

PASS MARK

student note book

feint and margin

TAPE NO. 28.

INFORMANTS name 1. CHIEF MBEKWA DLAMINI  
2. VELAPHI JELE  
3. MPHATHWA MATHUBEN  
4. JACKSONI MKAKISE MALINGA  
5. MANGWENENI ISFREDIE  
6. GWENETI SIMELANE

72 PAGES

PLACE : NSINGIZINI

DATE : 21. 9. 83

S.A. 72F

BOOK 2.



73. Hhe

1. This interjection is used to mean, repeat what you've just said.

500

1. Can Malinga tell us the tinanatelo of the Malinga people?  
Malinga angasitjela yini tinanatelo tebantfu baka Malinga?  
E, ungasitjela tinanatelo taka Malinga?  
E, can you tell us about Malinga tinanatelo.
1. Can you check it with you?  
Ungakuhlola yini?  
6. Malinga, Tsabedze.  
Malinga, Tsabedze.
2. Hhe?  
Hhe?  
6. Tsabedze sinanatelo.  
The Tsabedze sinanatelo.
2. Makanisa Malinga.  
Makanisa Malinga.
1. The tinanatelo?  
Letinanatelo?  
2. Yes.  
Yebo.
1. Who is it?  
Ngubani?  
2. Malinga.  
Malinga.
1. Of Malinga?  
Taka Malinga.
2. You see this, this name of   
Uyabona loky, leligama la .
1. Where is the tinanatelo of the Malinga from Tlphi tinanatelo taka Malinga kusukela esikhatsini last time, from when we went to Hlatjwako? lesiphelile, kusukela uma siya kuHlatjwako?

2. Hlatjwako.

Hlatjwako. - ditsetatit . 45

1. Well, let's write about it again. So it's, it's Malinga, Asibhale ngako futsi. Ngu Malinga, Tsabedze.

Tsabedze. isitsetatitisi

6. Enkhe. Chukama.

Enkhe. Chukama

2. Malinga, Tsabedze ?

Malinga, Tsabedze ?

6. Enkhe. ?

Enkhe. ?

1. Chubeka babe.

Continue babe ?

6. Mtheko.

Mtheko.

1. Mtheko, yebo.

Mtheko, yes.

6. Manyambo.

Manyambo.

1. Manyambo, is there more binavatele ?

Manyambo. kungcono kakhulu kakhulu ?

6. Chukama. kungcono kakhulu kakhulu ?

Chukama. nini, is there anything else ?

1. What's that ? (kugitsetatitela)

Yini loko ? an end with the (kugitsetatitela) ?

6. Chukama. finished row.

Chukama. finished row.

2. kama, Manyambo, Chukama. binavatele of the

kama, Manyambo, Chukama. kugitsetatitela

6. Enkhe.

Enkhe. kugitsetatitela ?

74. titsakatebo

- 1. This is a synonym of the siSwati noun tinaratelo in note 37, derived from the Zulu noun izithakazelo.

1. Chukama. bakaTsabedze tinsini na?

Chukama. ba Tsabedze tinaratelo?

6. Enhhe. bode Mkhoku.

Enhhe. bode Mkhoku.

2. Chukama.

Chukama.

6. Enhhe, Chukama.

Enhhe, Chukama.

2. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

1. Any more?

Any more?

2. Chukama.

Chukama.

1. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

2. Onkho - mo.

Onkho - mo.

6. Chukama.

Chukama

1. No I mean, is there more tinaratelo?

Cha ngisho, tikhona letinye tinaratelo?

2. Tikhona letinye, kukhona lokunye?

Are there more, is there anything else?

6. Sengiyagcina ngetitsakatelo

I come to an end with the titsakatelo<sup>74</sup>

2. Onkho. He's finished now.

Onkho. Sowucedzile manje.

1. Can Tsabedze tell us the tinaratelo of the

Angasitjela yini Tsabedze ngetinaratelo

Tsabedze people?

tebantfu bakaTsabedze?

74. tinsabetele

-t. This is a ... of the  
siSuti noun ...  
37 derived from ...  
isikhakazelo.

1. Are there more ...  
2. Kittara ...  
3. Kittara ...  
4. Kittara ...  
5. Kittara ...  
6. Kittara ...  
7. Kittara ...  
8. Kittara ...  
9. Kittara ...  
10. Kittara ...

2. Tinanatele takatsabedze tintsini na?  
What are the Tsabedze tinanatele?

7. Ngu Tsabedze, Mtheku.  
It's Tsabedze, Mtheku.

2. Inhhi? Are the Malinga and the Tsabedze people  
Inhhi? BakaMalinga nabakaTsabedze babhekene

7. Mtheku. Are they related?  
Mtheku.

1. Yebo. BakaMalinga nabakaTsabedze?  
Yes. Are Malinga and Tsabedze related?

7. Mchukama. kholo.  
Mchukama, we related.

2. Mtheku. are related  
Mtheku. kholo.

1. Yebo. they have two sibongo, how did that  
Yes. how sibongo? kholo.

7. Manyambo. can you have some apart a little  
Manyambo. kholo.

1. Yebo.  
Yes.

7. Lamhlopho ngetinyawo tawo.  
Which are white with their feet too.

1. La  
which

7. Lamhlopho ngetinyawo tawo.  
Which are white with their feet too.

1. Any more?  
Lokunye?

7. Enkhe.  
Enkhe.

1. Is that, is that the end, any?  
Loko kwekugcina yini, lokunye?

2. Sigci, sekuphelile?

We end, is that all?

7. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

1. Uh huh. Are the Malinga and the Tsabedze people

Uh huh. BakaMalinga nebakaTsabedze bahlobene

related to each other?

yini?

2. Nitihlobo yini, bakaMalinga nebakaTsabedze?

Are the Malinga and Tsabedze related?

7. Enhhe sitihlobo.

Enhhe we are related.

2. Yes we are related.

Yebo sitihlobo.

1. Yet they have two sibongo, how did that

Kepha banasibongo letimbili, kwentekani jani

happen? They seem to have come apart a little

loko? Kungatsi behlukana kancane, kanjani?

bit, how?

2. Kukhona lapho nifike nikhweshelane khona?

Is there somewhere where you come apart?

7. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

2. Na, nentanjani lokutsi?

How, how did you do that?

7. Kukhona umehluko nje labangawucondzisisi kahle.

There's a difference I don't quite understand.

LoMalinga, wa

This Maling, he

2. Di, difference is when it comes to Malinga.

U, umehluko ngulesikhatsi uma kuta kuMalinga.

75. inhlamba — 1. This may be used to mean not in the proper way.  
2. Literally, an insult.

76. kaTsabedze — 1. This may mean the Tsabedze clan or  
2. at the place known as kaTsabedze.

77. bomkhulu — 1. This probably refers to grandparents, or  
2. Literally, grandfathers.  
3. In another context this may be a term of respect used here to refer to older men, usually of my grandfather's age.

