavo: mixavo ya swimakiwa yi vekiwa hi ku tirhisana exikarhi ka mphakelo na xilaviwa, ku hava feme yo karhi yi nga cincaka nxavo. Kutani feme a yi na ndlela yin'wana handle ko amukela, kumbe ku “teka”, nxavo wa makete.

Prysnemer 'n Firma in 'n volmaak mededingende mark is 'n prysnemer. Die pryse van produkte word deur die wisselwerking tussen vraag en aanbod vasgestel, en geen individuele firma kan die prys beïnvloed nie. Die firma het dus geen ander keuse as om die markprys te aanvaar of te “neem” nie.

Umemukeli wentengo Ibhizinisi, esimweni semakethe esincintisana ngokungenasici, liba ngumthathi wentengo. Izintengo zemikhiqizo zibekwa ukusebenzisana phakathi kokutholakalayo nokufunekayo, futhi akunabhizinisi elilodwa elingaba nomthelela kuntengo.

Ngakho-ke imboni ayibi nakukhetha engakwenza ngaphandle kokuthi yemukele noma "ithathe" intengo yemakethe.

Umamkeli wexabiso Ishishini kummandla wentengiso enokhuphiswano olugqibeleleyo ngumamkeli wexabiso: amaxabiso eemveliso asekwana ngokudibaniselana phakathi kokuveliswa nokufunwa kwemveliso ngabathengi, kwaye akukho shishini elilodwa elinokuphemebelela ixabiso. Ishishini ngoko ke alinandlela yimbi ngaphandle kokwamkela, okanye "kokuthabatha", ixabiso lommandla wentengiso (lemarrike).

Thekokamogelwa Kgwebo ye e lego mmarakeng wo o phadišanago ka botlalo ke ya thekokamogelwa: ditheko tša setšweletšwa di bewa ke phetolano magareng a nyakego le kabo, gomme ga go kgwebo ka bonoši ye e ka huetšago theko. Ka lebaka leo feme ga ena kgetho ye nngwe ge e se feela go amogela goba go "tšea" theko ya mmaraka.

Moamohedi wa theko Feme e mmarakeng wa tlhodisano e phethahetseng ke moamohedi wa theko: ditheko tsa dihlahiswa/dietswa di behwa ka therisano pakeng tsa phano le tlhoko, mme ha ho feme e ikemetseng e ka tshwaetsang theko. Feme ka hona ha e na kgetho ha e se ho amohela, kapa "ho nka", theko ya mmaraka.

Motsayatlhotlwa Kgwebo mo mmarakeng wa kgaisano e e lolameng ke motsayatlhotlwa. Ditlhotlwa tsa dikumo di tlhomiwa ka kgokagano magareng ga tlanelo le tlhokego mme ga go kgwebo epe e le nosi e e ka tlhotlheletsang tlhotlwa. Ka jalo, kgwebo ga e na boitlhophelelo mme e tshwanetse ya amogela kgotsa ya "tsaya" tlhotlwa ya mmaraka.

PRIMARY SECTOR

This is the sector in the economy in which natural resources are taken from the environment or produced, for example, by farming, mining and fishing. The primary sector is thus concerned with the production of food and raw materials.

Xiyenge xa masungulo Xiyenge lexi xi nga eka ikhonomi laha switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko swi tekiwaka kusuka eka mbangu kumbe laha swi makiweke kona, xikombiso hi vufuwi, hi vucelamigodi na vurhiyatinhlampfi. Xiyenge xa masungulo xi fambisana na ku makiwa ka swakudya na michumu yimbisi.

Primêre sektor Dit is die sektor in die ekonomie waarin natuurlike hulpbronne uit die omgewing geneem word of geproduseer word, byvoorbeeld deur boerdery, mynbou en visvang. Die primêre sektor is dus gemoeid met die produksie van kos en grondstowwe.

Umkhakha osesigabeni sokuqala Lo ngumkhakha wezomnotho okuthathwa kuwo ingcebo yezwe yemvelo, ithathwa endaweni okuphilwa kuyo, noma ikhiqizwa ngandlela thize. Ukwenza isibonelo, ezolimo, ezezimayini nezokudoba. Lo mkhakha uphathelene nokukhiqizwa kokudla nezinto ezisetshenizwayo eziseluhlaza.

Icandelo lokuqala Icandelo kuqoqosho apho imithombo yobutyebi ithatyathwa kwimo esingqongileyo okanye iveliswa khona, umzekelo ngokulima, ngokusebenza emgodini nangokuloba iintlanzi. Icandelo lokuqala ngoko ke lijongene nomsebenzi wokuveliswa kokutya neziveliso ezingekasetyenzwa.

Lekala la motheo Lekala la ekonomo leo go lona mehlodi ya tlhago e tšewago tikologong goba e tšweletšwago, mohlala ke bolemi, meepo goba le boreahlapi. Ka lebaka leo lekala la motheo le swaragane le tšweletšo ya dijo le metheriale wo o sa šongwago.

Lefapha la motheo Lefapha le moruong moo mehlodi ya thuso ya tlhaho e nkuwang tikolohong kapa e hlahiswang, ho etsa mohlala ho tsa temo/borui, merafong le ho tshwaso ya ditlhapi. Lefapha la motheo kahoo le na le boikarabelo mabapi le tlhahiso ya dijo le dintho tsa tlhaho.

Lephata la motheo Ke lephata la ikonomi le mo go lona metswedi ya tlhago e tsewang mo tikologong kgotsa e tlhagisiwang, dikai, temothuo, meepo le tshwaro ya ditlhapi. Ka jalo, lephata la motheo le lebile tlhagiso ya dijo le diretala.

PRIVATE GOODS

Goods that are consumed by individuals and households, for which they must pay

Tinhundzu to ka ti nga ri ta mfumo Tinhundzu leti ti tirhisiwaka hi vanhu na mindyangu, leti ti faneleke ku hakeleriwa.

Private goedere Goedere wat deur individue en huishoudings verbruik word, waarvoor hulle moet betaal

Izimpahla zangasese Lezi yizimpahla ezisetshenziswa ngabantu noma ngamakhaya, futhi ekufanele zikhokhelwe.

Impahla yabucala Impahla esetyenziswa ngabantu ngabanye namakhaya, nefanele ukuhlawulelwa.

Diphahlo tša poraebete Diphahlo tše di dirišwago ke batho le malapa, gomme e le tšeo di swanetšego go lefelwa.

Diphahlo tseo e seng tsa bohle Diphahlo tse sebediswang ke batho ba ikemeteng le malapa, mme tse tlamehang ho lefellwa.

Dithoto tsa poraefete Dithoto tse di dirisiwang ke batho kgotsa malapa mme ba tshwanetse go di duelela.

PRIVATISATION

Privatisation means the transfer of the ownership of assets from the public sector to the private sector, that is, the selling of state-owned assets to the private sector.

Vupurayivhethayizi Vupurayivhethayizi swi vula ku susa vun'winyi bya tinhundzu eka xiyenge xa mfumo byi ya eka xiyenge xo ka yxi nga ri xa mfumo – ku nga, ku xavisela xiyenge xo ka xi nga ri xa mfumo tinhundzu ta mfumo.

Privatisering Privatisering beteken die oordrag van die eienaarskap van bates van die openbare sektor na die private sektor, dit wil sê die verkoop van bates in staatsbesit aan die private sektor.

Uhlelo lokwedluliselwa kobunikazi bamabhizinisi ezinkampanini ezizimele/zangasese Kusho ukushintsha kobunikazi bempahla ebikade kungekahulumeni nesizoba ngeyezinkampani ezizimele — lokhu kusho ukuthengiswa kwempahla kahulumeni ithengiselwa izinkampani ezizimele.

Unikezelo lwamashishini kwicandelo langasese Kuthethwa ukunikezelwa kobunini bezinto ebeziphantsi kukarhulumente kwicandelo langasese — ngamanye amazwi, kukuthengiswa kwezinto zikarhulumente kwicandelo (iqumrhu) langasese.

Poraebetafatšo Poraebetafatšo ke phetišetšo ya bong bja dithoto go tloga lekaleng la mmušo go ya go la poraebete — ke go re go rekišetšwa ga dithoto tša mmušo go lekala la poraebete.

Ho fetisetsa lefapheng leo e seng la bohle Ho fetisetsa lefapheng leo e seng la bohle ho bolela ho fetisa ho ba monga dithepa ho tloha ho lefapha la setjhaba ho ya ho lefapha leo e seng la bohle — ke ho re, ho rekisa dithepa tseo e leng tsa mmuso ho lefapha leo e seng la bohle.

Go fetolelwa go nna poraefete Go fetolelwa go nna poraefete go kaya go fetisetsa bong ba dithoto go tswa mo lephateng la puso go ya kwa lephateng la poraefete, go raya, fa dithoto tsa mmuso di rekisetswa lephata la poraefete.

PRODUCER

Any firm that produces goods or services to sell to consumers

Mumaki Feme yin'wana na yin'wana leyi yi makaka tinhundzu kumbe vukorhokeri ku xavisela vatirhisi.

Produsent Enige firma wat goedere of dienste produseer om dit aan verbruikers te verkoop

Umkhiqizi Yinoma yiliphi ibhizinisi elikhiqiza izimpahla noma izinsiza ukuzithengisela abasebenzisi bazo.

Umvelisi Naliphi ishishini elivelisa impahla okanye iinkonzo ukwenzela ukuthengisela abasebenzisi.

Motšweletši Kgwebo efe goba efe ye e tšweletšago ditšweletšwa goba ditirelo gore e di rekišetše badiriši.

Mohlahisi Feme efe le efe e hlahisang dipahlo kapa ditshebeletso ka sepheo sa ho rekisetsa basebedisi.

Motlhagisi Kgwebo nngwe le nngwe e e tlhagisang dithoto kgotsa ditirelo go di rekisetsa badirisi.

PRODUCT DIFFERENTIATION

It refers to the activity of making products, which are similar, different by way of trademarks, packaging and other means, such as advertising and marketing, to create a particular brand image.

Hambanyiso wa ximakiwa Endlelo ra ku endla leswaku swimakiwa leswi swi fanaka swi hambana hi mavito, ku swi paka na tindlela tin'wana, tanihi vunavetisi na ku tivisa ku endlela ku tlakusa xiyimo xa vito ra xixavisiwa.

Produktdifferensiasie Dit is die bedrywigheid waarvolgens produkte, wat soortgelyk is, verskillend gemaak word deur middel van handelsmerke, verpakking en ander metodes soos advertensies en bemerking om 'n bepaalde handelsmerkbeeld te skep.

Ukwehlukahlukaniswa kwemikhiqizo Yisinyathelo sokwenza imikhiqizo efanayo yehluka ngenlela yophawu lwebhizinisi, yokuhleleka komkhiqizo futhi nangezinye izindlela njengokukhangisa nokwazisa ukuze kwakhiwe isithombe sebhizinisi.

Ulwahlukaniso lwemveliso Umsebenzi wokwenza umahluko kwiimveliso eziyeleleneyo ngokwenza iimpawu ezikhethekileyo zorhwebo, ubekelelo nangezinye iindlela ezifana nezibhengezo zentengo norhwebo, ngenjongo yokudala umfanekiso wohlobo oluthile lwemveliso.

Phapantšho ya ditšweletšwa Tiro ya go dira gore ditšweletšwa tše di swanago di fapafapane ka maswao a kgwebo, diphuthelo le ka mekgwa ye mengwe, go swana le ka papatšo le ka kwalakwatšo go dira gore di be le ponagalo ye e lego ya tšona.

Ho fapafapanya sehlahiswa Tshebetso ya ho etsa hore dihlahiswa/dietswa tse tshwanang di fapane ka mokgwa wa matshwao a thekiso, ho phuthela le mekgwa e mengwe, e tshwanang le ho bapatsa le ho rekisa ka ho bopa setshwantsho sa mofuta o itseng.

Pharologanyo ya dikumo E kaya tiro ya go farologanya dikumo tse di tshwanang ka matshwaokgwebo, diphuthelo le mekgwa e mengwe, jaaka phasalatso le papatšo, go itirela selebo se se rileng sa leina la kumo.

PRODUCTION FACTOR MARKET

This is the market on which factors of production (natural resources, capital goods and labour) are traded; households sell their products here, and producers buy them here.

Makete wa xipfunetavumaki Lowu i makete laha swipfuneti swa ntshovelo (switirhisiwa swa ntumbuluko, switirhisiwa swa swimakiwa na ntirho) swi xavisiwaka; mindyangu yi xavisa swimakiwa swa yona kona, kutani vamaki va swi xava.

Produktsiefaktormark Dit is die mark waarop produktsiefaktore (natuurlike hulpbronne, kapitaalgoedere en arbeid) verhandel word; huishoudings verkoop hul produktsiefaktore hier, en produsente koop die faktore hier.

Imakethe ephathelene nezinto zokukhiqiza Le yimakethe lapho lokho okuphathelene nezinto zokukhiqiza (ingcebo yezwe yemvelo, izimpahla zokuqhuba ibhizinisi nabasebenzi) kuhwebelwana ngazo khona; amakhaya athengisa imikhiqizo yawo lapha kanti abakhiqizi bayayithenga khona lapho.

Ummandla wentengiso wemfuneko yomsebenzi wemveliso Le yimarike apho kurhwetywa ngomsebenzi wemveliso (imithombo yobutyebi eyindalo, impahla eyinkunzi namandla okusebenza) ; amakhaya athengisa iimveliso zawo apha, ukuze abavelisi bazithenge.

Mmaraka wa didirišwa tša tšweletšo Wo ke mmara ka wo go wona didirišwa tša tšweletšo (mehlopi ya tlhago, diphahlo tša kapetlele le bašomi) di rekišwago; malapa a rekiša ditšweletšwa tša wona mo, gomme batšweletši ba a di reka.

Mmaraka wa ntlha ya tlhahiso Ona ke mmaraa moo dintlha tsa tlhahiso (mehlodi ya thuso ya tlhaho, diphahlo tsa letlotlo le mosebetsi) di rekiswang; malapa a rekisa dihlahiswa tsa ona mona, mme bahlahisi ba a di reka.

Mmaraka wa didiriswa tsa tlhagiso Ke mmaraa o mo go ona go gwebisanwang ka didiriswa tsa tlhagiso (metswedi ya tlhago, letlotlo la dithoto le badiri); malapa a rekisa dikumo tsa ona mo go ona mme batlhagisi ba di reka fano.

