

Panium - Inani Leshumi Elinesixhenxe

Into neMbono: Imigca Emibini Yesiprofeto SikaDaniyeli Nokutyhilwa KweSityhilelo

Jeff Pippenger
2026-02-22

Ngomhla we-18 Julayi, 2020 kwafika ukudana kokuqala kwentshukumo yabali likhulu elinamashumi amane anesine amawaka. Kwenzeka ngaphakathi “kwimbali efihlakeleyo” yevesi yamashumi amane kaDaniyeli ishumi elinanye. Oko kudana kwenzeka kude kungene ngaphakathi kuloo “mbali efihlakeleyo”—imbali eyaqala ngokuwa kweSoviet Union ngowe-1989. Ivesi yamashumi amane ananye imele umthetho weCawa eUnited States, lowo ukwameleke nakwivesi yeshumi elinesithandathu yaleso sahluko sinye. “Ukuvulwa” kweenyaniso ezakha “imbali efihlakeleyo” yevesi yamashumi amane ngowe-2023 kuboniswa nguDaniyeli kwisahluko seshumi elinesibini. Izahluko zeshumi ukuya kweleshumi elinesibini zingumbono omnye, yaye lo mbono uqala ngokuchaza ukuba uDaniyeli umele “izilumko” eziqondayo yomibini imiyalezo yangaphakathi neyangaphandle yesiprofeto, nalapho oko kumelwe khona “yinto” kunye “nombono.”

Ngomnyaka wesithathu kaKoreshi ukumkani wasePersi kwatyhilwa into kuDaniyeli, ogama lakhe lalibizwa ngokuba nguBheletshatsare; yaye loo nto yayiyinyaniso, kodwa ixesha elimiselweyo lalilide; wayiqonda loo nto, waza waba nokuqonda ngalo mbono. Daniyeli 10:1.

Imibono Emibini

“Into” kunye “nombono” zimela imibono yangaphakathi neyangaphandle yesiprofeto, yaye uDaniyeli umele abantu abaziqondayo zombini, kuba kokubini “into” kunye “nombono” “zatyhilwa” kuDaniyeli kwisahluko seshumi. Kweso sahluko, ngomhla wamashumi amabini anesibini, umbono kaKristu engcwele “watyhilwa” kuDaniyeli. Igama lesiHebhere eliguqulelwe ngokuba “into” liguqulelwa ngokuba “umbandela” kwisahluko sesithoba, yaye nalo linikwe apho linxulumene “nombono.”

Ekuqaleni kwezibongozo zakho kwaphuma umyalelo, yaye ndize kukubonisa; kuba uthandwa kakhulu; ngako oko yiqonde le nto, uze usiqwalasele isityhilelo. Daniyeli 9:23.

Igama elithi “into” kwisahluko seshumi lelona gama linye eliguqulelwe ngokuthi “udaba” kwivesi yamashumi amabini anesithathu yesahluko sesithoba. Embonweni wokugqibela kaDaniyeli kwizahluko zeshumi ukuya kweleshumi elinesibini; “into” yesahluko seleshumi elinanye okanye “udaba” lwesahluko seshumi zombini zinxulumene “nombono.” “Umbono” ligama lesiHebhere elithi, “mareh,” yaye lithetha “ukubonakala.” UDaniyeli uchaza “imibono” emibini encwadini yakhe, nangona omnye wale mibono mibini umelwe kwisimo sobufazi, aze emva koko kwakhona umelwe kwisimo sobudoda. UDaniyeli kwivesi yokuqala yesahluko seshumi ubamela abo bayiqondayo “imibono” yokubonakala, kwanangalo “udaba” okanye “into.” Kwisahluko sesibhozo uDaniyeli uchaza “imibono” emibini enxulumene omnye nomnye. EsiNgesini igama elithi vision

lifumaneka izihlandlo ezisibhozo kweso sahluko, yaye elinye lamagama esiHebhere aguqulelwe ngokuthi “umbono” ngu “mareh,” kanti elinye ngu “chazon.” Mareh lithetha “ukubonakala,” yaye chazon lithetha “iphupha, isityhilelo okanye intetho engokwesiprofeto.” Umxholo wesahluko sesibhozo uqinisekisa ukuba xa igama elithi “mareh” liguqulelwa ngokuthi “umbono” limela “ukubonakala kukaKristu.”

Njengomzekelo, yiyo i-“mareh” okanye “umbono wokubonakala” kuDaniyeli 8:14, okuthetha ukuba ngomhla wama-22 Oktobha 1844 uKristu wayeza kubonakala ngesiquphe etempileni ekuzalisekiseni koMthunywa womnqophiso kaMalaki isahluko sesithathu, awathi uDade White wazaliseka ngomhla wama-22 Oktobha 1844. Xa uDade White echaza ukuba ingelosi yeSityhilelo seshumi eyehla yabeka unyawo olunye emhlabeni nolunye elwandle yayingengomncinane kunoYesu Kristu ngokwaKhe, wayechaza umqondiso wendlela kwisiprofeto apho uKristu abonakala khona. Yenye yeendlela zakhe ezininzi zokubonakala. Wabonakala ekuvukeni kukaMoses ngokukaYuda. Apho wabonakala njengoMikayeli ingelosi enkulu, kodwa noko kunjalo yayikubonakala kwesiprofeto. Umbono we-mareh kwisahluko sesibhozo ukwaguqulelwa ngokuthi “ukubonakala,” ngokungqinelana nentsingiselo yawo.

Kwathi ke, ekubeni mna, mna Daniyeli, ndakubona umbono, ndafuna ukuqonda intsingiselo yawo, ndabona, nanko umi phambi kwam onenkangeleko enjengendoda. Daniyeli 8:15.

Umxholo apha uchaza ukuba yayiyingelosi uGabriyeli owayene “nkangeleko yendoda,” yaye igama elithi “inkangeleko” lingu *mareh*—inkangeleko yombono kaKristu; kuba njengoko uKristu emelwe nguMikayeli ingelosi enkulu, nangengelosi enamandla yeSityhilelo seshumi, uKristu ngokwesiprofeto uyatshintshiselana nomfuziselo weengelosi, kwanowabantu. Nokuba nguGabriyeli kule ndinyana, okanye nguKristu kwiSityhilelo seshumi, okanye njengoMikayeli ingelosi enkulu, ngamnye kubo umele isigidimi; yaye ngenxa yesi sizathu uDade White uthelekisa iingelosi zeSityhilelo nesigidimi abasimeleyo kwakunye nabantu abashumayela isigidimi esimelwe ziingelosi. Le nyaniso ibaluleke kakhulu kangangokuba ngaphakathi kweendinyana ezintathu zokuqala zesahluko sokuqala seSityhilelo, ezo ndinyana zintathu zivakalisa ukuvulwa kwamatywina eSityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu, kanye phambi kokuvalwa kwexesha lovavanyo, kuba “ixesha lisondele,” inkqubo yonxibelelwano lukaThixo nomntu ichazwa ngokucacileyo njengesigidimi esivela kuYise, esanikwa uNyana, aze ke Yena asinike ingelosi, ize yona isise endodeni, ethi yona ngoko isithumele emabandleni. Inyathelo ngalinye lale nkqubo yonxibelelwano lingewele kwaye liyingewele, yaye obo bungewele bungwalisekileyo bumelwe kwiimpawu zendlela zesiprofeto apho uKristu abonakala enguYe ngokwaKhe, okanye ngegengeli, ngomntu, okanye ngesigidimi. Xa ezinxulumanisa ngokuthe ngqo nophawu lwendlela, oko kungumbono “we-*mareh*” “wenkangeleko.”

ISityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu, awasinikwa nguThixo, ukuba azibonakalise kubakhonzi bakhe izinto ezimele zenzeke kamsinyane; wasithumela, wasazisa ngegengeli yakhe kumkhonzi wakhe uYohane; lowo wangqina ilizwi likaThixo, nobungqina bukaYesu Kristu, nazo zonke izinto awazibonayo. Unoyolo lowo ufundayo, nabo balivayo amazwi esi siprofeto, begcine izinto ezibhaliweyo kuso; kuba ixesha likufuphi. ... Wathi kum, Musa ukuwatywina amazwi esi siprofeto sale ncwadi; kuba ixesha likufuphi. Lowo ungenabulungisa, makahlale

engenabulungisa; nalowo ungcobileyo, makahlale engcolile; nalowo ulilungisa, makahlale elilungisa; nalowo ungcwele, makahlale engcwele. IsiTyhilelo 1:1-3; 22:10, 11.

Kwisahluko sesibhozo, “chazon” lelona gama lesiHebhere litolikwayo ngokuthi “umbono.” Ngokunxulumene “nokubonakala,” umbono we-“marah” uchaza uphawu lwendlela, yaye umbono we-“chazon” uchaza ixesha lesiprofeto. Kukho ulungelelwaniso olungcwele kula magama mabini atolikwa ngokuthi “umbono” kwisahluko sesibhozo, ngengqiqo yokuba igama lesiHebhere elithi “mareh” likwasetyenziswa nguDaniyeli kwimo yalo yobubhinqa ethi “marah.” Ngo-“chazon” uDaniyeli uwumela ngeendlela ezimbini, kodwa kungengokwahlukana phakathi kobudoda nobubhinqa, koko kungamagama amabini achaza intsingiselo enye; kodwa ngokwenjenjalo, ayanda ngokugqithiseleyo.

I-Chazon ithetha umbono, okanye isigidimi, okanye isiprofeto; yaye igama eliguqulelwa ngesiNgesi ngokuba “matter” okanye “thing” ligama lesiHebhere elithi “dabar,” elithetha “ilizwi.” Xa kuqondwa ukuba umbono “chazon” ukwabonakaliswa nguDaniyeli ngegama elithi “dabar,” ngoko xa zidibene zimele izigidimi zesiprofeto zeLizwi likaThixo. UDaniyeli usoloko ethelekisa “dabar” okanye “chazon” no-“mareh.” Xa oku kuqwalaselwa kwinqanaba lesiprofeto, “izigidimi zesiprofeto zeLizwi likaThixo,” njengoko zimelwe ngu-“dabar” no-“chazon,” xa zidibene nombono “marah” wokubonakala kukaKristu, ngoko ke unazo iimpawu ezingcwele zembali yesiprofeto yeLizwi likaThixo. Emva koko, ukuba wongeza “marah,” isimo sobufazi segama elithi “mareh,” kuludwe lweentsingiselo zombono kuDaniyeli, unombono wesipili wokugwetyelwa ngokholo.

Embuthweni wokugqibela kaDaniyeli, omelwe zizahluko ezintathu zokugqibela zencwadi yakhe, uDaniyeli umele abantu bemihla yokugqibela abaziqondayo “imibono yesiprofeto” “yeLizwi likaThixo,” nobungcwele beempawu zendlela ezingcwele ezibumba intshukumo yohlaziyo yabaliwaka elinamakhulu amane anamashumi amane anesine, kuba ngabo abo balandela iMvana naphi na apho Iya khona eLizwini laYo elingcwele lesiprofeto. Njengoko beyilandela iMvana, Iyabakhokelela embonweni wesipili kaDaniyeli 10:7 apho mhlawumbi basabela besinga kuzimela phantsi kwempazamo, apho bangcwatyelwa khona ngonaphakade, okanye bathotywe eluthulini, bagwetyelwe ubulungisa baze baxhotyiselwe ukunika isigidimi sesiprofeto semihla yamva.

UGabriyeli umyalela uDaniyeli ukuba “aqonde” kokubini “umcimbi” kunye “nombono.” Igama lesiHebhere eliguqulelwe ngokuthi “aqonde” lithetha “ukwenza umahluko engqondweni.” UDaniyeli, omela mna nawe, mfundi othandekayo, wayalelwa ukuba aqonde umahluko nokwahluka phakathi “komcimbi” kunye “nombono.” Umbono we-chazon umele umgca wangaphandle wembali yesiprofeto, yaye umbono we-mareh umele ukubonakala kukaKristu. “Umcimbi” kunye “nento” ligama lesiHebhere elithi “dabar,” elithetha ilizwi. UYesu ngu-“dabar,” kuba enguLizwi. “Into” kunye “nomcimbi,” zombini zingulo “dabar,” zivezwa zinxulumene nombono wokubonakala.

I-dabar, eyinto nomcimbi, ikwayi-chazon yombono wesahluko sesibhozo, kwaye imele umbono wembali yesiprofeto. Ngamnye wale miqondiso (chazon, dabar, umcimbi nento) uchaza umgca ongaphandle wesiprofeto, kanti i-mareh, kunye nentetho yayo yobubhinqa ethi marah, zimele

umgca wangaphakathi wesiprofeto. Abantu bakaThixo bemihla yokugqibela, abamelwe kwindima yokuqala kaDaniyele ishumi, bayawuqonda yomibini imigca yangaphakathi neyangaphandle yembali yesiprofeto. Encwadini yeSityhilelo, umgca wangaphakathi ubonakaliswa ngamabandla asixhenxe, kwaye umgca wangaphandle ubonakaliswa ngamatywina asixhenxe.

Xa uDaniyele wabona umbono kaKristu emva kokuzila ukudla iintsuku ezingamashumi amabini ananye, wabona imbonakaliso yesifazane yombono we-mareh. I-mareh yi-“nkangeleko,” yaye xa uDaniyele wabona uKristu, wabona umbono we-“marah”; kwaye nangona i-mareh ithetha inkangeleko, isimo sesifazane seloo gama sithetha “isipili.” UDade White usazisa ukuba umbono awabonwa nguDaniyele wawungumbono awawubona uYohane, yaye uYohane wawubona loo mbono xa uKristu wayekwizingewele zasezulwini.

