PAGES 32 BLADSYE

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# Exercise Book
# Skryfboek

SIZE A4 (297 x 210mm) GROOTTE

Name / Naam: Hamilton Interview

Subject / Vak: Kunene, Mdlulit Zwane History

Place / Plek: Book 1 (Tape 22)

Feint Ruling with Margin
Dowwe Lineëring met Kantlyn

JD. 267

Interviewed by : Carolyn Hamilton (CH)

Interviewed at : Mashobeni (Near Gege) (1)

Informants : Dakwa (2)

Zwane (Z)

Lokufika Kunene (3)

Mad (4)

(5)

Kunene (6)

Date : 26.8.83.

also present: Madala Kunene (♀?)
Jeffrey Mdluli (Regent).

## Footnotes

1. 2wane : surname

2. enyi / ehe : Sometimes referred to e ; interj. Hail! Oh! Yes! ; it is the common expression used as introductory particle in politely addressing oneself to another, or when about to commence a speech; also said by the way of announcing oneself upon arrival before a hut-door.

3. umlandvo : see glossary

4. Um : (variants : um-um, umhu, umhhu) refers to 'yes' or 'I agree', or 'oh yes'; sometimes known as 'I' or i-i

5. babe : see glossary

6. ka2ulu : lit. place of the 2ulu. Swazis use the term to refer to the country to the immediate South of Swaziland. kwa2ulu lit place of the 2ulu. In South Africa this term is now reserved for the areas under the 2ulu homeland authorities, while Swazis who 2ünda use it in a similarly broad way to 'ka2ulu' (see above). Sometimes the Swazis loosely use 2ululand to refer to ka2ulu.



[ some silence for about 2 minutes ]

1 Sowungasakhulumi sekutawukhuluma umshini
You must not talk now, the machine is goingto
nyalo, sale nithula ke, kutawukhuluma wena
speak now, keep quiet now, you will speak, and
kukhulume wena
you will speak

CH Hey may do you think we could start with
Yeyi unga, ukabanga kutsi singacala nga
2wane and em ask him if he knows
2wane futsi em umbute kutsi kukhona yini
any of the early history of the 2wane people
yini umlandvo wakadzeni webantfu bakaZwane

1 Ake sicale ngawe ye2wane. E ungasitjela
May we start with you 2wane. E can you tell
ngemlandvo webaka2wane yini wena
us about the umlandvo[3] of those of 2wane

Z ngebaka2wane
About those of 2wane

1 Um
Um[4]

Z Umlandvo webaka2wane, babe waphuma le
The umlandvo of those of 2wane babe came
ka2ulu
from there at ka2ulu[6]

1 My father came from 2ululand
babe wachamuka ka2ulu

Z Watawukhonta lapha kumshengu
He came to khonta[7] here to mshengu[8]

1 E he came to khonta to, under mshengu

## Footnotes

7 Khonta ; see glossary

8 Mshengu : a personal name ; a sibongo ; also a sinanatelo of the Shabalala sibongo

## Footnotes

9 Hhe : sometimes known as e-; used when someone has missed what has been said and wants the person who has said it to repeat it again

10 live : plural emave; see glossary

11 kangwane : lit. (place) of (the) Ngwane; it can be used to refer to the entire domain under the rule of the descendants of the early king Ngwane i.e. an equivalent of Swaziland; or it can refer to the very heart of the kingdom, the area around the principal royal residence.





Eweta kukhonta ku, ngaphansi kwa Mshengu
CH which Mshengu
Mshengu muphi
Z Akhontile ke
After he had khonta'd
I ngumuphi lomshengu[8]
which is this Mshengu[8]
Z hhe
hhe[9]
I ngumuphi lomshengu
which is this Mshengu[8]
Z Mshengu ngulo wale live
Mshengu is the one of this live[10]
I wokucala
The first
Z longuyena Mshengu wekucala lowatsatsa
The one who is Mshengu I who took over
lelive
this live[10]
I They came to khonta to, under Mshengu no.1
Beta kukhonta ku, ngaphansi kaMshengu I
CH Yah
Yah
Z Nakefika ke lapha lobabe
When my father arrived here
I When my father arrived here
Nakefika babe lapha
Z Wakhandza lapha kangwane tinkhomo tifile
He found here at kangwane dead cattle
I He came during the time of the disease that
Wefika ngesikhatsi sesifo lesasibula. lesasibulala