PRODUCTION FACTORS

Inputs into the production of goods and services, that is, things we use to make goods and provide services, for example capital and labour

Swipfunetavumaki Swinghenisiwa eka vumaki bya tinhundzu na vukorhokeri – ku nga, swilo leswi hi swi tirhisaka ku maka tinhundzu na ku phakela vukorhokeri, xik: mali na ntirho.

Produksiefaktore Insette wat in die produksie van goedere en dienste gebruik word, dit wil sê dinge wat ons gebruik om goedere te maak en dienste te lewer, byvoorbeeld kapitaal en arbeid

Izinto eziphathelene nokukhiqiza Yilokho okuye kufakwe ekukhiqizweni kwezimpahla nezinsiza — okungukuthi, izinto esizisebenzisayo ukwenza izimpahla nokuletha izinsizakalo, isibonelo, izinto ezisezingeni lemali kanye nabasebenzi.

Okuphathelene nomsebenzi wemveliso Izinto ezifakwa kumsebenzi wemveliso yempahla neenkono — oko kukuthi, izinto esizisebenzisela ukwenza impahla nokunika iinkono, umz. imali eyinkunzi namandla okusebenza.

Dikhuetsi tsa tšweletšo Tše di tsenywago tšweletšong ya diphahlo le ditirelo — ke gore dilo tše re di dirišago go dira diphahlo le go aba ditirelo, mohlala ke, kapetlele le bašomi.

Dintlha tsa tlhahiso Dintho tse kenyeletswang tlhahisong ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso — ke ho re, dintho tseo re di sebedisang ho etsa diphahlo le ho fana ka ditshebeletso, mohlala ke letlotlo le mosebetsi.

Didiriswa tsa tlhagiso Ditsenyoo mo tlhagisong ya dithoto le ditirelo, go raya, dilo tse re di dirisang go dira dithoto le tlanelo ya ditirelo, sekai, letlotlo le badiri.

PRODUCTION FUNCTION

This is the relationship between a firm's inputs (e.g. workers) and its outputs (products). On a graph, the production function can be shown as a curve that illustrates total product.

Ntirho wa vumaki Lebyi i vuxaka exikarhi ka swinghenisiwa swa feme (xik: vatirhi) na swihumesiwa (swimakiwa) swa yona. Eka girafu, ntirho wa vumaki wu nga kombiwa tanihi girafu leyi yi andlalaka ntshovelo hinkwawo.

Produksiefunksie Dit is die verband tussen 'n firma se insette (bv werkers) en sy uitsette (produkte). Op 'n grafiek kan die produksiefunksie getoon word as 'n kromme wat die totale produk illustreer.

Uphawu olukhombisa uhlelo lokukhiqiza Lokhu ngubudlelwane obuphakathi kwalokho okufakwe yimboni (isibonelo, abasebenzi) kanye nalokho ekukhiphayo (imikhiqizo). Kugrafu, lolu phawu olukhombisa uhlelo lokukhiqiza lungakhonjiswa njengejika elikhombisa umkhiqizo usuwonke.

Umsebenzi wokwenza imveliso Obu bubudlelwane phakathi kwezinto ezifakwa ekusungulweni kweshishini (umz. abasebenzi) kunye nezinto ezikhutshwa emva kokusebenza (iimveliso). Kumzobo wamahla-ndinyuka (igrafu), umsebenzi wokwenza imveliso ungaboniswa njengegophe elibonisa imveliso esisixa esipheleleyo.

Mošomo wa tšweletšo Ye ke kamano magareng a didirišwa tša feme (mohlala, bašomi) le ditšweletšwa tša yona. Kerafong, mošomo wa tšweletšo o ka laetšwa e le khebe ye e bontšhago setšweletšwamoka.

Mosebetsi wa tlhahiso Hona ke kgokahano pakeng tsa dintho tsa feme tse kenywang (mohlala ke basebetsi) le dikenyeletso tsa yona (dihlahiswa). Kerafong, mosebetsi wa tlhahiso o ka bontshwa jwalo ka tshokamo e bontshang sehlahiswa/seetswa ka botlalo.

Tiro ya tlhagiso Ke kamano magareng ga ditsenyo tsa feme (sekao, badiri) le dintshiwa tsa yona (dikumo). Mo kerafong, tiro ya tlhagiso e ka supywa jaaka mola o o supang kumo yotlhe.

PRODUCTION INPUTS

These refer to anything that is “put into” the production of a product, for example labour and capital.

Swinghenisiwa swa vumaki leswi hi swin'wana na swin'wana leswi swi “nghenisiwaka eka” vumaki bya ximakiwa, xikombiso ntirho na mali.

Produksie-insette Dit het betrekking op enigiets wat aangewend word om 'n produk te produseer, byvoorbeeld arbeid en kapitaal.

Okufakwayo ohlelweni lokukhiqiza Lokhu yinoma yini “efakwa” ekukhiqizweni komkhiqizo, isibonelo, abasebenzi nalokho kokuqhuba ibhizinisi.

Izinto ezifakwa kumsebenzi wemveliso Oku ingaba yiyo nayiphi into “engenisweyo” kumsebenzi wokuvelisa imveliso, umzekelo amandla okusebenza nemali eyinkunzi.

Ditsenywa tša tšweletšo Tše ke se sengwe le se sengwe se se “tsenywago” tšweletšong ya setšweletšwa, mehlala ke, bašomi le kapetlele.

Dintho tse kenywang tlhahisong Tsena ke ntho efe le efe e “kenywang” tlhahisong ya sehlahiswa/seetswa, ho etsa mohlala mosebetsi le letlotlo.

Ditsenyo tsa tlhagiso Seno se kaya sengwe le sengwe se se “tsenngwang” mo tlhagisong ya kumo, sekao ke badiri le letlotlo.

PRODUCTION POSSIBILITIES CURVE

It is a curve that illustrates the various combinations of two products that a producer may produce by allocating the available resources fully and effectively to the two products.

Nghoveko wo komba nhlangoana wa swimakiwa swimbirhi | nghoveko eka girafu lowu kombisaka mihlanganisano yo hambanahambana ya swimakiwa swimbirhi leswi mumaki a nga swi makaka hi ku swi avela switirhisiwa hi ku hetiseka na ku va swi tirha kahle eka swimakiwa swimbirhi.

Produksiemoontlikheidskromme Dit is 'n kromme wat die verskillende kombinasies van twee produkte illustreer wat 'n produsent moontlik kan produseer deur die beskikbare hulpbronne ten volle en doeltreffend aan die twee produkte toe te wys.

Igrafu ekhombisa okungenzeka ohlelweni lokukhiqiza Yijika elikhombisa izinhlanganisela ezahlukahlukene zemikhiqizo emibili umkhiqizi angahle ayikhiqize ngokuthi ahlukane kahle nangokugcwele izisetshenziswa ezikhona kuyoyomibili imikhiqizo.

Igophe lokunokwenzeka kumsebenzi wemveliso Igophe elibonisa iindibaniselwano ezahlukahlukileyo zeemveliso ezimbini ezinokwenzeka ngumvelisi ngokwaba imithombo yobutyebi ekhoyo ngokupheleleyo nangokuncomekayo phakathi kweemveliso ezimbini.

Khebe ya kgonagalo ya tšweletšo Khebe ye e laetsago dikopanyo tše di fapafapanago tša ditšweletšwa tše pedi tše motšweletši a ka di tšweletšago ka go aba mehlodi ye e lego gona ka botlalo le ka dipelo ditšweletšweng tše tše pedi.

Tshokamo ya dikgonahalo tsa tlhahiso Tshokamo e bontsha mefutafuta ya dikopanyo tsa dihlahiswa tse pedi tseo mohlalisi a ka di hlalising ka ho aba mehlodi ya thuso e fumanehang ka botlalo le ka katleho ho dihlahiswa/dietswa tse pedi.

Mola wa kgonago ya tlhagiso Ke mola o o supang metswako e e farologaneng ya dikumo tse pedi tse motlhagisi a ka di tlhagising ka go abela dikumo tse pedi tseo metswedi e e leng teng ka botlalo le ka tshwanelo.

PRODUCTION PROBLEM

This is the problem of how goods and services should be produced within an economic system, and how much should be produced.

Xiphiso xa vumaki Xiphiso xa leswi tinhundzu na vukorhokeri swi faneleke ku makisiwa xiswona eka sisiteme ya ikhonomi, na ku ri ku fanele ku makiwa swingani.

Produksieprobleem Dit is die probleem van hoe goedere en dienste in 'n ekonomiese stelsel geproduseer moet word, en hoeveel geproduseer moet word.

Inkinga yokukhiqiza Yinkinga yokuthi izimpahla nezinsiza kumele zikhiqizwe kanjani nakangakanani ohlelweni lwezomnotho.

Ingxaki yomsebenzi wemveliso Ingxaki yendlela impahla neenkonzo ekufuneka ziveliswe ngayo kwinkqubo yoqoqosho, neendlela ezininzi ekufuneka ziveliswe ngazo ezo mpahla neenkonzo.

Bothata bja tšweletšo Bothata bja ka moo diphahlo le ditirelo di ka tšweletšwago ka gona ka gare ga lenaneo la ekhonomi, le gore go swanetše go tšweletšwa tše kae.

Bothata ba tlhahiso Bothata ba mokgwa oo diphahlo le ditshebeletso di tshwanelang ho hlaliswa ka wona hara tshebetso ya moruo, le hore ho hlalishwe tse ngata hakae.

Bothata ba tlhagiso Seno ke bothata ba ka moo dithoto le ditirelo di tshwanetseng go tlhagisiwa ka teng mo tsamaisong ya ikonomi le gore go tshwanetse ga tlhagisiwa di le kae.

PRODUCTIVITY

Productivity is the amount of output produced by workers in a certain time, or output divided by input.

Ntshovelo Ntshovelo i nhlayo ya swihumesiwa leswi swi makiweke hi vatirhi hi nkarhi wo karhi, kumbe swihumesiwa swi avanyisiwile hi swinghenisiwa.

Produktiwiteit Produktiwiteit is die hoeveelheid produksie wat in 'n bepaalde tyd deur werkers geproduseer word, of produksie gedeel deur inset.

Ukukhiqiza Lokhu wubungako bomkhiqizo owenziwe ngabasebenzi esikhathini esithile noma umkhiqizo uwuhlukanisa ngalokho okuchithile ekutheni wenzeke.

Amandla okuvelisa Amandla okuvelisa ngumyinge othile wegalelo labasebenzi kuloo msebenzi wenziwayo ngexesha elithile, okanye ingeniso eyahlulwa ngegalelo.

Tšweletšo Tšweletšo ke kelo ya ditšweletšwa tšeo di tšweletšwago ke bašomi nakong ye e itšego, goba ditšweletšwa ge di arolwa ka didirišwa tša go šoma.

Bokgoni ba ho hlahisa Bokgoni ba ho hlahisa ke boholo ba sephetho se hlahisitsweng ka nako e itseng, kapa sephetho se arolwe ka dintho tse kentsweng.

Tlhagisokumo Tlhagisokumo ke bogolo jwa ntsho e e tlhagisiwang ke badiri mo nakong e e rileng kgotsa ntsho e e arotsweng ka tsenyo.

PRODUCTS

Products are the goods and services that have been produced by using factors of production.

Swimakiwa Swimakiwa i tinhundzu na vukorhokeri leswi swi humesiweke hi ku tirhisa swipfuneti swa vumaki.

Produkte Produkte is die goedere en dienste wat geproduseer is deur produksiefaktore te gebruik.

Imikhiqizo Imikhiqizo yizimpahla nezinsiza ezikhiqizwa ngokuthi kusetshenziswe okuphathelene nokukhiqiza.

Iimveliso Iimveliso yimpahla neenkonzozo ezivele ngokusebenzisa iimveko zomsebenzi wokuvelisa.

Ditšweletšwa Ditšweletšwa ke diphahlo le ditirelo tšeo di tšweleditšwego ka go diriša didirišwa tša tšweletšo.

Dihlahiswa/dietswa Dihlahiswa/dietswa ke dintho le ditshebeletso tse hlahisitsweng ka ho sebedisa dintlha tsa tlhahiso.

Dikumo Dikumo ke dithoto le ditirelo tse di tlhagisitsweng ka go dirisa didiriswa tsa tlhagiso.

PROFIT

Profit is the positive difference between total revenue (what a producer receives as payment for goods and services) and total cost (what a producer spends), in other words, a firm's total revenue minus its total costs.

Mpindzulo Ku hambana ka kahle exikarhi ka timali hinkwato (leswi mumaki a swi kumaka tanihi hakelo ya tinhundzu na vukorhokeri) na hakelo hinkwayo (leswi mumaki a swi tirhiseke); hi marito man'wana timali ta feme hinkwato ku susiwa tihakelo ta yona hinkwato.

Wins Dit is die positiewe verskil tussen die totale inkomste (wat 'n produsent ontvang as betaling vir goedere en dienste) en die totale koste (wat 'n produsent bestee). met ander woorde 'n firma se totale inkomste minus sy totale koste.

Inzuzo Umehluko ophakathi kwemali engenayo (lokho okutholwa ngumkhiqizi njengenkohelo yezimpahla nezinsiza) kanye nezindleko sezizonke (lokho okusetshenziswa ngumkhiqizi); ngamanye amazwi imali yonke negenayo yebhizinisi bese kukhishwa kuyo zonke izindleko zalo seziphelile.

Inzuzo Umahluko ocacileyo phakathi kwengeniso esisixa esipheleleyo (oko kufunyanwa ngumvelisi njengentlawulo yempahla neenkonzelo) kunye neendleko ezisisixa esipheleleyo (oko kuchithwa ngumvelisi); ngamanye amazwi, yingeniso esisixa esipheleleyo seshishini ukuze kuso kuthatyathwe iindleko zayo esisixa esipheleleyo.

Poelo Phapano ya mohola magareng a ditsenomoka (seo se amogelwago ke motšweletši, bjalo ka ditefelo tša diphahlo le ditirelo) le ditshenyagalelomoka (seo motšweletši a senyagalelwago ke sona); ka mantšu a mangwe, ge go ntšhwa ditshenyagalelomoka go ditsenomoka.

Phaello Phapang e amohelihileng pakeng paloyohle ya lekeno/kuno (tjhelete eo mohlahisi a e fumanang jwaloka tefo ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso) le paloyohle ya tjeo (tshenyehelo eo mohlahisi a bileng le yona); ka mantswe a mang, paloyohle ya lekeno la feme ho ho tloswe paloyohle ya ditjeo tsa hae.

