PAGES 72 BLADSYE

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Exercise Book
Skryfboek

SIZE A4 (297 x 210mm) GROOTTE

Name / Naam: Hamilton Interview

Subject / Vak: Lushaba History

Place / Plek: BOOK 1

Feint Ruling with Margin
Dbwwe Lineëring met Kantlyn

JD. 328

Date : 25. 8. 83

Interviewed at Manyiseni

Informants : Mfanawani Paul Lushaba (M.L.)
(Masotja)
Girlie Lushaba (4) [redacted]

Interviewed by Carolyn Hamilton (C.H.)

also present : Chief Bhejisa Lushaba (Masotja)
: Nkosilentageya Lushaba (Malindane)

1

CH Okay can he begin now to introduce himself

1 Sewungacala ke babe Lushaba usho kutsi mina

ngiyakhuluma nakabani utalwa ngubani

ML Ngingu Mfanawani Paulia Lushaba ngitalwa

ngumVimbi Lushaba

CH Does he know who the grandfather of Mvimbi was?

1 Ngiyi Mphondakazi

ML ngumphondakazi

CH and his father

1 Babe ngu Mvimbi

ML ngubabe Mvimbi

CH and the father of

1 the father of Mvimbi

CH the father of Maphondakazi

ML nababe sibabe nkhulu

1

Footnotes

1. babe : see glossary

2. Lushaba : a surname

3. Mfanawani : lit. 'a boy for what'; but can be a personal name

4. Paul : personal name

5. Mvimbi : personal name

6. Sphondokazi : probably is the same as Maphondokazi which lit. means "the big horns"; personal name

7. babemkhulu : can refer to greatfather; to grandfather, to ancestor

CH Okay can he begin now to introduce himself
OK ngacala nyalo kutisho kutsi ungubani

I Sowungacala ke babe Lushaba usho kutsi mine
You can now start babe[1] Lushaba[2] and say that

ngingubani wakabani utalwa ngubani.
I am so-and-so of which surname, born of who

ML ngingumfanawani Paurula Lushaba, ngitalwa
I am Mfanawani[3] Paul[4] Lushaba[2], I am

ngumvimbi Lushaba
born by Mvimbi[5] Lushaba[2]

CH Does he know who the grandfather of Mvimbi was?
Uyani yini kutsi mkhulu wamvimbi abengubani?

I Uyise wamvimbi abengubani?
Who was the father of Mvimbi?

ML ngusphondakazi
He is Sphondokazi[6]

CH and his father
babe wakhe ke?

I Babe wakho ngumvimbi
Is your father Mvimbi[5]?

ML ngubabe mvimbi
Mvimbi[5] is my father

CH and the father of
babe wa

I the father of mvimbi
babe wamvimbi[5]

CH the father of Maphondokazi
babe wamaphondokazi[6]

ML ngubabe, ngubabemkhulu
That is my father, that is babemkhulu[7]

I _____

ML nguyise wamvimbi
the father g Mvimbi[5]

I _____ the father g mvimbi
_____ uyise wamvimbi[5]

ML Ya
Yah[8]

CH is Maphondokazi
ngu Maphondokazi[6]

I Maphondokazi
Maphondokazi[6]

ML Um
Um[9]

CH but who is the father g maphondokazi
kodwa ngubani babe wamaphondokazi[6]

I Lomaphondokazi ke yena atalwa ngubani ?
This Maphondokazi[6] is begot by who ?

ML Utalwa ngu, utalwa ngu utalwa
He is begot by, he is begot by, he is begot
nguMakhala
by makhala[10]

I Maphondokazi is bear by Makhala
Maphondokazi utalwa ngumakhala

CH Does he know anymore ?
kukhona yini lokunye lakwatiko?

I kukhona lokunye lokuya le emva kwaloyo
Is there anything else that goes beyond that
lowukwatiko
one that you know?

ML Cha kakukho lokuya ngale kwabebe, makhala
No there is nothing that goes beyond babe, makhala[10]

I wokugala lomakhala

Footnotes

8 Yah : refers to 'yes'

9 Um (variants - um-um ; umhu, umhhu) refers to 'yes', or 'I agree' or 'oh yes'; sometimes 'I' is used

10 Makhala ; lit. "the one who cries", also personal name

this makhala[10] is the first one

CH Can they tell us the tinanatelos g lushaba
Bangasitjela yini tinanatelo tebantfu baka people
lushaba[2]

1 Tinanatelo ke taka lushaba ke, ungasitjela tona
The tinanatelo[11] then g lushaba, can you tell us
kutsi titsini
what they say

ML kutsiwa lushaba
It is said lushaba[2]

2 lubhaba
lushaba[2]

ML Gumedze
Gumedze[12]

2 Gumedze
Gumedze[12]

ML Sikhundla sikhulu
Sikhundla sikhulu[13]

ALL Sikhundla sikhulu
Sikhundla sikhulu[13]

ML Mphalazi
mphalazi[14]

ALL Mphalazi
Mphalazi[14]

ML Lonkomonyeli
Lonkomonyeli[15]

ALL Lonkomonyeli
Lonkomonyeli[15]

ML ngatja
Ngatja[16]

Footnotes

11 tinanatelo (singular - sinanatelo) ; see glossary

12 Gumedze } : surname
Gumede }

13 Sikhundla sikhulu : lit. "big position" ; also a sinanatelo g lushaba surname

14 Mphalazi } : a sinanatelo g lushaba surname
Phalaza }

15 Lonkomonyeli : a sinanatelo

16 ngatja } (variant : ngatsha) a sinanatelo g the lushaba sibongo
Gatja }

Footnotes

17 amagholo : large bunch of feathers set in a basket frame and worn on the head by young Zulu warriors at the feast of first-fruits.