78. izimpi — 1. A Zulu noun in its plural form referring to battle amabutho, or age groups set out to a battle.  
2. This may also refer to armies or battles.

79. bakatsabedze — 1. This may refer to the people whose clan name is Tsabedze or  
2. to people found in an area known as kaTsabedze.

80. Linga — 1. This verb may either in this sense refer to performing a trick probably by use of traditional medicine or  
2. Literally, to try, attempt.  
3. This may also mean to test or tempt.

7. loMalinga wangena ngenhlamba akusiso.  
This Malinga entered by inhlamba, that's not it.

2. E, Malinga he came in, pro, provoked,  
E, Malinga weta aca, acaliwe.

7. Ungene ngenhlamba nje, la kaTsabedze.  
He entered by inhlamba, here at kaTsabedze.  
2. to Tsabedzes.  
ku bakatsabedze.

1. What does that mean?

Kusho kutsini loko?

2. To provoke.

Kucala.

1. To provoke what?

Kucala ini?

2. Inhlamba yetwentani manje?

What is the inhlamba for now?

7. E, ungene ngenhlamba yokutsi endulo, lapha  
E, he entered by the inhlamba of that long ago,  
ku bomkhulu, akuklaselwa izimpi njalo nje.  
during bomkhulu's (time), izimpi attacked repeatedly.

2. In a older days, when our grand, grand, grand,  
Kulamalinga akadzeni, una bomkhulu, khulu,  
grandfathers.  
khulu, bomkhulu.

7. Base batsi ke labakaTsabedze "Singayivala tsine  
Then these bakatsabedze then said, "We can stop  
lemphi."

the imphi."

2. During the time when the, the wars were fighting.  
Ngesi khatsi uma, letimphi betilwa.

7. Kwase kutsiwa, "Akenilinge phela!"  
Then it was said that, "Linga!"

81. baka Malinga - 1. The people whose clan name is Malinga.

2. The people found in an area known as KaMalinga.

82. umlingo - 1. Magic, conjuring, trickery.

83. ligama - 1. This noun here refers to a name

84. linga<sup>d</sup> - 1. The past tense form of the verb linga - in note 80.

85. sidwabatane - 1. ally, grandfather

3. In another context they refer to older men

88. izimpi - 1. plural

2. plural

3. plural

4. plural

5. plural

6. plural

7. plural

8. plural

9. plural

10. plural

11. plural

12. plural

13. plural

14. plural

15. plural

16. plural

17. plural

2. Lokutsini ke? What?

7. Kutsi, "Ake nilinge phela, lokuvala." That, "Linga, to stop."

2. Kuvalani? To stop what?

7. Imphi. The imphi.

2. They said they can stop fight, the fighters. Batsi bangayekela kulwa, labalwako.

1. Who? Bani?

2. The Malingas. BakaMalinga? BakaMalinga. The bakaMalinga?

7. BakaTsabedze. The bakaTsabedze.

2. BakaTsabedze. The Tsabedzes.

The bakaTsabedze. BakaTsabedze.

7. Enhhe. Base bayawenta ke lomlingo, yas' iyavaleka Enhhe. They then did the umlingo, then the imphi

2. Lemphi nangempela, bangabe isabikho lemphi. was indeed stopped, there was no imphi.

2. Then they did the medicine, then there was Base benta. lomutsi, kwase kubate kulwa.

2. no fighting.

1. Uh huh. Uh huh.

7. Selitsi ke keligama, "Nabo bakaTsabedze, Then the ligama<sup>83</sup> said, "There are the bakaTsabedze, bakaMalinga labaling' imphi ngesidwabatana." the bakaMalinga who linga<sup>84</sup> the imphi by sidwabatana.<sup>85</sup>

86. tingalo — 1. Finger, toe, forearm, hand, arm  
2. Finger-nail or toe-nail

82. unlingo  
83. ligama

85. sidwabatane — 1. ...  
2. The Malingas, Baka Malingas, ...

87. Sidwabatane. — 1. ...  
2. Sidwabatane. ...

88. ...  
1. Is that a person?  
Ngumuntfu yini loyo?  
2. Ngumuntfu lowo?  
Is that a person?  
7. Cha, ngulomlingo wabo labalinga ngawo,  
No, that was their unlingo which they linga'd with.  
2. The, the medicine that they were using.  
Lo, lomutsi lebebawusebentisa.

89. ...  
7. lesidwabatane. Base bakhokhela lesidwabatane  
the sidwabatane. Then they took out the  
laph' etingalweni,  
sidwabatane into their tingalo.  
2. And then they put the sidwabatane here,  
Base bafaka lesidwabatane la,

2. Ngani ke?  
By what?

7. Ngesidwabatane.  
By sidwabatane.

2. Sidwabatane.  
The sidwabatane.

7. Enhhe. Lowlingo wabo lebarala ngawo.  
Enhhe. Their unlingo which they blocked with.

2. There the Malingas who force, defeat, the, the  
Le lapho baka Malinga baphocolela, behlula, imphi  
war by sidwaba, sidwabatane. Sidwaba,  
ngesidwaba, ngesidwabatane. Sidwaba, sidwabatane?  
sidwabatane?

6 & 7. Sidwabatane.  
The sidwabatane.

2. Sidwabatane.  
The sidwabatane.

1. Is that a person?  
Ngumuntfu yini loyo?

2. Ngumuntfu lowo?  
Is that a person?

7. Cha, ngulomlingo wabo labalinga ngawo,  
No, that was their unlingo which they linga'd with.

2. The, the medicine that they were using.  
Lo, lomutsi lebebawusebentisa.

7. lesidwabatane. Base bakhokhela lesidwabatane  
the sidwabatane. Then they took out the

laph' etingalweni,  
sidwabatane into their tingalo.

2. And then they put the sidwabatane here,  
Base bafaka lesidwabatane la,

87. inyandzaleyo - 1. An interjection used to raise an alarm in cases of emergency, usually for help.

88. hlaba'd - 1. This here means raised, or started (an alarm.) 2. Literally, stab, kill, slaughter.

89. ngena'd - 1. Invaded 2. Literally, to enter or to practise the levirate custom.

7. nabayawuklasela lemphi. when they went to attack the imphi.

2. in their fingers.

etingalweni tabo.

7. Tase tiyavaleka letimphi.

Then the timphi stopped.

2. And then there was no more fighting.

Kwase kubate kulwa.

1. What fighting was this? Who was fighting?

Kulwa kuni loku? Kwakulwa bani?

2. Bebalwa nabaphi?

Who were they fighting with?

7. Akuklaselwa nje imphi kudala, lokuklab'

An imphi was attacked long ago, an inyandzaleyo<sup>87</sup> inyandzaleyo, ingene.

was hlaba'd<sup>88</sup> and it ngena'd<sup>89</sup>.

2. They were just fighting with other people.

Bebalwa nalabanye bantfu.

1. Who were they?

Beba bobani?

2. Balwa nabaphi?

Who did they fight with?

