



Ilanga laboMma

Thelma Mhlari

Khanyisa Masemola



ESewula Afrika ilanga langomhlaka-9 kuRhoboyi yiholideyi yomphakathi. Lilanga laboMma ephasini loke.

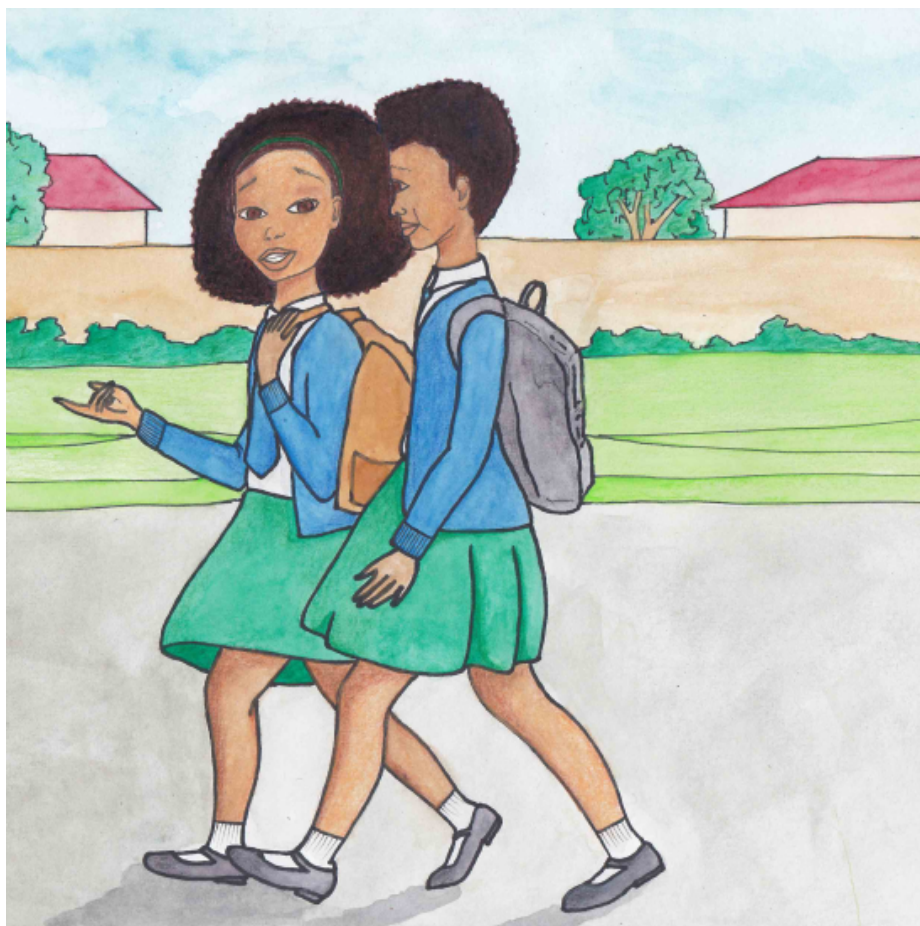
Incwadi yendatjana le imayelana nomlando welanga lelo, nokobana kubayini ilangeli lisaqakathekile nanamhlanjesi.



Isikolo nasiphumako, uLerato noKhanyisa batjhinga ebulungelweni leencwadi elingekhabo. Bayokwenza imisebenzi yabo yekhaya.

“Wenza ini namhlanjesi?” kubuza uKhanyisa.

“Kufanele ngifunise ngeLanga laboMma, kuphendula uLerato. Kuqaleka sengathi yindatjana edondisako le.”



“Ingabe uqinisile? Awa, lalela ayidondisi nakancani!” kutjho uKhanyisa.

Uragela phambili uthi, “Utijtjhere wethu usinikele umtlo-lo-phenyo lowo ngethemu edlulileko. Ngazitjela bona kungenzeka iyadondisa. Kodwana akhese ngikutjele bona ngifunde ini ngeLanga laboMmma!

“Iza nazo ngilalele!” kuphendula uLerato.



"Kwabe kungeminyaka yabo-1950 eSewula Afrika, lokha nakuthoma ibandlululo," kukhuluma uKhanyisa.

"Umbuso webandlululo bewufuna bona boke abantu abanzima baphathe amapasa, umtlole kamazisi.

