lapha nginganibeka khona."
where I can put you?"

1. Nga lamanye emagama, usho ikutsi, kuleya ndzawo,
In other words, you mean to say, on that place,
yayi yenu, nine, ba kaFakudze?
was the place yours, that of the Fakudze?

2. Yetfu, nanamuhla loku.
It's ours, even today.

1. Nase ninika laba bakaShongwe?
Then did you allocate the place to the Shongwe?

2. Innhi, siyaba boleka.
Innhi, we lent the place to them.

1. Niyaba boleka kutsi bamane bagobe umtfunti
You lent them so that they could goba umtfunti
khona?
there?

2. Yebo.
Yes.

1. Wena wekunene! Lesikhatsi bafika laba ba
You of the right hand! At the time the Shongwe people
kaShongwe, ba--cela kugoba tindvuku lapha ka
arrived here, they-- asked to goba rods here at the
Fakudze, kwaku ngubani bukhosi bakaNgwane
Fakudze place, who was the bukhosi of kaNgwane
kuleso sikhatsi?
at that time?

2. Kwaku nguSomhlolo.
He was Somhlolo.

1. Kwaku nguSomhlolo. Ngaphandle kwalaba bakaShongwe,
He was Somhlolo. Besides these Shongwe,
nga, bakhona yini labanye lenani, nibabekile mhlambe
was, were others present who you had, you had put

343. inkhosi — See note 246.

344. umuti — See note 267.

345. bukhosi — See note 261

dwetane kwabo, khona lapho kuleyondzawo?
maybe next to them, right there at that place?
2. Cha.
No.
1. No, sir. E, wena wekunene, njengoba phela ni,
No, sir. E, you of the right hand, because you were,
nanibafana benkhosi, ba, laba bakaFakudze,
you were the inkhosi's boys, of, that is, the Fakudze,
ngalenyindleka kushotsi banako, yini, kwati
in other words it means do they have another
lokunye, kwati loku--bona intfo le, lebhacile,
knowledge, knowledge to -- see something which, which
ey, lengingalinganisa njenge tintfo letiyimilongo,
is hidden, ey, which I can equate to things which are
kukhona yini laba bakaFakudze labakwatiko?
miracles, is there something which the Fakudze know?
2. Kute.
None.
1. Kute?
None?
2. Ehhe.
Ehhe.
1. Kulendzawo njengoba silapha eMacetsheni namuhla,
At this place as we are here at Macetsheni today,
ukhona yini umuti webukhosi?
is there an umuti of bukhosi?
2. Ukhona.
It's there.
1. What it's called? U- ubitwa ngekutsiwa yini
What is it called? Its - called what, what is the
651 ligama lawo, ke, wona?
name of the umuti?

346. umuti — See note 267.

347. bukhosi — See note 261

348. umuti — See note 267.

349. inkhosi — See note 246.

350. umuti — See note 267.

351. inkhosi — See note 246

2. Aliketsiwa.
It was not named.
1. Lisangaketsiwa, hawu! lingasilela ligama lemuti webukhosi?
It is not yet named, hawu! Can the name of the umuti of bukhosi be left out?
3 Sitfola le_le__
We get this__ this__
2. Singachubakelani, ngoba phela lomuti wenkhosi loyi lowe Macetsheni, sekutsiwa ke sekutsatfwa inkhosi, this one of Macetsheni, they say that the lo lowe Macetsheni, kutsiwa nguwona ke, seku Macetsheni one was taken, it was the one, this is seMacetsheni la.
now Macetsheni.
1. Wo, sekutsiwa kuse Macetsheni khona?
Wo, is it called Macetsheni?
2. Ehhe.
Ehhe.
1. Ohho.
Ohho.
2. Lekitsi sekubuya lowe Ndabeni.
To us there came back that of Ndabeni, (the umuti)
1. Lapha kafakudze sekutawubuyela lo, wase Ndabeni?
Here at the Fakudze chiefdom the umuti became Ndabeni.
2. Nguwo, lo.
It's this one, this.
1. Wena wekunene! Wabekwa nini wona lapha?
You of the right hand! When was it put there?
657 Who was the king? Kwakungu, inkhosi kwakungubani
Who was the king? Who was the, who was the inkhosi

