

58 Mtimka Street,

McNamee Village,

Port Elizabeth,

21st February, 1941.

D.D.T. Jabavu Esq.,

Fort Hare,

A L I C E .

Dear Sir/

I am forwarding you within this cover a copy of the lectures, properly arranged, which were delivered by me last year, for your perusal.

I would, this time, like to have if possible one of the latest Blue-Books of the Bhunga, either the Cis-Kie or the Transkie Bhunga.

With best regard,

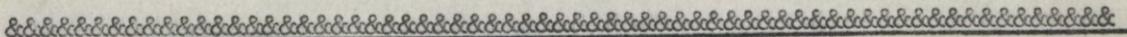
Yours Obediently.

*Samuel M. Mungogo*

SOUTH AFRICAN NATIVE COLLEGE .

INTERPRETERS' COURSE .

1. Court Procedure in both Criminal and Civil Cases.
- (2) Pleadings, Defences etc.
- (3) Crimes dealt with in Magistrates' Courts:
  - (a) Summary Trials and
  - (b) Preparatory Examinations.
- (4) Civil matters - ordinarily dealt with in the Magistrates' Courts, in Native cases, particularly in Native areas, such, e.g. Seductions, disputes over properties, ownership, lands (Amasimi) dowries (Amakazi) etc.
- (5) Phraseology used in courts in both Criminal and Civil cases by the court, prosecutor, defence and so on, and the Native expressions for same.
- (6) Notes on ear-marks, animal colours, diseases, common birds trees etc.
- (7) Vernacular phrases, idioms and proverbs with suitable English equivalents.
- (8) Translations - written and oral translation of Government ~~Notes~~ Notices, Proclamations and Statutes, with special references to those affecting Natives.
- (9) Oral interpretation of Decided cases of (a)
  - (a) the Native Appeal Court and
  - (b) the several Divisions of the Supreme Court of South Africa.
- (10) Drawing up of lists of vernacular terms for .-
  - (a) Special Criminal and Civil offences.
  - (b) Legal Documents e.g. Summonses, Warrants indictments, testaments etc.
  - (c) Medical terms often used in Courts.
  - (d) Stock diseases, ear-marks, colours, conditions etc.



INTERPRETERS' COURSE.  
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Lecture No.1:

The conduct of an interpreter in private as well as in the public should always be invariably be irreproachable. He should know that he is being assiduously and carefully watched by all sections - black and white. Lead honest life, and be helpful to his people; know that he is there to serve and assist them, particularly those who cannot speak or understand the English language, and because of that they are usually nervous at the thought of being imprisoned, as well as being frightened by the very sight of white people all around him - the magistrate a white man, *phulisi/prósésiti* public prosecutor a white man, the Court Orderly a white man and a policeman who has arrested the prisoner often a white man. It is only upon the interpreter he relies. He has hope that you, being a native and the magistrate's interpreter, will correctly tell the magistrate the whole story of his defence, and that the magistrate will listen to *you* (interpreter) as he would not to him; therefore have patience with him. Do not lose temper and be rough with the accused or witness because by that you make him to lose his head and consequently he forgets all what he has to say. Interpretership is in fact a sort of Lord's Mission - to serve other people.

Read and interpret the charge so that the accused may understand it.

Simplify all things for him as though he were a child. You must simplify all the decorative legal jargon for it often comes out in strings of almost synonymous terms and *phax* phrases like "wrongfully, maliciously etc." words that are confusing and meaningless to the accused. The interpreter should collect idioms and proverbs in his spare times into a thick covered exercise book of his own.

Both officials and natives must have confidence in, otherwise you will find yourself challenged on minor errors (points) in your translation. Hence interpret exactly, not more or less than what is spoken by the witness. It is no fault of yours if the accused or witness damages his case.

The interpreter should abide by his interpretation as it often happens that the prosecutor or Defending Counsel tries to alter what the witness in the box has stated, by saying "Your Worship ! I think the witness means or intends to say this or that." Remind them that you do not interpret what the witness intends to say, but what he actually says. Do not allow yourself to be swayed about.

Sometimes the interpreter in the course of his interpretation is faced with an expression that is new and strange to him. In such a case it is advisable to give a literal translation, and then to inform the Court that he does not know what it conveys, and then try to get the witness to explain it. For example in a case where a witch-doctor is charged with practising as a doctor without being registered as such, he (interpreter) come up against a strange expression like - "Uthe umkhonto wake woba yi ponti," (Literally - He said his spear for retaining his services would be a pound.) Ask witness what "Umkhonto in this sense means ?.

The interpreter.....

INTERPRETERS' COURSE.

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THE interpreter should be civil and smart in appearance, should avoid mixing up with bad company. He must be respectful - respect other officials and the general public down to the lowliest man in the street, and he will soon find that he is also being respected by them in return. Keep out of debts as it may happen that a summons is issued against him; then a writ or decree of civil imprisonment is granted against him, consequently he loses his job at once.

I do certainly believe that what is needed most from our educated young men is character - unblemished ~~character~~ character; knowledge and character make the man. No education is adequate to the needs of life which does not produce decision of character, courage, self-control and perseverance.

If a young man should start out with a fixed determination that every statement he makes shall be the exact truth, that every promise he makes shall be redeemed to the letter; that every appointment shall be kept with the strictest faithfulness and with full regard for other men's considerations; if he should hold his reputation as an invaluable treasure, feel that the eyes of the world are upon him, and that he must not deviate from the truth and right, if he should take such a stand at the outset, he would come to have almost unlimited credit and confidence of all.

Interpreter's Responsibility - remember your responsibility is very great. The decisions of the court in many cases are based upon the interpreter's translation of the evidence given. Know that your carelessness, reckless and incorrect interpretation and your impatience may lead to a miscarriage of justice, and an innocent person may be wrongly convicted.

# CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

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## Ordinary Jurisdiction:

The magistrates in Inferior Courts have jurisdiction to try all summary cases or all offences except treason, murder and rape.

Caption: In theory every crime is committed against the State - the King is, in theory, injured by the criminal infringement of the rights of his subjects, e.g. instead of saying -  
"John James versus John Bull", we say  
(in Inferior Courts) - Rex vs. John Bull.  
( " Supreme " ) - King vs. John Bull.

The Charge Sheet: The document setting forth in clear and precise terms information or particulars of the offence and of the time when and the place where it was committed, is known as the Charge Sheet (in Inferior Courts) and Indictment (in the Superior Courts).

Court Procedure at Trial: The Court usually opens at 9.30 a.m. As the Interpreter be there before that time otherwise the Court may start without you, thus upsetting the order of cases already arranged by the Public Prosecutor. When the magistrate enters the Court the Court Orderly (a Policeman) shouts out "Silence in Court," or simply "Silence", with a stern and terrific tone. Directly every body in court stands up and remains standing until the magistrate takes his seat.

The Public Prosecutor then calls up the accused to be charged, and reads the charge from the Charge Sheet. The Interpreter who should now be standing close to the accused, interpretes the charge as read out, in the native language, and then asks the accused to plead - thus, "are you guilty or not guilty?"

## The Different kinds of Pleadings:

- (1) Guilty.
- (2) Not Guilty.
- (3) Guilty under provocation.
- (4) Guilty in Self-defence.

Sometimes the interpreter meets with such pleadings as.-

- (5) Guilty because I am arrested.
- (6) Guilty because I am here otherwise I would not be here.

In a case of an ignorant and illiterate native who may likely misunderstand the position of the nature of the charge, it is the duty of the interpreter before translating the plea to the Court to satisfy himself that the accused is fully aware of what he is pleading to.

An uneducated native pleading guilty to a rape charge may, for instance, be under the impression that the crime consist of the fact of intercourse apart from any question of consent or violence which is essential in rape cases.

In a case of desertion of service an accused person may admit the desertion but that does not constitute or amount to a plea of guilty, for he may have lawful reasons for deserting, therefore it is up to the interpreter to satisfy himself that the accused understand the charge by explaining that "without notice or lawful excuse (reasons) he or she left the service of his or her master or mistress.

Where an accused person adds to a plea of guilty a qualifying statement reciting facts which, if true, would have the effect of relieving him or her from criminal responsibility in

respect.....

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE .

respect of the alleged crime, as this frequently happens in cases of assault and kindred offences, where the accused pleads guilty but adds an explanation wherein he asserts or from which it is to be inferred that he alleges that the ap<sup>r</sup>ty assaulted was the aggressor or had provoked him in some way; the interpreter should either interpret the additional statement together with the plea, or say " Guilty in self-defence or " under provocation," as the case may be; but when the interpreter gets such pleas as in (5) and (6), he should simplify his question of " are you guilty or not guilty ?" and put such questions as " did you do what is alleged in the charge or not ?" and repeat what is alleged in the charge or summons.