## Footnotes

12 Lopensi : probably a siswati term for a certain cattle disease which kills the cattle

13 hhawu : (variant : Hhowu) interj. g strong disapproval ; regretful surprise ; great surprise





was kil. which was killing the cattle
tinkhomo

Z Tibulewe ngulopensi
They were killed by Lopensi[12]

I They would call it lopensi
Bebasibita ngekutsi ngulopensi
[some information not clear to hear]

Z Manje ke lomshengu ke watsi hhawu
Now then this mshengu[8] then said hhawu[13]
nangu umfokati aphuma kaZulu
here is a stranger coming from kaZulu[6]

I Then Mshengu said oh there is a person
Wase Mshengu utsi o nangu umuntfu
coming from Zululand
lochamuka kaZulu

Z Uta netinkhomo
He is coming with cattle

I He is coming with cattle
uta netinkhomo

Z Manje letinkhomo singatitfola kanjani
now how can we get these cattle

I And then how can we get these ____ e these
Manje ke singatiffola kanjani leti ____ e[2]
cattle
letinkhomo

Z Wase wendzisa lomake ke lomshengu
And then this mshengu[5] sent my mother for
lomake lotawutala mine
marriage, the mother who would bear me

I Mshengu had to bring (at) his daughter to my

Footnotes

14 haha : sometimes known as a-a ; an interj. of pleasurable surprise

Mshengu kwafuneka aletse ku, indvodzakati yaklu
father who bore me
kubabe lowangitala
Z Watala mine ke lentfombatana lephuma
She bore me, this girl which came from
kuMshengu layendzisa kubabe
MShengu which he had given her for marriage to my father
1 And the daughter who came from mshengu
kentfombatana lephuma kuMshengu ngiyo
is only bore me
leyatala mine
Z Ya manje ke angati ke encenye ngaleny'
Yah now I don't know in another
indlela ngoba kuvela kwami mine, lengikubo-
way because when I came into being, What I
nile emva kwalowo lopensi kwakugunywa
have seen after that lopensi the calves were
ematfole tinkhomo kutsi haha ataba nekufa
cut off from the cows that haha they will get the disease
1 atsatama kufa
They will get the disease
Z kutsiwa anekufa kwalo lopensi
It was said they have this disease of this lopensi
1 & the calves of the cattle they were slaughter
& ematfole aletinkhomo abulawa, onkhe, bebaye
all the, they used to slaughter the calves.
bawabulala lamatfole
Z ngakhula ke
I grew up then
1 And I grewed up
ngakhula ke

Z kukhula kwami ke lengikubonile, emapulagi
As I grew up what I have seen, there were
ebengakabikho
no farms
I There were no farmers in those time, in those days
Bebangekho balimi ngaleto tikhatsi, ngalawo malanga
Z Lamaplagi ke avela sengikhona
These farms have come into existence after I had been born
I Farmers came up when I was, I was grown up
Balimi bavela nasengi, nasengikhulile
now
manje
CH What ?
Ini ?
I The farmers _____
Balimi _____
Z Kutsiwa bantfu abayonyatselisa tilfupha
It was said people should go and stamp with their fingers
I Awuphindze
Can you repeat
Z Kutsiwe bantfu abayonyatselisa tilfupha
It was said people should go and stamp with fingers
I E it was said people they must come and
E² kutsiwa bantfu abayobeka tilfupha
put the thumb up just like a _____ in
njenge _____
the sand
eskhlabatsini
CH Umhu
Umhu
Z inkantolo ke ngangikuyo la kwakukuma-

## Footnotes

15 Mankayane : a place located about 43 km south-west of Manzini

16 Soghothile : personal name

17 kattlatsi : lit. the place of forest ; also known as Hlathikhulu which lit. means 'big forest' a town in central south-western Swaziland. There is also a place of this name in the Lubombo mountains (SWOHP, Royal, Csimbimbandlela), edit notes p. 49)