Umbuso wekholoniyali besele ulithomile ihlelo lamapasa. Abantu abanzima bebangakhambakhambi bakhululekile."



“Ukusukela ngabo-1912, abomma bebabhenyogela ihlelo lamapasi eSewula Afrika.

Ngomnyaka we-1913, isiqhenyana sabomma, esabe sidoswa phambili nguCharlotte Maxeke, satjhisa amapasa waso ngaphambi kwama-ofisi kamasipala. Balwa babambana phezulu namapholisa!”



“Ukusukela embusweni wekholoniyali ukuya embusweni webandllulo, izinto zaya ngokuya zaba zimbi khulu,” kutjho uKhanyisa.

“Alo ungarhaba msinya utjho bona kwenzekani ngomhlaka-9 kuRhoboyi ngo-1956?” kutjho uLerato nasele bafika ebulungelweni leencwadi.

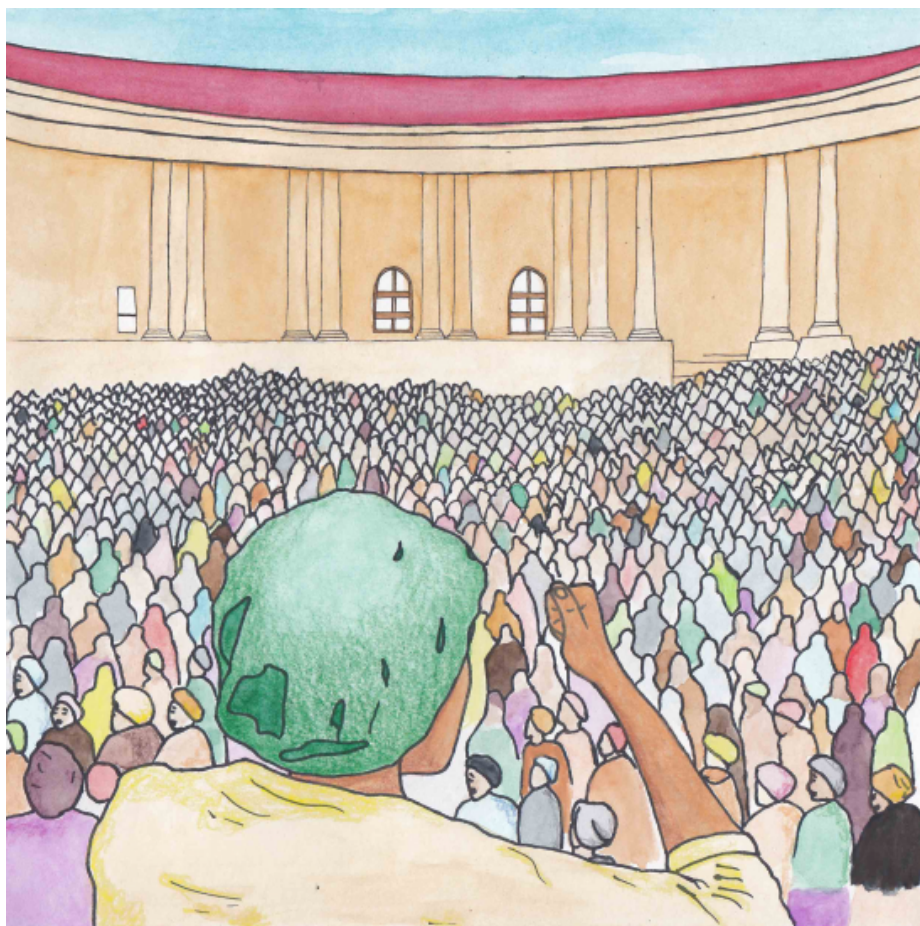
“Kufanele ubabaze ilwazi lami lomlando!” kutjho uKhanyisa.



Ebulungelweni leencwadi, bafika bahlala etafuleni esewugwini. UKhanyisa waragela phambili nokuhleba.

Ngeminyaka yabo-1950, amandla wemithetho yebandlululo bekenza abantu abanzima badose emhlweni khulu.

Ipilo besele iyimbi khulu kibomma babantu abanzima. Babhenyoga!" kutjho uKhanyisa, akhulumela phezulu.



