

Croxley

Exercise Book  
Skryfboek

J.D. 267

Name JOHN DLAMINI INTERVIEW

Subject SIMELANE HISTORY at

Place ka-Gwegwe, ko-Ntshingib

BOOK 1

Feint Ruling with Margin  
Dowwe Lineëring met Kantlyn

## Footnotes

1. Simelane : a common surname in Swaziland. most of the Simelane people are found at Shiselweni, south of the country.
2. Wo : can be an interjection of 'oh!'; can also be used to refer to 'yes', if you agree on something; can also be an interj. of stopping something, bringing it to a standstill.
3. Makhwili : Son of Ntshingila
4. Ntshingila (variant - Ntjingila) son of Bhogongo and father of Makhwili. There is also Ntshingila (the old) who is the father of Mabonya, and he is probably older than the father of Makhwili. Ntshingila seems to be the name of the first Simelane chief to settle in the area just south of present-day Hlatikhulu. He was also the brother of Sonjaloze.
5. Bhogongo : appears to have been the Simelane chief who moved from KwaZulu to Swaziland; he was the father of Ntshingila.
6. Mabonya : the father of Bhogongo and the son of Ntshingila the old.

## Footnotes

7. Slamini : surname of the royal clan (before) but now not only those of the royal family are called with this surname.

8. Uw (variant, um-um) : used to refer to 'yes' or yes, I agree.

9. KaZulu : lit. place of Zulu people; Swazis use the term to the country to the immediate south of Swaziland.

10. Enkalaneni : probably a place across the Phongola river where the Simelanes lived before they came to Swaziland.

Zablon Simelane (p33) - another informant is that informant Mfanjana Mandlenkosi Simelane gives Nkalaneni as being at Nkandla (probably the Nkandla forest about 25 km north of the Thabale river) and about 30 km south-west of the present-day

11. Phongolo (variant - Phongola) probably refers to a river that rises in the Drakensberg and flows eastwards almost parallel to the eastern border between Swaziland and South Africa

12. Kangwane : lit. place of the ngwane; it can be used to refer to the entire domain under the rule of the descendants of the early king ngwane i.e. an equivalent of Swaziland; it can refer to the very heart of the kingdom, the area around the principal royal residence.

town of  
Melmoth  
which Simelane  
Simelane (p4) gives  
Nkalaneni  
as being  
near  
Mogwata

Footnotes

13 khonta (kukhonta) : see glossary  
var. khonza

14 Somhlolo : also known as Sobhuga I; the son  
of ndvungunye and his mother was  
Somjalose Simelane

JD Besicela nje Simelane usichazele kutsi wena  
We are asking Simelane that you may explain to us  
ligama lakho ungubani, ukuphi kantsi ke ucala  
do what your name is, where you are, just as you  
ukhuluma utalwa ngubani konkhe loko.

MS Wo! mine ngingu Makhwili Simelane. Ngizalwa  
Wo! I am Makhwili<sup>3</sup> Simelane. I am begot by  
ngu Ntshingila. Ntshingila ke uzalwa ngu Bhozongo  
Ntshingila<sup>4</sup>, Ntshingila<sup>4</sup> is begot by Bhozongo<sup>5</sup>,  
uBhozongo ke yena azalwe ngu Mabonya, uMabonya  
Bhozongo<sup>5</sup> himself is begot by Mabonya<sup>6</sup>, Mabonya<sup>6</sup> is  
ke yena azalwe ngu ngitakuphambanisa sele  
begot by, I am going to mix it indeed, by  
ngu Ntshingila omdala, angiseze ngazi ke Dlamini  
Ntshingila<sup>4</sup> the old, I will not know then Dlamini<sup>7</sup>  
lapho  
these

JD Um  
Um<sup>8</sup>

MS Tapha ke thina baka Simelane saqhamuka  
Here we people of Simelane came from  
kaZulu, labo babamkhulu, enkalaneni, ngaphesheya  
kaZulu<sup>9</sup>, our ancestors, from enkalaneni<sup>10</sup>, across  
koPhongolo. Seza la kangwane sekufe loMabonya  
the Phongolo. We came here, at kangwane<sup>12</sup> after the  
le. Sebayeza ke labaka Simelane bagawukhonza  
death of Mabonya<sup>6</sup> there, then came those of Simelane to  
kangwane. Inkhosi ke kungu Somhlolo  
Khat'a<sup>13</sup> at kangwane<sup>12</sup>. The King by then was Somhlolo<sup>14</sup>