352. umuti — See note 267.
353. umuti — See note 267.
354. bukhosi — See note 261
355. umuti — See note 267
356. indvuna — the runner of inkhosi or sikhulu.
357. umuti — See note 267.
358. bukhosi — See note 261
359. sibongo — See note 249.
360. sikhulu — See note 297
361. umuti — See note 267.
362. bukhosi — See note 261
363. umuti — See note 267
364. umuti — See note 267.

kuleto tikhatsi manubekwa la, ucanjwa laphe
at those times when the umuti was put here, when the umuti
Macetsheni lowo muti webukhosi?
of bukhosi was set up here at Macetsheni?
2. Lomuti, kwakungu, kwakunguSomhlolo.
The umuti, he was, he was Somhlolo.
1. Somhlolo. U..khona yini lo, lowabe nguyena ayindvuna
Somhlolo. Was -- there someone who was the indvuna
yekwelusa loyo muti webukhosi?
to guard that umuti of bukhosi?
2. Lo - - abe, abe, abe, abe, abenguMjingi.
Who --- was, he was, he was, he was, he was Mjingi.
1. Abe nguMjingi?
He was Mjingi?
2. Asahambile, loShayani, labesi - -
He had left, this Shayani, when we ---
1. Konje loMjingi wakabani, wakaFakudze?
By the way what was Mjingi's sibongo, was he a Fakudze?
2. WakaFakudze.
He was a Fakudze.
1. Mhm, ngusona sikhulu?
Mhm, was he the sikhulu?
2. Enhhe.
Enhhe.
1. Ngesikhatsi, ke, anikwe nalomsebenti weku, kwelusa
Was that when he was given also this work to, to
lomuti webukhosi?
guard the umuti of bukhosi?
2. Mhm, ayi uyefika lomuti, enhhe, ngesikhatsi
Mhm the, the umuti was new, enhhe, at the time
asanikwa lomuti wesi ----wa-wa, wabuya
he was given the umuti of the --- of -- of, he then

365. yidla imbuya 1. Literally, edible leaves (such as spinach)
2. also a Siswati proverb
meaning to ask for something from an inkhosi.

366. gogo — See note 277.

367. umuti — See note 267.

368. bukhosi — See note 261.

369. umuti — See note 267.

370. inkhosi — See note 246.

371. inkhosi — See note 246.

wa, wa, wayowudli imbuya, logogo wakhe.
he, he, he yidla imbuya, his gogo (yidla the imbuya.)

1. Ingabe sikhona yini sizatfu lesenta, sabanga
Is there a reason which made, which led to
kutsi lomuti webukhosi ubekwe lapha, noma
that the umuti of bukhosi be put here, or
kunjani khona lapho?
how is that, right there?

2. Lomuti?
This umuti?

1. E.
E.

2. Cha, ubekwa nje ngoba phela, e, manje
No, it was put here because indeed, e, now
tsine sima -- se -- si -- si -- si - siphetsele,
we we were -- we -- were -- were -- were -- we were
siphetsele inkhosi.
incharge on behalf of, in charge on behalf of inkhosi.

1. Ubekwa ngekutsi nine niphatsele inkhosi?
Was it put because you were in charge on behalf of inkhosi?

2. Yebo.
Yes.

1. Ngelenyindlela, so --
In other words, it --

2. sowuse sitsa.
it was sheltering us.

1. Ngelenyindlela sowu, utendzaweni yawo?
In other words was it, had it come to its place?

2. Yebo.
Yes.

674 1. Ensimini yawo?
To its field?

372. umuti — See note 267.

373. bukhosi — See note 261.

374. inkhosi — See note 246.

375. inkhosi — See note 246.

376. inkhosi — See note 246.

377. inkhosi — See note 246.

378 kokhelana 1. Literally, to burn, for example, grass
2. to establish good relations between two nations or states.

379. ebukhosini — at the royal place, palace or kraal.

380. inkhosi — See note 246.

