

PASS MARK

student note book

feint and margin

BONNER SERIES
SUBJECT : MADONSELA /
DLAMINI HISTORIES.

name

INFORMANTS : Ndiya Madonsela.
Ndambi Mkhonta.
Macata Mkhonta.
Lushawulo Dlamini.

72 PAGES

PLACE : Ezulwini

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S.A. 72F

BOOK III

958. Sikhali - 1. A spear
959. sikhali - See note 958.
960. gwaza'd - See note 957.
961. gwaza'd - See note 957.
962. sibongo - 1. A clan name or surname.
963. gwaza'd - See note 957.
964. Lubuya - See note 14.
965. imphi - See note 780
966. bakaNgwane - See note 764
967. jijimeta - See note 911.
968. bakaNgwane - See note 764
969. gwazano - 1. This here means when you become victorious during a battle.
970. imphi - See note 780.
971. gwazano - See note 969.

Soyatsamba. Sekusuka lo, la tsatsa sikhali sakhe, sikhali
He became weak. Then the person whose sikhali he took, he
sakh' usinika bafati. Bayagwaza, bayagwaza, ne bafati
gave his sikhali to women. They gwaza⁹⁵⁸, they gwaza⁹⁶⁰,
bayadzinwa. Uyasho kutsi, "cha, ngiyekeleni ngiphume,
and the bafati became tired. He said that, "no, leave me
angifuni ningibulalel' ekhatsi, ncono niyengibulalela
alone I want to leave, I don't want to be killed in here, it would
ngaphandle." Uyaphuma Dambuza, waka Lukhele ke
be better if I would be killed outside." Dambuza left, the one
loyo. Utsi nangaphandle, baphuma bayaduma bayabaleka
whose sibongo is Lukhele. When he was outside they left
uyena lapha. Kusuka lokunye sekuyangwaza, kuyambulala
and ran away and he stood there. He was gwaza⁹⁶² by
Lapha ku, kwema lamanti eLubuya, kwabindz' ingati.
another person and he was killed. The water of Lubuya stood
kweze kwaphela tsi, sikhatsi ngako, wena
there and blood was there. Then there was no time, you of
wekunene kuva ngetimva besho nje. Kwaphela
the right hand because I only heard that from people. After
sikhatsi, lamanti vele angahambi, ayingati, laph'
some time, the water did not flow, there was blood at
eLubuya. Lapha ke seyitaz' ichubeke, sevele, ibabukaba
Lubuya⁹⁶⁴. As the imphi⁹⁶⁵ continued and they were killed
khona iba ngats' ifuna kubacedza laba bakaNgwane,
and almost killed all of the bakaNgwane⁹⁶⁶, because they
ngalokujijimeta nje, asho lo wekunene. Ngobe
jijimeta⁹⁶⁷, according to that person of the right hand.
bakaNgwane beba, ngumgwazano wa, wabo,
That was because the bakaNgwane's gwazano⁹⁶⁸ was
ngenhlangano yayo imphi. Bagwazana ngenhlangano
during the coming together of the imphi⁹⁷⁰ they gwazana⁹⁷¹ when the

972. imphi - See note 780

973. gwaza - See note 904.

974. gwaza - See note 904.

975. owa - See note 751.

976. Lugubha - 1. A forefather of the Madonsela people who died during the ^{Lubuya battle.}

977. Lubuya - See note 14.

978. Mbabane - See note 454.

979. Mbabane - See note 454.

980. tive - 1. Literally, the nations

2. In this sense, this means different
clans.

981. Mbabane - See note 454.

982. Mshadza - See note 14.

mpela.

⁹⁷²
imphi indeed came together.

3 Ngubona bagwaza.

They were the ones who ⁹⁷³gwaza.

4 Ngubona bagwaza mpela, baphike nje, ngoba

⁹⁷⁴
They were the ones who gwaza indeed, that was because
yebani bani, yebani bani, yebani bani, yebani
they went on saying who and who, who and who, who and who,
bani, yebani bani, owu, bonkhe nje tsine baka,
who and who, ⁹⁷⁵owu, all of us, the Madvonsela people,
Madvonsela, sekustengatsi tsine bakakunene,
it was as though we the kunene people, we were the
sesi ⁹⁷⁶Lugubh' eLubuya. Lowafela khona lapho,
⁹⁷⁷Lugubh at Lubuya. He died at that place, you of
wena wekunene.

the right hand.

3. Nguyise waMbabane.

He was ⁹⁷⁸Mbabane's father.

4. Asiye, nguyise waNgongoma.

He was not, he was Ngongoma's father.

3. Wo.

Okay.

4. Ngongoma, uyise waMbabane.

⁹⁷⁹
Ngongoma, was Mbabane's father.

3. Ngiyabona.

I see.

4. Lowatata letive, titonkhe. Lapha taphindze

He bore the ⁹⁸⁰tive, all of them. That was when ⁹⁸¹Mbabane
kuphume loMbabane, aphindze chambe. Sophuma
too went out, and he also went away. He left from
lapha kuMswati ke, sowuye Mshadza. Uphindze nay'
1255 Mswati, he went to ⁹⁸²Mshadza. He too became an

983. ingwazi - See note 940.
984. bugwazi - 1. Heroism in a battle.
985. bakangwane - See note 764.
986. kugwaza - 1. This means the tactic of using a spear to stab the enemy.
987. mahlanti -
988. gwaza'd - See note 957.
989. emaswati - See note 750.
990. bakaZulu - See note 738.
991. impi - See note 908.
992. ketula - 1. To defeat.
993. tikhali - 1. The plural form of the noun sikhali, here meaning spears.
994. injeli maphamazo -
995. hingu - 1. A porcupine quill.
996. gwaza - See note 904.
997. emahlanti -
998. Ngwane - 1. The Swazi nation.
999. jijimeta - See note 911.
1000. mcege - 1. A milk pail.
1001. mkhonto - 1. An assegai of any variety.

uba yingwazi. Laba beze batfole tindzawo bonkhe laba ingwazi. ⁹⁸³All our people even got land. That was bakitsi. Ngalobugwazi babo.

because of their bugwazi. ⁹⁸⁴

5. Dkuthi, ngule eyafika muva eka, ukuzothatha bakaNgwane. That means, that was the one which arrived later, to Lokuwina kokugwaza kokuhlangana kwemahlanti, take the bakaNgwane. ⁹⁸⁵ That was because they were better agwaza emaswati. I, nabo bakaZulu besobayindlala in kugwaza, ⁹⁸⁶ when the mahlanti, ⁹⁸⁷ joined and gwazi ⁹⁸⁸ the abanyenti. Impi jesibili yoku, yoku, yakhanda emaswati. ⁹⁸⁹ I, the bakaZulu ⁹⁹⁰ too were then few. The second badiniwe laba bakithi, iz' ibaketule.

impi ⁹⁹¹ found them already tired, so it ketula ⁹⁹² our people

4/3 Ibhaca Mkhonta, lelenengi. Ibhaca its' ingefika nje, The bigger one hid, Mkhonta. It hid itself and they arrived bese batsi chamu bese vele u, sowubatsela, and he then threw fikhali ⁹⁹³ at them as they said ngetikhali njengoma bebasho nje batsi ngukhona that that was then the injeli naphamazo! ⁹⁹⁴ He threw injeli naphamazo! Sowubatsela nje ngato nje, nje, those at them like, like the nungu. ⁹⁹⁵ He indeed threw that njenge nungu. Uyabatsela mpela, mpela, mpela, mpela. at them, indeed, indeed. He threw that at them. That Uyabatsela. Ngoba bona bafuna kugwaz' emahlanti. was because they wanted to gwaza ⁹⁹⁶ the emahlanti. ⁹⁹⁷ Sengatsi, sengatsi ungasijijimeta tsine Ngwane. It was as though Ngwane ⁹⁹⁸ should jijimeta ⁹⁹⁹ us nawucedza mcege.

after finishing the mcege. ¹⁰⁰⁰

3 Nawucedza, wawucedza mkhonto.

1275 After finishing, after finishing the mkhonto. ¹⁰⁰¹

1002. lokwaneni - 1. This shows that the speaker is trying to recall the name of place under discussion.
1003. tindlunkhulu - 1. The royal villages.
2. May also refer to main huts in villages.
1004. kaNgwane - See note 701.
1005. tindlunkhulu - See note 1003.
1006. imiti - 1. Many villages or homesteads.
1007. tindlu - 1. Huts.
1008. tindlu - See note 1007.
1009. tindlu - See note 1007.
1010. etihhehleri - See note 765.
1011. indlu - 1. The singular form of the noun tindlu - meaning one hut here.
1012. indlu - See note 1011.
1013. Ezulwini - See note 554.
1014. indlunkhulu - 1. The singular form of the noun tindlunkhulu, here meaning one royal village.
1015. indlunkhulu - See note 1014.
1016. Eji - 1. An interjection used to express dismay.
1017. bekunene - 1. This term is used to address many fellow Swazis, literally meaning you people of the right hand.

4 Bekasasinikile b.

That one had given you,

3 Angitsi ligwala.

He was indeed a coward.

4 lapha sebatawūngena ke laph¹⁰⁰² elokwaneni. Sebatawushis

As they went into lokwaneni. They burnt the tindlunthulu

letindlunthulu lapha, lapha kaNgwane. Sebayangena

at, at kaNgwane. When they went inside, they burnt the

bayatishisa letindlunthulu tize tische, tente njeke.

tindlunthulu until they became like that. The imiti.