JD Yala kangwane

## Footnotes

- 15 Mgcoyiza : probably an ancestor of the Khumalo people; or may be their chief or leader.
- 16 Khumalo : common surname in southern part of Swaziland.
- 17 beka : lit. put; but can also mean to install, coronate and appoint; also to make someone to settle in a particular place or area.
- 18 egweni (variant - eveni) : loc. from the noun igwe
- 19 Mbindeleni : probably a place around the ko-ntshingila area which is south of Hlatikulu. (Probably also M<sup>ul</sup>bindeleni.)
- 20 ingwenyama : lit. 'the lion'; name considered to be traditionally applied to the king of Swaziland
- 21 intombi : commonly used to refer to a girl of full grown marriageable age; but can also refer to any woman (female person)
- 22 Somnjalose : mother of Somhlolo (Sobhuza I); also the sister of ntshingileu.

## Footnotes

23 Ihhi (variants - Umhhu, Ehhe, Ahha) ; used to mean that 'I agree', or 'I get what you are saying', or 'I follow', or 'yes'

MS of here at kangwane<sup>12</sup>  
 Inkhosi yakangwane  
 The king of kangwane<sup>12</sup>  
 [some background information not clear to hear]

MS Yabe ke inkhosi seyithuma ke uMgcoyiza waka  
 Then the king sent Mgcoyiza<sup>15</sup> of Khumalo<sup>16</sup>  
 Khumalo, ithi akasihlangabeze egibukweni ayosibeka  
 saying (the king) let him meet us at the river  
 ezweni embindeleni \_\_\_\_\_ kusembindeleni  
 Crossing and beka<sup>17</sup> at ezweni<sup>18</sup> at mbindeleni<sup>19</sup> \_\_\_\_\_ it is

JD embindeleni  
 at mbindeleni<sup>19</sup>

MS embindeleni  
 at mbindeleni<sup>19</sup>

JD O  
 Oh!

MS Um - um Hamba ke kulabaka Simelane ufike  
 Um - um<sup>8</sup>, go to those of Simelane and come to  
 ubabeke ke embindeleni lo silapha nje. Kushi'  
 beka<sup>17</sup> them at mbindeleni<sup>19</sup>, just as we are here. Says  
 ingwenyama uSomhlolo, uSomhlolo ozalwa  
 the ingwenyama<sup>20</sup>, Somhlolo<sup>14</sup>, Somhlolo who is bekat  
 yintombi yaka Simelane uSomnjalose  
 by the intombi<sup>21</sup> of Simelane, Somnjalose<sup>22</sup>

JD Ihhi  
 Ihhi<sup>23</sup>

MS Um lokw balapha nje baka Simelane. lentaba nje  
 Um<sup>8</sup> just as they are here those of Simelane. That mountain  
 leya ihembelele lentaba leya leya yimbabala

## Footnotes

24 iLembelele : possibly a mountain next to ko-ntshingila area.

25 imbabala : probably a mountain next to ka-Gweque, ko-ntshingila area ; also is a bushbuck

26 Macala : great grand parent of Makhwili, may be his ancestor.

27 Maweni : the son of Langa (ntshingila the old)

these, the itembelele that mountain. That one is imbabala  
 kunethuna lamkhu lakhokho nje lapha ehlathini  
 There is a grave of grand, of great grand parent in the bush

JD kule Mbabala  
 On the Mbabala<sup>25</sup>

MS kule Mbabala  
 On the Mbabala<sup>25</sup>

JD khokho longubani ke?  
 Great grand parent that is who?

MS Onqu Macala  
 Who is Macala

JD Sowutalwa ngubani ke yena?  
 Who begets him?

MS kwakunguyena ega ememe u ubhozongo la  
 He was the one who came <sup>here</sup> carrying bhozongo<sup>5</sup> on his back

JD O  
 Oh!

MS Lomacala  
 This Macala<sup>26</sup>

JD Ehhe  
 Ehhe<sup>23</sup>

MS Asemncame lobhozongo, um. Lomacala uza nobhozongo  
 while he was still young this bhozongo<sup>5</sup>. Um<sup>8</sup>. This Macala  
 ummenile, uza nomaweni  
 came with bhozongo<sup>5</sup> carrying him on the back, he came  
 JD O with maweni

Oh!

MS Umaweni Simelane naye, kuphunywa khona le ke  
 He is also Maweni<sup>27</sup> Simelane

JD enkalaneni  
 at enkalaneni<sup>10</sup>

## Footnotes

28 Langa : lit. sun ; can also refer to a day ;  
appears to be the other name of  
ntshingila .

MS enkalaneni.

at enkalaneni<sup>10</sup>

JD Lo Maweni atalwa ngubani yena?

