

S. O. II. P. MICHONTA HISTORI Mhawmko lwa Sam Michonta 5/5

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Footnotes

- 8 bagambi - (plural form for umgambi)^{probably means}
the ones who tan hides
- 9 nsensetha - perhaps this word means
'to talk about someone after
he/she has gone'; to back-
bite; to gossip about.
- 10 umnumzane - a headman of a village,
or an important man who
is the most senior in a home-
stead

Footnotes

- 1 sigobhoza - is a poetic term that invokes the sense of fast flowing water (as after heavy rains) in a river or any trench-like ditch; this term seems to be derived from gobhoza (gobhota in SiSwati); sigobhoza is a personalized form of gobhoza (to flow fast, as water does)
- 2 zilo } - (a plural form of silo) means
variant tilo } or refers to 'lion', symbolizing greatness.
- 3 imbabala - name of a river
- 4 umlale - easily 'burnable' grass.
- 5 ukhiphane - (from kipha meaning 'get out'; ukhiphane a 'poetized' word, now conveying the sense of someone who was kipha or who kiphaid.
- 6 kiphwa } - to be sent out; get out
variant kishwa } of something. A person or thing can be kishwaid.
- 7 buhaga - if derives from buhaga meaning to surround, suggests plenty, or numerically many.

The Praises of Mablatsi.

The Sigobhoza² for us
 Like the water of imbabala³.
 He is bring him [you people], him of komadunane
Zila⁴ of Thunzini.
 They say you people bring him
 who has been skirted by tables,
 the slender umnumzane¹⁰.

Veld of miale⁴,
 when is it going to burn?
 The ukhiphane⁵ for us
 It was khiphwa⁶ by Ngayena,
 being beget of Buthelezi
 you have hit by a bullet at Tibhadani

Cattle which crossed umlezane [River]
 And repeated crossing it.

He who begets bubaga⁷,
 like a bull when meeting [a cow]
 He of mhlathi; hide of eThunzini.
 It is in need of bagambi⁸ who would.
 He who, when going away,
 [people] nsansetha⁹ [him],
 who is like a witch.

1

Tibongo tamahlatsi

Sigobhoza sakitsi ngenamanzase mbabala
Ngumletseni katomadunane,
Zilo zeThunzini
Zithi mleteni logogwe ngematafula,
Umnumzane lonzama.

Ukhatha Samlale Siyawusha nini?
Ukhiphane lwakithi lwalukhiphwa nguNgayana
Azalwa kwaButhelezi
Washaya ngenhlawu efibhadzeni

Ukhomo zewelumlezang
Zaphinde zawuphindela

Utala buhaga kwenkunzi kuhlangua,
Sikamhlath'ugogo lwethunzini
Luswelabaqambi balubu----,
Usuka bansensethe,
Kanjengomthakathi.

125 Original has 'emphini'.

126 tywala: any alcoholic beverage

127 lithunzi: shadow; darkness;

- 117 This question was posed in English. Half was translated into siswati but in a confused manner. The informant's next remarks do not appear to be a response to the question.
- 118 Mbokodvo: lit: the grinding stone; also the name of the national movement established by Sobhuza II in the 1960s to contest the early elections.
- 119 Dzakwakwesutru:
120. Balondolozu: the age-grade of the late king Sobhuza II, largely composed of men born roughly between 1899 and 1904. Balondolozu was also the name of one of Sobhuza I's emabuyfo.
- 121 Luphondo olwendlovu.
122. Mhlungwane.
- 123 Nhlabatsi: the original transcript is unclear ~~also~~ on this rendition; SWOHP, Hamilton series, interview with Magdora Mkhonta et al, edit. p 16 gives 'Dlabatsi'.
- 124 no Mathubaweluthuli

107. Magadu: we have been unable to trace this person.

108 (e) Ngulubeni; bovine form of i Ngulube, a libutfo of Mbendyeni's, largely composed of men born roughly between 1866 and 1876.

109 lisango: area next to the cattle byre in a homestead, where men meet around the fire in the evening.

110 Babanango: village in central Zululand, north-west of the modern town of Melmoth.

111 (e) Nkhongwane ask for

112. kaZimuzum: lit. piece of or ogre (in a folk tale) = the cannibal?

113 imikubo: either 'magical things' or 'bad habits'.

114 lyasa: ^{check} Doshangan's kingdom in northern Mozambique

115 emaPhela; ^{lit: the cockroaches} name of Zwede's libutfo.

116 (ku)zunda: to speak the Zulu dialect, with 'z' instead of the typically siSwati 't'.