2. Yebo.
Yes.
1. Wena wekunene! Kutsi wena wekunene, njengoba lomuti
You of the right hand! This is because you of the right
sewusho kutsi ke, bekunguwona longamele lobukhosi
hand, because the umuti, you mean that then it was
balaphekhaya bakaFakudze, kusho kutsi ngalamanye
it, who administered the bukhosi of the home
emagama, njengenkhosi --
of the Fakudze, this means that in other words, like inkhosi?
2 Senganyelwe, senganyelwe yinkhosi, tsine.
We were administered, we were administered by inkhosi.
1. Nenganyelwe yinkhosi nje, ni -- nijnilindzele konkhe
You were administered by inkhosi, you -- you, you awaited
lokushiwo yinkhosi?
everything that was said by the inkhosi?
2. Awuwake.
You hear well then.
1. Yes, sir. Kulaba kaFakudze kepha bona njengoba phela
Yes, sir. How about the Fakudze, because indeed
ku--dzaleni kwako--khelwana nemlilo, kwendziselwana
long--ago there was kokhelana of fire, marrying of
yonkhe lentfo, ngabe ukhona yini umntfwana sebukhosini
girls away, all those things, is there a child of
lowendza esi Fakudzeni?
ebukhosini who was married into the Fakudze clan?
2. Wakuphi khona?
Of where?
1. E, wakaNgwane, umntfwanenkhosi, angisho njalo.
E, of kaNgwane, the child of inkhosi, I mean that.
2. Cha, cha.
No, no.

381. tintfombi — 1. females of the age whereby they are no longer girls but still not yet married.

382. ebukhosini — See note 379.

383. tintfombi — See note 381.

384. tintfombi — See note 381.

385. emakhosikati 1. the wives of inkhosi.

386. emakhosi — 1. plural of inkhosi see note 146.

387. inkhosi — See note 246.

388. ebukhosini — See note 379.

1. E, kepha ke, laba baka Mntolo, bona, bakhona yini
E, but then among the Mntolo people, were there some
labendza ebukhosini, noma kuleto tikhatsi?
girls tintfombi who were married into the place of the Kings ebukhosini, or at those times?
2. Bakhona, bakhona.
They are, they are.
1. Yes. E, bobani leto, tatibobani leto tintfombi?
Yes. E, who are those, who were those tintfombi?
2. Tintfombi, te, ta --
They are tintfombi of, of --
1. Ngisho kwo makhosikati ala?
I mean those emakhosikati of this place here?
2. Tikalobamba, nalamuhla nati tikhona, na, kunangu
They are at Lobamba, even today. They are there, at, to
Sabhuza lokhona.
the present Sobhuza.
1. E, tacala kunaphi emakhosi?
E, this started from which emakhosi Kings?
2. Ticale kuMswati.
This had started from Mswati.
1. Tacala kuMswati?
Did it start from Mswati?
2. Yebo.
Yes.
1. It started. Njengoba phela wo, baka Fakudze, nabo
It started. Because indeed wo, the Fakudze also
ba, balindze lensimu yenkhosi, kukhona yini le, laba
they, they guarded the inkhosi's Kings field, is there something
tatela kona lokutsi mhlawumbe, labafanele bakuse
which, which they know, that maybe they are supposed
692 ebukhosini ngetikhatsi ngekwati kwabo, ngetikhatsi
to take to the place of the Kings ebukhosini at those times, which they know, at the

389. inkhosi — See note 246.

390. sikhulu — See note 297.

391. sikhulu — See note 297.

ngetikhatsi, okusho kutsi setfulo? a long time ago 25 Hola fun

times, at the times, which means tribute?

2. E. Sesitfulula konkhe loku besikutfolile, ma--

E. We emptied everything that we had got, when--

sise mabele, siwatfwale siwamikise nkhosini.

when sorghum, we carried the it corn and took it to the inkhosi by

1. Usho kutsi namanje nisakwenta?

You mean to say even now you still do that?

2. E.. manje,

E... now,

3. Kwa, selilanga.

It's, it's the weather.

2 ku, kumane kwenta tindlala manje.

that, that is affected by famines now.