7. Awu! ngeke ngati ke nami kutsi bebalwa

Awu! I won't know too that who did they nabaphi ngoba luoba luabo nje, indalo fight with because (those people) themselves, their yabo lapha bebakhona, abase Sigcawini. origin where they were, they were at Sigcawini.

2. I wouldn't know who, who were they

Angeke ngati kutsi ngubani, ngubani bebalwa fighting against, naye,

90. bukhosi

- 1. Sovereignty
- 2. Kingship or royalty.

91. bangwa'd

- 1. Disputed, contended between two groups.
- 2. May in another context mean to cause, produce.

92. banga

- 1. The present tense form of the verb bangwa'd in note 91.

7. Base ke bahlakatwa ke nguMswati.

Then they were scattered by Mswati.

2. they were at Sigcaweni.

beba seSigcaweni.

1. Does he know who was the Swazi king at that

Ingabe uyati yini kutsi kwa kungubani inkhosi time?

yemaSwati kuleso sikhatsi?

2. Ngaleso sikhatsi uyati kutsi inkhosi kwaku ngubani?

At that time do you know who the inkhosi was?

7. Kuphi ke babe?

Where babe?

2. Leso sikhatsi sekulwa kwabo, inkhosi

At that time of their fighting, who was the yayi ngubani?

inkhosi?

7. Ewu kangati ke enkhosini, ngati nje kutsi

Ewu I don't know the inkhosi, I know that

inkhosi impela kengiyona i basakatel? the inkhosi who is indeed the one who scattered

eSigcawini nguMswati.

then to Sigcawini was Mswati.

2. E, I know that it was king Mswati.

E, Ngati kutsi kwaku yinkhosi Mswati.

7. Batsi ke basakatwe nguMswati eSigcawini,

They said that they were scattered by Mswati

basho ke sekubangwa bukhosi nalaba

to Sigcawini, they said because the bukhosi

bakaTsabedze.

was being bangwa'd with the bakaTsabedee.

2. Babanga, kubanga baphi ke?

They banga, who were banga?

93. banga'd - 1. The past tense form of the verb banga - in note 92.

94. emakhosi - 1. Kings  
2. Leaders or chiefs.

95. Sigcawini - 1. The name of a river and an area, approximately fifteen kilometres north of Siphofaneni, in eastern-central Swaziland.

96. Muangatini - 1. An area south of the Great Usutu river next to Sinceni in the northern part of the Shiselweni district in southern Swaziland.

97. Siphofaneni - 1. An area next to the Lusutfu river in central Swaziland, under the Lubombo district.

98. Lusutfu - 1. The Great Usutu river in Swaziland.

7. Kubangwa nguMswati nalaba bakaTsabedze. Mswati and these bakaTsabedze banga'd.

7. Bukhosi? The bukhosi?

7. Bukhosi. Ngobe nabasho, batsi nabo abeba, The bukhosi. Because according to them, they say bangemakhosi ngekwabo. they too were the emakhosi.

2. Mswati was quarrel, quarrelled with Tsabedze, Mswati wacabanga, wacabana naTsabedze, wase and he chased them away at Sigcawini. uyabacosha leSigcawini.

7. Enhhe. Enhhe.

1. Who's that?

Ngubani loyo?

2. He chased the Tsabedzes. Wacosha bakaTsabedze.

1. What's Sigcawini?

Jini Sigcawini?

2. It's a place. Jindzawo.

1. Where is it?

Ikuphi?

2. Ikuphi leSigcawini?

Where is this Sigcawini?

7. E, si, eMuangatini, nawuy' eSiphofaneni, eLusutfu. E, it, at Muangatini, towards Siphofaneni, at Lusutfu.

2. Wo. Towards Siphofaneni.

Wo. Mawuye Siphofaneni.

1. Was this Mswati, son of Somkhlolo?

LoMswati abeyindvodzana yaSomkhlolo yini?

99. kaMalinga - 1. This may either refer to members of the Malinga clan or 2. a place known as kaMalinga.

97. Siphofanele - 1. An

98. Lisuthu - 1. The

2. Utsi kwakungu Mswati nona kwaku nguSomhlolo?  
She says was he Mswati or was he Somhlolo?

7. Ngu Mswati.  
He was Mswati.

2. He was Mswati.  
Kwaku ngu Mswati.

1. But was the Mswati who was the son of Kepha kwaku Mswati abeyindudzana Somhlolo?

ya Somhlolo yini?

2. Angitsi Mswati wa Somhlolo phela?  
Isn't that Mswati was indeed of Somhlolo?

7. Inhhi.

Inhhi.

2. Inhhi.

Inhhi.

1. Uhm, who else are the Thabedze? Who did the Uhm Bobani labanye lababo Thabedze? Baka Thabedze Thabedze and the Malinga people not marry?

2. Kuphi ke laba baka Tsabedze nebaka Malinga? Who do the baka Tsabedze and the labanga bateki? baka Malinga not marry?

7. Labangabateki? Those they don't marry?

2. Inhhi. Baka Tsabedze abateki siphil sibongo? Inhhi. The baka Tsabedze don't marry which sibongo?

7. Labaka Tsabedze cobo bayatsatsa kaMalinga. The baka Tsabedze indeed marry at kaMalinga.

2. Inhhi? Inhhi?

7 Bayateka kaMalinga.

They marry at kaMalinga.

2. And the Tsabedze they marry the Malinga.

BakaTsabedze bayabateka bakaMalinga.

7. Nalaba bakaMalinga bayateka lakaTsabedze. Pho ke

The bakaMalinga too marry here at katsabedze. But it

sekwaba yimbico nje ke, sesiyakhoniphana. Ngob<sup>o</sup>

became mixed up, we respect each other.

akusakhombisi.

Because it no longer shows.

2. Niya, niyabatsata bona?

Do you, do you marry them?

7. Cha, asibatsatsi. Koduwa ngentsetfo walaba

No, we don't marry them. But according to the

bakaTsabedze nje uabo lwabo, bayatsatsa khona,

custom of these bakaTsabedze themselves, they marry

uma sowufik<sup>o</sup> endzaweni yabo.

there, when you come to their place.

2. The Tsabedze they, marry the Malingas.

BakaTsabedze bayabatsatsa bakaMalinga.

1. How can that be because they seem to have been

Kungenteka kanjani loko ngoba babukeka ungatsi

related?

bebahlobene?

2. Kani sekwenteka njani kantsi manje ngobe

But how did that happen because it's as if

phela ungatsi ni, nibantfu lebatihlobo?

you are related people?

