

PASS MARK

TAPE CH 36.

student note book

feint and margin

INFORMANT name: LOMATAWULA MABUZA (MRS. KHUMALO)

72 PAGES  
PLACE : EKWENDZENI  
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Book 1

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- 2. TRANSLATOR : DLAMINI
- 3. INFORMANT 1. : LOMATAWULA MABUZA  
(COUNCIL NO. 003)

ENDNOTES

1. Can she tell us her name?

2. Lomatawula Mabuza

3. Lomatawula Mabuza is the name of the informant's family. The informant is a male. She may also refer to her name.

4. And what is the name of the informant's family?

5. Futhi - This is the name of the informant's family.

6. Injini - This is the name of the informant's family.

7. Gogo - This is the name of the informant's family.

8. In respect to addressing children, women usually of my generation.

1. Where does she come from?

Ukhawula, kanti?

2. Ukhawula, umkhawula wena?

1. Where do you come from?

3. Mhla? P

Mhla? P

2. Injini?

Injini?

3. Ngivakusuka khona la, ngitalwa khona la. I come from here, I come from here.

1. What time?

Khona la? P

2. He is born from here, (Mantlathi) Khumalo. I believe in the informant.

1. I see. Okay, now can she tell us where Mabuza, the name of the informant, came from exactly? Did the Mabuzas originate?

Ngakho, ngakho, ngakho, ngakho, ngakho? (Mantlathi) Khumalo?

2. Ngakho, ngakho, ngakho, usityele kuti... (Mantlathi) Khumalo?

ENDNOTES :-

1. endza — 1. To be married then stay with the husband's family.
2. kakhumalo — 1. This here refers to a particular family whose clan name is kakhumalo.  
2. May also refer to an area known as kakhumalo.
3. Enhhe — 1. This here means yes.
4. Inhhi — 1. This also means yes.
5. gogo — 1. This is used here as a term of respect in addressing an older woman, usually of my grandmother's age.

1. Can she tell us her name?  
Angasitjela ligama lakhe?
2. Ligama lakho ungubani ke?  
What's your name?
- 003 3. Ngingu lomathawula.  
I'm Lomathawula.
1. And then she married khumalo?  
Wase utekwa ngukhumalo?
2. Wendza kakhumalo?  
Did you endza<sup>1</sup> at kakhumalo<sup>2</sup>?
3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.<sup>3</sup>
1. Where does she come from?  
Uchamuka kuphi?
2. Uwekusu, uwekus ukaphi wena?  
Where do, do you come from?
3. Mine?  
Me?
2. Inhhi.  
Inhhi.<sup>4</sup>
3. Ngiwekusuka khona tela, ngitalwa khona la.  
I came from here, I was born here
1. What then?  
kwase ke?
2. He is born from here, (Mahlathi) khumalo.  
Watalwa lapha, khumalo.
1. I see. Okay, now can she tell us, where Ngiyabona. Kulungile, nyalo angasitjela, kutsi exactly did the Mabusas originate?  
ngukuphi mbamba lapha bakaMabusa besuka khona?
2. Nyalo ke sicale ke gogo, usitjele kutsi  
Now we will start gogo<sup>5</sup>, tell us that where

6. bakaMabuza — 1. People whose clan name is Mabuza.

2. This may also refer to people found in an area known as kaMabuza.

7. dzabuka — 1. To originally come from.

2. This may also mean get torn or

3. be sad.

8. Mafutseni — 1. A place approximately 15 km. east of Manzini, on the Manzini-Siteki road. Mafutseni - means 'oil'.

9. Ngwavuma — 1. The area between the Lubombo and the sea in the southern part of Swaziland. This may also refer to the Ngwavuma river which rises north of Nhlanguano and breaches the Lubombo mountains near Big-Bend.

2. This may also be the district east of the Lubombo, in Natal.

bakaMabuza besuka bacha mukaphi, badzabuka did the bakaMabuza come from, where did they kuphi?

dzabuka from?

3. E Mafutseni.

At Mafutseni.

2. E, Mabuza they originated from Mafutseni, E, Mabuza badzabuka eMafutseni, esigodini in Manzini region, earlier.

saka Manzini, kucala.

1. Uh huh. Now can she, now can she tell us

Uh huh. Nyalo anga, angasitjela lendzaba the story about how they came, to Shiselweni

kutsi befika njani eShiselweni, ngase along the Lubombo, all of that?

Lubonjeni, konthe loko?

2. Sowungasisukela ke usitekele ke kutsi besuk? You can start and tell us that they came,

suk' eMafutseni babheka kuphi, babahle came from Mafutseni and where did they go, baba kuphi?

where were they sometimes found?

3. Besuk' eMafutseni (bacedz' imphi), bawela

They came from Mafutseni due to the imphi, laph' entas' eNgwavuma.

they crossed down there at Ngwavuma?

1. What's that?

Yini loko?

2. The, they moved from Mafutseni towards Ba, bahamb' eMafutseni baya ngase iNgwavuma.

Ngwavuma.

10. inkhosi - 1. A king or sovereign.

11. Shiselweni - 1. According to Bonner, p. 9. southern Swaziland.

12. khonta'd - 1. This here means to seek political asylum.

2. May also mean to pay allegiance, serve, worship, or

3. greet.

1. Which Nguyiphi after he has khonta'd to Somhlolo

2. They were fighting. Babalwa.

1. Ya.

3. Ya.  
3. Ngiphindze ke ngikhulume?  
Should I talk again?

2. Enhhe phela usichazele kutsi balwa nani?  
Enhhe and explain to us that they fought with <sup>who?</sup>

3. Manje ke sebayafika ke bakhandze Mgcoyiza  
Now they arrived and found Mgcoyiza too,  
nabo, enhosini.

with the inkhosi.<sup>10</sup>

2. Kuphi?

Where?

3. Eshiselweni kuSomhlolo.  
At Shiselweni with Somhlolo.

2. E, They went to Shiselweni where they met  
E, Baya eshiselweni lapho batfola inkhosi

3. king Somhlolo.  
Somhlolo.

3. Inkhi.  
Inkhi.

1. Uh huh. Chubeka.

Uh huh. Continue.

2. Chubeka gogo.

Continue gogo.

3. Base ke bahlala naye ke. Mgcoyiza yena  
Then they stayed with him. Mgcoyiza had  
sowukhontile kuSomhlolo.

khonta'd<sup>12</sup> to Somhlolo.

13 kaMzilikazi — 1. Probably one of the areas occupied by the Khumalo when under leader Mzilikazi they

fled from Shaka either highveld of the Transvaal or Matabeleland. (Wilson and Thompson, History of Southern Africa, p. 412)

14. kaZulu — 1. Present-day Zululand.

15. khonta — 1. The present tense of the verb khonta'd in note 12.

16. live — 1. Area, place territory  
2. Land.

17. inyanga — 1. Doctor or traditional medical practitioner

*[Faint bleed-through text from the reverse side of the page, including words like 'Eswatini', 'Chubeka', and 'Mgcoyiza']*

2. Mgcoyiza after he has khonta'd to Somhlolo, Emva kwetuba Mgcoyiza asakhante kuSomhlolo, they stayed there with him.

bahlala naye lapho.

1. Uh huh.

Uh huh.