98 Mahagane: indrana of Ndunguny's lilawu Shiselweni (Matskhela, History, old edition p.7) and an early chief of the Hlope people.

99 Hlope: a sibango commonly found in Swaziland. The Hlope chiefdom lies east of modern Mhlosheni in southern Swaziland.

100 Madungudana.

101 Kangwane: lit. the place of Ngwane, the term can be used to refer to the whole of Swaziland, or to the very heart of the kingdom, the area around the king's principal residence.

102 Maphanga: a sibango found in Swaziland.

x 103(e) Mphandzeni lit. the place of Mphandze

104 eLgoje: either a place of this name or the place of Ggoje, Ggoje being a senanakele of the Ntshandze people.

105a Motana: possibly the Mozana (z. changes to t in siSwati), a tributary of the Phongolo river.

105 Ngadlala: likutfo of Mswati's, largely composed of men born roughly between 1856 and 1866.

106 Nhlengetfwa: (variant: Nhlenywa) a derogatory term for Tsonga speakers to the east of Swaziland.

88. Hhohho: name according to Matsebula Hhohho (in southern Swaziland) was Ngunane's lilaure (History, old edition p. 6) while Kuper (Dobhuza II ^{pxii}) gives Hhohho in the south as Ngunane's lilaure. Hhohho is also the name of modern Swaziland's northernmost administrative district.

89(e) Tibondzeni: area about 5 km north-east of present-day Mkhobeni in the Ndlela chiefdom.

90(g) Nyindini: lit. place of the imiJudi, the latter said to be a libufo of the later nineteenth century.

91 en abele: sorghum, panicle milled.

92 Dwabasiluthuli: see note 36.

93 Shangaan: term used to refer to Mozambicans.

93a Sofangane: ^{in 1826} Ndwardwe leader, who fled north-east into Mozambique out of the reach of the Zulu King Shaka.

93b Beva: part on the Mozambique channel north of Maputo.

94 silulu: basket tightly woven ^{rounded} made of twisted grass, of with a small, closable aperture. Used for storing grain.

95 hlonipha: respectful or traditional behaviour.

96 newosane: lit. ^{type of grass (gramineae) which is ever-green + which is usually found in water logged places} putative founder of the Mkhonta people ^{see p. 27}.

97 These lines are from the huanakho of the Mkhonta people. The last line is inaudible on the tape recording.

79 he: presumably Dvokdwaka

80 mitungwane (variant: utungwane): lit. a snuff b-: made from the fruit of the *Ocoba spinosa* tree (Dike + Mlakayi, p. 801) a euphemism for a penis-sheath.

81 Magagula: a sikongo commonly found in Swaziland. The Magagula chiefdoms are located in the north-west of Swaziland.

81a Original has ku(khufula): the 'spitting' of the ku:shwa is the ritual high point of the ukhanchwala ceremony.

82 Nqaba kaNgofule = 'the mountain farmers of Ngofule': according to Kuper (African Aristocracy, p. 205) this is 'final anthem of the little incwala, and is known as the tihubo (national anthem).

83 say: u. sing.

84 bull: Kuper gives the following version of the song:

"Here is the inexplicable,
Ow Bull! Descend!
Descend, Being of Heaven,
Unconquerable.
Play like tides of the sea,
You inexplicable, Great mountain,
Ow Bull, ye ye, etc!"

(African Aristocracy, p. 205)

85 Mliba. see note 67

86 Shiselweni: name of one of Somkhulu's early residences near modern-day Mhlosheni, and the name of the modern administrative district of southern Swaziland.

(according to Makhulu (History of Swaziland p. 7))

87 lilawu: bachelors quarters; according to Kuper, a royal lilawu was the establishment built by a young king, and which became an administrative, but not a ritual, centre.

68 umutsi: medicine, or potions, ^{thought to have} important properties and powers.

69 kaZandondo.

70 she: the interviewer, C. H.

71 lyiyo: this word is blurred on the tape recording of the interview.

72 Mawewe: son of Soshangane who was supported by the Swazi in a succession dispute against his brother Mzila.

73 she: this could be 'he'; siSwati pronoun prefixes are not gender specific.

X 74 lyiyagya: ~~the name of a~~

75 Nkhonyane: a siBango commonly found in Swaziland. A significant proportion of the Nkhonyane people live amongst the Nsikandya in southern Swaziland, around Zombadze.

76 liwyo: a section of a libutfo.

77 Ndlawela: a libutfo of Mswati's, largely made up of men born roughly between 1844 and 1855.

78 Mshadza: there were two battles fought by the Swazi against the Pedi, in 1869 and 1879. Some sources apply this name to both battles, some only use it to refer to the battle of 1869.