18 Mlayeza : probably surname or just personal name

19 kazi : conj. used in interrog. constr. generally with -ni or yini e.g. I wonder whether; also is an aug. suffix used with certain nouns denoting inanimate objects and with the adj. stems -khulu and -de e.g. itshekazi (great rock); also a fem. suffix used with very limited number of nouns e.g. imbuzi (goat) > imbuzikazi (ewe-goat); also a sinanatelo

4LL ngatja
ngatja[16]
1 ngatja
ngatja[16]
2 Mashayiphondo agetjathele
The one who bits a horn and carries it on his own
ML Umhhu
Umhhu[9]
2 Magholo amabili anjengenkosi
The two amagholo[17] that are like those of a king
ML njengenkhosi
like the king
2 Zulu kalidumi libonakala ngeyikhukhula
The storm that does not thunder, it is seen by
zomfula. Wena wakwaMlayeza
floods of river. You of Mlayeza[18]
ML Wena wakwatho zifisha zifishanyana
You of legs that are short and a bit short
2 Wena wakwatho zifisha zifishanyana
You of legs that are short and a bit short
ML kazi
kazi[19]
2 kazi
kazi[19]
ML Um
Um[9]
2 Bcinapho ungasakhulumi
End there and don't talk anymore
CH Is that the end
Sekusekugcineni yini lapho
1 Sekuphelile

Footnotes

20 (ka) Maphumulo : probably a place in kaZulu

21 kaZulu ; lit. place of the Zulu. Swazis use the term to refer to the country to the immediate South of Swaziland. kwaZulu lit. place of the Zulu. In South Africa this term is now reserved for the areas under the Zulu homeland authorities, while Swazis who Zunda use it in a similarly broad way to 'kaZulu' (see above) Sometimes the Swazis loosely use Zululand to refer to kaZulu

22 mfuntane : also known as umfunti ; a bag of traditional medicines ; glass container or wrapper

It is now finished

2 Yes
E-e

MD Um-um
Um-um

CH Can we ask Lushaba where did the Lushaba
Singambuta yini kushaba Kutsi laba bakahushaba
come from
bachamukaphi

I Baka Lushaba babe bachamukaphi ?
Where did those of Lushaba[21] come from babe'

MD Sichamuka kwesikaMaphumulo kaZulu
We come from that of maphumulo[20] kaZulu[21]

I They come from Maphumulo
Baphuma kuMaphumulo[20]

CH Umhhu
Umhhu

I in Zululand
eZululand[21]

CH Can he tell us the story of how did they
Angasitjela yini indgaba yekutsi befika
come here
kanjani la

I Ungabese uyasilandzisela kambe utsi kusicha-
Can you then narrate to us, and explain to
zela lokutsi sesihamba ke sesite sitawufika la
us that we went until we came here

MD Asifiki lapha kuphupha inkhosi. Inkhosi
We do not come here, a king dreamed. The king
itfole lomfuntane welitulu
had gotten the mfuntane[22] of rain

Footnotes

23 Ngwane : There is Ngwane I who was the early leader of the Bembo-Nguni peoples and a predecessor of Mamini I; also Ngwane II, one of the earlier rulers of the Mamini branch of the Bembo-Nguni peoples, later called Swazis; Ngwane III one of the most important of the early Swazi rulers, settling his people in the area now called Swaziland; Ngwane IV another title of King Sobhuza I Ngwane V another title of King Bhunu.

24 Hlubi : is a putative ancestor of the Swazi royal house; also a sibongo of a group of people who originally inhabited the area around present day Utrecht in northern Natal but subsequently moved south of the Thukela river. They appear to have some remote historical connection with the Ngwane people of Swaziland. The name Hlubi appears on the Ngwane king list (S.W.O.H.P, Ham, (Sam Umkhonto, 1), edit notes p32)

I The king dreamed, he had a parcel of using it
Inkhosi yaphupha ineliphasela lokusentjetiswa
when they want to rain, to make rain
uma bafuna kuna, nabafuna kwenta lituku
CH which king?
Yiphi inkhosi?
I Ngileyajibani leyo nkhosi?
What is the name of that king?
ML Abengungwane wa Hlubi
He was ngwane[23] of Hlubi[24]
I If was ngwane of Hlubi
Kwakungungwane wa Hlubi
CH Umhu, chubeka babe
Umhu, continue babe
ML Manje ke iyaphupha ebusuku
Now then he dreamed at night
I And then he dreamed at night
-yase ke iyaphupha ebusuku
ML Iphupha ukuthi lentfo ungeke uyisebentise
He dreamed that this thing you cannot use it in
kulendzawo ngoba ulaph' ekhatsi emantini
the place because he is in the water
I He dreamed that this thing you cannot use
Waphupha kutsi lentfo ungeke uyisebentise
it while you are in this place
nangebe ukulendzawo le
ML Um
Um
I In the water
Ekhatsi emantini
ML ngoba babalaph' emantini emaTfongeni phansi

Footnotes

25 emaTfonga : people of MTfonga; a group of africans traditionally living along and near the Indian Ocean in the area of Mozambique today and slightly south, North or east of the Nguni peoples (of whom the Swazis are one), they carried on trade for centuries over wide areas. (Grotpeter, p. 176)

26 Tembe : a Sibongo; also a group of Bantu people living near the sea South of Delagoa Bay. Of Nguni origin, they are closely aligned to the Bembo-Nguni who lived in the same area for several centuries. The Dlamini (royal clan of Swaziland) are still called "baka Tembe" (those of Tembe). In either case the word Tembe derives from the Tembe River which flows in that area near the present-day city of Lourenco Marques. (Grotpeter, Hist. Dict. of Swaz. p 172)

27 'E' ; interj. Hail! ah! 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 way of announcing oneself upon arrival before a hut-door.

Because they were in the water, the emaTfonga[25]
esitibeni
deep in the pool
I Because they were in the, in the water at
ngoba bebase, bebasemantini,
the pool
esitibeni
MD Ya ngoba phela angani ngemaTfonga
Yah because realy they are emaTfonga[25]
I Their name called emaTfonga
ligama labo kutsiwa emaTfonga
MD Ya
Yah
CH Who were the emaTfonga
Bekubobani lamaTfonga?
I Bebabobani lamaTfonga[25] ase
Who were these amaTfonga
MD Kwakungini phela nibaka Tembe nilapha phansi
It was you actually you were of Tembe[26] and
emantini
you were down in the water
I The Tembe people who were inside the water
Bantfu bakaTembe labebasekhatsi emantini
MD Um
Um[a]
CH Umhu umhu
Umhu[a] umhu[a]
MD 'E' seke bathumela bantfu ke kutsi
'E' then they sent out people to
abayobhula
divine

Footnotes

28 Tinyanga : singular – inyanga ; a traditional doctor or craftsman ; an expert ; moon ; month

30 mkhulu : lit. grandfather ; also a polite term used when referring to any old man who is about the age of one's real grandfather

31 Makhanya : lit. 'one who is lightened' ; can also be a surname, or a personal name

1 and they sent the people out
base batfumela bantfu
ML Bayophengula etinyangeni
To divine from the tinyanga[28]
1 To find the witch witch-craft to divine
kuyotfola butsa, butsakatsi ; kuyobhula
CH Umhu
Umhu[9]
ML Inyanga ke setinuka ke lomkhulu
The tinyanga[28] then smelt out (divined) this mkhulu
1 and the inyanga then smelt the grandfather
inyanga ke yase inuka mkhulu
CH Umhu
Umhu[9]
ML kutsi nguye longabakhipha lapha emantini
that he is the one who can take them out of the water
1 That it's only my grandfather that can take
kutsi ngumkhulu kuyela longabakhipha kuloku
them from this, the water
kulamati
CH What is the name of that grandfather ?
ngubani ligama lalowo mkhulu
1 ngubani loyo ke lobabe mkhulu
who was that one then, that babe[7] mkhulu
ML nguMakhala
He is makhala[10]
1 Makhanya
Makhanya[31]
2 Makhala
Makhala[10]
H ML Makhala

Footnotes

32(ku)Mhlabuyalingana : lit. "the place of equal soil"; a place on the east of kubombo ; probably a place where the ematfonga live.