2. Chubeka.

Continue.

3. Naye wakhonta kuSomhlolo nje abephuma, He too khonta'd to Somhlolo because he was abephuma kaMzilikazi, kaZulu.

from, he was from kaMzilikazi<sup>13</sup>, at kaZulu<sup>14</sup>.

2. E, When he came to Swaziland, he was E, Nakefika eSwatini, abephuma kaZulu, coming from kaZulu.

1. Who?

Bani?

2. Mgcoyiza. Chubeka.

Mgcoyiza. Continue.

3. Sowuyakhonta ke. Seyitshi inkhosi ke akole He then khonta'd. Then the inkhosi said that he akhante kunali live lala. Lokunje sesihleti should come and khonta<sup>15</sup> at this live<sup>16</sup> of here, kulo.

As we now stay at (this live).

2. The king decided

Inkhosi yabona

3. kuMkhonswa, iinyanga yenkhosi.

To Mkhonswa, the inyanga<sup>17</sup> of inkhosi.

2. They came to Mkhonswa, the doctor of Beta kuMkhonswa, inyanga yenkhosi.

- 18. Hhohho — 1. This here refers to the area on the north bank of the Lomati river in northern Swaziland from which northern administrative district, Hhohho, derives its name (Matsebula, History, p. 18)
- 19. Awu — 1. An interjection of surprise, but this is used here without an interjective inflection.
- 20. Hawu! — 1. An interjection of surprise or bewilderment.
- 21. kabani — 1. This locative literally refers to the area belonging to what clan.
- 22. impi — 1. This here refers to the group of regiments set out to a battle.  
2. Battle, war, quarrel or fight.
- 23. tikhulu — 1. Chiefs.

the king.

- 3. Manje ke watsi ke kub' akhante, amukis' Now after he had khonta'd, and took the inkhosi le, kaHhohho, Mgcoyiza. Wayimikisa inkhosi to that place, at Hhohho<sup>18</sup>, Mgcoyiza. He kaHhohho inkhosi, Mswati, took the inkhosi Mswati, to Hhohho.
- 2. Then after he has moved king Mswati to Emva kwekumikisa inkhosi Mswati kaHhohho, Hhohho,
- 3. Uyesuka ke le, asatakhile letindlu, He left from there, after building the huts, of te, te, tenkhosi, sowubuya la, sowutsi of, the inkhosi, he came back to here, he then ke sowuyavalelisa, sewutsi ke "Awu, bid farewell, and he said, "Awu<sup>19</sup>, "I'm going sengibuyela emuva." Seyitsi ke lenkhosi, back." Then the inkhosi said, "Hawu<sup>20</sup> Mgcoyiza, "Hawu Mgcoyiza, sewubuyel' emuva nje, you are going back, but you will khonta sewutawufik' akhante kabani? Lo info, kabani? Because the impi<sup>22</sup> of kaZulu attacks impi yakaZulu iyasihlasela." Utsi ke us." He said, "I will seek the tikhulu<sup>23</sup> of back thee." yena, "Ngitawufuna nje tikhulu talenuva."
- 2. And Mgcoyiza after he had build up the Mgcoyiza wase emva kwekwatha lomuti kraal of the king Mswati, wenkhosi Mswati,



24. umSutfu — 1. This here refers to a Sotho speaking person, one of the Sothos found in present-day Swaziland by the "true Swazis."

2. In another context, a person found in present-day Lesotho.

25. beSutfu — 1. The plural of the noun umSutfu in note 24.

26. kaNgwane — 1. This here refers to the royal headquarters at Lobamba.

2. In another sense, present-day Swaziland, in general.

3. This may also refer to the South African homeland north of Swaziland.

27. Phongola — 1. The river which flows through the Lubombo mountains joining the Lusutfu river to form the Maputo river.

28. bakaNgwane — 1. The ruling Dlamini clan members.  
2. This may generally refer to Swazi people of present-day Swaziland or

3. People found in the South African homeland, north of Swaziland.

3. Manje ke seyitsi ke lenkhosi, "Awu chake Now the inkhosi said, "Awu, no Mgcoyiza, Mgcoyiza, Sengiyabonga khumalo. Jani ku lo, thanks khumalo. Go to that one, to the kulo, kulomSutfu." NgumSutfu lo, lo, loMkhonswa, umSutfu<sup>24</sup>. "This, this Mkhonswa was an umSutfu, ngumSutfu. Ngulo wasala kubeSutfu.

he was an umSutfu. He remained from the beSutfu<sup>25</sup>.

2. Mswati said, "Go back to this inyanga, the Mswati watsi, "Buyela emuva kulenyanga, mSutfu." Chubeka ke.

lomSutfu." Continue.

3. Manje ke kwase kutsiwa, akete ate, Now they said, he should come to khonta, atekukhonta, kuloMkhonswa. to Mkhonswa.

2. He started, Mswati started, Mgcoyiza to come Wacala, Mswati wacala, Mgcoyiza akete back and live with this mSutfu inyanga. atewuhlala walenyanga yemSutfu.

3. LomSutfu abeyinyanga yenkhosi. This umSutfu was an inyanga of inkhosi.

2. The mSutfu was a doctor of the king. LomSutfu abeyinyanga yenkhosi.

3. Labev' impi, nakhona bangakayiva lapha Who heard about an impi, before they heard kaNgwane. Atsi, kutsi, "Nanso ke seyiwela, about it there<sup>at</sup> kaNgwane<sup>26</sup>. He said, that, "There it's seyiwela LuPhongola. Gijima ke Mgcoyiza crossing, crossing the Phongola<sup>27</sup>. Run Mgcoyiza uye kaNgwane. Uyekutjela bakaNgwane kutsi and go to kaNgwane. To tell the bakaNgwane<sup>28</sup> that

29. emakhosikati — 1. This here refers to the king's wives.  
2. This may also be a term used to refer to any married women.

30. emitsandzeni — 1. A locative meaning at the caves

31. Mdeimba — 1. The area next to the mountains in central Swaziland, lying mid-way between the towns of Mbabane and Manzini.

abafihl' emakhosikati, e, e, emitsandzeni. "they should hide emakhosikati<sup>29</sup>, e, e, at emitsandzeni<sup>30</sup>."

2. He used to go to the king to report that Abavame kuya enkhosini ayewubika kutsi, "They are now coming, the Zulus are coming to attack, the Swazis." "Sebayeta manje, bakaZulu bayeta kutewuhlasela, enaSwati."

1. (What about) emakhosikati. Yini ngenakhosikati?  
2. E, To tell them to take the emakhosikati E, Kubatjela kutsi, kutsi batsats' emakhosikati to the hiding place, where they, they hide. bayafihlwa endzaweni, lapho batofihlwa khona.

1. What was the name of the place? Kwakutsiwa yini ligama lalendzawo?  
2. Nguyiphi lendzawo? Lapha bebabhaca. What is the place? Where they hid? Khona?