This Maweni<sup>27</sup> is begat by who?

MS Um. Azalwa nguLanga, loMaweni, azalwa Um<sup>8</sup>. He is begat by Langa, this Maweni<sup>27</sup> is begat by nguntshingila omdala kuthiwa nguntshingila (ntshingila<sup>4</sup> (the old), he is called ntshingila<sup>4</sup> of ka-Langa. Lozala umaweni ke. nguMaweni Langa<sup>28</sup> (the one who begets Maweni<sup>27</sup> then. It is Mabonya lowathi kube kuse loMabonya le wase loMaweni who after the death of Mabonya<sup>6</sup> there, this Mabonya<sup>6</sup> uya kangwane uyawukhonga. Seyithi ke lenkosi then went to kangwane<sup>12</sup> to khonta<sup>13</sup>. (This king then said ke, unqulonganani wena Simelane, wathi ke lo how old are you Simelane. This Maweni<sup>27</sup> then said Maweni ngingomncane mina, ikhona intandane I am the youngest, there is an orphan of my yemnewethu isengumntwana iseyincane. Aso brother, which is still a child, which is still young.

loBhozongo ke

meaning this Bhozongo<sup>5</sup>

JD O

Oh

MS Yathi ke inkosi: landa yena ke,  
The king then said 'fetch him then'

JD Nase loMaweni asalandza lomntwana ungena  
As this Maweni<sup>27</sup> fetched this child, how does njani lokhumalo lo?

this khumalo<sup>16</sup> enter?

MS Tinduna yakangwane lokhumalo, loMgcoyiza

## Footnotes

- 29 induna (variant - indvuna) ; see glossary.
- 30 etinanatelweni : locat. from the noun finanatele which are additional clan names and praises associated with a particular sibongo

This khumalo<sup>16</sup> is an induna of Kangwane<sup>12</sup>, this Mgcoyiza<sup>15</sup>

JD lomgcoyiza

this Mgcoyiza<sup>15</sup>

MS Ehhe uthunywa yinkosi ithi hamba ubahlangabeze  
 ehhe<sup>23</sup> he is sent by the king saying go and meet them

egibukweni

at river crossing

JD Sowuhambile lo Maweni

This Maweni<sup>27</sup> has gone

MS OPhongolo

at Phongolo"

JD lo Maweni sowuhamb' embili

This Maweni<sup>27</sup> has gone before

MS E sowubuyele le

Yes he has gone back to there

JD Sowuyabahlangabeta lo Mgcoyiza

Then this Mgcoyiza<sup>15</sup> meets them

MS Sowuyabahlangabeza lo Mgcoyiza

Then this Mgcoyiza<sup>15</sup> meets them.

JD Ngiyabona

I see

MS E-e

Yes

JD Besisacela ngala etinanatelweni ke Simelane

We were asking about etinanatelweni<sup>30</sup> Simelane

kutsi kutsiwa Simelane bani bani bani,

that it is said Simelane then what and what,

mhlawumbe la ukhona khona kukusho kutsi

may be where you can afford to say why is that

kwashiwo ngani loku kusho kusho kutsini

said and what it means then do so

## Footnotes

- 31 Ewu (sometimes referred to as Awu, owu);  
interj. of sudden surprise; interj. of  
amazement, wonder.
- 32 Nabongwane : lit. mother of Ngwane; is also  
a Sinanatelo of Simelane sibongo
- 33 Mntungwa :
- 34 pembe (sometimes written as mpembe) : possibly a  
reed or bone whistle / panpipe (Zulu);  
or perhaps porcupine quill (Zulu)
- 35 Lokothwayo : sibongo of people resident in Swaziland  
(lit. lokotha means to have a  
presentiment; entertain a remote  
thought, as of doing something  
prohibited - dare to). Zakari Sindere  
notes that the Lokothwayo people are Simeles p14.
- 36 Mampembe : probably refers to people of mpembe
- 37 Mangelengele :
- 38 Ndlovu : lit. elephant; can also <sup>be</sup> the surname;  
can also be the name
- 39 umuti : see glossary (variant - umuzi)

## Footnotes

40 Gekwane : Name of a person

41 Mnguni : a polite form of address using the sinanatelo Mnguni; the sinanatelo of Simelane, <sup>surname</sup> and some other few surnames like Ndwandwe, Gumede and so on.

42 nkhosi } : a polite term of address (sir, Madam);  
nkosi } a praise name of the Royal clan.