Makhala[10]

2 Siyasishiya Siswati
The siswati is leaving us

Mk Bahambe ke ba unukwe lenyanga
Then they went, he has been smelt by the inyanga[28]

1 And then witch-craft has been smelt already
Ngake ke butsakatsi besebuvele bunukiwe

Mk kutfolakale ke kutsi bayakuyitfola le ku
It was found then that they were to find him
kwesikaMaphumulo
in that of Maphumulo[20]

1 Then they went back to kaMaphumulo where
Base babuyela emuva to kaMaphumulo[20] lapho
they found
batfola khona

Mk Babuya nayo
They came back with it

1 And they got it there, they _____
Bayitfola khona, ba _____

Mk Lefika yelapha lapha lenyanga
This inyanga[28] came and medicined here

1 And he medicined them
Yase inyabelapha

Mk Base bayaphuma lapha emantini sebakha
Then they came out from the water and
lapha kuMhlabuyalingana
settled at Mhlabuyalingana[32]

1 And then they came out from the water
Base ke bayaphuma lapha emantini, base
and they settled outside the water at
bakha ngaphandle kwemanti lapha

Footnotes

33 LuSutfu : also known as the Great Usuthu River, sometimes known as Usuthu River, this is the Swazi river with the greatest volume. It rises near the headwaters of the Vaal River in the Transvaal, it enters Swaziland just north of Sandlane about half way down the country's north-south axis.

34 eJozini : a place a few km north of Mkhuze, on the direct north of eTshaneni.

35 Mlikiza : probably a surname or personal name

36 eLubonjeni : (variant : Lubombo) refers to the eastern part of Swaziland, and it starts slightly north of Tshaneni in the north and extends south to within 10 miles of the southern border at Golela. The major towns in this part of the country are Tshaneni, Mhlume, Siteki and Big Bend. (Grotpeter Hist. Dict. of Swa. p. 80)

37 Mngometulu : surname

mhlabuyalingana
ku mhlabuyalingana[32]
CH where is that?
Kukuphi lapho?
1 ngukuphi lapho?
where is that?
ML kusentansi
It is down
1 It's down
Kusentansi
ML njengobe lushona nje lokuSutfu lushona khona le
Just as the LuSutfu[33] is going there, it is going right there.
1 As we see the LuSutfu goes down eJozini
Njengoba sibona LuSutfu lushonentansi eJozini[34]
CH eJozini
at Jozini[34]
[Some information not clear to hear]

ML manje ke nababakhiphile ke la batfola
Now after they had taken them out from here
ke kuhlupheka kulaba bakaMlikiza, baka
they found some problem from those of Mlikiza[35],
Mlikiza ke ngulaba baka laph' etulu
those of Mlikiza[35] are those of, on top at
eLubonjeni
eLubonjeni[36]
2 baka Mngometulu
Those of Mngometulu[37]
ML baka Mngometulu. Bose ke ba bayehla behla

Footnotes

38 Mahlalela : surname ; can also be a personal name.

39 sigukuma : lit. a heavy lump; or a heavy, bulky object ; can also mean a big thing

40 emaShangane : (variants : Shangane , Shangaan) a group of Africans belonging to the Ndwandwe clan who fled Zululand in 1821 to dominate the Gaza Empire in southern Mozambique near the Limpopo River for most of the rest of the century, named after their great leader Soshangane. (Grotpeter Hist. Dict. of Swaz., pp 145-146)

41 sigubhu : Calabash , gourd ; also double-headed drum, of hollowed wood with stretched skin heads, played by two padded skins ; can also mean a 'place of'.

42 Machel : first name is Samora ; the President of Mozambique

Those of Mngometulu . Then they went down, along
nalomfula
the river
I After they had taken them out from the water they
Emva kokuba sebabakhiphile emantini base
settled, and after that they had trouble with the
bayakha , emva kwalokho baba nekuhlupheka
Mngometulus
nebhukamngometulu
ML Sebaze wayawufika le lapha kugcina Lubombo
Until they reach there where the Lubombo[36]
khona
ends
I And they went as far as where the Lubombo ranche
Bahamba baze bayowufika lapha Lubombo
ends
ranch lugcina khona
ML Sebashiya Mahlalela[38] le lapha luggina khona
Then they left Mahlalela[38] there where it ends
kulesa sigukuma[39] semaShangane[40] lesilapha
in that sigukuma of emaShangane which is
lesigubhu lesikhulu sama Marshell
in the big sigubhu[41] of
I They left the ma
Bashiya ma
CH Mahlalela
Mahlalela[38]
I Mahlalela at the end of the ranche going that
Mahlalela[38] ekugcineni kwale ranch kuya
way
ngale

Footnotes

43 Maziya : surname

44 Ngovuma : (variant : Ngwavuma) the Ngwavuma river breaches the Lubombo mountains near Big Bend, and flows eastwards to the sea, lending its name to the area between the Lubombo and the sea

45 Nyawo : can be a sibongo; personal name; a place, and also a mountain; an area of the Nyawo people

ML Ya, Sekuba ngumaziya nasebabuya
Yah. When they came back it became Maziya
I And Maziya when they came back
namaziya[43] nase babuya
ML eLubonjeni
at Lubonjeni[36]
I At Lubombo.
eLubonjeni
ML Sebayabuya bewel' ingovuma
They came back and crossed the Ngovuma[44]
I And they came crossing the Ngovuma
Beta bawela ingovuma
ML Sebakhuphuka ngesheya kunyawo lapha nay'
Then they climbed up over there at Nyawo[45] there
intsaba
on that mountain
I They came along the Ngwavuma towards, as
Beta bewela ingwavuma babheka, njengoba
you see the Ngwavuma there
ingwavuma lapha
ML Bayambeka nyawo
They put nyawo[45]
I Then they put Nyawo there
base bayambeka nyawo lapha
[Two people talking at the same time, not clear what they are saying]

ML Bayahamba ke nale nyanga
Then they moved on with the inyanga[28]
I Then they proceeded with the witchcraft
Base bayaghubeka nalobutsakatsi

Footnotes

46 Magudu : (mountains or hills) a group of elevations south of the Pongola River in Zululand. Early Lembo-nguni peoples who ultimately settled in Swaziland under the leadership of Nqwane III in the 18th century spent some time near the Magudu. (Grotpeter Hist. Dict. p 86)

47 Mabanda : lit "the one who is called"; probably a mountain

48 Mange : probably a mountain around the Magudu area, or next to the Magudu mountains, next to the Phongolo River

49 Phongolo : (variants : Luphongolo, Phongola, Pongola) a river that rises in the Drakensberg mountains, south and west of Piet Retief and runs eastwards almost parallel to the Southern border of Swaziland. It flows through the Lubombo mountains to join the Usuthu to form the Maputo R. Considered by many Swazis to be the natural southern boundary of Swaziland.