1. Ew, they used to send some kaffir corns, except

Ew, they used to send some kaffir corns, except

these days. Wena wekunene njengoba sesikhulumile

these days. You of the right hand because we have

seyindze lendzaba, sikhuluma ngeMantolo vele,

talked, the story is long, we talked about the Mantolo indeed,

kepha ungacala yini senuke u--sente, sentele natsi

but can you start and make -- make, make us, us,

sitokuva kahle kutsi kucala kwalaba bakaFakudze,

that we hear well that the first, for the Fakudze,

sikhulu sekucala kwakungu sbanibani, kwalandzela

the first sikhulu was who, followed by

sibanibani, kwalandzela sibanibani, kwalandzela

who, followed by who, followed by who,

sibanibani, kwaze kwafika esikhulwini lesesikhona

until it came to the sikhulu who is

703 namuhla. Ubabale nje bonkhe ngemagama, ubagambe

present today. You count them all by their names, you

392. gamba – 1. to directly utter a name, or praise name of a person.

393. Sikhulu – See note 297.

394. kaNgwane – See note 306.

utsi kwakungubani, kwase kungena bani, sekungena
gamba[392] then and say it was who, then who entered, who
bani, sekungena bani, sekungena bani, kuze ke ku
then entered, then who entered, who then entered, until then it
sengu lesikhulu lese sikhona namuhla.
is the sikhulu[393] who is present today.

2. Ngu Shayani.
He was Shayani.

1. Ngu Shayani?
Was he Shayani?

2. Yebo, enhhe.
Yes, enhhe.

1. Wasutala bani?
Then he bore who?

2. Baleni.
Baleni.

1. Sowutala Baleni?
Did he begat Baleni?

2. E, sengu Baleni umnakabo Shayani, wase uya
E, he was Baleni, Shayani's brother, then he

1. Wo, ohh, lo Shayani, ngu Baleni umnakabo?
Wo, ohh, this Shayani, his brother is Baleni?

2. Enhhe kusala lo Baleni lapha e-- ka Ngwane.
Enhhe, Baleni remained here at -- ka Ngwane.[394]

1. Esikhundleni?
Was he in position?

2. Esikhundleni.
He was in position.

1. Seku, landzela bani?
Then who followed?

2. Sewu, sowu, sowu, sowutala Mjingi.
He, he, he, he bore Mjingi.

395. bukhosi — See note 261.

396. silomo — 1. a person of substance
2. a popular person
3. a wealthy individual.

397. silomo — See note 396.

398. inganwa — 1. a male person popular among women.

399. liwulwulu — 1. a male person shunned by women.

1. Sowutala Mjingi?
Did he begat Mjingi?
2. E, se---wubangu Mphoso.
E, he --- was Mphoso.
1. Sewuba nguMphoso, wo, lendzawo itsiwa nguMphoso
He was Mphoso, wo, it's this place Mphoso
njalo?
too?
2. Enhhe, enhhe.
Enhhe, enhhe.
1. Wena wekunene!
You of the right hand!
2. Sekunamhla, ke, sengu Mandlabovu.
Then today then, it's Mandlabovu.
1. Sengu Mandlabovu ke namuhla?
Is it Mandlabovu today?
2. Mhm.
Mhm.
1. Wena weluhlanga! Mhlambe lokunye lokungase
You of the ancient stock! Is there something which might have
kwateke njengoba phela nango ke loMphoso lesi
happened because indeed that person, Mphoso,
muva kutsi nguyise walobukhosi betfu lesinabo
who we hear that he is the father of our bukhosi
namhla nje, la-latiwa ngako, kutsi usilomo
which we have today, he--he is renown for, that how
kanjani, noma mangabe usilomo, noma abejinganwa
was he silomo, or if he was silomo, or he was inganwa,
noma abeliculuculu?
or he was liculucula?
2. (Bayahleka). Manje phela kona, nge--ngeva
(They are laughing) Now indeed, I---I heard

400. tingwazi — 1. good fighters.
401. bukhosi — See note 261.
402. tingwazi — See note 400.
403. imiti — 1. Plural of umuti ; see note 267
404. bakaZulu — 1. people found in area known as Zululand, occupied by the Zulu ethnic group.