Poelo Pharologano e e amogelesegang magareng ga lotseno lotlhe (se motlhagisi a se amogelang jaaka tuelo ya dithoto le ditirelo) le ditshenyegelo tsotlhe (se motlhagisi a se duelang), ka mantswe a mangwe, ke lotseno lotlhe la kgwebo go ntshitswe ditshenyegelo tsotlhe.

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

Depreciation is a decrease in the value of capital goods over time due to wear and tear, or equipment becoming outdated. A firm, which makes provision for depreciation, takes the cost of depreciation into consideration in its accounting process.

Nkatso wa nkoka wa michiko Michiko i ku chika ka nkoka wa switirhisiwa swo maka leswi hi ku famba ka nkarhi swi hlakalaka no onhaka, kumbe loko switirhisiwa swi hundzeriwa hi nkarhi. Feme leyi yi endlaka xivandla xa nchiko yi tekela enhlokweni hakelo ya nchiko eka tiphurosese ta yona ta vunkota.

Voorsiening vir waardevermindering Waardevermindering is 'n afname in die waarde van kapitaalgoedere met verloop van tyd as gevolg van slytasie, of omdat toerusting verouderd

raak. 'n Firma, wat vir waardevermindering voorsiening maak, neem die koste van waardevermindering in sy rekeningkundige proses in berekening.

I-akhawundi ekhombisa ukuguga/ukudleka kwempahla Ukudleka/ukuguga kwempahla kwehla kwenani kwezinga lempahla enesilinganiso semali esikhathini esithize ngenxa yokukhuhleka nokudabuka, noma ithuluzi liphelelwa yisikhathi. nxa yokushiywa yisikhathi kwezinto ezisetshenziswayo. Ibhizinisi elenza i akhawundi yempahla egugayo ibala izindleko zokuguga kwempahla kuhlelo layo lokuhlelwa kwezimali

Ulungiselelo lokuhla komgangatho Ukuhla komgangatho kukuncipha okanye ukuhla kwexabiso lempahla eyinkunzi ngokuhamba kwexesha ngenxa yokonakala, okanye ngenxa yokugqithelwa lixesha. Ishishini lenza ulungiselelo ngokuthabathela ingqalelo ukuhla komgangatho kwinkqubo yalo yokubalwa kwemali.

Tokišetšo ya konalo Konalo ke go fokotšega ga boleng bja diphahlo tša kapetlele go ya le nako ka lebaka la go hlagala, goba ka lebaka la ge setlabelo se fetilwe ke nako. Kgwebo ye e dirago ditokišetšo tša go hlagala ga ditlabelo e hlokomela tshenyagalelo ya tlhagalo lenaneong la yona la go swara dipuku.

Tlhophisetso ya ho theoha ha boleng Ho theoha ha boleng ke ho fokotseha ha boleng ba letlotlo la diphahlo ha nako e tsamaya ka lebaka la ho sebetsa le ho tsofala, kapa sesebediswa se fellwang ke nako. Feme e etsang tlhophisetso ya ho theoha ha boleng e ela hloko tjeo ya ho theoha ha boleng tshebetsong ya yona ya tshupaletlotlo.

Tlanelo ya phokotsegoboleng Phokotsegoboleng ke phokotsego ya boleng ba letlotlo la dithoto mo tsamaong ya nako ka ntlha ya go onala le go senyega kgotsa fa sedirisiwa e le sa bogologolo. Kgwebo e e dirang tlanelo ya phokotsegoboleng e ela tlhoko tshenyegelo ya phokotsegoboleng mo tsamaisong ya yona ya palotlotlo.

PUBLIC GOODS

These are goods that are consumed by the community or society; no one can be excluded from using them. An example is a public road.

Tinhundzu ta mfumo Tinhundzu leti ti tirhisiwaka hi muganga kumbe vaaki; ku hava munhu loyi a nga siveriwaka ku ti tirhisa. Xikombiso: gondzo ra mfumo.

Owerheidsgoedere Dit is goedere wat deur die gemeenskap verbruik word; niemand kan daarvan uitgesluit word om dit te gebruik nie. 'n Voorbeeld is 'n openbare pad.

Izimpahla zomphakathi Yizimpahla ezisetshenziswa ngumphakathi; akekho ongenqatshelwa ukuzisebenzisa. Isibonelo, umgwaqo kawonkewonke.

Impahla kawonke-wonke Impahla esetyenziswa ngabahlali okanye luluntu; akakho onokukhutshelwa ngaphandle ekuyisebenziseni. Umzekelo yindlela kawonke-wonke.

Diphahlo tša bohle Diphahlo tše di dirišwago ke setšhaba goba badudi; ga go motho yo a ka ganetšwago go di diriša. Mohlala ke tsela ya bohle.

Diphahlo tsa setjhaba

Diphahlo tse sebediswang ke setjhaba kapa mokgatlo; ha ho motho ya ka qhelelwang ka thoko bakeng sa ho di sebedisa. Mohlala ke mmila wa setjhaba.

Dithoto tsa botlhe Tseno ke dithoto tse di dirisiwang ke setšhaba kgotsa morafe; ga go ope yo a ka ileliwang go di dirisa. Sekai ke tsela ya botlhe.

PUBLIC SERVICES

These are services provided to the general community, usually by government. Some of these services, such as health and education, are free or largely free (but are indirectly funded by tax).

Vukorhokeri bya mfumo Lebyi i vukorhokeri lebyi byi nyikiwaka vanhu hinkwavo, hakanyingi hi mfumo. Byin'wana bya vukorhokeri lebyi, byo tanihi rihanyu na dyondzo, i bya mahala kumbe byi tala ku va bya mahala (kambe byi hakeleriwa hi xibalo hi ndlela yo ka yi nga kongomi).

Openbare dienste Dit is dienste wat aan die gemeenskap verskaf word, gewoonlik deur die owerheid. Sommige van hierdie dienste, soos gesondheid en onderwys, is gratis of grotendeels gratis (maar word indirek deur belasting gefinansier).

Izinsiza zomphakathi Lezi yizinsinza ezethulelwa umphakathi ngokubanzi, imvamisa zethulwa nguhulumeni. Ezinye zalezi zinsiza njengezempilo nezemfundo, zitholakala mahhala noma ubuningi bazo zitholwa mahhala (kepha zitholelwa izimali ngendlela engaqonde ngqo yokusebenzisa intela).

Iinkonzo zikawonke-wonke Ezi ziinkonzo ezinikwa uluntu ngokubanzi, ngurhulumente ubukhulu becala. Ezinye zezi nkonzo, ezifana nezempilo nezemfundo, zifumaneka simahla kwaye zikhululekile okanye ubukhulu becala zikhululekile (kodwa zixhaswa ngerhafu ngendlela engathanga ngqo).

Ditirelo tša bohle Tše ke ditirelo tše di abjago go badudi ka kakaretšo, gantši di abja ke mmušo. Tše dingwe tša ditirelo tše, go swana le maphelo le thuto, ga di lefelwe goba bogolo bja tšona ga bo lefelwe (eupša di lefelwa ka mokgwa wa go se be wa thwii, ka metšhelo).

Ditshebeletso tsa mmuso Tsena ke ditshebeletso tse nehwang setjhaba ka kakaretso, ka tlwaelo di nehelwa ke mmuso. Tse ding tsa ditshebeletso tsena, tse kang bophelo le thuto, di fumana mahala kapa karolo e kgolo e mahala (empa ka ho sa hlakang di tshhetswa ka tjhelete ke lekgetho).

Ditirelo tsa botlhe Tse ke ditirelo tse di fiwang setšhaba ka kakaretso, gantsi ke puso. Dingwe tsa ditirelo tse, jaaka boitekanelo le thuto, ga di duelelwe kgotsa bontsi jwa tsona ga bo duelelwe (mme di duelelwa ka lekgetho le fa e se ka tlhamalalo).

RELATIVELY ELASTIC DEMAND CURVE

A relatively elastic demand curve has an elasticity value that is greater than 1 (written as $e > 1$). Such a curve represents a situation in which consumers are relatively sensitive to price changes; the quantities that are required change fairly strongly when the price changes.

Nghoveko wa xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wa kahle Nghoveko eka girafu ya xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wa kahle yi na nkoka wo tsanyuka lowu wu nga ehenhla ka 1 (lowu wu tsariwa tanihi $e > 1$). Girafu yo tani yi yimela xiyimo laha vatirhisi va talaka ku tekela enhlokweni micinco ya nxavo; mitalo leyi yi lavekaka yi cinca kahle swinene loko nxavo wu cinca.

Relatief elastiese vraagkromme 'n Relatief elastiese vraagkromme het 'n elasticiteitswaarde van groter as 1 (geskryf as $e > 1$). Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin verbruikers relatief sensitief is vir prysveranderinge; die hoeveelhede wat vereis word, verander taamlik baie as die prys verander.

Igrafu ekhombisa ukunwebeka kwempahla efunekayo Le grafu inenani eliyisilinganiso sokunwebeka esingaphezu kuka-1 (libhalwa kanje $e > 1$). Igrafu yaloluhlobo imele isimo lapho abathengi/abasebenzisi baguqulwa yizinguquko zentengo; ubungako obudingekayo buguquka ngendlela ethi ayibe namandla lapho intengo iguquka.

Igophe lemfuno elinokunwebeka okuvumela izimo ngezimo Igophe lemfuno elinokunwebeka ukuvumela izimo ngezimo linexabiso elinwebekayo elingaphezulu kunesi-1 (oku kubhalwa njengo $e > 1$). Igophe elilolu hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi basabela kabukhali kwiinguquko zexabiso; izixa ezifunekayo ziguquka ngamandla xa kuguquka ixabiso.

Khebe ya dinyakwa ye e nago le tširogelo ye kgolwane Khebe ya nyakego ye e nago le tširogelo ye kgolwane e na le boleng bja tširogelo ye e fetago 1 (se se ngwalwa bjalo ka $e > 1$). Khebe ya mohuta woo e emela seemo seo go sona badiriši ba tširogelago kutšwana diphetogo tša ditheko; bontši bjo bo nyakegago bo fetoga kudu ge ditheko di fetoga.

Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sarolohang ka ho amohelihileng Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sarolohang ka ho amohelihileng e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo ka hodimo ho 1 (hona ho ngolwa ka mokgwa ona $e > 1$). Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba nang le kameho e amohelihileng ya diphetoho tsa theko; ditekanyo tsa bongata tse batlwang di fetoha ka matla haholo ha ditheko di fetoha.

Mola wa tlhokego o o tsibogang mo go rileng Mola wa tlhokego o o tsibogang mo go rileng o na le boleng jwa tsibogo jo bo fetang 1 (se se kwalwa jaana $e > 1$). Mola wa go nna jalo o emela maemo a mo go ona badirisi ba amiwang mo go rileng ke diphetogo tsa tlhotlhwa; bogolo jo bo tlhokegang bo fetoga thata fa ditlhotlhwa di fetoga.

RELATIVELY ELASTIC SUPPLY CURVE

A relatively elastic supply curve has an elasticity value that is greater than 1 (written as $e > 1$). Such a curve represents a situation in which producers are relatively sensitive to price changes; the quantities that are offered change fairly strongly when the price changes.

Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa ntsanyuko wa kahle Nghoveko wa girafu wa mphakelo wa ntsanyuko wa kahle wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko lowu wu nga ehenhla ka 1 (lowu wu tsariwa tanihi $e > 1$). Girafu yo tani yi yimela xiyimo laha vamaki va talaka ku tekela enhlokweni micinco ya nxavo; mitalo leyi yi nyikaka ku cinca kahle swinene loko nxavo wu cinca.

Relatief elastiese aanbodkromme 'n Relatief elastiese aanbodkromme het 'n elasticiteitswaarde van groter as 1 (geskryf as $e > 1$). Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin produsente relatief sensitief is vir prysveranderinge; die hoeveelhede aangebied verander taamlik baie as die prys verander.

Igrafu ekhombisa ukunwebeka kwempahla etholakalayo Le grafu inenani lokunwebeka elingaphezu kuka-1 (elibhalwa kanje $e > 1$). Igrafu yaloluhlobo imele isimo lapho abakhiqizi baguqulwa yizinguquko zentengo; ubungako obunikezwayo buguquka ngendlela ethi ayibe namandla lapho intengo iguquka.

Igophe lokuvelisa elinokunwebeka okuvumela izimo ngezimo Igophe lokuvelisa elinokunwebeka okuvumela izimo ngezimo linexabiso elinwebekayo elingaphezulu kunesi-1 (oku kubhalwa njengo $e > 1$). Igophe elilolu hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi basabela kabukhali kwiinguquko zexabiso; izixa eziveliswayo neziniwayo ziguquka ngamandla xa kuguquka ixabiso.

Khebe ya kabo ye e nago le tširogelo ye kgolwane Khebe ya kabo ye e nago le tširogelo ye kgolwane e na le boleng bja tširogelo ye e fetago 1 (se se ngwalwa bjalo ka $e > 1$). Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona batšweletši ba tširogelago diphetogo tša ditheko kutšwana, bontši bjo bo holofetšwago bo fetoga kudu ge ditheko di fetoga.

Tshokamo ya phano e sarolohang ka ho amohelahileng Tshokamo ya phano e sarolohang ka ho amohelahileng e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo ka hodimo ho 1 (hona ho ngolwa ka mokgwa ona $e > 1$). Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba nang le kameho e amohelahileng ya diphetoho tsa theko; ditekanyo tsa bongata tse batlwang di fetoha ka matla haholo ha ditheko di fetoha.

Mola wa tlanelo o o tsibogang mo go rileng Mola wa tlanelo o o tsibogang mo go rileng o na le boleng jwa tsibogo jo bo fetang 1 (se se kwalwa jaana $e > 1$). Mola wa go nna jalo o emela maemo a mo go ona batlhagisi ba amiwang mo gorileng ke diphetogo tsa tlhotlhwana; bogolo jo bo rebolwang bo fetoga thata fa ditlhotlhwana di fetoga.

RELATIVELY INELASTIC DEMAND CURVE

A relatively inelastic demand curve has an elasticity value that is smaller than 1 (written as $e < 1$). These curves represent a situation in which consumers are relatively insensitive to price changes; the quantities that are required do not change particularly strongly when the price changes.

