



USuku lwaBasetyhini

Thelma Mhlari

Khanyisa Masemola



EMzantsi Afrika umhla we9 kweyeThupha,
yiholide. LuSuku lwaBasetyhini kwiSizwe sonke
jikelele.

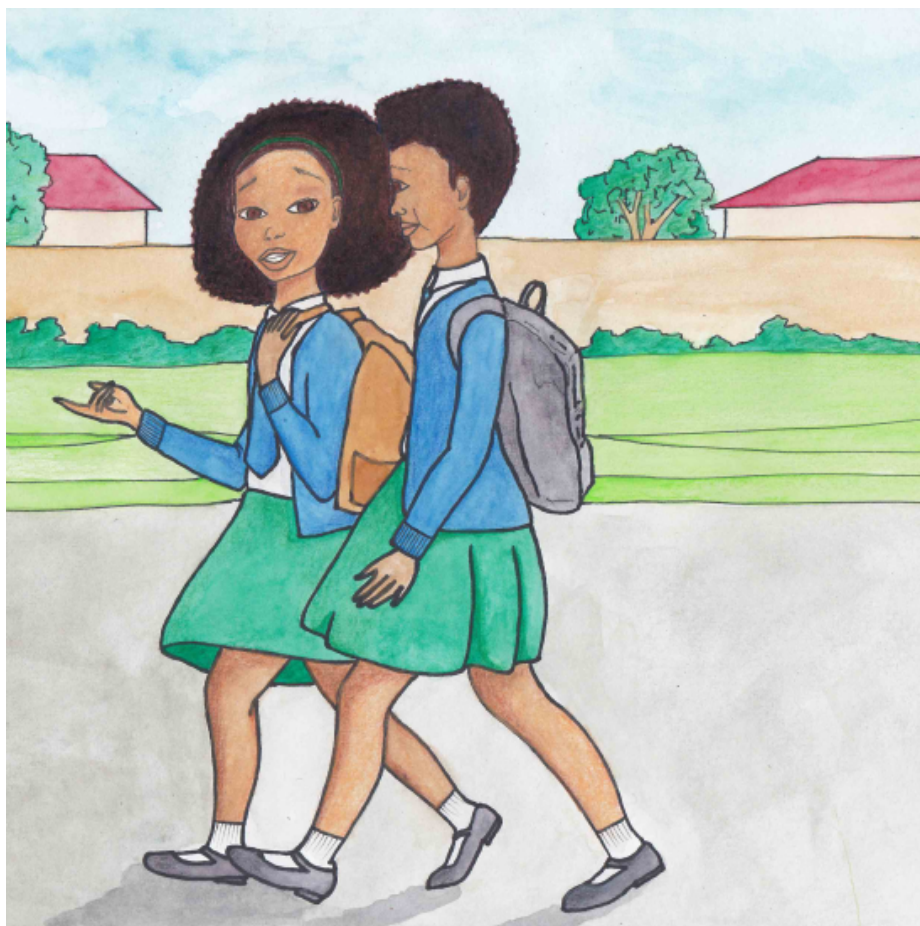
Eli bali lingembali yaloo mini, nokuba kutheni
isabalulekile nje nanamhla oku.



ULerato noKhanyisa baya kwithala leencwadi elikufutshane nabo emva kokuphuma kwesikolo. Bayokwenza umsebenzi wabo wasekhaya wesikolo.

“Wenza ntoni namhlanje?” watsho ebuza uKhanyisa.

ULerato uphendule wathi, “Kufuneka ndiphande ngoSuku lwaBasetyhini. Inokuba yimbali nje ekruqulayo.”



“Yinyaniso phofu leyo? Ayikruquli tu ke khona!” watsho uKhanyisa.

Waqhuba wathi, “Utitshala wethu wasinika lo msebenzi kwikota edlulileyo. Nam ndandiba iza kuba ngumsebenzi okruqulayo.

Kodwa khawume ndikuxelele endakufundayo ngolu Suku lwaBasetyhini!”

“Ndimamele!” waphendula uLerato.



“Phambili phaya kwiminyaka yoo1950 eMzantsi Afrika, malunga nokuqala kocalucalulo,” waqala njalo uKhanyisa.