kutsi labantfu tsine sasitfwele imitfwalo, tsine,
that the people, we, we carried loads, we
sasitinguazi,
were tinguazi,
1. Nitfwalela bukhosi?
You carried for bukhosi? (carried loads)
2. Sitinguazi, sitfwalela inikhosi, lemiti yonkhe
We were tinguazi, carrying for the inkhosi. These imiti
leyi i--ihucwa ngitsi, tititini tibhucwa ngitsi.
all these were smear---ed by us, bribribricks were mixed by us.
1. Wena wekunene! Kukhona yini lokunye, kukhona
You of the right hand! Is there another, is there another
lokunye lesingamkhumbula yena Hlahla la--nako
thing which we can remember about Hlahla,
simatela ngako kutsi abeyini, ayini?
---- that which, that he was what, he was what?
2. A...wab...wab...watsi...wafa nje ngakona loku watsi
A--he--he--he said--he died just by this; when
ateka nje watsi uyise asekhona, wase uyafa.
he took a wife; when his father was alive; he then died.
1. Nothing sir. Njengoba emaFakudze asakhile ke lapha,
Nothing sir. Because the Fakudze had built at this place,
ake ahlaselwa yini wona ngulaba babephila
were they attacked by those who lived by
ngekuhlasela labanye, bakaZulu?
attacking others, bakaZulu?
2. Hhawu phela.
Hhawu, indeed.
1. Usho kutsi wena wekunene babebahlasela
You mean that you of the right hand they attacked
729 kaningi, noma mblawumbe nje usho kutsi
them many times, or maybe you mean that

405. vinjelwa – 1. Literally means to block, to stop.
2. to attack.

406. live – 1. a nation, land, domain

407. kaNgwane – See note 306.

408. kaNgwane – See note 306.

ke, ka_kanjani?
how__?

2. Kaningi, kaningi nje kuhambe kuvinjelwa, tonkhe
Many times, many times they went and vinjelwa[405], all
ti__timbuti netincaba,
the__the goats and caves.

1. Ba__batelusa laba bakaFakudze?
Did__the Fakudze herd the (goats)?

2. kulo lonkhe lelive lakaNgwane,
throughout the live[406] of kaNgwane.[407]

1. The time when
The time when

2. umhlabatsi nje wonkhe lelo suka kaNgwane.
all that land which starts at kaNgwane.[408]

1. The time when the Zulu. BakaFakudze babenta
The time when the Zulu. What did the Fakudze
njani mangabe lifika lelibutfo lelilwako,
do when the fighting libutfo came, what
babentanjani bakaFakudze, bona?
did the Fakudze do?

2. Kwakuliwa nje, njoba kwakubalekwa kungenwa
There was just fighting because they ran away
kubalekwa, na__nababaleka, babaleka.
and entered, they ran, when___when they ran away, they ran.

1. Usho kutsi bakaFakudze babengemagwala
You mean that the Fakudze were cowards,
babaleka?
running away?

2. Ow, kwakubalekwa phela, kugwazanwe nje
Ow, they ran away indeed, they stabbed each
nakuliwako lapha ba, (uyahleka).
other when fighting here, they, (laughing).

409. bukho — 1. the full word bukhosi, see note 261.

410. inkhosi — See note 246.

411. kaNguxane — See note 306

1. E. Njengaba naku nje solo siyababala lamaFakudze
E. However while we still count the Fakudze
nako konkhe lako, i--bukho, inkhosi yakaNgwane
and all that, who was-- the bukho, the inkhosi of kaNgwane
kwakungubani lapho?
at that place?
2. Awu sengibale kanyenti,
Awu, I have counted many times, already.
1. Seiwubale kanengi.
You have counted many times, already.
2. ngoba phela--
Because indeed--
1. Ubale, ubale bani? awubale ucambe.
You have counted, who have you counted? count and name.
2. Ngi, ngibale Somhlolo.
I have, I have counted Somhlolo.
1. Ubale Somhlolo.
You have counted Somhlolo.
2. ngabala---
I counted---
1. kufika, kufika kwa Somhlolo kufika kwaala
Is the coming, the coming of Somhlolo also the coming of
nafakudze la?
the Fakudze to this place?
2. ngabala M--Mswati.
I counted M--Mswati.
1. Wabala Mswati.
You counted Mswati.
2. Ungamubali Nduungunye.
Do not count Nduungunye.
743 1. Yebo.
Yes.