Lemiti. Lokubaleka kuabo lapha nasesiva, kubuyele

They ran away because we are told that that was

muva le, babalekiswa nguletindlu. Ngoba letindlu

because of the tindlu. Because when they tried to burn

babatse bayatishisa atishi. Base bayabuka ngob¹⁰⁰⁸

the tindlu, the tindlu did not catch fire. They then looked

abasaboni muntfu lapha. Pantfu sebgawele laph¹⁰⁰⁹

because they didn't see any person at that place. The people

etihhehleni. Kutsi, "E, kungashe kwenteke bkukhulu

were crowded into the etihhehleni. That, "E, something big

nje, kube silapha, yini lendlu iphum¹⁰¹⁰ emanti?

might occur, if we were here, why does the indlu has

Ngobe nayo ley¹⁰¹¹ Ezulwini batsi yash¹⁰¹² Kabili

water? That was because even the indlu of Ezulwini

nje, lomuny¹⁰¹³ utsi ayingashi lendlunthulu. Akhona

they said was burnt twice, another one said the tindlunthulu

leyo nje, tisho letikhuluma kutsi, kwasha,

did not catch fire. There is that that while there was fire,

ingashi lendlunthulu. Eyi, kute ke bekunere

the indlunthulu did not catch the fire. Eyi, there is nothing

lesingakusho njengokuba bobabe nje beze bakhula

that we may say bekunene as our fathers and

1018. bobabemkhulu - See note 476.
1019. ebukhosini - 1. A locative meaning at the royal kraal or village.
1020. inkhosi - See note 819.
1021. imphi - See note 780.
1022. Lubuya - See note 468.
1023. umbuso - 1. Power
1024. bobabe - 1. In this context, this means my father and his brothers.
1025. bobabe mkhulu - See note 476.
1026. titsengeleto
1027. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1028. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1029. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1030. sibongo - 1. Clan name or surname.
1031. Enhhe - See note 55.
1032. sibongo - See note 1030.
1033. Nkhosi - See note 1.

nabobabemkhu¹⁰¹⁸ lu, sebakhulela le, ebukhosini nje.

our bobabemkhu¹⁰¹⁸ lu, grew up at ebukhosini¹⁰¹⁹. They were fed

Bondlwa yinkhosi sebangenalutfo bantfwana, bonina by the inkhosi¹⁰²⁰ and they had no children, their mothers,

kuwo lawo malanga aleyomphi yelubuya. Kuze during those days of the imphi¹⁰²¹ of Lubuya¹⁰²². That was until

kukhulu mbu, utsatfwe nguMswat³ umbuso, bakhule Mswati took over the umbuso¹⁰²³, they grew up during

kuMswati. Bakhule kuMswati, bobabe, nabobabemkhu Mswati's time. They grew up during Mswati's time, bakhule kuMswati.

our bobabe¹⁰²⁴ and our bobabemkhu¹⁰²⁵ grew up under Mswati

5. Cha ngunay³ izulu.

No that is because of the rain.

3. Titsengeleto phela Nkhosi sijatifuna.

We want the titsengeleto¹⁰²⁶ Nkhosi¹⁰²⁷.

1. Magwegwe and Mawewe. Niyeva nga Magwegwe?

Magwegwe na Mawewe. Did you hear about Magwegwe?

4. Mine angati Nkhosi.

I don't know Nkhosi¹⁰²⁸.

1. Niyati, nga Magwegwe?

Do you know about Magwegwe?

4. Angimati Nkhosi. Angimati nekutsi wakabani.

I don't know anything about him Nkhosi¹⁰²⁹. Even his sibongo¹⁰³⁰

1. E, niyati nga Ngwekazi?

E, do you know about Ngwekazi?

4. Ngwekazi.

Ngwekazi.

1. Enhhe.

Enhhe¹⁰³¹.

4. WakaNkhosi.

His sibongo¹⁰³² is Nkhosi¹⁰³³.

1034. Enhhe - See note 55.

1035. inkhosi - See note 819.

1036. Enhhe - See note 55.

1037. Inhhi - See note 87.

1038. Nkhosi - See note 1.

1039. Nyatsi - 1. The Swazi king Mswati II's main libutfo or age regiment.

1040. beSutfu - 1. The people belonging to the Sotho ethnic group, found in present day Lesotho.

1041. Lugogoduo - 1. The name of a mountain which, according to Myburgh, is found in the Nsikazi Reserve; in White River.

1042. Lwukko - 1. The name of a place

1043. Mshadza - See note 14.

1044. Enhhe - See note 55.

1045. Nkhosi - See note 1.

1046. Gciba of Mswati - 1. This refers to the Swazi king Mswati II's main INyatsi libutfo or age regiment.

1. Enhhe, abe ngumntfwanenkhosi.

¹⁰³⁴ Enhhe, he was an inkhosi ¹⁰³⁵ 's son.

4 Enhhe. Kutsi ke Ngwekazi siva, uyise waMajenge.

¹⁰³⁶ Enhhe. That Ngwekazi we heard that he was Majenge's father. Ngwekazi was named after him.

1. Inhhi, ngiyambona

¹⁰³⁷ Inhhi, I see that one.

4 Wena wekunene. Loko ke ngiyakwati konkhe.

You of the right hand. I know about all that.

1. Watini ke ngaye Nkhosi?

What do you know about him Nkhosi ¹⁰³⁸?

4 Angati luffo. Abetsi nguNgwekazi waMatfole!

I don't know anything. He would say he was Ngwekazi of Calves!

1. He's, he has heard something. Lowatiko ngekuklasela

Ngu, sowuke weva luffo. Does anyone know about

kweNyatsi, nayihlasela beSutfu, konkhe lena kubo

when the Nyatsi ¹⁰³⁹ attacked the beSutfu ¹⁰⁴⁰ at that place at

Lugogodvo? Ngubani lowatiko, konkhe lena eLuwuko?

Lugogodvo ¹⁰⁴¹? Who knows about even at Luwuko ¹⁰⁴²?

Kungasiyo leya Mbandzeni. Ya, ya Mbandzeni siyayati

Not that one of Mbandzeni. That of, that of Mbandzeni

kutsiwa ye, yeMshadza.

we know that it was of Mshadza ¹⁰⁴³.

4. Enhhe.

¹⁰⁴⁴ Enhhe.

1. Iyatiwa kyo.

That one is well known.

6 Asati Nkhosi siva besho, ngoba mine nje, ngitalwa

We don't know Nkhosi ¹⁰⁴⁵ we only heard about it, because

ngu Gciba waMswati. Kutsi ke siva besho kutsi

I was born by Gciba ¹⁰⁴⁶ of Mswati. We only heard that while

1047. umgobo - 1. This refers to the defensive fighting stick or may mean any stick.
1048. incwala - 1. The annual kingship first fruit ceremony in Swaziland.
1049. impfi - See note 780.
1050. sibaya - 1. A cattle kraal or pen.
1051. incwala - See note 1048.
1052. Gciba of Mswati - See note 1046.
1053. timphi - 1. The plural form of the noun impfi - see note 780.
1054. incwala - See note 1048.
1055. giduwa - 1. This here means to be already celebrated.
1056. phuma - 1. This refers to when an impfi or age regiments set forth to participate in a battle.
1057. incwala - See note 1048.
1058. giduwa - See note 1055.
1059. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1060. yisha - 1. This refers to the starting of a battle.
1061. khuntsa - 1. This too refers to the starting of a battle.
1062. impfi - See note 780.
1063. phuma - See note 1056.
1064. Inhhi - See note 87.
1065. impfi - See note 780.
1066. impfi - See note 780.
1067. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1068. beSutfu - See note 1040.

7
ulodungandaba abetsi asisik' abesifaka umgobo. Kwakutsi,
Lodungandaba cut it he put the umgobo. That was even
nama kungajubek' incwala. Abangay' ekhaya. Bes'
after the incwala was over. He didn't go home. The imphi
iyaphuma khona lapha ngase sibaya nje, kungaphel'
left next to ^{the} sibaya, after the incwala was over, it
incwala ijubete, seiyaphuma. Mine ngitalwa
left. I was born by Gciba of Mswati, Tebedwana.
ngu Gciba wa Mswati, Tebedwana.

1. Abesha yini uyihlo Mkhonta, abesha yini kutsi,
Mkhonta, did your father say that, did he
abetibala yini timphi labatiphuma?
mention the timphi he participated in?

6. Abe, abetsi nje kungagidzw' incwala, bese iyaphuma.
He said everytime the incwala was already gidwa, then
kungagidzw' incwala nje mzana Nkhosi, kushe
it phuma. After the incwala was gidwa Nkhosi,
kukhuntse kujubekile, sekute loyekhaya, iyaphuma
that yisha and khuntsa, no one would go home
khona lapho. Inhhi.

because the imphi would phuma there. Inhhi.

1. Manje ke, kute ngemphi las' akutekela ngayo?
Didn't he tell you, about an imphi?

6. Imphi phela, Nkhosi, angitekela ngayo: Watfumba
The imphi, Nkhosi, he told me about: He took as
beSutfu labatsi.

captives some beSutfu.

1. Inhhi.

Inhhi.

6. Lolomunge, ngabona nemabhebi' akho. Watsi lo,
I even saw, the emabhebi of one of them. That one

1069. Inhhi — See note 87.
1070. emabhebha — l. Loin skins
1071. lufala — l. Small pox.
1072. vunjulwa — l. An outbreak
1073. etihonweni — l. Locative meaning at the men's barracks or emalawa.
1074. lufala — See note 1071.
1075. enawaleni — l. A locative meaning from the place where the annual kingship first fruit ceremony is held.
1076. Inhhi — See note 87.
1077. Enhhe — See note 55.
1078. Nkhosi — See note 1.
1079. Awu — See note 597
1080. Enhhe — See note 55.
1081. beSutfu — See note 1040.
1082. cela — l. This refers to the Swazi custom whereby a cow is sent to a young woman's homestead in order that she may stay at her husband to be's homestead, or with his family before marriage.
1083. lotjolwa — l. This verb means when bridewealth has been paid on behalf of a young woman.
1084. sibongo — See note 1030.
1085. Nkhosi — See note 1.

kwase kuuunjulwa lufala, etihoncweni. Engiyambona
 said the lufala¹⁰⁷¹ was uunjulwa¹⁰⁷², at etihoncweni¹⁰⁷³. I see
 kutsi lolufala walutsatsaphi, walutsatsa khon'¹⁰⁷⁴
 where he got the lufala from, he got it from si,
 esi, encwaleni - Ekhabo Mhumusheni.
encwaleni¹⁰⁷⁵. At Mhumusheni's

1. Inhhi.

Inhhi¹⁰⁷⁶.

6. Enhhe, Mhumusheni nango nje Nkhosi,
Enhhe¹⁰⁷⁷, that Mhumusheni Nkhosi¹⁰⁷⁸,

1. Ngiyamati.

I know about him.

6. Awu wena wekunene.

Awu¹⁰⁷⁹ you of the right hand.

1. Ngiyakwati loku lokungu Mhumusheni.

I know that person called Mhumusheni.

