

**Zulu Transcript:**

Z: Uthi ube uhlala nobani eDiepkloof<sup>1</sup>?

J: Ngangihlala nomam'khulu wami, nobabomkhulu wami nabomzala bami abawu-*three* nobhut' wami.

Z: Bekunjani ekhaya?

J: Kwakumnandi kakhul' ekhaya ngoba sasibaningi *so*<sup>2</sup> besihlala sixoxa nje njalo; bekuhlala kumnandi sijabulile nje sihleka. Futhi ubhut' wam' naye ubekhona ubengibhekela umangabe bekhona abantu abangihluphayo estradeni<sup>3</sup>.

Z: Kujwayelekile ukuthi abantu bangahlali nabazali babo la eNingizimu Afrika<sup>4</sup>? Noma eSoweto<sup>5</sup>?

J: Yebo kujwayelekile kakhulu abantwana banokuhamba bayohlala nabogogo babo *so* ngoba mina ugog' wami ngangingamazi ngangihlala khona la eDiepkloof nomamkhulu wam'. Ngangithanda ukuza la-vele eDiepkloof ngenxa yokuthi bengikwazi ukudlalela estradeni ngoba eProtea<sup>6</sup> – lestrada lesi bengihlala kuso bekunezimoto ezidlulalayo kaningi *so* bekungaphephanga ukuthi ngihambe ngiyodlalela estradeni. Futhi benginganabangane abaningi khona eProtea *so* ngangithanda ukubakhona la – eDiepkloof...

Z: Khona la elokishini eSoweto – kuyatholakala indawo ezifana namalayibrari nama-*playground* ukuze ukuthi abantwana bakhone ukudlala ezindaweni eziphephile futhi bakhone nokufunda?

J: Yebo zikhona – amalayibrari sewamaningi manje ngoba u-*government* lwashintsha *so* bayenza khona amalayibrari amaningi khona la elokishini.<sup>7</sup> Futhi bayenza namaphaki<sup>8</sup> lasizokwazi ukudlalela khona. Kodwa ngesinye isikhathi anokubakude khona amaphaki.

Z: Abantu abaningi manje badlalela ezistradeni zabo la ba... khona – baduze nakubo.

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<sup>1</sup> Diepkloof: A residential area in the Johannesburg township of Soweto.

<sup>2</sup> The speaker uses the English word "so." The Zulu equivalent would be *manje*.

<sup>3</sup> *estradeni*: In the streets. From the Afrikaans *straat*, meaning street.

<sup>4</sup> Ningizimu Afrika: South Africa. Mzansi Afrika is also commonly used to refer to South Africa in Zulu.

<sup>5</sup> Soweto: A township in Johannesburg. It is the largest township in South Africa.

<sup>6</sup> Protea: A residential area in the Johannesburg township of Soweto.

<sup>7</sup> After the apartheid regime was abolished, the African National Congress (ANC) took over as the first democratically-elected government in 1994. The ANC's mandate was to rectify the inequality created by apartheid, and this entailed providing underserved areas with resources such as libraries.

<sup>8</sup> *iphaki*: A park.

J: Yebo *that's why* abantu abaningi nebathanda ukudlalela khona e'tradeni zakubo futhi abazali bathanda ukubona abantwana babo ume badlala ukuthi bayazi ukuthi baphephile njengoba; *that's why* besingathandi ukuya emaphakini.

Z: Abantu abadlala estradeni – kungabantwana abahlala bangabokhelwane noma... bavelaphi labantwana abaning abadlalayo?

J: Kakhulu kwakungabomakhelwane, nalaba abahlala ema-*back opposite* nalapho kodwa uma... ngama-*Saturday* kakhulu yila abantwana ababuya ezindaweni ezihlukahlukene lasihlangana khona siye ema-*court*-ini we-*netball* sidlale si-*challenge*-ane nge-*netball* noma ibhola.

Z: Ngamaholide ubenijwayele ukuyenzani – njengoba naningabantwana?

J: Ngamaholide sasivuka ekuseni sidle besesiya esitradeni kuze kuyosa. Sasihamba – si-*walk*-a ama-*distance* amade nje sijwayele ukuhamba nje *or* sihambe nje siyekhona emaphakini sidlale emizwini<sup>9</sup> nazo... sidlale ibhola noma sidlale khona i-*netball*.

Z: Nanibavakashela abazala abanye abahlala kwezinye izindawo elokishini noma bahlala ngaphandle kweGoli?

J: Yebo sasivakasha eKagiso<sup>10</sup> kula abazali bethu bakhulela khona nabanye abazala bethu bakhulela khona nabanye abazala bethu vele abaningi balapho. Noma sihambe siye ePitoli<sup>11</sup> eMabopane<sup>12</sup> yila abanye abazala bam' babehlala khona *so* sasijwayele ukuhamba nje indawo ezihlukahlukene.

