



student note book

feint and margin

INFORMANT name: I. LOMATAWULA MABUZA

PLACE : EKWENDZENI  
DATE : 14. 9. 83  
S.A. 72F

Book 2



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2. TRANSLATOR : DLAMINI
3. INFORMANT 1 : LOMATAWULA MABUZA  
(counter no 003)

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- 4 (SOMEONE ON THE BACKGROUND) counter no  
584 - 588

kulesingwe  
 xasa ~~basibabak~~ <sup>Esiz</sup> ~~ababak~~ asuda Mod ob  
 asuda Mod ob <sup>Esiz</sup> because of the inantelo,  
 E, e, ngat, ngat, ngat yet inantelo, titsakalela  
 titsakalela. Sometimes, move from here to  
 Ngalesingwe, athatsi, tibuska, lapha, utiye  
 Somebody else

1 When Mgcoyiza went north to kakhohho, did  
 Ngalesingwe, Mgcoyiza, naye enkha kakhohho,  
 ka Mabuzas go with him?  
 bakabuzasa bayo naye yini?

2 Lapha ka Mgcoyiza bakaya lenkhesini  
 There when Mgcoyiza went to the Intshosi, to  
 kulmswati, bakamba naye yini ba Mabuzas?  
 Mawati, did ba Mabuzas go with him.

3. Cha  
 No.  
 2. No  
 Cha

3. Abababanga naye  
 They didn't go with him.  
 2. They didn't go with him.  
 Abababanga naye.

3. Njengoba ngishile nje ngitsi wabebashiye  
 As I said that he left them at kaNyive  
 kaNyive

2. They didn't go with him. He left them  
 Abababanga bakamba naye kaNyive  
 kaNyive  
 kaNyive



80. boMabuza

- 1. The collective prefix  
is <sup>used</sup> here to refer to Mabuza  
people.

kulesinye.

as that of the other!

2. E, I, I don't know because of the tinaratelo,  
E, a, angati ngendzaba yetinaratelo, titsakatelo,  
titsakatelo. Sometimes move from there to  
Ngalesinye sikhatsi tisuka lapha tiye  
somebody else.

kulemunye.

1. When Mgcoyiza went north to kaHhohho, did  
Ngesikhatsi Mgcoyiza aya eNkha kaHhohho,  
the Mabuzas go with him?  
bakaMabuza baya naye yini?

2. Lapha ke Mgcoyiza nakaya lenkhasini  
There when Mgcoyiza went to the inkhosi, to  
kuMswati, bahamba naye yini boMabuza?  
Mswati, did boMabuza go with him.

3. Cha.  
No.

2. No  
Cha.

3. Abahambanga naye.  
They didn't go with him.

2. They didn't go with him.  
Abahambanga naye.

3. Njongoba ngishita nje ngitsi wabebashiye  
As I said that he left them at kaNyawe.  
kaNyawe.

2. They didn't go with him. He left them  
Abazange bahambe naye. Wabashiya  
kaNyawe.  
kaNyawe.



81. caba — 1. To clear a site in order to set up a new homestead or village.

2. Cut down, fell. 82. esitfubeni 1. In the middle of nowhere. 2. Literally a locative meaning in the air.

83. klonulela 1. Apportioned, divided for 2. Literally, pulled out of the ground.

3. Inkhhi. Abebashiye khona ke. Inkhhi. He had left them there.

2. It's where he left them. Ngulapho abashiya khona.

3. Watsi, watsi babosale bacaba. He said, he said they should remain and caba.

1. Bacaba kuphi? Where did they caba?

3. Bacaba, bacab' emahlaha nje nabengca. They caba'd, they caba'd the emahlaha when they went past.

2. Kuphi? Where? Esi, esitfubeni nje. Ngob' abati lapha.

At, esitfubeni. Because they didn't know where batawukhonta khona, batawukhonta kuphi.

they will khonta, that where will they khonta.

3. Inkhosi ke, yase iya, iyamklonulela. Itsi. The inkhosi then klonulela'd him. And said, "No 'Cha khumalo, sowungisebente kakhulu." Khumalo, you have done more work for me.

2. Inkhhi. The king said, "You have worked Inkhhi. Inkhosi yatsi, 'Usebente kakhulu

so much, Mgcoyiza. kangaka, Mgcoyiza."

3. Itsi ke, "Yani kuMkhonswa," inyanga. He then said, "Go to Mkhonswa," the inyanga yenkhosi. of inkhosi.

2. "Now I say to you, I'm sending you to 'Nyalo ngitsi kuwe, ngikutfumela kuMkhonswa, Mkhonswa," the doctor of the king. inyanga yenkhosi.



84. kalukhele 1. The Lukhele clan name.

2. An area known as

kalukhele.

1. What was the sibongo of Mkhonswa?  
Besisakabani sibongo saMkhonswa?

2. LaMkhonswa wakabani, abe wakabani?  
What was the sibongo of this Mkhonswa?

3. Wakalukhele,  
He was of kalukhele.

2. Mkhonswa Lukhele.  
Mkhonswa Lukhele.

2. ngu Msundvute.  
that was Msundvute.

3. That was Msundvute.  
Loyo bekungu Msundvute

1. He was at this place?  
Abekulenzawo yini?

2. Abe lapha kulenzawo?  
Was he here at this place?

3. Enkhe. Abekhona lapha kulenzawo, lengikhuluma  
Enkhe. He was here at this place, I'm talking

3. ngayo. Lithuna lakhe nje lilapha, entasi? impela,  
about. His grave is here, indeed below,

laMkhonswa.  
of Mkhonswa.

2. Inkhi. The grave is found below.  
Inkhi. Letithuna litfolakala entasi.

1. Does she know <sup>who</sup> Mgco, Mgcoyiza married?  
Uyati yini kutsi Mgco, Mgcoyiza wetakaphi?

2. Down below the Mkhondvo valley?  
Entasi esigodzini seMkhondvo yini?

2. Inkhi before you get down to Mkhondvo,  
Inkhi ngembali kutsi uye eMkhondvo,

before you get down to the tar road.  
ungakufiki kulongwaco wesikuntiyela.