WITNESS IN THE BOX:

Administration of oath.

Swear that the evidence you are about to give in this/~~trial~~ <sup>case will</sup> be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth ? So HELP ME GOD.

Translation : Funga ukuba yonke into ozakuyiteta kwelityala <sup>yoba</sup> yinyaniso, yinyaniso ephelileyo, awuz' ukuteta nto yimbi ngapandle kwenyaniso - ZU NDINCEDE THIXO.

WITNESS' EVIDENCE: Stand near to the witness ~~in~~ the witness box. Swear him in (sometimes the magistrate administers the oath himself, and the interpreter translates it into a native language). The interpreter must speak out and loud so that the magistrate, the accused, the Public Prosecutor and the whole court may hear him. Face and speak to the Bench i.e. to the magistrate. Do not stand with your hands in your pockets, nor slouch, nor lean against anything. Be ready to repeat anything and everything that has been said by the witness for the benefit of the accused, if he asks you.

QUESTIONS: The questions must be direct, do not say - " he says " Be careful that you do not enlarge or assist in any way, on what is said, because the other side is closely watching you, and may challenge your translation. Be just and honest and favour no side.

It happens sometimes that the accused person makes a statement instead of putting questions to the witness - these statements, usually, are explanations contradicting or rebutting evidence. The interpreter should be ready to change these into a form of questions, so as to satisfy the court procedure.

THE ENGLISH SPOKEN IN COURTS:

The interpreter will soon notice that only simple and polite English is spoken in the courts of law, so he must also aim at that, and avoid flourishes and slangs, and also words of ambiguous <sup>meaning</sup> ~~nature~~. It is important to achieve sense, or else the magistrate will keep on asking you "what does that mean "? Be absolutely correct in your interpretation at all times.

If the accused is nervous try to speak gently to him; never be impatient because of his nervousness and ignorance. Do not be boisterous with the witness or accused for that will only upset him, and consequently he may lose his ~~sense~~ <sup>self-confidence</sup>.

Try to.....

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

Ordinary Jurisdiction:

try to encourage the witness or accused to say all that he wishes to say in connection with the case or his defence..

Conversion of Summary Trial into Preparatory Examination.

A Summary Trial is converted into a Preparatory Examination at the request of the Public Prosecutor or whenever it appears to the magistrate that the offence is, from the nature or magnitude, only subject to the jurisdiction or cognizance of a Superior Court.

Preparatory Examination :

A Preparatory Examination is not a trial but an investigation or inquiry. The evidence of witnesses is given under oath, and at the conclusion of the witness' evidence the magistrate reads it over <sup>to the witness</sup> and then signs it.

Cases for Preparatory Examination :

Wherever it does not appear plainly in reference to any charge before a magistrate's court, that the case may adequately be dealt with under the summary jurisdiction of a magistrate, a preparatory examination is held.

Conversion of a Preparatory Examination into a Summary Trial:

The Attorney-General or Solicitor-General may authorise the conversion of a preparatory examination into summary trial when the offence charged is of a trivial nature, and is also an offence which the magistrate's court of the district has jurisdiction to try summarily.

Accused Cautioned:

After all the evidence adduced or offered by the prosecution and the defence is recorded, the magistrate asks the accused if he desires to say anything in answer to the charge against him, at the same time warning him that he is not obliged to say anything unless he wishes, and that any statement he makes may be used in evidence against him.

Sometimes the magistrate only ask the interpreter to "Caution the accused," in which case the interpreter is required to repeat the caution to the accused.

The accused may *either* desire either to make a statement from the dock (prisoner's dock) or give evidence under oath in the witness box. The interpreter should make it clear to the accused that in the case of a statement in the dock he/she will not be cross-examined whereas in the case of evidence under oath in the witness' box, he/she will be liable to cross-examination.

Committal of accused:

At the conclusion of a preparatory examination if it appears to the magistrate that there are reasons sufficient for putting the accused on his trial, or that there is a prima facie case, he shall grant a warrant to commit the accused to gaol, there to be detained until his trial or liberation. Then a copy of the proceedings (record) is forwarded to the Solicitor-General or Attorney-General. - (Accused committed for trial)

Remittal of a case :

The Solicitor-General or Attorney-General may remit a case to the magistrate under Ordinary or Increased Jurisdiction or Indict, i.e. set it down for the Judge; or he may decline to prosecute (Nolle Prosequi); in which case he forwards his Certificate of Nolle Prosequi to the magistrate who will then issue a Warrant of Liberation.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Ordinary Jurisdiction:

Some Sentences:

- (1) To pay a fine of £10 or to undergo a term of imprisonment for two months with hard labour.
- (2) Declared a Habitual drunkard, and ordered to be detained for 3 years in an Inebriate Reformatory.
- (3) Declared a Habitual Criminal, and sentenced to be kept in gaol for an Indeterminate term of imprisonment. (i.e. to be kept in prison at the Governor-General's pleasure).
- (4) To go to gaol for six months hard labour, sentence to be suspended for one year subject to good behaviour by the accused during that time.
- (5) To be imprisoned for three weeks, 2 days each week on spare diet and solitary confinement.

Remarks on the above:

- (1) Do not add or exaggerate in translating the sentences, and add such remarks as - Ugwetyelwa etolongweni inyannga yonke usebenza nzima - usimba amatye . Such remarks are insulting to the accused.
- (2) <sup>KuhLokonyiswa</sup> Uvakaliswa ukuba wena ukuba ungu moni oqaqadekileyo, ngoko utunyelwa etolongweni ngapandle kokumiselwa ixesha - (oko kukuti wogcinwa apo ngalo lonke ixesha kusakoleke njalo kwi Ruluneli).- and not "Ugwetyelwe u layifu " U Bomi ngoko."
- (2) <sup>KuhLokonyiswa</sup> Uvakaliswa ukuba wena ulinxila eliqaqadekileyo elingekuzinceda ngoko utunyelwa iminyaka emitatu kumzi apo kuzanywa kona ukuguqulwa kwezimilo zamanxila anje ngawe.
- (4) Ugwetyelwa etolongweni inyannga ezintandatu usebenza nzima, kodwa esi sigwebo siyaxonywa isituba esingangonyaka, uhamba pandle ekoti ukuba ute wazipata kakuhle lapela eloxesha ungonanga nto neyalupina uhlobo, libe lipelile ityala lako; kodwa ukuba ute wona wobuyiselwa etolongweni uzokusebenza elityala kunye nelo ongaba ute walenza.
- (5) Ugwetyelwa etolongweni iveki ezintatu; intsuku ezimbini evekini uvalelwe wedwa, utyiswe kancinane(ulanjiswe) - (and not Uyakuvallelwa wedwa uvinjwe ukutya)

Legal Documents :

- (a) Subpoena - a document commanding a person to appear personally before a court, under a penalty should he fail to appear.
- (b) Summons - a legal document commanding a person to appear before the court to answer a certain charge.
- (c) Warrant of Committal - a document authorising a gaoler to receive a convicted prisoner or Awaiting Trial prisoner into custody(Gaol).

(d).....

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE .

Ordinary Jurisdiction:

- (d) Warrant of Execution - a document authorising a messenger of the court to attach certain movable or immovable property.
- (e) Short Service - the accused, however, at any time before trial and subsequent to committal may agree to waive the prescribed notice i.e. number of days fixed by Rule of Court, and accept Short Service.
- (f) Recognizance - a legal obligation entered into before a magistrate to do or not to do a certain act.
- (1) Committed for trial - ukugcinwa etolongweni ulindele ukutetwa kwe tyala - amapepa esatunyelwe ku Mhluzi-Matyala.
- (2) Committed for Sentence - ukugcinwa etolongweni ulindele umhla wokuwiswa kwesigwebo - amapepa esatunyelwe ku Mhluzi-Matyala.
- (3) Warrant of Committal - Ipepa eligunyazisa u Jela (Gaoler) ukuba agcine umbanjwa etolongweni.
- (4) Charge - Isimangalo, okanye Ityala.
- (5) Indictment - Isimangalo, okanye Ityala.
- (6) Summary Trial - Ukutetwa kwetyala ligqitywe ngoku futshane.
- (7) Preparatory Examination - uvavanyo lwetyala kulungiselelwa ukutetwa kwalo.
- (8) Liberation Warrant - ~~isa~~ lipepa dikutshwa ngu Mantji; elinikela igunya ku Jela ukuba akulule umbanjwa etolongweni.

