USuku lwamaLungelo oLuntu

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isiXhosa

Longer paragraphs

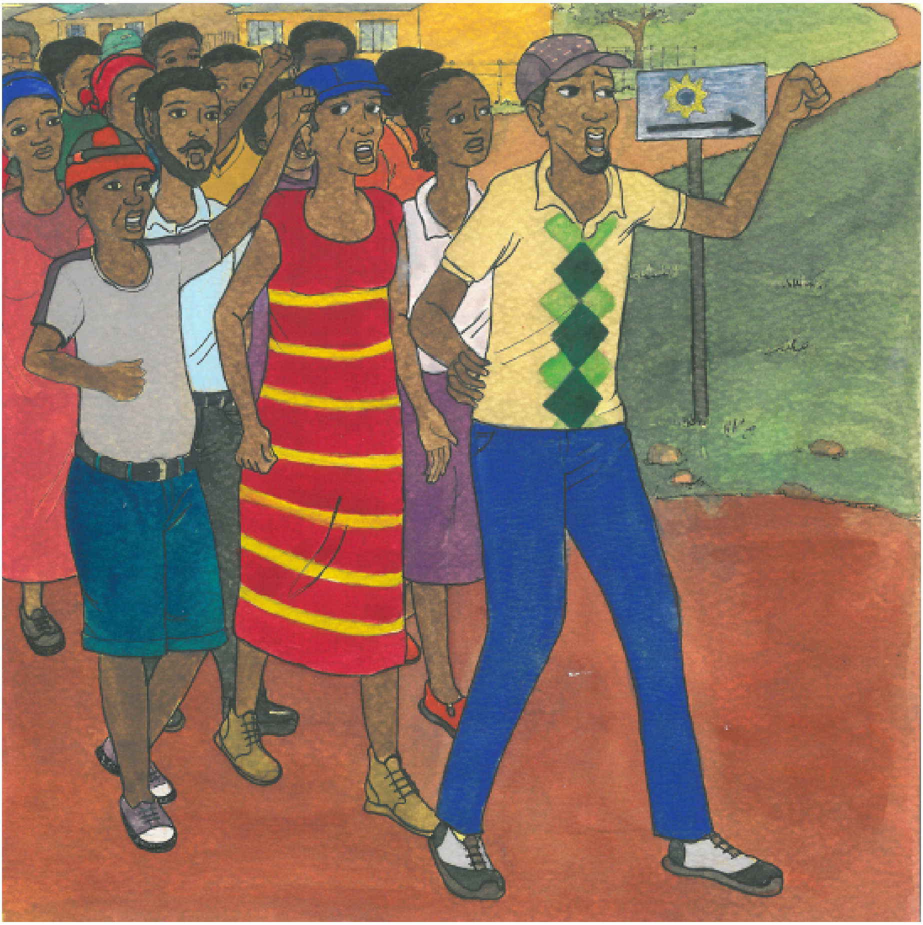
Usuku lwamaLungelo oLuntu eMzantsi Afrika lubhiyozelwa ngomhla wama21 kweyoKwindla rhoqo ngonyaka.

Le ncwadi ingembali nokubaluleka kwale holide.

Ngexesha localucalulo, abantu abamnyama eMzantsi Afrika babecinezelekile.

Abantu babesilwa nocalucalulo nemithetho yalo eyayingalunganga. Babesilwela inkululeko kwanamalungelo alinganayo.

Ngomhla wama21 kweyoKwindla minyaka yonke, ilizwe liye likhumbule amaqhawe enkululeko.



Ngonyaka we1960 ngomhla wama21 kweyoKwindla, abantu baseSharpville nakwaLanga bamatsha.