Nghoveko wa xilaviwa xa nkatsanyuko xa kahle Nghoveko wa girafu wa xilaviwa xa nkatsanyuko xa kahle wu na nkoka wa ntsanyuko lowu wu nga ehansi ka 1 (lowu wu tsariwa tanihi $e < 1$). Girafu yo tani yi yimela xiyimo laha vatirhisi va nga taliki ku tekela enhlokweni micinco ya nxavo; mitalo leyi yi lavekaka a yi cinci swinene ngopfu loko nxavo wu cinca.

Relatief onelastiese vraagkromme 'n Relatief onelastiese vraagkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde van kleiner as 1 (geskryf as $e < 1$). Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin verbruikers relatief onsensitief is vir prysveranderinge; die hoeveelhede wat vereis word, verander nie besonder baie as die prys verander nie.

Igrafu ekhombisa ukunganwebeki kwempahla efunekayo Le grafu inenani lokunwebeka elingaphansi kuka-1 (lokhu elibhalwa kanje $e < 1$). Le migqa yegrafu imele isimo lapho abathengi abangalandeli ukuguquka kwzintengo; ubungako obudingekayo abuguquki ngendlela ethi ayibe namandla, lapho intengo iguquka.

Igophe lemfuno elingenakunwebeka Igophe lemfuno elingenakunwebeka linexabiso lokunwebeka elingaphantsi kunesi-1 (oku kubhalwa njengo $e < 1$). Igophe elilolu hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi bangazithatheli ngqalelo iinguquko zexabiso; izixa ezifunekayo aziguquki ngamandla xa kuguquka ixabiso.

Khebe ya nyakego ye e sa tširogego kudu Khebe ya nyakego ye e sa tširogego kudu e na le boleng bja tširogelo bjo bo lego ka fase ga 1 (e ngwalwa bjalo ka $e < 1$). Dikhebe tše di emela seemo seo go sona badiriši ba sa tširogelego kudu diphetogo tša ditheko; bontši bjo bo nyakwago ga bo fetoge ka maatla kudu ge ditheko di fetoga.

Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sa saroloheng ka ho amohelahileng Tshokamo ya tlhoko e sa saroloheng ka ho amohelahileng e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo ka tlase ho 1 (hona ho ngolwa ka mokgwa ona $e < 1$). Ditshokamo tsena di emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba se nang kameho e amohelahileng ya diphetoho tsa theko; ditekanyo tsa bongata tse batlwang ha di fetohela ka matla haholo ha ditheko di fetoha.

Mola wa tlhokego o o sa tsibogeng mo go rileng Mola wa tlhokego o o sa tsibogeng mo go rileng o na le boleng jwa tsibogo bo bo kwa tlase ga 1 (o kwalwa jaana $e < 1$). Mela e e emela maemo ao mo go ona badirisi ba sa amiweng mo go rileng ke diphetogo tsa tlhotlha; bogolo jo bo tlhokegang ga bo fetoge mo go kalo fa ditlhotlha di fetoga.

RELATIVELY INELASTIC SUPPLY CURVE

A relatively inelastic supply curve has an elasticity value that is smaller than 1 (written as $e < 1$). These curves represent a situation in which producers are relatively insensitive to price changes; the quantities that are offered do not change particularly strongly when the price changes.

Nghoveko wa mphakelo wa nkatsanyuko wa kahle Nghoveko wa girafu wa mphakelo wa nkatsanyuko wa kahle wu na ntirhiseko wa nkoka lowu wu nga ehansi ka 1 (lowu wu tsariwa tanihi $e < 1$). Tigirafu to tani ti yimela xiyimo laha vamaki va nga taliki ku tekela enhlokweni micinco ya nxavo; mitalo leyi yi nyikiwaka a yi cinci swinene ngopfu loko nxavo wu cinca.

Relatief onelastiese aanbodkromme 'n Relatief onelastiese aanbodkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde van kleiner as 1 (geskryf as $e < 1$). Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin produsente relatief onsensitief is vir prysveranderinge; die hoeveelhede wat aangebied word, verander nie besonder baie as die prys verander nie.

Igrafu ekhombisa ukungawebeki kwempahla etholakalayo Le grafu inenani lokunwebeka elingaphansi kuka-1 (elibhalwa kanje $e < 1$). Le migqa yegrafu imele isimo lapho abakhiqizi bangalandeli ukuguquka kwentengo; ubungako obunikezwayo abuguquki ngokuthi akube namandla lapho intengo iguquka.

Igophe lokuvelisa elingenakunwebeka Igophe lokuvelisa elingenakunwebeka linexabiso lokunwebeka elingaphantsi kunesi-1 (oku kubhalwa njengo $e < 1$). Igophe elilolu hlobo limele imeko apho abasebenzisi bangazithatheli ngqalelo iinguquko zexabiso; izixa ekumele ziveliswe aziguquki ngamandla xa kuguquka ixabiso.

Khebe ya kabo ye e sa tširogego kudu Khebe ya kabo ye e sa tširogego kudu e na le boleng bja tširogelo bjo bo lego ka fase ga 1 (bo ngwalwa bjalo ka $e < 1$). Dikhebe tše di emela seemo seo go sona batšweletši ba sa tširogelego kudu diphetogo tša ditheko; bontši bjo bo holofetšwago ga bo fetoge maatla kudu ge theko e fetoga.

Tshokamo ya phano e sa saroloheng ka ho amohelahileng Tshokamo ya phano e sa saroloheng ka ho amohelahileng e na le boleng ba ho saroloha bo ka tlase ho 1 (hona ho ngolwa ka mokgwa ona $e < 1$). Ditshokamo tsena di emetse boemo moo basebedisi ba se nang kameho e amohelahileng ya diphetoho tsa theko; ditekanyo tsa bongata tse batlwang ha di fetohela ka matla haholo ha ditheko di fetoha.

Mola wa tlanelo o o sa tsibogeng mo go rileng Mola wa tlanelo o o sa tsibogeng mo go rileng o na le boleng jwa tsibogo bo bo kwa tlase ga 1 (o kwalwa jaana $e < 1$). Mela e e emela maemo ao mo go ona batlhagisi ba sa amiweng mo go rileng ke diphetogo tsa tlhotlha; bogolo jo bo tlhokegang ga bo fetoge mo go kalo fa ditlhotlha di fetoga.

SAVING

When a person saves, he or she chooses not to consume, but to postpone consumption (i.e. not to spend now, but to spend later). Saving therefore refers to an individual's free choice to delay the satisfaction of his or her needs. When individuals decide to save their money, immediate consumption is restricted for the sake of future consumption.

Nhlayiso Loko munhu a hlayisa, u hlawula ku va a nga tirhisi, kambe a hundzisela emahlweni ku tirhisa (hlsw: ku nga tirhisi sweswi, kambe ku tirhisa endzhaku ka nkarhi). Kutani nhlayiso swi vula nhlawulo wo tshunxeka wa munhu wa ku hlwerisa ku titsakisa hi swilaviwa swa yena. Loko vanhu va kunguhata ku hlayisa mali ya vona, ku tirhisiwa ka xihatla ka yimisiwa leswaku ku ta tirhisiwa enkarhini lowu taka.

Spaar Wanneer 'n persoon spaar, kies hy of sy om **nie** te verbruik nie, maar om verbruik uit te stel (dws om nie nou te bestee nie, maar later). Spaar het dus betrekking op 'n individu se vrye keuse om die bevrediging van sy of haar behoeftes uit te stel. Wanneer individue besluit om hulle geld te spaar, word onmiddellike verbruik ter wille van toekomstige verbruik beperk.

Ukonga Uma umuntu onga, lowo muntu ukhetha **ukungasebenzisi**, kepha ahlehlise ukusebenzisa utho lolo (Ukungathengi manje, kodwa ekuhambeni kwesikhathi). Ukonga, kuqonde ukuzikhethela komuntu ngokukhululeka ukuba abambezele ukwaneliswa kwezidingo zakhe. Uma abantu benquma ukonga imali yabo, ukuyidla masishane kuye kuvimbeke ukuze kulungiselelwe ukuyisebenzisa ngokuzayo.

Ukubeka elugcinweni Xa umntu ebeka elugcinweni, ukhetha **ukungasebenzisi**, kodwa ukubekela ixesha elizayo ukusebenzisa (o.k.t akayenzi ngoku inkcitho kodwa uya kuyenza kwixesha elizayo). Ukubeka elugcinweni ke ngoko kubhekiselele kwinkululeko yomntu ngokwakhe yokukhetha ukukubekela kwixesha elingaphambili ukwaneliseka kweemfuno zakhe. Xa abantu besenza isigqibo sokubeka elugcinweni imali yabo, ukuyisebenzisa kwangoko kuyabanjazelwa ukulungiselela ukuyisebenzisa kwilizayo.

Poloko Ge motho a boloka, o kgetha **go se** diriše gomme o fega tirišo (ke gore go se diriše gabjale, eupša go diriša moragonyana). Ka lebaka leo poloko e ra kgetho ye e lokologilego ya gore motho a diegiše kgotsofatšo ya dihlokwa tša gagwe. Ge batho ba tšea sephetho sa go boloka tšhelete ya bona, tirišo ya bjako e a thibelwa gore e tle e be gona mabakeng a a tlogo.

Poloko Ha motho a boloka, o kgetha ho se sebedisi, empa ho fetisetsa tshebediso nakong e tlang (ke ho re e se ho sebedisa jwale, empa ho sebedisa ha mmamorao). Ho boloka kahoo ho lebisana ho kgetho ya bolokolohi ya motho ya ho diehisa kgotsofatšo ya ditlhoko tsa hae. Ha batho ba nka qeto ya ho boloka tšhelete ya bona, tshebediso ya hona jwale e a thibelwa ka sepheo sa tshebediso nakong e tlang.

Poloko Fa motho a boloka, o itlhophele **go se** dirise le go busetsa morago tiriso (go raya gore go se reke jaanong, fela go reka morago). Ka moo, go boloka go kaya go itlhophele ga

mongwe go diegisa go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa gagwe. Fa batho ba swetsa go boloka tšhelete ya bona, tiriso ya yona ya jaanong e a khutlisiwa gore e tle e dirisiwe mo isagong.

SCARCITY

Scarcity means that there are not enough factors of production to satisfy everyone's wants, and as a result, goods and services are scarce. This is called the basic economic problem.

Nkayivelo Nkayivelo swi vula leswaku a ku na swipfuneti swo enela swa andziso ku eneta mitsakelo ya un'wana na un'wana, kutani hi mbuyelo, tinhundzu na vukorhokeri swa kayivela. Lexi i xiphigo xa masungulo xa ikhonomi.

Skaarsheid Skaarsheid beteken dat daar nie genoeg produksiefaktore is om in almal se behoeftes te voorsien nie, en as gevolg hiervan is goedere en dienste skaars. Dit word die basiese ekonomiese probleem genoem.

Ukwentuleka/ukuba yindlala Ukwentuleka kusho ukungabi nezisetshenziswa ezanele zokukhiqiza ukuze kwaneliswe izidingo zabo bonke abantu, ngenxa yalokho izimpahla nezinsiza ziba yindlala. Lokhu yinkinga yokuqala kwezomnotho.

Ukunqaba Ukunqaba kuthetha ukuba azanelanga iimfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso zokwanelisa iimfuno zakhe wonke ubani, kwaye njengesiphumo, iimpahla neenkonzozinqabile. Le yingxaki esisiseko yoqoqosho.

Tlhokego Tlhokego e ra gore ga go na didiriswa tše di lekanego tša tšweletšo go kgotsofatša dinyakwa tša batho ka moka, gomme ka lebaka leo, diphahlo le ditirelo di a hlaelela. Bjo ke bothata bja motheo bja ekonomi.

Leqeme Leqeme le bolela hore ha ho dintlha tse lekaneng tsa tlhahiso tsa ho kgotsofatsa ditlhoko tsa motho e mong le e mong, mme ka lebaka leo, diphahlo le ditshebeletso ke leqeme. Ena ke qaka ya motheo ya moruo.

Tlhaelo Tlhaelo e kaya gore ga go na didiriswa tse di lekaneng tsa tlhagiso go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa mongwe le mongwe mme ka ntlha ya moo, dithoto le ditirelo di a tlhabela. Seno se bidiwabo bothata ba motheo ba ikonomi.

SECONDARY SECTOR

In this sector of the economy, resources are processed, refined or manufactured.

Xiyengetsongo Xiyengetsongo xa ikhonomi laha switirhisiwa swi hlukisiwaka kona, swi lulamisiwa kumbe swi makiwaka kona.

Sekondêre sektor In hierdie sektor van die ekonomie word hulpbronne verwerk, verfyn of vervaardig.

Umkhakha osezingeni lesibili Ngumkhakha wezomnotho okusetshenzwa kuwo ingcebo yezwe, icoliswe noma yenziwe okuthile.

Icandelo lesibini Eli candelo loqoqosho apho imithombo yobutyebi isaqhutywa khona, icolwe okanye yenziwe.

Lekala la bobedi Lekala la ekonomi leo go lona mehlodi e šongwago, ya hlwekišwa goba ya hlangwa.

Lefapha le lenyane Lefapha la moruo moo mehlodi ya thuso e hlophiswang, e hlwekiswang kapa e hlahiswang.

Lephata la bobedi Mo lephateng leno la ikonomi, metswedi e a fetolwa, e a fetola kgotsa e a tlhamiwa.

SERVICES

Services are intangible (untouchable) things that are offered to consumers, like medical services, garden services, or insurance services.

Vukorhokeri Vukorhokeri i michumu leyi yi nga vonakiki (khomekiki) leyi yi nyikiwaka vatirhisi, tanihi hi vukorhokeri bya vutshunguri, vukorhokeri bya le xirhapeni, kumbe vukorhokeri bya ndzindzakhombo.

Dienste Dienste is “ontasbare goedere” wat aan verbruikers gebied word, soos mediese dienste, tuindienste, of versekeringsdienste.

Izinsiza Izinsiza ziyizinto ongenakuzibamba ngesandla, ezinikezwa abasebenzisi/abathengi bazo, njengezinsiza zokwelapha, izinsizazezengadi, izinsiza zezomshuwalense.

Iinkonzo Iinkonzo zizinto ezingabambekiyo (ezingachukumisekiyo) ezinikwa abasebenzisi, ezifana neenkonzozonyango, iinkonzozesitiya, okanye iinkonzozeshorensi.

Ditirelo Ditirelo ke dilo tseo di sa swaregego, tseo di fiwago badiriši, go swana le ditirelo tša kalafu, ditirelo tša dirapana, goba ditirelo tša inšorensense.

