



USuku looMama

Thelma Mhlari

Khanyisa Masemola



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

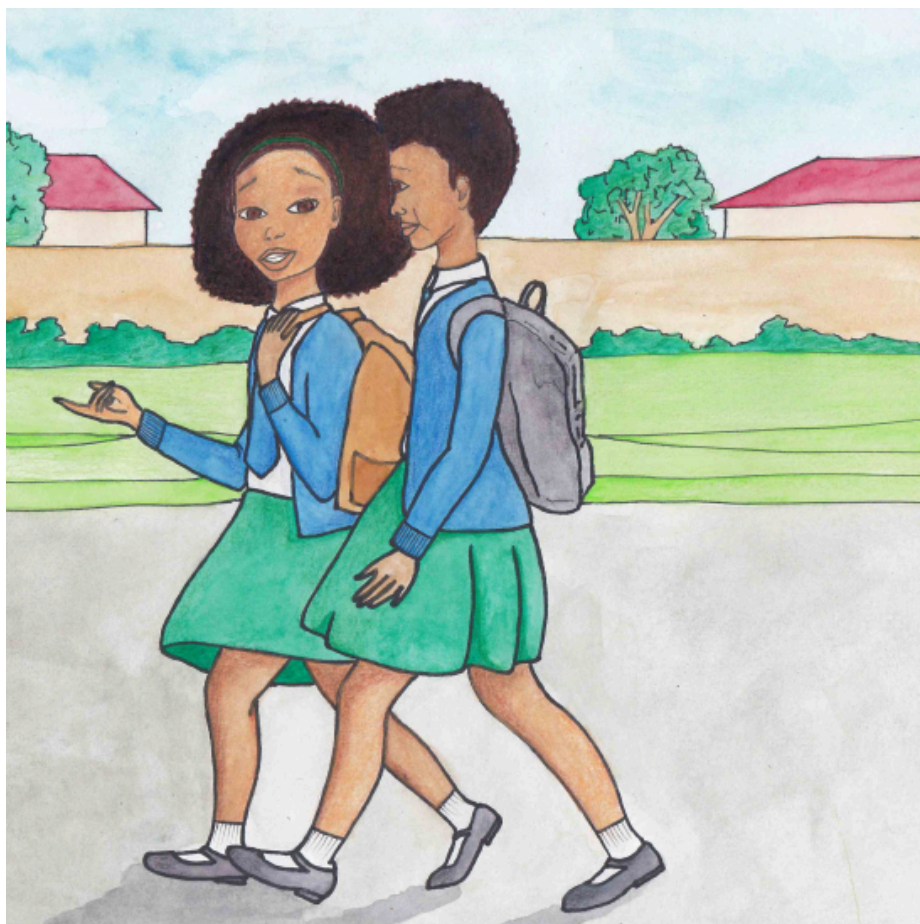
Eli bali lingembali yaloo mini, nokuba kutheni
isabalulekile nje nanamhla oku.



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 looMama. 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 looMama!”

“Ndimamele!” waphendula uLerato.



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

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

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



“Ukusukela ngomnyaka we1912 oomama babeqhankqalazela inkqubo yepasi eMzantsi Afrika.

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



“Ukusukela kurhulumente wobukolonyali ukuya kurhulumente wocalucalulo, izinto zaya zisiba mbi ngakumbi,” watsho uKhanyisa.