“Ngexesha lotyelelo lukaGabriyeli, umprofeti uDaniyele wayengenako ukufumana eminye imfundiso; kodwa kwiminyaka embalwa emva koko, enqwenela ukwazi ngakumbi ngezinto ezazingekacaciswa ngokupheleleyo, waphinda wazimisela ukufuna ukukhanya nobulumko kuThixo. ‘Ngaloo mihla mna Daniyele ndandizile iiveki ezintathu ezipheleleyo. Andidlanga sonka sinambithekayo, akwangena nyama nalwayini emlonyeni wam, andazithambisa nokuzithambisa konke konke.... Ndaza ndawaphakamisa amehlo am, ndakhangela, nanko umntu othile embethe ilinen, izinqe zakhe zibhinqiswe ngegolide ecolekileyo yaseUfazi. Umzimba wakhe nawo wawunjengeberile, nobuso bakhe bunjengokubonakala kombane, namehlo akhe enjengezibane zomlilo, neengalo zakhe neenyawo zakhe zinjengobhedu olubengezelisiweyo ngombala, nelizwi lamazwi akhe linjengelizwi lesihlwele esikhulu.’”

“Akukho ungaphantsi koNyana kaThixo ngokwakhe owabonakala kuDaniyele. Le nkcazo iyafana naleyo yanikwa nguYohane xa uKristu watyhilwa kuye esiQithini sasePatmos. INkosi yethu ngoku iza nomnye umthunywa wasezulwini ukuze ifundise uDaniyele oko kwakuya kwenzeka ngemihla yokugqibela. Olu lwazi lwanikwa uDaniyele lwaza lwabhalwa ngokuphefumlelwa ngenxa yethu, thina esifikelwe ziziphelo zehlabathi.”

“Inyaniso ezinkulu ezityhilwe nguMkhululi wehlabathi zezabo bafuna inyaniso njengobutyebi obufihlakeleyo. UDaniyele wayeyindoda esele ikhulile. Ubomi bakhe babudlule phakathi kwezinto ezinomtsalane zenkundla yabahedeni, ingqondo yakhe ixakekiswe yimicimbi yobukumkani obukhulu; ukanti uyazikhwebula kuzo zonke ezi zinto ukuze athobe umphefumlo wakhe phambi koThixo, aze afune ulwazi lweenjongo zoPhezukonke. Kwaye ekuphenduleni izibongozo zakhe, ukukhanya okuvela kwiinkundla zasezulwini kwadluliselwa kwabo babeza kuphila ngemihla yokugqibela. Ngoko ke, simele simfune uThixo ngokunyaniseka okungakanani na, ukuze avule ukuqonda kwethu sikwazi ukuqonda iinyaniso eziziswe kuthi zivela eZulwini.” Review and Herald, February 8, 1881.

I-144,000

UDaniyele uyayiqonda “into” kunye “nombono,” yaye uchongwa njengoDaniyele kwananjengoBheletesatsare. Ukuguqulwa kwegama kwisiprofeto kumela ubudlelane bomnqophiso; ngoko ke uDaniyele umele abantu bokugqibela bomnqophiso, abangamakhulu alikhulu anamashumi amane anesine amawaka, abavavanywa ngumbono kaKristu etempileni. Olo

vavanyo lubangela ukwahlulwa kweendidi ezimbini zabanquli.

Ndaza mna Daniyeli ndedwa umbono lowo; kuba amadoda awayenam awawubonanga umbono; ke kaloku kwawela phezu kwawo ukungcangcazela okukhulu, aza asaba ukuze azifihle. Daniyeli 10:7.

UDaniyeli uchonga ngokungqalileyo uvavanyo lwesibini nolwasetempileni olunxulunyaniswa nabantu bakaThixo bemihla yokugqibela; uvavanyo olusekelwe ekuboneni uKristu kwindawo engcwele yasezulwini. Umbono wevesi yesixhenxe sisimo sobufazi sombono we-mareh, omelwe njengombono we-marah. Ukuba uyasabela kumbono wetempile kaKristu njengoko kubonakaliswa kukusabela kukaDaniyeli, loo “nto” yesiprofeto nalo “mbono” wesiprofeto ziya “kutyhilwa” kuwe.

Ukuba unxulumana kanye nombono ofanayo wetempile kaKristu ngokusabela ngokusabela ngokubaleka uye kuzimela, ungena ebumnyameni obungunaphakade. Uvavanyo lwetempile, olungolwesibini kwiimvavanyo ezintathu zeendinyathelo zevangeli elingunaphakade, lwandulelwa luvavanyo lokuqala nolusisiseko. Umbuzo ovavanyayo weziseko umelwe kwindinyana yeshumi elinesine kaDaniyeli ishumi elinanye, apho iRoma imelwe “njengabaphangi babantu bakho” abaseka “umbono.”

Ixesha Lisondelelekile

Iintsuku ezintathu nesiqingatha emva kokudana kukaJulayi 18, 2020, ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023 isityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu saqalisa ukutyhilwa, kuba “ixesha lalisondele.”

Unoyolo lowo ufundayo, nabo abawavayo amazwi esi siprofeto, begcina ezo zinto zibhaliweyo kuso; kuba ixesha lisondele. ... Wathi kum, Musa ukuwatywina amazwi esiprofeto sale ncwadi; kuba ixesha lisondele. ISityhilelo 1:3; 22:10.

“ixesha” elichonga ukutyhilwa kokungatywinwa kweSityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu likhankanyiwe ekuqaleni kwencwadi yeSityhilelo, yaye ekupheleni kwencwadi isibhengezo eso sinye songeza kwingxelo ye-alpha, ngengxelo ye-omega.

Isityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu siyatyhilwa kamsinya phambi kokuvalwa kwexesha lovavanyo. Ngosuku lwamashumi amabini anesibini, kulandela ukuzila kweentsuku ezingamashumi amabini ananye, “into,” ekwayiyo “indaba,” ekwayiyo i-dabar okanye iLizwi, ekwayiyo nombono we-chazon wembali yangaphandle yesiprofeto, yatyhilelwa uDaniyeli njengoko wayenamava ombono wesipili, umbono we-marah, wombingeleli omkhulu wasezulwini eNdalweni eNgcwele Kakhulu.

UDaniyeli umele abo banamava ombono wesipili sokuzijonga, nabakuqondayo ukubonakala kukaKristu okungokwesiprofeto, kwanembali yangaphandle emelwe ngumbono we-chazon. Umbono we-marah umele uKristu njengophawu lwendlela lwesiprofeto, yaye ubufazi belo gama linye bumele amava aveliswa kukubukela uzuko lukaThixo, njengoko emelwe nguDaniyeli, uYohane, uIsaya, uDade White nabanye abaprofeti.

Kolu nqanaba, umbono wangaphandle we-chazon umele uvavanyo olusisiseko, yaye umbono we-mareh wokubonakala kukaKristu kulandelelwano lweziganeko zobuprofeti luluvavanyo

Iwetempile. Ngaba uKristu ubonakele kwiNdawo eNgcwele Kakhulu ngaphakathi kwiNdawo yakho eNgcwele Kakhulu? Apho kulapho ubuThixo bumanyaniswa nobuntu. Olu luvavanyo olumele ludluliswe, phambi kokuba ixesha lovavanyo livalwe kuvavanyo lwe-litmus. Uvavanyo lwe-litmus olubonakalalisa isimilo ngumbono wesipili wokukhangela, i-marah.

Ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023, uvavanyo lwangaphandle lwesiseko lwaqala phezu “kwabagcuntswana babantu bakowenu” bevesi yeshumi elinesine, yaye xa upopu wangoku wafakwa esikhundleni ngomhla wesi-8 kuMeyi 2025, “umbono” wevesi yeshumi elinesine wamiselwa. Uvavanyo olusisiseko lwadlulela kuvavanyo lwetempile. Ukususela ngomhla wesi-9 kuMeyi 2025, uvavanyo lwetempile beluqhubeka. Uvuko lwamangqina amabini ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023 lwabonakaliswa kwivesi yeshumi elinanye yeSityhilelo seshumi elinanye, yaye uvuko olwaqala ngaloo mhla lwenzeka ngaphakathi kwexesha leMfazwe yaseUkraine eyaqala ngo-2014, yanda ngo-2022. Imigca yangaphandle neyangaphakathi yesiprofeto yahlangana kuloo mbali. Ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023, umsebenzi wokubeka isiseko wawuqhubeka, umsebenzi ofanekiswe yimbali ka-1798 ukuya ku-1840, kwanomnye ka-1840 ukuya ku-1844, kwanoka-19 kuAprili 1844 ukuya kuma-22 kuOktobha 1844.

UDaniyeli isahluko seshumi elinanye ivesi leshumi elinanye lafika embalini njengomgca wangaphandle wesiprofeto, laza laqhagamshelana kanye nembali eyingumgca wangaphakathi weSityhilelo isahluko seshumi elinanye. Ngo-2014, kwaqalisa iMfazwe yaseUkraine, njengoko ifanekiswe ngumlo waseRafiya ngowama-217 BC. Ngo-2015, ukumkani wesine, nowayesisityebi ngakumbi, wevesi lesibini likaDaniyeli isahluko seshumi elinanye, wema waza wabhengeza injongo yakhe yokungenela isikhundla sobongameli. Eso saziso sawacaphukisa amahlabathi-jikelele anengqondo yenamba, amelwe njengobukumkani baseGrisi.

ISityhilelo ishumi elinanye, ivesi yeshumi elinanye, sachonga umhla wama-31 kuDisemba, 2023, njengendawo apho amangqina amabini avuswa khona. Ixesha elisusela ngomhla we-18 kuJulayi, 2020, laya kutsho kowama-31 kuDisemba, 2023, laza laqondwa ngoko njengentlango yesiprofeto. Ekupheleni kwelo “xesha lentlango” ilizwi laqala ukukhala ngoJulayi ka-2023, yaye kanye kwiintsuku eziliwaka elinamakhulu mabini anamashumi amathandathu emva koqikelelo olungaphumelelanga lwaseNashville, ngomhla we-18 kuJulayi, 2020, iNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda yaqalisa ngoko ukuvulela iLizwi laYo lesiprofeto amatywina. Ukuvulwa kwamatywina eLizwi lesiprofeto likaThixo kusoloko kuvelisa inkqubo yokuvavanywa enamanyathelo amathathu, njengoko ibekwe kwiDaniyeli ishumi elinesibini.

Baninzi baya kuhlanjululwa, benziwe mhlophe, bavavanywe; kodwa abangendawo baya kwenza okungendawo; yaye akukho namnye kwabangendawo oya kuqonda; kodwa izilumko ziya kuqonda. Daniyeli 12:10.

KwisiTyhilelo ishumi elinesithoba, umtshakazi uyazilungiselela, aze emva koko anikwe isambatho esimhlophe. Ezo zambatho zimhlophe zimela ukuba umtshakazi ulungile, yaye oko kwenzeka kwisiTyhilelo ishumi elinesithoba xa iifestile zezulu zivulwa. Phambi kokuba umtshakazi enziwe mhlophe ngesambatho sobulungisa bukaKristu, uqala ahlanjululwe kuqala.

Ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023 kwaqalisa uvavanyo lweziseko ukuze kuhlanjululwe abo babeya kuba nyulu. Oko kuhlanjululwa kufezekiswa ngokwanda kolwazi, kuba iNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda, yaqala ngelo xesha ukutyhila, ngokuvula amatywina, isityhilelo sokugqibela ngaYo. Eso sityhilelo siquka ukuba Yona yodwa isisiseko ekunokubekwa sona. Ukulahla inyaniso esisiseko echaza ukuba iRoma “ngabaphangi babantu bakho,” kukulahla ekuphela kwesiseko esinokubekwa.

Ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023 kwaqalisa inkqubo yokuvavanywa eyathi ngoko nangoko yavelisa ukwahlulwa kweendidi ezimbini. INgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda ngoku ityhile ukuba ukuzaliseka kwembali kwevesi yeshumi elinesine kwakungoMeyi 8, 2025, yaye ngokwenza oko; Yaqinisa ukuchongwa kukaMiller kweRoma njengomfuziselo omisela umbono wangaphandle wesiprofeto. Xa uTrump wabuyayo ngo-2024, wazalisekisa ivesi yeshumi elinesithathu kaDaniyeli 11, kwathi ke kwivesi elandelayo, siphawula u-2025, ngonyulo lukaPopu Leo. Bobabini uTrump neqabane lakhe elingumchasi-kristu bagunyaziswa ngo-2025.

Imihla esiyichonga kule ntshukumo, ngokusisiseko, kukujonga emva okungcwalisiweyo. Sichonga ixesha lesiphelo njengowe-1989, size emva koko ukumiselwa ngokusesikweni komyalezo kwaba ngowe-1996. Ngomhla ka-9/11 umyalezo owawusele umiselwe ngokusesikweni wanikwa amandla. Ekunikeni iitafile zikaHabakuki ngowe-2012, kwaza kwaphela ngoJanuwari ka-2013, kwabekwa iziseko.

Ngomhla we-18 Julayi 2020 kwafika ukudana kokuqala, kwaza ke ngoJulayi ka-2023 ilizwi laqalisa ukukhwaza entlango, yaye ngomhla wama-31 Disemba 2023 kwaqalisa ukuvulwa kwezitywina kweSityhilelo sikaYesu Kristu, yaye kwaqalisa novavanyo lokuqala lwangaphandle olusisiseko.

Ngomhla wesi-8 kuMeyi 2025 kwaqalisa uvavanyo lwesibini lwangaphakathi lwetempile. Uvavanyo lwesithathu oluqinisekisa selusondele. Apho kuya kwenziwa kubonakale ukuba umphefumlo unayo na ioli yesigidimi emelwe luvavanyo lokuqala nolwangaphandle kunye neoli ehambelanayo yovavanyo lwesibini lwangaphakathi. Uvavanyo lumele okwangaphandle, lulandelwe kokwangaphakathi, lulandelwe ngamava.

Umgca wangaphakathi wesiprofeto uqulathe iimpawu zendlela zangaphambili endisandul' ukuzikhankanya. Nganye kwezo mpawu zendlela ihambelana neempawu zendlela ezifanayo zembali yamaMillerite. U-1798 njengexesha lokuphela uhambelana no-1989, naye engexesha lokuphela. Apho iNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda yatyhila iLizwi layo, kuba Yiyo iLizwi. Xa ubu-Adventist bazalisekisa indima yomprofeti ongathobeliyo kwimvukelo esisiseko kaYerobheham ngokubuyela kudla kunye nomprofeti oxokayo waseBheteli, babuyela kwiingxoxo zobuProtestanti obuwileyo ezazisetyenziswe ngokuchasene nokuchongwa kukaWilliam Miller kwamaxesha asixhenxe. Ngenxa yesi sizathu, abaqondi ngokupheleleyo, ukuba bayakuqonda konke konke, isizathu sokuba u-1863 abe luphawu lwendlela lokugqibela lwentshukumo ye-alpha yengelosi yokuqala neyesibini.