- 85. kaMageba - 1. An area known as kaMageba which according to C. Hamilton edit note, an early Zulu king or a Mtselfwa chief.
- 86. cotsa's - 1. An ideophone meaning finishes.
- 87. esicokweni - 1. A locative meaning at the sicoko - a small stony

- 1. Uh huh. he buried?  
Uh huh. njani?
- 2. Utsi ke ungatefiki, nasewufikile, wendlula She says <sup>is that</sup> before you get, after getting, you go
- 3. lesi, longwaco, lebawentile lomuhle, lohamba past the, the road which they've made, which ngalapha kaMageba?  
goes to <sup>85</sup> kaMageba? well.
- 3. Enhhe. they were.  
Enhhe. baba
- 2. Ugedlula. nga  
You go past. not
- 3. Ugedlula. nje kodwa solo kiyi, sob nje.  
You go past. but it's still, it's, it's, it's
- 2. You cross the the tar road the other Wawela stlo, longwaco is wesikuntiyela / bean side of there Bayalitimela. Sob nje latimela. kulenzawo lenye yalapho. It's still standing
- 3. Ingani phela abelindzal' imphi, kutsi But he expected an imphi, that there is an nay' imphi, itawutsi nayi, yita leyaka, imphi, when that of, when that one comes,
- 2. leyaka Zulu bacotsa, tikhona (tidludle) laph' that of <sup>86</sup> kaZulu cotsa's, then they would go
- 3. esicokweni.  
past <sup>87</sup> esicokweni.
- 2. They were staying there because of the Bebahlala lapho ngendzaba yemigedze, imigedza caves, long caves down there, where they lenidze lephasi, lapho bangatifikhla khona.
- 2. can hide themselves. Then the Zulu people came. Bantfu baka Zulu ke beta. times go to go to



1. How was he buried?

Wafihlwa njani?

2. We, walahlwa njani?

How, was he buried?

3. Walahlwa kahle nje, utfole netinini, ukhandze kadzeni

He was buried well, he found relatives, in the

3. bebafihlwa kahle.

past they were buried well.

2. Before they were,

Kucala beba

3. Bebenga, nga

They were not, not

Walahlwa nje kodwa solo li, li, solo nje,

He was buried but it's still, it's, it's, it's

lisolo nje, liselihle lithuna lakhe ngoba

still, it's still, his grave is still beautiful because

2. uyalingelwa. Bayalilimela. Solo nje latimela.

they tend it for him. They tend it. It's still standing

3. kodwa selidzala.

there. But it is old.

1. In the ground?

Lemhlabatsini yini?

2. Lisenhlabei?

Is it on the ground?

3. Inhi.

Inhi.

1. Did the khumalo people ever have any

Bantfu baka khumalo babanato yini tibhambi

3. ceremonies at that grave?

kulela thuna?

2. Bakakhumalo bahle baya, bahle baya

Do the bakakhumalo sometimes go to, go to



88. phahla

- 1. To offer libation.
- 2. May also mean to report falsely about or
- 3. foretell.

89. bakalukhele

1. People whose clan name is Lukhele or

2. People found in area known as kabukhele or

90. boMlumuta

1. The collective prefix bo- refers to Mlumuta and company.

2. kuyawuphahla yini?

phahla?

3. Inkhisi?

Inkhisi?

2. Baye baye bayawuphahla?

Do they sometimes go to phahla?

3. Cha.

No.

2. No.

Cha.

3. Abayi.

They don't go.

1. Um Who are the Mabuza people related

Um bantfu baka Mabuza bahlobene nabaphi?

to? today?

2. Laba kaMabuza batihlobo nebaka bani?

Who are these bakaMabuza related to?

3. Neba kaLukhele.

To the bakalukhele.

2. The Lukhele people, the Lukhele people.

Bantfu bakalukhele, bantfu bakalukhele.

3. Labanye?

Any other?

3. Angimati ke lomunye.

I don't know anyone else.

2. I don't know.

Angati. dead because there are no enkhosi.

3. Lo, la, laba boMlumuna batihlobo

These, these boMlumuna are related to

nebakakhumalo.

bakakhumalo.



91. insila

- 1. Fictive blood brother
- 2. Literally, body - ditla

92. tinsila

- 1. The plural of the noun

insila - in note 91.8  
 89. babatubale of babatubale

90. boMlamulu

- 1. The collective noun
- 2. Refers to Mlamulani
- 3. They are of the same

1. Um who are the Mlamulani people related  
 2. Um babatubale babatubale related to ?

3. Lapa kaMlamulani babatubale related to ?  
 4. Who are those babatubale related to ?

3. Njaba kaMlamulani  
 to the babatubale

2. The Mlamulani people, the Mlamulani people  
 babatubale babatubale, babatubale babatubale

3. Andimani ke famane  
 I don't know anyone else

2. I don't know

Andimani

3. To the lapa kaMlamulani babatubale  
 these babatubale are related to

babatubale babatubale

2 BoMlamulu?

BoMlamulu? A. I. itoupi SP

3. Lowaka Mkhwanazi.

The one of kaMkhwanazi.

- 2. E, Mkhwanazi is a, he's a, he's a relative  
 E, Mkhwanazi yi, unga, ushlobo kukhumalo.
- 3. to khumalo.

3. Insila ya Mgcoyiza. Jinsila ya Mgcoyiza,  
 He's Mgcoyiza's insila. He's Mgcoyiza's insila,

2. loMkhwanazi.  
 this Mkhwanazi.

2. Mkhwanazi is a insila of Mgcoyiza.

Mkhwanazi yinsila ya Mgcoyiza. an inguwa

1. Even today?

Nanamuhla yini? kaNgwana

2. Nanamuhla? was his insila?

Nanamuhla? inguwa yinsila yatho yini?

3. Nanamuhla nje usekhona, sebafa baphela?  
 Even today is he still there, they died all of them?

2. Tinsila.

The tinsila. 92

3. kukhona nje, insila lesataba yaka, letaba,  
 There is, the insila who were of ka, who were,

3. insila lophela lapha kitsi live lifile, si, si,  
 the insila as here at our (place) the live is dead, we

2. sife nje phela ngobe sekute nalamakhosi.  
 we are dead because there are no emakhosi.

1. Nalamadruna, ngobe phela kwakungasiyo inkhosi,  
 Even the males, because he was not an inkhosi,

akungaciso sikhulu Mkhonswa, akungu, akuyinduna.  
 Mkhonswa was not a sikhulu, he was, an induna.



93. ingwati

1. A heroic warrior, the Zulu variant of which is the

noun ingwati.

2. insida is a relative to Khumalo.

3. insila is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

4. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

5. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

6. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

7. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

8. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

9. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

10. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

11. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

12. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

13. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

14. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

15. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

16. insida is a relative to Mgcoyiza.

2. lobani is a relative to Khumalo, lababashi, f...  
Who? lobani, lababashi, f...