ML Bayawushona etintsabeni angati ke nami kutsi
They went to the mountains, I don't know where
ngukuphi ngingasho nje kutsi nguseMagudu[46]
I can say it was, but I can say it is at Magudu
1 They climbed up the mountain that I don't
Bakemphuka intsaba lenginganyati kodvwa
know but I would say at Magudu mountain
ngingatsi intsaba yeMagudu
2 Asiyisho Gumedze
Let us say it Gumedze[12]
ML Yisho naku kwakho phela
Say it here is your realy
2 Mabandi intaba
Mabanda[47] the mountain
3 Cha
No
2 UMange noMabande
Mange[48] and Mabande[47]
3 uMange phela nanguuMabande ngapha nangu
Mange[48], in fact, here is Mabande[47] this side, there
uMange ngalapha
is Mange[48] that side
ML Umhlu
Umhlu[9]
2 Ngabase Mange ke bona
They are of Mange[48]
3 Mange lapha ngaseceleni kaPhongolo
Mange[48] there next to the Phongolo[49]
1 Mange near the Phongolo
Mange eceleni kaPhongolo
CH Uhhu

Footnotes

50 bukhosi : see glossary

51 awu : (variants : ewu, owu, hawu) interj. of sudden surprise; of amazement; of wonder.

52 Lobola : a verb taken from lobolo ; a payment, almost always in cattle by a man to the father of his bride for the purpose of legitimizing the marital union and guaranteeing his family's claim to all of the woman's children. (Grotpeter Hist. Dict. of Swazi. p 75)

53 siswati : The language of the Swazi nation ; also culture of the Swazi language

54 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. on equivalent of Swaziland ; or it can refer to the very heart of the kingdom, the area around the principal royal residence.

Uhhu[9]

MN Um. Bahamba ke nabo lobukhosi

Um[9]. They went with the bukhosi[50]

I They were just moving with the bukhosi

Bahamba nebukhosi

MN Sebutsi ke bukhosi ke nabubabonile kutsi

Then the bukhosi[50] said after seeing that awu

awu bayelaphi impela labantfu

these people can really medicine

I Then the bukhosi seeing that these people have

bukhosi ke nasebubonile kutsi labantfu bane,

they know the medicine

bayawati umutfi

CH Uhhy

Uhhu[9]

MN Sebayahamba ke bayombhadala lomkhulu le

Then they went to pay the mkhulu[30] there in

kwesikaMaphumulo kuboyise

that Maphumulo[20], in his father's place

I And then they went back to the Maphumulo

Base ke babayela emuva kubantfu baku

people to pay, to pay him there infront of those

Maphumulo kufowubhadala, kufombhadala embikwa

people _____

labantfu _____

2 kusho kuthi ke bayomlobola

That means to lobola him

MN Um ngesiswati. Lomkhulu ke futsi akeyinhloli

Um[9] in Siswati[53]

asefikile lapha kangwane.

after he had arrived to kangwane[54]

Footnotes

55 inceku : an official in a chief's kraal, whose duty it is to look after the food and transact important business; butler, steward, attendant; a messenger

56 Mswagi (variant: Mswati) Mswati I the brother of mtfonga, the son of msimudze; Mswati II the son of king Sobhuza I and Tsandzile; and now we have Mswati III the son of Sobhuza II and indlovukazi Lafwala (Ntombi)

1 And he also became a spy while he was arriving
wabese uba yinhloli nasefikile lapha
in the _____ ngwane[23]
_____ ngwane[23]

CH He was a spy for who?
Abeyinhloli yabani?

3 Lomkhulu, my grandfather
this mkhulu[30], mkhulu wami

ML Lomakhala
This Makhala[10]

3 the same Makhala
yena lowo Makhala

CH grandfather
mkhulu

3 became a spy
wabese uba yinhloli

CH But who was he a spy for,
Kodwa abeyinhloli yabani?

1 A ayinceku
He was an inceku[55]

CH A spy for the Zulus or
Yinhloli yebaka Zulu noma

1 Ayinceku yabani
He was a spy for who?

2 Mswagi, Yangwane
Mswagi, of ngwane[23]

ML Yangwane
of ngwane[23]

1 Aji oh ayispy sangwane
He was, oh he was a spy for ngwane[23]

ML E-e lalaphume naye le

Footnotes

57 beSutfu] members of the Sotho nation; natives
sing. MSutfu] of Lesotho, Transvaal and Botswana

58 Sikhukhukhu: personal name

Yes, the one with whom he came out from there

CH Who was he wa, who was he watching?
Abebu, abebuka baphi?

I Abuka baphi?
Who was he watching?

ML Abehlola indzawo lapho bukhosi bufanele
He was spying a place where the bukhosi[58] so
buhlale khona
was supposed to settle

I He was just spying where the hiding place
Abehlola nje indzawo yekubhaca lapho
where could the bukhosi settle
bukhosi bungahlala khona

CH Oh ya okay
Oh yah okay

ML E nebeSutfu ke wabakhweshisa
E[27] and the beSutfu[57], he also moved them away

I And he moved the Sothos
Wahambisa beSutfu

ML BakaSikhukhukhu ngoba wabakhandza la
Those of Sikhukhukhu[58] because he found them here

I The Sikhukhukhus, Sothos
BakaSikhukhukhu, beSutfu

ML Wabakhweshisa
He moved them away

I And then he moved them from here
Wase uyabakhweshisa lapha

ML Wase uyafa ke lenkhosi
Then he died, this king

I And then the king died
Yase ke inkhosi iyafa

Footnotes

59 Ndvungunye: also known as Zikodze; the son of King Ngwane III who died in about 1780. Ndvungunye died in 1815. His mother was LaMndzebele or LaKubheka who had her residence at old Lobamba and Ndvungunye's administrative capital was at Shiselweni; he was also the father of Sobhuza I

60 Zombodze / Zombode: "The name of the tribal capital founded by King Ngwane III in the mid-eighteenth century. The incwala ceremony was held there during his reign. King Bhunu's capital was also called Zombodze and is located 5 miles due east of the present capital of Lobamba." (Grotpeter Hist. Dict. of Swaz. p 190) Bonner p 14 says it was 'Ngwane's national headquarters' in the vicinity of modern Dwaleni. In modern Swaziland there are two sites known as Zombodze one east of Lobamba in central Swaziland, the other located in Southern Swaziland, approximately 10 km south-west of Mhlosheni, and the latter is sometimes referred to as Zombodze of Treasures.

