USuku loXolelwaniso

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isiXhosa

Longer paragraphs

EMzantsi Afrika, uSuku loXolelwaniso lungomhla we16 kweyoMnga.

Le ncwadi imalunga noSuku loXolelwaniso.

Apha uza kufumana imbali ngalo nokuba kutheni lubalulekile nje.

Utatomkhulu ubukele umabonakude ngoSuku loXolelwaniso.

“Tatomkhulu, yintoni uMkhonto weSizwe? Kwaye yintoni uxolelwaniso?” wabuza uPuseletso.

“Ubuza imibuzo emininzi ngaxesha nye. Mamela, yitsho ndikufundise!” watsho utatomkhulu.

“UMkhonto weSizwe yayingumkhosi weANC.

Wawusilwa norhulumente wobandlululo.

Ucalucalulo lwaluchasene nomntu omnyama,” wachaza utatomkhulu.

“Namhlanje abantu banochulumanco kuba lusuku loxolo noxolelwaniso,” watsho.

“Usakhumbula ngokuya wawungathethisani noDikeledi kangangeveki?” wabuza utatomkhulu.

Wanqwala uPuseletso.

“Kancinci kancinci naphinda naba ngabahlobo kwakhona?” Wanqwala kwakhona uPuseletso.

“Luxolo noxolelwaniso ke oko,” watsho encuma utatomkhulu.

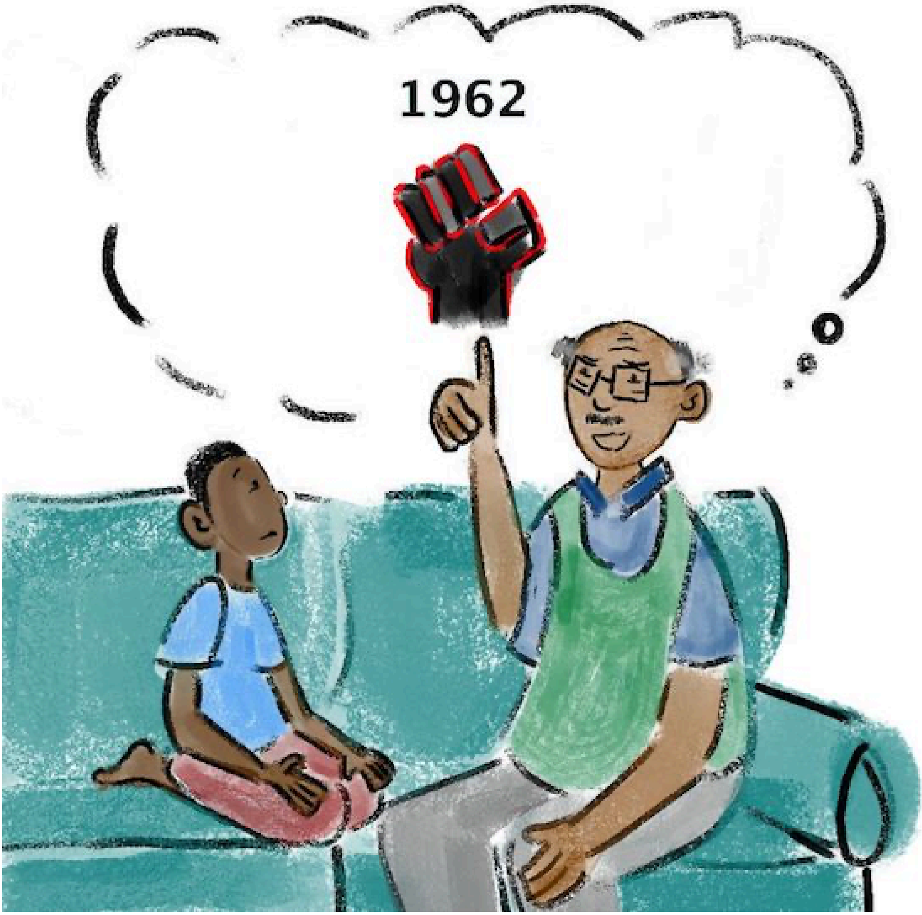
“Umhla we16 kweyoMnga lusuku loxolo noxolelwaniso,” waqhuba watsho utatomkhulu.