6. Enhhe, kutsi ke baleka. Wabatfumba ke labe Sutfu,
Enhhe¹⁰⁸⁰, he said they should escape. He took the beSutfu¹⁰⁸¹
 watsi lo, tangena tinkhomo, konje batamela
 as captives, and this one said, cattle were taken
 bekhabomake, angati, kumal' unyati. Talotjolwa,
 but those people from my mother's family cela¹⁰⁸² him,
 nami ngasaba kutilandza kutsi, lishumi na,
 I don't know, the woman refused. They had been used
 ti letinkhomo. Ngatibona ngenehlwa' ato tona.
 to lotjolwa¹⁰⁸³, I also didn't fetch them because I was
 Kweta tetfu, asewaka Mkhonta. Nkhosi. Kugcina
 afraid, about ten and, cows. I saw them. Our cattle
 khonapho.

came, his sibongo was then Mkhonta. Nkhosi¹⁰⁸⁵, that is the end.

5. Kuleyokucala, asizi ke lapho, ngoba seva kuthi
 We don't know about the first one, because we heard

1086. baka Ngwane - See note 764.
1087. beSutfu - See note 1081
1088. beSuthu - 1. This means the same thing as beSutfu except that now it is in the Zulu language - see note 1088.
1089. imphi - See note 780.
1090. Mshadza - See note 14
1091. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1092. Mathabanyana - 1. The name of a place in present day Lesotho.
1093. Tshhi - See note 87.
1094. beSutfu - See note 1081
1095. khawu - 1. An interjection used to convey great surprise.
1096. llllllllllll! - 1. The sound made denoting great joy or cheering.

bahlasela kakhulu laba bakaNgunane. Bahamba bendlu⁹
that the bakaNgunane¹⁰⁸⁶ attacked repeatedly. They went
indawo.

past the place.

6. Bebacosha labaSutfu.

They were chasing the beSutfu.¹⁰⁸⁷

5. Manje sebathi bayaphonduka le, bakhanda beSuthu
When they came from that place, they found the
sebaKlangene lapha, lemyva.

beSuthu¹⁰⁸⁸ together, back at that place.

1. Ngukuyiphi leyo?

That was during which inphi?¹⁰⁸⁹

6. Ngiyabona ingaphambi kwale yeMshadza.

I think that was before that of Mshadza.¹⁰⁹⁰

1. Batsi nguyiphi, awuva kutsi nguyiphi leyo?

What did they say that one was, which was was that?

6. Cha angati ke lapha Nkhosi. Ngoba lapha kutsi

No I don't know on that Nkhosi.¹⁰⁹¹ Because among

nje lowabuy² atfumbile, nguMndinda. Atfumbe,
as the person who came back with captives, was

bangadli kuMathabanyana.

Mndinda. He had taken people as captives at Mathabanyana.¹⁰⁹²

1. Labatfumbe khona?

Was that where they had taken people as captives?

5. Inhi. Labuya nabo beSutfu.

Inhi.¹⁰⁹³ He came back together with the beSutfu.¹⁰⁹⁴

6. Ngiyabakhumbula nani.

I also remember them.

5. Nababuya ke lena hawu, bathi bayeza, nalaba

When they came from that place hawu,¹⁰⁹⁵ when they
bathi babatfumbile, beza nje kutsi llllllllll!

1384 approached together with their captives, they heard llllllllll.¹⁰⁹⁶

1097. Wo - 1. This means, okay.
1098. hha - 1. An interjection used to express surprise.
1099. beSutfu - See note 1081
1100. Enhhe - See note 55.
1101. imphi - See note 780.
1102. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1103. Mshadza - See note 14.
1104. Mshadza - See note 14.
1105. Mshadza - See note 14.
1106. Enhhe - See note 55.
1107. imphi - See note 780.
1108. imphi - See note 780.
1109. inkhosi - See note 819.
1110. phu! - 1. An interjection used to express total destruction.
1111. beSutfu - See note 1081
1112. sive - 1. The nation.
1113. phu! - See note 1110.
1114. emabutfo - 1. The plural form of the noun libutfo - see note 805.
1115. kaNgwane - See note 701.
1116. tingcongwane - 1. The top-pieces of huts, like mushrooms.

lephambili. Bathi ke lapho kwetinhlawu tasha.

at the front. They say that the bullets were fired.

1. Wo hha, tebe Sutfu!

Wo¹⁰⁹⁷ hha¹⁰⁹⁸ of the beSutfu!¹⁰⁹⁹

5. Enhhe. Seyibateka isakaya, sasakateka.

Enhhe.¹¹⁰⁰ Then it ran away and dis, and we dispersed

1. Awati lokutsi nguyiphi leyomphi?

Don't you know that which imphi¹¹⁰¹ was that?

5. Cha Nkhosi, ngiyabona kutsi akusiyo leyelMshadza

No Nkhosi¹¹⁰², I think that that was not that one of koduwa.

Mshadza¹¹⁰³.

1. Leyokugcina ke yona ?

What about the last one?

5. Yokugcina nguMshadza.

The last one was that of Mshadza.¹¹⁰⁴

1. YeMshadza.

That was the one of Mshadza.¹¹⁰⁵

5. Enhhe.

Enhhe.¹¹⁰⁶

1. E, manje. I want to remind. Bekunene,

E, now. Ngifuna kukukhumbuta. You people of the ngitanikhumbuta imphi ke mine. Imphi lengiyona right hand I remind you about the imphi.¹¹⁰⁷ That was

lapho kwafike kwaphela khona banfwabentkosi the imphi¹¹⁰⁸ whereby the inkhosi's¹¹⁰⁹ children were killed

kwatsi phu, yabo beSutfu, langetulu. Kwaphela and there was phu!¹¹¹⁰ that was that of the beSutfu,¹¹¹¹ up

sive phu! enabutfo. Kwacalwa busha kapha at that place. The sive¹¹¹² was all killed phu!¹¹¹³ the enabutfo.¹¹¹⁴

kaNgwane. Kwakusuke tingcongwane lonkhe klive They started afresh here at kaNgwane.¹¹¹⁵ The tingcongwane¹¹¹⁶

1117. live - 1. The land, an area
1118. kaNgwane - See note 701.
1119. beSutfu - See note 1081
1120. imphi - See note 780
1121. tindvuna - 1. Governors or senior officials.
1122. boMatsafeni - 1. This refers to Matsafeni and company.
1123. Hhohho - 1. A locative meaning at the place northern part of Swaziland, under the Hhohho district.
1124. Babe - 1. Literally, my father.
2. But only used here as a term of respect when addressing a man.
1125. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1126. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1127. tindvuna - See note 1121.
1128. imphi - See note 780.
1129. Nsangwini - 1. The name of a place between the Nkomati river and Pigg's Peak in northern Swaziland.
1130. Enhhe - See note 55.
1131. imphi - See note 780.
1132. tindvuna - See note 1121.
1133. boMatsafeni - See note 1122.
1134. ndlovukazi - 1. Literally, the she elephant, in the Zulu language. However this here refers to a queen mother.
1135. laZidze - 1. The name of the woman, whereby the prefix "la" if followed by the name of her father.
1136. Owu - See note 751.

laka Ngwane. Baceduwe beSutfu. Ngifuna ke nanani
were removed from all the live¹¹¹⁷ of kaNgwane.¹¹¹⁸ They were killed.
nitsi asiyati, naniyati nitawutsi niyayati. Ngitanetsela
by the beSutfu.¹¹¹⁹ I want you to say we know, if you know
ke leyo imphir kutsi, yaphuma njani yenteke njani.
I will tell you about that imphi,¹¹²⁰ that how did it set forth and
Leyomphi leyo iphuma nakufe Mswati. Ikhishwa
how did it occur. That imphi set forth after Mswati's death.
tinduna, boMatsafeni, kaHhohho.

It was led by the tinduna,¹¹²¹ boMatsafeni,¹¹²² at Hhohho.¹¹²³

6. Yebabe Nkhosi nami ngiyakwazi ke loko, mane
Babe Nkhosi.¹¹²⁴ I know about that too, but that was a
kudzala Nkhosi, yakhishwa tinduna angitsi, lapho
long time ago Nkhosi,¹¹²⁶ the tinduna¹¹²⁷ led the imphi,¹¹²⁸
eNsangwini.

at Nsangwini.¹¹²⁹

1. Enhhe. (Bayahleka.) Manje ke leyomphi leyo ke,
Enhhe.¹¹³⁰ (Laughing.) Now that imphi¹¹³¹ was led by
ya, yakhishwa tinduna ke leyomphi leyo ke,
the tinduna,¹¹³² boMatsafeni.¹¹³³ They went to the
boMatsafeni. Bayo endlovukazini, kulaZidze.

ndlovukazi,¹¹³⁴ laZidze.¹¹³⁵ Owu,¹¹³⁶ you of the right hand.

"Owu, wena wekunene. Nay' inkhos' ifile.

The inkhosi¹¹³⁷ who has died. We decided that the, e,
Besivele sibona kokutsi, e, live aliyukhalel'
the live¹¹³⁸ should khalala the inkhosi.¹¹³⁹ Emabutfo¹¹⁴⁰ must
inkhosi. Akuphum' emabutfo. Akuphume lihlanbo
be sent out. A lihlanbo¹¹⁴² to wash the tikhali¹¹⁴³ should set

lekuyakugeza tikhali. Kuyokhalelw' inkhosi, njoba
forth. In order to khalala¹¹⁴⁴ the inkhosi,¹¹⁴⁵ as you know
nati nakufe inkhosi, vele kuyabe sekubonakalisa

1420 that when an inkhosi¹¹⁴⁶ has died, it becomes clear that

1137. inkhosi - See note 819.
1138. live - 1. Literally an area or land, but here means a nation.
1139. khalela - 1. To show your sympathy and allegiance after the death of a king.
1140. inkhosi - See note 819.
1141. Emabutfo - See note 1114.
1142. lihlanbo - 1. A ceremonial washing of spears, a month after the slaughter of the funeral goat. This is because the spears are supposed to have gone rusty during mourning.
1143. tikhali - 1. Spears.
1144. khalela - See note 1139.
1145. inkhosi - See note 819.
1146. inkhosi - See note 819.
1147. enhhe - See note 55.
1148. tilokwanyana - 1. This shows that the speaker has forgotten the names of what is being discussed.
1149. kahlwa - 1. Literally, to throw away.
2. This may also refer to the Swazi custom which marks the end of the mourning period after a death, whereby the mourning garments and ropes are burnt or buried.
1150. tintsambo - 1. The mourning ropes worn by mourners.
1151. lihlanbo - See note 1142.
1152. tikhali - See note 1143.
1153. tikhali - See note 1143.
1154. khalela - See note 1139.
1155. inkhosi - See note 819.
1156. sive - See note 1112.
1157. butimba - 1. A royal hunt or
2. (According to Marwick, a method of hunting, with fire).