3. Ngile, ngu, ngule kaHhohho. It's that, it's, it's that of Hhohho.

2. KaHhohho? At Hhohho.

3. Inhhi. Inhhi.

2. To hide at Hhohho. Kuyobhaca kaHhohho.

3. Beta muva bakaNgwane laph' eMdzimba. The bakaNgwane came later to here at Mdzimba<sup>31</sup>.

2. After that, the Ngwane moved them to Mdzimba. Emva kwaloko, bakaNgwane babaletsa eMdzimba.

32 Owu - 1. An interjection of wonder.

3. Mswati wabusela kaHhohho.  
Mswati reigned from Hhohho.

2. Mswati was king at Hhohho.  
Mswati abeyinkhosi kaHhohho.

3. Was' uta ngeku, ngeku, ngeku khula, beta  
Then he came when, when, when he was grown  
3. la eMdzimba.  
up, they came there at Mdzimba.

2. While he was growing up, he went back,  
Ngesikhatsi asakhula, wabuyela emuva,  
he came to eMdzimba.  
waya eMdzimba.

3. Kwatsiwa ke Mkhonswa, "Wena Mgcoyiza  
They said to Mkhonswa, "You Mkhonswa  
ungabombula, lo Mkhonswa, yinyanga  
don't kill, this Mkhonswa, is an inyanga  
yenkosi."  
of inkhosi."

2. Kahle ke gogo. E, They said, the king  
Wait gogo. E, Batsi, inkhosi yatsi,  
said, "Mgcoyiza, don't kill this doctor of  
"Mgcoyiza, ungayibulali lenyanga yami."  
mine."

3. "Owu, utawukudzabulisa live, lelive ngoba  
"Owu, he will divide the live, the live because  
lakha lela live. Utawukudzabulela nawe,  
that live is his. He will divide it and apportion  
ngawhlanye, nawe ube ngawhlanye."  
part of the (live) to you, you will be on the other side."

2. "He'll only give you a place to stay and  
"Utakunika kuphela indzawo yetukhala,

beside himself.  
eceleni kwakhe.

1. Chubeka gogo.  
Continue gogo.
2. Lokunye gogo?  
Any other thing gogo?
3. Lapha, mine vele ngitakunitjela, kwatsiwa.  
Here, I will indeed tell you, they said,  
"Ungabo, ungabombulala loMkhonswa, ngoba  
"You mustn't, you mustn't kill this Mkhonswa,  
Mkhonswa sowuphelelwe bantfu bakhe, phel"  
because Mkhonswa has lost the people, who he  
abehlala nabo." Sekuyedwana nje, ngobe  
stayed with. He was alone, because the  
sekugugile kwelichagu.  
old man was very old.
2. E, It was said, "Mgcoyiza please don't  
E, Kwatsiwa, "Mgcoyiza ungabombulala  
kill Mkhonswa because he's staying alone  
Mkhonswa ngoba uhlala yedwa, kute  
he has got nobody to live with."  
lahlala naye.
3. Ngiphindze ngikhulume?  
Should I talk again?
2. Chubeka gogo.  
Continue gogo.
3. Awu sengi tawugcina, loku lengikwatiko  
Awu I will end there, what I know I heard  
nami ngangikuva kugogo. Kutsi lo, loMgcoyiza  
it from my grandmother. That this, this  
kwatsiwa akakho, wa, wakhonta lapha  
Mgcoyiza was told to tho, he khonta'd to

KuMkhonswa. Kulenyanga yenkhosi.

Mkhonswa. To the inyanga of inkhosi.

2 Mgco, Mgcoyiza was told to khonta to the Mgco, Mgcoyiza watjelwa kutsi akhonte doctor of the king.

kulenyanga yenkhosi.

3. Live lakhe lile, eShiselweni, lapha kwakuthona His live is there, at Shiselweni, where there was lo, lo, lo Sonhlolo khona.

this, this, this Sonhlolo.

2. The <sup>place</sup> was there at Shiselweni where was Lenzawa beyilapha eShiselweni lapho Sonhlolo.

beku naSonhlolo.

3. Awu sekute lokunye, sengiyagina, Awu there's nothing else, I stop there, ngigcina loku ngangikuva kubogogo. I end with what I heard from my grandmother.

2. That's all what they are going to, Ngiloko konkhe labebatawuy,

3. Ngase ngical' emanga. I'd be telling lies.

2 I would be telling lies. Ngangicala emanga.

1. What was the grandmother's name? Kwakungubani ligama lalogogo?

2. Ligama la, lamake, lagogo ngubani? What is the mother, the grandmother's name?

3. Gogo lotala babe? My grandmother who bore my father?

2. Inkh.

Inkh.

33 sibongo - 1. Surname or clan name.

2. Praise name, or

3. gratitude.

34 kaShongwe - 1. The Shongwe clan name or  
2. An area known as kaShongwe.

35 ekhakhakhe - 1. The home of one's parents -  
in-law.

36 kaMabuza - 1. The Mabuza clan name or  
2. The area known as kaMabuza.

37 libutfo - 1. Age regiment, grade or group.

38. iNyatsi - 1. The age regiment formed during  
the reign of Mswati II, largely made  
up of men born between c. 1835-1846.

3. Ngu, ngu, ngu Lomphozulu.  
She's, she's, she's Lomphozulu.

2. Lomphozulu.  
Lomphozulu.

3. Inkhhi.  
Inkhhi.

1. Sibongo.

The sibongo.

2. Sibongo?

The sibongo.

3. WakaShongwe phela losekutalwa mine laka,

She is of kaShongwe as I was born at ka,  
lekhakhakhe, kaMabuza.

at ekhakhakhe, at kaMabuza.

2. She was Shongwe then she married Mabuza.  
AbenguShongwe was utekwa kaMabuza.

1. What was her libutfo?

Kwakyini libutfo lakhe?

2. A, a, alibutfo lini?

What, what was her libutfo?

3. AbeweNyatsini.

She was of iNyatsi.

2. She was a, she was iNyatsi.

Abe, abeyi Nyatsi

1. Before the Mabuza were eMafutseni, where  
Ngenbili, bakaMabuza babe seMafutseni,  
were they?

bebakuphi?

2. Phambilini bangakefiki laph' eMafutseni,  
Before they came to here at Mafutseni,  
bebakuphi bakaMabuza?

where were the bakaMabuza?

39 boludvonga — 1. The collective prefix bo- may either refer to Ludvonga and others or

2. Ludvonga alone, an early Swazi king who <sup>was</sup> succeeded by Dlamini III (acc. to Matsebula, p. 10)

40 emakhosi — 1. The plural form of the noun inkhosi - in note 10.

3. Angibati ku, kwa, kuboludvonga, emakhosi I don't know among boludvonga, <sup>the</sup> old lamadzala. <sup>40</sup> emakhosi.

2. I wouldn't know from the, king Ludvonga, Angeke ngati e, enkhosini Ludvonga, kutsi where, the Mabuza people were. bantfu baka Mabuza babakuphi.

1. Do the Mabuza people say, Baka Mabuza bayasho yini kutsi,

3. Kodwa phela bebay bakhe, But they were, settled at,

2. Awume phela. Stop.

3. eMafutseni. Babase Mafutseni. at Mafutseni. They were at Mafutseni.