Zakari Simelane gives the sinanatelo as identical from Simelane to Lokothwale, p14.

p64.

MS Ewu ngeze ngazi ke lapho. Kuthiwa lapha  
Ewu<sup>31</sup> I cannot know there, it is said here  
 Simelane, nabongwane, Mntungwa, Pemb'elikhulu  
 Simelane<sup>32</sup>, nabongwane<sup>32</sup>, Mntungwa<sup>34</sup>, big pembe<sup>34</sup>,  
 nabokokothwako, egindlebana zinghewane  
 of Lokothwako<sup>35</sup>, you with little ears which are a bit  
 amampembe amangelengele nine besimeni sandloru  
 slitted the mampembe of mangelengele<sup>37</sup>, you of the nature of  
 indlo indloru yadla enhla komuzi gaswel'umalusi  
 ndloru<sup>38</sup>, the elephants that ate on the upper side of the  
 zeluswa yintombazane uGebezane. Ukuthi  
 umuti<sup>39</sup>, they went without a shepherd, they were looked  
 kwakusukaphi ke angize nga, nga ngizawuphosisa  
 offer by a girl called Gebezane<sup>40</sup> as to where it started

JD ngiyabona Mnguni I may not, I would be mistaken  
 I see Mnguni<sup>41</sup>

MS E-e nkhosi. Hesibongo sabo ke  
 Yes nkhosi<sup>42</sup>

JD kute nje lokakhumbulako nje njengalokutsi nje  
 There is nothing that you can remember such as to  
 bondlebe zimchewane kutsi kwakususehwaphi?  
 say you of ears that are slitted, as to where it came from?

MS Angibazi kuthi indlebe zinghewane, kube bathi  
 I do not know them that ears that are slitted, if they say  
 indlebe<sup>zabo</sup> zikhany' ilanga, bondlebe zikhany' ilanga  
 that their ears are lighte by the sun they ears that are

JD Wo bathi bondlebe zikhany' ilanga lightened by the sun  
 Wo<sup>2</sup> they say they are ears that are lightened by the sun

MS E-e ya, bondlebe zikhany' ilanga  
 Yes Yah, they are ears that are lightened by the sun

JD Lompembe naye awumati kutsi usho kutsini.

## Footnotes

43) ingungu: a <sup>deep</sup> pit that is used for storing mealies;  
a traditional storage facility for storing mealies

44) emantshingila: people of ntshingila

This mpembe<sup>34</sup>, you also do not know what it means  
 MS Awu anqimati bompembe wamangelengele  
 Awu<sup>31</sup> I do not know it, they are mpembe<sup>34</sup> of mangelengele<sup>37</sup>

JD Ngyabona Mnguni  
 I see Mnguni<sup>41</sup>

MS Yeyi (kani ngingen' engungwini mina la)

Hey (Am I (in a ngungu here?)

[some background information not clear to hear]

JD La nakubongwa Bhozongo Mnguni ingatsi kukhona  
 Where Bhozongo<sup>5</sup> is praised Mnguni<sup>41</sup> it seems like there  
 la kuyaye kufakwe lo Gebegame khona loku  
 is somewhere where this Gebegame<sup>40</sup> is mentioned, that  
 lokufake la esinanatelweni kutsi nkomo  
 which you have mentioned here at the sinanatele<sup>30</sup>  
 gaswel' unvelusi

that cattle that were without the shepherd.

MS Wo iyibongo zabhozongo

Wo<sup>2</sup> the precise names of Bhozongo<sup>5</sup>

JD nakubongwa Bhozongo, i-i

When Bhozongo<sup>5</sup> is being praised, yes

MS Um. ngubhozongo lodub' umuka behleg' amago-  
 Um<sup>3</sup>, it is Bhozongo<sup>5</sup> who ignored to go away when they had  
 qwana, ngulodub' umuka bahleg' amagoqwana  
 settled in small groups. He is the one who ignored to run away  
 bahlegi ngendab' ende ngumbango (wamadinga)

when they had settled in small groups, they had settled over  
 akanqwane. ngunkomo kagimukw' emantshingila  
 a long story, the quarrel of the (homeless) of kaNgwane<sup>12</sup>  
 ngowakhuphuk' ugodlwako, ngowawel' um umkhondo  
 He is cattle which are not taken by force from emantshingila<sup>44</sup>

## Footnotes

45 Godlwako : probably a mountain or hill

46 unkhondo (variant - umkhondo) : river that runs south of Sidvokodvo taking the south west direction of the country. It joins the Usuthu river about 5 km south east of Sidvokodvo.