“Urhulumente wocalucalulo wayefuna wonke umntu ontsundu aphanthe ipasi, incwadi yesazisi.

Urhulumente wobukoloni wayesele esungule inkqubo yepasi. Abantu abantsundu babengahambi ngokukhululekileyo.”



“Ukusukela ngomnyaka we1912 abasetyhini babeqhankqalazela inkqubo yepasi eMzantsi Afrika.

Ngonyaka we1913 iqela labasetyhini elalikhokelwe ngumama uCharlotte Maxeke latshisa amapasi abo phambi kweeofisi zikaMasipala. Balwa namapolisa!”



“Ukusukela kurhulumente wobukoloni ali ukuya kurhulumente wocalucalulo, izinto zaya zisiba mbi nangakumbi,” watsho uKhanyisa.

“Ndiyabona, ungakhawuleza ke ngoku ufike kwisiganeko somhla wesi9 kweyeThupha 1956?” watsho uLerato bakufika kwithala leencwadi.

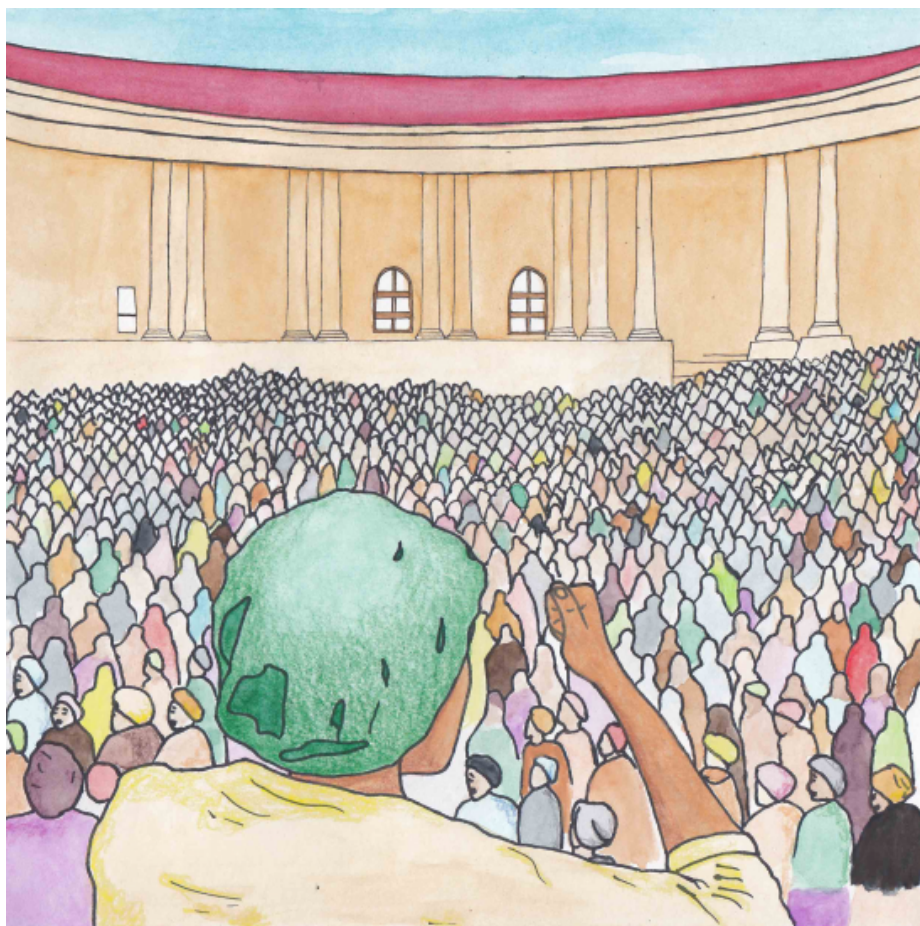
“Umele ukuba nombulelo ngolwazi lwam lwale mbali!” watsho uKhanyisa.



Kwithala leencwadi bafika bahlala kwitafile eyayisekoneni. Waqhubeka uKhanyisa wabalisa esebeza.

“Ngeminyaka yoo1950 ifuthe lemithetho yocalucalulo lalibenza nzima kakhulu ubomi kumntu ontsundu.