ML Sekuvela Ndvungunye
Then Ndvungunye[59] appeared
I Then became the king Ndvungunye
Kwase kuba yinkhosi Ndvungunye
ML Sekuhletiwe ke la kaZombodze
They had settled then here at Zombodze[60]
I While they had settled at Zombodze
Nasebakhile kaZombodze
ML Kodvwa kwabe loku basebenta ngalokukhweshisa
But they continued with this business of moving
lapha
away here
I All the time
Ngaso sonkhe sikhatsi
ML Nalenyanga
with the inyanga[28]
I trying clearing house working with the inyanga
Bazama kuHlanta indlu basebenta nalenyanga
ML ngobe lenyanga yayisebenta Vele bayitsembile
Because the inyanga[28] was really working and they
yenta kubemnyama nemehlweni ngalelinye lilanga
trusted him, one day he would make it dark the eyes in
I Because the inyanga they knew he was good, he
Ngobe lenyanga bebayati kutsi ilungile, yayingenta
would make it dark when it is not dark.
kutsi kube mnyama ngisho kungemnyama
CH Umhu umhu
Umhu umhu
ML Waye ke ayeyahamba yabheka le kulaba Sutfu
Then he went away towards that of beSutfu[57]
bakaMaseko ngale ngaseBhunya

Footnotes

61 Maseko : According to Kuper p 233, the Maseko are known as emakhandzambili. According to Matsebula p.9 Somhlolo found the Maseko under Ceca son of Khubonye, son of Magadlela at Ngabareni in the Lusutfu R. valley, who submitted without resistance and accompanied him further north to the Mdzimba mountains. Bonner p. 30 says Maseko is one of the most powerful groups encountered by Somhlolo. Somhlolo's daughter Lambombotsi was married to the Maseko chief Mgazi, and the Maseko were allowed considerable autonomy. Ultimately, however tensions between the two powers and led to Somhlolo's defeat of the Maseko and the scattering of the latter.

62 Bhunya : a place located about 41 km south-west of Manzini

63 (ku) khonta ; see glossary

those of Maseko[61], near Bhunya[62]

I Then he went as far as he found the beSothos near
Wahamba ke waze wayawufika kwbeSutfu
Bhunya
ecelekhi kwaseBhunya

MK Yabakhandza lakeSutfu lenyanga yefike yehlala
Thus inyanga[28] found the beSutfu[57] and he settled
nabo
with them

I And the iny.
Naleny.

MK Base bayayikhonta
Then they khonta'd him

I And the inyanga, settled with Sothos and then
lenyanga yase ihlala nebeSutfu base ke befa
they came to him and say hey we want to
kuwe batsi kuwe, yeyi tsi ke sifuna kuhlala
stay with you
nawo

CH This is the
Loku yi

I The inyanga from Lushaba
lenyanga yaka Lushaba

CH Lushaba
Lushaba[2]

I Went to Bhunya where he found the Masekos
Way e Bhunya lapho atfola khona bakaMaseko
which he had called them at
labo lababita e

CH But who did they khonta to ?
Kodwa bakhonta kubani ?

Footnotes

64 Nkhambule: (variant: Nkambule) surname

65 Soko : surname

66 Mnisi : surname

ML nahkhambule
with Nkhambule[64]
I and nkhambule
nanakhambule
ML na Soko
with Soko[65]
I and Soko
na Soko
ML bo Mnisi
Mnisi[66] and others
I and mnisi
namnisi
ML Um
Umi[9]
CH But who did they khonta to?
Kodwa bakhonta kubani?
ML Sebakhonta lenkhosi
They khonta[63] this king
I These three is khonta on the ngwane
Laba bobatsatfu, lkhonta kungwane
CH To the ndungunye
Ku ndvungunye
I Yah
Yah[8]
ML Sebakhonta lenkhosi yakitsi abasafuni loya
They now khonta[63] to our king, they no longer
msutfu
want that msutfu[57]
I They had deserted them _____
Babe babalahlile _____
ML Sebatsi loya msutfu akahambe basa gunfuni sebafuna

Footnotes

67 liswati : a Swazi citizen; also a Swazi national

68 Litje langwane : lit. 'Rock g ngwane'; also known as itshe lejuba, this rock is located about 35 km outside the present-day town g Pongola, along the road to Piet-Retief and just south g the Swaziland border.

69 Somhlolo : also know as king Sobhuza I, son g Somnjalose and king ndvungunye; according to Magangeni Dlamini (SBS Series Tape 19) the kaSuffu used to call him Raputsa; he was also known as ngwane IV.

70 live : See glossary

They now say that Msuffu must go away they no
leliSwati bona
longer want him, they now want the liswati[67]
I They want the Swazi king
Batuna inkhosi yemaSwati
MN Um, ngempela ke wabuya nawo ke emadvodza
Um[9]. Indeed, he then came back here with four
lamane la
men
I And he came back with four men
Wase ubuya nemadvodza lamane
MN Etjeni langwane
from Litje langwane[68]
I _____
_____
2 Ya utsatsa kahle mfana wakitsi
Yah[8] you are taking well boy of our place
MN Yakemukel' inkhosi nguSomhlolo lapho
The king welcomed them, it is Somhlolo[69] by then
I Somhlolo at that time received them
Somhlolo ngaleso sikhatsi wabemukela
MN Um wabatsatsa ke bamlayele nendlu lapho
Um[9] he then took them, they had shown him the
batawufike bangene khona nabeta kule live
house where they would get into when they came
umhome
to this live[70], the cave
I And he showed them where, the place where when
Wabakhombisa lapho, indzawo lapho nabefika
they come they would get inside
Batawungena khona