7. E, kutihlobo bona, koduwa ke njobe ngisho

E, they are indeed related, but as I say

nje kutsi lobuhlobo bungeniswe ngunaku,

that the relationship was brought in by this,

- 2. Inkhhi  
Inkhhi.
- 7. I a kaMalinga.  
here at kaMalinga.
- 1. What's that?  
Yini loko?
- 2. Sedlule ke. E, A relative came like this to Malinga  
Let's continue. E, Sihlobo seta kanje kubantfu  
people.
- 7. bakaMalinga.
- 1. Like what?  
Njengani?
- 2. Ngulo, nguloku kwe, kwekuvala imphi.  
That is, that is that of, stopping the imphi.
- 7. Enhhe.
- 2. Yes. They were for doctoring that fighting.  
Yebo. Beba bekulapha loko kulwa.
- 1. They were \_\_\_\_\_. I'm sorry, I don't understand.  
Beba \_\_\_\_\_ Ngiyacolisa, angicondzi.
- 2. BakaTsa, bakaTsa, bakaMalinga labavala lemphi?  
Did the bakaTsa, bakaTsa, the bakaMalinga stop the imphi?
- 7. NgubakaTsabedze.  
It was the bakaTsabedze.
- 2. BakaTsabedze angitsi?  
The bakaTsabedze isn't it?
- 7. Inkhhi.
- 2. The Tsabedze people stopped fighting, they stopped  
BakaTsabedze bayekela kulwa, bayekela ngenutsi.  
by medicine.

1. It sounds as though the Malinga people broke  
 Kuvakala ungatsi bantfu bakaMalinga behlukana  
 away from the Thabedze people. Is that right?  
 nebantfu bakaThabedze. Kulungile yini loko?

2. Yini kungatsi laba bakaTsabedze, baba, babahluka  
 Why it's as if the bakaTsabedze, they, they sepa,  
 bahlukana nalaba bakaMalinga?

they separated from the bakaMalinga?

7. Inhi, bayehluka.

Inhi, they are separate.

2. Yes they broke up.

Yobo bahlukana.

7. Ngoba mase kungen? ecinisweni phela, lesibongo

Because when you get into the truth, the

sakaMalinga, litsi lakaMalinga: Malinga

kaMalinga sibongo, that of kaMalinga say: Malinga

Tsambekwako.

Tsambekwako.

2. The sinanatelo of Malinga is Malinga,

Sinanatelo sakaMalinga nguMalinga,

Tsambekwako.

Tsambekwako.

1. But why did the Malinga people break up?

Kepta kwentekelani kutsi bantfu bakaMalinga bahluka?

6. Uyangisanganisa.

You confuse me.

7. Uyaphypha.

You are dreaming.

1. Nine. bakaMalinga nabese niba, nibalekelani kulaba?

You bakaMalinga why did you, you run away from these?

6. Asibalekanga.

We didn't run.

100. khuluma - 1. Insignificant.  
2. Literally, talk, converse, speak.

101. emphini - 1. A locative meaning at the place where there was a battle.

102. lingeka'd - 1. This verb means made to be linga'd: the past tense form of the verb linga - in note 80.

2. Nehlukana njani?  
IF How did you separate?

6. Asibalekanga.  
We didn't separate.

7. Mane kumemehluko nje longakhulumi ngoba,  
There's only a difference which doesn't khuluma because

6. Asibalekanga, labobabe njengob' achazile nje  
We didn't run, the bobabe as he explained and watsi, kuze kutsi tsine sibe, sibe ngubakaMalinga, said, until we became, became the bakaMalinga, kwaba semphini, leyalingeka leyomphi. Kwase it was at emphini, that imphi which lingeka'd. Then

kutsi ke labobabe, sebabamba bayankokoshola the bobabe, they held tightly onto saying "No, ke laph' ekutseni, "Cha, asivele sibe nguba we must indeed be the bakaMalinga because kaMalinga ngoba siyilingile lemphi, sayincoba." we have linga'd the imphi, we defeated it."

6. Sesitsi ke tsine singubakaMalinga.  
Then we said we are the bakaMalinga.

2. Our fathers, came to agreement that, "We Bobabe, bavumelana kutsi, "kumele sale nyalo must now call ourselves Malinga," what they sitibita kutsi Malinga," le bavumelana kukusho, decided to say.

1. Why?  
Leni?

6. E, Ngobe lokunye ke lengingakhanyisa kuko, E, Because the other thing which I may highlight, kodwa ke loTsabedze, singuye loTsabedze, but this Tsabedze, we are this Tsabedze,

103. bobaba

1. The Zulu variant of the noun bobabe in note 71.

2. We, but we are, Si, kepha singu, 6 asikehluki.

we are not different.

2. we are not differ from Tsabedze, we still asikehluki kuTsabedze, solo sina, lesihlobo have that, relative with Tsabedze. naTsabedze.

6. 1. But why did their fathers decide to make Kepha kwenteka njani kutsi bobabe babo bacabange them have a new sibongo, Malinga? kubenta babe nesibongo lesisha, Malinga?

2. Kwenti, babese basuswa kanjani laba bo, that was, how were bo, the labadzala removed, labadzala, kutsi bese lesi, sibongo sekutsiwa that the sibongo was said it was saka Malinga? Malinga.

6. Babese bayatsandza, kwaba seluthandweni They then liked, it was according to the lwaba laba bobaba<sup>103</sup> bethu kutsi asisale siba love of our bobaba that we must then ngubaka Malinga. Koduwa nalo Tsabedze haye become baka Malinga. But this Tsabedze too they bamfaka kutsi cha loTsabedze? ulungile, put him that no this Tsabedze is okay, it kutawutsiwa Malinga, Tsabedze. Kunye. will be said Malinga, Tsabedze. That is one (thing).

2. We came to take the decision that, they Seta satsatsa lesijubo kutsi, bebatsi, only said, we must agree that we, the Malinga asivume kutsi si, baka Malinga baka Tsabedze.

we are Tsabedzes.

1. Why?

Leni?

2. Ka, nga kanjani, ngobe kanjani? Utsi kwa, kwentiswa At, how, because, how? She says what, what yini?

made that?

6. Kwentiwa litsandvo lalabobabe, batsandza lokutsi That was made by the love of these bobabe, they kutsiwe bona, balinge lemphi. Base bayatsandza liked to say they, lingad the imphi. Then they liked kutsi, abe ngubakaMalinga. that, they become bakaMalinga.

2. Our fa, our father they did like what, to Boba, babe wofu benta njengani, bantjintja change their names.

emagama abo.

1. But is there no reason why they decided

Kepha kute yini umehluko kutsi kwenteka njani to do that? That maybe, that maybe one of their kutsi bente loko? Kutsi mhlambe, kutsi mhlambe munye fathers loved a sister or something like that? wabobabe babo watsandza dzadzewabo noma lokunjalo?

2. Utsi akuvakali kutsi yini noma mhlambe

She says it is not clear that why or maybe was there kerkhona kuwabana laph' ekhaya yini, kuyawutsandza a clash here at home, to love his sister? udzadzewaba?

6. Cha, akwentekanga loko.

No, that didn't happen.

104. bakaDlamini — 1. People whose clan name is Dlamini, or  
 2. People found in an area known as kaDlamini.

105. bakaSimelane — 1. People whose clan name is Simelane, or  
 2. People found in an area known as kaSimelane.

106. bakaMsibi — 1. People whose clan name is Msibi, or  
 2. People found in an area known as kaMsibi.