Ubomi babunzima nangakumbi kwabasetyhini abantsundu. Baqhankqalaza ngenxa yoko!” watsho uKhanyisa ethethela phezulu



“Ngomnyaka we1956 abasetyhini baseMzantsi Afrika baququzelela imatshi bechasa imithetho emitsha yepasi eyayisenzelwa kanye abasetyhini.

Le matshi yayilungiselelwe imini yomhla wesi9 kweyeThupha. Abasetyhini abantsundu nabamhlophe kwilizwe jikelele baya ePitoli kuqhankqalazo lwaBasetyhini, besingise kwiZakhiwo zoBumbano (*Union Buildings*).”



“Yayiyimini entle! Baba malunga nama20 000 wabasetyhini abajoyina le matshi.

Ababekhokele le matshi, yayinguLillian Ngoyi, Sophia Williams, Helen Joseph, Rahima Moosa kwakunye noBertha Gxowa. Wonke umntu wayeqeqeshekile kwaye ezimisele.

Bahambisa izicelo ezibhaliweyo nezisesikweni ezingamawakawaka kurhulumente. Ezi zicelo zibhaliweyo zazingavumelani nemithetho yepasi.”



“Ndiyabona, yintoni eyenzekayo emva koko?” wabuza uLerato. “Bema balinda inkulumbuso. Bema bezolile ixesha eliyimizuzu engama30 belindile.

Abasetyhini abangamawaka angamashumi amabini, babenamandla! Akazange aphume ukuza kudibana nabo,” waphendula uKhanyisa.

“Igwala!” wasebeza ngokubukhali uLerato.

“Bandula ukucula abasetyhini,” utsho uKhanyisa.



“Bebambisene aba basetyhini babewazi amandla amazwi abo, kwakunye namandla okuthula kwabo,” watsho ecacisa uKhanyisa.

“Bacula besithi, “Wathinta abafazi, Wathint’ imbokodo, Uza kufa.””



“Ukuhambela ePitoli kwabasetyhini lolona qhankqalazo lubalulekileyo kwimbali yethu.

Emva kwedemokhrasi umhla we9 kweyeThupha wenziwa iholide, usuku apho sithi sihloniphe abasetyhini, sibhiyozele inxaxheba yabo eluntwini.

Singabhiyozela nokuba abasetyhini benamalungelo amaninzi kunangaphambili,” watsho ngeliqukumbelayo uKhanyisa.



ULerato wathi, “Kowu, inokuba wafumana uA kuloo msebenzi!

“Ewe, ndakhuthazwa ngabasetyhini abaninzi abamangalisayo nabanamandla kwimbali yethu. Ukukhalipha kwanempumelelo yabo ziyakhuthaza!” waphendula uKhanyisa.

Wongeza, “Lerato, thina sobabini singaba ngabasetyhini bexesha elizayo!”

—Imibuzo

1. Kwakutheni ukuze abasetyhini baqhankqalaze ngonyaka we1956?
2. Baqhankqalaza njani?
3. Zazingobani iinkokeli zolo qhankqalazo?
4. Phanda okunye onokukufumana nokuba kungowuphi wasetyhini kwezi nkokeli.
5. Yintoni inxaxheba yabasetyhini eluntwini? Yintoni inxaxheba yootata? Chaza ukuba kutheni ucinga ngolo hlobo nje.
6. Fumanisa ngoomama abathathu abadumileyo nokuba ngabaphi ehlabathini. Yintoni ebona badume?
7. Chaza ukuba kutheni lunamandla nje umanyano.
8. Yeyiphi eminye yemingeni abahlangabezana nayo oomama base Mzantsi Afrika?

—Iincwadi ezikolu luhlu

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

Eli bali liyilwe laze labhalwa njengenxalenye yeprosjekthi yeZenex Ulwazi Lwethu yezixhobo zokufunda 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).



basic education

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Basic Education
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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: USuku IwaBasetyhini

Author/s: Thelma Mhlari

Translator/s: Sheila Mandlate

Illustrator/s: Khanyisa Masemola

Assurer/s: Bulelwa Nokele, Angelinah Dazela

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