



Lilanga Labomake

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ENingizimu Afrika umhlaka 9 Ingci uliholide
lesive. ULilanga Labomake leligujwa velonkhe.

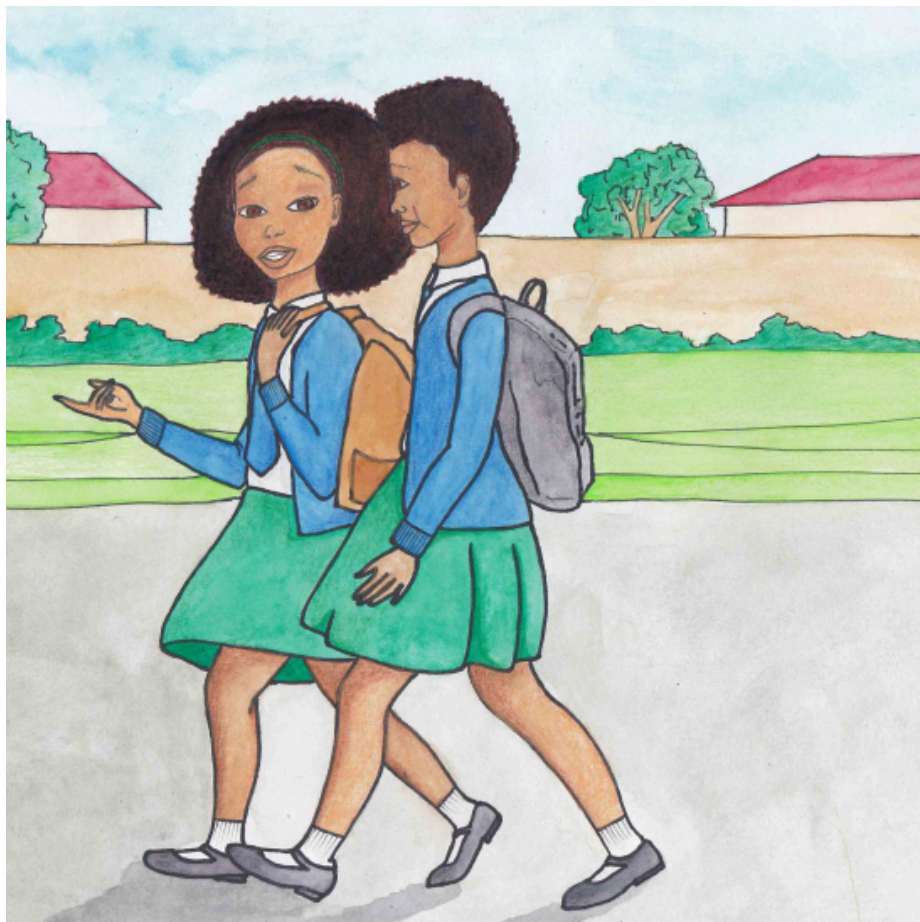
Lencwadzi yetindzaba ikhuluma ngemlandvo
walelolanga, kanye nekutsi yini lelenta
libaluleke ngisho nalamuhla.



Lerato naKhanyisa bahamba kanyekanye baya kumtapotincwadzi nasekuphume sikolwa. Bayokwenta imisebenti yabo yasekhaya.

“Wentani namuhla?” kubuta Khanyisa.

Lerato uyaphendvula, “Kufanele ngifundze ngeLilanga Labomake. Ngicabanga kutsi kuyindzaba lengemmandzi.”



“Hhayi bo! phela lenzaba leyo imnandzi kabi,” kusho Khanyisa.

Uyachubeka, “Thishela wetfu wasiniketa lomsebenti loyo ngethemu leyengcile. Nami bengitsi angeke ngiwujabulele. Kepha asengikucecele kutsi yini lengayifundza ngaLilanga Labomake!”

“Ngilalele!” kuphendvula Lerato.



“ENingizimu Afrika ngabo 1950, kusandza kucala lubandlululo,” Khanyisa ucalisa kukhuluma.

“Hulumende welubandlululo bekafuna kutsi bonkhe bantfu labamnyama baphatse ‘emapasi’, ema-ID.