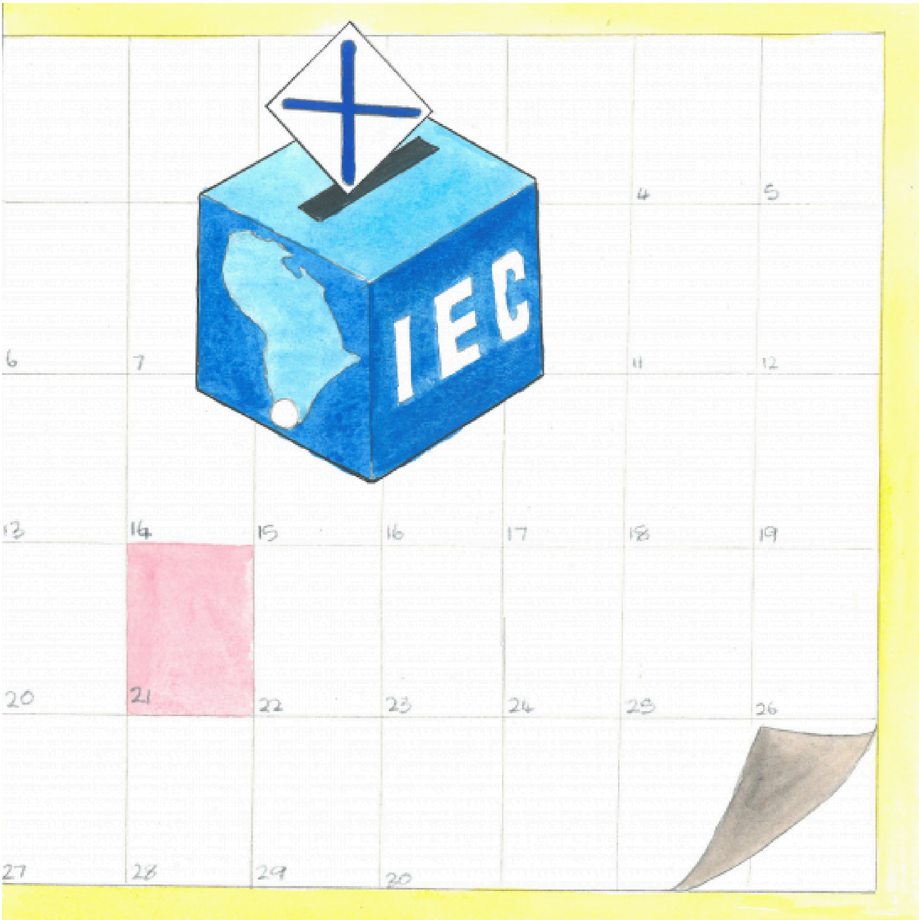
Babeqhankqalazela imithetho eyayinomkhethe yorhulumente wocalucalulo. Babematshela umthetho we‘Dompasi’.

“Amandla! Ngawethu! Amandla ebantwini!” Bakhwaza abamatshi.

ESharpville, babecula kwaye bematsha ngoxolo besingise esikhululweni samapolisa.

Athi akubona isiqhu sabantu amapolisa, ahlasela abamatshi.

Abantu babaleka, abanye benzakala. Abanye basweleka.



Umhla wama21 kweyoKwindla waqala wakhunjulwa njengosuku lwaseSharpville.

Lo mhla wenziwa iholide emva konyulo lwedemokhrasi ngonyaka we1994. Ngale mini ilizwe liye likhumbule abantu abalwela inkululeko. Yindlela yokubabulela le.

UMzantsi Afrika unoMgaqosiseko wedemokhrasi.

Abantu abawubhalayo lo Mgaqosiseko mtsha babefuna kuhlonitshwe amalungelo abo bonke abantu.

UMgaqosiseko waseMzantsi Afrika, ucwangcisa amalungelo nemisebenzi yabo bonke abahlali. Wonke umntu unelungelo elifanayo.

Yonke iminyaka umhla wama21 kweyoKwindla yiholide. Iiofisi nezikolo ziyavalwa.

Yiholide yokubhiyozela amaLungelo oLuntu. Yimini yokubhiyozela ukulingana kwabantu.

Abantu bayibhiyozela kwaye bayihloniphe le mini ngeendlela ezohlukeneyo.

Abantwana bangayibhiyozela le mini ibalulekileyo ngokuthetha ngamalungelo wabo njengolutsha.

Ewe, abantwana nabo banawo amalungelo!