47 Inqwempisi : river that runs towards the south west part of the country and it joins the Usuthu river about 7 km south of Sidvokodvo.

48 Mathapha (variants - matsapha, Matsapa) : according to Grot Peter J. (Historical dictionary of Swaziland p. 93) "it is a town four miles west of Mangini on the highway to Mbabane, it is the site of the major commercial and industrial center of the country. It has the country's only airport

49 Odidini (variant - eDgidzini) : probably a place

50 Balandia (variant - Balandza) : possibly a particular group of people from KaZulu.

51 Jangisa :

## Footnotes

52 Nkonjeni :

53 Mkhonga (variant Mkhonta) : surname

54 Sigodlo : see glossary

55 Sobhuga : there are two of them. There is Sobhuga I (also Somhlolo) who reigned in Swaziland from 1815 to 1836. He was the first Dlamini king to build his capital in the midlands, overlooked by the Mdzimba mountains. There is also Sobhuga II who reigned from 1921-1982.

56 Swagis : people of Swaziland

57 Umhlambi : lit. a herd; but can also mean a (plur. imihlambi) large group of people

58 Manyekazane : possibly the name of a person

59 Masuku : common surname in Swaziland.

The one who went up through Glodlwako<sup>45</sup>, the one who crossed  
 ngowawel' ingwempisi (wega ku) mathapha ngasobidini  
 the Umkhondo<sup>46</sup>, who crossed the ingwempisi<sup>47</sup> and came to  
inkomo ziyalwa ngebalandanda<sup>48</sup> ngezikaTangisa kubase Nkonjeni  
 Mathapha<sup>49</sup> near-Obidini<sup>49</sup>, Cattle that are fighting, they are  
 Lowase nkonjeni ke ngu waka mkhonga, loTangisa  
g balanda<sup>50</sup>, they are g Tangisa among those g nkonjeni<sup>52</sup>  
 loTangisa<sup>51</sup> that g nkonjeni<sup>52</sup> is g mkhonga<sup>53</sup>, thus Tangisa<sup>51</sup>

JD

This Tangisa<sup>51</sup>

MS

i-i

Yes

JD Waka mkhonta sibongo

He is of mkhonta<sup>53</sup>, his surname

MS waka mkhong' isibongo

He is of mkhonga<sup>53</sup>, the surname

JD Katidlelani ke takhe kusho kutsini loko?

His do not eat for each other, what does that mean?

MS Ziyawudla ngezabalanda ngezikaTangisa kubase  
 They eat it, they are g balanda<sup>50</sup>, they are g Tangisa<sup>51</sup>  
 nkonjeniamong those g nkonjeni<sup>52</sup>

JD um

Um<sup>8</sup>

MS i-i. Sigodlo sikw lembelele lentaba le

Yes. The Sigodlo at Lembelele<sup>24</sup>, this mountain (pointing)

JD O

Oh

MS Lekhwelwe ngu Sobhuga wameSwagi ungu mhlambi  
 It is climbed up by Sobhuga<sup>56</sup> g the Swagis<sup>56</sup> who is a mhlambi<sup>57</sup>  
 wamadoda (waboManyekagane owavela kaMasuku)  
 g men, g Manyekagane<sup>58</sup> who came from Masuku's place<sup>59</sup>  
 tulathela nkosi imihlambi iyakulandela ezakumakhubalo

## Footnotes

60 Makhubalo ; lit. the ikhubalo is "a medicinal plant, root or other medicine used by professional native doctors to ward off evil or disease or to cure ailments." Doko! ; can also refer to a person's name.

61 Mwela : probably a place in South Africa or in Swaziland.

62 umsendo : lit. nap or downy surface ; can also possibly mean to open up a way by going through a particular place

63 Ngabhi ; personal name

64 imbabazane ; refers to different things ; refers to a stinging-nettle ; refer to a climbing species of *Tragia* ; also refers to a caustic remark. There is an imbabazane which is a regiment of girls preceding the *Jingawu*, and last formed by Shaka

65 Sibhowe ; a river that runs south east of Hlathikulu towards south of Khubuta

makhubalo<sup>60</sup>  
 turn your back king the imihlambi<sup>57</sup> are following you those of N  
 ziza ziyagijima dunga<sup>du</sup>nga inkonjane zaseMwela  
 they come running, agitate a bit the swallows of Mwela<sup>61</sup>  
 egimagathu' amhlophe ukuwela egisikumsendo ekulandelen<sup>62</sup>  
 which are white spotted to cross, which cut the umsendo<sup>62</sup>  
 zakamgabhi imbabazane yakithi ithand' enyonyane  
 by following those of ngabhi<sup>63</sup>, our imbabazane<sup>64</sup> which  
 nanguy' enyonyane  
 likes at South Africa, there he is in South Africa