kutsi, enhhe emvakwe kube, e, sekwentwe
enhhe¹¹⁴⁷ after that kanyanyana is done, and the
nje kanyanyana, sekulahwe tikkwanyanyana,
tilokwanyana¹¹⁴⁸ are lahlwa¹¹⁴⁹, e, the tintsambo¹¹⁵⁰, a lihlabi¹¹⁵¹
e, tintsambo, kuyabe sekuphuma ke lihlabo ke.
sets forth. To wash, e, the tikhali¹¹⁵². In order to wash
liyawugeza, e, tikhali. Kuyawugezwa tikhali,
the tikhali¹¹⁵³, e, to khaleta¹¹⁵⁴ the inkhosi¹¹⁵⁵ and attack the
e, kuyawukhalelwa inkhosi, kuhlaselwe sive.
sive¹¹⁵⁶. As today it has become clear that the butimba¹¹⁵⁷
lamuhla nje seku, kubonakalisa kutsi owu
should set forth. Or an imphi¹¹⁵⁸ should set forth,
cha kakuphumi butimba. Noma a, akukuphumi
even long ago. Even when it became clear and when
imphi, nakudzaleni. Nakuta kubonakalisa kubatse
they tried to see that where can they attack, then
kuyabukwa kutsi pho kungahlaselwa phi, kutabe
the butimba¹¹⁵⁹ would be sent out, the main one.
sekukhishwa butimba, lobukhulu. Kuyawugezwa
In order to wash the ti, the tikhali¹¹⁶⁰. In order to
ti, tikhali. Kuyawukhalelwa¹¹⁶¹ inkhosi. Tinduuna ke
khaleta¹¹⁶¹ the inkhosi¹¹⁶². The tinduuna¹¹⁶³ requested from the
tabela ke lapho entchosini ke, ndunankhulu ke
inkhosi¹¹⁶⁴, and the ndunankhulu¹¹⁶⁵ in charge was
abephetse ke ngu Matsafeni, kathohho. Owu
Matsafeni, at Hhohho¹¹⁶⁶. Owu¹¹⁶⁷ and the ndlovukazi¹¹⁶⁸ said,
itawutsi ke indlovukazi, "Hawu, ngiyeva
"Hawu¹¹⁶⁹ I hear tinduuna¹¹⁷⁰. But as you are talking
tinduuna. Kepha nje ngoba nitaka yemphi,
about an imphi¹¹⁷¹, you are not talking. even about the
kaniteki neyebutimba, lolonguyena atawufukama
butimba¹¹⁷², who is the person who would fukama¹¹⁷³ inside

1158. imphi - See note 780
1159. butimba - See note 1157.
1160. fikhali - See note 1143.
1161. khalela - See note 1139
1162. inkhosi - See note 819
1163. tinduna - See note 1121.
- 1164 inkhosi - See note 819.
1165. ndunankhulu - 1. The senior governor
1166. Ukhohho - See note 1123
1167. Owu - See note 751
- 1168 ndloukazi - See note 1134.
1169. Hawu - 1. An interjection used to express shock.
1170. tinduna - See note 1121.
1171. imphi - See note 780
1172. butimba - See note 1157.
1173. fukama - 1. The verb meaning to go into seclusion.
1174. ehhlambelweni - 1. A locative meaning at the special hut within the kraal built during the annual kingship first fruit ceremony by use of the shrub-like species of acacia, the lusekwane.
1175. fukama - See note 1173.
1176. imphi - See note 780.
1177. inkhosi - See note 819.
1178. enabutto - See note 1114.
1179. Cunga - 1. The ceremony during fourth day of the annual kingship ceremony, whereby the king eats a pumpkin indicating that the new fruits of the new season may be eaten. The king also goes into seclusion inside the sacred enclosure.
1180. fukamela - 1. This here means to go into seclusion on behalf of age regiments who may be out in a battle.

lengekhat's enhlambelweni, afukamele lemphi, ngubani?
 the enhlambelweni¹¹⁷⁴, and fukama¹¹⁷⁵ for the imphi¹¹⁷⁶. As you know
 Njongoba imphi, nigati nani laph' ekhaya, inkhos'
 here at home that the inkhosi¹¹⁷⁷ Mswati would go into the
 Mswati benits' iphuma, nikhipe, kuphum' emabutfo
 nhlambelweni when you set forth and the emabutfo¹¹⁷⁸
 la, abe angena laph' enhlambelweni, vele acunga.
 were sent out, he would cunga¹¹⁷⁹. He fukamela¹¹⁸⁰ the
 Ayifukamela lemphi na. Ngiyangena min' enhlambelweni
imphi¹¹⁸¹. Do I go into the enhlambelweni¹¹⁸², tindvuna¹¹⁸³?
 tindvuna? Ngubani lolotawungena laph' enhlambelweni
 who would go into the enhlambelweni¹¹⁸⁴ and remain
 asale a, ayifukamela lemphi.?"
 behind fukamela¹¹⁸⁵ the imphi¹¹⁸⁶?"

"Owu kutawubonwa nje lo, tinyanga, leti tati vele
 "Owu"¹¹⁸⁷ we will see because, these tinyanga¹¹⁸⁸ indeed
 tatisebent' imphi, tikhona, titawu vele tisebente
 doctored the imphi¹¹⁸⁹, they are there, they will indeed
 vele, bekufanele kutsi kuhanjwe, vele
 doctor it, we are supposed to go and wash
 kuyogezwa tikhali, kuyo khalelw' inkhosi. "
 the tikhali¹¹⁹⁰, and to khalela¹¹⁹¹ the inkhosi¹¹⁹²."

"Hawu tindvuna, akwentiwa loko, leyonkhosi
 "Hawu"¹¹⁹³ tindvuna¹¹⁹⁴, that is not done, the inkhosi¹¹⁹⁵ who
 kuyawukhalelwa kubonakalisa yini kokokutsi,
 is to be khalelwa¹¹⁹⁶ is that not because it seems,
 e, sekwentiwa nguloyo lokubonakalisa kutsi
 e, that that is done by the person it seems that,
 e, sowuya, ngera sowutsatsa bukholosi. Senguyena
 e, would come in and take over the bukholosi¹¹⁹⁷. He would
 ke, atawuzil' azi lel' imphi.?" Tindvuna ke
 1455 be the one who would zila¹¹⁹⁸ for the imphi¹¹⁹⁹? The tindvuna¹²⁰⁰

1181. imphi - See note 780.
1182. enhlambelweni - See note 1174.
1183. tinduuna - See note 1121.
1184. enhlambelweni - See note 1174
1185. fukamela - See note 1180.
1186. imphi - See note 780.
1187. owu - See note 751.
1188. tiinyanga - 1. Traditional medical practitioners,
1189. imphi - See note 780.
1190. tikhali - See note 1143
1191. khalela - See note 1139.
1192. inkhosi - See note 819
1193. Hawu - See note 1169.
1194. tinduuna - See note 1121
1195. inkhosi - See note
1196. khalelwa - 1. To show your sympathy and allegiance to.
1197. bukhosi - 1. Kingship
1198. zila - 1. To mourn
1199. imphi - See note 780.
1200. tinduuna - See note 1121.
1201. inkhosi - See note 819.
1202. fuya - 1. To keep livestock for your self.
1203. fuya - See note 1202.
1204. fuya - See note 1202.
1205. indlovukazi - See note 1134.
1206. imphi - See note 780.
1207. imphi - See note 780.
1208. phuma - See note 1056.
1209. imphi - See note 780
1210. Wulu - This refers to Lulu mountains next to Lydenburg.
1211. Ewu - 1. A interjection used to express dismay.

14
kutsi wa tatijakile phela kutsi njongoba kut³ inkhosi
are said to have been in a hurry because there
loko lokuwawutfolakala, ke nato ngulapho titawu,
was no inkhosi¹²⁰¹, what would be obtained, would be where

6. Bebatawufuya khona.

They would fuya¹²⁰².

1. titawufuya khona ke. Titawufuya khona ke.
where they would fuya¹²⁰³. They would fuya¹²⁰⁴ from that.

Yala k³ indloukazi ke, "Cha bekunene ningatikhipele.

The indloukazi¹²⁰⁵ refused, "No people of the right hand,
leyomphi yenu, mine ngeke sengisifake sandla kuyekhaya.

you may lead your imphi¹²⁰⁶ but I won't be responsible.

Yaphuma ke. YeWulu ke leyomphi.

The imphi¹²⁰⁷ phuma¹²⁰⁸. That was the imphi¹²⁰⁹ of Wulu¹²¹⁰.

6. Ewu ke.

Ewu¹²¹¹.

1. Uyive kahle ke, yeWu leyomphi. Aphuma

You heard well, that was the imphi¹²¹² of Wulu. The enabutfo¹²¹³

ke enabutfo ke, atfulungana ke bantfwabentkosi:

set forth, and they fulungana¹²¹⁴ and the inkhosi¹²¹⁵'s

lobobani, nabobani, nabobani, baphuma. Kwafa

children: many and many and many of them

bantfwabentkosi labanengi nje lapho.

set forth. Many of the inkhosi¹²¹⁶'s children died during that war.

6. E Veshe.

At Veshe¹²¹⁷.