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.

Ordinary Jurisdiction :

Some Crimes (uncommon)

- (1) Sodomy - is a crime preferred against person for having committed unnatural intercourse one man with the other man.
- (2) Bestiality - is a crime for an unnatural intercourse committed by a person with an animal or beast.
- (3) Incest - is a sexual intercourse between persons closely related to each other by affinity or nearest of kin.
- (4) Assault alternatively Criminal Injuria - ukubeta, ukubamba, ukutintela okanye ukucenga umntu nge njongo yokwenzakalisa okanye ukwenza into embi kuye.
- (5) Defeat the ends of justice - Ukutintela injongo zomteto ukuba zingasebenzi, ngokucima, ukunqanda okanye ukwenza ukuba ubungqina bungaveli, okanye bungafumaneki.

Further legal terms:

- (a) Admission of guilt - sometimes an accused person signs an admission of guilt and deposits a ~~SE~~ certain amount; in which case a sentence of fine may be imposed in the absence of the accused.
- (b) Hostile witness : when a witness by his conduct in the box, proves himself decidedly adverse or hostile to the party calling him as witness, the Judge or magistrate may, in his discretion permit him to be treated as a hostile witness, whereupon the party who called him may put in cross-questions.
- (c) Arraignment - the calling of the accused to appear the informing him of the crime charged against him, the demanding of him whether he be guilty or not guilty, and the entering of the plea comprise of the arraignment of the accused. His plea having been entered, he is said to stand arraigned.
- (d) Inquest Proceedings - is a legal or judicial inquiry held to ascertain matter of fact as to what is the cause of death. It is held after the post-mortem examination has been held on the body of the deceased person. The record(copy) of the evidence taken at the inquiry, if nobody has been charged, is forwarded to the Solicitor-General or Attorney-General for his consideration. If the Sol-Genl after considering the matter finds that some person is criminally responsible for the death, he instructs the local Public Prosecutor to have such person arrested and prosecuted.

Identification.....

CRIMINAL PROCEDURE.  
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Ordinary Jurisdiction :

- (e) Identification Parade : is a parade of persons including the person suspected of having committed some crime or offence, for the complainant to pick or point out the person, who she thinks has committed the crime.
- (f) Accessory before the fact - is a person charged with committing a crime, in that he did upon or about and at a certain place, wrongfully and unlawfully incite, move, procure, aid, counsel or command a certain person to commit a crime.
- (g) Accessory after the fact - is a person charged with a crime of; in that he did upon or about a certain day or place, wrongfully and unlawfully, well knowing that a certain person has committed a certain crime, did, with intent to conceal the said crime and to screen the said person from punishment of such crime, did hide or caused to be hidden such evidence that would lead to the conviction of the person who committed the crime.
- (h) Sentences to run concurrently - where the accused has been sentenced for two separate offences at the same time the magistrate may pass separate sentences or he may order that the sentences will run concurrently, ~~i.e. at the same time.~~
- (i) Sentences to run consecutively - where two separate sentences for two separate offences have been passed at the same time, the magistrate may order that they will run one at the expiration of the first one i.e. following each other.
- b(j) Sentence when more than one person charged - sentence is that they shall go to gaol for six months' imprisonment with hard labour, and to pay compensation of £10/-/- jointly and severally, one paying the other to be absolved.
- (k) Alibi pleading - is the plea of having been elsewhere at the time the offence was committed.
- (l) Proceedings in camera - ukutetwa kwetyala kuvalwe incango ukuba abantu bangangehi ukuza kupulapula.
- (m) Animus Injuriandi - ngenzondo okanye ngenjongo yokwenza-kalisa omnye esimilweni sake.
- (n) Inspection en loco - Ukusuka i Nkundla iyokukangela indawo apo yenzeke kona into ekutetwa ngayo.
- (o) Cause an Abortion - ukukhupa isisu somntu omityo
- (p) Contempt of Court - ukudela i Nkundla.
- (q) Estreatment of bail - ukulahlekwa yimali abe zimele ngayo umntu (ibheyile) ngokungafiki ematyaleni ngexehs.

Officials of the Superior Courts :

1. The Judge
2. The Registrar,
3. The Prosecuting Barrister or Counsel.
4. The Sheriff or Deputy Sheriffs.
5. The Jury. (6) Interpreter (7) Stenographer

The Registrar is in charge of the records, and also administers the oath.

The Sheriff or Deputy Sheriffs receive all summons and subpoenas from the Chief Clerk to the Attorney-General or Solicitor-General and serves them in the prescribed forms.

Jury is the number of persons selected to try cases.

The Challenging of Jurors : the Registrar of the Supreme Court informs the accused person in the open Court that the persons whose names are to be called are the jurors to be sworn for his trial, and that if he desires to challenge any of them he must do so before they are sworn.

Pro deo Barrister or Counsel: sometimes it happens that ~~the~~ an accused person, charged with a serious crime, such as murder, has no means financially to brief an advocate for his defence, the Government appoints one of the barristers to defend him, and this is called Pro deo Barrister or Counsel.

CIVIL PROCEDURE.

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The process of the court for commencing an action is by way of summons, calling upon the defendant to appear to answer the claim of the plaintiff. Such summons, which shall be substantially in the form prescribed in the Annexure (First Annexure) hereto, shall be issued by the Clerk of the Court and shall *call* upon the defendant to appear, with his witnesses, before the court at a stated place and on a date not less than seven days after service of the summons.

The service of the summons may be effected by the plaintiff himself by delivery in the presence of a witness to the defendant personally or to some adult person or member of the kraal, but the service is generally done or effected by the Messenger of the court.

On the day fixed for the appearance of the parties, they shall be called upon, and - if they both appear the Court shall before hearing the evidence, explain the summons to the defendant and call upon him to answer the claim therein and to prefer any counter-claim he may have which the plaintiff shall be called upon to admit or deny. Whereupon the court shall proceed with the hearing of the cause summarily and without any further pleadings.

If the claimant or applicant or his representative is in default the court may postpone the hearing or may dismiss the summons and may award to the defendant or respondent costs.

Judgments of the Court:

The Court may in any action.-

- (1) Give Judgment for the Plaintiff; or
- (2) Give Judgment for the Defendant; or
- (3) Give Absolution from the instance, if it appears to the court that the evidence does not justify the court in giving judgment for either party.

Any plaintiff or applicant whether in convention or reconvention may at any stage of the proceedings withdraw his claim or application.

The court may rescind or vary any judgment granted by it which was void ab origine or was obtained by fraud or by mistake common to the parties.

Witnesses : The clerk of the Court shall at the request of any party issue any subpoena substantially in the form prescribed in the First Annexure hereto, calling upon the witnesses named therein to appear before the court at a fixed date and time. Such subpoena is to be served by the Messenger of the Court or by such *person*/ party personally in the manner already prescribed, for the service of summons.

Execution.....

CIVIL PROCEDURE .

Execution

At any time after judgment has been given the Judgment Creditor may demand from the Judgment Debtor satisfaction of the judgment and if the Judgment Debtor shall fail to comply forthwith with the demand, the judgment creditor may apply to the Clerk of the Court for the issue of process - Warrant of Execution - which authorises the Messenger of the Court to attach the goods or chattels of defendant, and sell them to cover the amount plus the costs.

If someone else claims the property so attached as his he has to file a claim with the clerk of the court, and if the clerk is satisfied that the claim is genuine, he then issues an "Interpleader Summons."

CIVIL IMPRISONMENT.

WHENEVER JUDGMENT is given or has been given in favour of a judgment creditor, and when such judgment has not been or remains unsatisfied during a period allowed, the judgment creditor may take out a summons for civil imprisonment against the judgment debtor to appear to show cause why a decree of civil imprisonment should not be granted against him.

SUMMONS (First Annexure)

In the Court of the Native Commissioner or Magistrate at.....  
To J. James  
of.....  
You are hereby required to appear before this Court at.....  
.....o'clock in the forenoon together with your  
witnesses, if you have any, to answer the claim of Henry Jacobs  
of.....  
as follows.....

.....  
Clerk of the Court.

PLACE.....  
DATE.....

SUBPOENA (First Annexure)

In the court of the Native Commissioner or Magistrate.....  
to J. James  
of.....  
You are hereby required to attend personally before the Court  
.....on the.....day of.....19...  
at.....o'clock in the forenoon as a witness in the case  
of.....versus.....  
and to produce.....  
And take notice that if you disregard this order you may be  
arrested and punished for contempt of Court.

.....  
Clerk of the Court

PLACE.....  
DATE.....