JD Lentsaba naji

This mountain (pointing)

MS Lentaba naji. Yathi nya ngesibowe yabese iya  
 This mountain (pointing). As it went towards the  
 ngokwenabela. lembabazane. e-e ng. Bhozongo  
 Sibhowe it went spreading out. This imbabazane<sup>64</sup>, yes  
 ke lowo

that is Bhozongo<sup>5</sup>

JD I-i Simelane

Yes Simelane'

CH Can you ask him again just about ngabhi

Ungaphindza yini futsi umbute ngamgabhi

[some background information not clear to hear]

JD Kwake kwabakhona yini lenake nahlangana nabo

Have you ever met with some people who were

kwatsiwa bakaMgabhi

known as those of ngabhi<sup>63</sup>?

MS Naba bala bala

Here they are, they are here, they are here

JD ba

They

- MS Balapha kwalentaba  
They are over that mountain (probably he was pointing)
- JD Bakamgabhi?  
They are of Mgabhi<sup>63</sup>?
- MS Bakamgabhi  
They are of Mgabhi<sup>63</sup>
- JD Sibongo?  
Their surname?
- MS Baka bakalamini  
They are, they are of lamini<sup>7</sup>
- JD Baka lamini sibongo?  
Their surname is lamini?
- MS E e-e  
Ye yes
- JD nake nentanani nabo?  
Did you ever do something with them or to them?
- MS Asenzananga lutho tabo thuna, ba babulalana  
We never did anything with them, they killed  
rebakangwane  
each other with those of kangwane<sup>12</sup>
- JD O  
Oh
- MS E-e  
Yes
- JD babangani?  
What were they fighting for?
- MS Babang' ubukhosi  
They were fighting for sovereignty
- JD O. lendzawo kutsiwa yini ngala  
Oh. what is that place this side called?
- MS La?

## Footnotes

66 Muweni : possibly a place around ko-Ntshingila ; but there is also a river called Muweni that runs south of Hlatikulu

67 tibongo (sing. sibongo) : see glossary

Here ?

JD e - e

Yes

MS Kutsiwa kusemuweni

It is called - muweni<sup>66</sup>

JD kusemuweni

It is Muweni<sup>66</sup>

MS e - e

Yes

CH How did the people of mgabhi \_\_\_\_\_

labantfu bakamgabhi \_\_\_\_\_

[some background information not clear to hear]

JD Nawubonga Bhozongo ku Mnguni Kukhona

When you were praising Bhozongo<sup>5</sup> Mnguni<sup>41</sup> there is lawutsintse Godlwako khona. Kukuphi la

somewhere, where you touched Godlwako<sup>45</sup>. Where is this

kuGodlwako, kwe kwentekani vele lokuge tibongo

Godlwako<sup>45</sup>, what really happened<sup>suck</sup> that the tibongo<sup>67</sup>

MS ukutini inkomo inkomo zakhuphuka kuGodlwako<sup>45</sup>?

To say the cattle, the cattle went up Godlwako<sup>45</sup>?

JD e - e

Yes

MS kukhona laku khushukwa ePhongolo, bathi

It is where the Phongolo<sup>11</sup> is climbed up, they say

yintaba lo Godlwako

This Godlwako<sup>45</sup> is a mountain

JD lo Godlwako?

This Godlwako<sup>45</sup>?

MS la zakhuphuka khona leyinkomo

where these cattle climbed up

JD nanita ngala?

## Footnotes

68 ibandla (variant - libandla) : see glossary

69 Mndebele : a surname

Zabloni Shembe concurs that the Shembe  
are Mndebele .p13.

When you were coming this side?

MS Nasiga ngala e-e.

When we were coming this side, yes

JS Nasenikhuphuka ke Mnguni sembuya le nake  
When you went up Mnguni<sup>41</sup> coming from there, did  
nahhala yini kuGodlwako noma natsi qozololo nje  
you ever settled at Godlwako<sup>45</sup> or may be rested for  
sikhashana?

a short time?