Ditshebeletso Ditshebeletso ke dintho tse sa tshwareheng (tse sa ameheng) tse nehawang basebedisi, tse tshwanang le ditshebeletso tsa bophelo, ditshebeletso ya dijarete, kapa ditshebeletso tsa inshorensense.

Ditirelo Ditirelo ke dilo tse di sa tshwaregeng (tse di sa amegeng) tse di rebolelwang badirisi, jaaka ditirelo tsa kalafi, ditirelo tsa tshingwana, kgotsa ditirelo tsa inšorensense.

SOCIALISM

In socialist economic systems, there is a strong to fair degree of government control of certain aspects of the economy. There are different types and degrees of socialist economies. In some systems, government owns most of the factors of production, but does not strictly plan the economy. This is often called market socialism. In other systems, government does a great deal of planning but only owns some of the factors of production. This system is also known as democratic socialism.

Xisoxiyalisi Eka tisisiteme ta ikhonomi ya xisoxiyalisi, ku na lawulo wa mfumo wo tiya ku ya fika eka wa kahle eka michumu yo karhi ya ikhonomi. Ku na tinxaka na tidigiri to hambana eka ikhonomi ya xisoxiyalisi. Eka tisisiteme tin'wana, mfumu wu na vun'winyi bya swipfuneti swo tala swa andziso, kambe a wu pulani ngopfu ikhonomi. Leswi swi tala ku vuriwa makete wa xisoxiyalisi. Eka tisisiteme tin'wana, mfumo wu tirha swinene eka ku pulana kambe wu va na vun'winyi ntsena eka swin'wana swa swipfuneti swa andziso, sisiteme leyi yi talaka ku vuriwa xisoxiyalisi xa xidemokirasi.

Sosialisme In sosialistiese ekonomiese stelsels is daar 'n groot tot redelike mate van owerheidsbeheer van sekere aspekte van die ekonomie. Daar is verskillende tipes en grade van sosialistiese ekonomieë. In sommige stelsels besit die owerheid die meeste produksiefaktore, maar beplan streng gesproke nie die ekonomie nie. Dit word dikwels marksosialisme genoem. In ander stelsels doen die owerheid heelwat sentrale beplanning, maar besit slegs sommige van die produksiefaktore. Hierdie stelsel staan ook as demokratiese sosialisme bekend.

Uhlelo lobusoshelizimu Ohlelweni lwezomnotho olulandela lo mqondo, kunezinga eliphakathi kuye kweliphakeme lokulawula okwenziwa nguhulumeni elawula izinto ezithile zezomnotho. Kunezinhlubo namazinga ahlukehlukeno zalolu hlobo lwezomnotho. Kwezinye izinhlelo, uhulumeni ungumnini wazo zonke izinto eziphathelene nokukhiqiza, kepha akahleli ezomnotho ngesandla esiqinile. Lokhu kuvame ukubizwa ngokuthi ubusoshelizimu bezimakethe. Kwezinye izinhlelo, uhulumeni wenza ukuhlela okuningi, kepha ungumnini wezinto eziphathelene nokukhiqiza ezimbalwa, okuluhlelo oluvamise ukubizwa ngokuthi ubusoshelizimu bentando yeningi

Ulawulo lwentlalo ngentando yoninzi (Ubusoshiyali) Kwiinkqubo zoqoqosho zolawulo lwentlalo ngentando yesininzi, kukho inqanaba elomeleleyo ukuya kwelingomelelanga kangako lolawulo loburhulumente lwemiba ethile yoqoqosho. Kukho iintlobo ezahlukahlukeneyo namaqondo eentlobo zolawulo loqoqosho ngokwasentlalweni ngentando yesininzi. Kwiinkqubo ezithile, urhulumente ungumnini weemfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso, kodwa akukho nyanzelo lungqongqo lokucwangcisa uqoqosho. Oku kukholisa ukubizwa ngokuba lulawulo lommandla wentengiso ngokwasentlalweni ngokwentando yesininzi. Kwezinye iinkqubo, urhulumente wenza inkoliso yocwangciso kodwa abe engumnini wezinye iimfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso, inkqubo okholisa ukubizwa ngokuba lulawulo lwabahlali ngokwentando yesininzi.

Bosošialese Lenaneong la ekonomi la bosošialese, go na le kelo ye kgolwane go ya go ye e lekanetšego ya taolo ya mmušo dikarolong tše itšego tša ekonomi. Go na le mehuta ye e fapafapanego le dikelo tša ekonomi ya bosošialese. Mananeong a mangwe, mmušo ke mong wa bontši bja didirišwa tša tšweletšo, eupša ga o beakanye ekonomi ka botlalo. Se gantši se bitšwa bosošialese bja mmaraka. Mananeong a mangwe, mmušo o dira peakanyo ye kgolwane, eupša e ba mong wa tše dingwenyana fela tša didirišwa tša tšweletšo, lenaneo leo gantši le bitšwago bosošialese bja demokrasi.

Kahisano (bososhiale) Ditshebetsong tsa moruo tsa kahisano, ho na le kgato e matla ho ya ho e mahareng ya taolo ya mmuso ya dintlha tse itseng tsa moruo. Ho na le mefuta e fapaneng ya meruo ya kahisano. Ditshebetsong tse ding, mmuso ke monga dintlha tse ngata tsa tlhahiso, empa ha o rale moruo ka sheshe. Hona ho atisa ho bitswa moruo wa kahisano. Ditshebetsong tse ding, mmuso o etsa moralo o moholo empa ke monga dintlha tsa tlhahiso, tshebetso e atisang ho bitswa kahisano ya demokrasi.

Bosošialisi Mo tsamaisong ya ikonomi ya bosošialisi, go na le taolo e e maatla ya puso ya dintlha dingwe tsa ikonomi. Go na le mefuta e e farologaneng le maemo a ikonomi ya bosošialisi. Mo ditsamaisong dingwe, puso ke mong wa bontsi ba didirišwa tsa tlhagiso fela ga se gore e rulaganya ikonomi jalo. Se gantši se bidiwa mmaraka wa bosošialisi. Mo ditsamaisong tse dingwe, puso e dira bontsi jwa thulaganyo mme ke mong wa dingwe tsa didirišwa tsa tlhagiso. Tsamaiso e e bidiwa gape bosošialisi ba temokerasi.

SOCIAL SCIENCES

Sciences that deal with groups of people and the way they act and think

Tisayense ta tshamelo ra vanhu Tisayense leti ti tirhanaka na mitlawa ya vanhu na ndlela leyi va tirhaka na ku ehleketa hayona.

Sosiale wetenskappe Wetenskappe wat handel oor groepe mense en die manier waarop hulle optree en dink

Isayensi yezokuhlalisana Yisayensi esebenza ngamaqembu abantu ngendlela benza ngazo izinto kanye nokucabanga kwabo.

Inzululwazi yezentlalo Inzululwazi ephathelele kumaqela abantu nendlela asebenza ngayo nacinga ngayo.

Mahlale a leago Mahlale ao a swaraganego le dihlopha tša batho le ka mokgwa wo ba itshwarago ka gona le ka mo ba naganago ka gona.

Mahlale a kahisano Mahlale a shebaneng le dihlopha tsa batho le mokgwa oo ba sebetsang e bile ba nahanang ka wona.

Bonetetshi ba loago Bonetetshi bo bo lebeleletseng ditlhopho tsa batho le ka moo ba akanyang le go dira ka gona.

SPARE CAPACITY

A firm that has spare capacity is not using all its resources fully, and therefore has the ability to expand its production. Spare capacity is a determinant of the elasticity of supply, in other words, it is a factor that determines the extent to which the supply of products can respond to price changes.

Ntamu wa ku maka swimakiwa Feme leyi yi nga na ntamu wa ku maka swimakiwa a yi tirhisi switirhisiwa swa yona hinkwaswo hi ku hetiseka, hikokwalaho yi va na nkoteko wa ku ndlandlamuxa miandziso ya yona. Ntamu wa ku maka swimakiwa i xilaveko xa ntirhiseko wa mphakelo – hi marito man'wana, i xipfuneti lexi xi kombaka nkulo wa hilaha mphakelo wa swimakiwa wu nga tirhaka hakona eka ncinco wa nxavo.

Onbenutte kapasiteit 'n Firma met onbenutte kapasiteit gebruik nie al sy hulpbronne ten volle nie en het dus die vermoë om sy produksie uit te brei. Onbenutte kapasiteit is 'n bepalende faktor van aanbodelastisiteit, met ander woorde, dit is 'n faktor wat bepaal in watter mate die aanbod van produkte op prysveranderings kan reageer.

Amandla abekwe ethala Ibhizinisi elinesikhala sokwenza okuthile aliyisebenzisi ngokugcwele ingcebo yalo yokwenza izinto, ngakho-ke linekhono lokwandisa imikhiqizo yalo. Lesi sikhala yiso esinquma ukunwebeka kokutholalalayo. Ngamanye amagama lesi sikhala siyiphuzu elinquma ukuthi ukutholakala kwemikhiqizo kungabhekana kanjani nesimo sokuguquka kwentengo.

Isithuba esingasetyenziswayo Ishishini elinesithuba esingasetyenziswayo aliyisebenzisi ngokupheleleyo imithombo yalo yobutyebi, ngoko ke linesakhono sokuyandisa imveliso yalo. Isithuba esingasetyenziswayo siyingqikelelo yokunwebeka konikezelo — ngamanye amazwi, yimfuneko eqikelela umda olunokufikelela kuwo unikezelo lweemveliso xa kuguquka amaxabiso.

Bokgoni bja thokwana Kgwebo ye e nago le bokgoni bja ka thokwana ga e diriše mehlodi ya yona ka botlalo, gomme ka lebaka leo e na le bokgoni bja go katološa tšweletšo ya yona. Bokgoni bja thokwana ke bjona bjo bo beago tširogelo ya kabo — ka mantšu a mangwe, ke sedirišwa seo se beago kelo yeo ka yona kabo ya ditšweletšwa e ka tširogelago diphetogo tša ditheko.

Bokgoni bo bolokuweng Feme e nang le bokgoni bo bolokuweng ha e sebedisi ka botlalo yohle mehlodi ya yona ya dithuso, mme kahoo e na le bokgoni ba ho atisa tlhahiso ya yona. Bokgoni bo bolokuweng ke tiiso ya kgonahalo ya ho saroloha ha phano — ka mantswe a mang, ke ntlha e tiisang tema eo dihlahiswa tsa phano di ka arabelang diphetoho tsa theko ka yona.

Bokgoni bo bo sa dirisiweng Kgwebo e e nang le bokgoni bo bo sa dirisiweng ga e dirise ditlamelo tsa yona tsotlhe, mme ka jalo, e na le bokgoni ba go atolosa tlhagiso ya yona. Bokgoni bo bo sa dirisiweng ke bona bo tlhotlheletsang tsibogo ya tlamelo, ka mantswe a mangwe, ke lebaka le le swetsang gore tlamelo ya dikumo e ka tsibogela diphetogo tsa tlhotlhwa go fitlha kae.

STATE OWNERSHIP

State ownership occurs in economic systems where the state (as a representative of the community) owns all the factors of production and determines how these factors must be used in the interests of the community. State ownership is a common characteristic of planned socialist economies.

Vun'winyi bya mfumo Vun'winyi bya mfumo byi humelela eka tisisiteme ta ikhonomi laha mfumo (tanihi muyimeri wa vaaki) wu fumaka swipfuneti hinkwaswo swa andziso, na ku tlhela wu veka ndlela leyi swipfuneti leswi swi faneleke ku tirhisiwa hayona hi ku vuyerisa vaaki. Vun'winyi bya mfumo i xihlawulekisi xa ntolovelo xa ikhonomi ya xisoxalisi yxo pulaniwa.

Owerheidseienaarskap Owerheidseienaarskap kom voor in ekonomiese stelsels waar die owerheid (as verteenwoordiger van die gemeenskap) al die produksiefaktore besit en bepaal hoe hierdie faktore in die gemeenskap se belang gebruik behoort te word. Owerheidseienaarskap is 'n algemene kenmerk van beplande sosialistiese ekonomieë.

Okungokukahulumeni/Ubunini bombuso Ukuthi uhulumeni abe ngumnini wokuthile kwenzeka lapho umbuso (njengomuntu omele umphakathi), uba ngumnini wakho konke okuphathelene nokukhiqiza, kuba nguyeye okwazi ukunquma ukuthi lokho okuphathelene nokukhiqiza kufanele kusetshenziswe ekusebenzeleni umphakathi. Ukuthi uhulumeni abe ngumnini wokuthile kuwuphawu lwamazwe wobusoshelizimu obuhleliwe.

Ubunini bukarhulumente Ubunini bukarhulumente benzeka kwiinkqubo zoqoqosho apho urhulumente (njengommeli wabahlali) engumnini wazo zonke iimfuneko zomsebenzi wemveliso, kwaye eqikelela indlela ezi mfuneko ezifanele ukusetyenziswa ngayo ukulungiselela abahlali. Ubunini bukarhulumente luphawu oluqhelekileyo lweentlobo zoqoqosho ezicwangciswe ngabahlali ngentando yesininzi.

Bong bja mmušo Bong bja mmušo bo tšwelela mananeong a ekonomi moo mmušo (bjalo ka moemedi wa setšhaba) e lego mong wa didirišwa ka moka tša tšweletšo, gomme o bea mokgwa wo ka wona didirišwa tše di swanetšego go dirišwa kgahlegelong ya setšhaba. Bong bja mmušo ke seka se se tlwaelegilego sa diekonomi tše di beakantšwego tša se sošialese.

Boemo ba ho ba monga ntho Boemo ba ho ba monga ntho ditshebetsong tsa moruo bo etsahala ditshebetsong tsa moruo moo mmuso (jwaloka moemedi wa setjhaba) o leng monga dintlha tsohle tsa tlhahiso, mme o fihlella mokgwa oo dintlha tsena di tlamehang ho sebediswa ka wona molemong wa setjhaba. Hore mmuso o be monga dintho ke letshwao le tlwaelehileng la meruo ya kahisano e radilweng.

Bong jwa mmuso Bong ba mmuso bo diragala mo tsamaisong ya ikonomi fa mmuso (jaaka moemedi wa setšhaba) e le mong wa didiriswa tsotlhe tsa tlhagiso mme o swetsa gore didiriswa tse, di tshwanetse go dirisiwa jang go ya ka dikgatlhegelo tsa setšhaba. Bong ba mmuso ke ntlhatheo e e tlwaelegileng ya ikonomi e e rulagantsweng ya bosošialisi.

SUBSIDY

A subsidy is a payment by government to a producer.