CIVIL PROCEDURE :

INTERPLEADER SUMMONS.

In the Court of the Native Commissioner or Magistrate.....  
To J. James,

of.....  
Summon.....(describe the execution creditor)  
of.....that he appear before this Court, holden at  
.....O'clock in the forenoon, with his witnesses, if  
he have any, to have detrimed and declared whther movable property  
to wit.....  
attached on the.....day of.....194 .....

by the Messenger of the Court by virtue of a warrant of the execu-  
tion issued by this court on the.....day of.....194...  
in the action in which you, the said.....  
.....(describe the execution debtor) and which said property is  
claimed by.....(describing the claimant) as being  
his property, and not liable to execution, be or be not his pro-  
perty and be or be not so liable. And serve upon the said.....  
..... a copy of this summons, and return you on the  
said.day of.....194.. what you have don on this  
summons.

PLACE.....  
DATE .....

\_\_\_\_\_  
Clerk of the Court.

Plaintiff - Ummangali okanye Umbheni )  
Defendant - Ummangalelwa Okanye Umbhenelwa) in inferior Courts

Appellant - Ummangali okanye Umbheni )  
Respondent - Ummangalelwa okanye Umbhenelwa) in Superior Courts

Messenger of the Court - Umsila okanye U Nothimba.  
Absolution from the instance - Ukucitwa kwetyala  
Convention - Ibango lo mmangali {lo Mmangalelwa  
Reconvention (Counter-claim) -Ibango/elicasene nelo Mmangali.  
Summons - Isamana, isimemo okanye igunya elibizela u mmanga-  
lelwa ematyaleni.  
Subpoena -Isamana, isimemo okanye igunya elibizela ingqim  
ematyaleni  
Rescind - Ukuroxisa okanye ukucima.  
Substantially - eyiyo kanye.  
Judgment Creditor - Ogwetyelweyo  
Judgment Debtor - Ogwetyiweyo  
Interpleader - Obangayo, Umbangi.  
Interpleader Summons - Igunya elitintela ukutimba.  
Decree of Civil Imprisonment - Igunya lozaka entolongweni umntu  
osele gwetyiwe ngetyala le mbambano.  
Contempt of Court - Ukudela Inkundla.  
Execution Creditor - Ogwetyelwe ukutimba ngetyala abanjwa lona  
Execution Debtor - Ogwetywe ukuba atinjwa ngetyala abamba lom.  
Default Judgment - Isigwebo esiwiswe engeko u Mmangalelwa.  
Writ of Spoliation - is a document issued against a certain party  
to restore articles or things forcebly taken  
away by him from another person.

A Set-Off - Ukubetabetana kwamatyala - oko kukuti ixabiso athi omangalelweyo malingabi sabizwa okanye thatyatwa ngenxeni yexabiso elikwangangelo abanjwa lona ngu Mmangali.

Uku Teleka Umfazi - to impound a woman, i.e. to keep back a married woman from her husband till the latter pays what is demanded.

CIVIL PROCEDURE .

- Seduction (defloration or dishonouring of a female) - the carnal connection of a man with a virgin - damages for this consist in the loss of virginity and the consequent deterioration in the marriage market - ukulahlekisa ukuhewula, okanye ukonakalisa intombi.
- Edictal Citation - ukumenywa okanye ukusanyaniswa ngentshumayelo epepeni lakomkulu okanye emapepeni.
- A Set-off - ukubetabetana kwamatyala kubantu ababambana amatyala.
- Leave to sue in forma pauperis or pro deo - Imvume enikelwa umntu olihlwempu ukuba amangale ngelo lungelo, ukuze abe nokuncediswa ngu Rulumeni ngokumnikela igqweta.
- Provisional Interdict - Umyalelo ongunobambisa wokunqumamisa isenzo esingeko mtetweni, de kutetwe ityala.
- Tutor Testamentary - Umgcini womtwana onyulwe ngabazali ngomyolelo.
- Tutor Dative - Umgcini womtwana onyulwe ngu Mabi-Omkulu wamafa. (Master)
- Inventory - uludwe lwezinto okanye impahla eshiywe ngumfi.
- Testator - Umenzi we Wili - Myolelo.
- Ward - Lowo uselugcinweni okanye ugcinelweyo.
- Executor - Ngulowo unyuliweyo ukuba abe ilifa.
- Intestate Estate - Ilifa elingenzelwanga Myolelo.
- Attachment - Ukutimba impahla ngesigwebo se Nkundla ngu Notimba okanye uMsila.
- Spoliation - Ukudywida, ukupanga okanye ukwahluta ngamandla
- Interdict - Ukunqumamisa ngegunya lomteto.
- Executor Testamentary - U Mabi lifa onyulwe ngoko Myolelo.
- Executor Dative - U Mabi lifa ngokunyulwa ngu Mabi-Omkulu wamafa.
- Liberation Warrant - is a warrant issued by the Magistrate authorising a gaoler to liberate or release a prisoner from gaol.
- Bopa Beast -(apology beast) is a reporting beast after elopement or abduction.
- Ukutwala - a mock abduction of a girl.
- Ukugcagca - to run away with a girl or elopement.
- Restitution of Conjugal rights - ukubuyisela amalungelo <sup>ne</sup> otshato.
- Ukuteleka Umfazi - to impound a woman.
- Ukuketa - to restore lobola beasts (cattle).
- Ubulunga beast - a beast given to a wife by her father when she marries.
- Sisa or Ingoma - is a contract or loan for use.
- Earnest cattle - inkomo zesinyaniso.
- Disinherit a child - ukumhlamba umntwana umahlute ilifa.
- Anti-nuptial stuprum - being seduced and pregnant by another man before her marriage - ukutshata seyi miti intombi yenye indoda.
- Intlonze - proof of the catch. actual
- Ukumetsha - an onanistic connection i.e. connection without/sexual intercourse.
- Isihewula or ukuhewula - to ravish or violate or seduce a girl.
- Umnombo, or Umlibe(wokuzalwa) - succession.

CIVIL PROCEDURE .

- Declaration - is a short statement of facts on which the plaintiff's claim is based, ending with a prayer to the court to order payment of the money claimed or the performance of what is asked for.
- Exception - is made to summons in the lower courts and to the declaration in the Higher Courts, on account of some defects appearing on the face of such summons or declarations, for instance, that it is vague, embarrassing and bad in law, that it shows no ground of action etc.
- Replication - is the reply by the plaintiff to the defendant's plea to the summons.
- Sheriff - is the one appointed to serve summons and subpoenas for the higher courts, he also has the right to appoint assistants, called "Deputy Sheriffs" to act for him in different centres.
- Lease - is the hiring or letting out of property such as dwelling houses, landed property etc, to some other person or persons.
- Lessor - is the person who lets or hires out his property to some other person.
- Lessee - is the person to whom such dwelling houses or property is let or hired out.
- Cession - when several persons incur a debt in solidum (or jointly or severally) they are debtors for the whole amount, but only as far as the creditor is concerned; for amongst themselves the debt is divided; but the debtor who pays the whole debt has the right of having the action ceded to him, which the creditor has against his co-debtors, for the excess amount paid by the debtor (i.e. the amount that the debtor has paid beyond his own share.) - the creditor grants a Cession to one who has paid the whole amount.
- Liquid debt - a debt is said to be liquid when the amount of the debt is clear, and the liability of the debtor is also clear. To this term liquidated is generally applied; for instance, if two parties have agreed that the loss caused through a breach of contract will be £100, this is called Liquidated Damages.

Kaffir-beer terms Contd.

(21) Honey-beer - iqhilika - beer made from honey, syrup  
sugar and prickly pears.

Honey-beer - Iqhilika yobusi.

Prickly pear-beer - Iqhilika yetolofiya.

Sugar-beer - Iqhilika yeswekile..

Varieties of colours of animals contd.

Ngwevukazi - grey cow

Gwangqakazi - light red cow.

Mdakakazi or)

Mpofukazi )) - dun cow

Ibadikazi - white backed and bellied cow.

Iwasakazi - white bellied.

Inakazi or )

Irwexukazi ) - white spotted cow.