2. No, it did not go like that.  
 Cha, akuhambanga kanjalo.

1. Was there a fight maybe between them?  
 Kwaba nokulwa yini mhlambe emkhatsini wabo?

2. Bebalwa yin' emkhatsini wabo, bebalwa?  
 Did they fight among themselves, did they fight?

6. Babengalwi.  
 They didn't fight.

2. No they were not fighting.  
 Cha bebengalwi.

1. Who else do the Malinga people not marry?  
 Bobani labanye labangatekwa bantfu bakaMalinga?

2. Nine bakaMalinga aniteki kaphi?  
 Who don't the bakaMalinga not marry?

6. Asiteki bakadlamini nebakaSimelane.  
 We don't marry the bakaDlamini and the bakaSimelane.

2. We don't marry Dlamini and Simelane.  
 Asiteki bakadlamini nebakaSimelane.

1. Who else?  
 Labanye?

2. Labanye? Yes, lomunye, kute, ukhona?  
 Who else? Yebo, another, there's none, he is there?

6. NabakaMsibi.  
 And the bakaMsibi too.

2. And Msibis.  
 NebakaMsibi.

1. Does he know any others?  
 Uyabati yini labanye?

2. Kukhona lokunye lokwatiko labanye?  
 Do you know of any other thing, others?

6. Ngiyagcina, sekute lengikwatiko ngaphambili.  
 I end there, there's nothing I know before.

107. ngena that all. Related.  
 2. Literally, enter.

108. ngenad 1. This here means to share an extended clan name.

2. That's all.  
 Nguloko konkhe.

1. And the Thabedze people, who did the Thabedze Nebantfu bakaThabedze bobani labangatekwa people not marry?  
 bantfu bakaThabedze?

2. Koduwa nine bakaTsabedze nitsit' anitekani But you bakaTsabedze you said you don't nabaphi?  
 marry who?

7. Awu kute lesingatekani nabo tsine. Ngabo nje Awu there's none who we don't marry. These labakaMalinga lekufuna kutsi, kasingeni kubo bakaMalinga are the ones who, we don't ngena ngobe sekwangena lesibongo.  
 to them because the sibongo ngenad.

2. Kute lenitekaha na, leningatekani nabo? There's none who you marry, who you don't marry?

7. Cha siyatsatsa nje. No we just marry.

2. Ya, we all, we marry them all. Ya, si konkhe, sibateka bonkhe.

1. Can you ask Malinga why do they not marry Ungambuta Malinga kutsi yini bangamteki Dlamini?  
 Dlamini?

2. YeMalinga nine laba bakaDlamini anibateki ngani? Malinga why don't you marry these bakaDlamini?

6. BakaDlamini, kuse khabo mama. The bakaDlamini, that is at my mother's place.

2. Where my mother come from the Dlamini. Lapho make wami aphuma khona kubakaDlamini.

109. kaDlamini - 1. Either the Dlamini clan name members, or  
 2. An area known as kaDlamini.

110. indlu - 1. A particular family segment in an extended family.  
 2. Literally, a hut.

111. kaMsibi - 1. Among Msibi clan name members, or  
 2. An area known as kaMsibi.

1. Is it just he who does not marry Dlamini, or Nguye yini longateki Dlamini, noma ngabe bonkhe do all Malinga people not marry Dlamini?

bantfu bakamalinga bayantsatsa Dlamini?  
 2. Nguwe kuphela ngobe wena, unyok' utalwa That is only you because you, your mother was kaDlamini, khayi bonkhe bakamalinga. born from kaDlamini, not all the bakamalinga.

6. Inhi ngimi kuphela.  
 Inhi I'm the only one.

2. Myself only.  
 Mine kuphela.

1. What about Msibi people, do all Malinga people Ngebantfu bakamsibi ke, ngabe bonkhe bantfu not marry the Msibis?  
 bakamalinga bayabateka yini bakamsibi?

2. Ase sive ngalaba bakamsibi ke, bakamalinga bonkhe Let us hear from these bakamsibi, do all the ababa, ababateki laba bakamsibi?  
 bakamalinga not marry these bakamsibi?

6. Baya bateka.  
 They marry them.

2. They marry them.  
 Bayabateka.

6. Ngimi lengingaba, ngitsi lesingabateki, tsine I'm the one who may, we don't marry them, we balendlu. Angati ke, ngokuba la kaMsibi, ngula belonging to this indlu. I don't know because here at kwaya dzadze wetfu khona.  
 kaMsibi, that is where our sister went to.

2. The Msibi people they married my sister.  
 Bantfu bakamsibi bateka dzadzewetfu.

1. Can you ask Tsabedze: Are there any people Ungambuta Tsabedze: Bakhona yini bantfu who are related to the Tsabedze people? labahlobene nebantfu bakaTsabedze?
2. Kukhona yini labanye baka, laba, betibongo Are there other baka, these, of the tibongo who leti, ti, ti, tihlobo takaTsabedze. Laba tihlobo are the, the, relatives of kaTsabedze. Are these lapha kaTsabedze? relatives here at kaTsabedze?
7. Awu kute. Labatihlobo kusho ba tihlobo nje Awu none. Those who are related it means bekunene, lapha kutsatfwa khona. Nje kutsatsang they are related bekunene, where they marry. tihlobo leto, wala kutalwa tsine khona njalo nje. The relatives marry each other, and where we were born and so on.
2. The e, the relative it comes from where the Laba e, lesihlobo kuta kusukela lapho make mother of my mother comes from, or such things. wamake wami asuka khona, noma tintfo letinjalo.
1. Uh huh. But Malinga people, are they related to Uh huh. Kepha bantfu bakaMalinga kukhona yini anyone? labahlobene naye?
2. Kukhona, nani Malinga, leni bala, bakini labanye, Are there, you Malinga, who are of here, other laba netihlobo, lenitihlobo nabo bantfu? people who you are related to, the people you are related to?
- 6 Awu kute, angibacandzi labanye. Awu none, I don't understand about others.
2. Inhhi, I don't know. Inhhi, angati.

...labahlobene nebantfu bakaTsabedze?  
 Kukhona yini labanye baka, laba, betibongo  
 Are there other baka, these, of the tibongo who  
 leti, ti, ti, tihlobo takaTsabedze. Laba tihlobo  
 are the, the, relatives of kaTsabedze. Are these  
 lapha kaTsabedze? relatives here at kaTsabedze?  
 Awu kute. Labatihlobo kusho ba tihlobo nje  
 Awu none. Those who are related it means  
 bekunene, lapha kutsatfwa khona. Nje kutsatsang  
 they are related bekunene, where they marry.  
 tihlobo leto, wala kutalwa tsine khona njalo nje.  
 The relatives marry each other, and where we were born and so on.  
 The e, the relative it comes from where the  
 Laba e, lesihlobo kuta kusukela lapho make  
 mother of my mother comes from, or such things.  
 wamake wami asuka khona, noma tintfo letinjalo.  
 Uh huh. But Malinga people, are they related to  
 Uh huh. Kepha bantfu bakaMalinga kukhona yini  
 anyone? labahlobene naye?  
 Kukhona, nani Malinga, leni bala, bakini labanye,  
 Are there, you Malinga, who are of here, other  
 laba netihlobo, lenitihlobo nabo bantfu?  
 people who you are related to, the people you are related to?  
 Awu kute, angibacandzi labanye. Awu none, I don't understand about others.  
 Inhhi, I don't know. Inhhi, angati.