1. Enhhe, e Veshe. Enhhe. Baphuma ke nako

Enhhe¹²¹⁸, at Veshe¹²¹⁹. Enhhe¹²²⁰. They left and went to that

ke kuyiwa ke lena ke. Impela ke, ingene ke

place. Indeed the imphi¹²²¹ from our place went in.

yakitsi ke. Ingene ke, ngalesihumba leyangena

1473 It went in very fast. They didn't want to be

1212. imphi - See note 780
1213. emabuffo - See note 1114.
1214. tfulungana - 1. To go forcefully in great numbers.
1215. inkhosi - See note 819
1216. inkhosi - See note 819
1217. Veshie - 1. This refers to Vencaland, ^{Myburgh.} according to
1218. Enhhe - See note 55
1219. Veshie - See note 1217
1220. Ehhe - See note 55
1221. imphi - See note 780.
1222. live - See note 1117.
1223. sibhamu - 1. A gun or a firearm.
1224. imphi - See note 780.
1225. tfota'd - 1. Literally, a verb in its past tense sense meaning to collect firewood.
2. However used here to mean to be confronted with something unexpectedly, usually with something very painful.
1226. litakataka - 1. This is used to describe a very physically weak person.
1227. lihawu - 1. A small shield used at dances.
1228. Hawu - See note 1169.
1229. inkhosi - See note 819.
1230. imphi - See note 780
1231. Enhhe - See note 55.
1232. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1233. awu - See note 597.
1234. sikhali - 1. A spear.

ngaso. Abatange kuphikiswa. Uyabayekela, ba--hanba
 opposed. He ran away and people we--nt away,
 bantfu, ekhatsi nelive ke, benta konkhe labakwentako,
 in the centre of the live¹²²², they did all that they did,
 ke. Kutsiwa kwa, sakhala kanye sibhamu kununye,
 They say that the sibhamu¹²²³ was fired on one, at the
 lemuva. Jacunga yakitsi. Ku, sase siyakhuluma
 back. Our imphi¹²²⁴ persevered. We, we then talked about
 la, loku loku le. Base khatsi manje, ekhatsi kuwwele
 that, when we were at that place. They were in the middle,
 emfuleni nentsaba. Kutsiwa akumane, akumane
 before they went across the river and the mountain.
 kubatfota, kwaba lusizi. Akumane kubatfota
 They said they tfota'd¹²²⁵ them, so painfully. They tfota'd
 sekulitaka, taka laba bakitsi, e, labanye
 them and our people were the litakataka¹²²⁶, it seemed
 kubonakalisa kutsi se, sekudzinwa,
 that some of them were tired, were tired. A
 sebadziniwe. Wasal² watsatsa lihaw² umuntfu
 person finally took a lihawu¹²²⁷ and covered himself
 watimbonya ngalo, watsi, "Hawu salo ungicedzisa"
 and said, "Hawu¹²²⁸ you may as well finish me up."
 Bantfwa benkhosi labanengi babulawa ngulo
 Many of the inkhosi's¹²²⁹ children were easily killed
 kudzinwa, kuleyomphi leyo.
 because they were tired, during that imphi¹²³⁰.

6. Enhhe, Nkhosi.

Enhhe¹²³¹, Nkhosi¹²³².

1. Labanye kubonakalisa kutsi awu, "Soyawusala
 To the others it was clear that awu¹²³³, "You may
 utsatsa nasi sikhali sami, soyofik² ubanik² ekhaya
 take my sikhali¹²³⁴, and you may give it to them at home

1235. kwelokanyana_1. This shows that the speaker is trying to recall something.
1236. khuhluta - 1. A term used to refer to fighting in a battle.
1237. lokwanyana - See note 1235.
1238. khuhluta - See note 1236.
1239. emazembe - 1. African axes whereby a triangular blade of iron is fixed parallel to the handle.
1240. impi - See note 780.
1241. emaSwati - See note 750.
1242. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1243. Hha - See note 1098.
1244. Sokwane - 1. The name of a place.
1245. Enhhe - See note 55.
1246. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1247. umuti - See note 519.
1248. Veshe - See note 1217.
1249. inkhosi - See note 819.

16
Vela ubatjele kutsi ngisele lapha. Naba vele sebakhona.
Tell them that I remained at this place. They are nowhere.
Kuta. Ngisho kutsi kwakukhuhluta nje kwelokanyana.
They approached. I mean that the kwelokanyana¹²³⁵
kwakukhuhluta nje, bagawula nange mazembe.
khuhluta,¹²³⁶ the lokwanyana¹²³⁷ khuhluta¹²³⁸ and chopped using
Kuleyomphi. Ngulapho kwaphela khonake emaswati.
emazembe.¹²³⁹ During that inphi.¹²⁴⁰ That was when the emaswati¹²⁴¹
Aniyati naleyo bekunene?

were killed. You don't know about that, people of the
Cha ngiyo lelengiyilandzako,
right hand.^P I'm talking about that.

4/ Cha, Nkhosi siyayati, besiyiva phela. Lapha
No, Nkhosi¹²⁴² we know, we were told. That was
kwaf² umfowabo Ngcubuyane lapha Zinyon²
when Ngcubuyane who had bore Zinyoni died
abetele babe.

1. Hha.

Hha!¹²⁴³

4/ Wena wekunene, Mantukwane lok² asafa lapha,
You of the right hand. As Mantukwane then died
eSokwane, kuleyesibili.
at Sokwane,¹²⁴⁴ during the second one.

1. Enhhe.

Enhhe.¹²⁴⁵

4 Loko Nkhosi, kuthiwa naw² umuti, bowakhiwe
That Nkhosi,¹²⁴⁶ they said that umuti,¹²⁴⁷ set up there, at
la, eVeshe, kwakuthiwa akubuyiswe bona labo
Veshe,¹²⁴⁸ where they said that the inkhosi's¹²⁴⁹ children
bantfwabenkhozi.

1506 should be brought back.

1250. Enhhe - See note 55.
1251. emaSwati - See note 750.
1252. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1253. inkhosi - See note 819.
1254. Inhhi - See note 87.
1255. Veshe - See note 1217.
1256. Enhhe - See note 55.
1257. Veshe - See note 1217.
1258. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1259. khawu - See note 611.
1260. umSutfu - 1. A singular form of the noun
beSutfu - see note 1081.
1261. buza elangeri - 1. A siSwati proverb meaning
something that was unexpected
1262. Hha! - See note 1098.
1263. Inhhi - See note 87.
1264. llllllllllll! - See note 1096.

3/5 Wo vele tatitfunjiwe letinkhomo?

Were the cattle indeed taken into captivity?

4/6 Inhhi, inhhi.

Inhhi, inhhi.¹²⁶⁵

6 Mine bengiyiva kubobabe labadzala, kuye babe, I heard about it from ^{the} old bobabe¹²⁶⁶, my father and naMzimbolukhuni bay...i ntsanga yinye. Babehlom's Mzimbolukhuni wa...re of the same age group. They inyoni nganhlanye. Gciba waMswati.

were the inyoni¹²⁶⁷ on one side. Gciba of Mswati¹²⁶⁸.

1. They know that his father received.

Bati kutsi babe wakho waniketwa.

6 Kuphuma tibhamu nga la. Angetaphuma ke amatsambo, The tibhamu¹²⁶⁹ were fired from this side. No bones wafa, wafa. Nakafika, hawu, wayishaya ngob' came out, he died, he died. When he arrived, hawu¹²⁷⁰ ufile. Hawu, uka ke ubuya ka Ngwana.

you killed it because it was dead. Hawu¹²⁷¹ go back to ka Ngwana¹²⁷².

1. Give an account of Ngwane, Ngwane would have, Shano umlandvo waNgwane, Ngwane abe, e,

6. Uyis' waMahika, noma. Wauka, wahambantihlangu Do you mean Mahika's father, or. He awoke and went takhe. Bametfik' etihonaweni, tfucu, Mzimbolukhuni away with his tihlangu¹²⁷³. He went to etihonaweni¹²⁷⁴, tfucu¹²⁷⁵, njenge hlahla zabeSuthu.

Mzimbolukhuni¹²⁷⁶ like the trees of the beSuthu¹²⁷⁷.

4/5 Kanti ke lapho ngakhanda lesihlahla les' esidliwako, But I found the edible tree whereby the barks letul' emagcolo, sisale simhlophe. at the tree top, it is white.

b. Kunjalo, Nkhosi. Ngisho ke kuva ke, bobabe nje It's like that, Nkhosi¹²⁷⁸. I mean when I heard bobabe¹²⁷⁹.

1280. Nkhosi — See note 1.
1281. umuti — See note 519.
1282. Veshe — See note 1217.
1283. Enhhe — See note 55.
1284. Enhhe — See note 55.
1285. Nkhosi — See note 1.
1286. Bonga — 1. To say praise names.
1287. Nkhosi — See note 1.
1288. Inhhi — See note 87.
1289. Hha — See note 1098.
1290. yihlomkhulu — 1. Your great grandfather
1291. thatha — 1. This means say his praise names, in the Zulu language.
1292. thatha — See note 1291
1293. Awu — See note 597.
1294. tsatsa — 1. Although this is in the Swazi language — see note 1291.

ngoba,

because,

4 Cha Nkhosi loko sigasho, naw¹²⁸⁰ umuti abewakhil¹²⁸¹?
No Nkhosi we said about that, that umuti built
uSobhuza lapha, weVeshe.
by Sobhuza at this place, that of Veshe.¹²⁸²

1. Enhhe.

Enhhe.¹²⁸³

4 Enhhe, Nkhosi.

Enhhe, Nkhosi.^{1284 1285}

1. Just wait. Kumbonga Nkhosi,
Asewume. Bonga him Nkhosi.^{1286 1287}

4 Mkhonta.

Mkhonta.

1. Inhhi.

Inhhi.¹²⁸⁸

6 Hha, ngati yena, uyihlomkhulu Mahlokohla. Na
Hha, I know, your yihlomkhulu Mahlokohla. And
Mandiyakandaba, ngiyamthatha, thatha nje.
Mandiyakandaba too, I can thatha, thatha him.^{1289 1290 1291 1292}

1. Cha ngifuna lomati kakhulu.

No I want the one you know well.

6 Ngati yena Mahlokohla.

I know Mahlokohla himself.

1. Awu, utase ke, Mkhonta, ke vele nawe sowumbatse
Awu, you will then, Mkhonta, tsatsa him.^{1293 1294} It is better
nje. Kuhl nje njaba nami ngikhona, nami ngitawu
because I'm also here, I would also add.

phindze nami ngimsukele nami kangako.

(Bayahleka.)

(Laughing.)

1295. inkhosi - See note 819.
1296. Ngwane - 1. The earliest Swazi kings.
1297. amangce - 1, Vultures
1298. eGcwweni - 1. A locative meaning at an area next to Zombodze and Lozitha.
1299. Khephuka - 1. This here means to chip.
1300. mango - 1. An area.
1301. Mathapha - 1. The name of the place just before Manzini, under the Manzini district.
1302. Nkothayakhe - 1. The name of a place.
1303. umgobo - See note 1047.
1304. mango - See note 1300.
1305. Mathapha - See note 1301.
1306. Nkothayakhe - See note 1302.
1307. Hha! - See note 1098.
1308. ziselo - 1. This may mean a ditch.
1309. Mampondweni - 1. The name of the area next to Ezulwini.
1310. kgobisa - 1. To bring something to an end.
1311. koZikhakha - 1. The name of a place.
1312. amangce - See note 1297.
1313. imbita - 1. The earthenware pot used for drawing water, cooling and serving food and for drinking beer.