Ngenxa yesi sizathu, akukho nto ithethayo kubo into yokuba yiminyaka eli-126, umqondiso we-1,260, umqondiso “wentlango” ebanzi kwembali ukusuka ku-1863 kuse kuthi ga kwixesha

lesiphelo ngo-1989. Ekupheleni kweminyaka engamashumi amane uYoshuwa wakhokela intshukumo wayingenisa eLizweni leSithembiso. Ngo-1989 iNkosi yaqalisa umsebenzi wokukhokela intshukumo Yayo ye-omega iyikhuphe “entlango” ka-1863 iye ku-1989, ngendlela efanayo eyayizise ngayo intshukumo ye-alpha iphume “entlango” ka-538 iye ku-1798.

Ngo-1989, umbono woMlambo iHiddekel omela izahluko ezithathu zokugqibela zikaDaniyeli watyhilwa, kanye njengokuba umbono woMlambo iUlai omela izahluko 7, 8, no-9 zikaDaniyeli watyhilwa ngo-1798. Kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini emva kokupapashwa kweBhayibhile kaKing James, uWilliam Miller wapapasha umyalezo wakhe osekelwe phezu kombono weUlai okokuqala, ngaloo ndlela ewumisela ngokusesikweni umyalezo wakhe ngo-1831; kwanjalo ke nomyalezo weHiddekel wapapashwa okokuqala ngo-1996, kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini emva ko-1776, indawo yokuzalwa yelizwe elizukileyo laseUnited States.

Ukuqulunqwa ngokusesikweni komyalezo nguMiller kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini emva kweNguqulelo yeKing James kubonakalisa uWilliam Miller njengomthunywa wokuqala ongwele ukusebenzisa iziprofeto zeBhayibhile, zombini ezo zeTestamente eNdala nezeTestamente eNtsha, ukuze kuziswe imvuselelo nohlaziyo. IBhayibhile ingokaThixo, yaza yanxulumana noluntu kwiminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini kamva ukuze kuveliswe umyalezo weUlai.

UYesu nguAlfa no-Omega, yaye unguLizwi likaThixo, ngoko ukupapashwa kweBhayibhile yeKing James Version ngowe-1611 kubeka uYesu kokubini ku-1611, kwanakwi-1831. UKristu ubonakala ngexesha lesiphelo njengeNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda, ze xa isigidimi senziwa ngokusemthethweni Yena unguAlfa no-Omega noLizwi. Ubudlelwane bukaMiller nesiqalo buyaqondwa ngokuba kokubini isiqalo nesiphelo kugxininisa ukupapashwa kwesigidimi. U-1776 kuse ku-1996 uneempawu ezifanayo, nangona zahlukile.

Umyalezo weHiddekel ngumyalezo womthetho weCawa ngeCawe eUnited States njengoko ubekiwe kwindima yamashumi amane ananye kaDaniyeli ishumi elinanye. U-1776 nokupapashwa kweSibhengezo soZimelelo kumela indawo yokuqala yexesha leminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini elaphela ngokupapashwa, ngokubonelelwa kobuthixo, kungabi ngenjongo yesihloko esithi, Time of the End. Kwangalo nyaka, u-1996, sanikwa umbutho wenkonzo onegama elithi Future for America. Umyalezo welizwe elizukileyo, oko kukuthi iUnited States, wamiselwa ngokusesikweni ngonxibelelwano oluthe ngqo phakathi kokuqala nokuphela kwesiprofeto. Yonke indlela enkulu yokuphawula kwimbali yamaMillerite iphinde yenzeka phantsi komfuziselo okhokelayo womzekeliso weentombi ezilishumi. Omabini la maxesha eminyaka engamakhulu amabini anamashumi amabini anesiqalo nesiphelo esiphawulwa ngokupapashwa.

Umyalezo nendlela kaMiller zaqinisekiswa zaza zanikwa amandla ngokuzaliseka kwe-Islam kwelishwa lesibini. Oko iNkosi yakusebenzisa ukunika amandla umyalezo yayiyinqinisiso kaMiller yosuku olumele unyaka, yaye umgaqo owanika amandla umyalezo nendlela yokusebenza ngomhla ka-9/11, xa ukwehla kwesithunywa seSityhilelo seshumi elinesibhozo kwaphinda ukwehla, awayekwenzile ngomhla ka-11 Agasti 1840 njengoko kumelwe kwisahluko seshumi

seSityhilelo. Ezo zithunywa zimbini zimela ukubonakala kukaKristu ngokwesiprofeto njengengelosi. Umgaqo osisiseko kwintshukumo ka-9/11 ngendlela efanayo naleyo umgaqo wosuku olumele unyaka wawusisiseko ngayo kwintshukumo ka-11 Agasti 1840 ngowokuba imbali yamaMillerite iyaphindwa kwimbali yamakhulu alikhulu anamashumi amane anesine amawaka.

Xa ukuzaliseka kwesiprofeto seSilamsi sentlekele yesithathu kwafika kwimbali ye-omega nengelosi yesithathu, nto leyo eyahambelana nokuzaliseka kwesiprofeto seSilamsi sentlekele yokuqala neyesibini, esafika kwimbali ye-alpha yeengelosi zokuqala nezesibini—umgaqo wokuba imbali yamaMillerite iyaphindwa kwimbali yamakhulu alikhulu anamashumi amane anesine amawaka waqinisekiswa ngokomelela kanye njengokuba umgaqo kaMiller wosuku lonyaka waqinisekiswa ngemihla yakhe ngokunxulumene nentlekele yokuqala neyesibini yesiTyhilelo sesithoba. Abanye abanokuthi bayazi ngesiprofeto sexesha seminyaka engamakhulu amathathu anamashumi alithoba ananye neentsuku ezilishumi elinesihlanu esibekwe kwisiTyhilelo 9:15, basenokungayibambi ingongoma yam yangaphambili. Makhe ndicacise.

Ushwangusha lokuqala nolwesibini luyahambelana nembali yezithunywa zezulu zokuqala nezasesibini, kwaye imbali yoshwangusha lwesithathu iyahambelana nembali yesithunywa sezulu sesithathu. Ingongoma apha kukuba isiqalo seminyaka engamakhulu amathathu anamashumi alithoba ananye neentsuku ezilishumi elinesihlanu esibekwe kwimbali yoshwangusha lwesibini sifumaneka kwimbali yoshwangusha lokuqala. Kukho isiprofeto seminyaka elikhulu elinamashumi amahlanu kwimbali yoshwangusha lokuqala yeSityhilelo sesithoba, yaye ngosuku elo xesha lesiprofeto liphela ngalo, kuqalisa isiprofeto seminyaka engamakhulu amathathu anamashumi alithoba ananye neentsuku ezilishumi elinesihlanu. Ezi ziprofeto zimbini zidibanisa ngokuthe ngqo ushwangusha lokuqala nolwesibini, ngoko ke xa isiprofeto ngoSilamsi saxelwa kwangaphambili, sisekelwe kumgaqo wosuku lonyaka, eso siprofeto sasisisiprofeto soshwangusha lokuqala nolwesibini lukaSilamsi, olwalungumyalezo owangqinisa indlela kaMiller yokucacisa kwakunye nomyalezo wakhe kwimbali yezithunywa zezulu zokuqala nezasesibini.