412. Lubuyeni — 1. A locative meaning at the place next to the Lubuya river which runs between the Mtsambama and Mavukutfu hills in the Shiselweni district in Swaziland.

413. Lubuya — This means the same thing as Lubuyeni — see note 412.

413. buya — 1. Literally, to return.

2. Ng-- ngabala, ngi----nguNgwane, ngu--ba-ngu
I---. I counted, I----he is Ngwane, he--who--he
Mswati, ungatsi nguNgwane.
is Mswati, he might be Ngwane.

1. NguNgwane.
Is he Ngwane?

2. E, seku, kwakubekwe Ludvonga, wase uyafa,
E, then, Ludvonga was installed, then he died,
Ludvonga.
Ludvonga.

1. E. Sekubekwake Ndvungunye, kukhona yini lesinga
E. Then Ndvungunye was installed, is there something
kutfola, tfola tsine singati, tsine bantfwana,
we may get, get as we are ignorant, us children,
njengoba umdzala nje?
because you are old?

2. Awu, ungete wakutfola, sengimu, nami, sengi
Awu, you won't get anything, I am, me too, I
mncane nami.
am young too.

1. Lentfo kwakutsi wa kuseLubuyeni?
What was that (place) called Lubuyeni? 412

2. Elubuya idungabuyi, ngiyalwati, nangiluva
At Lubuya 413 which is not buya, I know it, when I
ngetindlebe,
hear by ears.

1. E.
E.

2. angilati kulubona.
I have not seen it.

7521. Kwa, kwakwaku---, kwaku njani nabasho
It, how was ---, how was it when they say,

414. Bo Somhlolo — 1. Somhlolo and others
2. Just Somhlolo.

415. baka Zulu — See note 404.

416. la Zidze — 1. the term used to address or refer to a certain woman, denoting the name of her father or her clan name

417 baka Nguane — people found in present day Swaziland.

batsini?
what do they say?

2. Kwa, kwagwazanwa, kwaba ngumhlolo, kwashi,
They stabbed each other, it became a surprise, there was,
kwagwazanwa emalangalanga, kwaguacuka
they stabbed each other for days and days, rivers
imifula yaba bovu ngala.
changed and became red this side.

1. Kwakugwazana babani, konje?
Who were stabbing each other, by the way?

2. BoSomhlolo, Sobhuza.
BoSomhlolo[412], Sobhuza

1. Owu, Sobhuza wokwaala?
Owu, Sobhuza I.

2. NguMswati.
It was Mswati.

1. NguMswati?
It was Mswati?

2. Inhhi.
Inhhi.

1. Inhhi.
Inhhi.

2. Angisati noma nguMswati noma kunguSobhuza.
I don't know either if it was Mswati or if it was Sobhuza.

1. Wo.
Wo.

2. Ngoba beta labakaZulu labetsandza nabulala,
Because there came the bakaZulu[413] who liked when he
bulala, kwatsi ke bekufe loSomhlolo kwase
killed, killed, then when he died, this Somhlolo, then
759 ulaZidze sewutsi "Awu nine bakaNgwane, nine
laZidze[414] then said, "Awu you bakaNgwane[415]; you

418. baka Zulu — See note 404

419. umfati — 1. a term used to refer to any woman past the girl's age.
2. a term used to refer to a wife of any man.

420. siduwaba — 1. the skin skirt wore by married women or women who already have a child or children even if unmarried.

421. inkhosi — See note 146.

bakaZulu, khi -- khawulani kulwa, nitawulwa
baka Zulu[416], s - - - stop fighting, you will fight with
nabani ngoba sengisidvwaba semfati."
who because I am the umfati[417]'s sidvwaba[418]."