3. Lo, loMgcoyiza.  
This, this Mgcoyiza.

2. LoMgcoyiza. Mgcoyiza was induna.  
This Mgcoyiza. Mgcoyiza abeyinduna.

3. Yinduna.  
An induna.

1. Of this place?  
Yaku lendzawo yini?

2. Yalendzawo?  
Of this place?

3. Yalendzawo, kutsi yingwati - genkhosi utakuba  
Of this place, it's that he was an ingwati

1. Mkhwanazi was his insida?  
Mkhwanazi abeyinsida yakhe yini?

2. Mkhwanazi ke yena?  
What about Mkhwanazi?

3. Yinsida ebhaya?  
He was an insida.

2. He was insida.  
Abeyinsila.

3. Yinsila ya, ya, ya, ya, yaMgcoyiza.  
The insila of, of, of, of, of Mgcoyiza.

2. He was insida of Mgcoyiza.  
Abeyinsila yaMgcoyiza.

1. Did any other Khumalo chiefs have  
Letinye tikhulu takakhumalo taba nato

3. insilas?  
yini tinsila?



94. nikwa'd - 1. To be given a privilege by someone in authority.  
2. Literally, given, handed

95. kuremeta - 1. Summon  
2. Literally, shout to call out loudly

96. ingcatfo - 1. Follow

97. khontwa'd - 1. Worshipped, to be paid allegiance to

98. lahlwa'd - 1. Buried  
2. Literally, thrown away or discarded

2. Nalabanye bakakhumalo nabo, lababashifu, And others of kakhumalo, who are bashifu, baba/netinsila? did they have tinsila?

3. Cha. Kucala kuye Mgcoyiza. No. It began during Mgcoyiza's time.

2. It was just starting from him. Bekucala kuye.

3. Anikwo lekaNgwane, nekumeneta phela, abaneneta He was nikwa'd there at kaNgwane, even to nje wanikwa lekaNgwane. Kwatsiwa "Wena kumeneta<sup>95</sup>, he was nikwa'd there at kaNgwane.

3. Mgcoyiza loku u-u-u-u-ndzaw' utakupha, They said, "You Mgcoyiza he... he will give you utakucala ingcatfo, ingcatfo, utawukhontwa the place, you will start the ingcatfo<sup>96</sup>, you will be

2. bantfu, utakumeneta. Koduwa ke kabalahlw' khontwa'd<sup>97</sup> by people. But they are not lahlwa'd<sup>98</sup> ekhaya. Abalahlwa ekhaya." at home. They are not lahlwa'd at home."

2. Akalahlwa ekhaya? Is he not lahlwa'd at home?

3. Cha. No.

2. They dont btl, e, put him down on the ground, Abamla, e, bekwa phasi emhlabatsini, ekhaya. at home.

Bambekaphi? Where do they put him?

3. Ulahlwa nje e, e, e, e, emhlabulweni. He is lahlwa'd, at, at, at, at, at the wing.



99. ematfonga - 1. The plural form of the noun unitfonga in

100. luselwasiposM - 1. The ritual gourd used at the Incubala ceremony.

2. Literally plant of gourd or calabash.

2. The, the grave they put it beside the kraal, le, babeka lelithuna ecaleni kwemuti, khayi not in the, the (si), not the same. e, akufanani.

1. Um Are the Mabuza people the Sotras Um Bakamabuza babeSutfu yini njenge as the Lukheles are? baka Lukhele?

2. Njobe batiWoba nebakalukhele labakaMabuza, Because you bakamabuza are related to babeSutfu yini nabo? bakalukhele are they too beSutfu?

3. Cha. Abesibo beSutfu. Ngenatfonga nje. No. They are not the beSutfu. They are ematfonga. Ngenatfonga, ngemaHlubi They are ematfonga, they are emaHlubi.

2. (Uyahleka) Jini leyo. (Laughing) What's that?

3 Kenje aniyi kuyawu, beningayi, anizange By the way you don't go to, you didn't go to, niye kaNgwane kutsiwe akaphumi? ematfonga, you never went to kaNgwane and they say inkhosi naseyilaha luselwa.

3 the ematfonga should go out when the inkhosi throws the luselwa. 2. Ematfonga, inkhi. When the king is throwing the the ematfonga, inkhi. Uma inkhosi ilaha luselwa, luselwa, they say the Thongas they must go out. batsi ematfonga akaphume.

3. Kutsiwa laba baka u, utsi, abetigugu laba They say those baka, he says, these bakamabuza bakamabuza, badzabuka kuludvonga. dzabuka'd from Ludvonga.



101. incapala incapala - 1. The annual kingship ceremony in Swaziland.

102. phuma - 1. Exit, on leave.

103. bendzabuko - 1. The true Swazi who include the ruling Dlamini clan.

2. E, These Mabuza people they came <sup>at</sup> the time of E, laba bantfu bakaMabuza beta ngesikhatsi Ludvonga.

3. Ingani ngisho kona nje kutsi, kaNgwane besitsi But I say that that, at kaNgwane when we una siyile siyowubukel' incwala, kutsi we akaphum' were there to look at <sup>101</sup> incwala, they would say enaTfonga, sitati kutsi sing' enaTfonga. the enaTfonga should <sup>102</sup> phuma, we knew ourselves as <sup>103</sup> enaTfonga.

2. It always come out when they say, the kwakuphuma nabatsi, enaTfonga akaphume. enaTfonga must go out.

1. Are Lukhele people Tfonga? Bantfu bakalukhele ngemaTfonga yini?

2. Laba bakalukhele nabo ngemaTfonga? Are these bakalukhele enaTfonga too?

3. Cha. BeSutfu. No. They're beSutfu.

2. They are beSotras. BeSutfu.

1. Why they did not marry Lukhele? Bebanganteki leni Lukhele.

3. Bendzabuko They are bendzabuko <sup>103</sup> bakaLukhele? Why don't they, don't they marry bakaLukhele?

3. Ji, bakabani ke, labakitsi? Bakho na phela These of my clan, they are of what sibongo? My bonga, bogogo, njob' ngikhuluma nje. Bogogo grandmothers are there, as I'm talking. My grandmothers wakaLukhele abendze ku, kuMhlwayimbe. of kaLukhele she had <sup>103</sup> endza'd to, to Mhlwayimbe.



104. kaShongwe - 1. The Shongwe clan name.  
2. Area known as kaShongwe.

105. kaHlophe - 1. The Hlophe clan name  
2. Area known as kaHlophe.

106. lowanyana - 1. This has no meaning but reflects that the speaker is trying to recall the name of the person under discussion.