1. Ke, Mkhonta ke nyalo, Cabeka Mkhonta ke utas¹²⁹⁵
 Mkhona will now, Cabeka Mkhonta will now bongathe
 abonge ye, inkhosi keNgwane, Bhuna, lesitsi ke
 inkhosi, the inkhosi Ngwane, Bhunu, who we know
 nguMahllokohla. Mkhonta.
 as Mahllokohla. Mkhonta.

6 Kwathe ngamangc¹²⁹⁷ ez¹²⁹⁸ ayandinda! Ayaphum¹²⁹⁹
 Then the amangce came alone! They came from
 eGowweni ngekwewukela! Walithath¹²⁹⁸ elibovan¹²⁹⁹
 eGowweni down at that place! You who took the red
 elikaSandlane! Asaz¹³⁰⁰ ukwelikaMabhokaphezulu!
 one of Sandlane! We don't know at that of Mabhoka-
 Abona ngezinyo zakhephuka! Mbambela longangenang¹²⁹⁹
 phezulu! You saw by the tooth which khephuka! Mbambela
 umude! Ungango Mathapha! Kanye noNkothayakhe!
 who is like a long mango! You are as big as Mathapha!
 Wathukuthel¹³⁰⁰ zemuka namathole! Ungobo
 And also Nkothayakhe! When you're angry those are washed
 kaNgwane! Walikhomb¹³⁰² ilang¹³⁰³ eliphezulu! Cha,
 away with calves! The ungobo of Ngwane! You pointed
 phel¹³⁰³ ungangomango mude! Ungango Mathapha!
 at the sun up there! No, you're like a long mango!
 Kanye noNkothayakhe! Thukuthela zemuke namathole!
 You're as big as Mathapha! And also Nkothayakhe.
 Hha! Bele! Nkomo zakho yangaziselo, nazi¹³⁰⁴
 When angry they are washed away with calves! Hha! Breast!
 eMampondweni! Zaba yingobisa, ngoba ya
 Your cattle are like ziselo, there at Mampondweni! They
 kaZikhakha! Godo ngamangc¹³⁰⁵ ez¹³⁰⁶ ayandinda!
 were the ngobisa, because at kaZikhakha! The log
 Kikuthi agawabi imbiba! Yakala Mvekse!
 of amangce which came alone! They filled the imbiba!

1314. kaMvelase - 1. The queen mother Gwamile Mdlu.
1315. kaGama - 1. Belonging to the Gama clan.
1316. ceduwa - 1. This applies to praise names, meaning they are too many to be finished.
1317. malunge - 1. This here refers to wide or big parts of the body.
1318. silo - 1. A term of respect used only to refer to a king.
1319. budatja - 1. Rabies.
1320. bukhelekekeane - 1. Something purple in colour.
1321. yidla - 1. This here means to take cows from another person as a fine.
1322. umuti - 1. Village.
1323. baKaNgwane - See note 764.
1324. tsetsa - 1. To scold.
1325. umuti - See note 1322.
1326. indlu - 1. A hut.
1327. ukhotho - 1. A part of the praise names.
1328. amangce - See note 1297.
1329. kaZombode - 1. The area next to Lozitha beyond the Mdzimba mountain.
1330. kaZombode - See note 1329.
1331. ngcubhungcubhu - 1. A part of the praise names.
1332. Eshowe - 1. The name of a place in the Republic of South Africa, in Zululand, Natal.

Yakala Zimpentelani wakaGama! Awuceduwa!
Of ¹³¹⁴laMuelase. They were of ¹³¹⁵laZimpentelani of ¹³¹⁶kaGama. You ^{can't be cedvur.}

1. Ngihlale, ngihlale, ngihlale, ngihlale, ngihlale, ngihlale
I stay, stay, stay, stay, stay and stay then remember
ke ngikhumbute ngoHhabeni, ngomntaka Madanga.
about Hhabeni, Madanga's child! At night he called
Ngebusuku abize isilo sitmalunge simnyama
the ¹³¹⁷malunge ¹³¹⁸silo and as black as a crocodile! You
sinjengengwenya! Ungalok' usibize ngebudatja
must not be calling it by the ¹³¹⁹budatja and the
nangebukhelekekhana! Kanti kudla lezontkomo
¹³²⁰bukhelekekhana! Yet it was ¹³²¹yidla those cows it didn't
akakhumbuli ukuthi nje azinamashoba naku nje
remember that they had no tails they were of the
ngezenbomo! Nemuti wakhe sibakaNgwane
mouth! His ¹³²²umuti too being the ¹³²³bakaNgwane they
kabakawutsetsibese bayawuphanbanisa!
did not ¹³²⁴tsotsa, they wrongly placed it! Because
Ngoba umuti bewungekho lapha endlini, bowuku
the ¹³²⁵umuti wasn't in this ¹³²⁶indlu, it was with
Nduungu nje, yengwe, bowuke Nduungundu
Nduungu, of a leopard, it was with Nduungundu
yaMavuso kunye, waSomhlolo!
of Mavuso and, of Somhlolo!

Ukhotho kuw' amangc' azayandinda! Aphuma
The ¹³²⁷ukhotho. the ¹³²⁸amangc' which come alone! They
lapha kaZombode kithi ngokwokuwukela! Aya
came from ¹³²⁹kaZombode at our homestead, below here!
kaZombode ngokuw' inyama! Buhle ke babumnyama
They went to ¹³³⁰kaZombode because of meat! The beauty
babungcubhungubhu kepha babufana nenhlanzi zaseEshowe
which was black ¹³³¹ngcubhungcubhu but it was like the
birds of Eshowe! ¹³³²

1614

1333. lilunga - 1. The singular form of the noun malunge - see note 1317.
1334. kelekete - 1. A part of the praise names.
1335. imizini - 1. A siZulu locative meaning at villages.
1336. Zombode - 1. The place next to Lozitha, beyond the Mdzimba mountain.
1337. magugul. - 1. Part of the praise name of the area Zombodze, meaning, joy.
1338. gobhozi! - 1. This means something empty, literally.
1339. Mbandeni - 1. The Swazi king Mbandzeni.
1340. umhlubulu - 1. A side of the body.
1341. gubudq - 1. To defeat in a fight.
1342. izinyathi - 1. Buffalos.
1343. luhlangotsi - 1. A part of the body.
1344. Nkhwabitsi - 1. The name of a person.
1345. shoba - 1. A tail.
1346. msenzo - 1. A part of the praise names.
1347. Malangeni - 1. The people belonging to the ruling Dlamini clan.

Zona zazi mashob³ amade ke, ngulaph³ ehulodakeni!
Those had long tails, which even touched mud! Our lilunga¹³³³
Lelilunga lakithi ke, ngilalimabal³ amahle! Kepha ke
which has beautiful spots! But it had keleketete¹³³⁴ mouths! I
ngilalimlomo keleketete! Bengingeze ngalubek³ emzini!
wouldn't have placed it at imizini¹³³⁵! I would have put it
Bengiyolibeka kaZombodewamagugu! Ngentele
at Zombode¹³³⁶ of magugu¹³³⁷! In order that Gwamile could
Gwamile khon³ ataligucula! Alibukisisa kmabal³
turn it! And look at the beautiful spots of light! They
amahle okukhanya! Ngulugobhozi lukaMbandeni!
were the gobhozi¹³³⁸ of Mbandeni¹³³⁹! Which had thin legs! But
Lwancipha ngetitfo! Lwathula ngemhlubulo! Khonkoth³
had a big umhlubulo¹³⁴⁰! That which barked on a white mountain
lwentab³ elumhlopho! Lugubud³ ezawadla ngamathol³
It gubuda¹³⁴¹ those they ate using the izingathi¹³⁴² calves! However
ezingathi! Urgan³ umntakaNdaba, wayibuka lenye
Ndaba's child looked at another bi--rd! The bird which
i--inyoni! Lenyon³ ehamba yayawutekela letinye
went and told other birds! He also gave that to another
tinyoni! Waphindz³ wayipha lenye, lenye indvodza!
man! He made it wear the luhlangotsi¹³⁴³ of Nkhwabitsi¹³⁴⁴! The
Wayembatsisa luhlangotsi lweNkhwabitsi! Lendvodza
man who went to tell other men! When he arrived he
yahamba yayotekela lamany³ emadvodza! Jefika
said I've eaten the food Mahlokohla! The one who
yatsi ngidle kudla yeMahlokohla! Mancangake
creeps on that cow on a shoba¹³⁴⁵! Even the one without
ngulenkhomo tise shoberi! Nalongenankhomo,
a cow would look for it --- Mahlokohla! Even
uyatu ayifuye yo--yeMahlokohla! Nentsamo yakhe
his neck had the --- mzenzo¹³⁴⁶ of the Malangeni¹³⁴⁷!

1348. Mbuye - 1. A term used only to refer to a king, as a means to show allegiance.
1349. Ngwenyama - 1. This refers only to a king.
1350. cakatele - 1. A verb meaning to distribute
1351. inkhosi - See note 819.
1352. tsetsi - 1. To take
1353. unuti - 1. A village.
1354. bakaNgwane - See note 764.
1355. tikhulu - 1. Chiefs.
1356. kaNgwane - See note 701.
1357. Ludzidzini - 1. The royal village.
1358. Nkharini - 1. The name of the place next to Lobamba.
1359. Mkhontweni - 1. The name of a place
1360. emasi - 1. Sour milk.
1361. buntima - 1. Black in colour, or darkness
1362. ebhudleni - 1. A waterfall.
1363. Zingane - 1. Literally, used to refer to a lamb. 2. But here used to refer to a young king
1364. iNdlou - 1. Literally, elephant. But here means king.
1365. singa - 1. To shave the hair using a sharp object
1366. iNdlou - See note 1364.
1367. singa - See note 1364.
1368. iNdlou - See note 1364
1369. lusinga - 1. A sinew or gut
1370. tindvuna - See note 1121
1371. kaNgwane - See note 701
1372. tsatsa - See note 1294

