

HARLOWY GOLD MINING COMPANY LIMITED

FANAKALO COURSE

SESSION 1

INTRODUCTION:

'Fanakalo' means "like this" so that if you 'kuluma fanakalo' it means you "speak like this".

'Fanakalo' is a simplified form of NGUNI (Zulu, Xosa and related languages) with adaptations of modern terms from English and Afrikaans. Bantu languages are in their pure form so complicated and so numerous that very few Europeans, if any, can ever find the time to master them all thoroughly. 'Fanakalo' by contrast, is probably the simplest language in the world, yet it is adequate for ordinary purposes. This language is readily learnt by natives from distant parts and having mastered it, they proudly imagine that they have learnt "the White Man's language". For some boys coming from Central Africa it is probably more difficult to learn than it is for us because we at least have a knowledge of English and Afrikaans which they have not. They do have the advantage of speaking 'Fanakalo' with other natives and this is the finest way in which to learn a language.

Besides knowing 'Fanakalo' it is important for Europeans who have to work with Bantus to know something of their tribal customs. When, for example, you give a Bantu a gift and he takes it with both hands, that is an example of politeness not of greed. Frequently a Bantu will remain seated when you address him. The reason for this may be that in tribal life it is disrespectful for a man to stand when conferring with his chief.

Many of you will be familiar with some of the ground we will cover during this course. You are asked to be patient, as we have to cater for those whose knowledge of 'Fanakalo' is very limited. It is possible, too, that you will disagree with the interpretation of certain words and phrases. An attempt has been made, however, to find the most common usage of all words and phrases which form part of the course. Frequently there is no absolute correct or incorrect way of saying something.

This course will not concern itself with spelling. Pronunciation, on the other hand is often very important.

These five sessions are designed to give you a basis upon which to start learning. In order to become fluent in 'Fanakalo' you will have to study and practice whenever the opportunity presents itself. By the end of the course you will have a vocabulary of ± 100 words. Use these words - they are simple and can readily be introduced on the job itself.

Because the spelling of 'Fanakalo' words is phonetic, pronunciation should not present any difficulty.

VOWELS:

- a is pronounced like "a" in father e.g. Bhala write
- e is pronounced like "e" in egg e.g. Enza do
- i is pronounced like "ee" in peel e.g. Nika give
- o is pronounced like "aw" in awful e.g. Golovane cocopan
- u is pronounced like "oo" in moon e.g. Luma bite

CONSONANTS:

In 'Fanakalo' the consonants are sounded as in English and Afrikaans with a few exceptions - mainly in regard to the "clicks".

- b, soft - the breath drawn in - e.g. Baba father
- bh hard e.g. Bhala write
- hl as in Welsh "ll" - Llan Stephen e.g. Hlala stay
- g as in English - go e.g. Gula sick
- k as in English - kill e.g. Keta sort
- tsh as in English - chop e.g. Tshetsha hurry

The guttural R in the Native Language has been eliminated in 'Fanakalo' and instead H is used e.g. " ola" becomes "Holo" - draw wages. Exceptions: When English words such as "raise" (rayiz), "Jim-Crow", etc. are used then the R must be pronounced.

CLICKS:

The three basic clicks in 'Fanakalo' seem to present a major difficulty to most people.

"C" Press the tongue against the front teeth then draw back - or snap it away - as though expressing sympathy or disapproval.

- e.g. Cobelacharge up
- Cimaextinguish
- Cabangathink
- Ncwadiletter

"Q" Press the tip of the tongue against the roof of the mouth and bring down sharply, producing an explosive sound.

- e.g. Qalabegin or start
- Qinilesecure

"X" The X click is produced by placing the side of the tongue against the side teeth which should be slightly open and draw away sharply - inclined backwards; the sound is that which is normally used when you urge a horse.

- e.g. Xosa
- Xabana quarrel

When you find a "G" before "X" as in gxalabar down and M'gxala crow bar, the pronunciation is similar but softer than that produced when pronouncing Xosa.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS:

Singular:

- I or MeMina
- YouWena
- He, She or ItYena

Plural:

- WeTina
- YouWena Zonke
- They.....Yena Zonke

To form the possessive pronoun you prefix personal pronouns with "ka"

Singular:

- MineKamina
- YoursKawena
- His, Hers or ItsKayena

Ka mina
Ka wena
Ka yena.

Plural:

- OursKatina
- YoursKawena Zonke
- TheirsKayena Zonke

INTERROGATIVES:

- How)Kanjani
- Why) *ini nabe*
- WhichKanjani and/or ipi
- How manyMangaki
- When (what time)Ipi Skati
- WhatIni
- WhereIpi

VOCABULARY

It is always correct to prefix a noun with lo.....lo malimoney.

Dam	(N)	Lo Dam	
Drain	(N)	Lo Msele	
Cocopan	(N)	Lo Golovane	
Mud	(N)	Lo Daga	
Gasket	(N)	Lo Gasket	gasket gasket
To be afraid, fear	(V)	Saba	
Lift	(V)	Pakamisa	
Point, Show	(V)	Komba	
Tie, Fasten	(V)	Bopa	
Unload, Remove	(V)	Kipa	
Spoil	(V)	Mosha	
Start	(V)	Qala	
Drunk	(ADJ.)	Dagiwe	nyuwan.
New	(ADJ.)	Nyu Wan	
Old	(ADJ.)	Madala	
Only	(ADJ.)	Kupela	
Ugly	(ADJ.)	Mubi	
Full	(ADJ.)	Gqwalile	
Know	(V)	Yazi	azi
Bandage	(N)	Lo Bandej	
Bell	(N)	Lo Klok	
Boiler	(N)	Boyila	tshigel
Chisel	(N)	Lo Tshizolo	
Copy	(V)	Enza Fana Ka Yena	
Electricity	(N)	Lo Ges	
Hoe	(N)	Lo Geje	
Hoe (to weed)	(V)	Hlakula	
Dig	(V)	Imba	
Regulation	(N)	Lo Mteto	
Tell	(V)	Tyela	tshela.
Go	(V)	Hamba.	