2. It always come out when they say the name must go out.

1. Are Lukhele people? Are Lukhele people? Are these people? No. They are not. They are not. They are not.

2. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not.

3. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not.

4. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not. They are not.

2. And once Lukhele married Mhlwayimbe. Lukhele wake watekwa ngu Mhlwayimbe.

3. Ungatsi, ungats' endvodzaneni, endvodzaneni. It's as if, as if to the son, the son of Mhlwayimbe. She married of Mhlwayimbe. Watekwa

2. To the son of Mhlwayimbe. Endvodzaneni ya Mhlwayimbe.

3. Loyo wakashongwe naye, endze endvodzaneni. That one of kaShongwe<sup>104</sup> too, she had endza'd to ya Mhlwayimbe. Bangasho kutsi bendze, e, to son of Mhlwayimbe. That didn't mean that they

2. kumuntfu munye. Nguloyo endze kulomuny' had endza'd, e, to one person. Each one of them umuntfu. had endza'd to another person.

1. What was the name of the Hlophe one? Kwaku ngubani ligama lalo wakathlophe?

2. Lowa kaHlophe ke? The one of kaHlophe<sup>105</sup> then?

3. Wakathlophe? The one of kaHlophe?

2. Inkhi. Inkhi. was not a girl, it was a boy.

1. The one who married, e, Mhlwayimbi? Lo lowatekwa, e, ngu Mhlwayimbi?

2. Lo, lo, lowa, lowa, lowa, lowendza kulwanyang. The one, who, who, who, who endza'd to Mhlwayimbe. Indvo, lowanyang<sup>106</sup> to Mhlwayimbe. These my fathers.

3. WakeShongwe. She was of kaShongwe. Moko



2. NguMhlwayimbe. father of our father.

He was Mhlwayimbe.

3. Wendre endvodzaneni yaMhlwayimbe. girl who

She ended to the son of Mhlwayimbe.

2. Enhhe. The son of Mhlwayimbe. She married

Enhhe, Indvodzana yaMhlwayimbe. Watekwa

the son of Mhlwayimbe.

yindvodzana yaMhlwayimbe. was one of kaHlopho

1. What was her name?

Kwaku ngubani ligama lakhe?

3. Cha, wakaZulu.

No, of kaZulu.

2. Ligama lakhe akungubani, lo, lomfana,

What was the name of this, this boy,

3. lomfana waMhlwayimbe?

this boy of Mhlwayimbe?

1. No, the girl. is Shongwe

Cha, lentfombatane.

3. Akuhgu, akunguMsitsi.

He was, he was Msitsi.

2. Lentfombatane?

The girl? for name, I said she was

3. Cha akusiy? intfombatane lomfana.

No it was not a girl, it was a boy.

2. There is nothing there, the boy.

Kute lapho, lomfana.

1. But what was the name of the girl?

Kepha kwakungubani libito lentfombatane?

3. NguMsitsi lotala laba kobabe. Indvo,

He was Msitsi who bore these my fathers.

1. Indvodzana yaMoeke.

The son, the son of Moeke.



2. Msitsi, who's the father of our father.  
Msitsi, longy babe wababe wetu.

1. She says that there was a Hlophe girl, who  
Utsi kwaku kentfombatane yakatHlophe,  
2. married Mhlwayimbi.

1eyatekwa ngu Mhlwayimbi.  
2. Ingan' utsi wena ulo, kwakukhona wakatHlophe  
But you said that, there was one of katHlophe  
1 lowabendze kuMhlwayimbe, people and the  
who had endzad to Mhlwayimbe.

3. Cha. Ngiyabona kubhedze lulwini bantfwabani.  
No. I think my tongue made a mistake bantfwabani.  
2. I think I made a mistake.

Ngicabanga kutsi ngiphambanisile.  
3. Wakashongwe, laba bakaMabuzo nebakukhole  
She was of kashongwe.

2. The surname is Shongwe.  
Sibonga nguShongwe, related relatives.

3. Wakashongwe wabuta kutsi libito lakhe nje  
She was of kashongwe and you asked that

2. kutsi, libito akhe nje abengubani. Ngatsi  
what, was her name. I said she was  
3. abenguLomphizolo, abenguLomphizolo.  
Lomphizolo, she was Lomphizolo, my grandchild.

1. Okay.  
Kulungile.

2. Onkho. Utsi kalela ke gogo, utsi yacalisa  
Onkho. She says listen gogo, she says she is  
ke Uyeva ke. She was Lomphizulu.

Sorry. She understands. Abe nguLomphizulu.  
1. Lomphizulu.  
Lomphizulu.

107. bantfwabani. This Mnoun is used here

as a term used to address  
younger people, usually of  
my children's ages.  
2. Literally, my children.

108. Onkho. This Mnoun means yes.

1. What was her name?  
Kwaku indubani igama lakhe?  
3. Cha, kwaku...  
No, of kaSulu.

2. I think I made a mistake.  
What was the name of this girl?  
What was the name of Mhlwayimbi?  
1. No, the girl.

3. Cha, kwaku...  
3. Anjani, kwaku...  
The name was...  
3. kwaku...  
The girl?

3. Cha, kwaku...  
No it was not a girl, it was a boy.  
3. There is nothing there, the boy.  
Kutsi lakhe, kwaku...  
1. But what was the name of the girl?

3. NguMitsi lakhe lakhe...  
He was Mitsi who bore these my children.  
3. Indubani indubani...  
The son, the son of Mitsi.



2. Yes. gogo

Jebo. -

1. And the, sibongo?

Le sibongo ke?

2. Sibongo sakhe?

Her surname?

3. Shongwe.

Shongwe. Ntsambase

1. She said that the Lukhele people and the

Utsite bantfu bakalukhele, bantfu

1. khumalo people, and the Mabuza people are

bakakhumalo, nebantfu bakaMabuza

2 related.

baklobene. she said to?

2. Angits' utsite laba bakaMabuza nebakalukhele

By the way you said these bakaMabuza and

2 baya, tinini, tihlobo.

the bakalukhele are, related, relatives.

3. Enkhe.

Enkhe. ngubani baka wathamula?

2. Yes. wathamula yan' abe ngubani?

Jebo. the father of thamula?

3. Tihlobo nganangu gogo.

They are relatives because of this my grandmother.

2. Because of our grandmother. know who

Ngendzaba yagogo wetfu. yati yini kutsi,

1. What was her name?

Kwakungubani ligama lakhe? she?

2. Abe ngubani ligama lakhe? ngubani?

What was her name of kalukhele?