1. Mhm.
Mhm.

2. Babasita ke ngoba base bakho, bakhiphe madvodza
They helped them because they had, they had taken out
lanjeyia atawuwimba lapha e-e--eluphongolo.
men like those to block there at--at--Luphongolo.

1. E. Siyi, siyinambitsisise ke lelendzaba, kutsi
E. When we thoroughly comprehend this, the story, that
njengoba emaFakudze abekiwe kulensimu
because the Fakudze were put on this field
yenkhosi, ngabe bakhona yini bakhelwane
of inkhosi[419], were there neighbours surrounding
babetungelete lensimu, mangisho bakhelwane
the field, when I mean neighbours I mean
ngisho letinye tikhulu?
other tikhulu?

2. Tikhona.
They are.

1. letinye tigodzi, e! kepha ke kushokutsi noma
Other places, e! but this means that or
emaFakudze abakhandza bakhona yini noma
the Fakudze found them present already or
ngulabase bafika njani?
how did they come?

2. Usi - - si - -
They - - they - -

1. Akasibacale sibabale ngamunye, sibatongolotise
Let us start and count them one by one, surrounding

422 umuti — See note 267.

le, le, lomuti wonkhe wase wakayikhaya, lendzawo
the, the, the whole umuti of of here at home, the place
yakaphekhaya. Asicale ngalabaka Gamedze ngala,
of here at home. Let us start with the Gamedze
sitewubona.
this side, in order that we clearly understand.

2. Baka Madlenya.
The Madlenya people.

1. Baka Madlenya, bawu, laba emaFakudze abakhandza
Did the Fakudze find the people of Madlenya
bakhona.
already at that place?

2. Ehhe.
Enhhe.

1. E, sesiyachubeka, sesiyaphi? Sesita kunaba
E, we continue, where do we go? We come to the
baka Gamedze labanye manje.
other Gamedze people now?

2. Awu baka Gamedze laba labafike khatsi, laba.
Awu these Gamedze people have come in the middle.

1. Wo, sita, sitawutsi ngubani khona laphoke?
Wo, we, we will say who was he, right there?

2. Sitawutsi, sitawutsi ngu Mbongoza.
We will say, we will say he was Mbongoza.

1. Sitsi ngu Mbongoza?
We say he was Mbongoza?

2. Mhm.
Mhm.

1. Ba, emaFakudze abakhandza bakhona, khona?
They, did the Fakudze find them already present?

778 2. E, sita nabo.
E, we came with them.

423 tikhulu — See note 243.

424(a) Baka Nkhosi — 1. They are of royal personage
2. They are the Nkhosi people, that is, their clan name in Nkhosi.

1. Sita nabo, nangena kanye. Ese siyachubeka
We came with them, we entered together. Then we continued
sesiyenyukake, siyaxubheka le, eTimbutini kulolukhalo?
and we ascended, we went there, to Timbutini on this plateau.
2. ETimbutini nguba, ngulaba baka, bakaKhamatho,
At Timbutini they are, they are these, the Khamatho people,
bakaKhamatho, baka mngana--
the Khamatho, of the friend--
3. Khamatho wani? Akusibo laba labesuka le
Khamatho of what? Are they not these who left,
bakaKhamatho sekwakhiwe, sekuhletiwe?
the Khamatho left when they had set up their homesteads, living there.
2. Nabo phela be----
They also ----
1. Sengisho tikhulu ke njengoba sisa, sisakutongo-
I mean tikhulu[421] because we are, we are
letela nje, sitongolotela kulelikhaya lase
surrounding, surrounding the home of Macetsheni.
Macetsheni. Sitongolotela lelikhaya laseMacetsheni
We are surrounding the home of Macetsheni, the
lendzawo yaseMacetsheni, bese kuba ngubaphi ke
Macetsheni place, then who is the (sikhulu) on the other
ngala?
side?
2. Sekuba beMafutseni.
Then the people of Mafutseni.
1. BeMafutseni. Batabani kanje bona?
They are of Mafutseni. By the way they are of what (sibongo)?
2. BakaNkhosi.
Baka Nkhosi.[422]
788 1. The chief at Mafutseni, around the---
The chief at Mafutseni, around the---.