2. They were at Mafutseni that time. Beba seMafutseni ngaleso sikhatsi.

3. Emakhosi lama, ngi, benakhosi lamadzala The emakhosi who are, I, the old emakhosi boludvonga.

2. He was at, during the time of Ludvonga. Abese, ngesikhatsi saludvonga.

1. Who were they under at eMafutseni? Babangaphasi kwabani eMafutseni.

2. Bebaphetfwe ngubani leMafutseni, lowabe Who was their leader at Mafutseni, the baphetse? one who was their leader?

3. Bebaphetfwe ngu, nguHlabetwako. Their leader was, was Hlabetwako.

- 41 sikhulu - 1. A chief.
- 42 libandla - 1. An assembly of elders, or a council.
- 2. A church denomination.

2. Inkh. They were under Hlabetwako.  
 Inkh. Bebangaphasi kwa Hlabetwako.

- 1. Was he a chief?  
 Abesikhulu yini?
- 2. Abesikhulu yini?  
 Was he a chief?

- 3. Cha.  
 No.
- 2. No.  
 Cha.

3. Abengasiso sikhulu abe, abeyindodza nje  
 He was not a sikhulu<sup>41</sup>, he was just a man  
 yelibandla. Angilati libito lalesikhulu.  
 of libandla<sup>42</sup>. I don't know the name of the sikhulu

2. I don't know the chief's name. He was just  
 Angilati libito laleshifu. Abelilunga, e, lilunga  
 a member, e, a member of the libandla.  
 lelibandla.

1. Was he of Mabuza sibongo?  
 AbewakaMabuza yini sibongo?

2. Abe, abewakaMabuza?  
 Was, was he of kaMabuza?

3. Inkh.  
Inkh.

2. Yes he was Mabuza sibongo.  
 Yebo sibongo sakhe nguMabuza.

1. Did the Mabuza people have a chief  
 Bantfu bakaMabuza bebanaso yini  
 at eMafutseri?  
 sikhulu eMafutseri?

2. Babanayo yini bakaMabuza shifu leMafutseri?  
 Did the bakaMabuza have a chief at Mafutseri?

43 emaswati

1. The Swazis, or people found in present-day Swaziland.

3 Bebanaye, angi, angilati leli libito lakhe.

They had one, I, I don't know his name.

2 They had a chief but I don't know the name.

Bebanaye shifu kepha angilati libito lakho.

3. Langishiya.

I missed it.

1. Why did they leave eMafutseni?

Besukelani eMafutseni?

2. Nawuvako besukelani?

You heard that why did they leave?

3 eMafutseni?

At Mafutseni?

1 Inkhi.

Inkhi.

3. Bacoshwa yimphi.

They were running away from the imphi.

2. They ran away because of the, the, Babaleka ngoba e, e, enamutho abelwa.

the enamutho fighting.

1. Who was fighting?

Kwakulwa bani?

2. Nguba, kwakulwa baphi?

Who was, who were fighting?

3 Kwakulw' emaswati.

The emaswati<sup>43</sup> were fighting.

2 It wa, wa, the Swazis were fighting.

Kwaku, ku, kwakulwa emaswati

3 Kwase kulw' emaswati.

The emaswati were fighting.

1. What sibongo? Why were they fighting?

Siphi sibongo? Bebalwelani?

44. buTfonga — 1. This here refers to Ifongaland, the area east of the Lubombo mountain and south of present-day Maputo.

45. nca! — 1. An interjection of indifference, or disgust.

46. kaThhanyane — 1.

47. emaNdziki — 1. Possibly emaNdzawe, or the emaNdzawe people who share a border with people living in Mozambique, and their chiefdom stretches to the junction of the Nkomati and Mbuluzi rivers, north of Swaziland.

2. Ba, ba, batsi bebalwelani? They, they, they say that why were they fighting?

3. Angati, kutsi bekubangwani. I don't know what they were fighting over.

2. I wouldn't say what was that quarrelling. Angeka ngisho kutsi lokubanga kuakungani about.

3. Balwa nalaba ba, ku, be, bebuTfonga, They fought with these of, to, of, of buTfonga, <sup>44</sup> bemu nca! laba baka, angibati, angibati they nca! <sup>45</sup> these of ka, I don't know, I don't sibongo sabo, angibati nje kutsi bakabani. know their sibongo, I don't know their sibongo.

2. E, They were fighting, E, Bebalwa,

3. Laba ba, baku, bakathhanyane. Those of, of, <sup>46</sup> kaThhanyane.

2. They were fighting with Hhanyane people. Bebalwa nebantfu baThhanyane.

3. Angisati lesibongo sathhanyane. I don't know the sibongo of this Hhanyane.

2. I don't know the surname of Hhanyane. Angisati sibongo sathhanyane.

3. E, BebangemaNdziki. E, They were <sup>47</sup> emaNdziki.

2. They were Ndzikis. Bebamandziki.

1. They were what? Beba yini?

2. They called themselves emaNdziki. Bebatibita kutsi emaNdziki.

48. enaNdzawe - See note 47.

49. tiyephu, yephu - 1. An ideophone of a swaying motion, applying to hair.

50. photfwako - 1. Twisted plait.

51. umIfonga - 1. The singular form of the noun enaIfonga - a generic term for the inhabitants of the area east of the Lubombo mountains, south of present-day Maputo.

52. liIfonga - 1. This may be used interchangeably with the noun liIfonga - in note 51.

53. Phuthukezi - 1. Former Portuguese territory or country, possibly Mozambique or the vicinity of present-day Mozambique.

2. Literally, Portugal.

1. Shouldn't you say Manzini?

Akukameli nitsi Manzini yini?

2. Mandziki, Mandziki, uts' abeyini, bebayini? Mandziki, Mandziki, she says who were they, who were they?

3. EnaNdziki, enaNdzawe.

The enaNdziki, the enaNdzawe.<sup>48</sup>

1. Uh huh.

Uh huh.

3. Inhhi, inhhi, inhhi, inhhi (Uyalingisa).

Inhhi, inhhi, inhhi, inhhi (Mimicking). Those with

Naku lokwenta tiyephu, yephu tetinwele hair which is tiyephu, yephu<sup>49</sup>, which is photfwako<sup>50</sup>

le, tephotfwako. Ngawo ke enaNdzawe.

Those are the enaNdzawe.

1. Was Hhanyane a person?

Hhanyane abe ngumuntfu yini?

2. E, lo Hhanyane abeba, abengumuntfu?

E, This Hhanyane was he, was he a person?

3. Enhhe.

Enhhe.

2. Hhanyane was a person.

Hhanyane abengumuntfu.

3. NgumIfonga.

He was an umIfonga<sup>51</sup>

2. He was a Thonga.

AbengumThonga.

3. liIfonga inhhi, lale ePhuthukezi.

He was a liIfonga<sup>52</sup> inhhi of there at Phuthukezi.<sup>53</sup>

2. A Thonga from Phuthukezi.

liIfonga lalePhuthukezi.

1. Does she know anything else about it?

Uyakwati yini lokunye ngaloko?

54 umkhonto - 1. An assegai of which there are several different kinds, according to Krige, p. 401.

2. Lokunye lokwatiko ngathanyane? Anything else you know about thanyane?

3. Kute.

Nothing.

2. Nothing.

Kute.

3. Kute, ngati nje kutsi bebadlanga ngalokuhlasekwa. Nothing, I know that they were frequently attacked.

Gogo, gogo

My grandmother, my grandmother

2. I only heard that they were fighting.

Ngeva kuphela kutsi bebalwa.