3. Myphi ke? gogo

Who? area of my grandmother.

I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

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1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father

1. I think, where the father of our father



2. Logogo.

This grandmother.

3. Logogo.

This <sup>my</sup> grandmother.

2. Inhi.

Inhi.

3. Kwakungu Ntsambose.

She was Ntsambose.

2. E, The name of gogo was Ntsambose.

E, Ligama lagogo kwaku ngu Ntsambose.

1. Who did she marry?

Watekwa ngubani? Patekwa ngu abelobane

2. Abendze kubani?

Who had she endzaid to?

Abendze ku thamula. swa yini to Mauumabi?

She had endzaid to thamula. Mkhonswa?

2. She was married to thamula.

Abetekwe ngu thamula.

1. Who was the father of thamula?

Kwaku ngubani babe wathamula?

2. Uyise wathamula yen' abe ngubani?

Who was the father of thamula?

3. Ngu Mhlwayimbe.

He was Mhlwayimbe.

1. Uh huh, huh I see. Does she know who

Uh huh, huh ngiyabona. Uyati yini kutsi

2. was the father of labukhele?

Kwaku ngubani uyise walalukhele?

2. U, uyise walalukhele abe ngubani?

Who was the father of Labukhele?

3. Uyise walogogo.

The father of my grandmother.

109. La Lukhele - 1. The prefix La shows

that this is a name of a

woman whose clan name

is Lukhele.

How many?

3. Shandze

Shandze

1. She said that the Lukhele people and the

Uyise bantfu bakalukhele bantfu

3. know the people and the Mampusa

bakalukhele bantfu abelobane

related

bakalobane

2. Ayisi, uyise laba bakalobane

but the way you said these bakalobane

people thini, thiloba

the bakalukhele are related

3. Futha

Futha

2. Yes

Yes

3. Zingwe ngawo gogo

They are relatives because of this my

gogo because of our grandmothers

1. What was her name?

Ngawo ngawo ngawo

2. Aba ngubani ligama lakhe?

What was her name?

3. Mampusa

Mampusa



2. Inkhi. Who do the Mabuza people not marry?
3. Inkhi. They do not marry the Mabuza people.
3. Akungu Mavumabi. He was Mavumabi. He was Mavumabi.
2. E, The father of grandfather, grandmother was E, Lobabe wankhu, wagogo abe Nkhasi Mavumabi. He was Mavumabi.
3. Enkhe. Enkhe. Enkhe.
1. Uh huh. Was Mavumabi married to, related to Mkhonswa? Uh huh. Mavumabi abetekwe ngu abehlobene na Mkhonswa yini?
2. Abesihlobo na Mkhonswa yini lo Mavumabi? Was Mavumabi related to Mkhonswa?
3. Enkhe. Enkhe. Enkhe.
2. Yes. Yebo. Yebo. Yebo.
3. Bekulwendvo lwaka Mkhonswa. He was of Mkhonswa's <sup>110</sup>lusendvo.
2. They see a family with Mkhonswa. Bebangumdeni na Mkhonswa. Is ngokhethi.
1. Also at this place? Kulendzawa futsi?
2. La, khona la? Was that here, here?
3. Inkhi. Inkhi.
2. Yes. Yebo.

110. lusendvo - 1. Kinship council or family council. The council is a council of women.
2. Inkhi. Inkhi.
3. Kungu Mavumabi. She was Mavumabi.
2. E. The name of grandfather, grandmother is E. The name of grandfather, grandmother is E.
1. Who did she marry? What was her name?
2. Abesihlobo? Who was she related to?
3. Abesihlobo? Who was she related to?
2. She was married to Mkhonswa. She was married to Mkhonswa.
1. Who was the father of Mkhonswa? Who was the father of Mkhonswa?
2. Nkhasi? Who was the father of Mkhonswa?
1. Uh huh, but I see. Does she know who was the father of Mkhonswa? Uh huh, but I see. Does she know who was the father of Mkhonswa?
2. Nkhasi? Who was the father of Mkhonswa?
3. Nkhasi? Who was the father of Mkhonswa?



III. baka Nkhosi - 1. The Nkhosi people whose clan name is Dlamini.

1. Uh huh. Who do the Mabuza people not marry? Uh huh. Bobani labangatekwa bantfu baka Mabuza?

2. Ngubaphi laba ngabateki baka Mabuza? Who don't marry the baka Mabuza?

3. Awu, abateki bona laba baka Nkhosi. Abateki Awu, they don't marry these baka Nkhosi. baka Nkhosi ngoba bakubo. They don't marry the baka Nkhosi because they're

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people. Abateki bantfu baka Dlamini. Why?

2. Yini ndzaba? Why? Inkhani? Inkhani?

2. Ababateki ngani? Why don't they marry them?

3. Ingani bakubo. Baguculwa ngabonu laba baka Mabuza, kuhudvonga. They're one group. The baka Mabuza were deliberately changed, during Ludvonga's time.

2. They came so, they came up from Dlamini. Beta, besuka kuDlamini. Besuka ngesikhatsi. They came at the time of Ludvonga. saludvonga.

1. How did that happen? Kwenteka njani loko? How did that happen there, explain?

2. Kwenteka njani ke khona laplo, deasewuchaze? How did that happen there, explain?

3. Kuphi ke? Where?

1. The Nkhosi people whose clan name is Dlamini.

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people.

3. Why? Why? Why?

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people.

3. Why? Why? Why?

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people.

3. Why? Why? Why?

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people.

3. Why? Why? Why?

2. They don't marry the Dlamini people.

3. Why? Why? Why?



112. boMhlwayimbe 1. The collective prefix  
 and refers to Mhlwayimbe  
 and company.

113. He babo! 1. An interjection here  
 used to show or express  
 heaviness.

114. Nkhosi 1. A term of respect used  
 to address any Swazi.  
 2. This can also be used  
 particularly to address one of  
 the members of the ruling  
 Dlamini clan.

115. idemu 1. This here refers to baby's  
 food found in a special feeding  
 bottle.  
 2. Literally, feeding bottle.

32. Kwe, lapho nasebesuka khona lapho, kuludvonga.  
 When they came from Ludvonga, there.

3. Nasebesuka phela bacale, e, lo, lo, lo,  
 When they left they started, e, the one, the one,  
 lolomunye lolala laba bo Mhlwayimbe, li, li, li,  
 the other one who bore these bo Mhlwayimbe, his,  
 libito. Nibongena kawe phela.  
 his, his name — —. You must enter well.