yayi -- yayire -- yayinensenzo kweMalangeni! Wawu
 He was like a Mbube¹³⁴⁸, he was like a Ngwenyama¹³⁴⁹! He has
 njenge weMbube¹³⁵⁰, wawunjenge weNgwenyama! Ukatelele¹³⁵²
 cakatele the inkhosi's children with meat! They haven't tetsi
 bantfuabentkhasi ngenyama! Lonuti wakitsi
 the umuti¹³⁵³ of my family but the bakaNgwane¹³⁵⁴ have
 abakawutsetsi babese bayawuphambanisa phela
 mixed it up! Remember me Mhlaba I came along Mahllokohla!
 bakaNgwane! Ngikhumbule Mhlaba ngibuya ngedwa
 I saw the tikhulu¹³⁵⁵ of kaNgwane¹³⁵⁶ sitting in small
 weMahllokohla! Ngobona tikhulu takaNgwane tiwahlilil
 groups! That was there at Ludzidzini¹³⁵⁷! Even there at
 emacocwane! Nakuya laph' eLudzidzini! Nakhona
 Nkhanini¹³⁵⁸, at Mkhontweni¹³⁵⁹. Even the emasi¹³⁶⁰ which are you
 nakuya laph' eNkhanini, eMkhontweni! Namas'
 my child, let us go to buntima¹³⁶¹, let us go to
 anguwe ke mntfwanami, asale simuka siye
 the ebhudleri¹³⁶². Then Zinyane¹³⁶³ of the iNdlovu¹³⁶⁴ went away.
 buntima siye ebhudleri! Aphindze emuke ke
 we should go away so that we may go down that
 Zinyane lendlovu kusale kuphuma siye kwehlela!
 place! We would singa¹³⁶⁵ that one, of the iNdlovu's shga¹³⁶⁷
 Siyawusinga lo, singa lwendlovu. Siyawufuna
 We would look for the iNdlovu's lusinga¹³⁶⁸! In order
 lona lusinga lwendlovu! Sitowutfunga phela
 that we may saw the mouths of the tinduna¹³⁷⁰ of
 tinduna takaNgwan' imilomo! Ngoba atisatsandzi
 kaNgwane¹³⁷¹! That is because they do not like to talk
 kukhuluma setifuna nekushumayela!
 they even want to preach!

6. Wamtsatsa.

1658 You have tsatsa¹³⁷² him.

- 1373 Mampondweni - See note 1309.
- 1374 Nkonyane - 1. Literally, calf.
2. But here this refers to a younger king.
- 1375 iNdlavu - See note 1364.
1376. emangce - See note 1297.
1377. sigodlo - 1. Seraglio, quarters of the queen.
1378. Mampondweni - See note 1309.
1379. inkanku - 1. A species of cuckoos or a brown or black beast with white stripe on belly.
1380. inkanku - See note 1379.
1381. inkanku - See note 1379.
1382. gida - 1. To engage in traditional dance.
1383. enkundleni - 1. This is a locative meaning at the place where the regional committee assembly.
1384. Inkanku - See note 1379.
1385. enkundleni - See note 1383
1386. yidla - See note 1321.
1387. sibuca - 1. May mean, a strong, fierce person or beast.
1388. mfana - 1. A boy.
1389. lukhalo - 1. An area
1390. hleketa - 1. To be extremely cold.
1391. kukhonta - 1. To pay allegiance to a king or chief
2. May also mean to seek for a place on which to settle from a king or chief
1392. nhlandbokoti - 1. A jackall - buzzard
2. A species of large eagle.

1. Netinkhomo ke taphela tinkhomo natiyowungena
 Even the cattle were killed when they went to our
 kubomkhul^o eMampondweni! Sabela ke wobizwa, we
 grandfather's place at Mampondweni! Respond you are
 Nkonyane yeNdlouu! Wabizwa ngamangc^o ezilonyeni
 called, Nkonyane of iNdlouu You were called by the
 ezimbhlophe! Kant^o uma uyawubiz^o owu uLomakhangeze
emange of white birds! Yet when you call Lomakhangeze
 esigodlo! Nemkhondo wendlouu mine bengingeze
 at the sigodlo! Even the track of the elephant couldn't
 ngawulandela! Bebangawulandela ngabafana
 be traced! Those who could follow it were garden
 basezingadeni! Nelituba lalile kuthe kuseni
 boys! Even the dove refused in the morning at
 eMaMpondweni! Kepha kwenzelwa labo ngadi khona
Mampondweni! But that was in order that the guards
 bezongadela! Nenkanku leyakhal^o ekuseni sol^o
 could safeguard that for him. The inkanku which howled
 inkanku zingakakhali! Inkanku bes^o iyawugida
 in the morning before other inkanku howled! The inkanku
 khon^o enkundleni kaBoPewula! Inkanku yas^o iphind^o
 then went to gida at the enkundleni of Pewula's family's
 iyawukhala khon^o enkundleni kaBoMashicila! Ungan^o
 homestead! The inkanku also howled at Mashicila's family's
 umnyak^o ubes^o uyaphenduka! Ingan^o Mmemez^o utidlile
enkundleni. Yet Mmemezi had yidla the cattle. He heard
 tinkhomo! Uvile kutsi nasi sihuca, secile! Suka ke
 that he had jumped over the sihuca! Go away mfana,
 mfana, lolukhalo alusacandzi luyahleketa! Utawuchamuka
 because the lukhalo is very cold and hleketa! He would appear
 yena inyoni yokukhonta ngonhlandlokati! Waba nguye
 that one who was a bird for kukhonta by nhlandlokati! He

1393. bhebhebel. - 1. A part of the praise names.
1394. vutha - 1. Literally, to be in flames.
2. Here this means, bad temper.
1395. umlilo - 1. Literally, a fire.
2. Here this means to be ill tempered.
1396. iMbube - 1. A term of respect used only to refer to a king.
1397. iNgwenyama - 1. This is a term used to refer only to a king.
1398. tingela'd - 1. Hunted.
1399. Lubovane - 1. The name of a place.
1400. izince cephuka - 1. This expression is used to mean running at a very fast rate.
1401. Mathapha - 1. The place next to Manzini, under the Manzini district.
1402. Nkotho - 1. The name of a place.
1403. lukhalo - See note 1389.
1404. hleketa - See note 1390.
1405. Nhlandlokati - See note 1392.
1406. lukhando - 1. May mean a barbed assegai blade.
1407. phakathi - 1. This term refers only to the king.
1408. izinyatei - 1. Buffalos.

ke bhebhebe! khanda lakhe blivutha, livuth' umlilo!
was ¹³⁹³ bhebhebe! The one whose head ¹³⁹⁴ vutha the ¹³⁹⁵ umlilo!

Luyahleka kanti luyadikiza kalunamakhal' eMbube, nje
When it laughs it twitches and has no nose of an ¹³⁹⁶ iMbube,
lungamakhal' eNgwenyama! Siyalo ke siyakhusha ke
it is just the nose of an ¹³⁹⁷ iNgwenyama! The advice is

kepha ke sinjenge sikaDubuzana! Ungani watingel' onkh'
removed it is like that of Dubuzana! However you tingela
emahlatsi amakhulu ke mataka Ndaba! Ungani ubesu
in all big forests Ndaba's child! Yet he had said

yomtingela Masikasale! Waphindze wamtingela Mangulube!
Masikasale would tingela him! And he also ¹³⁹⁸ tingela'd

Silubambile ngelubovane, ngelukaSandlane! Singazi
Mangulube! We went through the ¹³⁹⁹ Lubovane, of Sandlane!

ngelikaMabhekaphozulu! Ngoba kwesuk' izince zcephuka!
We don't know about that of Mabhekaphozulu! Because the

OngangaMathapha kuyo Nkotho! Suka mfana lolukhalo
¹⁴⁰⁰ izince cephuka! The one as big as ¹⁴⁰¹ Mathapha at ¹⁴⁰² Nkotho!

kalusacandzi luyahleketa! Ingani kuyawuchanyka
Go away boy, the ¹⁴⁰³ lukhalo is very cold and ¹⁴⁰⁴ hleketa!

yon' inyoni yemkhonta ykaNhlandlekati!
However a bird would come that of ¹⁴⁰⁵ Mkhonta of Nhlandlekati

Jebo ke phaphasehlanga! Awusi wedwa
Yes, you who flies at the maize stalk. You're not the

oramagonso! Mzilikazi kaMashobane! Ngulukhondo
only ^{one} who runs very fast! Mzilikazi of Mashobane! The

lubovu, lukaNdaba! Wena waphakathi! Udla mathol'
one of the red ¹⁴⁰⁶ lukhondo, of Ndaba! You of ¹⁴⁰⁷ phakathi!

eziyathi!
You eat the calves of ¹⁴⁰⁸ iziyathi!

(Bayahleka)
(Laughing.)

1409. Bonga - 1. To say the praise names of.
1410. wo - 1. Okay.
1411. sibongo - 1. Clan name or surname
1412. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1413. indlovukazi - 1. The queen mother.
1414. kakhohho - 1. The name of a place under the Hhohho district of Swaziland.
1415. Awu - See note 597.
1416. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1417. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1418. kakhohho - See note 1414.
1419. boMgwanya - 1. This here refers to Mgwanya and company.

1. Bonga Tsandzile. Longati, naringati, bekunene, wo
 Bonga¹⁴⁰⁹ Tsandzile. If you don't know, if you don't
 animati.

know, people of the right, wo¹⁴¹⁰ we don't know.

4. Wakabani Nkhosi?
 What was her sibongo¹⁴¹¹ Nkhosi¹⁴¹²?

1. Indloukazi.
 The indloukazi.¹⁴¹³

4. Cha ngimati ngelibito.
 No I only know her by name.

1. Niyati yini, bekunene. But, but still awkward. These
 Do you know, people of the right hand. Kepha kubi. Loku
 are ordinary, to satisfy myself, I will. Bekunene,
 nje kujwayelekile, kute ngitenetise mine, ngitawu. People
 niyati yini kutsi Mswati sizatfu sekutsi aye
 of the right hand, do you know what made Mswati
 lekathohho kwaba yini?

go to kathohho?¹⁴¹⁴

6. Awu, asati Nkhosi.
Awu,¹⁴¹⁵ we don't know Nkhosi.¹⁴¹⁶

1. Nonkhe vele kanati?
 All of you then don't know?

4. Vele kasati, Nkhosi.
 We indeed don't know, Nkhosi.¹⁴¹⁷

1. Manjena niyati yini kumbe niyeva kutsi Mswati
 Now do you know or did you hear that Mswati's
 kuhlaselwa kwakhe kwaka lapha kathohho,
 attack stemmed from here at kathohho¹⁴¹⁸, where he
 alihlasel' emuke nalo, afike le, kubomgwenya.
 attacked and went with it, and he went to that place,
 Wahlasela wate wagcinaphi?