The court in which I was here was at
nkayane
Mankayane
I & the court where I was, I was in
& inkantolo lingangikuyo, ngangise Mankayane,
Mankayane, it was Mankayane
kwakungumankayane
Z Lowayephetse lapha kulenkantolo kwakungu
The person who was in charge in this court
Soghothile
was Soghothile[16]
I Who was in charge of the court was Socothile
lowayephetse kulenkantolo bekungu Soghothile
CH Umhu
Umhu
Z Kattlatsi anguMghoza
In kattlatsi[17] he was a Xhosa
I At Hlathikulu he was a mchoza
kattlatsi abengu mchoza
Z Angati ke noma ngitakulibala yini lokunye
I don't know whether I will miss the other
I I don't know whether I will miss the other
angati ke noma ngitawulibala yini letinye
things
tintfo
CH Yah I think that we, what we are too, you
Yah ngicabanga kutsi si, sifu., ungachaza
can explain that we are looking for the very
kutsi sifuna wona lomlandvo
early history
wakadzeni

Footnotes

18 Sibhadalala: (variant: sibhadzalala) probably a certain disease; also known as (Simoyela)





Z ngesikhatsi ke sesibhadalala
During the time then g Sibhadalala[18]
I During the time g Sibhadzalala
ngesikhatsi sesibhadzalala
Z kubakhona kwesibhadalala
The presence g sibhadalala
I In the presence g Sibhadalala
ngekubakhona kwesibhadalala
Z Sengikhona ke mine
I was born by then
I I was here now, bekwyi a
ngase ngikhona manje, it was a
Z Sengiyasebenta
I was working
I a ucolo babe bekwyini lesibhadalala
a excuse me babe, what was this Sibhadalala[18]
Z Kukhona kufa lokwakukhona lapha eveni
There was a certain disease which was spread in
Z Sibhadalala[the] was a certain disease which
Sibhadalala[lwe] kwakusifo lesitsite lesasikhona
was existing during that time
ngaleso sikhatsi
Z Umhu sengikhona ke ngangisebenta ngaleso
Umhu[4] I was born by then, I was working during
sikhatsi
that time
Z By then I was born
ngase ngitelwe ke mine
[some background information not clear to hear]

Z And I was realy an old e a grown up man

Futsi ngase ngiyindvodza lendzala, lekhulile
working
ngisebenta

CH I think we better try and explain about this
Ngicabanga kutsi kuncono sizame kuchaza ngalo-
early history, try and explain gently
mlandvo wakadzeni, zama kuchaza ngesineke

2 Yah so far he's just bringing forth an introduction
Yah abesaletsa siengeniso ngaye kutsi
g himself how he came to _____
beta kanjani _____
_____ he will come up, I think
_____ utakuta, ngiyacabanga
that is coming out
kuyeta loko

CH Okay
Ok

Z bebakubita bakutsi Simoyela
They used to call it Simoyela

1 The disease was called Simoyela
Lesifo sasibitwa ngekutsi Simoyela

Z Ya, kwatawuhamba ke kwabakhon' emadibhi ke
Ya, it continued, until the dipping tanks were constructed

2 as time went the dipping tanks were
ngekuhamba kwesikhatsi emadibhi ase
constructed
ayakhiwa

Z emadibhi ekudibha tinkhomo
The dipping tanks for dipping the cattle

2 The very dipping tanks we are having today
Wona lamadibhi lesinawo nalamuhla

Z Sengikhulile mine
I was grown up by then
2 I was a grown up man by then
ngase ngiyindvodza lekhulile ke mine
Z kwagala tsine kungenisa tinkhomo emadibhini
We were the first ones to send cattle to dipping tank
2 I was the first person to drive the animals
kwagala mine kumikisa tilwane
to the dipping tank
edibhini
Z Sibafana
we were still boys
2 While I was still a boy
nangisengumfana
Z Sikhonyane
Sikhonyane[19]
2 Sikhony.
Sikhony.
Z lesabakhona lapha kangwane
which was once here at kangwane[11]
2 Sikhonyane which once existed here in
Sikhonyane lesake sabakhona lapha
Swaziland
kangwane
Z ngangikhona
I was born
2 I was present
ngangikhona
[ Some background information not clear to hear]
2 I don't remember of anything else which I

Footnotes

19 Sikhonyane ! huge locusts ; name of a Swati regiment founded during the reign of Sobhuza (1919-1924)

## Footnotes

20 tinanatelo: (sing. sinanatelo) additional clan name(s) and/or praises associated with a particular sibongo.