Soyakhala. Ngiyabonga Mabuza. Je babo!  
 He is crying. Thank you Mabuza. Je babo! Thank  
 Sengiyabonga Nkhosi. Sekungishiyile le loku  
 you Nkhosi. I have missed that which I was  
 lebungiku, kububula. Sengishiyiswa ngunangu  
 rumbling about. I missed that because of this

4. mutfwana. Wo abengu, ba, behlu, behluka  
 baby. Wo he was, they, they split during

2. lapha ku, kuludvonga. Lolomunye libito  
 Ludvonga's time. The other one's name was

3. lakhe kwakungu Mabuza.  
 Mabuza.

2. E, One was Mabuza's name,  
 E, lomunye abelibito la Mabuza,

3. Lolomunye, ngetwelamana kwabo, libito  
 The other one, according to their birth, his name

4. lakhe langu Shabalala.  
 was Shabalala.

2. The other one was Shabalala's name.  
 Lolomunye abengu Shabalala ligama.

3. (Ukhulumisa umutfwana) Uyicedzile idemu.  
 (Talking to the baby) You have finished the idemu

2. Kwase ke?  
 Then what?



116. Hhawa - 1. An interjection of surprise, but used here without this inflection.

117. mdzala - 1. Old, aged 2. Senior.

118. Sanibona - 1. A siswati term of greeting literally meaning I see you.

119. make - 1. A term of respect used to address an older woman usually of my mother's age. 2. Literally, my mother.

120. boiyizig - 1. An interjection of wonder or question.

3. Hhawa sengiyangigcina. Sekute lapha sengingachubeka Hhawa<sup>116</sup> I stop now. There's nothing where I

3 khona, ngasengical' enanga. Ngilandza loku, <sup>can</sup> continue to, I'd be telling lies. I'm relating kwakulandzwa ngulomuntfu londzala. that, which was related by the mdzala<sup>117</sup> person.

2. I was just saying what I was told. Bengisho loku bebangitjela kona.

1. How did the Mabuza people and the Shabalala Bantfu bakaMabuza nebantfu bakaShabalala, 3 people, the two brothers, and their people, how labobhuti lababili, nebantfu babo, behlukana did they separate?

584 4 Sanibonani yemate.

Sanibona<sup>118</sup> make<sup>119</sup>

2. Labo, laba lababili,

Those, those two,

3. Yebo. Yes. I know that they were children of

4. Ngiyatsengisa la. I'm selling here children of Ludonga.

3. Utsengisa ngani? What are you selling?

588 4 Nakudla. This food.

3. Kudla kuni bo, sisakhuluma. What food bo<sup>120</sup> we are still talking

1. How did the brothers split, these two, Mabuza Behlukana njani labantakabo, laba and Shabalala?

lababili, boMabuza naShabalala?



2. Mabuza na Shabalala behlukana njani?  
How did Mabuza and Shabalala split?

3. Angati.  
I don't know.  
2. I don't know.

Angati.  
1. Were they brothers?  
Bebabonmakabo yini?

2. Beba, bebabo, bonnakabo nonnakabo?  
Were they brothers to each other?

3. Enkhe.  
Enkhe.  
2. Yes, they were brothers  
Yebo beba bonnakabo, yababekaba yini

1. Sons of?  
Emadvodzana na?

2. Babantfwa babani?  
Whose children were they?

3. Angati be kubantfwa ba...  
I don't know that they were children of

2. baludvonga phela.  
They were indeed children of Ludvonga.

2. They were sons of Ludvonga.  
Bekumadvodzana aludvonga.

3. Ngoba kutsiwa nje Mabuza, kutsiwa  
Because they say Mabuza, they say

2. Mabuza, Nkhosi, Ludvonga, lwaMavuso,  
Mabuza, Nkhosi, Ludvonga, of Mavuso,  
1. wa Ngwane.

of Ngwane.  
2. Ludvonga, Mabuza, Ludvonga lwaMavuso  
Ludvonga, Mabuza, Ludvonga of Mavuso

3. How did the brothers split?  
I don't know.

2. I don't know.  
I don't know.

Angati.  
1. Were they brothers?  
Bebabonmakabo yini?

2. Beba, bebabo, bonnakabo nonnakabo?  
Were they brothers to each other?

3. Enkhe.  
Enkhe.  
2. Yes, they were brothers  
Yebo beba bonnakabo, yababekaba yini

1. Sons of?  
Emadvodzana na?

2. Babantfwa babani?  
Whose children were they?

3. Angati be kubantfwa ba...  
I don't know that they were children of

2. baludvonga phela.  
They were indeed children of Ludvonga.

2. They were sons of Ludvonga.  
Bekumadvodzana aludvonga.

3. Ngoba kutsiwa nje Mabuza, kutsiwa  
Because they say Mabuza, they say

2. Mabuza, Nkhosi, Ludvonga, lwaMavuso,  
Mabuza, Nkhosi, Ludvonga, of Mavuso,  
1. wa Ngwane.

of Ngwane.  
2. Ludvonga, Mabuza, Ludvonga lwaMavuso  
Ludvonga, Mabuza, Ludvonga of Mavuso



121. tinanatele - 1. The plural of the noun sinanatele in note 79.

122. bakaShabalala - 1. People whose clan name is Shabalala. 2. People found in area known as kaShabalala.

123. Embo - 1. According to Matsebula, A History, p. 4, the area in the neighbourhood of the Limpopo valley.

3. waNgwane.  
of Ngwane.

1. Those were the tinanatele?  
Leto bakuti nanatele yini?

2. Tinanatele?  
Are those the tinanatele?

3. Inhhi tinanatele ke leto. Maby, Mabuza. Bekucakha Inhhi those are tinanatele. Maby, Mabuza.

2. kutsiwe Nkhosi, bese kutsiwa ke Mabuza, They would start and say Nkhosi, then say Mabuza, Ludvonga, lwaMavuso waNgwane, Shabalala. Ludvonga, of Mavuso of Ngwane, Shabalala.

1. Do the Mabuza people marry the Shabalala Bantfu baka Mabuza bayabateka yini people?  
bantfu bakaShabalala?

2. BakaMabuza ababateki ba, bakaShabalala?  
The bakaMabuza don't marry the bakaShabalala?

3. Cha, no. Akutekwana.  
No, cha. They don't intermarry.

2. They don't marry each other.  
Abatekani.

3. Bekuta kutekwana nje nyalo, le, le, le, le, lelaye They could marry each other now, the, the, the, ke sekuyentiwa. the, the other one it would be done.