Mpfuneto hi mali Mpfuneto hi mali i hakelo leyi mfumo wu nyikaka mumaki.

Subsidie 'n Subsidie is 'n betaling deur die owerheid aan 'n produsent.

Ukuxhasa/ukwelekelela ngemali Ukuxhasa lokhu yinkokhelo eyenziwa nguhulumeni kumkhiqizi.

Ubonelelo ngenkxaso yemali Ubonelelo ngenkxaso yemali yintlawulo eyenziwa ngurhulumente kumvelisi wemveliso.

Phaphelo Phaphelo ke ke tefo ya go tšwa go mmušo go ya go motšweletši.

Tshehetso Tshehetso ke tefo e etswang ke mmuso ho mohlalisi.

Ketleetso Ketleetso ke tuelo e puso e e duelang motlhagisi.

SUBSTITUTE

A product, which is a substitute for another product, can be used to replace that product. For example, margarine is a substitute for butter.

Xisivo Ximakiwa lexi xi nga xisivo xa ximakiwa xin'wana xi nga tirhisiwa ku siva ximakiwa xolexo. Xikombiso: majarini i xisivo xa botere.

Substituut 'n Produk, wat 'n substituut of plaasvervanger van 'n ander produk is, kan gebruik word om die oorspronklike produk te vervang. 'n Voorbeeld is margarien, wat 'n substituut van botter kan wees.

Okungena esikhundleni sento ethile Umkhiqizo ongena esikhundleni somunye, ungasetshenziswa ukuthatha indawo yalowo mkhiqizo. Ukwenza isibonelo, umajarini ungangena esikhundleni sebotela.

Ukungena endaweni yokuthile Imveliso engena endaweni yenye imveliso engasetyenziselwa ukuba sendaweni yaloo mveliso. Umzekelo, i-majarini inokuvala isikhewu sebotolo.

Seemedi Setšweletšwa se e lego seemedi sa setšweletšwa se sengwe se ka dirišetšwa go tšea legato la setšweletšwa se sengwe. Mohlala, matšarini e ka ba seemedi sa pоторo.

Ho nkela sebaka Sehlahiswa se nkelang sebaka sehlahiswa se seng se ka sebediswa ho nka sebaka sehlahiswa seo. Ho etsa mohlala, majarine e nketse sereledi sebaka.

Kemedi Kumo e e emelang kumo e nngwe, e ka dirisiwa go emela kumo eo. Sekai, majarini a emela botoro.

SUPPLY

The supply of a product is the quantity of the product that producers are willing and able to offer for sale at a certain price.

Mphakelo Mphakelo wa ximakiwa i ntalo wa ximakiwa lowu vamaki va lavaka na ku kota ku wu humesa wu xavisiwa hi nxavo wo karhi.

Aanbod Die aanbod van 'n produk is die hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat produsente bereid en in staat is om teen 'n bepaalde prys te verkoop.

Ukutholakala Ukutholakala komkhiqizo yinani lomkhiqizo lowo abakhiqizi abazimisele nabakwazi ukuwuletha ukuze uthengiswe ngentengo ethile.

Unikezelo Unikezelo lwemveliso sisixa semveliso abazimiseleyo abavelisi ukusifaka entengisweni ngexabiso elithile.

Kabo Kabo ya setšweletšwa ke kelo ya setšweletšwa yeo batšweletši ba ikemišeditšego ebile ba kgonago go e bea thekišong ka theko ye e itšego.

Phano Phano ya sehlahiswa ke bokaalo ba sehlahiswa seo bahlahisi ba ikemiseditseng ebile ba kgonang ho se nehela bakeng sa thekiso ka theko e itseng.

Tlanelo Tlanelo ya kumo ke bogolo jwa kumo jo batlhagisi ba ikemiseditseng le go kgona go bo ntsha gore e rekisiwe ka tlhotlhwa e e rileng.

SUPPLY CURVE

A supply curve shows the quantity of a product that is supplied at a particular price in graphic form. It thus represents the relationship between price and quantity supplied.

Nghoveko wa girafu ya mphakelo Nghoveko wa mphakelo lowu kombisaka ntalo wa ximakiwa lexi xi laviwaka hi nxavo wo karhi hi xivumbeko xa girafu. Yi yimela vuxaka exikarhi ka nxavo na ntalo lowu wu phakeriwaka.

Aanbodkromme 'n Aanbodkromme toon, in grafiekvorm, die hoeveelheid van 'n produk wat teen 'n bepaalde prys aangebied word. Dit stel dus die verwantskap tussen die prys en die hoeveelheid aangebied voor.

Igrafu ekhombisa impahla etholakalayo ikhombisa ngokusebenzisa igrafu, inani/ubungako bomkhiqizo otholakala ngentengo ethile. Ngalokho-ke, ikhombisa ubudlelwane phakathi kwentengo nobungako bomkhiqizo otholakalayo.

Igophe Ikunikezela Igophe lokunikezela libonakalisa isixa semveliso enikezelwa ngexabiso elithile neboniswa ngokomzobo wamahla-ndinyuka. Ngoko ke limele ubudlelwane phakathi kwexabiso nesixa esinikezelwayo.

Khebe ya kabo Khebe ya kabo e laetša bontši bja setšweletšwa seo se nyakwago ka theko ye e itšego ka sebopego sa kerafo. Ka go realo e emela dikamano magareng a theko le bontši bjo bo abjago.

Tshokamo ya phano Tshokamo ya phano e bontsha bongata ba sehlahiswa se hlokwang ka theko e itseng foromong ya kerafo. Ka hona e emela kgokahano pakeng tsa theko le bongata bo fanweng.

Mola wa tlamelo Mola wa tlamelo o supa bogolo jwa kumo bo bo tlamelwang ka tlhotlhwa e e rileng mo sebopegong sa kerafo. Ka jalo o emela kamano magareng ga tlhotlhwa le bogolo jo bo tlametsweng.

SUPPLY OF LABOUR

Total supply of labour in a country is defined as all the people who are available to participate in the production of goods and services. It is also called the labour force or economically active population.

Mphakelo wa vatirhi Mphakelo hinkwawo wa vatirhi etikweni wu hlamuseriwa tanihi vanhu hinkwavo lava va nga kona ku va va ngenela eku makiweni ka tinhundzu na vukorhokeri. Wu tlhela wu vuriwa vatirhi kumbe nhlayo ya vanhu lava va tirhaka.

Arbeidsaanbod Die totale arbeidsaanbod in 'n land is al die mense wat beskikbaar is om aan die produksie van goedere en dienste deel te neem. Dit word ook die arbeidsmag of ekonomies bedrywige bevolking genoem.

Ukutholakala kwabasebenzi Lokhu kusho bonke labo bantu abasesimeni sokuthi babambe iqhaza ekukhiqizweni nasekuhlinzekweni ngezinsiza. Laba bantu baphinde babizwe ngabasebenzi noma ngabantu abasesimeni sokubamba iqhaza kwezomnotho.

Ukufumaneka kwabasebenzi Ubukho babasebenzi abanokwenza umsebenzi elizweni kuchazwa njengokufumaneka kwabasebenzi abanokuthabatha inxaxheba ekuvelisweni kwemveliso okanye kwenkonzo ethile. Kukwabizwa ngokuba bubukho babasebenzi okanye uluntu oluthabatha inxaxheba kuqoqosho.

Kabo ya bašomi Kabomoka ya bašomi ka nageng e hlahoswa bjalo ka bašomi ka moka bao ba hwetšagalago go ka kgatha tema tšweletšong ya diphahlo le ditirelo. E bitšwa gape gore ke maatla a bašomi goba badudi ba ba ka šomago.

Phano ya basebetsi Paloyohle ya phano ya basebetsi naheng e hlahoswa jwaloka batho bohle ba fumanehang ho ba le seabo tlhahisong ya diphahlo le ditshebeletso. Hape e bitswa sehlopha sa basebetsi kapa setjhaba se sebetsang ho ya ka moruo.

Tlamelo ya badiri Tlamelo yotlhe ya badiri mo nageng e tlhalosiwa e le batho botlhe ba ba leng teng go tshwaela mo tlhagisong ya dithoto le ditirelo. Se se bidiwa gape badiri kgotsa setšhaba se se tlhaga mo ikonoming.

SUPPLY SCHEDULE

A supply schedule is a table that indicates the prices of a product and the quantities of the product supplied at each price.

Xedulu ya mphakelo Xedulu ya mphakelo i tafula leri ri kombisaka mixavo ya ximakiwa na mitalo ya ximakiwa leyi phakeriweke hi nxavo wun'wana na wun'wana.

Aanbodskedule 'n Aanbodskedule is 'n tabel waarin die pryse van 'n produk aangedui word asook die hoeveelhede van die produk wat by elke prys aangebied word.

Ishejuli yokutholakalayo Leli yithebula elikhombisa intengo yomkhiqizo kanye nobungako bomkhiqizo otholakala ngentengo ngayinye.

Isicwangciso sonikezelo Isicwangciso sonikezelo sisalathiso okanye itheyibhuli eyalatha amaxabiso emveliso nezixa zemveliso ezinikezelwayo ngexabiso ngalinye.

Sketule sa kabo Sketule sa kabo ke taetšo ye e laetšago ditheko tša setšweletšwa le bontši bja setšweletšwa seo se abjago ka theko ye nngwe le ye nngwe.

Phano ya shejule Phano ya shejule ke hlohlomiso e bontshang ditheko tsa sehlahiswa le bongata ba sehlahiswa se fanweng ho theko ka nngwe.

Sejule ya tlamelo Sejule ya tlamelo ke lenane le le supang ditlhotlwa tsa kumo le bogolo ba kumo bo bo tlamelwang mo tlhotlhweng nngwe le nngwe.

TASTES

A consumer's tastes are what he or she likes. Taste is something personal, influenced by many factors, including upbringing, cultural and social factors, advertising, peer group pressure and hobbies.

Minantswo Minantswo ya mutirhisi hi leswi yena a swi tsakelaka. Minantswo i ya munhuyexe, swi hlohloteriwile hi swipfuneti swo tala, ku katsa na makurisiwelo, swipfuneti swa ndhavuko na swa mahanyelo, vunavetisi, ntshikelelo wa ntlawa wa vuntangha na mitirhontsakelo.

Smaak 'n Verbruiker se smaak bepaal waarvan hy of sy hou. Smaak is iets persoonliks en word deur baie faktore, soos opvoeding, kulturele en sosiale faktore, reklame, portuurgroepsdruk en stokperdjies beïnvloed.

Okuthandwayo/okukhonziwe Lapha kushiwo lokho okuthandwa ngabasebenzisi bomkhiqizo. Lokhu kuyinto ehambisana nomuntu ngamunye, futhi kulawulwa yizinto eziningi ezifaka phakathi indlela akhuliswe ngayo, amaphuzu athinta amasiko nezokuhlalisana, ezokukhangisa, ukuthonywa yiqembu lontanga kanye nezinto umuntu azijabulisa ngazo.

Okuthandwayo Okuthandwayo kuquka izinto ezithandwa ngumsebenzisi. Okuthandwayo yinto yomntu ngokwakhe, iphenjelelwa ziimfuneko ezininzi, kubandakanywa nendlela akhuliswe ngayo, iimfuneko zenkcubeko nezasantlalweni, izibhengezo, uxinzelelo olwenziwa liqela labalingane nezinto zokuzonwabisa ngexesha lokungenzi nto.

Dikgetho Kgetho ya modiriši ke seo a se ratago le seo a sa se ratego. Kgetho ke selo seo se amago bomotho, se huetšwa ke dilo tše dintši, go akaretšwa mokgwa wa kgodišo, dintlha tša setšo le ditlwaedi tša leago, papatšo, kgatelelo ya dithaka le diratwa.

Ditatso Ditatso tsa mosebedisi ke ntho eo a e ratang. Tatso ke ntho ya bowena, e tshwaetswa ke dintlha tse ngata, ho kenyeletsa le kgodiso, dintlha tsa setso le tsa kahisano, dipapatso, kgatello ya dithaka le mesebetsi ya boikgathollo.

Ditatso Ditatso tsa modirisi ke se a se ratang. Tatso ke sengwe se se amang bowena se se tlhotlheletswang ke mabaka a mantsi a a akaretsang kgodiso, mabaka a setso le loago, phasalatso, ditlhotlheletso tsa balekane le dikgatlhego.

TAXES

Taxes are the compulsory transfer of funds from individuals and businesses to government. They may be direct taxes, for example taxes paid on income, or indirect taxes, for example value-added tax (VAT) that is levied on goods and services.

Swibalo Swibalo i vuhundzisi bya timali kusuka eka vanhu na mabindzu swi ya eka mfumo. Swi nga ha va swibalo swa nkongomo, xik: swibalo leswi hakeriwaka kusuka eka muholo, kumbe swibalo swa nkankongomo, xik: xibalo xa swixaviwa (VAT) leswi swi cheriwaka eka tinhundzu na vukorhokeri.

Belasting Belasting is die verpligte oordrag van fondse vanaf individue en ondernemings na die owerheid. Dit kan direkte belasting wees, byvoorbeeld belasting wat op inkome betaal word, of indirekte belasting, byvoorbeeld belasting op toegevoegde waarde (BTW) wat op goedere en dienste gehef word.

Izintela Izintela zingukwedluliselwa okuyimpoqo kwezimali zisuka ebantwini nakumabhizinisi ziyiswa kuhulumeni. Kungaba yizintela ezidonswa ngqo, isibonelo, izintela ezidonswa emalini eholwayo. Kungabuye kube ngezingadonswa ngqo, isibonelo intela efakwa emananini (VAT), okuyintela efakwa ezimpahleni nakuzinsiza ezitholakalayo.

Iirhafu Iirhafu lugqithiselo olusisinyanzelo lweemali ukusuka kubantu ngabanye namashishini ukuya kurhulumente. Zisenokubakho iirhafu ezithe ngqo, umz. iirhafu ezihlawulwa ngokwengeniso, okanye iirhafu ezingathanga ngqo, umzekelo irhafu yentengo (VAT) efakwa empahleni nakwiinkonzo.

Metšhelo Metšhelo ke phetišetšo ya kgapeletšo ya ditšhelete go tšwa bathong le dikgwebong go ya go mmušo. E ka ba metšhelo ya thwii, mohlala, metšhelo yeo e lefelwago megolong, goba metšhelo ye e sego ya thwii, mohlala ke VAT yeo e bewago diphahlong le ditirelong.