Xa loo mbali yembali yagqitywayo ngo-Oktobha 22, 1844, ixilongo lesixhenxe laqalisa ukuvakala, yaye ixilongo lesixhenxe lisisibetho sesithathu, kwanemfihlelo yobuthixo, enguKristu kuni ithemba lobuqaqawuli. Elo xilongo lisisigidimi sesilumkiso sangaphandle kwanesisigidimi sesilumkiso sangaphakathi. Ngenxa yesi sizathu, isiprofeto seminyaka eyi-2,520 sinxulunyaniswa nokuphumla komhlaba konyaka wesixhenxe, okubandakanya unyaka wejubilile. Ngo-Oktobha 22, 1844 ixilongo lesixhenxe laqalisa ukuvakala ekuzalisekeni kweziprofeto zeminyaka eyi-2,520 neyi-2,300.

Kodwa ngemihla yezwi lengelosi yesixhenxe, xa iya kuqalisa ukuvuthela, imfihlelo kaThixo iya kuba igqityiwe, njengoko wayivakalisayo kubakhonzi bakhe abaprofeti. ISityhilelo 10:7.

Umhla wama-22 kuOktobha, 1844 wawulolu suku loXolelwaniso, yaye isigodlo sombhiyozo wejubileni sasingafanele ukuvuthelwa ngomhla woXolelwaniso. Ukususela ngelo xesha, siphila kwimbali yengelosi yesithathu, kwanakwimbali yelishwa lesithathu, elilixilongo lesixhenxe. Ngomhla we-11 kuAgasti, 1840 ingelosi enamandla yesiTyhilelo seshumi yehla ukuwukhanyisela umhlaba ngobuqaqawuli bayo, njengoko kwenza ingelosi yesiTyhilelo seshumi elinesibhozo

ngomhla ka-9/11.

Ngo-2012 ukuya kuJanuwari ka-2013, uthotho olunesihloko esithi Habakkuk's Tables lwaveliswa, lwaze lwahambelaniswa nokupapashwa kwetshathi yoovulindlela ka-1843 ngoMeyi ka-1842. Iziseko zentshukumo zathi ke zabekwa, nokuba yayiyintshukumo ye-alpha yengelosi yokuqala neyesibini, okanye intshukumo yengelosi yesithathu; iitafile ezimbini zikaHabakuki zalukwa kwimbali nakwisigidimi. Uqikelelo olungaphumelelanga lukaJulayi 18, 2020 lwalunxusene noAprili 19, 1844, yaye ixesha lokulibaziseka emzekelisweni laliqalile.

Intlango yeentsuku ezili-1,260 yaphela ekuvulweni kwamatywina ngomhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023. Kulungile ukukhumbula ukuba uKristu walicoca kabini itempile yaKhe ekungcolisweni kwayo okunyelisayo, njengoko uDade White ekubiza njalo. Wakwenza oko ekuqaleni nasekupheleni kobulungiseleli baKhe, ngaloo ndlela esenza olo coca-mbini lwaba kukucocwa kwe-alfa nokwe-omega.

USisi White uyicacisa ngokucacileyo into yokuba ukuhlanjululwa kokuqala kwetempile kuhambelana no-9/11 kunye nelizwi lokuqala, alichaza njengeendinyana ezintathu zokuqala zeSityhilelo ishumi elinesibhozo. Emva koko uchaza "elinye ilizwi" lendima yesine njengokuhlambululwa kwesibini kwetempile, kwananjengoMthetho weCawa. Umhla we-19 kuTshazimpuzi 1844 wawuhlambululo lokuqala lwetempile kumaMillerite, yaye umhla wama-22 kuOkthobha 1844 wawungowesibini. Kule minyaka ingamashumi amane anesithandathu ukusuka ku-1798 ukuya ku-1844 itempile yamaMillerite yakhiwa, yaye i-fractal yokwakhiwa kwetempile yamaMillerite ifumaneka kwimbali yokudana kabini, zombini ezimele ukuhlanjululwa kwetempile. Loo mbali imalunga netempile.

Ukusukela ngomhla we-18 kuJulayi 2020 kude kube ngumhla wama-31 kuDisemba 2023, iintombi zalala ngexesha lokulibaziseka. Xa zivuka, zivukela uxanduva lwazo lokubeka isiseko nokuphakamisa itempile. Ukususela ngelo xesha uKristu, njengeNgonyama yesizwe sakwaYuda, ebekhulula itywina ekukhanyeni kwesiprofeto, yaye ukukhanya kwesiprofeto okukhululwe itywina kusoloko kuvelisa inkqubo yokuvavanywa enamanyathelo amathathu ephela kuvavanyo lokugqibela apho isimilo sibonakaliswa khona, kodwa singaze siphuhliswe khona. Kuvavanyo lokugqibela iintombi ezithembekileyo ziya kwamkela ukuthululwa koMoya oyiNgcwele okugqitha konke ukubonakaliswa kwamandla kaThixo phakathi kwabantu bakaThixo okukhe kwabhalwa. Kuya kubakho ukwanda kokukhanya okungazange kubonwe ngaphambili. Sekutshiwo oko, ndiya kunikela omnye umgca wembali oqinisa ukuhambelana kwembali yamaMillerite nembali yamawaka alikhulu anamashumi amane anesine.

Kodwa wena, Daniyeli, vala la mazwi, uze uyitywine incwadi, kude kube lixesha lokuphela: abaninzi baya kunyuka benyuka behla, nolwazi lwande. Waza wathi, Hamba ngendlela yakho, Daniyeli: kuba la mazwi avaluwe, atywiniwe kude kube lixesha lokuphela. Abaninzi baya kuhlanjululwa, benziwe mhlophe, bavavanywe; kodwa abangendawo baya kwenza ubungendawo: yaye akukho namnye kwabangendawo uya kuqonda; kodwa izilumko ziya kuqonda. Daniyeli 12:4, 9, 10.

Siya kuqhubekeka nezi zinto kwinqaku elilandelayo.

Ubunye

U Elon Musk wabanga ngoFebruwari 21, 2026 ukuba “ngoku sikwisimo esibizwa ngokuba yi-‘singularity’”.