2. Maybe it's allowed, I don't know.  
Mhlambe kuvumelekile, angati.

1. Um, Does she know what Embo mean?  
Um, Uyati yini kutsi kusho kutsini kutsi Embo?

2. Embo ngakuphi, kushoni? Kutsi Embo.  
Where is Embo, what does it mean? To say Embo.



1. The phonograph is a machine that records and reproduces sound. It is a very important invention in the history of music.

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10. The phonograph is a machine that records and reproduces sound. It is a very important invention in the history of music.

3. Embo? eShiselweni wafika, yes, he khonta'd to Embo?

2. Inkh. Inkh. ta ku Somhlolo.

3. (Uyahlaka) Wo! Nam' angisati. Namir ngikhule, (Laughing) Wo! I too don't know, I too grew up hearing Mabuza. yin' eShiselweni? up hearing Mabuza. Wala at Shiselweni?

2. No, e, Embo? kancane yase iyachamuka Cha, e, Embo? a while and the kaZulu

3. Angati. akaZulu, kwaf' enakhasikati. I don't know, and enakhasikati died.

2. I don't know! Wala a while and the enabulfo Angati. lala lapho sikhashanani kwaw' kut'

3. Angati. Wala kaZulu came and killed the I don't know, kaZulu, abulal' enakhasikati.

1. Is that Mgcoyiza stayed there? Kutsi Mgcoyiza wahlala lapho yini?

3. Angati, angiwati? I don't know, I don't know it.

2. I don't know. Angati. lapho?

3. Mgcoyiza waphuma, waphuma kaMzilikazi. Mgcoyiza came from, came from kaMzilikazi.

2. Mgcoyiza came out from Mzilikazi. Mgcoyiza wesuka kuMzilikazi.

3. Was' ufika utikhontela ke ku, of the royal He arrived and khonta'd to, a phambano

1. Did he stay at Shiselweni from there? Wahlal' eShiselweni yini nakesuka lapho?

3. utikhontela ke kuSomhlolo, he khonta'd to Somhlolo, children of



2. Wahlal' eShiselweni watfo, yes, he khonta'd to.  
 He stayed at Shiselweni and found, yebo,  
 3. Somhlolo.

wakhonta ku Somhlolo.  
 1. Did he stay at Shiselweni for a while?  
Wahlala eShiselweni sikhashana yini?

2. Wahlala, wahlala, wala yin' eShiselweni?  
 Did he stay for a while at Shiselweni?

3. Wahlala, wala kancane yase iyachamuka  
 He stayed for a while and the kaZulu  
 3. imphi yakaZulu, kwaf' enakhosikati.  
imphi came forth, and enakhosikati died.

2. E, he stayed there a while and the enabutfo  
 E, wahlala lapho sikhashana kwase kut'  
 from Zululand, kaZulu came and killed the  
 enabutfo esuka kaZulu, abulal' enakhosikati.

2. enakhosikati. Wateka dead waMhlwayimbe.

1. Which enakhosikati?  
Maphi enakhosikati?

2. Enakhosikati akuphi?  
Enakhosikati of where?

3. A Somhlolo. Of Somhlolo.

2. E, Of king Somhlolo.  
 E, Enkhosi Somhlolo.

1. Did any, did Mgcoyiza <sup>marry</sup> any of the royal  
 Mgcoyiza wateka yini ku lamantfombatane  
 women?

asebukhosini?  
 2. Mgcoyiza wa, wa, wa, wateka yini lapha  
 Did Mgcoyiza marry the children of

3. Endo?

Endo?

I. Ithi

Ithi

3. (Mgcoyiza) w! Nom, engisiti. Nom, engisiti. Nom, engisiti.  
 (Mgcoyiza) w! I don't know I don't know I don't know

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?

3. No, e Endo?



bantfwa baSomhlolo?

Somhlolo?

3. Awu wani.

Awu no. I don't know, I don't know anything.

2. Asati.

We don't know.

3. Waze wateka khona lapha, Mgcoyiza labe.

He then married from there, well he

2. He got married.

Wateka.

3 wateka dzadzewabomkhulu, dzadzewabo,

he married my grandfather's sister, his sister,

3 umfati wakhe ywecala, dzadzewabo,

This first wife, the sister, of boMhlwayimbe.

wabo Mhlwayimbe. Mgcoyiza ate tithono

this Mgcoyiza had no cattle there. He had

2. He married e, sister of Mhlwayimbe.

Wateka dzadze waMhlwayimbe.

1. Who, who did?

ANgubani, lowenta loko?

2. Mgcoyiza. some cattle.

Mgcoyiza.

3. Ase uletse nakoke kudla, letsa nakuya

Bring that food, bring the baby's food.

2 kudla kwentfwana.

Wateka.

1. Can she tell us anything e, extra about

Angasitjela yini lokunye ngaMgcoyiza?

1. Mgcoyisa?

Wateka bani?

2. Kukhona lokunye longasitekela ngaMgcoyiza,

Can you tell us anything else about Mgcoyiza,

3. Watal, eziselweni wafu, yes, he knows, he

He stayed at Buselweni and found, yep,

2. Somhlolo

wababona kuSomhlolo

1. Did he stay at Buselweni for a while?

Wababona eziselweni yini?

2. Wababona wababona wala yini, eziselweni?

Did he stay for a while at Buselweni?

3. Wababona wala kanane yase igama nuka

He stayed for a while and the busulu

impini yaka kulule, kwedlule k'ibomhlolo.

Impini yaka kulule, kwedlule k'ibomhlolo.

2. F, he stayed there a while and the emadfa

F, wababona lapho eziselweni, know but,

from Zululand, kulule care and killed the

emadfa enkulu, abulal, emadfa,

1. Which emadfa?

Mafu emadfa?

2. Emadfa okuphi?

Emadfa of where?

3. Aomhlolo.

of Somhlolo.

3. F, of king Somhlolo.

F, emadfa Somhlolo.

1. Did you, did Mgcoyisa, yini, of the royal

Mgcoyisa wabona yini kuSomhlolo?

Wabona?

eziselweni?

2. Mgcoyisa wabona wabona yini lapha

Did Mgcoyisa wabona yini lapha



124. busa'd - 1. To be a leader.  
 2. Literally, reigned, ruled, governed.

