

Mamba

p. 59 n. 174 needs refs to Slake's
Mbelebele (my thesis?)

Do NOT
join

Place BOOK III
Plek _____

Feint Ruling with Margin
Dowwe Lineering met Kantlyn

159. imvunelo - traditional attire.

160. inkonyani - calf. However in this context it refers to the rolled skin of a calf, slung from hip to shoulder, with only the feet visible.

161. (Si(ti) hlangu - Gymnosponia shrub; large battle-shield; epithet applicable to every Swazi man (D.K. Rycroft p. 58)

162. (Ku)gubha - do or perform a dance-song, usually with stroke in the right hand, characterized by slow, ponderous moves and tunes. The dancers seem to remain in one spot. Usually performed by an assembled libutlo.

163. Ummemo - group of people coming to labaw fara chief or king.

163(a) insangu: a section of the cattle byre where men usually congregate.

1 nangabe kutfwasa unyaka, inkhosi
 At the beginning of a [new] year, the
 ingene ehlambelweni ilumela kiona,
~~king~~ enters into the ehlambelo¹⁵⁷ and
 akugidwa ncwala, ilumela-nje¹⁵⁸
 bites the first fruits then, no ncwala is
 ehlambelweni kuphela ikhafunl,
gidwa¹⁵⁴-d. He does the biting within the
 idzabule unyaka kuphela ayigidwa
ehlambelo and spits marking the beginning
incwala.

X of the [new] year. The incwala is not gidwa-ed¹⁵⁴
 imvunulo yalo lusekwa, imvunulo
 The imvunulo¹⁵⁹ of the lusekwa¹⁷⁸, how is
 yalo unyaka?
 its imvunulo?

1 imvunulo sigata inkonyane nje
 Concerning imvunulo we put on an
 ngoba banje, emabutto agaca
inkonyane¹⁶⁰ Because they all like this,
inkonyane^{nje} kube kuphela, bahlome
 The Mabutto²⁵ put on an inkonyane only,
 tihlangu kube kuphela akugidwa
 they only insert [on their heads]
 kuyagujwa lapha esangeni
tihlangu¹⁶¹ We do not gaza¹⁵⁴ but what is
 fana nemmemo, kwekutsi. kuyajwulive
 done is kugubha¹⁶² here in the lindal^{insanga (163a)}
 lilanga inkhosi yaluma.
 just like ummemo¹⁶³ since we are
 rejoicing. It is a day that the king bite
 [the first fruits].

164 emashoba - a form of regalia made from the bushy ends of cow tails which are worn around the neck and which hang down over the shoulders

165 umdadada - head belt worn at the waist and which hangs down below the knees in the front and the back

166 umchele - head rope worn around the head

167 emajobo - skins which hang down in the front and back from the waist

x encwaleni lapha
At the nwala¹⁵⁸, here

amwafaki?
you do not put them.

4 eMashoba, ubuta kutsi emashoba
mashoba¹⁶⁴, she wants to know of

amwafaki
you do not put on e Mashoba?

1 asiwafaki, nemdada asiwafaki,
We do not put them on, we also do not put

nemqhele asiyfaki, kunkle nje
on umdada¹⁶⁵ and we do not put on umqhele¹⁶⁶
kutseketwa emajobo - so.

We tie emajobo¹⁶⁷ like this.

x encwaleni kalobamba nyaya yini
Do you go to nwaleni¹⁵⁸ at/in
nkosi?

Lobamba nkosi¹⁶²?

1 asiyi
we do not go

x aniyi
you do not go?

1 asiyi washo iyalo uSombhlo watsi
we do not go. That is what Sombhlo said.

Singayigidzi, asitube sisaya le
He ^{said} we should not gidza¹³⁴ [incwala], we
encwaleni

not supposed to go to nwaleni.

x Labantu bakhona bayaya yini?
Do the people of here go?

169 mahhosikazi/eti - see glossary

170 tigwalagwala - mispronunciation
by the interviewer. She
should have said
emagwalagwala which
refers to lourres.
Their red feathers are
stuck into the hair to as
a decorative. The singular is
ligwalagwala - la loury. a
red feather of the loury

171 tidwaba - leather, 1) kilt.

kalobamba, bafike lenwalemi to Lobamba, they came there in the nwalemi

1 2 cha! abayi no they don't go

2 remabuffo ala akayi? and the mabuffo²⁵ of her don't go?

1 remabuffo ala akayi. kasiyi-nye even the mabuffo of her do not go. We encwalemi.

do not go to nwalemi

x ngiyabona. emakhosikazi bavunula I see, how do the makhosikazi¹⁶⁹ dress kanyani, bavunula letintfo, tigwalagwala do they dress this things, tigwalagwala¹⁷⁰ lapha kubo babe? here in them, babe^{24?}

1 wo! emakhosikati ngalalilanga leliselwa? wo! the Makhosikati¹⁶⁹ on the day of the liselwa^{178?}

x yebo babe yes babe²⁴

1 bayahloba-nye, emakhosikati lawa they just be clean. the makhosikati of entkhosi ahloni ligwalagwala the king stuck on the head [hair] entloko ngokutsi kuyatjwuliwe.

a ligwalagwala¹⁷⁰ because everyone is kwimulwe-nye tidrwaba, balilomel leli rejoicing. they dress tidrwaba¹⁷¹ and stick gwalagwala ngokutsi bayabulile, entkhosi the ligwalagwala because they are happy, [smile], the king is

inkhosi yaluma

biting [the first fruits]

x ngiyabona. Ngubani localile kubaka-
I see, who is the first one amongst
Mamba, inkhosi yokucala
the Mamba people, the first king
kubaka Mamba?

amongst the Mamba people.