Ingqabekazi - white spotted shoulder cow

Terms relating to Kaffir-beer cases:

- (1) Imithombo - sprouted grain
- (2) Isidudu - porridge
- (3) Intlama - dough.
- (4) Lgwele - yeast.
- (5) Osebubilile utywala - fermented beer.
- (6) Osebuhluziwe utywala - strained kaffir-beer
- (7) Igogogo or igqongo - four gallong tin-ful.
- (8) Intluzelo - beer strained from scum.
- (9) Amashiqa - sediment, dregs of kaffir-beer.
- (10) Intsipo - sediment, yeast.
- (11) Isi-sindleko - beer that is prepared and kept for respected guests, or absent husband.
- (12) I Vanya - dregs of kaffir-beer mixed with water
- (13) U Fepiwe - s small tin-can-ful.
- (14) Isikali - s small tin-canful or a measure.
- (15) I Nkonxa yotywala - oil-drum-ful
- (16) U Mthayi - a big barrel-ful or a beer-drinking.
- (17) I Jomo - a big tin-ful
- (18) Isimahla - s small tin.
- (19) i Mula - carimoor, or karrie moor.
- (20) I Fatyi - barrel.
  
- (21) Honey-beer - Iqilika - beer made from honey, syrup sugar and prickly pear..

Stock Theft cases - terms relating to.

- (1) Intestine(large) - ubholobholo, ulusu.
- (2) Paunch - Uлуу.
- (3) Spleen - u bende, udakada.
- (4) Intestine(lower) - Umzi.
- (5) Tripe - ulusu.
- (6) Small tripe - ithumbu.
- (7) Lowest stomach - Injeke.
- (8) Lungs - ipapu.
- (9) Liver - Isibindi
- (10) Heart - Intliziyo.
- (11) Pluck - consists of heart, liver and lungs.  
- intliziyo, isibindi ne papu.
- (12) Diaphragm - isiqwanga
- (13) Entrails - izibilini (amatumbu, iswili etc.)
- (14) Contents of the stomach - umswane.
- (15) ~~Mangplies~~ - ~~Dandlwana~~

Ear-markings (Impawu)

- (15) Inkonjani - swallow-tail (triangle cut out)
- (16) Icandiwe - slit
- (17) Shunqulwe - stump.
- (18) Iskeyi - yoke skey (square cut out)
- (19) Gqojoziwe - punched or bored through.

Stock theft cases Contd.

- (2) Amanqina - trotters
- (21) Carcas - Uлуу (decomposed carcas - Uлуу obolileyo)
- (22) Icala le gusha - half the carcas.
- (23) Umlenze - leg or hind quarters.
- (24) Umkono - fore-leg or fore-quarter.
- (25) Igxalaba - shoulder.
- (26) Uxongo - shin bone.
- (27) Umhlelo - caul or the *insde* inside fat.
- (28) Ihleza - hip-bone
- (29) Impupu - hoofs.
- (30) Indawo exelelwe kuyo - slaughter place.
- (31) Umkondo - foot-prints.
- (32) Isiporo - spoor.
- (33)

In cases of Assault and Public Violence (ubu Ralarume okanye ubu Dlwengu - Weapons commonly used.

Ibhunguza - knob-kerrie.  
Umnqayi - a long stick (fighting stick)  
Induku - a kerrie.

Ibhunguza - is a short thick stick with a heavy thick knob.  
Induku - is an ordinary thick stick with a small knob.  
Umnqayi - is an ordinary long stick, not thick and has no knob.  
Umphambo we ntsimbi - is a hoop-iron.

In cases of fights occurring at these beer-drinks when the men commence to be "shushu" (warm), they all start speaking together - one man finding fault with the other for not listening to him, gets annoyed and points a finger at him; the other man objects to being pointed at "Msu ukundinyola" - meaning "don't shove your finger into my eyes". A fight then starts between the two, which results in scalp wounds being inflicted on each by the other with kerries. A general fight then takes place and everything is in *danger* disorder until someone goes for the police. When the Police arrive they find that some or many are seriously injured.

Injuries that generally result from such fights:-

Lacerated wounds - inxeba elintlekentleke.  
Severe bruises - kutuke kabuhlungu  
Multiple abrasions - kruzuke kundawo ezininzi.  
Wounds - Induma okanye amanxeba.  
Fracture - Ukwapuka kwetambo  
Fractured skull - Ukwapuka *KOKKHAZI* kokhakhayi  
Scalp - Isikumba esigqume ukhakhayi.  
Sceptic wound - Inxeba elicizayo.  
Contusion (bruise) - Ukukhutuka  
Contusion on head - Ingongoma.  
Contusion on body - Umvimbo  
Incised wound - Inxeba lemela okanye lento ebukali.  
Haemorrhage - Ukopa  
Comminuted fracture - Itambo elityumkileyo.  
Compound fracture - Ithambo elapukileyo elinenxeba.  
Concussion of the brain - Ingozi yobucopo ebangwa kukuwa okanye kukubeteka of ukubetwa.

Different parts of the Body:

Umqonqo - spinal marrow.  
Ubu-chopo - brain.  
Ingalo - arm.  
Isi-panga - biceps muscle of the arm.  
Inkonyana - Biceps muscle.  
Umkono - the fore-arm from the elbow to the wrist.  
Ingqosha - collar bone.  
Igxalaba - shoulder.  
Isihlahla - wrist.  
Intende ye sandla - hollow part of the palm of the hand.  
Amahleza - hip-bones.  
Isinqe - waist.  
Ixwele - fetlock of animals or whole foot joint  
Ithangaa - thigh.  
Uxongo - shin-bone.  
Iilivi - knee cap.  
Iqata - ankle.  
Icongwana - flesh beneath the upper thigh.  
Umqolo - backbone or spine.

Varieties of colours of animals:

- Inkabi a ralar<sup>a</sup> - an ox with a white throat.  
 Imazi eqwara - a cow with zebra markings  
 Inkabi ebadi(elimnyama) - an ox with some red spot on the sides and much white on the back and belly.  
 Itokazi elinkonekazi - a heifer with a white stripe along the spine, or a white back heifer.  
 Imazi elubhelu - a yellow cow.  
 Inkunzi entusi - a bull with white flanks or belly.  
 Itole elinco - a red and white spotted calf.  
 Ihashe elingwevu - a grey horse.  
 Inkabi ye hashe emfusa - a dark brown gelding.  
 Inkunzi ye hashe e gwangqa - a bay or light brown stallion.  
 Bomvu-mnyama - purple.  
 Isicici - a white round animal's tuft of the tail  
 Imbasa - star on forehead.  
 Inkabi emdaka - dun, mouse colour.  
 " empemvu - white face ox.  
 " empofu - tawny or fox-coloured.  
 Itokazi elinakazi - a heifer with white spots or patches.  
 " elinqabekazi - spotted forehead heifer.  
 " elingqombokazi - dark yellow.  
 " elirwexukazi - grey or grizzly-coloured or spotted.  
 " elimtuqwakazi - a fox-coloured heifer.  
 Isanara - mark or spot(red on black or black on red).  
 Um-Tshiso - brand-mark.  
 Mtubi - pale or yellow.  
 Rwanqa - black or white animal with white spots on the face and white belly.  
 I Nala ebomvu - a red ox with white spots.  
 I Nala entsundu - a dark brown with white spots.  
 In'sundu - dark brown.  
 Lungakazi - black and white cow.  
 Mfusakazi - dark red.

- H O R N S -

- Iqutu - with horns carving in  
 Egoqo - " " crossing  
 Entyato - " " pointing backwards.  
 Impasalala- " " pointing differently.  
 Impikwane - " " pointing outwards and backwards.  
 Imboxot<sup>h</sup> - " " pointing upwards and forwards.  
 Imbodlololo- " " rising vertically.  
 Igaxela " " turning downwards at tips.  
 Iqukumba " " turning inwards  
 Imxunu - " " one horn.  
 Imanqindi - " " stumped horned.  
 Impohlolokazi " " pointing erect.  
 Indlazikazi " " flat and spreading.  
 Inxelekazi " " one erect and one hanging.  
 Ingqukuvakazi " " without horns.

Deseases.....

Diseases of Animals.

East Coast Fever	- Umdluta, urwengxe.
Rinderpest	- Ulandipasi.
Tick Infested	- Ukuba nendlanga (zizele amakhalane)
Mange	- Ukwewe, isitwayi.
Anthrax	- Ubende, udila, inyama yamakwenkwe.
Mouth & Foot disease	- u cwane.
Redwater	- umbendeni
Lung sickness	- imofu.
Isidiya	- quater-ill
Gall-sickness	- inyongo.
Larva of bot-fly	- <del>ipapa</del> ipapisi.
Umgada, umgodoyi	- rabies or madness.
Glanders	- isifo semikhunyu (emahasheni)

Further terms relating to cattle.