Hulumende wemakoloni besekavele awushayile umtsetfo wekuphatfwa kwemapasi. Bantfu labamnyama bebangkwati kuhamba ngekukhululeka.”



“Kusukela ngabo 1912, bomake bebasolo babhikisha ngenca yalomtsetfo wemapasi eNingizimu Afrika.

Nga 1913, licembu labomake lebebaholwa nguCharlotte Maxeke, bashisha emapasi abo embikwemahhovisi amasipala. Balwa nemaphoyisa!”



“Kusukela kuhulumende wemakoloni kudzimate kufike kuhulumende welubandlululo, timo betiya tiba timbi kakhulu,” kusho Khanyisa.

“Nyalo ungangicocela yini ngaloko lokwenteka ngemhlaka 9 Ingci 1956?” kusho Lerato njengobe bafika kumtapotincwadzi.

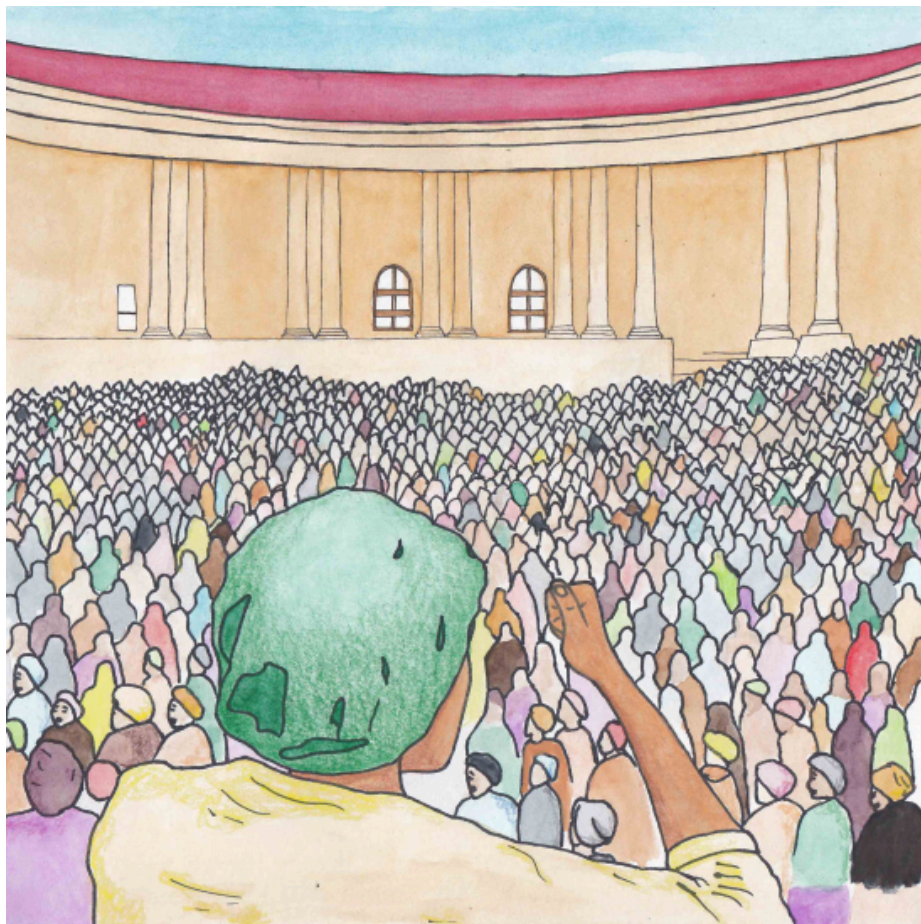
“Kufanele ungibonge ngekutsi ngiyawati umlandvo!” kusho Khanyisa.



Bafika kumtapotincwadzi bahlala etafuleni lelisekhoneni. Khanyisa wachubeka acoca akhulumela phasi.

“Ngabo 1950 imitsetfo yelubandlululo beyenta kuphila kwebantfu labamnyama kube lukhuni kakhulu.