21 Mangweni: a sinanatelo g Zwane sibongo

22 Zikode: (variant Zikodze) could be a personal name; also a sinanatelo



angisakhumbuli lokunye lengingakukhulumela
could say it out
kuwakade

CH Could you ask him for the tinanatelo g the
Ungambuti yini ngetinanatelo tebantfu
Zwane people
baka Zwane

1 Ungatsi tinanatelo taka Zwane Titsini ke?
You can say, what do the Zwane tinanatelo[20] say

Z tinanatelo taka Zwane kutsiwa Zwane
The tinanatelo[20] g Zwane it is said, Zwane,
Mangweni, Zikode, ngingasho tibongo ngisho
Mangweni[21], Zikode[22], I don't mean surnames
tinanatelo
but I mean tinanatelo[20]

2 Tinanatelo tonkhe leto
Those are all tinanatelo[20]

Z E tinanatelo ke leto
E[2] those are the tinanatelo[20]

2 Zwane Mangweni, Zikode, ngci
Zwane, Mangweni[21], Zikode[22], full-stop

Z Ya
Yah

2 Sibongo bamba Titsini?
What is the real surname?

Z E babe
E[2] babe[5]

2 Sibongo ke sona Titsini?
What is the surname?

Z Sibongo kutsiwa Zwane
The surname, it is said Zwane

Footnotes

23 Khumalo : surname

24 Mntungwa : (plur. emaNtungwa) One ethnologist makes the term ntungwa synonymous with nguni, in the context of "True Nguni" rather than conquered clans which have been absorbed. The awkwardness is that Swazis are themselves nguni people, and thus presumably also nguni. (Grotpeter Hist. Dist. p. 124)

2 O sibongo lo Zwane
Oh this Zwane is a surname

Z E-e
Yes

I tinanatelo tibili
The tinanatelo[20] are just two

Z e-e
Yes

I Zikode Mangweni
Zikode[22] Mangweni[21]

Z e-e
Yes

I O
Oh

CH Who do the Zwane people not marry?
Bantfu bakaZwane abatekani nabobani?

I ngubaphi ba, bakaZwane ngubaphi labatilana nabo kungat. labangatekani nabo?
Who are, those of Zwane who do they abstain from to whom they don't intermarry with?

Z Labangatekani nabo ngingatsi bakakhumalo[23]
Those they don't intermarry with I can say those of Khumalo they are

I The Zwane people they don't marry khumalos
Bantfu bakaZwane ababateki baka khumalo

CH Why not
leni?

I ngobe
Why not?

Z Labaphatsisa kutsi Zwane, labatsi mntungwa
Those who dare say Zwane, those who say mntungwa[24]

I Because they say, the khumalos they say mntungwa

Footnotes

26 tsatsa } lit. take; also to marry
thatha } someone



Ngoba batsi Mntungwa, bakakhumalo batsi Mntungwa
CH And do the Zwanes also say that or do the
Nalaba baka Zwane bayakusho yini loko, noma
Zwanes also think that they belong to the
labaka Zwane nabo bacabanga kutsi bangema-
Mntungwa
Ntungwa yini?
Z Ngoba tinanatelo takitsi tiyefika lapha kamntungwa
Because our tinanatelo[20] also come to Mntungwa[24]
I Tinanatelos g Zwanes they comes into clash with the
Tinanatelo taka Zwane tiyatsintsana ne, tiya-
comes together during the when they say Ntungwa
hlangana nabatsi Mntungwa
CH Is there anyone else who the Zwane people do
Kukhona yini labanye bantfu labangatekwa
not marry
bantfu baka Zwane
I Kukhona labanye laba baka Zwane labangatekwa
Are there other people those g Zwane (who are
labanye leningabateki?
not married) others whom you do not marry?
Z Labanjani ke
which people?
I leningabateki labanye njengalaba labanye
those you do not marry, just as those g
baka khumalo
khumalo[23]
Z kubateka njani
To marry them how?
I Kubatsatsa nibente bafati
To tsatsa[25] them and make them wives