Z: Usho ukuthi abantwana bekujwayelekile ukuthi ngenkati isikole singasesekhona bahambe. Mayingaba bakhona endlini bahlale badlale nabangane babo noma bahambe bayovakashela abo-anti nabomalume babo?

J: Eh... besijwayele ukuvakasha kakhulu. Besingazifuni ekhaya ngamaholide *so* kwakujwayelekile ukuthi nje i'kole mazivalwa siyahamba sonke siyohlangana endaweni eyi-*one*. *So* kakhulu sasigqwala eKagiso kumamkhulu wami omunye sasimubiza ngomamani sijwayele ukuhlala lapho ngoba yila abazala bethu abaningi bebakhona.

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<sup>9</sup> *umzwinki*: From the English “swings.” This is used as a generic term for all the play apparatuses that can be found at a children’s park. *Imizwinki* is the plural of *umzwinki*, and *emizwinkini* literally means “at the swings.”

<sup>10</sup> Kagiso: A township in the mining city Krugersdorp.

<sup>11</sup> Pitoli: Pretoria, one of the capital cities of South Africa. The city is also known as Tshwane. It is approximately one hour from Johannesburg.

<sup>12</sup> Mabopane: A township in Tshwane (Pretoria).

**English Translation:**

Z: Who did you say you lived with in Diepkloof<sup>13</sup>?

J: I lived with my aunt, my uncle, my three cousins, and my brother.

Z: What was it like at home?

J: It was lots of fun at home because there were a lot of us; we were always chatting; it was always fun, and we were always happy and laughing. Also, my brother was there to watch over me if ever there was anyone bothering me in the streets.

Z: Is it common for people to not live with their parents in South Africa? Or in Soweto<sup>14</sup>?

J: Yes, it's very common that children will go and stay with their grandmothers; so since I didn't know my grandmother, I lived here in Diepkloof with my aunt. I did already love to come here to Diepkloof because I could play in the streets [in Diepkloof], because in Protea<sup>15</sup> – on the street that I lived on, there were always cars passing by, so it wasn't safe for me to go and play in the street. I also did not have a lot of friends in Protea, so I liked to be in Diepkloof.

Z: Here in the township, in Soweto – can one find places like libraries or playgrounds, such that children can play in safe spaces and also be able to study?

J: Yes, there are – there are many libraries now because the government has changed, so they built a lot of libraries in the townships.<sup>16</sup> They also built parks where we can play. But sometimes those parks tend to be far away [from the areas we live in].

Z: A lot of people now play in their own streets, where they... there... are close to their homes.

J: Yes, that's why a lot of people liked to play in their own streets, and their parents like to see their children when they play so that they know that they are safe, and because of that, that's why we didn't like to go to the parks.

Z: People who play in the streets – are they children who are neighbours, or... where do all these children playing on the streets come from?

J: A lot of times they are neighbors, and those who live on the street over behind your house, but when... On Saturdays a lot of times that is when children from different areas

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come together and go to the netball courts and play together and challenge each other in netball or soccer.

Z: During the school holidays what did you guys like to do – when you were kids?

J: During the holidays we would wake up early in the morning and eat and then go to the street till sunset. We would go – and walk long distances, just to walk, or go to parks and play on the *imizwinki*<sup>17</sup> ... and play soccer or netball.

Z: Did you visit cousins who lived in different places in the township, or who lived outside of Johannesburg?

J: Yes, we would visit Kagiso<sup>18</sup>, which is where our parents grew up, and also a lot of our cousins are there. Or we would go to Pitoli<sup>19</sup>, in Mabopane<sup>20</sup>, which is where our other cousins lived; so we would just go to different places [during the holidays].

Z: So do you mean that it was common for children to leave whenever school was not in session? If they happened to be at home, they would play with their friends, or they would leave and visit their aunts and uncles?

J: Eh... we would mostly go visiting. We didn't want to stay at home during the holidays; we would all meet up at one place as soon as the schools closed. So a lot of times we would convene in Kagiso, where my aunt whom we called "*Mamani*" lived – we would usually stay there because that is where most of our cousins were.

**About CultureTalk:** CultureTalk is produced by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages and housed on the LangMedia Website. The project provides students of language and culture with samples of people talking about their lives in the languages they use everyday. The participants in CultureTalk interviews and discussions are of many different ages and walks of life. They are free to express themselves as they wish. The ideas and opinions presented here are those of the participants. Inclusion in CultureTalk does not represent endorsement of these ideas or opinions by the Five College Center for the Study of World Languages, Five Colleges, Incorporated, or any of its member institutions: Amherst College, Hampshire College, Mount Holyoke College, Smith College and the University of Massachusetts at Amherst.

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