3. abesicocela nje kutsi kwaye kuhlasekwe.

she told us that they would attack. we

Sibute ke tsine kutsi, "Akuhlasekwa nje,

would ask that, "They attacked because what

bebabacale ngani?" Natsi phela, yayiphuma

had they done to them?" We too, that of

nje yakaNgwane. Natsi lo silapha nje,

kaNgwane was sent out. As we are here, if the

nabengabe nje bakaNgwane sebayatsandea

bakaNgwane wanted to kill us, they would

kusibulala, bebangasibulala. Kwakubuswa

kill us. They reigned by the umkhonto.<sup>54</sup>

ngemkhonto.

2. When we asked the grandmother, "What

Uma sibuta logogo kutsi, "Kwatakale ini,

was wrong, what was the quarrel?" They

kwakuyini lokubanga?" Bebalwa nje.

were just fighting.

55. dzabuka'd - 1. The past tense form of the verb dzabuka - in note 7

1. Will you ask her where is eMafutseni?

Ungambuta kutsi ngukuphi eMafutseni?

2. Ngukuph' eMafutseni?

Where is Mafutseni?

3. Kule ngakaNgwane.

It's there next to kaNgwane.

2. I know the place, I know myself.

Ngiyayati lendzawo, ngiyati mine.

1. Okay just ask her to explain there?

Kulungile maele kutsi achaze lapho?

2. U, ufuna kwati phela kutsi uyati yini

She wants to know that do you know at eMafutseni, lendzawo?

Mafutseni, the place?

3. Cha, cha angiyati. Lenzawo kangiyati,

No, no I don't know it. I don't know the angizange sengiyihambe. Koduwa ke khona

place, I never went there. But where we dzabuka'd

lapha sadzabuka khona kuseMafutseni.

is at Mafutseni.

2. But where they originated was at eMafutseni.

Kepha lapha sadzabuka khona kwakunguseMafutseni.

1. Why did they go east, to Lubombo when Baye lani eMphumalanga, eLubonjeni ngesikhatsi they left eMafutseni?

besuka eMafutseni?

2. Besukelani leMafutseni babheke leMphumalanga?

Why did they go from Mafutseni to there at the East?

3. Nababalekel' imphi phela, njengoba ngisho

When they ran away from the imphi, as I said kutsi kusho kutsi kwakuWaselwa.

that they attacked.

56. Lubombo — 1. The mountain range under the Lowveld in present-day Swaziland.

57. kaNyiwe — 1. The area west of Hlatikhulu and also east of Ngudzeni, under the Shiselweni district in southern Swaziland.

2. They were running away from the impi. Bebabalekel<sup>2</sup> impi.

3. Kuhlasela Hhanyane, bahlaselana naHhanyane Hhanyane attacked, they attacked each other with Hhanyane.

2. They were fighting with Hhanyane. Bebalwa naHhanyane.

3. Mbandzeni abehlaselana naHhanyane. Mbandzeni and Hhanyane attacked each other.

2. He was, the king was Mbandzeni, that Abe, inkhosi kwakungu Mbandzeni, ngaleso time when they were fighting Sikhatsi uma balwa naHhanyane.

Hhanyane.

1. Um, Did they stop anywhere on the Um, Bema yini ehubonjeni? Lubombo?

2. Kukhona lapha bafike bahlala khona Did they stay somewhere there, on the

3. ngalapha nge Lubonjeni? Lubombo<sup>56</sup>?

3. Laba bakitsi? Those of my (clan)?

2. Inkhi. Inkhi.

3. Abahlalanga, bahlala kaNyiwe. They didn't stay, they stayed at kaNyiwe<sup>57</sup>.

2. Inkhi? Inkhi?

3. Bahlala kaNyiwe. They stayed at kaNyiwe.

58. bekwa'd - 1. Allocated an area or land.

2. Literally put, placed.

3. May also refer to being

installed or appointed.

59. khontelwa'd - 1. Literally to be khonta for other people, see khonta

in note 15.

60. bakaMamba - 1. People whose clan name is

Mamba or

2. People found in area

known as kaMamba

2. They started,

Bacala;

3. Lapha, lapha babekwa nguMgcoyiza khona,

There, there where they were <sup>58</sup> bekwa'd by

sebakhontelwe nalapho. Watsi loMgcoyiza,

Mgcoyiza, they were <sup>59</sup> khontelwa'd there. This

"Akenihlale lapha ke la," emhlobereni wakhe,

Mgcoyiza said, "Stay here," with his friend,

"Akenihlale la. Mine ke ngisa, ngisachuba

"Stay here. I am taking these bakaNgwane

labo bakaNgwane."

(where they are going to).

2. I, When they met Mgcoyiza, they said

Ngi, Ngesikhatsi bahlangana naMgcoyiza, batsi

to him, at the place called kaNyiwe.

Kuye, kulenzawo lebitwa kutsi ngu kaNyiwe.

1. Where is that?

Ngukuphi lapho?

2. Ngukuphi lapha kaNyiwe?

Where is there at kaNyiwe?

3. kaNyiwe? U, ulapha kunasiintsaba

At kaNyiwe? It's, it's there at that mountain

lentshiyalawa. Ngitakukhombisa yona, Intsaba

beyond this place. I will show you. The mountain

yona. Bakhelene ne,

they are neighbours to,

2. The place called kaNyi, kaNyiwe, I'll show

Kulenzawo lebitwa ngekutsi ngu kaNyi, kaNyiwe,

you the hill.

ngitanikhombisa lentsaba.

3. bakhelene ne bakaMamba baka,

they are neighbours to the bakaMamba <sup>60</sup> the baka,

1. You know it?  
*Uyayati?*

2. She says she will show us.  
*Utsi utasikhombisa.*

1. Can we see it from here?  
*Singayibona lapha?*

2. *Iyabonakala kentsaba nasi la?*  
*Is the mountain seen from here?*

3. *LoyakaNyawe?*  
*That of kaNyawe?*

2. *Inkhi.*  
*Inkhi.*

3. *Enhhe.*  
*Enhhe.*

2. Yes.  
*Yebo.*

1. Then after kaNyawe, Nyawe where did they  
*Emvakwa kaNyawe, Nyawe babese sebaya kuphi?*  
*go?*

2. *Kusuke, nabesuka kaNyawe ke babe*  
*When they, they came from kaNyawe where did*  
*seyabayaphi?*  
*they then go to?*

3. *Nabesuka kaNyawe phela sekusuka ke,*  
*When they were from kaNyawe, Mgcoyiza then*  
*Mgcoyiza sowutaku khonta lapha*  
*went to khonta there to this Mkhonswa.*  
*kulo Mkhonswa.*

2. E, When they moved from kaNyawe, they  
*E, Ngesikhatsi besuka kaNyawe, bebalandzela*

3. They started  
*3. They started*

3. *Uyayati?*

3. *Utsi utasikhombisa.*

3. *Singayibona lapha?*

3. *Iyabonakala kentsaba nasi la?*

3. *LoyakaNyawe?*

3. *Inkhi.*

3. *Enhhe.*

3. *Yebo.*

3. *Emvakwa kaNyawe, Nyawe babese sebaya kuphi?*

3. *Nabesuka kaNyawe phela sekusuka ke,*

3. *E, Ngesikhatsi besuka kaNyawe, bebalandzela*

61. batsi

-1. This here is used by a speaker who usually uses the hands as a sign of the figure being discussed.

were following Mgcoyiza, when he came here to Mgcayiza, ngesikhatsi eta lapha kutewukhonta khonta from this mSutfu. kulomSutfu.