MS LekuGodlwako kwa kwashiywa lomntwana lo  
At Godlwako<sup>45</sup> this child was left, this Bhozongo<sup>5</sup>,  
Bhozongo amncane wa waphunyuliswa khona  
he was young and he was made to rest there with  
neliny' ibandla nje ke khona lapho kuka kuka  
another ibandla<sup>68</sup> right there is at  
Mndebele

Mndebele<sup>69</sup>'s place

JS kukamndebele

It is at Mndebele's place

MS I-i kulomuzi

Yes at the umuzi<sup>39</sup>

CH \_\_\_\_\_ with simelane nabongwane  
\_\_\_\_\_ kanye na Simelane nabongwane

Mntungwa

Mntungwa

MS Mntungwa

Mntungwa<sup>33</sup>

CH What does Mntungwa mean?

Kusho kutsi lokutsi Mntungwa?

JS Bese sibuta ke Mnguni loMntungwa lokutsi  
We were asking then Mnguni<sup>41</sup> this Mntungwa<sup>33</sup>, just to

## Footnotes

70 Ntungwas : people of Mntungwa ; Grot-peter I. (Historical History of Swaziland p 124) says "one ethnologist makes the term Ntungwa synonymous with Nguni, in the context of "true Nguni" rather than conquered clans which have been absorbed. The awkwardness is that Swazis are themselves Nguni people, and thus presumably also Ntungwa."

nje utsi Simelane nabongwane mntungwa. Ukhandza  
 say Simelane' nabongwane<sup>32</sup>, mntungwa<sup>33</sup>. You find  
 lokungatsi lo mntungwa<sup>33</sup> <sup>ayatsi</sup> luvela etibongweni  
 that this mntungwa<sup>33</sup> seems to appear in many tibongwe<sup>67</sup>  
 letinengi, usho kutsini kani vele?  
 what does it really mean?

MS Ngangicamb' amanga  
 I would telling lies

JD I - i  
 Yes

MS e - e ngangiyaphosisa ukuthi kuqhamukaphi  
 Yes, I would be mistaken to say where this  
 lokuthi mntungwa  
 mntungwa<sup>33</sup> comes from

JD Ya  
 Yah

MS Um - um ngoba baningi abathi okuthiwa kubo  
 um - um<sup>8</sup> because they are many those <sup>are called</sup> who say, who,

JD lokuthiwa bakamntungwa  
 who are called they are g mntungwa<sup>33</sup>

MS Bakamntungwa, nakubaka khumalo kuthiwa  
 They are g mntungwa<sup>33</sup>. Even to those g khumalo<sup>16</sup> it is said  
 bantungwa um angazi laplo ke ukuthi  
 they are ntungwas<sup>70</sup>. um<sup>8</sup> I do not know there as to where  
 uqhamukaphi. Ngoba umungazi into kunokubuvume<sup>ukuthi</sup>  
 it comes from. Because if you do not know a thing,  
 iqhamukaphi ubokuthi angikwazi  
 rather than saying where it comes, you must say you <sup>do not know it</sup>

CH \_\_\_\_\_ mpembe elikhulu, what is this mpembe  
 \_\_\_\_\_ big mpembe<sup>34</sup>, yini le mpembe<sup>34</sup>  
 is \_\_\_\_\_ mpemb' elikhulu

## Footnotes

7) Ngunis : sometimes called Bantu; J. Grotzinger p. 116 says they are "one of the principal ethnolinguistic groups of Bantu peoples in Southern Africa. They migrated south from the area north of the Limpopo River in the fifteenth century along with the Sutu peoples (q.v.) They tended to stay east of the Drakensberg mountains, nearer the Coast, while the Sutus stayed to the west. The Swazis are the main Northern Nguni peoples, while the Xhosa and the Zulus (and their defectors, the Ndebele) are among the prominent Southern Nguni peoples."

MS mpemb' elikhulu

big mpembe<sup>34</sup>

JD E-e Mnguni lokutsi mpemb' elikhulu ngabe awu  
 Yes Mnguni<sup>41</sup>, just to say mpembe<sup>34</sup>, you really do not  
 awunako nalokuncame<sup>71</sup> kutsi ngabe bakususelaphi  
 have even a hint of where they really take it  
 loku mine ngati impembe imfengwane. Bese  
 from, because I know impembe<sup>34</sup> a whistle. Then  
 kutsiwa ke labanguni ngemampembe lamakhulu  
 these nguni<sup>71</sup> are called big mpembes<sup>34</sup>

MS Ngamampembe amakhulu akolokothwayo  
 They are big mpembes<sup>34</sup> of Lokothwayo<sup>35</sup>

JD akolokothwayo  
 of Lokothwayo<sup>35</sup>

MS Angazi muna vele lamuni angifuni ukuphosisa  
 I really don't know lamuni? I do not want to  
 engingakwazi  
 lie, I do not know it.