112. dzabuka - 1. To originally come from  
2. Literally, to become torn or to be depressed.

113. dzabuka'd - 1. The past tense form of the verb dzabuka - in note 112.

2. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

3. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

4. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

5. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

6. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

7. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

8. The relative of dzabuka'd comes from where the mother of my mother comes from or such thing

889. Where did the Thabedze people originate from?  
Labantfu bakaThabedze baphuma kuphi?

2. YeTsabedze nanisukaphi nine?  
Tsabedze where had you come from?

7. Tsine? We?  
We? kutsi, bakaphi ngambili kumbho?

2. Inhhi. Inhhi.  
Inhhi. that you know where they were

7. Sasisuk' eSigcawini.  
We came from Sigcawini.

2. We were from Sigcawini.  
Besiphum' eSigcawini.

1. Where is that? Oh Siphofaneni.  
Ngukuphi lapho? Oh eSiphofaneni.

2. He said it was Siphofaneni.  
Utsite. kuseSiphofaneni.

1. But, before that, where were they?  
Kepha, ngaphambili kwaloko bebakuphi?

2. Beni, beni kuphi kwaphambilini kwaloko ke?  
Where, where were you before then?

7. Awu ngingete ngati ke ngaphambilini kwaloko,  
Awu I won't know before then, I know what

ngati loku lengikwatiko, lengikushoko.  
I know, what I'm saying.

2. Before - - - Ngembili - - -

1. Where did the Malinga people originate from?  
Bantfu bakaMalinga bebasuke kuphi?

2. Nine ke bakaMalinga nadzabukaphi ke?  
You bakaMalinga where did you dzabuka<sup>112</sup> from?

6. Awu sasidzabuka<sup>113</sup> kanye nalaba ngoba sasivele sikanye  
Awu we dzabuka'd together with these because we were together

sidzabuke khon' eSigcawini sonkhe.  
we had dzabuka'd together from Sigcawini.

2. We all came with Tsabedze from Sigcawini.  
Seta sonkhe naTsabedze kusuk' eSigcawini.

1. Does he know where they were before that?  
Ngabe uyati kutsi bebakuphi ngenbidi kwaboko?

2. Ngaphambili kwaloko then e, uyati kutsi bebakuphi  
Before that, e, do you know where they were  
kucala?  
before?

6. Awu angati.  
Awu I don't know.

2. I don't know.  
Angati.

1. Do they know the story of the people originating  
Bayayati yini lendzaba yebantfu bebaphuma  
from the West in a silulu?  
eNshonalanga ngesilulu?

2. Yeyi! labantfu, uya, uyayati yini lendzaba yetfu  
Yeyi! the people, do you, do you know the story of  
yeba, yebantfu labachamuka le, eMphu, eNshonalanga  
the, the people who came from there, the Ea, the  
bete, ba, badzabuke khona beta ngesilulu?  
West to, they, they dzabuka'd from there and came <sup>by the silulu.</sup>

6. Awu angibati.  
Awu I don't know then.

2. No, I don't know.  
934 Cha, angati.

6 Ngingachaza kanjani ngesiNgwane, ngemaNtungwa.  
How can I explain in siNgwane<sup>113</sup>, about emaNtungwa.

2. Cha ngiko lesikubutako. Bakubuta kutsi bakatsabede  
No that is what we are asking about. They ask you that

neba kaMalinga, batibita ngekutsi bangemaNtungwa  
 the bakaTsabedze and bakaMalinga, do they call  
 yini?

7. Angati lanaNtungwa kutsi yini.  
 I don't know who the emaNtungwa are.

6. EmaNtungwa ngesiNgwane, si, ungatsi kungachazeka  
 The emaNtungwa by siNgwane, we, it's as if it can  
 ngesiNgwane, asiva kahle,  
 be explained in siNgwane, we don't understand.

2. EmaNtungwa.  
 The emaNtungwa.

6. kutsi maNtungwa ———.  
 that they are the emaNtungwa ———.

2. We don't know what is maNtungwa.  
 Asati kutsi yini emaNtungwa.

1. Do they know what this word Embo means?  
 Bayati yini kutsi ligama lelitsi Embo lisho kutsini?

2. Leligama lelitsi Embo niyalati kutsi lisho kutsini?  
 Do you know what the name Embo means?

7. Embo?  
Embo?

2. Leligama lelitsi Embo, niyalati yini kutsi  
 Do you know what the name Embo means?  
 lishoni?

7. Angilati, ngangicamb' emanga, asilati.  
 I don't know, I would be telling lies, we don't know it.

6. Asilati.  
 We don't know it.

2. I don't know, I'll be telling lies.  
 Angati, ngabe ngical' emanga.

7. Angilati nami, ngingakhuluma ngentfo lengiyatiko,  
I also don't know it, I can talk about something I know.

2. I would speak what I know.

Ngitawukhuluma lengikwatiko.

7. lengingakwati ngeke ngakusho.

I won't talk about something I don't know.

1. Where did Thabedze hear his history from?

Thabedze wawuva kuphi umlandvo wakhe?

2. Wena Tsabedze wayifundziswa ngubani, loku

Who taught you Tsabedze, what, what, from

loku, lokukhulumako wawukuva kubani?

whom did you hear what you are talking about?

7. Ngangikuva kumkhulu, umniyo welikhaya,

I heard it from my grandfather, the owner of the

kuMlenze. from mkhulu, my grandfather, Madubane

homestead, from Mlenze.

1. What was his name?

Kwaku ngubani ligama lakhe?

2. A, angubani yena? Abengubani lomkhulu?

Who, was he? Who was this <sup>114</sup>mkhulu?

7. Ngu Mlenze.

He was Mlenze.

2. Mlenze.

Mlenze. libutfo lakhe?

1. Thabedze?

Thabedze? Madubane's libutfo?

7. Inhi.

Inhi.

1. And his libutfo?

Libutfo lakhe ke?

2. Libutfo lakhe?

What was his libutfo?

reba kamaMala...  
the data...  
I don't know what the emantwanga are

I don't know what the emantwanga are

I don't know what the emantwanga are

I don't know what the emantwanga are

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I don't know what the emantwanga are

7 NguMlenze phela?

He was Mlenze.

2. Libutfo? lakhe babe?

The libutfo? name babe?

7. Wo, ngu Giba.

Wo, he's Giba.<sup>115</sup>

2. Giba.

Giba?