Inkomo yobulunga	- a cow given to a bride for luck.
Isaqaga, isaqara	- a cow giving little milk.
Isehlisi	- giving plenty milk freely.
Inkomo ye nqoma	- lent for milking purposes or for other purposes.
Umguxakazi	- an old and lean cow.
Indlezana	- recently calved.
Umqatukazi	- refusing to be milked.
Imfambele	- a cow with blind teats.
Izubule-kazi	- a cow with first calf.
<i>Isapokazi</i>	- a young heifer

FAMILY RELATIONS;

Bawo-kazi	- paternal uncle.
Dade bo bawo	- paternal aunt.
Indoda-kazi	- husband's sister.
Umfube or Umfumbesi-	term used by persons married to sisters when addressing each other.
Umgqakwe	- a bastard <i>illegitimate child</i> .
Umkozi	- a term of politeness between parents-in-law.
Ubukwe	- parentage-in-law.
Um-kwe	- brother-in-law to the brothers and sisters of the wife (but among the Abambo this word means father-in-law.)
Um-kwenyana	- son-in-law.
Um-lamu	- brother-in-law (wife's brother)
Um-lamukazi	- sister-in-law.
U Makazi	- aunt.
U Malume	- maternal uncle.
O'Mawokulu	- ancestors
U Molokazana	- daughter-in-law.
nU Mnakwabo	- her brother.
U Nina-lume	- maternal uncle.
U Nina-ntloni	- mother-in-law of the wife.
U Nyana wesango	- an illegitimate son
Um-sakwabo	- younger sister.
Ishweshwe	- concubine, reputed wife, paramour
Umtshana	- nephew on mother's side.
Umtshana-kazi	- niece.
Itumbu	- the last child.
Um-za	- cousin.
Step-son	- Unyana - isiza nanina.
Step-daughter	- Intombi - isiza nanina
Step-father	- Uyise omtsha.
Step-mother	- Unina <i>oksh</i> omtsha.
Half-brother	- oka bawo okanye oka nina.
Half-sister	- uka bawo okanye uka nina.
Cousin	- Umntakwetu (where parents are brothers)
Cousin	- Umza (where parents are brother and sister)

RANKING OF WIVES AMONG CAPE TRIBES:

Native marriages contracted under Native Law and common called by the courts "Customary Unions;" according to customary Union a man may have two or more wives (Isithembu). The First wife is called the Great Wife - Umfazi Omkulu - and her house is "Indlu Enkulu" the Great House. The Second wife is called the Right-hand wife - Umfazi wase Kunene, - or Indlu yase Kunene, the Right-hand House. If there is a third wife, this is called "Iqadi lendlu enkulu," - the Subsidiary wife to the Great House or Great Wife.

If there is a fourth, this is called "Iqadi le Ndlu yase Kunene," the Subsidiary (or supporting) wife to the Right-hand House or the Righthand wife.

The eldest sons of these houses are heirs to their mother's houses, e.g. Inkulu ye Ndlu enkulu yi ndlalifa ye Ndlu enkulu - the eldest son is heir of the Great House, and so on.....

Terms often used in framing Indictments.  
(Amazwi adla ngokusetyenziswa kwi Zimangalo)

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Wrongfully	- ngobubi.
Unlawfully	- ngokungeko mtetweni - ngapandle komteto
Maliciously	- ngolunya, ngenzondo.
Falsely	- nge nkohliso.
Fraudulently	- ngobu menemene.
Pretence	- ngobu hanahaniso
Prejudice	- isonakalo, isonakaliso.
Utter	- ukukhupa unikezele.
Forge	- ukubhala igama lomnye nge nkohliso.
Forgery	- ukubhala igama lomnye ngenkohliso.
Fraud	- ubumenemene, inkohliso, ukuqatanisela.
False pretences	- ubuhanahaniso obubuxoki.
Violently	- ngobudlwengu, ngobugebenga.
Ravish	- ukudlwengula, ukubada, ukuhewula.
Carnally	- bunyama (ngokomzimba)
Carnally know	- wazana nomzimba wake - ngokusenyameni.
Aiding & Abetting	- ukuncedisana, ukuncedisa.
Unjustly	- ngokungalungileyo.
Contravene	- ukwapula (ukwapula umteto).

Terms relating to the Administration of Estates .  
(Amazwi adla ngokusetyenziswa ekulungisweni kwa Mafa.)

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Testament (Will)	- Umyolelo ngelifa.
Disposition	- intlelo, ukulungiselwa.
Accruing	- ukongezeleka.
Allotted	- ukwabelo.
Executor	- u Mabi (u Mpati) welifa.
Executor testamentary	- a Mabi onyulwe ngako Myolelo
Executor Dative	- u Mabi onyulwe ngu Mabi-mafa Omkulu) (Master of the Supreme Court)
Declaration	- Ingxelo, isaziso okanye inteto.
Estoppel	- umvalo, valelekile, isivingcelo.
Devised	- ukushiya ilifa ngomyolelo.
Statutory	- ngokomteto
Purview	- ingqaliso. <i>or imfanelo</i>
Devolve	- ukunikelwa kwegunya, <i>komnye</i>
<del>Restoration</del>	-
Creditors	- Umbolekisi - obanjwa ityala <i>or into</i>
Executable	- enokutinjwa
Liabilities	- amatyala
Liquidate	- ukulungisa amatyala.

Terms relating to Government Notices & Proclamations.  
(Amazwi adla ngokusetyenziswa kwi Zaziso ne Ntshumayelo za Komkulu.)

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Whereas	- ekubeni
Expedient	- kufanelekile, kulungile.
Wherefore	- ngako oko , ngenxa yoko.
Virtue	- igunya, amandla
Vested <i>in me</i>	- ndinikwe lona, ndambatiswe ngalo.
Hereby	- ngalonto.
Proclaim	- ukushumayela, papasha, memeza, vakalis
Declare	- ukuxela, azisa, qononondisa.
Promulgate	- ukuwisa umteto, ukwazisa umteto.
Provisions	- amalungiselelo, <i>imiqqaliso</i>
Schedule	- isihlomelo.
Annexed	- ukudityaniswa, ukuhlonyelwa.
Minister	- Umpatiswa.
Security	- isibambiso.
Hereafter	- ngexesha elizayo.

Herewith....

Herewith	-	nalento
Herein	-	kulento
Hereupon	-	<del>Theréafter</del> pezu kwalento.
Thereafter	-	emva koko.
Therefore	-	ngako oko, ngenza yoko.
Repeal	-	ukuroxiswa, ukuguzulwa.
Amend	-	ukulungiswa, ukufaka umbandela.
Amendment	-	Umbandela
Whereof	-	kubo, kuzo.
Wheresoever	-	apo sukuba

Terms relating to the Protection of Soil reclamation works

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South African Native Trust	-	Uvimba waba Ntsundu bo Mzantsi Afrika.
Roadways	-	Umpakati (umbindi) wendlela.
Bridle-paths	-	indlelana zabakweleyo.
Bridges	-	ibloro, imicangcato.
Culverts	-	Umjelo okuselweyo.
Dipping tanks	-	itanki (iqula) zokudipa
Spraying machines	-	omashina bokutshiza.
Pens	-	intangwana ze mpahla (ehambayo)
Grids	-	irostile ezenziwa ezindleleni(zemoto)
Apparatus	-	impahla yokusebenza.
Stiles	-	amanqwanqwa okuqabela intango
Soil-reclamation	-	ukulungiswa, ukubuyiswa komhlaba.
Soil-erosion	-	ukumbiwa ngamanzi okanye ukusinya komhlaba
Furrow	-	Umjelo
Weir	-	idamu elisemlanjeni
Barrage	-	idamu elikulu elitintela umlambo.
Pipes	-	imibhobho
Pumps	-	impompo
Stop-cocks	-	izivingco
Irrigation	-	uncencesho
Canal	-	ijelokazi elikulu
Cistern	-	iqula lamanzi. itanka.
Well	-	umtombho, ipitsi.
Reservior	-	isigingqi samanzi (idamu elimbiweyo)
Embankment	-	udonga
Borehole	-	amapitsi ambiweyo(abholwa) ngomashini
Windmill	-	umashini oqutywa ngumoya
Drainage	-	imibhobho yamanzi
Abstraction of water	-	ukutsalwa kwamanzi.
Reservation of water	-	ukugcinwa kwamanzi.
Conservation of rainfall	-	ukugcinwa kwamanzi ngexesha lemvula
Depasturing	-	ukutyisa impahla.
Contravention	-	ukwapulwa komteto.
Construction	-	ulwako, ukwakiwa.
General-Council	-	Ibhunga elikulu
Local - "	-	Ibhunga lasekaya.
District "	-	Ibhunga le Sithili
Board of Management	-	I Qumru elilaulayo )peteyo)
Impounding	-	Ukufaka esikiti.
Tariff	-	uluhlu lwe Rafu.
Tariff prescribe	-	uluhlu lwe Rafu eselibalulwe (xeliwe)