## Footnotes

26 Awu : (variants : ewu[4a], owu, hawu) interj. of sudden surprise ; of amazement ; of wonder.

27 Ndlangamandla : surname





Z Awu angati impela
Awu I realy don't know

2 Ngubona laba kuphela
are these the only ones?
[some background information not clear to hear]

Z ngikhumbula ungatsi ngibo labo
I remember that these are the only ones

2 Njengoba kwalo khumalo usondelene nalo ndlanga-
because even this khumalo is close to this
mandla, bona labaka ndlangamandla niyabatha
ndlangamandla[27], do you thatha[25] those of
tha yini?
ndlangamandla[27]

Z Sibabhekisa khona kakhumalo
We direct them towards khumalo[23]

CH Umhu
Umhu[4]

2 Send back to khumalo, they don't marry
Thumela emuva kakhumalo, ababatsatsi

CH So they don't marry the ndlangamandla either
kusho kutsi nalaba bakandlangamandla ababatsatsi

2 No
Cha

CH Umhu. Where about in Zululand did his
Umhu[4]. lobabe wakhe abesuka mandzawonaphi
father come from
le kaZulu

1 Wesukaphi kaZulu[6] lobabe wakho
Where about in Zululand did your father come from

Z Babe wesuka emkhuze

## Footnotes

28 Mkhuze : the Mkhuze river rises in northern Natal, east of present-day Vryheid, and flows eastwards and then southwards into Lake St. Lucia; there is also a place called Mkhuze situated further out of the southern border of Swaziland

29 Mangethe / Mangetse : probably the Zwane ancestor, the father of ntfonga

30 tinmphi : (sing. imphi) see glossary





My father came from Mkhuze[28]

2 He came from Mkhuze

Wesuka emkhuze

Z Lapha kutsiwa kukhona litje laMangethe

where it is said there is stone of mangethe[29]

2 Where there is a certain stone known as a

lapha kunelitje lelatiwa ngekutsi

CH stone of

litje la

2 'Stone of kaMangetse'

litje lamangetse

CH Mangetse

Mangetse[29]

Z Ukute achitseke ke ete lapha kangwane

Until he went out and came to kangwane"

2 The reason how how he happened to be

Sizatfu lesenta lesenta kutsi ate abe

here in Swaziland

lapha kangwane

Z Ususwa timphi

He was moved by timphi[30]

2 It was due to wars

kwakungenxa yetimphi

Z letatilwa kaZulu

which were fought in kaZulu"

2 Which were occuring in Zululand

Letatenteka kaZulu

Z ngoba manje nawathola nalapha kumarado

Because now if you get it from the radios

letimphi tatilwa ngibo bebalapho

these timphi[30] were being fought by them, they were there"

## Footnotes

31 sizulu : Zulu language; can also refer to Zulu culture

32 ingobamakhosi : the first regiment formed by Cetshwayo, and following next after the kandempemvu g mpande

33 siswati : Swazi language; can also refer to Swazi culture

34 indlavela : a regiment formed during the reign g Mswati (1844 - 1855)





2 As you
njengoba u

Z E ngesizulu kutsiwa e yingobamakhosi, ngesiswati
E in sizulu[31] it is called a ingobamakhosi[32], in siswati[33]
kutsiwa yindlavela
it is called the ndlavela

2 Such wars were called indlavela in sizulu
letofimphi tatitsiwa indlavela ngesizulu

CH No in siswati
Cha ngesiswati

2 but in, in siswati, but in sizulu were
kodwa nge, ngesiswati, kodwa ngesizulu
called ingobamakhosi
titsiwa ingobamakhosi

Z E-e
Yes

CH Were those the names g the regiments
Lawo abengemaganma emabutho yini ?

2 that was
bekungiwo

CH imphi
imphi[30]

2 Ha kwakuletimphi leto
Ha[26] were those the timphi[30]

Z e-e
Yes

2 Ya it does, they were wars
Yah kuya, bekutimphi

CH a-a
No

2 the wars