Kuphila bekumatima ikakhulukati kubomake labamnyama. Kungako babhikisha!” kusho Khanyisa, asakhulumela etulu.



“Nga 1956, bomake baseNingizimu Afrika bahlela imashi lenkhulu lebeyilwa nekusebenta kwemtsetfo wemapasi kubomake.

Bomake labamnyama nalabamhlophe labasuka kuto tonkhe tindzawo eveni baya ePitoli kute bahlanganyele kuleMashi Yabomake Etindlini Tembuso.”



“Bekulilanga lelihle! Bomake labangaba ti-20,000 bahlanganyela kulemashi.

Lebahola kulemashi bekunguLillian Ngoyi, Sophia Williams, Helen Joseph, Rahima Moosa, kanye naBertha Gxowa. Bonkhe bebatiphetse kahle futsi batimisele.

Batsatsa tikhalo letitinkhulungwane labetivela kubantfu batinika hulumende. Letikhalo betimelene nemtsetfo wemapasi.”



“Manje, yini leyenteka ngemuva kwaloko?” kubuta Lerato.

“Bema balindza ndvunankhulu. Bema babindza duvumizulu le-30, balindzile.

Bomake laba-20 000, bekumatima! Kepha akazange ete kutokhuluma nabo,” kusho Khanyisa.

“Ligwala!” kuphendvula Lerato. “Ngemva kwaloko, bomake bacala kuhlabela,” kusho Khanyisa.



“Njengobe bebeme kanyekanye, labomake bebawati emandla emavi abo, kufake ekhatsi nemandla ekubindza kwabo,” kuchaza Khanyisa.

“Bahlabela batsi, ‘Watsintsa bafati, Watsintsa imbokodvo, Utokufa!’

‘Nawutsintsa umuntfu lomsikati, kufana nekutsintsa imbokodvo, utompitjitwa!’”



“LeMashi Yabomake ingumbhikisho lobaluleke kakhulu emlandweni wetfu.

Nasekufike intsandvo yelinyenti, umhlaka 9 Ingci waba liholide lesive, lokulilanga lesihlonipha ngalo bomake siphindze sihloniphe indzima lebalulekile yabomake emphakatsini.

Siyajabula ngesizatfu sekutsi bantfu labasikati sebanemalungelo lamanyenti nyalo kwendlula esikhatsini lesengcile,” kuphetsa Khanyisa.



Lerato utsi, “Ha, kufanele kutsi watfola A kuleyo asayimenti!”

“Yebo, kwangikhutsata kufundza ngalabomake labahle futsi labanemandla labasemlandweni wetfu. Sibindzi sabo nekuphumelela kwabo kuyakhutsata!”
kuphendvula Khanyisa.

Uyengeta, “Lerato, mine nawe singaba bomake labanjalo bakusasa!”

—Imibuto

1. Yini leyenta bomake babhikisha nga 1956?
2. Babhikisha kanjani?
3. Bobani labebahola kulemashi?
4. Tfola lokwengetiwe ngalomunye walabomake.
5. Iyini indzima yabomake emphakatsini?
Iyini indzima yabobabe emphakatsini?
Chaza sizatfu lesikwenta ucabange kanjalo.

—Tincwadzi letikuloluchungechunge

- Lilanga Lekubuyisana
- Lilanga Lenkhululeko
- Lilanga Lemagugu
- Lilanga Lemalungelo Eluntfu
- Lilanga Labomake
- Lilanga Letisebenti
- Lilanga Lalabasha

Lenzaba icanjwe yaphindze yabhalwa njengencenye yephrojekthi yetintfo tekufundza te-Zenex Ulwazi Lwethu nga-2020.



Ulwazi Lwethu is a Zenex Foundation funded and initiated project to develop a series of graded and leisure African language readers and teacher support materials. This project is targeted at teaching and supporting learners in the Foundation Phase to improve their home language reading and understanding. The readers have been originated in nine African languages in collaboration with Molteno Institute for Language and Literacies, Nelson Mandela Institute for Education and Rural Development, Room to Read South Africa, and Saide. All resources are developed as Open Education Resources (OER).



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