“Le mini inembali ende. Ibali liqala ngemfazwe eyenzeka kudala, ngomhla we16 kweyoMnga ngowe1838.”

“Ngaloo mini ezimbalini, amajoni kaKumkani uDingane wamaZulu kwakunye nabeLungu beMfuduko (*Voortrekkers)*, balwa imfazwe enkulu, kufutshane nomlambo iNcome.”

“Ngubani owaphumelelayo?” wabuza uPuseletso.

Utatomkhulu waphendula wathi, “AbeLungu beMfuduko baphumelela. Ixesha elide babebhiyozela uloyiso lwabo ngolu suku. Baluthiya bathi luSuku lwesiBhambathiso.”



Kwathi ngonyaka we1962 ngomhla we16 kweyoMnga, kwaqulunqwa uMkhonto weSizwe.

Yayingamajoni eANC awayelungele ukulwa norhulumente wobandlululo.

“Tatomkhulu, yintoni eyabangela ukuba uMkhonto weSizwe ufune ukulwa nocalucalulo emva kweminyaka engaka?” wabuza uPuseletso.

“Zazininzi izizathu. Into eyenzeka kuqhankqalazo olwabangelwa yinkcaso yeDompasi yayisesinye sezizathu,” watsho utatomkhulu.

“Yintoni iDompasi?” wabuza uPuseletso.

Utatomkhulu waphendula, “IDompasi luhlobo oludala lwesazisi. Bonke abantu abamnyama babenyanzelekile ukuba basiphathe esi sazisi.”

“Ngonyaka we1960, kwimatshi ezolileyo eyayichasene nokuphathwa kwesazisi iDompasi, amapolisa obandlululo ahlasela abaqhankqalazi, aze abulala kwaye onzakalisa abantu eSharpeville.”

“Ungquzulwano lwangaphambili olwaluphakathi kwabantu abamnyama nabamhlophe lwadala umsantsa,” watsho encwina utatomkhulu.

“Ubuhlobo bakheka kuphela xa kukho inyaniso. Kufanele kwaziwe okwenzeka phakathi komntu omnyama nomlungu ngenxa yocalucalulo,” watsho.

“Ingaba kulula ukuxolelana emva kokulwa okungaka?” wabuza uPuseletso.

“Hayi! Akukho lula. Kodwa ukuze kuyiwe phambili, uxolo noxolelwaniso lubalulekile eluntwini,” waphendula utatomkhulu.

“Uxolelwaniso alukhawulezi, luthatha ixesha elide,” wongeza njalo.

“Xa umntu ethe wenza impazamo komnye, kufuneka athethe inyaniso kwaye acele uxolo kulowo amonileyo.

Emva koko bangaqala ukulungisa ubudlelwane phakathi kwabo,” wacacisa utatomkhulu.

“Uye wamamela kakuhle. Ke ngoko, masibukele into oyithandayo kumabonakude!” watsho encumile utatomkhulu.

——Imibuzo

1. Lubhiyozelwa nini uSuku loXolelwaniso? Kutheni olu suku lwenziwe iholide nje?
2. Yintoni uMkhonto weSizwe?
3. Yayingobani abeLungu beMfuduko?
4. Yayiyintoni ucalucalulo?
5. Ngawakho amazwi, chaza intsingiselo 'yoXolelwaniso.'
6. Abantu bangalufumana njani uxolelwaniso?
7. Ucinga ukuba lubalulekile uxolelwaniso? Chaza.
8. Cinga nabani na kwababakokwenu okanye esikolweni ocinga ukuba nimele ukwenza uxolelwaniso. Bhala phantsi ukuba uxolelwaniso ningalwenza njani.

——Iincwadi ezikolu luhlu

- USuku loXolelwaniso
- USuku lweNkululeko
- USuku lwezaMafa
- USuku lwamaLungelo oLuntu
- USuku lwaBasetyhini
- USuku lwabaSebenzi
- USuku loLutsha

Le ncwadi iqulunqwe yaze yabhalwa ngeSetswana, njengenxalenye yeprojekthi yezixhobo zokufunda yeZenex Ulwazi Lwethu ka2020.

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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The Ulwazi Lwethu readers and storybooks have been quality assured and approved by DBE.

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