Ubungqangi BobuGcisa beThekhnoloji

Ubunye obuyingqayizivele bobuchwephesha (obudla ngokubizwa nje ngokuba “bubunye obuyingqayizivele”) yinqaku lexesha elicingelwayo elizayo apho inkqubela yobuchwephesha—eqhutywa ikakhulu bubukrelekrele bokwenziwa—iba nkqu ngokukhawuleza nangamandla kangangokuba ikhawuleza idlule ngaphaya kolawulo nokuqonda komntu, ikhokelele kwiinguqu ezingalindelekanga nezinzulu kwimpucuko yoluntu. Ingcamango esisiseko kukuqhuma kobukrelekrele: sakuba sidale inkqubo ye-AI ekrelekrele ngakumbi kunabona bantu bakrelekrele kakhulu (edla ngokubizwa ngokuba yi-Artificial Superintelligence okanye i-ASI), loo nkqubo inokuzihlengahlengisa ize iziphucule ngokukhawuleza ngakumbi kunokuba naliphi na iqela labantu lalinako ukwenza. Oku kudala umjikelelo wokuziphucula ophindaphindayo apho amandla okusebenza ephindaphindeka kwakhona nakwakhona ngexesha elifutshane gqitha (iintsuku -> iiyure -> imizuzu), nto leyo eyenza uphuhliso olungakumbi luqhumise ngamandla kwaye lube yinto engenakwenzeka ukuba “abantu bangaphambi kobunye obuyingqayizivele” bayiqikelele okanye bayilawule ngendlela enentsingiselo. Igama elithi “ubunye obuyingqayizivele” libolekwe kwifiziksi nakwimathematika, apho kwi “black hole,” ubunye obuyingqayizivele lolo nqaku apho umxhuzulane uba ngongenamda yaye imithetho yethu yangoku yefiziksi iyasilela—asinakubona okanye siqikelele okwenzekayo ngaphaya komda wesiganeko.

Ngokufanayo, ubunye bobugcisa bobuchwepheshe bujongwa “njengesiganeko somda” kwimbali: sinokubona kwangaphambili iindlela zophuhliso de kufike loo ndawo, kodwa ngaphaya kwayo ikamva liba mfiliba ezingqondweni zoluntu ezingakhange zongezwe amandla.

Imbali Emfutshane Neengcinga Eziziintloko

Ngeminyaka yoo-1950—iimbewu zokuqala zibonakala emsebenzini womathematiki uJohn von Neumann (owathetha ngotshintsho lwetekhnoloji olukhawulezayo) kwakunye nomathematiki/umbhali weekhowudi ezifihlakeleyo u-I.J. Good (owathi ngowe-1965 wachaza “ugqabhuko-dubulo lobukrelekrele” xa oomatshini sele beyila oomatshini abangcono ngakumbi).

1993—Usosayensi wekhompyutha nombhali weentsomi zenzululwazi uVernor Vinge wenza le ngcamango yale mihla yaziwe ngokubanzi kwisincoko sakhe esithi, *The Coming Technological Singularity*. Waqikelela ukuba siya kudala ubukrelekrele obungaphaya kobomntu ngaxa lithile phakathi ko-2005–2030, emva koko “ixesha loluntu” liya kuphela (ngengqiqo yokuba abantu abangancediswanga abasayi kuba bobona bubukrelekrele bulawulayo).

2005—Umqambi/umboni wexesha elizayo uRay Kurzweil uzisa olu luvo kwingqwalasela ephambili yoluntu ngencwadi yakhe ethi, *The Singularity Is Near*. Uthi i-singularity ifika malunga nonyaka ka-2045, iqhutywa kukukhula okuxhaphakileyo ngamandla okubala eekhompyutha (kulandela umthetho wakhe othi Law of Accelerating Returns), inanotekhnoloji, ibhayotekhnoloji,

kunye neendawo zokudibana phakathi kwengqondo nekhompyutha. Uye wagcina ngokungaguququkiyo lo mgca wexesha, yaye kutshanje uphinde waqinisekisa i-AGI ngo-2029 kunye ne-singularity malunga no-2045.

Uqikelelo Lomgca Wexesha (ukususela ekuqaleni kuka-2026)

Uqikelelo luye lwaxinana ngokubonakalayo kule minyaka imbalwa idlulileyo ngenxa yenkqubela ekhawuleza ngokugqithiseleyo kwii modeli ezinkulu zolwimi, iinkqubo zokuqiga, nemithetho yokukala: Ezona mbono zigqithisileyo / ezikufuphi ngexesha (2026–2027): Ezinye iinkokeli ezivelele kwicandelo le-AI (umz., uDario Amodei wase-Anthropic, uElon Musk) ziye zatsho esidlangalaleni ukuba ubukrelekrele obungaphaya kobabantu okanye into esebenza ngokulinganayo nesikhuthazi sesingalaliti bunokufika kwangoko ngo-2026 okanye kwisithuba seminyaka eyi-1–3.

Iisaveyi ezingumlinganiselo ophakathi phakathi kweengcali zisahleli ziqokelelene malunga no-2040–2050 ngokuphathelele ubukrelekrele obuphezulu ngokupheleleyo/isingalaliti.

linkampu ezimbini zeziphumo ezinokwenzeka

Eyotopiya / enethemba elikhulu -> intabalala egqithisileyo, ukupheliswa kwezifo nentlupheko, ukungafi okusebenzayo ngokudluliselwa kwengqondo okanye nge-nanomedicine, uluntu ludityaniswa ne-AI (i-transhumanism), ukusombulula ngemizuzu iingxaki zenzululwazi ebezikade zingenakusonjululwa.

Imeko yedystopia / ukungabi nathemba -> ukulahlekelwa yinkululeko yokusebenza nokulawula komntu, ukungahambelani kakuhle (i-AI ilandela iinjongo ezingadibaniyo okanye ezichasene nemilinganiselo yobuntu), ukuwa koqoqosho noluntu, okanye kwanemingcipheko yokutshabalala kobukho boluntu.

ISingularity ayisiyonto nje ethi “i-AI ephuhlise kakhulu,” koko ngumzuzu apho ukuvela kobugeisa betekhnoloji kuphuncuka kwimida yesantya esibekwe yibhayoloji/ngabantu kuze kube yinkqubo ezimeleyo, ebaleka ngokwayo ingalawulekiyo. Nokuba oko kwenzeka ngo-2026, ngo-2030, ngo-2045, okanye kungaze kwenzeke, kusahleli kungomnye wemibuzo evulekileyo eneziphumo ezinzulu kakhulu kwimbali yoluntu ngeli xesha langoku.

Ixesha Lokuphela – 1989

Ihlabathi Eliqhagamshelweyo Liqala

Uguquko olusuka ekhompyutheni esebenza yodwa lusiya ekhompyutheni edibeneyo ngothungelwano. UTim Berners-Lee uphakamisa iWorld Wide Web eCERN (1989). Uphando lwezorhwebo ngothungelwano-luvo luyanda (ukusetyenziswa kwezomkhosi + nezamaziko emfundo), i-Intel 80486 iyakhululwa—amandla ekhompyutha yobuqu enyuka kakhulu, yaye i-ARPANET iqala ukuguqukela kwinto eya kuba yi-Intanethi yanamhlanje. Ngaphambi koku, ikhompyutha yayinamandla kodwa ubukhulu becala yayivalelwe kwiinkqubo ezizimeleyo. Emva ko-1989, ikhompyutha iba yeyokusebenza ejoliswe kuthungelwano. Uthungelwano-luvo ngo-1989

lwalusekumanqanabeni okuqala, lulinganiselwe zizixhobo zekhompyutha, yaye ubukhulu becala lwaluyinkqubo yeepateni eyongezwe imithetho—kodwa ezomkhosi namaziko ophando ayesele evavanya iinkqubo zokufunda zokujolisa ekuhlaseleni, zokukhokela, nezokuhlela imiqondiso. Lo wawungumaleko osisiseko wayo yonke into eyalandelayo.