Makgetho Makgetho ke phetiso e tlamellang ya matlole ho tswa ho batho ba ikemetseng le dikgwebo ho ya ho mmuso. E ka ba makgetho a tobang, mohlala makgetho a lefshwang a lekeno/kuno, kapa makgetho a potolohang, mohlala lekgetho le eketswang ho boleng (VAT) le lefshwang bakeng sa diphahlo le ditshebeletso.

Makgetho Makgetho ke matlole a a fetisiwang ka pateletso go tswa go mongwe le mongwe le dikgwebo ya go kwa mmusong. E ka nna makgetho a tlamalalo, sekai, a a duelwang mo lotsenong, kgotsa makgetho a a e seng a tlamalalo, sekao makgetho a tlaleletso ya boleng (VAT) a a kgethiswang mo dithotong le mo ditirelong.

TERTIARY SECTOR

This sector in the economy offers services like the selling of products in retail stores, and transport, insurance, medical, banking, and legal services, as well as education. In this sector, the finished goods or services reach the consumer.

Xiyenge xa thexiyari Xiyenge lexi xi nga eka ikhonomi leyi yi nyikaka vukorhokeri byo tanihi ku xavisa swimakiwa emavhengeleni lamakulu, vutleketli, ndzindzakhombo,

vutshunguri, bangi, na vukorhokeri bya xinawu, na dyondzo. Lexi i xiyenge laha tinhundzu kumbe vukorhokeri lebyi lulameke byi fikelaka vatirhisi.

Tersiêre sektor Dit is die sektor in die ekonomie wat dienste bied soos die verkoop van produkte in kleinhandelwinkels en vervoer-, versekerings-, mediese, bank- en regsdiensdienste asook onderwys. In hierdie sektor bereik finale goedere of dienste die verbruikers.

Umkhakha osezingeni lesithathu Lo ngumkhakha wezomnotho osebenza ngezinto ezinjengokuthengiswa kwemikhiqizo ezitolo ezidayisa imikhiqizo, ezokuthutha, ezomshuwalense, ezokwelapha, ezamabhange, ezomthetho nezemfundo. Lo ngumkhakha okufika ngawo izimpahla esezilungisiwe zaphelala ziye kubasebenzisi bazo.

Icandelo lesithathu Eli licandelo kwezoqoqosho elinika iinkonzo ezifana nokuthengisa iimveliso ezivenkileni zokuthengisa impahla, kuthutho, kwi-inshorensi, kwezonyango, ekubhankeni, nakwiinkonzo ngokwasemthethweni nakwimfundo. Eli licandelo apho impahla okanye iinkonzo zifikelela khona kumsebenzisi.

Lekala la boraro Lekala la ekonomi leo le fanago ka ditirelo tša go swana le go rekišwa ga ditšweletšwa ka mabenkeleng, dinamelwa, inšorensense, kalafo, dipanka, ditirelo tša semolao le thuto. Le ke lekala leo go lona diphahlo tše di phethilwego goba ditirelo di fihlago go badiriši.

Lefapha la dithuto tse phahameng Lefapha ho tsa moruo le nehelana ka ditshebeletso tse kang ho rekisa dihlahiswa mabenkeleng a rekisang, dipalangwang, inshorensense, tsa bongaka, tsa dibanka, le ditshebeletso tsa molao, le tsa thuto. Lena ke lefapha moo diphahlo le ditshebeletso tse qetuweng di fihlellang ho mosebedisi.

Lephata la boraro Lephata leno mo ikonoming le rebola ditirelo jaaka thekiso ya dikumo mo mabenkeleng , le dipalangwa, inšorensense, kalafi, poloko, le ditirelo tsa semolao, gammogo le thuto. Mo lephateng le, dithoto kgotsa ditirelo tse di feditsweng di fitlhelela modirisi.

TOTAL COST

This is the cost of producing a certain quantity of a firm's products. Total cost consists of fixed cost and variable cost.

Hakelo hinkwayo Hakelo ya ku maka ntalo wo karhi wa swimakiwa swa feme. Hakelo hinkwayo yi na hakelompimiwo na hakelo yo hambanahambana.

Totale koste Dit is die koste daarvan om 'n sekere hoeveelheid van 'n firma se produkte te produseer. Die totale koste bestaan uit vaste koste en veranderlike koste.

Izindleko sezizonke Lezi yizindleko zokukhiqiza umkhiqizo owubungako obuthile. Izindleko sezizonke ziye ziqukathe izindleko ezibekiwe ezingaguquki nezindleko eziguququkayo.

Iindleko ezipheleleyo Iindleko zokuvelisa isixa esithile seemveliso zeshishini. Iindleko ezipheleleyo zineendleko ezisisigxina neendleko eziguququkayo.

Tshenyagalelomoka Tshenyagalelo ya go tšweletša kelo ye e itšego ya ditšweletšwa tša kgwebo. Palomoka e na le tshenyagalelo ye e sa fetogego le tshenyagalelo ye e fetogago.

Paloyohle ya tjeo Tjeo ya ho hlahisa bongata bo itseng ba dihlahiswa tsa feme. Paloyohle ya tjeo e fupere tjeo e tsitsitseng le tjeo e fetofetohang.

Ditshenyegelo tsotlhe Seno ke ditshenyegelo tsa go tlhagisa bogolo jo bo rileng ba kumo ya kgwebo. Ditshenyegelo tsotlhe di diriwa ke ditshenyegelo tse di tlhomameng le ditshenyegelo tse di fetogang.

TOTAL PROFIT

This is also called accounting profit. It is the difference between total revenue from the sale of a firm's product and the firm's explicit cost.

Mpindzulo hinkwawo Leyi yi tlhela yi vuriwa phurofiti ya nkota. I ku hambana exikarhi ka timali hinkwato to suka eka mixaviso ya ximakiwa xa feme, na hakelo ya le rivaleni ya feme.

Totale wins Dit word ook rekeningkundige wins genoem. Dit is die verskil tussen die totale inkomste wat 'n firma uit die verkoop van sy produkte verkry en die firma se eksplisiete koste.

Inzuzo isiyonke Lokhu kubuye kubizwe ngokuthi yinzuzo yezibalo zamanani. Kungumehluko phakathi kwemali engenayo isiyonke esuke ivela ekuthengisweni komkhiqizo webhizinisi, kanye nezindleko ezisobala zebhizinisi.

Inzuzo esisixa esipheleleyo Le ibizwa ngokuba yinzuzo yezobalo lwamanani. Ingumahluko phakathi kwesixa esipheleleyo sengeniso esivela kwintengiso yemveliso yeshishini, neendleko zoshishino ezibonakala ngokuphandle.

Poelomoka Se se bitšwa gape poelo ya sešupatlotlo. Ke phaphano magareng a ditsenomoka go tšwa thekišong ya setšweletšwa sa kgwebo le ditshenyagalelo tše di bonalago tša kgwebo.

Paloyohle ya phaello Hona hape ho bitswa tshupatlotlo ya phaello. Ke phapang pakeng tsa paloyohle ya lekeno ho tswa ho thekiso ya sehlahiswa sa feme, le tjeo e hlakileng ya feme.

Poelo yotlhe Seno se bidiwa gape poelo ya palotlotlo. Ke pharologano magareng ga lotseno lotlhe lo lo tswang mo thekišong ya dikumo tsa kgwebo le ditshenyegelo tse di bonalang tsa kgwebo.

TOTAL REVENUE

This is the amount that a firm receives for the sale of its outputs. Total revenue is equal to price times quantity produced.

Timali hinkwato Ntsengo lowu feme yi wu kumaka eka ku xavisiwa ka swihumesiwa swa yona. Timali hinkwato ti ringana na nxavo wo andzisiwa hi ntalo lowu makiweke.

Totale inkomste Dit is die bedrag wat 'n firma ontvang vir die verkoop van sy produkte. Die totale inkomste is gelyk aan die prys maal die hoeveelheid geproduseer.

Imali engenayo isiyonke Leli yinani lemali imboni elithola ngokuthengisa lokho ekwenzayo. Imali engenayo ilingana nentengo uma iphindwa ngenani lobungako obukhiqiziwe.

Ingeniso esisixa esipheleleyo Isixa esifunyanwa lishishini ngenxa yentengiso yeemveliso zalo. Ingeniso esisixa esipheleleyo ilingana nesixa esiphinda-phindwe ngesixa esivelisiweyo.

Ditsenomoka Tšhelete ye feme e e amogelago ka lebaka la thekišo ya ditšweletšwa tša yona. Ditsenomoka di lekana le theko ge e atišwa ka bontši bjo bo tšweleditšwego.

Paloyohle ya lekeno/kuno Tjhelete eo feme e e fumanang bakeng sa thekiso ya dihlahiswa tsa yona. Paloyohle ya lekeno e lekana le theko e phetaphetwa ka bongata bo hlahisitsweng.

Lotseno lotlhe Ke bokalo jo feme e bo amogelang go tswa mo thekisong ya tsotlhe tse e di ntshang. Lotseno lotlhe lo lekana le tlhotlha e atisitswe ka bogolo jo bo tlhagiswang.

TOTAL UTILITY

Total utility is the amount indicating how much total satisfaction, usage value or benefit the consumer has obtained from the use of a particular product.

Vutirhiseki hinkwabyo Vutirhiseki hinkwabyo i ntsengo lowu kombisaka leswaku i eneteko wo tala kufika kwihi, nkoka wa ntirhiso kumbe mbuyelo lowu mutirhisi a nga wu kuma loko a tirhisile ximakiwa xo karhi.

Totale nut Totale nut is die hoeveelheid wat aandui hoeveel totale bevrediging, gebruikswaarde of voordeel die verbruiker uit die gebruik van 'n bepaalde produk verkry het.

Ukusebenziseka ngokuphelele Ukusebenziseka okuphelele yinani elikhombisa ukuthi kungakanani ukweneliseka ngokuphelele, ukubaluleka kokusebenziseka noma ukusizakala, umsebenzisi akutholile ngokusebenzisa umkhiqizo othile.

Ukusebenziseka okupheleleyo Ukusebenziseka okupheleleyo sisixa esibonisa ubungakanani besixa esipheleleyo sokwaneliseka, ixabiso lokusetyenziswa okanye inzuzo efunyenwe ngumsebenzisi ekusebenziseni imveliso ethile.

Moholamoka Moholamoka ke kelo ye e laetšago kelo ya kgotsofalo, tirišo le boleng goba mohola, ye e hweditšwego ke modiriši ka go diriša setšweletšwa se se itšego.

Paloyohle ya molemo Paloyohle ya molemo ke tjhelete e bontshang hore ke paloyohle e kae ya kgotsofalo, boleng ba tshebediso kapa molemo oo mosebedisi a o fumaneng ka ho sebedisa sehlahiswa se itseng.

Mosola otlhe Mosola otlhe ke bokalo jo bo supang gore modiriši o kgotsofetse, o boetswe e bile o bone mosola o o kanakang mo tirisong ya kumo e e rileng.

TRADITIONAL ECONOMIES

These are economic systems in which everything is determined by the traditions (customs) of a community.

Tiikhonomi ta ndhavuko Leti i tisisteme ta ikhonomi laha swilo hinkwaswo swi vekiwaka hi midavuko (mitolovelo) ya vaaki.

Tradisionele ekonomieë Dit is ekonomiese stelsels waarin alles bepaal word deur die tradisies (gebruike) van 'n gemeenskap.

Amazwe asebenzisa uhlelo lwamasiko kwezomnotho Lezi yizinhlelo zezomnotho lapho konke kunqunywa ngokuthi kubhekwe amasiko (izinkambiso) zomphakathi.

Iintlobo zoqoqosho lwesiqhelo Le yiinkqubo yoqoqosho apho yonke into iqikelelwa ngokwesiqhelo (ngezithethe) soluntu.

Diekonomi tša setšo Tše ke mananeo a ekonomo moo dilo ka moka di bewago ke ditšo (ditlwaedi) tša setšhaba.

Meruo ya setso Ditshebetso tsena tsa moruo moo ntho yohle e fihlellwang ka setso (mekgwa) sa setjhaba.

Di-ikonomi tsa setso E ke tsamaiso ya ikonomi e sengwe le sengwe mo go yona se laolwang ke ditso (dingwao) tsa setšhaba.

UNEMPLOYMENT

There is unemployment in an economy if people are able and available to work, but cannot find work.

Mpfumaleko wa ntirho Ku va na mpfumaleko wa ntirho eka ikhonomi loko ku ri na vanhu lava va kotaka na ku va va ringanerile ku tirha kambe va nga kumi ntirho.

Werkloosheid Daar is werkloosheid in 'n ekonomie wanneer mense in staat en beskikbaar is om te werk, maar nie werk kan kry nie.

Ukwentuleka komsebenzi Kusuke kunokusweleka komsebenzi emnothweni uma kunabantu abangasebenza futhi bayatholakala ukungasebenza ,kodwa umsebenzi bangawutholi

Intswela-ngqesho Ukunqaba kwamathuba omsebenzi kubantu abanakho ukusebenza nabawunxanelweyo umsebenzi kodwa bengawufumani.

Tlhokego ya thwalo Go na le tlhokego ya thwalo ekonoming ge go na le batho bao ba kgonago le gona ba hwetšagalago gore ba ka šoma, eupša ba sa kgone go hwetša mošomo.

Tlhokeho ya mosebetsi Ho na le tlhokeho ya mosebetsi ho moruo ha ho na le batho ba kgonang le ba fumanehang ba ho sebetsa empa ba keke ba fumana mosebetsi.

Botlhokatiro Go na le botlhokatiro mo ikonoming fa batho ba kgona e bile ba le teng go ka dira mme ba sa kgone go bona ditiro.

UNIT ELASTIC DEMAND CURVE

A unit elastic demand curve has an elasticity value of exactly 1. Such a curve represents a situation in which a change in price results in an equal change in the quantity required.

Nghoveko wa girafu ya xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wa yuniti Nghoveko wa girafu ya xilaviwa xa ntsanyuko wa yuniti wu na nkoka wa ntirhiseko wa 1 kwatsa. Girafu yo tano yi yimela xiyimo laha ncinco wa nxavo wu vangaka ncinco wo ringana eka ntalo lowu wu lavekeka.

Eenheidselastiese vraagkromme 'n Eenheidselastiese vraagkromme het 'n elastisiteitswaarde van presies 1. Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin 'n prysverandering lei tot 'n ewe groot verandering in die hoeveelheid gevra.