SOME COMMON MEDICAL TERMS :

Gastro-enteritis	- ukukrala kwenwebu yolusu namatumbu okubanga ukukhupa nokuruda.
Haemorrhage	- ukopha
Hysteria	- ukuswela ukuzilaula, isiphoso
Imbecility	- ingqondo engaphelele kakuhle nge-mvelo.
Incontinence	- ukungabi nakuwubamba umcito nokuba lilindle.
Inflammation of the lungs	- ukukrala kwama papu.
Menstruation	- ukufumana isifo senyanga.
Miscarriage	- ukupuma isisu komitiyo pambi kwe nyanga ezisixenxe.
Mortuary	- indlu yokugcina izidumbu.
Peritonitis	- ukukrala kwe nwebu yompakati wesisu.
Phthisis	- isifo semiphunga.
Placenta (after-birth)	- umkaya.
Pneumonia	- Ukudumba okunentlungu kompunga.
Post-mortem examination	- ukugangqululwa nokuxilongwa kwe sidumbu.
Pulmonary	- ebhekisele kwimi phunga
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	- isifo semiphunga.
Syphilis	- igcushuwa.
Scurvey	- umtshetsha pantsi.
Shock	- ubutataka bobucopho nobo mzimba emva kotyando okanye kwe ngozi.
Spinal cord	- umnqonqo.
Still-born	- umntwana ovele engaseko.
Tonsils	- indimla.
Typhoid fever	- (enteric fever) - icesine yamatumbu
Typhus fever	- icesine yentwala.
Umbilical cord	- imfesane.
Venereal disease	- igcushuwa.
X-rays	- umashina wokuxilonga.

SPECIES OF BIRDS.

Igqaza, Unonqane	- a little pinc-pinc grass warbler.
Ukozi	- the eagle.
Ingqanga	- a generic name for large birds of prey
Ingqwangi	- a bakbakiri bush shrike.
Incede	- a tawny headed grass warbler.
Umvetshane	- a wagtail.
U Nomakwezane	- a whiteheaded eagle.
I Fubesi	- a spotted eagle owl.
Intsikizi	- a ground hornbill.
U Pez'komkono	- a red chested cuckoo.
U Tekwane, u Qimngqoshe	- a hammer-head bird.
Ixalanga	- a vulture.
Intambanani, utebetebana	- a hawk.
Uketshe, Ukozi oluncinane	- an Egyptian kite.
U Ntloyiya	- the speckled mouse bird.
Indlazi	- the secretary bird.
Ingxangxosi	- a white necked raven.
Ihlungulu	- a black crow.
U Nomyayi	- a guinea fowl.
I Mpangele	- a green ibis.
I Nanane	- a pigeon, a dove.
I Hobe	- a namaqua dove
I Hotyazana	- a speckled rock dove.
I Vukutu	- a red eyed turtle dove.
I Dlazidudu	- a namaqua dove (small)
I Savu	- a laughing dove.
I Celekwane	- a forest dove.
I Ngende	- an olive dove.
I Zuba	- a fruit pigeon
I Ntendekwane	- an orange crested lark.
I Nqilo	- a bateleur eagle, bishop bird.
I Ngqanga	- a black and grey cuckoo.
I Lunga le gwaba.	- a bar-throated warbler.
U Gxakweni	- a green backed bush warbler.
U Nomanyuku	- smith's grass warbler.
I Qobo	- a cape wagtail.
U Mcelu or umcelumvemve	- a rufous naped lark.
I Gwangqa	- a red crested lark
I Ntibane	- a partridge.
I Sakwatsha	- a quail.
I Sagwityi	- a quail-finch
U Nonxwe	- a stork.
I Ngwangwane	- the white stork.
U Nowanga	- the wattle starling.
U Nowambu	- a black winged plover.
I Gxiya	- a stone plover.
I Ngqangqolo	- the African hoopoe
U Bhobhoyi	- honey guide
I Ntak'obusi	- honey sucker.
I Ngcungcu	- a woodpecker
I Sinqola 'Mti	- a ground woodpecker.
U Ngximnde	- a butcher-bird or fiscal shrike.
I Nxanxadi (Umxomi)	- a sentinel thrush.
U Mganto	- a giant king fisher.
U Xomoyi	- a red winged starling.
I Somi	- a pied starling.
I Giyogiyo	- a red shoulder starling.
I Nyarini	-
I Hemu	-

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS :

Uyintonga yam ese kosi  
Uzifak'enkonxeni  
Iggira lifuna umkonto

- I have confidence in him.
- he has put himself into a fix.
- the witch-doctor wants his earnest money.
- I have implicit confidence in him.
- the strength or hope is gone.

Ndibeke intonga kuye  
Intonga ziwile  
Wofunyanwa sesimatontsi)  
abanzi )

- (unless you are active you will be overcome by difficulties.
- he left me in a lurch.
- he is our equal.
- he is a herbalist.
- he is worse than (refer to sick person)
- he made a great lamentation.
- they have no dealings with each other

Undishiya nentoshela  
Ungu gxa wetu  
Uligqira lolugxa  
Selemandundu

- he stood for what he had done
- I did this unwittingly
- a cow that has calved four times.
- a single minded man (person)
- he was angry and would not speak.

Walila esimantshiyane  
Azidli mmangweni mnye  
Wamisa inyawo

- I have a lot to say.
- my soul failed me.
- this person has brought me misfortune
- a song sung at the Intlombe.
- you have offended a vindictive man.
- the aristocracy.

Ndiyenze ngemasi lento  
Imazi emasu mane  
Umntu ongenakumbi

- I am carefully watching that.
- new which people do not like to hear
- (news ~~cannot~~ are not stationary but moves about.
- (he has been made speechless; he is (in a fix

Usuke wambinambhineka ukuteta

- applies to a person who after receiving one favour, hangs for more.
- I make my first efforts.

Ndimiti inteto  
Ndemkelwa ngumbilini

- they speak of me behind my back.
- death comes unexpectedly.
- that does not matter.
- it often happens that beloved people die at prime of their age.

Lomntu undinakile

- they are unseparable.
- reveal your thoughts.
- he prospers as his forefathers.

Umqolo we Namba

- senseless talks.

Utatisele amatole enanane

Ingcungcu ezimlomo mde

Ndiyincwasile lonto

Indaba yakwa ntombi

Indaba azilali ndleleni

Inkuku yasikwa umlomo

Ukwekwe lwe xwili

Ndenza amavikela ntloko

Bandisika umva

Elokufa alityeli

Akutyal' oko

Isitya esitsha asityeli

Ngumtya ne tunga

Khupa imbilini yako

Usela ngendebe endala

Indebelefela umtshotsho)

wamasele )

Deda mhlangala endaweni ye)

nyhwagi )

Udle ukudla kwamdla

- make way for your betters.
- said of a person under influence of liquor.
- he is innocent.

Nimdlel'indlala

Ukukheta amadlala

Umdudo ka Mapasa

Umdudo wononkala

- to criticise for errors.
- denotes anything unusually grand.
- much ado about nothing or a storm in a tea-cup.
- I saw myself as you had said.
- he was cross-examined.

Ndabona ngabula wena

Bamnganzinga, bamncinita

U Hili upumile ezingcongo)

lweni )

- the cat is out of the bag - the secret is out.
- all are not equally fortunate.
- (is said for some good act done) family increase is prevented by witch.

Into azimtaka ngqika zonke

Ukwanda kwaliwa ngumtakati

Uneminwe emide

Ukusukela isanga

Uzele wapula uluti

- he is a thief.
- to pursue unrealities.
- he has many children more than is necessary.

Omabhalel'....