1 inkhosi yokucala layha-kutsi?
the first king here, in our place?

x yebo
yes

1 inkhosi yokucala nguHfulini.
the first king is Hfulini³⁰

x Hfulini?
Hfulini?

1 euh
[agreeing]

x where

1 angisakhumbuli-ke le phambili
I cannot remember [beyond here] far ahead.

cha! Magadla utalwa nguHfulini
no. Magadla³¹ is born of Hfulini

x wase walandzela ngubani?
who came after him?

1 nguHfulini kuba Magadla, Magadla.
It is Hfulini then comes Magadla.

ke utala Mamba, Mamba-ke utala
Magadla begets Mamba³². Mamba

175 Zombodze - name of a royal residence.
name of Ngunane's early royal residence in the far
south of Swaziland; Zombadze is also the name of
a site east of Lobamba in central Swaziland.

Maloyi, Maloyi utala Mbatfane,
 Begets Maloyi²², Maloyi begets Mbatfane²⁶
 Mbatfane utala Maja¹, Maja utala
 Mbatfane begets Maja¹⁷⁷, Maja begets
 Bhokweni, Bhokweni utala rangi
 Bhokweni⁴⁴ Bhokweni begets this one.
 lasi shuyile Mbatfane, ngobe lelibito
 who has passed away, Mbatfane because
 leletsivako uye etsine ngalya
 the name that he is named with, he named
 nkhozi lendzala, njengoba kuze kube
 after that [earlier] old kung as it
 ngulansumbila-nye
 is today.

x Kungalo babe. emagama wemphakatsi,
 that is how it is babe²⁴. the names of the
 wemaphakatsi, kuyini njenge Mbelebeleni,
miphakatsi¹⁴⁸, what is it, like Mbelebeleni¹⁸⁰
 naselokwini, njengalepha baka Stanini
 and at such and such, like here, those of Stanini
 ba^{ne} Lobamba, na Zombodze emagama
 they have Lobamba¹⁸² and Zombodze¹⁷⁵, old
 lamadzala kuyini emagama akhombise
 names, what is it, names showed that
 kutsi inkhozi ikhetse legama lomntu?
 the king has chosen a name of the residence?
 Sengikhumbula kuMaloyi, Maloyi
 I remember during Maloyi's time. Maloyi
 wembelebeleni. Mamba,
 is of [belongs to] Mbelebeleni¹⁸⁰. Mamba,

176 (u) belobelo - possibly noun form of kubelabela (to harass)

Sesibancane sontkhe. Kungatsi
we are all relatively young. It seems
Maloyi wembelebeleni.

x Maloyi is of Mbelebeleni
ubona kutsi liligama Mbelebeleni
where do you think the [name] word
lisukaphi?

Mbelebeleni¹⁷⁴ comes from?

1 lisuka kuMaloyi, usho kutsi
It came from Maloyi. You mean what
kusuka kutsi kushiwani?
does to leave [or start] mean?
4 you want the meaning?

1
1

4 upuna kwati liligama lelitsi
She wants to know the word
embelebeleni ngabe lapha lalisukelaphi
Mbelebeleni go to^{from} where did it come from?

1 kusho kutsi kubeketela, kutsi
It means to be patient, to say
belobelo.

belobelo¹⁷⁵

4 kwakubusa bani lapha?
who was ruling there?

174. Shaka's unit, Mumbelbele, inherited by Dingane
was sent by the latter to build an ebo base

8

Ngobe kunye bonkhosi, kokokutsi;
 For it is like this, people of ukhosi¹⁰, why
 apha tse lligama leMbelebeleni,
 he mentioned this word of Mbelebeleni
 ngobe naye nam besengifuna
 because 9 was also about to ask
 kubuta kutsi yini asiseva kutsi
 her that, why? we cannot understand
 ubuta mbuto munu. Utsi-ke loku
 what sort of question is she asking. She
 ukubutela kwekutsi lekhazulu ngaleso
 says, she is asking this because at
 Sikhatsi inkhosi Shaka abenemabutfo,
 that time, there in Zululand, King Shaka
 kukhona libutfo lakhe bokutsi wa
 had mabutfo²⁵, and there was a libutfo²⁵
 nguMbelebele, utsi-ke ucabanga-ke
 of his which was called Mbelebele.¹⁷⁴ He/she
 yena kutsi kumbi kungahle kwentekke
 she says, he/she think that, maybe it
 kwekutsi lelibutfo lakazulu
 could have happened that, this libutfo
 kwentekke leta la latowuhlasele,
 of Zululand came here, to make an
 gaba ngakantwane, kokokube-ke kwase
 attack, this side of Nzwane's place. It
 kuyenteka-ke sekutfolakala lligama
 may have happened that the word
 lelitsi eMbelebeleni. ucabanga loko ke
 Mbelebeleni was found. That is

nakasho

what he/she thinks.

2 Ull akunyalo

For sure, it is not like that

1 Cha akunyalo, aketanga Shaka

no: It is not like that, Shaka did not
kutowuhlasela ngala.

come to make an advance this side.

3 Ho: they say that it is not so

x Wena buta kutsi kulena tikhulu

you ask, that there, the tikhulu¹³⁰

at tabaka Mamba, tibongo tabo

of the people of Mamba, what was

bekuyini uyatati kahle.

their tibongo⁴, does he know them very well?

4 Tibongo?

Tibongo⁴?

x Tibongo tabonina, taletikhulu

Tibongo of their mothers, [mothers] of

osinkull emagama wato.

these tikhulu¹³⁰ which you gave us their names.

1 wo: ta --- ta

wo⁷: of --- of

3 Usho bonina balamakhosi aka Mamba.

She means the mothers of the kings

nyengekutsi-nye Maja watalwa

of Mamba's place. ^{just} Like to say,

ngulabani.

Maja was born of the daughter

of so and so.