Igrafu leyuniti yokunwebeka kwempahla efunekayo Le grafu ibekelwa inani elinemba ku-1 ngqo. Igrafu yaloluhlobo imele isimo lapho inguquko kuntengo iba nomphumela wokuguquka okulinganayo kulobo bungako obudingekayo.

Igophe lezidingo elinwebeka ngokomlinganiselo Igophe lezidingo elinwebeka ngokomlinganiselo linexabiso elinwebeka ngomlinganiselo omnye (1) ngqo. Igophe elilolo

hlobo limele imeko apho inguquko kwixabiso inesiphumo esilingana nenguquko yesixa esifunekayo.

Khebe ya sekgao ya tširogelo ya nyakego Khebe ya sekgao ya tširogelo ya nyakego e na le boleng bja tširogelo bja 1 ka go nepa. Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona phetogo ya theko e bago le phetogo ye e lekanago le bontši bjo bo nyakwago.

Tshokamo ya motso ya tlhoko e sarolohang Tshokamo ya motso ya tlhoko e sarolohang e na le boleng ba ho saroloha ba 1 hodima hloho. Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo phetoho ya theko e nang le sephetho se lekanang le phetoho ho bongata bo batlwang.

Mola wa tsibogo ya tlhokego ya yuniti Mola wa tsibogo ya tlhokego ya yuniti o na le boleng jwa tsibogo bo bo lekanang sentle le 1. Mola wa go nna jalo o emela maemo a mo go ona phetogo ya tlhotlwa e bakang phetogo e e lekanang le ya bogolo jo bo tlhokegang.

UNIT ELASTIC SUPPLY CURVE

A unit elastic supply curve has an elasticity value of exactly 1. Such a curve represents a situation in which a change in price results in an equal change in the quantity offered.

Girafu ya mphakelo ya ntsanyuko wa yuniti Girafu ya mphakelo ya ntsanyuko wa yuniti yi na nkoka wa ntirhiseko wa 1 kwatsa. Girafu yo tano yi yimela xiyimo laha ncinwa wa nxavo wu vangaka ncinwa wo ringana eka ntalo lowu wu nyikiwaka.

Eenheidselastiese aanbodkromme 'n Eenheidselastiese aanbodkromme het 'n elasticiteitswaarde van presies 1. Hierdie kromme stel 'n situasie voor waarin 'n prysverandering lei tot 'n ewe groot verandering in die hoeveelheid aangebied.

Igrafu leyunithi yokunwebeka kwempahla efunekayo Le grafu ibekelwa inani elinemba ku-1 ngqo. Igrafu yaloluhlobo imele isimo lapho inguquko kuntengo, iba nomphumela wokuguquka okulinganayo kulobo bungako obutholakalayo.

Igophe lonikezelo elinwebeka ngokomlinganiselo Igophe lonikezelo elinwebeka ngokomlinganiselo linexabiso elinwebeka ngokomlinganselo omnye (1) ngqo. Igophe elilolo hlobo limele imeko apho inguquko kwixabiso inesiphumo esilingana nenguquko yesixa esikhutshwayo.

Khebe ya sekgao ya tširogelo ya kabo Khebe ya sekgao ya tširogelo ya kabo e na le boleng bja tširogelo bja 1 ka go nepagala. Khebe ya mohuta wo e emela seemo seo go sona phetogo ya theko e bago le phetogo ye e lekanago le yona ya bontši bjo bo holofetšwago.

Tshokamo ya motso ya phano e sarolohang Tshokamo ya motso ya phano e sarolohang e na le boleng ba ho saroloha ba 1 hodima hloho. Tshokamo e jwalo e emetse boemo moo phetoho ya theko e nang le sephetho se lekanang le phetoho ho bongata bo nehelwang.

Mola wa tsibogo ya tlamelo ya yuniti Mola wa tsibogo ya tlamelo ya yuniti o na le boleng jwa tsibogo jo bo lekanang sentle le 1. Mola wa go nna jalo o emela maemo ao mo go ona phetogo ya tlhotlwa e bakang phetogo e e lekanang le ya bogolo bo bo rebolwang.

UNLIMITED WANTS

In economics, it is accepted that people have unlimited wants; no matter how much they have, they will always need more.

Swinavelo swo nkampimo Eka Ntivoikhonomi swa amukeriwa leswaku vanhu va va na swinaveriwa swa nkampimo: hambi va ri na swo tala njhani, va ta tshamela ku lava swin'wana.

Onbeperkte behoeftes Daar word in die ekonomie veronderstel dat mense onbeperkte behoeftes het; ongeag hoeveel hulle het, hulle sal altyd meer nodig hê.

Izidingo ezingapheli/ezingenamkhawulo Kwezomnotho kuyemukeleka ukuthi abantu banezidingo ezingenamkhawulo. Noma bengaba nokuningi kangakanani, bayohlala befuna okunye okungaphezu kwalokho.

Iimfuno ezingafinyezekanga Kwezoqoqosho yamkelekile into yokuba abantu babe neemfuno ezingafinyezekanga: kuba naxa benezinto kangakanani baya kusoloko befuna ngaphezulu.

Dihlokwa tše di sa felego Thutong ya ekonomi go amogelwa gore batho ba na le dihlokwa tše di sa felego: go sa šetšwe gore ba na le bokae, ba tla dula ba hloka le go feta.

Ditabatabelo tse se nang moedi Ho tsa moruo ho amohetswe hore batho ba na le ditabatabelo tse se nang moedi: ho sa kgathalesehe hore ba ruile hakae, ka nako tsohle ba hloka tse eketsehileng.

Ditlhokego tse di sa feleng Mo go tsa ikonomi, go a amogelesega gore batho ba na le ditlhokego tse di sa feleng; go sa kgathalesege gore ba na le go le kanakang, ba tlaa nna ba ntse ba tlhoka go gongwe.

UTILITY

Utility is the characteristic of a product or service that enables it to satisfy a human need.

Ntirhiseko Ntirhiseko i xihlawulekisi xa ximakiwa kumbe vukorhokeri lebyi byi pfumelelaka eneteko wa xilaviwa eka vanhu.

Nut Nut is die kenmerk van 'n produk of diens wat dit in staat stel om 'n menslike behoefte te bevredig.

Ukusebenziseka Lolu luphawu lomkhiqizo noma insiza eliwenza ukuba ukwazi ukwanelisa isidingo somuntu.

Ukusebenziseka Ukusebenziseka luphawu lwemveliso okanye lwenkonzo olwenza ukuba lukwazi ukwanelisa imfuno yabantu.

Mohola Mohola ke seka sa setšweletšwa goba tirelo, seo se dirago gore setšweletšwa se kgone go kgotsofatša sehlokwa sa motho.

Molemo Molemo ke setshwantsho sa sehlahiswa kapa tshebeletso e kgonang ho kgotsofatsa tlhoko ya botho.

Bomosola Ke ntlha e e kgontshang kumo kgotsa tirelo go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa motho.

VARIABLE COSTS

Variable costs vary with the quantity a firm produces. For example, the more products a bakery produces, the more flour it will use. The cost of flour is therefore a variable cost.

Hakelo yo hambana Hakelo yo hambana yi hambana ku ya hi ntalo wa leswi feme yi swi makaka. Xikombiso: ku tala ka swimakiwa leswi makiwaka hi bekara, swi vula ku tirhisiwa swinene ka fulawuru; kutani hakelo ya fulawuri i hakelo yo hambana.

Veranderlike koste Veranderlike koste wissel na gelang van die hoeveelheid wat 'n firma produseer. 'n Bakkery kan as voorbeeld dien: Hoe meer produkte die bakkery produseer, hoe meer meel sal hy gebruik. Die koste van die meel is dus 'n veranderlike koste.

Izindleko eziguququkayo Lezi zindleko ziyaguququka zihambisane nobungako obukhiqizwa yimboni. Ukwenza isibonelo, uma ibhikawozi likhiqiza imikhiqizo eminingi eya ngokukhula, lizosebenzisa ufulawa omningi ngenxa yalokho. Intengo kafulawa ngenxa yalokho kuzothiwa yizindleko eziguququkayo.

Iindleko eziguququkayo Iindleko eziguququkayo zahluka ngokwesixa esiveliswa lishishini. Umzekelo, ngokunyuka kweemveliso eziveliswa ngumbhaki wezonka, kuya kunyuka umgubo wengqolowa eliwusebenzisayo; iindleko zokuthenga umgubo wengqolowa ngoko ke ziindleko eziguququkayo.

Ditshenyagalelo tše di fetogago Ditshenyagalelo tše di fetogago di fapafapana go ya ka bontši bjo feme e bo tšweletšago. Mohlala, ge lepaka le tšweletša ditšweletšwa tše di oketšegilego, le tla diriša folouru ye ntši; ka lebaka leo ditshenyagalelo tša folouru ke ditshenyagalelo tše di fetogago.

Ditjeo tse fetofetohang Ditjeo tse fetofetohang di fetoha le bongata bo hlahiswang ke feme. Ho etsa mohlala, ha lebaka le hlahisa dihlahiswa tse ngata, ke ha le tla sebedisa fulouru e ngata, theko ya fulouru kahoo ke tjeo e fetofetohang.

Ditshenyegelo tse di farologanang Ditshenyegelo tse di farologanang di farologana go ya ka seelo se feme e tlhagisang dikumo ka sona. Sekai, fa lebaka le tlhagisa dikumo tse dintsi le tla dirisa folouru e ntsi. Ka ntlha ya seo, folouru ke tshenyegelo e e farologanang.

WANTS

Wants are things that we do not necessarily need to be able to survive, but that we would like to have.

Swinaveriwa Swinaveriwa i swilo leswi hi nga swi dingiki ku va hi kota ku hanya, kambe leswi hi ngo tsakela ku va na swona.

Behoeftes (begeertes) Dit is die dinge wat nie noodwendig noodsaaklik is om te kan voortbestaan nie, maar wat ons graag wil hê.

Izimfuno Izimfuno yizinto esingazidingi empeleni ukuze siphile, kodwa yizinto esiye sifise nje ukuba nazo.

Iimfuno Iimfuno zizinto ezingeyomfuneko zokuphila kwethu, kodwa esinokuthanda ukuba nazo.

Dinyakwa Dinyakwa ke dilo tšeo re sa di nyakelego go phela, eupša ke tšeo re ka ratago go ba le tšona.

Dithahasello Dithahasello ke dintho tseo bonneteng re sa di hlokeng hore re phele, empa re ka rata ho ba le tsona.

Dipatlo Dipatlo ke dilo tse tota re sa di tlhokeng go kgona go tshela, fela re batla go nna le tsona.

WEALTH

The total possessions (both tangible and intangible) of an individual, household, producer or country, which have an exchange value

Rifuwo Ntsengo wa swilo (swo khomeka na swo ka swi nga khomeki) leswi munhu, ndyangu, mumaki kumbe tiko ri nga na swona, leswi swi nga na nkoka wa vucincanisi.

Rykdom (welvaart) Die totale besittings (tasbaar sowel as ontasbaar) van 'n individu, huishouding, produsent of land, wat 'n ruilwaarde het

Umnotho Izimpahla zonke (ezibambekayo nezingabambeki) ezingezomuntu, ikhaya, umkhiqizi noma izwe elikwazi ukubekelwa inani lentengo.

Ubutyebi Izinto esinazo ezisisixa esipheleleyo (eziphathekayo nezingaphathekiyo) zomntu, ikhaya, umvelisi okanye ilizwe elinexabiso lotshintshiselwano.

Lehumo Palomoka ya tše motho a nago natšo (tše di swaregago le tše di sa swaregego), e ka ba gape tša lapa, motšweletši goba tša naga ye e nago le boleng bja phetolelano.

Borui Paloyohle ya diruuwa (ka bobedi tse tshwarehang le tse sa tshwareheng) tsa bowena, tsa lelapa, tsa mohlalisi kapa tsa naha tse nang le boleng ba kananyo.

Khumo Dithoto tsotlhe (tse di tshwaregang le tse di sa tshwareng) tsa motho, lelapa, motlhagisi kgotsa naga, tse di nang le boleng jwa thefosanyo.

WELFARE STATE CAPITALISM

This is also called democratic socialism. It is a type of economic system in which government does a great deal of central economic planning, but owns only some of the factors of production.

Mafambiselo ya xikhapitalisi xa mfumo Ya tlhela ya vuriwa soxalizimu ya xidemokirasi. Lowu i muxaka wa sisiteme ya ikhonomi laha mfumo wu nga na ntirho wukulu wo kunguhata ikhonomi, kambe wu va na vun'winyi bya swipfuneti swin'wana swa andziso.

Welsynstaatkapitalisme Dit word ook demokratiese sosialisme genoem. Dit is 'n tipe ekonomiese stelsel waarin die owerheid 'n groot mate van sentrale ekonomiese beplanning doen, maar slegs sommige van die produksiefaktore besit.

Uhlelo lobukapitali lokunakekela abantu Lo mqondo ubuye waziwe ngokuthi wubusoshelizimu bentando yeningi. Lo mqondo uluhlelo lohlobo lwezomnotho lapho uhulumeni enza khona ukuhlela okuningi kwezomnotho, kepha uhulumeni lapha uba ngumnini wengxenyane nje ethile yezinto eziphathelene nokukhiqiza

Ulawulo lobonelelo lukarhulumente ngokwemali Lukwabizwa ngokuba lulawulo lwabahlali ngokwentando yesininzi. Olu luhlobo lwenkqubo yezoqoqosho apho urhulumente enza ucwangciso loqoqosho kwindawo enye kangangoko, kodwa abe engumnini wezigaba ezithile kuphela kumsebenzi wemveliso.

Phedisano ya mmuso wa bokapitale (leruo la tjelete) Hape le bitswang kahisano ya demokrasi. Ona ke mofuta wa tshebetso ya moruo moo mmuso o etsang moralo o moholo wa moruo, empa o le monga dintlha tse itseng tsa tlhahiso.

Mmušo wa leago wa bokapitale O bitšwa gape bosošialese bja temokrasi. Wo ke mohuta wa lenaneo la ekonomi leo go lona mmušo o dirago bogolo bja peakanyo ya bogareng, eupša e le mong wa tše dingwenyana fela tša didirišwa tša tšweletšo.

Mmuso wa bokapitalisi ba loago Seno se bidiwa gape bosošialisi ba temokerasi. Ke mofuta wa tsamaiso ya ikonomi eo mo go yona mmuso o dirang bogolo ba togamaano ya bogare ya ikonomi mme e le mong wa didiriswa dingwe fela tsa tlhagiso.