1. And, where did Malinga hear his history from?

Futsi, Ngukuphi lapho Malinga eva umlandvo wakhe khona?

2. Wena ke Malinga wayiva kubani?

You Malinga where did you hear it from?

6. Ngayiva kumkhulu, Madubane.

I heard from my grandfather, Madubane.

2. I got it from mkhulu, my grandfather, Madubane.

Ngayitfola kumkhulu, mkhulu wami Madubane.

1. Malinga?

Malinga?

2. Waka Malinga, Malinga? imelane people originated

Was he of kaMalinga? imelane baphule

6. Enhhe, Malinga.

Enhhe, Malinga.

1. What was his regiment?

Bekuyini libutfo lakhe?

2. Abe alibutfo lini loMadubane?

What was Madubane's libutfo?

6. Ngumlondolozzi.

He was umlondolozzi.

2. He was mlondolozzi.

968 AbengumLondolozzi.

(Bakhulumela phasi.)

(Talking in an audible tone.)

- 974 What's his name?  
Ngubani ligama lakhe?
- 2. Ligama lakho babe?  
What is your name babe?
- 8. NguGweneti.  
Im Gweneti.
- 2. Inhhi?  
Inhhi?
- 8. Gweneti.  
Gweneti.
- 2. Gweneti.  
Gweneti.
- 8. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.
- 2. Gweneti.  
Gweneti.
- 8. Gweneti.  
Gweneti.
- 1. It sounds though the Simelane people originated  
Kuvakala ungatsi bantfu bakaSimelane baphuma  
at Mkalaneni in kwaZulu?  
eMkalaneni kwaZulu?
- 8. Yes.  
Yebo.
- 1. Why did they come to eSwatini?  
Betelani eSwatini?
- 2. Betelani laph' eSwatini, bakaSimelane, besuka  
Why did they come to eSwatini, the bakaSimelane  
kaZulu?  
from kaZulu?  
Continue babe.
- 8. Babehlushwa yinkosi yakwaZulu.  
They were troubled by the inkosi of kwaZulu.

- 1. And where did Malinga hear his history from?  
Futsi Ngukhulu bakaMalinga eMabubane.
- 2. Where to Malinga was your Kubani?  
You Malinga where did you hear it from?
- 2. Ngaphandle eMabubane.  
I heard from my grandfather Mabubane.
- 2. I got it from Mkhulu my grandfather Mabubane.  
Ngaphandle eMabubane.
- 1. Malinga?  
Malinga.
- 2. Where Malinga was to Malinga?  
This eMabubane was to Malinga.
- 2. Enhhe Malinga.  
Enhhe Malinga.
- 1. What was his regiment?  
Betelani libutfo labe?
- 2. Abe abutfo lin eMabubane?  
What was Mabubane's libutfo?
- 2. Ngaphandle eMabubane.  
The was eMabubane.
- 2. The was eMabubane.  
Aberghu eMabubane.
- (Talking in an outside tone)

2. They, they were troubled by the king of Zululand.  
Bebahlushwa yinkhosi yakaZulu.

1. In what way?  
Ngayiphi indlela?

2. Ngayiph' indlela? Baba, bahlupha ngayiph' indlela?  
In what way? They troubled them in what way?

1. In what manner were they — . — .  
Ngayiphi indlela beba — . — .

8. Ngoba wbesusa lekaZulu, lenkosi yakaZulu yayifuna  
Because he drove them away from kaZulu, the inkhosi  
kuthi labakaSimelane belus' inkomo zayo.  
of kaZulu wanted that the bakaSimelane herd his cattle

2. E, king of Zulus, he wanted the Simelane to look  
E, Inkhosi yakaZulu, abefuna bakaSimelane babuke  
after his cattle.  
tinkhomo takhe.

1. You must tell him to go on and tell us the  
Ubontjela achubeke asitjele kenzaba.  
story.

2. Chubeka njalo, hamba nje ngitakutjela.  
Keep on continuing, go on I will tell you.

8. Base babona bokuhupheka nokuthi awu!kuyi,  
They then saw being troubled and that awu!to,  
bahlupheka le, babelus' izinkomo.  
they were troubled, they were being made to herd cattle.

2. And the Simelane they find it difficult for them  
Neba kaSimelane batfola kulukhuni kugadza tinkhomo  
to look after cattle while they were grown up.  
uma sebakhulile. Continue babe.  
Chubeka babe.

119. kaNgwane - 1. This here refers to present-day Swaziland.  
 2. In another sense as in not 21: this may be used to refer to the area where the royal headquarters in Swaziland are found, or just the royal kraal. 3. This may also refer to the South African homeland, north of Swaziland.

120. kaNgwane - See note 21.

121. vuma'd - 1. Accepted.

2. Agreed, acknowledged.

122. intombi - 1. A girl of marriageable age.

8. Base beyesuka ke, sebabuya la kaNgwane.  
 Then they left and came to this place at kaNgwane.

2. And they had to move to Ngwane. Chubeka babe.  
 Base bayahamba beta kaNgwane. Continue babe.

8. Mabefikile la kaNgwane bathathwa ngu Maweni,  
 When they arrived here at kaNgwane they were taken  
 ubamikisa kaNgwane.  
 by Maweni, he took them to kaNgwane.

2. When they came here kaNgwane, Maweni took them  
 Uma beta la kaNgwane, Maweni wabatsatsa  
 to kaNgwane.

wabayisa kaNgwane.

1. To where?

Kuphi?

2. To kaNgwane. Chubeka babe.

kaNgwane. Continue babe.

8. Befika kaNgwane ke, babavuma ke.

When they arrived at kaNgwane, they vuma'd them.

2. At e, kaNgwane they received them. Chubeka babe.

Ka e, kaNgwane babemukela. Continue babe.

8. Mababavumile kaNgwane, sekuphum' intombi yalaba-

When they had vuma'd them at kaNgwane, a

kaSimelane seyiya kaNgwane.

Simelane intombi left for kaNgwane.

2. Iphuma lapha kaSimelane?

Did she come from here kaSimelane?

8. Iphuma lapha kaSimelane.

She came from here kaSimelane.

2. And the girl from Simelane people went to kaNgwane.

<sup>Futsi</sup> lentfombatane lephuma kaSimelane yaya kaNgwane.

Chubeka babe.

Continue babe.

123. koNtshingila - 1. Name of the Simelane clan area south of Hlathikhulu in central southern Swaziland. The area was named after the first Simelane leader to settle in the area, who died in c. 1929.

8. Mayithethwe ke kaNgwane le, lentombazane, base  
When she was taken at kaNgwane the, the girl,  
banamathela khona lekaNgwane, unomphela.  
then they attached themselves there at kaNgwane, forever.  
2. And then a girl was taken by Ngwane people,  
Futsi intfombatane yatsatfwa bantfu bakaNgwane,  
then they had to stay waiting to look after the,  
base badzingeka kutsi bahlale bamele kugadza,  
the girl taken by bakaNgwane.  
lentfombatane beyitsetfwe bakaNgwane.