JD Um ngiyabona  
Um<sup>8</sup> I see

CH Again nabolokothwayo is it a sibongo  
 Futsi, nabolokothwayo ngabe sibongo yini?

MS

---

CH or does it come from lokuhle  
 noma kusuka kulokuhle na?

JD Lokutsi ke nabolokothwako mnguni kusukela  
 Then to say you of Lokothwako<sup>35</sup> Mnguni<sup>41</sup>, does it come  
 kulesibongo saka Lokothwako yini noma kusukela  
 from the sibongo<sup>67</sup> of Lokothwako<sup>35</sup> or does it come from  
 eswenteni kutsi ungalokotsi ungenti kutsi

## Footnotes

72 tsatsa : lit. take ; but can also mean to marry someone. (variant - thatha)

73 Maseko : a common sibongo in Swaziland

the deed, to say don't dare doing that  
 MS ngizawuphinde ngicamb' amanga ukuthi ngithi aze  
 I will again tell a lie, that I may say I will  
 ngazi ukuthi nakuthiwa 'nabokothwako nje kwakusuka  
 never know that when it is said you of lokothwako,<sup>35</sup>  
 kaphi

where did it come from.

JD Um ngiyabona mnguni  
 Um I see mnguni<sup>41</sup>

MS E-e nkhosi  
 Yes nkhosi<sup>42</sup>

CH \_\_\_\_\_ people of Simelane should not marry  
 \_\_\_\_\_ bantfu baka Simelane labangabatsatsi

JD Lesinye sibongo leningasitsatsi nina baka Simelane  
 Another sibongo<sup>67</sup> you do not tsatsa<sup>72</sup> you of Simelane  
 sakabani ke mnguni?

is of who Mnguni<sup>41</sup>?

MS Baka Maseko  
 They are of maseko<sup>73</sup>

JD Maseko  
 Maseko<sup>73</sup>

MS Um-um kuphela kwaso  
 Um-um<sup>8</sup>, that is the only one

JD Kuphela kwabo  
 Those are the only ones

MS Um-um. nabo abasithathi nathi labaka Maseko  
 Um-um<sup>8</sup> They also do not thatha<sup>72</sup> us, these of maseko<sup>73</sup>

CH why (don't they take) them?  
 (Ababatsatsi) ngani?

JD Yini ningatsatsi labaka Maseko, anitsatsani ngani?  
 Why don't you take these of maseko<sup>73</sup>, why don't

## Footnotes

94 Mthimkhulu : a surname

- you tsatsa<sup>72</sup> e each other
- MS Ba ba ngizwa kuthiwa ngabakithi  
They, they, I have heard that they are of our clan
- JD e - e . baka lokothwako?  
Yes, those of Lokothwako<sup>35</sup>?
- MS A ang angibazi ngiwe isibongo rje kuphela angazi  
I do not know them, I have only heard the  
bakhona yini baka Lokothwako. Esingathathani nabo  
sibongo<sup>67</sup>, I do not know whether those of Lokothwako do exist  
ngabaka Maseko nabaka Mthimkhulu  
those we do not take are of Maseko and <sup>those</sup> of Mthimkhulu<sup>74</sup>
- JD Maseko namthimkhulu  
Maseko<sup>73</sup> and Mthimkhulu<sup>74</sup>
- MS e - e asibathathi bakamthimkhulu thina kodwa  
Yes, we do not tsatsa<sup>72</sup> those of mthimkhulu<sup>74</sup> but it  
bese isheshe iyathathana le  
quickly thatba<sup>72</sup> each other this \_\_\_\_\_
- CH [some background information not clear to hear]
- JD Wo ubuta ke Mnguni kutsi uyabona njoba  
Wo<sup>2</sup> she is asking then Mnguni<sup>41</sup> that now she can see  
sewutsintse bakamthimkhulu, labakamthimkhulu  
since you have touched those of mthimkhulu<sup>74</sup>, those of  
cisha abone <sup>kumba</sup> ngoba nani nichamuka lekazulu  
Mthimkhulu<sup>74</sup> see (nearly sees because you also come from  
erkalaneni kani nabo banengi kazulu  
kazulu<sup>9</sup> from erkalaneni<sup>10</sup> and yet they are also many <sup>kazulu</sup> est
- MS Ya - ee  
Yah, yes
- JD Manje labakamaseko banengi ngala batiwa  
Now those of Maseko<sup>73</sup> are many this side, they are known  
ngekutsi beba Besuthu, ucabanga lokutsi lobuhlobo