Umyalezo Wamiselwa Ngokusesikweni – 1996

Ukuqhuma Kwezorhwebo Kwi-Intanethi

IWebhu iba luluntu, ibe yeyorhwebo, ibe yeyamazwe ngamazwe. INetscape neembrawuza zikwiimfazwe zazo, iAmazon ne-eBay zibonakalisa ukuba urhwebo lwe-intanethi luyasebenza. IGoogle yasekwa (njengeBackRub eStanford, 1996), ukwamkelwa kweWindows 95 kukhawulezisa ukusetyenziswa kweekhompyutha ngabathengi. U-1996 ngunyaka apho i-Intanethi iyeka ukuba yeyezifundo kuphela ize ibe yeyoqoqosho. Iziseko ezazakhiwe ngo-1989 ngoku zifikelela kumlinganiselo wabathengi. Ixesha le-dot-com alingobamawebhusayithi—limayelana nokuguqula ishishini libe kwifom yedijithali. Eli xesha latshintsha urhwebo, intengiso, ukufunyanwa kolwazi neepateni zonxibelelwano.

Umyalezo Oxhotyisiweyo – 9/11, 2001

Ukuqalisa kweXesha leMobile + Platform

Ukuguqulelwa kwedijithali kweendaba + iziseko zokuqala zelifu + i-broadband ehlala ixhunyiwe ngalo lonke ixesha. I-Apple ikhupha i-iPod (kuqalisa inkqubo yendalo yedijithali ephathekayo), kuqaliswa i-Wikipedia (umfuziselo weqonga lolwazi oluqokelelweyo), ukusetyenziswa kwe-Broadband kunyuka ngamandla, i-Amazon iqala ngokuzolileyo ukwakha oko ekugqibeleni kuba yi-AWS. Emva ko-9/11, ubuchwepheshe bokubeka esweni bukhawuleziswa kakhulu, kwaye iziseko zokuhlalutya idatha zikhula ngokukhawuleza. Ukuqala kwe-cloud computing, iinkqubo zendalo zamaqonga, ukongamela komxholo wedijithali, iziseko ezihlala zixhunyiwe, kunye nesiseko semidiya yoluntu nee-smartphone kubekwa apha.

Isiseko Esibekiweyo – Iitafle zikaHabakuki – 2012, 2013

Impumelelo eNzulu yokuFunda

Ukuzalwa Kobukrelekrele Bokuzenzela Besimanje

Lo ngumzuzu obalulekileyo kakhulu apho iinethiwekhi ze-neural zayeka ukuba zezovavanyo zaza zaba namandla asebenzayo ngokwenene—ibhulorho kanye phakathi kwexesha lika-2001 le-“platform/cloud” nokudubula okukhulu kuka-2023 kwe-“generative AI.” NgoSeptemba 2012: i-AlexNet (iinethiwekhi ze-neural ezinzulu ze-convolutional) iphumelela ukhuphiswano lwe-ImageNet ngomgama omkhulu kakhulu—ityumza zonke ii-algorithm zangaphambili. Esi siganeko sinye samkelwa jikelele kuphando lwe-AI njengomzuzu apho i-deep learning yale mihla yazalwa khona. Ngo-2012: iqela likaGeoffrey Hinton libonakalisa ukuba iinethiwekhi ezinzulu ze-neural, eziqeqeshwe kwii-GPU, zinokufunda iimpawu ezinemigangatho ngokwazo. Ngo-2013: uGoogle uthenga inkampani kaHinton (DNNresearch). Ishishini ngequbuliso ligalela amawaka

ezigidi zeerandi kwi-deep learning. Inkqubela ye-GPU ye-NVIDIA (CUDA) iba ngumgangatho oqhelekileyo wezixhobo zekhompuyutha ze-AI. Izixhobo ze-big data (i-Spark 1.0 yakhutshwa ngo-2013) nazo ziyavuthwa kunye noku, zenza ukuba kubekho iiseti zedatha ezinkulu kakhulu ezifunekayo kwi-deep learning.

Ukuvulwa Kweetywina – 2023

I-AI evelisayo iwele umda

I-AI iyafikeleleka, iyasebenziseka, yaye ibangela ukuphazamiseka kwezoqoqosho. Ayisiyo nje “iinethiwekhi ze-neural ezingcono.” Lo ngumzuzu apho i-AI ibhala ikhowudi, ivelisa imifanekiso, izenzekelisela umsebenzi wabasebenzi beeofisi, inyuse ngomlinganiselo imisebenzi yokucinga, yaye okokuqala i-AI iyeka ukuba yinto ekhethekileyo kuphela ibe sisixhobo sokuqonda esinokusetyenziswa ngokubanzi.

2026 – Ubunye?

- 1989 njengokuvulwa kwalo kanye ixesha lesiphelo ngokwalo (uqhagamshelwano olusekwe kuthungelwano luqala, isiseko sokuhamba kolwazi lwehlabathi lonke; lunxulunyaniswa nokuwa kwe-USSR njengophawu lwendlela lwexesha lokugqibela lovavanyo lwenceba lwe-Adventism).
- 1996 njengokumiselwa ngokusesikweni komyalezo (iwebhu yorhwebo inyusa uqoqosho lolwazi ngomlinganiselo omkhulu, isenza urhwebo nokufunyanwa kolwazi kube yidijithali).
- u-2001 njengokuxhotyiswa komyalezo (amaqonga, ilifu, ukufikelela okuhlala kukhona kubeka isiseko senkqubo yedijithali yolwazi oludibeneyo noluhambayo).
- 2012/2013 njengokubekwa kwesiseko sobukrelekrele benene (impumelelo enkulu yokufunda okunzulu yenza ukuqonda koomatshini kube yinto enokwenzeka ngokwenene nenokwandiswa ngomlinganiselo omkhulu).
- U-2023 njengovuthondaba lokutyhilwa kwetywina (i-AI evelisayo iwela ingene ekuqondeni okusetyenziselwa iinjongo ngokubanzi, isenza ukwenziwa kolwazi nokuqiqa kufikeleleke yaye kuphazamise).

Ukuqhubela phambili kuhle ngobunono: inqanaba ngalinye lakhela ngokudityanisiweyo phezu kwelaliphambi kwalo, lisuka kunxibelelwano -> urhwebo -> inkqubo-bume -> ubukrelekrele -> ukuqonda.

u-2012/2013 ngowona mqulu ubalulekileyo ojikayo; umzuzu apho iinethiwekhi ze-neural zangqina ukuba ziyakwazi ukufunda ngendlela ehlelekileyo, ngokuzenzekelayo (uloyiso lwe-AlexNet/ImageNet, umsebenzi kaHinton waqinisekiswa, nokwandiswa kusetyenziswa ii-GPU kwenziwa kwaba nokwenzeka), nto leyo eyenza ukuba ugqabhuko-dubulo lokuvelisa luka-2023 lube yinto engenakuphetshwa. Ngaphandle kotshintsho lwesakhiwo luka-2012, iimodeli ze-transformer (2017) nokwandiswa okukhulu bezingayi kuvelisa ububanzi bokusebenza jikelele obukwinqanaba le-ChatGPT.