3. Sowuta nabo ke Mgcayiza la, baba Mgcayiza came with them to here, they were batsi, kukuphela kwabo. batsi, only those.

2. And then, they were three, he came with kwase ke, beba batsatfu, weta nabo lapha. them here.

3. Beba batsatfu. Beba, bebabatsatfu, They were three. They were, tree, and kungu Mgcayiza wesine. Mgcayiza was the fourth.

2. They were two, Mgcayiza was the third. Bebababili, Mgcayiza abengumuntfu wesitsatfu. person.

3. Soyosuka ke lapha, wa, wakha lapha. Then from here, Mgcayiza settled there. Mgcayiza, khona lapha ngekha, Next to the home, ematjeni, neliTfonga lakhe.

2. E, Mgcayiza build up his kraal there, where E, Mgcayiza wakha umuti wakhe lapha, it was named his place.

lapha wabakwa khona ngeligama lakhe.

1. Who were the other two? Kwakubobani laba labanye lababili?

- 62. kaMalaza - 1. The Malaza clan name.  
2. Area known as kaMalaza.
- 63. kaNhleko - 1. The Nhleko clan name.  
2. Area known as kaNhleko.
- 64. kaMkhwanazi - 1. The Mkhwanazi clan name.  
2. Area known as kaMkhwanazi.

- 2. The, there were Mabuzas, the two. The third one  
Kwa, kwaku nebaka Mabuzababili. Lowesitsatfu,  
1. What were their names?  
Kwaku bobani emagama abo?  
2. Emagama abo beba bobani, emagama abo?  
What were their names, their names?  
3. Lolomunye abengu Mhlayimbe, waka Mabuzababili.  
The other one was Mhlayimbe, of kaMalaza.  
2. The other one was Mhlayimbe.  
Lolomunye abengu Mhlayimbe.  
3. Ndoni lolomunye angu Mlambo waka Nhleko.  
The other one was Mlambo of kaNhleko.  
2. The other one was Mlambo Nhleko.  
Lolomunye abe ngu Mlambo Nhleko.  
3. Lolomunye angu Mlumula waka Mkhwanazi.  
The other one was Mlumula of kaMkhwanazi.  
2. Ungani utside babili, gogo, sengu Mgcoyiza  
But you said they were two, gogo, then this  
3. Is it? Mlumula Mkhwanazi  
one was Mgcoyiza.  
3. Cha batsatfu. Kubhedze lolulwimi, batsatfu,  
No they were three. My tongue missed, they  
3. ngu Mgcoyiza, batsatfu, ngu Mgcoyiza  
were three, it's Mgcoyiza, they are three,  
wesine,  
Mgcoyiza is the fourth one,  
2. The fourth Mgcoyiza.  
Wesine ngu Mgcoyiza.  
3. emkhatsini wabo.  
among them.  
1. Okay that was Mhlwayimphi?  
Kulungile loyo bekungu Mhlwayimphi?

- 2. Utseke ngubani ke loMhlwayimphi?  
You said who was this Mhlwayimphi?
- 3. NguMhlwayimbe.  
He was Mhlwayimbe.
- 2. Mhlwayimbe.  
Mhlwayimbe.
- 1. Mabuza.  
Mabuza?
- 3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.
- 1. Mkha, khanda Nhleko?  
Mkha, khanda Nhleko?
- 3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.
- 1. And the other one?  
Lolomunye?
- 2. Lolomunye?  
The other one?
- 3. NguMlumula Mkhwanazi.  
He was Mlumula Mkhwanazi.
- 2. Angikantfoli lolomunye mine.  
I didn't get the other one.
- 3. LoMlambo.  
This Mlambo.
- 2. LoMlambo.  
This Mlambo.
- 3. Enhhe waka Nhleko.  
Enhhe of ka Nhleko.
- 1. I don't understand if they went from Angicandzi kahle kutsi basuk? eMafutseni eMafutseni to kaNyewe?  
baya kaNyewe?

*[Faint mirrored handwriting from the reverse side of the page, including phrases like 'The other one was Mlambo', 'Lolomunye', 'Mabuza', 'Enhhe', and 'Mkha, khanda Nhleko']*

65. emajaha - 1. Young men, 2. Warriors

66. indvuna - 1. A councillor, or headman

2. kaNyawe. kaNyawe. And then they came here? kaNyawe. Base beta lapha yini? Utsi akatfoli kahle lapha yegogo? Kutsi She says she doesn't understand here gogo? That besuk? eMafutseni, babe sebaya kaNyawe, they came from Mafutseni, then they went to kaNyawe, sebayesuka kaNyawe, sebata la. Utsi ke nane they left from kaNyawe, and came here. She says akatfoli kahle? she doesn't understand well? 3. Cha asale sekuvele ke atfole. Besuka, No she must get that. They left, they bakhonta Mgcoyiza. khonta?d Mgcoyiza. LeShiselweni. Emajaha nabobabe. At Shiselweni. The emajaha<sup>65</sup> our fathers. Batsi phela lo, loyi nangu, sitawukhonta They said this one, this one, we will khonta nayindvuna, buka nasi inkhosi, yindvuna. this indvuna<sup>66</sup> look at this inkhosi, the indvuna. 2. Inhhi. They decided to kho, to khonta Inhhi. Base babona kutsi kuncono, bakhonte to Mgcoyiza so that he can report them kuMgcoyiza kute ababike enkhosini. to the king. 3. Manje, Now, 1. I was trying to get this organised straight, Bengetama kutsi ngente loku kulunge kucondze,

did they go from Mafutseni to where?  
besuk? eMafutseni bayu kuphi?

- 3. manje,  
now,
- 2. Asume ke gogo, ubona gogo, ubobuka  
Wait gogo, you must wait gogo, you must  
mine nase ngifuna ukhulume. Utsi akatfoli  
look at me when I want you to talk. She says  
kahlle lay? eMafutseni, kutsi kusuka lay?  
she doesn't quite get about there at Mafutseni,  
eMafutseni sebaya kaNyawe.  
that from Mafutseni they went to kaNyawe.

3. Baya, bay? eShiselweni,  
They went to, they went to Shiselweni,

1. Uh huh.  
Uh huh.

- 3 kaNyawe. Sebaya wufihlwa nguMgcoyiza.  
At kaNyawe. They were hid by Mgcoyiza.
- 2 kaNyawe they were moved by Mgcoyiza  
At kaNyawe bahanjiswa nguMgcoyiza  
to put them there, hiding.  
kubabeka le, babhacile.

- 1. After Shiselweni?  
Emva kwase Shiselweni yini?
- 2. E, ku, nase besuka laph? eShiselweni.  
E, at, when they were from there at Shiselweni.

3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.

2. After Shiselweni.  
Emva kwase Shiselweni.

3. Sebesuk? eShiselweni.  
When they were from Shiselweni.

did they go from Mafutseni to where?  
besuk? eMafutseni bayu kuphi?