732 of bomgwenya.¹⁴¹⁹ He attacked and extended to which place?

1420. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1421. KaSoshangane - 1. Present day Mozambique.
1422. libutfo - 1. An age regiment
1423. KaSoshangane - See note 421.
1424. gciba - 1. The Swazi king Mswati II's main iNyatsi libutfo.
1425. babe - 1. Literally, my father.
2. But here used as a term of respect when addressing an old man.
1426. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1427. impi - See note 780.
1428. umbango - 1. Succession dispute.
1429. emandzawe - 1. The spirit which possesses people, which according to Marwick: the first Swazis to become possessed was during Swazi king Mbandzeni's time, when the Swazi fought with the Mandzawe people.
1430. gwaza - 1. To stab or kill using a spear.
1431. lindzawe - 1. The singular form of the noun emandzawe - see note 429.
1432. lucwembe - 1. Literally, wooden meat dish.
1433. Nkhosi - See note 1.

6 Utsi Nkhosi, mine babe wahlasela waye waafika
 My father said Nkhosi¹⁴²⁰ that he attacked until he
 kaSoshangane. Kwemberge ngikubulala nyalo ngidle
 extended to as far as kaSoshangane¹⁴²¹. I'll kill the mbenge
 nebantfwabani. Batsi libutfo la le kaSoshangane,
 now and eat it with my children. They said that the libutfo¹⁴²²
 yinyamayendlovu. Wet' alutfwele babe, kuMswati.
 of the place at kaSoshangane¹⁴²³, was the meat of an elephant
 Ngu mchiba waMswati, babe. Lwalulukhulu nje lungaka¹⁴²⁴
 My father came carrying it during Mswati's time. He was Mswati's ^{gciba}

1. Ubuta kubheka ngalapha babe. Ngalapha ngase,
 He asks when you go to that place babe¹⁴²⁵. Is that next to,
 Angati Nkhosi. Ngoba phela besebahlasele laba.

I don't know Nkhosi¹⁴²⁶. That was because they had attacked these

1. He says, he says. Yonkh' indzaba, imphi ya Mzila
 Utsi, utsi. The whole story, the imphi¹⁴²⁷ of Mzila
 naMawewe.

and Mawewe.

6 A, angiyati ngangiva besto, nkhosi, kutsi. Kusho bona
 I, don't know I heard them talking about it, that.

laba, labadzala. Batsi umbango ke kaMawewe nje
 That was said by the old people. They said that
 kutsi, emandzawe. "Ungangigwazi ngilindzawe mine."

Mawewe's umbango¹⁴²⁸, that was to say, the emandzawe¹⁴²⁹
 kona loku njengoba utsi ke, beluwembe lengilushoko
 "Don't gwaza¹⁴³⁰ me I'm a lindzawe¹⁴³¹." Just that as you say
 kutsi yinyamayendlovu.

those of the lucwembe¹⁴³² I'm talking about that that is the
 elephant's meat.

1. Awati.
 You don't know.

6. Angati Nkhosi.

1767 I don't know Nkhosi¹⁴³³.

1434. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1435. Awu - See note 597.
1436. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1437. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1438. incwala - 1. The annual kingship first fruit ceremony in Swaziland.
1439. gidwa - 1. To be celebrated.
1440. Nkhanini - 1. The place next to Lobamba.
1441. umbango - See note 1428
1442. mkhulu - 1. Literally, my grandfather.
2. But used here as a term of respect to refer to an older man.
1443. libutfo - See note 1422.
1444. Mlondolozi - 1. The first of the four main regiments of Swazi king Sobhuza II, divided into two sub-groups, the Ligezi and the Indlozi
1445. umphakatsi - 1. A royal village or a ritual capital.

1. No he doesn't. Mkhonta!
Cha akati. Mkhonta!

6. Nkhosi.

Nkhosi¹⁴³⁴

1. Kepha nawe njengemuntfu lomdzala wena, usho kutsi
But as an old person, do you mean that you
nangaSandlane ka, awati lutfo?
don't know anything about Sandlane?

6. NgaSandlane, Awu, cha Nkhosi kangati lutfo, ngoba,
About Sandlane. Awu,¹⁴³⁵ no Nkhosi¹⁴³⁶ I don't know anything,
phela Nkhosi kutsi, ngimdzala nje lapha Mbandzeni
because Nkhosi¹⁴³⁷ that I'm old I would know Mbandzeni
ngabe ngiyamati ngob' incwala beyigiduwa
because the incwala¹⁴³⁸ was giduwa¹⁴³⁹ at Nkhanini¹⁴⁴⁰. I
laph' eNkhanini. Ngisho kutsi umbango kaMawewe
mean that there is nothing that I know about the
naSandlane, kute lengikwatiko.
umbango¹⁴⁴¹ of Mawewe and Sandlane.

1. Ungubani mkhulu?

What is your name mkhulu?¹⁴⁴²

6. Ndambi Mkhonta. Ndambi Mkhonta.

Ndambi Mkhonta. Ndambi Mkhonta.

1. Ubutfo lini ke?

What is your libutfo?¹⁴⁴³

6. Mlondolozu.

Mlondolozu.¹⁴⁴⁴

1. Umphakatsi wakini ke?

What is your umphakatsi?¹⁴⁴⁵

6. Kukhona laph' ekhaya.

That is here at home.

1. Kuphi?

Where is that?

1446. Ezulwini - i. The name of a place next to Lobamba.
1447. libutfo - See note 1422.
1448. Sakeni - i. The name of Ngwane IV's second age regiment or libutfo.
1449. Awu - See note 597.
1450. bobabe - See note 1024.
1451. Babe - i. In this sense, my father.
1452. libutfo - See note 1422.
1453. mgcibo - i. This refers to one of Mswati II's regiment or libutfo.
1454. iNyatsi - i. The main age regiment of Swazi king Mswati II, made up of men born between the years 1834 - 1844.

6. Ezulwini. Ngakuthola kwabadala.

At Ezulwini¹⁴⁴⁶ I got that from old people.

1. Ungubani libito lakho?

What is your name?

5. Macala Mkhonta.

Macala Mkhonta.

1. Lelinye?

Another name?

5. Cabeduu.

Cebeduu.

1. Ubutfo lini?

What is your libutfo¹⁴⁴⁷?

5. NgiweSakeni.

I'm of Sakeni¹⁴⁴⁸.

1. Letindzaba lelesititekako lapha wawutiva ngabani
From whom did you hear the stories we are
ke?

talking about here?

5. Awu ngangiva nje ngalabadzala.

Awu¹⁴⁴⁹ I heard from old people.

1. Bobanike labo?

Who are those?

5. Bobabe. Babe Mjingiswayo.

My bobabe¹⁴⁵⁰. Babe¹⁴⁵¹ Mjingiswayo.

1. Ubutfo lini ke yena?

What is his libutfo¹⁴⁵²?

5. Ngungcibo waMswati.

He was the ngcibo¹⁴⁵³ of Mswati.

1. YiNyatsi?

Was he the iNyatsi¹⁴⁵⁴?

5. Enhhe.

Enhhe¹⁴⁵⁵.

1456. MaSotjeni - 1. The second age regiment of Swazi king Sobhuza II.
1457. umphakatsi - See note 1445.
1458. Ezulwini - See note 1446.
1459. lukhalo - See note 1389.
1460. Mdzimba - 1. The mountain next to Lobamba Zombodze and Lozitha.
1461. Ezulwini - See note 1446.
1462. Mbabane - See note 454
1463. Mhlavuse, sele - 1. The name of a person.
1464. impi - See note 780.
1465. enhhe - See note 55.
1466. emasotja - 1. Literally, soldiers.
1467. Nkhosi - See note 1.
1468. emasotjeni - 1. This refers to a soldiers' barracks.
1469. umphakatsi - See note 1445.
1470. Ezulwini - See note 1446.
1471. Enhhe - See note 55.
1472. maSotjeni - See note 1456.
1473. libuffo - See note 1422.
1474. umphakatsi - See note 1445.
1475. Ezulwini - See note 1446.

4. NguNdiya Madronsela. NgiweMaSotjeni.
I'm Ndiya Madronsela. I belong to the Masotjeni.¹⁴⁵⁶

1. Umphakatsi wakini ngukuphi?
Where is your umphakatsi?^{1457P}

4. Ngukhona laph² Ezulwini, kepha lukhalo lwami
It is here at Ezulwini,¹⁴⁵⁸ but my lukhalo.¹⁴⁵⁹ I belong
ngiwaleMdzimba. Ngulaph² Ezulwini.
to Mdzimba.¹⁴⁶⁰ that is here at Ezulwini.¹⁴⁶¹

1. Wawutekelwa ngubani ke konke lelesikukhulumabo?
Who told you all that we are talking about?

4. Ngangitokelwa nguMbabane, naMhlavuse, sele.
I was told by Mbabane,¹⁴⁶² and Mhlavuse,¹⁴⁶³ sele.

Leyomphi, enhhe. Besingemasotja Nkhosi. Satselaka
That imphi,¹⁴⁶⁴ enhhe.¹⁴⁶⁵ We were the emasotja Nkhosi.¹⁴⁶⁶ We
lay² emasotjeni.¹⁴⁶⁷
came to this place at emasotjeni.¹⁴⁶⁸

1. Umphakatsi wakini ngukuphi?
Where is your umphakatsi?^{1469P}

5. Ngis' Ezulwini. A. Lokunye besikuwa nje makucoca
At Ezulwini.¹⁴⁷⁰ A. We heard about other things when
laba labadzala. Enhhe.
old people talked. Enhhe.¹⁴⁷¹

3. Ngulushawo. NgiwemaSotjeni.
I'm Lushawo. I belong to the masotjeni libutfo.¹⁴⁷²¹⁴⁷³

1. Umphakatsi wakini?
Where is your umphakatsi?^{1474P}

Ngus' Ezulwini
At Ezulwini.¹⁴⁷⁵

1. Letindzaba wawutiva ngabani?
From whom did you get the stories from?

Ngangi tiva ngamalume, Mashila, Mndzebele,
I got that from my uncle, Mashila Mndzebele,

1476. Ngulubeni

- 1. This is an age regiment
of Swazi king Ngwane V.

1477. libutfo

- See note 1422.

weNgulubeni.

who belongs to the Ngulubeni ¹⁴⁷⁶ libutfo. ¹⁴⁷⁷

1. Ligama lakho?

What is your name ?

Ngulushawulo Dlamini.

I'm Lushawulo Dlamini.