Footnotes

71 emakhosikati (singular - inkhosikati) see glossary

ML Befike ke bangena khona laph' emhomeni
They came and got inside that cave
I Then they went into the cave
Base ke bangena emhomeni
ML netinkhomo
with cattle
I and cattle
netinkhomo
ML nalemyanga
with the inyanga[28]
I and the _____
nale _____
ML nebafati babo nemakhosikati ebukhosi
with their wives and the emakhosikati g bukhosi[50]
I And the king's wives and the makhosikati
nebafati benkhosi, kanye nemakhosikati
of the beSutfus
abeSutfu
ML Aphindz' aphume ayosaveya lomkhulu
Again this mkhulu[30] went out to survey
I Then again goes out grandfather to look, to
Wase ke uphindze nyaphuma mkhulu kuyowubuka
watch outside
kubuka ngaphandle
ML Afune indzawo lengatsi ilungile lapha
He searched for a place which seemed good
kungahlala bukhosi
where the bukhosi[50] can settle
I And again he looked into the place where
Waphindze wabuka endzaweni lapho lomunye
another one settle next could to be found

Footnotes

72 inphi : see glossary

73 umuti : see glossary

74 Ludzidzini : royal residence g Thandile, mother g Mswati, situated in Central Swaziland at 'Ludzeludze'; halfway between the Zombodze and Matsapha schools. (Matsebula old Ed. pp 14, 17; also see Grotpeter p. 18). Senior indvuna at Ludzidzini was Sandlane Zwane (Matsebula p 20) Hamilton series, interview Sam Mkhonta edit p. 7 says also residence g ndvungunye.

75 Lobamba : residence g the queen mother during the reign g Sobhuza II, and the capital g the Swazi nation, situated between Mbabane and Mangini. According to Grotpeter, Lobamba was also the name g Ngwane's first establishment in south-eastern Swaziland (Hist. Dict p. 75) Matsebula describes Lobamba as the residence g LaMndzebele, the wife g Ngwane, and the mother g his heir Ndvungunye (History, old edit pp. 6-7).

angahlala khona kutsi angayitfola yini
Nembala lapha kaZombodze wayitfola ngoke
Indeed, here at Zombodze[60] he found it because the
intsaba etulu yente nje, ngalapha ke itse ngoke
mountain on the top has done this, and this side it
kwakubalekelw' inphi kadzeni
is like this because they were running away from in the past an inphi[8]
1 The place g Zombodze the hill at the top is
Endzaweni yaka Zombodze intsaba etulu ibekile
flat, and while the other side is sloping down
kani ngaceleni iyewukela
like that
kanje
M.L Ya umuti ke ube ngala ngaphansi
Yah the umuti[73] was down that side
1 And the kraal to be underneath and down
Nalesibaya sibe ngaphansi, ngaphansi
below
phansi
M.L Uma ke acedzile ke lapho sowuyacatjwa ke
After he had finished there this umuti[73] was
lomuti sekutsiwa nguse Ludzidzini kabonkhosi
then named and it was called Ludzidzini
1 When they had finished the make the build
Nabacedza kwenta, kwakha lomuti lowa
up a kraal that is called eludzidzini
bitwa ngekutsi kuse Ludzidzini
kabonkhosi.
kabonkhosi
M.L Kwase kuphuma waka Lobamba lomdzala
Then came out that of old Lobamba[75] that

Footnotes

76 kaTthohho : (variants Thohho, Hoho, Horo) According to Matsebula Thohho (in southern Swaziland) was Ngwane's lilawu (History old edit p. 6); name of Somhlolo's administrative capital near present day Mhlosheni; and the name given to the area north-east of Mhlosheni inhabited by the Shiba people; also the name of Mswati's capital on the north bank of the Lomati river in northern Swaziland, from which the modern northern administrative district (Thohho) derives its name (S.W.A.H.P.) Hamilton series (Logwaja Mamba, 1) edit notes p 27)

78 kugidza : see glossary

79 incwala : see glossary

wakaboMswati
of Mswati's family
1 Then the kraal separated, Mswati's
Wase ke lomuti wehlukanisa Mswati
ML _____
_____
1 Mswati's family went out
likhaya lakuboMswati laphuma
ML Sewuyahamba ke Mswati sewuyakwakha
Then Mswati[56] moved away to built at
kaTthohho
kaTthohho[76]
1 He proceeded to settle at Thohho, Mswati
wachubeka wayewukwakha kaTthohho, Mswati
ML Sowuyigidza khona incwala
Then he gidza'd[78] the incwala[79] there
1 And where he was dancing incwala
Nalapho ebegidzela khona incwala
ML asaphuma lapha kaLobamba
When he came out from Lobamba[75]
1 and when he came from Lobamba
Asaphuma lapha kakobamba
ML Kungako ke tsine ke siphansi kobukhosi
That is why we are under bukhosi[50]
1 That is why we are found to be under the
Kungako siTfolakala singaphansi
bukhosi
kobukhosi
ML ngoba lapha bukhosi buyakhona sihamba nabo
Because wherever the bukhosi[50] is going to we also go with them
1 Because wherever the bokhosi are going to we

ngoba lapho bukhosi buya khona sihamba nabo
are going with them
natsi

ML Noma kubekwa lobusha kufuneka sihambe nabo
Even if the new bukhosi[50] is appointed we are
lobukhosi
expect to go with this bukhosi.[50]

I Even when a new king comes we still going togo
Noma kufika inkhosi lensha kufanele sihambe

ML ngoba ngitsi lesilungisa nalobukhosi
Because we are the ones who prepare this bukhosi[50]

I Because we _____ medicine for it
ngoba si _____ umutsi wabo

ML Nabufile
When it has died

I When it is dead
nabufile

ML Um uyati ke nalo
Um? even this one knows

I He knows
uyati

CH Sorry
ncedi

ML Yena kanye lolohamba naye nguye lowatiko
The very person you go with, he is the one that knows

CH What is he saying?
Utsini?