- 3. manje,  
now,
- 2. Asume ke gogo, ubona gogo, ubobuka  
Wait gogo, you must wait gogo, you must  
mine nase ngifuna ukhulume. Utsi akatfoli  
look at me when I want you to talk. She says  
kahlle lay? eMafutseni, kutsi kusuka lay?  
she doesn't quite get about there at Mafutseni,  
eMafutseni sebaya kaNyawe.  
that from Mafutseni they went to kaNyawe.

3. Baya, bay? eShiselweni,  
They went to, they went to Shiselweni,

1. Uh huh.  
Uh huh.

- 3 kaNyawe. Sebaya wufihlwa nguMgcoyiza.  
At kaNyawe. They were hid by Mgcoyiza.
- 2 kaNyawe they were moved by Mgcoyiza  
At kaNyawe bahanjiswa nguMgcoyiza  
to put them there, hiding.  
kubabeka le, babhacile.

- 1. After Shiselweni?  
Emva kwase Shiselweni yini?
- 2. E, ku, nase besuka laph? eShiselweni.  
E, at, when they were from there at Shiselweni.

3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.

2. After Shiselweni.  
Emva kwase Shiselweni.

3. Sebesuk? eShiselweni.  
When they were from Shiselweni.

67. Ekwendzeni. The area north-east of Mlathikhulu, under the Shiselweni district in southern Swaziland.

3. Bantfu bakamabuza. They were from Mabuza.

1. Mabuza. Where? Laba. Baze ba, ba, babese bayahlala Ekwenzeni. Akhile Mgcoyiza. They stayed there at Ekwenzeni. After Mgcoyiza was settled.

2. Cha. Ubuta kutsi leNgwavuma bahlala yini? No. She asks that did they stay there at Ngwavuma? 3. Mabuza people. Bantfu bakamabuza. 2. Mabuza, laba bakamabuza. The Mabuza, these bakamabuza. 3. Abahlalanga. They didn't stay. 2. No they didn't stay. Cha abahlalanga.

1. And then after kaNyiwe they came here? Emva kwakaNyiwe beta lapha yini?

2. Now asengitsi nabesuka lekaNyiwe, babese Nyalo let me say when they were from kaNyiwe, beta la? did they come here?

3. Enhhe. Enhhe. Yes. Yebo.

1. Did they ever stay at Ngwavuma? Bako bahlala yini eNgwavuma?

2. Bahlala yini bona leNgwavuma? Did they stay at Ngwavuma?

3. Kuphi? Where? Laba. Baze ba, ba, babese bayahlala Ekwenzeni. Akhile Mgcoyiza. They stayed there at Ekwenzeni. After Mgcoyiza was settled.

2. Cha. Ubuta kutsi leNgwavuma bahlala yini? No. She asks that did they stay there at Ngwavuma?

3. Mabuza people. Bantfu bakamabuza.

2. Mabuza, laba bakamabuza. The Mabuza, these bakamabuza.

3. Abahlalanga. They didn't stay.

2. No they didn't stay. Cha abahlalanga.

68. umuti

1. Village

2. Literally, homestead

3. Abahlalanga, ba, ba, bavele bashuca nje. Babese  
They didn't stay, they just went. They found  
batfolana naMgcoyiza lay' eShiselweni.  
Mgcoyiza there at Shiselweni.

2. And they followed Mgcoyiza from Shiselweni  
Base balandzela Mgcoyiza kusuk' eShiselweni.

1. Can she tell us anything e, these three,  
Angasitjela yini none yini e, laba labatsatfu,  
the three men she told us about, did they  
lamadvodza lamatsatfu lasitjele ngawo, bonkhe  
all three of them khonta to Mgcoyiza?  
bobatsatfu bakhonta kuMgcoyiza yini?

2. Laba laba, lamagama alabantfu labatsatfu  
These who are, the names of the three people

3. losinike bona, bobatsatfu ba, bakhonta  
you gave to us, did all three khonta to  
kuMgcoyiza?  
Mgcoyiza?

3. Enhhe.  
Enhhe.

1. Mabuza, Nhleko, Mkhwanazi.  
Mabuza, Nhleko, Mkhwanazi.

3. Enhhe. Ngula besuka naMgcoyiza lapha  
Enhhe. Those came with Mgcoyiza there when  
wakacamb' umuti, laph' Ekwendzeni.  
he named the umuti, there at Ekwendzeni.

2. Those were they came with Mgcoyiza.  
Labo beta naMgcoyiza.

3. Kwakute Kwakugidwa  
There was nothing they gidzad  
2. Those were the people <sup>with Mgcoyiza</sup> at that, at that kraal.  
Labo bantfu bebana Mgcoyiza, ku, kulowo muti.

1. Uh huh. Can she tell us about anything about  
Uh huh. Angasitjela nome yini ngaNhleko?  
Nhleko?
2. Nhleko ke yena ungasice, ungasitjela ngaye kutsi  
Can you tell us about Nhleko that, he, what  
lokutsi abe, nenta njani?  
did you do?
3. Kwanta njani ke?  
To do what?
2. Nhleko. Angitsi phela naNhleko ukulaba  
Nhleko. Isn't it that Nhleko too is among the  
bakaMabuza lababili. LoNhleko ke yena?  
two bakaMabuza. What about this Nhleko?
3. Naye abe, abe khonta khona lapha  
He too was, he had khonta'd here to  
kuMgcoyiza.  
Mgcoyiza.
2. He also khonta'd to Mgcoyiza.  
Wakhonta kuMgcoyiza.
3. Nay' ebekhonta lapha kuMgcoyiza.  
He too had khonta'd to Mgcoyiza.
1. Where was he from?  
Abesuka kuphi?
2. A, abephumaphi ke yena?  
Where did he come from?
3. Angimati ke yena. Angima, awu! nay' abephuma  
I don't know. I don't, awu! he too came  
khona le. Ngob' abehamba kalaba.  
from there. Because he went with these.
2. Ya! He was coming from there at Mafutseni,  
Ya! Abebuya khona le eMafutseni,

because he was accompanying these.  
ngobe abephekeleta laba.

1. Okay. Did they were the Mabuza people the ones  
Kulungile. Ngobe, bantfu bataMabuza ngulabo beba  
who khonta, khonta Mgcoyiza, are one section  
khanta, khonta Mgcoyiza, libandla linye  
of Mabusas. But there is a Mabuza chief  
lebaka Mabuza. Kepha kunesikhulu sakaMabuza  
somewhere else, in Swaziland. How did they  
encenye, eSwatini. Behlukana njani?  
separate?

2. Inhhi. Behlukana njani laba bakaMabuza  
Inhhi. How did these bakaMabuza separate  
nalaba labase bayawutfola Mgcoyiza?  
with these who then went to find Mgcoyiza?

3. Angati.  
I don't know.

2. I, I don't know.  
A, angati.

3. Angati.  
I don't know.

1. Does she know how these Mabusas are  
Uyati yini kutsi laba boMabuza bathobene  
related to the chief Mabuza?

kanjani kukesikhulu Mabuza?  
2. E, Labo laba, laba, lababese beta ngalapha  
E, Those these, these, these who then came this side  
kuMgcoyiza, uyabati yini kutsi bathilobo  
to Mgcoyiza, do you know that they are relatives  
talesa sikhulu lesiseMafutseni?  
of the sikhulu who is at Mafutseni?