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS :

- Omabhalel'edolweni - the shifty, insincere, cheating persons
- Ubhedi dlaba - he is ungrateful; reward evil for good.
- Yeyele ngelomkono - has got into trouble from which he cannot extricate himself.
- Wesuka wehla nomcinga - he ran away secretly.
- Azililanga - he is a non compos mentis.
- Kumnyama entla - mental darkness.
- Yaqauka imbeleko - the breaking of friendship.
- Kube ngamatole ezagwityi - every one ran his/her own direction
- Wandidyoba ngenjongo emehlweni ) - he has done something to deceive me
- Ufike ilawu selitshatile - he came too late for the event.
- Singamaphuthi ahlati nye - we are alike in our circumstances - we are in the same boat.
- Inyoka ne sele - unfailing hatred between individuals
- Umtya ne tunga - an abiding and close friendship.
- Ngu ndaba mlonyeni - the matter is general comment.
- Umtati uzala umlotha - children of a good man turn out bad.
- Ukuzenza akunje ngakwenziwa - whatever evil one brings upon himself is easier to be borne than one brought upon him by another person.
- Itemba lako li seme lona ) - your expectation is hopeless.
- lizalela etafeni ) - he has acted foolishly.
- Intloko uyiphete ngesandla - he seems to be quiet and gentle, yet when roused, is a terror.
- Uli lahle olunotutu - he fears to ask openly.
- Ibhokwe igudl'indlu - force of habits makes one do what at times it would be better not to do
- Isiqelo silaula ingqondo - he has died.
- Wayibeka inqawe - let us discuss the matter.
- Make sifakane imilomo - he is showing off.
- Ucel'amehlo - hotheads or men of violent tempers (agitators)
- OO Mayitshe - he is clinging to a shadow instead of a substance.
- Ubamb'isisila se hobe - try and bear your troubles.
- Lala ngenxeba - he refuses to disclose secret information.
- Akavim'ukuzityanda igila - he is resting his faith on false hope
- Ufukeme pezu kwamaqanda ) - a confused discussion
- abolileyo ) - efforts or risks.
- Umdudo wononkala - a borrowed thing - a cow borrowed for milking.
- Amabona ndenzile - no one can succeed without help from others.
- Intsengwe bhakwa - may I have the same luck as you.
- Indoda imbha kwenye iqolo - he was so amazed.
- Ndinga ndingahlamba ezantsi) - the truth is out.
- kwako - he was made speechless.
- Akawuhlanganisa umlomo - he repents.
- Amahlati apelile - the body-guard.
- Inkuku yasikwa umlomo - O ! what a misfortune.
- Uyazizonda - there is treason in this.
- Amafa na Nkosi - a person who covets other people's belongings
- Yehl' imemhe
- Kuko unyawo lwemfene kulento-
- Uyimbhulu

Uhlekani.....

IDIOMATIC EXPRESSIONS :

- Uhlekani ~~Mahleke~~ Matsheke ? - you will rue it or will be sorry  
Kwanga kumayana kanti hai - at first it was despised but  
afterwards it became great.  
Yiphate ngembambo - remember it.  
Ngu kade eneta - he is a man of experience.  
Uvelise unyawo lwemfene - an evil feature in one's character  
Lanquma inqata - doubts took the place of assurance  
Zifelwe ngonina - they are without protection.  
Unyoko walotyolwa ngamakhuba - you are unlucky.  
Isilo sika mhlola - meaning he is very destructive.  
Msu'kungena injece yabantu) - don't interfere in other people's  
ababini ) quarrels.  
Isisila se nkunku sibonwa mhla) - a secret is discovered when  
liqutayo ) there is hot discussion.  
Une sikwa silima - he has something wrong.  
Kuyasa ngomso - to-morrow will do.  
Inja ikota eyikotayo - he returns good for good -  
friendship for friendship.  
Usela ngendebe endala - he has never been in any calamity

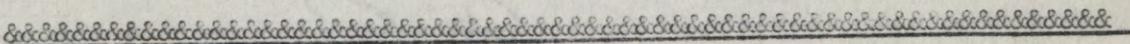
PROVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

- Akuko mfula unгахлокomiyo - every man has his own special gift  
or each individual, however insignificant, has his own peculiar form  
of activity.  
Akuko nkanga idubula ingeti - we all do fade as a leaf or anger  
should not last long.  
Akuko ndlovu isindwa ngumboko)w  
wayo ) a man should be capable of bearing  
his own troubles and carrying his  
own burdens.  
Akuko kufa kunjani - die we must here or there; it matters  
little what kind of death one dies.  
Akuko nkwali ipandela enye - every one looks after his own  
interests.  
Inqayi ingena ngentlontlo - that a big result may issue from  
a small matter.  
Ikhuba litengwa ngokubonwa - no pig is bought in a poke, or be  
careful to know the quality of the  
article you are buying.  
Imbhila yasw'umsila ngokuya)  
leza ) - do your own business, don't trust  
to others, otherwise you be dis-  
appointed.  
Akuko qili linokuzikota ) -  
emhlana ) - there are somethings beyond the  
capacity of the cleverest.  
Akuko ramnwa lingagqumiyo )  
kowalo umngxuma ) - each cock crows in his own dung-hill  
or any man will defend his home.  
Alitshoni lingena ndaba - every new *event* day heralds some  
fresh event, or not a sun sets  
without its business.  
Indaba yotyel'ayikholi - the news of the teller does not  
satisfy.

Isala.....

PROVERBIAL EXPRESSIONS.

- Isala kutyelwa sibona ngomopu - an obstinate man will have to learn by experience.
- Iqaqa aliziva kunuka - one's defects are not patent to oneself.
- Isiziba siviwa ngodondolo - any deep or intricate matter require to be tested by appropriate means.
- Isikuni sibuya nomkwezeli - evil rebounds on the evildoer.
- Zeza kwa mkozi - too sacred to be mentioned
- Zishiyana ngotyefeze - the fable of the hare and the ~~tortoise~~, tortoise.
- Yimhabala yolwantunge - a never do well.
- Yehl'intlekele - what a disaster or calamity has happened.
- Inkala ixinge etyeni or )  
yaqini nqawe )  
Wawa isiduli (isiqaqa)  
Ulila ngasonye  
Wasibulala ngentsini  
Uyikota eyixatula
- Wabeta koma - on the horns of a dilemma.
- Ungadinwa nangomso - he fainted and did not rise.
- Ungalahli imbho yako ngo poyiyana - he sheds crocodile tears.
- Lomntu unolwimi - he sent us into fits of laughter
- Umpha wezala - he is blessing with one hand and cursing with the other.
- Umntwana wesisu - he made them speechless.
- Umvundla uzek'indlela - thanks for the present and forget me not in the future.
- Umzingisi akanashwa - a bird in hand is worth two in the bush or a change is not always for the better.
- Undidlel'indlala - this person is a tale-teller
- Ukusa akufiki kabini ukuza ku) - bearer - he is a liar.
- vusa umntu ) - a sucked orange - a worthless character.
- Ukuza kuka Nxele - an illegitimate child.
- Ukucela koxongo - he is a chip of the old block.
- Bafakana imilomo - slow and sure is sure to do well
- Ukuhlinza impuku - robbing Peter to pay Paul
- Wabamba amazinyo - lost opportunities never return.
- Lomfo ukasela eziko - deferred hope - what will never happen.
- Okaka ka mpetu - to run away
- Udle incololo - they conferred
- Ubude abupangwa - to do anything secretly.
- Soyisel'ivutiwe (soyiva ivutiwe) - he shuddered
- this man is rushing to danger.
- rebels or turn coats.
- is said of a sleepy person.
- Rome was not built in a day.
- wait and see the end.



SPECIES OF TREES AND PLANTS :

Umtati	- Sneezewood
Um-Oki	- Oak tree
Umnimbiti	- Stinkwood ( <del>white</del> )
Umvumvu	- Stinkwood (white)
Umdumizulu	- Stinkwood (red)
Umsimbiti	- Black ironwood
Umnungumabele	- knobwood
Ugqonci	- under bush
Umquma	- Olive tree.
Umzane	- white ironwood
Umceya	- Yellow wood (real)
Umkhoba	- Bastard yellow wood.
Umsintsi	- Kaffir-tree (kafir-boom)
Umsimbiti	- Kafir-ironwood
Umdlebe	- Bastard ironwood.
Igqwanxe	- Black ironwood.
Umhlandela	- Mahogany tree.
Umsipres	- Cypress tree.
Umsedare	- Cedar tree.
Isandiyandiya	- Bastard Sneezewood
Indywabasini	- Black wattle.
Umqokolo	- Wild apricot
Umqapu	- Wild cotton
Umcunube	- Willow tree.
Umdubu	- Willow bush
Umnga	- Mimosa tree.
Umnga-mpunzi	- Camel thorn
Umhlavutwa	- Stinkblaar.
Igcegceya	- Stinkbos.
Isi vumbampunzi	- Wild garlie.
Umya	- Wild hemp
Inxina	- Wild mint.
Isundu	- Wild palm.
Umhlonyane.	- Wormwood.
Indawa	- Roots knots of cyperus
Umngwenya	- Kafir plum.
Umxeba	- Wild vine
Aloe	- Umhlaba
Umfincane wehlati	- wild pomegranate
Cyperus	- Inqoba.