I He says I know
Utsi ngiyati

ML Yiloko ke sekungasho nine kutsi angighubeke
That is it, you may tell me to continue

mine sengiphelile
I am finished
1 You can say I can tell you while I am
Ningasho kutsi anginitjele una mune sengi-
finished.
phelile
ML Nangabe nifuna loku
If you want this
1 If you were looking for this
Nangabe nifuna loku
CH That's what exactly what I was looking for
Nguko ugobo loku bengikufuna
1 Nguko mpela mpela ke hushaba loku bekufu-
That is just exactly, hushaba, what has
neka la
been looked for here
ML Naku ke seniku tfolile
Here it is you have found it
2 Nako ke ninenhlanhla nembala
Therefore you have luck indeed
ML Hhawu
Hhawu
1 Wena wekuhlangana nami
You g meeting with me
2 Lushaba
Lushaba[2]
ALL Lushaba
Lushaba[2]
2 Gumedze
Gumedze[12]
ALL Gumedze

Footnotes

80 Hhawu (variant : Hhowu) interj. g strong disapproval ; regretful surprise

Gumedze[12]

2 Sikhundla sikhulu

Sikhundla sikhulu[13]

ALL Sikhundla sikhulu

Sikhundla sikhulu[13]

2 Phalaza lonkomonyeni

Phalaza[14] Lonkomonyeni[15]

ALL Phalaza lonkomonyeni

Phalaza[14] Lonkomonyeni[15]

2 Maghd' amabili anjengenkosi

Two magholo[17] they are like a king

ALL Maghol' amabili anjengenkosi

Two magholo[17] they are like a king

2 Zulu kalidumi libonakala ngeyikhukhula

The storm that does not thunder, it is seen by

zomfula

the floods g river

ALL Zulu kalidumi libonakala ngeyikhukhula

The storm that does not thunder, it is seen

zomfula

by the floods g river

2 Gatja

Gatja[16]

ALL Gatja

Gatja[16]

2 wena wakwaMlayeza

You g Mlayeza[18]

ALL wena wakwaMlayeza

You g Mlayeza[18]

2 _____

_____

Footnotes

81 Malaza : can be a surname; also a sinanatelo

82 Dlamini : a sibongo

ALL Gatjo
Gatja[16]

ALL Malaza
Malaza

[some information from different voices talking at the same time, not clear]

ML Cha nami ngiyabonga Dlamini
No I am also thankful Dlamini[82]

I Yebo
Yes

ML ngoba nami ngibona wena ngingatsi ngikwati
Because I see you whom I think I know

I Ya
Yah[8]

ML Um um
Um-um[9]

I ngiyabonga
Thank you

CH Can I ask him a few questions
Ngimbuta yini imibuto lemincane

I Utsi asamane abutabute nje babe, utawubuta
She say can she ask a bit babe, she will ask
lapha kini kutsi kunjani lapha ufuna kubuta
from you as to how is it there, she wants to
utsi asamane abute nje
ask, she says can she just ask

CH About that story
Ngaleya ndzaba

ML Phela sengilalele kutsi ubuta inhlobo lenjani
Actually I am now listening as to what kind is she asking

Footnotes

83 Tsatfwa; Thatha } from kutsatsa which lit. means to take; but can also mean to marry or to be married to

84 ndwandwa (variant: ndwandwe) a group of Bembo-nguni people closely related to the royal Dlamini clan of Swaziland. They were very strong in the early nineteenth century under their leader Zwide; also ndwandwe is a surname which is sometimes referred to as nxumalo

85 benguni; sing. mnguni } lit. people of nguni; the nguni people are one of the principal ethno-linguistic groups of Bantu peoples in Southern Africa

1 He is waiting for you, for a few questions
Umele wena ngalemibuzo limncane
CH Will we still find the kushaba people at Singabatfola yini namanye bantfu baka Maphumulo?
kushaba kuMaphumulo
1 Basekhona yini bakakushaba kamaphumulo
Are there still those of kushaba[21] at Maphumulo[20]
nL kaMaphumulo bakhona
At Maphumulo[20] they are there
1 Ya
Yah[8]
CH Umhu I see. Who do the kushaba people
Umhu[9] ngiyabona. Babani labangatekwa
not marry
bantfu bakakushaba
1 Ngubaphi labangatsatfwa ngulaba bakakushaba
Who are those that are not tsatfwa'd[83] by those of kushaba[21]
nL Lapha kubafati
Among wives
1 Umm-umm
Umm-umm[9]
nL Bafati, awu, nalaba bakandwandwa sibatsatsa
Wives, awu[51], even those of ndwandwa, we tsatsa[83]
ngelipulane kabatsatfwa lapha kitsi ngoba
them through a plan, they are not tsatfwa'd[83] by us
benguni njengatsi
because they are benguni[85] just like us
1 The ndwandwe people, nxumalos is the people
Bantfu baka ndwandwe, bakanxumalo ngabo bantfu
which we do not take

Footnotes

86 Simelane ; a Ntungwa-Nguni clan in origin

87 Ntungwa? One ethnologist makes the term emantungwa} 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 p 124).

lesingabatsatsi

ML Nalaba bakaSimelane siyawela nje ngoba sehlulwa
Even those of Simelane[86] we go across just because
yinyama abasibo labafanele kutsatfwa njengobe
we are defeated by the flesh, they are not supposed to
sibenguni
be tsatfwa[83] because we are benguni[85]

I And the Simelane people are not the right
Nalaba bakaSimelane abasibo bantfu lebalungile
people that we can marry ourselves because
kutsi singabatsatsa ngoba natsi sitibita
we called ourselves Mnguni
ngekutsi Mnguni[85]

ML Um sibenguni
Um we are benguni[85]

CH Do the Lushaba people call themselves Ntungwa?
Labakalusha bayatibita yini ngekutsi bangemantungwa?
I Bakalushaba bayatibita ngekutsi bangemantungwa
Do those of Lushaba[2] call themselves Ntungwa?[87]

ML Cha
No

I No
Cha

ML Asitibiti ngekutsi singemantungwa
We do not call ourselves emantungwa[87]

I We don't call ourselves mantungwa
Asitibiti ngekutsi singemantungwa

14 SibakaGumedze nje
We are just those of Gumedze[12]

ML Kuphela nje tsine sitibita ngekutsi Gumedze
That is it, we just call ourselves Gumedze[12]

Footnotes

88 Qwabe : surname

89 Ehhe : an interj. of assent, approval, admission.

90 Sibiya : surname

91 Matse (variant: Mathe) : lit silva ; also a surname

sikhundla sikhulu
Sikhundla sikhulu[13]
[many voices speaking at the same time

2 Sbakwa Gumede nje
We are just those of Gumedge[12]

ML Umu
Umu[9]

2 Laba bakwa Qwabe nje asiba asiba
Those of Qwabe[88] we do not, we do not

ML Asibatsatsi labo
We do not tsatsa[83] those

2 Ehhe
Ehhe[89]

ML bomnaketfu
They are our brothers

4 Sengulabaka Sibiya,
and those of Sibiya[90]

2 Abakwa Sibiya
Those of Sibiya[90]

4 lesingabatsatsi
that we do not tsatsa[83]

CH Oh because you are also Gumede
Oh hgoba nani nibo Gumede

2 Nabakwa Sibiya asibathathi
And those of Sibiya[90] we do not thatha[83] them

ML Nebaka Matse laph' etulu ehubonjeni
and those of Matse[91] on the top of Lubonjeni[36]

2 Nabaka Mathe futhi
And those of Mathe[91]

ML Nebaka Matse le ehubonjeni le kumankenge

Footnotes

92 Mankenge : probably a place in the Lubombo region

And those of Matse[91] there at Luboniyeni[36], there at Mankenge[92]

1 And the Matse people we don't marry
Nalaba baka Matse asibatsatsi

ML Bomnaketfu
They are our brothers

1 They are brothers
bomnaketfu

CH It's hard for Lushaba to get married
Kulukhuni kubakaLushaba kutsatsa

1 Niyinsokolo
You are a delicate type

4 Asihlobani nje nebakandwandwa
We are related with those of ndwandwa[84]

ML Awubeva
Do you hear them!