1. Uh huh.  
Uh huh.  
2. Chubeka babe.  
Continue babe.

8. E, Sase siyahlala lapha koNtshingila, lapha  
E, We then stayed here koNtshingila, here at  
kwaHlathi.  
Hlathikhulu.

2. And we settled at Hlathikhulu, at a place called  
Sahlala eHlathikhulu futsi, endzaweni lebitwa  
Ntshingila.  
ngekutsi Ntshingila.

1. Can he tell us anymore about Ntshingila?  
Angasitjela lokunye ngaNtshingila?

2. Lokunye ke longasi, longachubeka nako?  
Anything else which, you can continue with?

8. Ma, i, ihambile lentombazane, sebayahluphana  
When, the girl had gone, they troubled each other  
le, e, koNtshingila, loku sebesuka ke beza  
there, at, koNtshingila, then they left and followed  
balandela lentombazane, lapha kaNgwane.  
the girl, here at kaNgwane.

2. Lapha kaNgwane ?

Here at kaNgwane ?

8. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

2. Basuka kuphi ?

Where were they coming from ?

8. KoNtshingila.

At koNtshingila.

2. Baya kaNgwane ?

Did they go to kaNgwane ?

8. Beza la, la, enhhe.

They came to here, here, enhhe.

2. E, They left the, Ntshingila's pla, e, 's place to

E, Basuka, endzaweni yakaNtshingila, beta

the place kaNgwane, la, here.

kulenzawo yakaNgwane, here, la.

1. But, why did they move ?

Kepha, bahambelani ?

2. Utsi besuka, besuka le,

She says they left, they left from there,

8. Inhi.

Inhi.

2. ka, koNtshingila.

At, koNtshingila.

8. Inhi.

Inhi.

2. They moved from Ntshingila.

Besuka kaNtshingila.

2. Bayaphi ?

Where did they go to ?

8. Beza la,

They came here.

124. Kantombazane I. Ntombazane<sup>is a</sup> term used by men to refer to a married sister, in this case the prefix ka- makes the noun a locative meaning at the homestead of.

2. They came here. *Beta la.*

1. Why? *Leni?*

2. Bete lani? *Why did they come.*

8. Bazawuhlala kantombazane. *To stay at kantombazane.*

2. To live here, Kantombazane, at, the, the sister. *Batawuhlala la, kantombazane, ka, lo, lo dzadze.*

1. What was her name? *Bekungubani ligama lakhe?*

2. Akungubani ligama lakhe? *What was her name?*

8. Lomancusa. *Lomancusa.*

2. Lomancusa, her name was Lomancusa. *Lomancusa, ligama lakhe kwaku ngu Lomancusa.*

1. Who did she marry? *Watekwa ngubani?*

2. Abetekwe ngubani? *Who married her?*

8. Abetekwe ngu Mbandzeni. *She was married by Mbandzeni.*

1. Uh huh. *Uh huh.*

7. Abetekwe ngu Mswati. *She was married by Mswati.*

8. Mswati, sengikhohlwe, lo Mswati. *Mswati, I've forgotten, this Mswati.*

2. She was inkhosikati of king Mswati. *Abey inkhosikati yenkhosi Mswati.*

- 1. Who was the Zulu king when the Simelane people, Kwaku ngubani inkhosi yakaZulu uma bantfu I mean, the Swazi king, when the Simelane people bakaSimelane, ngisho, inkhosi yemaSwati, uma came here?  
bantfu bakaSimelane beta la?
- 2. Inkhosi yakaZulu kwakungubani, le, nabakaSimelane Who was the kaZulu inkhosi, the one, when the beta la?  
bakaSimelane came here?
- 8. Angiyazi kuthi yayingubani.  
I don't know who he was.
- 2. I don't know who was king at the time.  
Angati kutsi yayingubani lenkhosi ngaleso si khatsi.
- 1. Does he know who was the Zulu king whom Ngabe uyati kutsi kwaku ngubani inkhosi the Simelane people left behind?  
yakaZulu leyashiywa emuva bantfu bakaSimelane?
- 2. E, le, inkhosi yakaZulu kwaku ngubani, E, Who was the kaZulu inkhosi, who was he?  
akungubani?
- 8. Ngithi angazi leyo kuthi kwakungubani.  
I say I don't know who he was.
- 2. I don't know who was king there, at the time.  
Angati kutsi lenkhosi kwaku ngubani lapho, kuleso si khatsi.
- 1. Does he know who the Simelane were under when Ngabe uyati kutsi bakaSimelane bebaphasa bani they came to eSwatini?  
uma beta eSwatini?
- 2. Laba bakaSimelane nabeta lapha eSwatini, kutsi These bakaSimelane when they came here at eSwatini,

125. tila - 1. To show respect to (by avoidance),

2. to abstain from, to fast.

126. kaMthimkhulu - 1. Of the Mthimkhulu clan name, or

2. An area known as kaMthimkhulu.

127. kaMaseko - 1. Of the Maseko clan name or 2. An area known as

kaMaseko.

bangena kuyinkhosi bani, uyabati?

that they entered during the time of which <sup>know them?</sup> inkhosi, do you

8. Awu! ngingeze ngayiconda ke lapho, kuthi kwaku Awu! I won't understand it there, that who was it ngubani lekaNgwane.

there at kaNgwane.

2. No, I wouldn't know.

Cha, angeke ngati.

1. Can he tell us who <sup>do</sup> the Simelane people not Angasitjela yini kutsi bantfu baka Simelane marry?

abateki baphi?

2. Laba ngatekani nabo baka Simelane ngubaphi, Who do the baka Simelane not marry, those who labatila sibongo sa, saka, lesinye? Lenisitilako

<sup>125</sup> tila the sibongo of of ka, another? The sibongo sibongo, Simelane?

which you tila, Simelane?

8. Wo ngesaka, ngesaka, ngesaka, ngesaka Mthimkhulu, Wo it's that of, it's that of, it's that of, it's that of <sup>126</sup> kaMthimkhulu.

2. We don't marry Mthimkhulu.

Asiteki Mthimkhulu.

1. Why not?

Leni?

2. Ngani?

Why?

8. Nesaka Maseko.

And of <sup>127</sup> kaMaseko.

2. And Maseko.

Na Maseko.

1. Why did they not marry Mthimkhulu?

Beba nganteki leni Mthimkhulu?

1. Why did they not marry Mthimkhulu?  
 2. And Maseko.  
 3. And of Maseko.  
 4. Why not?  
 5. Why?  
 6. Why?  
 7. Why?  
 8. Why?  
 9. Why?  
 10. Why?  
 11. Why?  
 12. Why?  
 13. Why?  
 14. Why?  
 15. Why?  
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 87. Why?  
 88. Why?  
 89. Why?  
 90. Why?  
 91. Why?  
 92. Why?  
 93. Why?  
 94. Why?  
 95. Why?  
 96. Why?  
 97. Why?  
 98. Why?  
 99. Why?  
 100. Why?

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