69. tandla - 1. This is used figuratively here to mean work or effort.

2. Literally, a noun referring to hands.

70. bakaNtshingila - 1. People found in area known as koNtshingila, occupied by the Simelane people, south of Hlatikhulu in central Swaziland.

The area is named after Ntshingila, the first Simelane chief to settle in the area, a brother of Somnjalose Simelane.

3. Angibati. Nakho, I don't know them. And,

2. I don't know.

Angati.

3. Nakhona nje kukhomba kutsi bebatikhontele, te Even here it shows that they had khonta'd for ngekutikhontela nje, ngetandla tabo, ungomu themselves, they khonta'd, through their tandla, their wabo.

goal.

2. E, I don't know, I thought they were just E, angati, bengicabanga kutsi bebahleti lapho settled there when they, they, they got a ngesikhatsi ba, ba, batfola lifuba leku beka chance of putting up their kraal.

umuti wabo.

1. Why did Mgcoyiza leave Mzilikazi?

Mgcoyiza wamshiyelani Mzilikazi?

2. Mgcoyiza wesukelani lekaMzilikazi?

Why did Mgcoyiza leave from kaMzilikazi?

3. Nabo laba bebaco, bebacoshwa yimphi

These too were running, running away from the yakaZulu. Banengi nje nalaba bakoNtshingila, imphi of kaZulu. These bakaNtshingila<sup>70</sup> too are many, labacoshwa yimphi yakaZulu, lekaZulu.

those who were escaping from the imphi of kaZulu, at kaZulu.

2. Mgcoyiza ran away during the time of Mgcoyiza wabaleka ngesikhatsi sekulwa the kaZulu imphi fighting. So they ran away kwemphi yakaZulu. Babaleka lapho njenge from there as the Simelane people. bantfu baka Simelane.

71. Zidze — 1. The Ndwandwe king who was Shaka's contemporary (Bonner, p.10)

72. LaZidze — 1. The prefix La- shows that this is a proper name of a woman, also known as Thandile, the daughter of Zidze.

1. Was he an Ndwandwe? I know he's Khumalo  
Abewaka Ndwandwe yini? Ngiyati kutsi wakakhumalo but did they belong, were they under Zwide? kepha bebaba, bebangapasi kwa Zwide yini?

2. Bebaphetfwe ngubani khona le, bebaphetfwe Who was their leader there, was Zidze their ngu Zidze yini? leader?

3. Le? Inkhi.  
There? Inkhi.

2 Yes.  
Yebo.

3. Bebaphetfwe ngu Zidze. Kunguye lotsi They were led by Zidze. He was the one utababulala. who said he would kill them.

2. E, Zwide that was fighting.  
E, Zwide labelwa.

1. Can she tell us anything else about him?  
Angasitjela yini lokunye ngaye?

2. Ungasitjela ngaye, Zi, Zidze, kutsi wabenta Can you tell us about him, Zi, Zidze, that njani? what did he do to them?

3. Awu ngete ngamati, ngimati nje kutsi Awu I won't know him, I know that he is Zidze watal' unina wa Mswati. LaZidze. Zidze who bore Mswati's mother. LaZidze<sup>72</sup>.

2. I, I know that Zidze was the father of Nga, ngati kutsi Zidze abengubabe wenkhosikati inkhosikati Mswati, the mother of Mswati. ya Mswati, make wa Mswati.

73. budvuna - 1. The position or rank of being an indvuna - in note 66.

74. bakakhumalo - 1. People whose clan name is khumalo.  
2. People found in area known as kakhumalo.

75. bekwa'd - 1. Appointed or installed.  
2. This may also refer to being placed or put.

76. tindvuna - 1. The plural form of the noun indvuna - in note 66.

3. Unina waMswati.  
The mother of Mswati.

1. Okay. Were the Mabuza ever indunas to Kulungile. BakaMabuza bebatindvuna yini the khumalo people?  
Kubantfu baka khumalo.

2. Laba bakaMabuza babutfola yini budvuna. These bakaMabuza did they get budvuna<sup>73</sup> lapha ku, kubakakhumalo?  
there to, to the bakakhumalo<sup>74</sup>?

3. Cha, abengakabutfoli bekungumkhulu. No, he didn't get it he was the grandfather wabobabe.  
of our fathers.

1. No they didn't.  
Cha abazange.

3. Abekangabutfoli, kwabekwa bantfwa bakhe. He didn't get it, his children were bekwa'd.<sup>75</sup>

2. His children were, babekwa kutsiwani?  
Bantfwana bakhe ba, what were they bekwa'd to be?

3. Babe, babatindvuna. Tindvuna. They were, they became tindvuna.<sup>76</sup> The tindvuna.

2. The, the grandsons became tindvuna.  
Bo, bomtukulu baba tindvuna.

1. The grandsons of who?  
Bomtukulu wabani?

2. Wo, ba, ba, umusa wabani?  
Wo, they, they, whose son?

3. Umusa waM, hlwayimbe.  
The son of M, hlwayimbe.

1. Okay. Um. Has she ever heard of somebody Kulungile. Um. Uke weva yini ngemuntfu wakaMabuza

- 77. baka Ngwenya — 1. People whose clan name is Ngwenya or ...  
2. People found in area known as kaNgwenya.
- 78. Ebongo — 1. The plural form of the noun sibongo — in note 33.
- 79. sinanatelo — 1. An extended clan

- a Mabuza called Mgcobo, Mgcobo?  
lobitwa kutsi ngu Mgcobo, Mgcobo?
- 2. E, Wake wamvura yini umuntu wakaMabuza  
E, Did he hear about a Mabuza person called abengu Mgcobo? Mgcobo?  
Mgcobo? Mgcobo?
- 3. Awu! anginati.  
Awu! I don't know him.
- 2 No.  
Cha.
- 1. Are the Mabuza people connected to the Bantfu bakaMabuza bahlobene yini nebantfu Ngwenya people?  
bakaNgwenya?
- 2. BakaMabuza bayahlangana yini nalaba  
Do the bakaMabuza come together with these bakaNgwenya?  
bakaNgwenya?
- 3. BakaNgwenya?  
The bakaNgwenya?
- 2. Inhi.  
Inhi.
- 3. Abahlangani.  
They don't come together.
- 2. No they don't.  
Cha abake.
- 3. Nabo banesibongo sabo, nebakaNgwenya  
They too have their sibongo, and the bakaNgwenya banesibongo sabo. Angati ngoba tibongo have their sibongo. I don't know because the tiyabe ti, tibese tiyesuka sinanatelo sesingena tibongo<sup>78</sup> then, then the sinanatelo<sup>79</sup> (is the same)

1. Are the Mopusa people considered to be  
Baka Mopusa, Kholobane or Ngunya  
Ngunya people?  
Baka Mopusa people?

2. Baka Mopusa people? Do the Baka Mopusa  
come together with these  
Baka Mopusa people?  
Baka Mopusa?

3. Baka Mopusa? The Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

4. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

5. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

6. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

7. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

8. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

9. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

10. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?

11. Baka Mopusa? Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?  
Baka Mopusa?



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