1 Kusho kutsi nangabe kunalabo lapha nitawuham
It means that if those are here you will go to
ba nine niye lekaZulu niyawufuna
kaZulu[21] to look for those you can marry a
lenitabateka a yinsokolo le
this is a struggle

ML Cha sibateka khona la bakhona bafati
No we marry the wives right here

2 Bakhona la
They are right here

ML Ya bamenge
Yah they are many

CH were the Lushaba people once together with
Bantfu bakaLushaba kwake kwenteka yini
all of these tibongo ?
kutsi babe kanyekanye nato tonkhe letibongo leti?

Footnotes

93 Siwe (plural: tiwe) see glossary

94 Zwide (variants: Zwidze, Zide, Zidze) The chief of the ndwandwe people in the early nineteenth century; father of Thandile (Tsandzile).

I Laba bakalushaba kukhona laba base bahlala
Did it ever happen that those of Lushaba came
nabo babayincumbi njengebantfu labasiwe?
together and be a group as people who are a Siwe[93]

MD Laba bakalushaba?
Those of Lushaba?

I Um
Um[9]

CH These ndwandwe, Simelane _____
Laba bakandwandwe, Simelane _____

4 Babekhona _____
They were there _____

MD I-i nakhona le le kubomagudu babakhona,
Yes even there, there at Magudu[46] they were there,
njengalaba bakandwandwa nje nabo e bakhona
like those of ndwandwa[84] they are also there

I They are there at Magudu the ndwandwe
Bakhona le emagudu, bantfu baka ndwandwe
people were there.
bekakhona

MD Nalaba bakaSimelane futsi saphindze seta
And those of Simelane[86] we also came with them
nabo ke sesibahlobo ke sesitihlobo nabo, seta nabo la
being relatives with them we became relatives
with them we came with them

I and the Simelanes, we had friendship when
Nalaba bakaSimelane, besinebungani nabo
we were moving towards this way
masita ngala

CH Were the Lushaba people ever under Zwide
Labakalushaba bake babaphansi kwaZwide yini?

I Bakalushaba base babaphans' aZidze baphatfwa

Have those of Lushaba[21] been under Zidze[94] and were
nguZidze
ruled by Zidze[94] before

Mb Cha baya ngekumelekelela Zidze akazange abaphatse
No they went there to help Zidze[94], he never ruled them

I They had never become under Zidze
abazange bakephanis' aZidze

Mb Uwuva ke lapha sishelela khona
Can you hear where we slip off

I They only went to help him
Baya nje kumsita

Mb Ngobe tsine singemakhosi khona le kutsi
Because we are kings in our place in that
kwesikaMaphumulo, nanamuhla
of Maphumulo[20], even today

I Because even today you find the Lushabas at
Ngoba nanamuhla ungabatfola bakaLushaba
kaMaphumulo, still they are at Maphumulo
kaMaphumulo, solo base kumaphumulo

CH Do the Lushaba people say that they came
Bayasho yini bantfu bakaLushaba kutsi beta
from the west in a silulu?
bachamuka enshonalanga ngesilulu?

I Laba baka Lushaba bachamuka le, bayasho
Those of Lushaba came from there, do they say
yini lokutsi bachamuka lenhla beta ngesilulu?
that they came from the west in a grain basket

Mb Cha
NO

I NO
Cha

Footnotes

95 ingungu : lit: 'a grain-pit'; can also refer to ones place of origin or ones home

96 emaZingili : probably people of Loziyingilé

97 Loziyingilé : (variant : Noziyingili) According to Bryant (p 306) he is another son of Hluma called Makasanyana the father of Ngwanasi (p 307); probably a place in KaZulu

MN Asikakuboni loko ngoba phela sibuka le tsine
We have never seen that because realy we look
lapha siphuma khona engungwini sitsi sibakhona
from there where we come from in an ingungu[95] we say we are from there
I We haven't met that, we, what we know, we
Asikahlangani naloko tsine, lesikwatiko, sati
know where we came from
lapho siphuma khona
MN khona le emaZingilini
Right there from emaZingili[96]
I from Zingili, kaloziyingili
kumaZingili, from Loziyingili[97]
CH Where is Zingili ?
Kukuphi kaZingili?
I ngukuphi ke lapho ?
Where is that ?
MN ngukhona le _____
It is there _____
I O ya
Oh yah[8]
MN Um
Um[9]
CH Does he know anything about before that time?
kukhona yini lakwatiko ngaphambi kwaleso sikhatsi?
I ngaphambilini kwaloko ke Lushaba kukhona
Before that then Lushaba[2] is there anything
lokunye lokwatiko
else that you know
MN kute lokunye
There is nothing else
I Nothing

Footnotes

98 Embo : State House ; royal residence built at the time in 1968 for the reception of diplomats at the independence celebrations; it is situated east of Lobamba

99 kunene : Surname

Kute

CH Does he know what the word Embo means?

Uyalati yini leligama lelitsi Embo kutsi lisho kutsini

I E leligama letitsi Embo uyalati kutsi lisho kutsini babe?

E[27] do you know what the word Embo[98] means babe?

ML ngulembo lemtini wenkhosi noma

The Embo the kings umuti[73] or

I Embo at the king's kraal

Embo emtini wenkhosi

ML le emangisini noma

To the British or

I Embo a State, he talking about Embo State

Embo State, ukhuluma nge Embo State

CH Yah no no, does he know any other meaning of it

Ya cha cha, uyayati yini lenye inchazelo yalo

ML angilati lokutsi lisho kutsini

I do not know what it means

I I do not know the meaning

Angiyati inchazelo

CH Are the kushaba people related to the kunene people

Labantfu bakakushaba batihlobo yini nalaba bakakunene

I Laba bakakushaba batihlobo yini nalabakakunene

Are those of kushaba related to those of kunene[99]

ML Cha

No