3. gogo? gogo?  
 3. Angati. Angati, angikwati.  
 Awu I don't know. I don't know, I don't know anything.  
 2. No I wouldn't know.  
 Cha angete ngati. entered, they come in  
 3. Ngati nje kutsi abebusa Mgcoyiza kahle,  
 I know that Mgcoyiza <sup>124</sup> busa'd well, he  
 ali, ali, alibanbe kahle lelive.  
 looked well after the live.  
 2. And he was looking after the place.  
 Futsi abegadee lendzawo.  
 3. Inkhosi yaze ya, yamhlephulela, yam, yam,  
 The inkhosi even divided, brought him cattle,  
 letsela tinkhomo, loMgcoyiza ate tinkhomo  
 this Mgcoyiza had no cattle there. He had  
 2. le. Asateke labafati.  
 married these women.  
 2. He had no cattle, the king had decide, to  
 Abete tinkhomo, lenkhosi ya cabanga kumletsela  
 bring him some cattle.  
 tinkhomo.  
 3. Uyateka ke bafati, sebananingi bafati.  
 He married wives, and there were many wives.  
 2. He got married.  
 Wateka.  
 3. Bayatala bafati, bantfwana.  
 The wives bore children.  
 1. Who else he married?  
 Wateka bani lomunye.  
 2. Wateka kabani?  
 He married from kabani?

3. Wateka...  
 2. He got married...  
 3. He married...  
 1. Who...  
 2. Mgcoyiza...  
 3. He married...  
 2. He had no cattle...  
 3. Uyateka ke bafati...  
 2. He got married...  
 3. Bayatala bafati...  
 1. Who else he married...  
 2. Wateka kabani...  
 Can you tell us anything else about Mgcoyiza?



125 gidza

1. Celebrate

2. Literally to practise

traditional dance.

I don't know

the angles up at.

I know that Mgcoyiza was well

looked well after the live.

And he was looking after the place

the intrasi even divided

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

He had no cattle the king had decide to

bring him some cattle

the intrasi even divided brought him cattle

He married wives, and there were many wives

He got married.

Watale

the wives bore children

the wives bore children

the wives bore children

the wives bore children

the wives bore children

3. Lacala ngaye, wakitsi wakaMabuza, ngulchokho.

The first one, she was of my clan of kaMabuza, <sup>grandmother</sup> my great-

2. He married Mabuza, grand, grand, grandmother.

Wateka Mabuza, khokho.

3. Abe angena onkhe lanakhosikati, ayangena

All the emakhosikati entered, they come in

angabe ngikhumbula. Ngete ngatibala letibongo

when I remember. I cannot mention their

tabo ngoba angitati.

tibongo because I don't know them.

2. I don't know their surnames

Angitati tibongo tabo.

1. Okay, Um where did Mgcoyiza gidza

Kulungile, Um Mgcoyiza wayigidzela kuphi

inawala?

inawala?

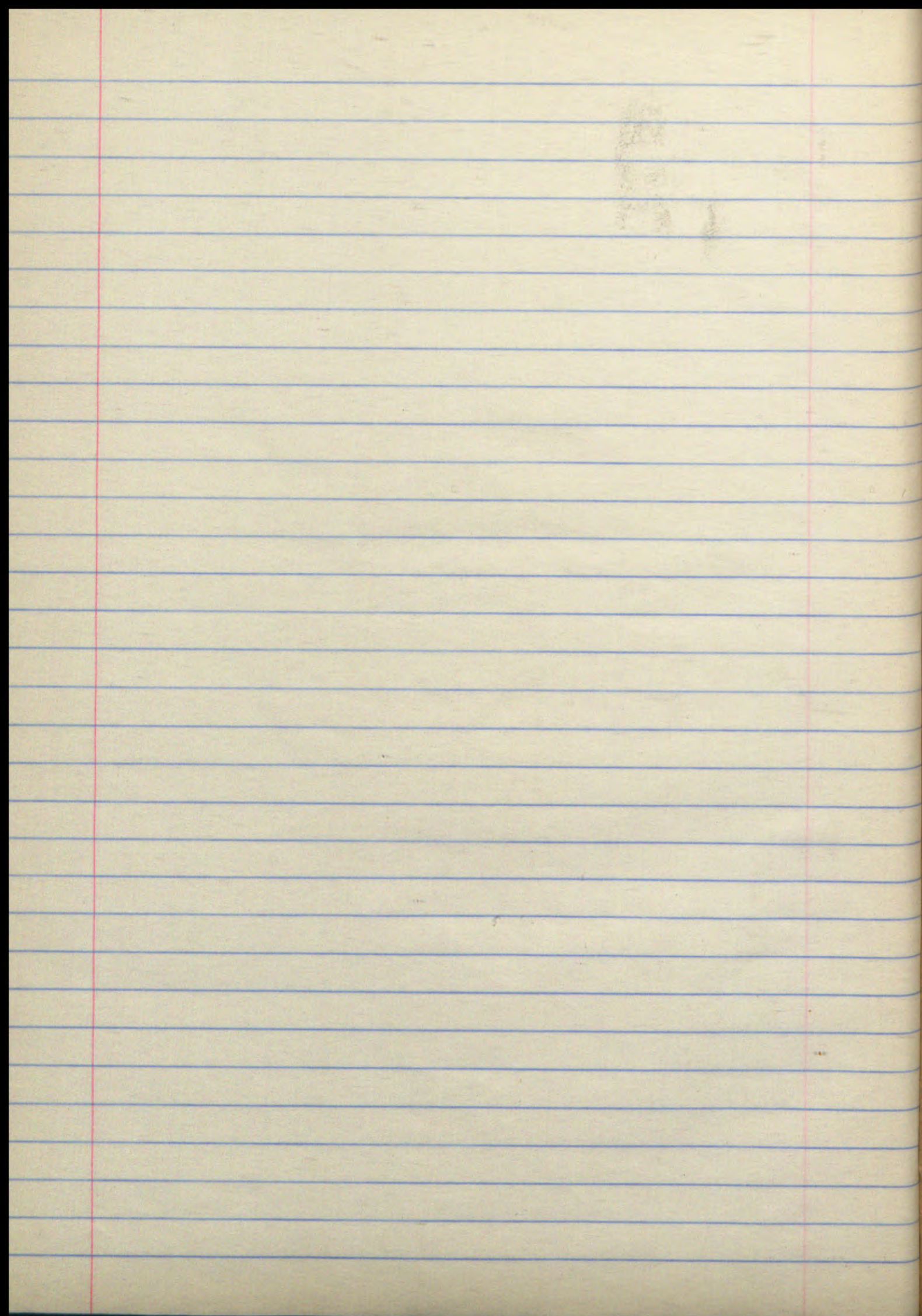
2. Abeyigidza kuphi Mgcoyiza inawala?

Where did Mgcoyiza gidza the inawala?

7063 kaNgwane.

At kaNgwane.











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