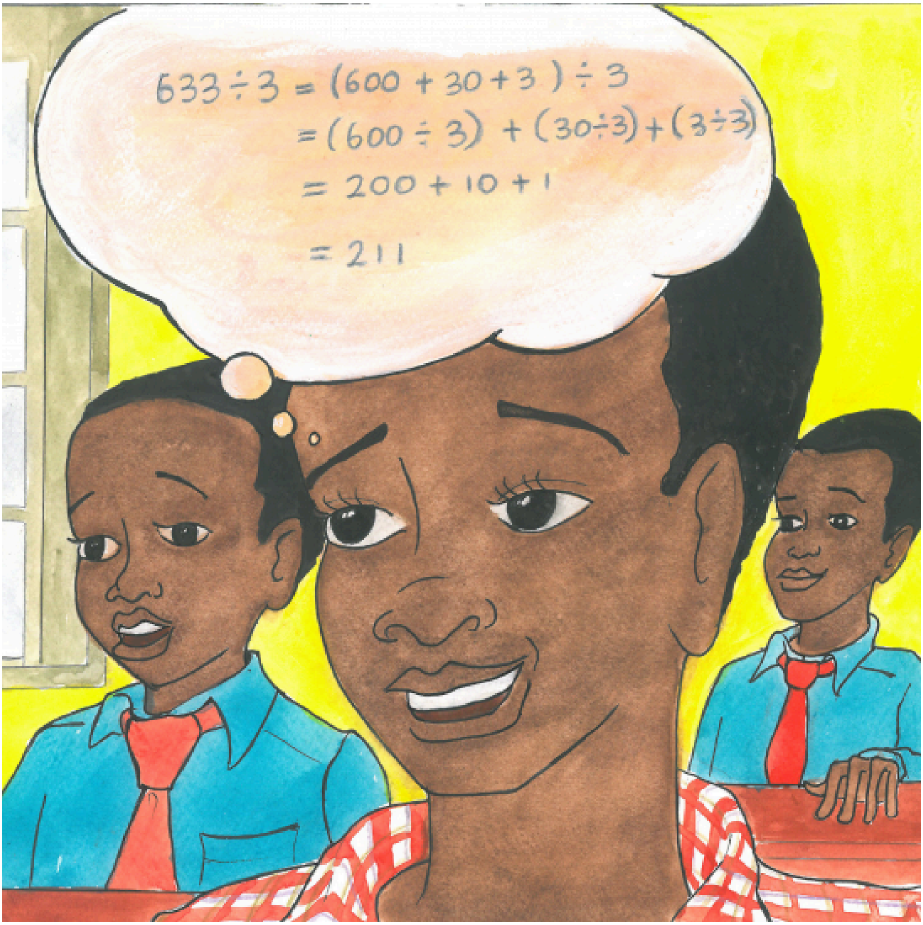
Amalungelo abantwana ngamalungelo akhethekileyo, abantu abangaphantsi kweminyaka eli18.

Bonke abantwana banamalungelo alinganayo. Uyawazi amalungelo akho?

“Ilungelo lokukhathalelwa,” watsho uNtombi.

“Ilungelo lokuba negama!” wakhwaza uNtsuku.

“Ilungelo lokuhlala elizweni lam okanye nakweliphi na ilizwe,” watsho uShadrack.



“Ilungelo lokukhuseleka,” watsho uMelanie, ngasemva.

“Ilungelo lokufunda,” watsho uArnold.

“Ilungelo lokungaviswa ubuhlungu okanye lokungaphathwa gadalala,” watsho uNhlayiselo.

Lawo ngamanye amalungelo abanawo abantwana.

Sinamalungelo ukanti sinazo neemfanelo.

Sinamalungelo kwanoxanduva.

Abantwana bona banoluphi uxanduva?

“Imfanelo yokwenza imisetyenzana yasekhaya,” watsho uAnna.

“Uxanduva lokugcina umzimba nengqondo yam zisempilweni,” watsho uNtsuku.

“Uxanduva lokuphatha abanye ngendlela nathi esingathanda ukuphathwa ngayo,” utshilo uChumani.

“Uxanduva lokwenza konke okusemandleni am esikolweni,” watsho uMiso.

“Uxanduva lokuhlonipha amalungelo abanye abantu,” watsho uLerato.

Sisonke sinoxanduva lokuhlonipha amalungelo abanye abantu.

Bayalingana bonke abantu.

Usuku lwamaLungelo oLuntu lungenkululeko kwanokulingana kwethu sonke.

——Imibuzo

1. Kutheni le nto umhla wama21 kweyoKwindla uyiholide eMzantsi Afrika?
2. Ayintoni amalungelo oluntu?
3. Nika imizekelo emithathu yamalungelo abantwana.
4. Phanda ngoMqulu wamaLungelo eMzantsi Afrika. Dwelisa uluhlu lwala malungelo.
5. Uwubonakalisa njani umbulelo onawo ebantwini bakokwenu?
6. UMthetho oYilwayo waMalungelo oLuntu wase Mzantsi Afrika uyafana nalowo we Zizwe eziManyaneyo? Chaza.
7. UMgaqo-siseko woMzantsi Afrika udandalazisa amalungelo nezinto ekufuneka zenzelwe abantu bonke abaselizweni. Khawufumanise ngemisebenzi emihlanu yabemi edwelisiweyo kuMgaqo-siseko.

——Iincwadi ezikolu luhlu

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

Le ncwadi iyilwe yaze yabhalwa ngeXitsonga 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).

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

Your attribution should include the following:
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Language: isiXhosa

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