“Ngomnyaka we-1956, abomma beSewula Afrika bahlela umtjhagalo omkhulu balwela imithetho emitjha yamapasa ebeyenzelwe abomma.

Umtjhagalo wahlelelwa umhlaka-9 kuRhoboyi.

Abomma abanzima nabamhlophe ababuya enarheni yoke beza ePitori bazela umTjhagalo waboMma owabe usiya e-Union Buildings.”



Kwabe kulilanga elihle! Abomma abangaba pheze ziinkulungwana ezima-20,000 bangenela umtjhagalo.

Ebebadosa umtjhagalo lo phambili kwabe kunguLillian Ngoyi, uSophia Williams, uHelen Joseph, uRahima Moosa, noBertha Gxowa. Omunye nomunye umuntu wabe azothile begodu azimisele.

Bathatha iingidigidi zeencwadi zeenlilo bazisa embusweni. Iincwadi zeenlilo zabe zingakhambisani nemithetho yamapasa.”



“Alo kwalandela ini ngemuva kwalokho?” kubuza uLerato sekafuna ukwazi okunengi.

“Bahlala lapho balinda uNgqongqotjhe. Bahlala bathula du! Imizuzu ema-30, balindile.

Abomma abaziingidi ezimatjhumi amabili, yo! bekumtjhagalo onamandla! Akhange eze azobahlangabeza,” kuphendula uKhanyisa.

“Uligwala!” kuhleba uLerato.

“Ngemva kwalokho abomma bathoma bavuma, kwatjha ingoma,” kutjho uKhanyisa.



“Ngokujama babumbane baboke, abomma bebazi amandla wamaphimbo wabo, kanye namandla wokuthula kwabo,” kuhlathulula uKhanyisa.

“Bavuma besithi, ‘Wathinta abafazi, Wathint’ imbokodo, Uzakufa!’

Nawuthinte abafazi, kutjho bona uthinte imbokodo, uzakusilwa!’”



“Umtjhagalo waboMma wabe ukubhenyoga okuqakathekileko emlandweni wethu.

Ngemuva kwentando yenengi, umhlaka-9 kuRhoboyi waba lilanga leholideyi yomphakathi, lilanga lapha besihlonipha abomma begodu sigidinga indima edlalwe bomma emphakathini.

Singagidinga nokuthi abomma sebanamalungelo amanengi kwanjesi kunakade,” kuswaphelisa uKhanyisa.



“Wu ngabona wathola i-A kilowo mtlolo-phenyo!” kutjho uLerato.

“Iye, ngakhuthazwa bomma abanengi abararako nabanamandla emlandweni wethu. Ukuzinikela nalokho abakuzuzako kuyasikhuthaza!” kuphendula uKhanyisa.

“Lerato ngibawa mina nawe sibe bomma labo esikhathini esizako!”

—Imibuzo

1. Kubayini abomma bebabhenyoga ngomnyaka we-1956?
2. Bebabhenyoga njani?
3. Bobani ebebadosa phambili umtjhagalo?
4. Tholisisa okunengi ngabanye babomma laba.
5. Iyini indima edlalwa bomma emphakathini? Iyini indima edlalwa bobaba? Hlathulula bona kubayini ucabanga njalo.
6. Thola ngananyana ngibaphi abomma abadumileko ephasini. Khuyini okubenza badume?
7. Hlathulula bona kubayini kunamandla ebumbanweni.
8. Ngiziphi iintjhijilo abomma abaqalana nazo eSewula Afrika?

—Iincwadi eziselungelungeni leli

- Ilanga lokuBuyisana
- Ilanga leKululeko
- Ilanga lamaGugu
- Ilanga lamaLungelo wobuNtu
- Ilanga laboMma
- Ilanga labaSebenzi
- Ilanga leluTjha

Indatjana le yathanywa begodu yatlolwa njengengenye
yephrojekthi yeZenex Ulwazi Lwethu yeencwadi ezifundwa
ngo-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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*The Ulwazi Lwethu readers and storybooks have
been quality assured and approved by DBE.*

Your attribution should include the following:

Title: Ilanga laboMma

Author/s: Thelma Mhlari

Translator/s: Sponono Mahlangu

Illustrator/s: Khanyisa Masemola

Assurer/s: William Jiyana

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