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

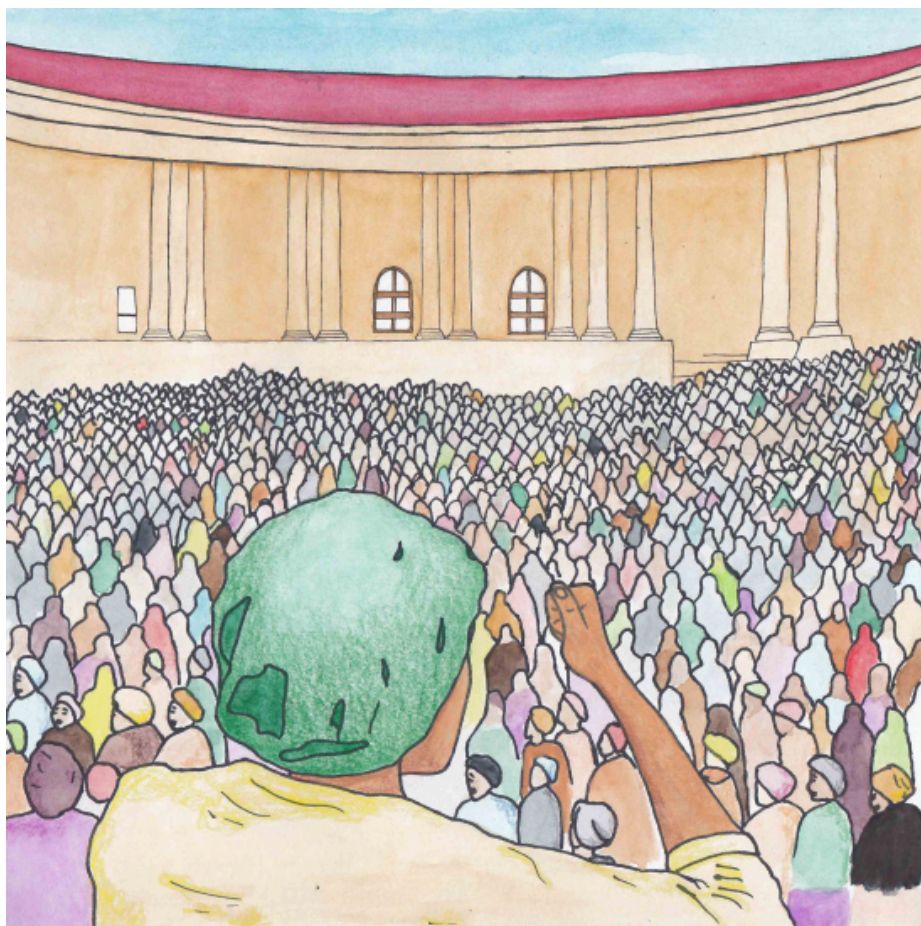
“Umele ukuba nombulelo ngolwazi lwam lwale mbali!” watsho uKhanyisa.



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

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

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



“Ngomnyaka we1956 oomama baseMzantsi Afrika baququzelela uhambo lokunyalasa bechasa imithetho emitsha yepasi eyayisenzelwa kanye oomama.

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



“Yayiyimini entle! Bamalunga nama20 000 oomama 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.

Oomama abangamawaka angamashumi amabini, yayinamandla! Akazange aphume ukuza kudibana nabo,” waphendula uKhanyisa.

“Igwala!” wasebeza ngokubukhali uLerato. “Kwakuba njalo, oomama baqala ukucula,” watsho uKhanyisa.



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

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



“Ukuhambela ePitoli kooMama lolona qhankqalazo lubalulekileyo kwimbali yethu.

Emva kwedemokhrasi umhla wesi9 kweyeThupha wenziwa iholide, usuku apho sithi sihloniphe oomama, sibhiyozele inxaxheba yabo eluntwini.

Singabhiyozela nokuba oomama benamalungelo amaninzi kunangaphambili,” watsho ngeliqokumbelayo uKhanyisa.



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

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

Wongeza, “Lerato, thina sobabini singaba ngabo mama bexesha elizayo!”

—Imibuzo

1. Kwakutheni ukuze oomama baqhankqalaze ngonyaka we1956?
2. Baqhankqalaza njani?
3. Yayingobani iinkokeli zolo hambo kunyalaswa?
4. Phanda okunye onokukufumana nokuba kungowuphi kwaba mama?
5. Yintoni inxaxheba yoomama eluntwini? Yintoni inxaxheba yootata? Chaza ukuba kutheni ucinga ngolo hlobo nje.

—Iincwadi ezikolu luhlu

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

Eli bali liyilwe laze labhalwa njengenxalenye yeprojekthi 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).



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Language: isiXhosa



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