PHRASES

- Lo Mlungu yena funa wena
- Lo Klok yena file
- Pakamisa lo nyu wan tshizolo
- Aikona mosha lo mtete kalo mayin
- Lo Folman yena fika
- Lo Mlungu kalo fitas yena funa lo bandej
- Wena yazi lo job kalo geje
- Komba mina lo Imphala ka wena
- Tina aikona funa lo muntu loskati yena dagiwe
- Loskati lo dam yena aikona gqwalile, tyela mina

Ayikona

*mpahla
lo skati
ayikona
tshela*

SUPPLEMENT TO SESSION I

VOCABULARY

Funa	(V)	Want
Sebenza	(V)	Work
Figa	(V)	Come
Figisa	(V)	Bring
Nika	(V)	Give
Yidla	(V)	Eat
Puza	(V)	Drink
Yenza	(V)	Make
Tata	(V)	Take
Manzi	(N)	Water
Sinkwa	(N)	Bread
Umsebenzi	(N)	Work
Skafu	(N)	Food
Dish	(N)	Dish
Bakete	(N)	Bucket
Bokisi	(N)	Box
Kofi	(N)	Coffee
Tshwala	(N)	Beer
Ti	(N)	Tea
Mlilo	(N)	Fire
Skatulla	(N)	Boots
Stelek	(ADV)	Hard
Lapa	(ADV)	Here
Manje	(ADV)	Now
Pandle	(ADV)	Outside
Na		And <i>also with.</i>

PHRASES

Mina Funa	I want
Mina funa lo manzi	I want water
Mina funa lo sinkwa	I want bread
Tina sebenza stelek	We work hard
Fika lapa wena zonke	Come here all of you
Tina hamba manje	We are going now
Ini wena funa	What do you want
Mina funa msebenzi	I want work
Nika mina lo skafu	Give me some food
Fikisa lapa lo bakete	Bring the bucket here
Jim, yenza lo kofi	Jim, make the coffee
Mina puza lo ti	I drink tea
Wena dagive manje	You are drunk
Nika mina lo makaza manzi	Give me some cold water
Mina funa hamba lapa pandle	I want to go outside
Nika mina lo skatulla ka mina	Give me my shoes

COURSE IN FANAKALO

SESSION II

Oral test on previous session's work.
Questions and answers in Fanakalo.
Translation of English phrases into Fanakalo.
Test Vocabulary. (Use Session I as guide).

DOUBLE SUBJECT

Whenever the subject of a sentence is in the third person, the word "YENA" must follow immediately after the subject. You always refer to the subject twice.

Remember nouns are preceded by the definite article "LO".

Examples:

Lo John yena enza lo ti. John is making tea.
Lo William yena sula lo scatula. William is cleaning the boots.
Lo muntu yena yidla lo skofu. The boy is eating food.
Lo bas yena lungisa lo bokisi. The boss is mending the box.

PRESENT TENSE (Verbs as listed in Session I)

Lo muntu yena kono lapa. The boy is here.
Mina funa lo skofu. I want food.
Figa lapa! Come here!
Hamba lapa kalo bas kawena. Go to your boss.
Buza lo bas boy. Ask the boss boy.

FUTURE TENSE

Future tense is formed by placing the word "AZI" before the present tense verb, except where a definite future time is incorporated in the sentence, when the normal present tense verb will be used.

Examples:

Mina azi funa lo skofu. I will want food.
Mina azi vala lo sivalo. I will open the door.
Lo bas yena azi hamba. The boss will go.
Loinja yena azi luma wena. The dog will bite you.
Mina botala wena kusasa. I will pay you tomorrow.
Mina hamba skati kalo fo I will go at four o'clock.

PAST TENSE

Most present tense verbs in Fanakalo end with the letter "A". The past tense is formed by substituting "-ILE" for the "A" ending of the present tense verb.

Examples:

Mina nigile wena lo mali. I gave you the money.
Lo bas yena tengile lo skofu The boss bought the food.
Mina washile lo sandla kamina I washed my hands
Lo mtshini yena imile The machine has stopped
Lo munje muntu yena enzile lo mistake The other boy made the mistake

NEGATIVES

To form a negative verb, precede the verb with the word "AYI".

Mina ayi lala I don't sleep
Tina ayi yazi We don't know
Wena ayi yazi enza lo job You won't be able to do the job.
Wena ayi figile lozolo You did not come yesterday

Although there are Fanakalo words for numerals, it has been found that the majority of mine natives know and prefer to use English numerals. Those who do not know the English numerals find no difficulty in learning them.

Wun tu tri fo fiyiv sikis seven eyit nayin ten
eleven twaluf and so on.

VOCABULARY

*Above (Adv.)	Pezulu
Accuse or Report (V)	Mongola
Air (N)	lo Moya
Air (compressed) (N)	lo Smoko
All (Adj)	Zonke
*Ask (V)	Buza
*Below (Adv)	Pantzi
*Call (V)	Biza
Complain (V)	Kala
Correct (O.K.) (N)	Lungile
European (N)	lo Mlungu
Fill (V)	Gqwalisa
Examine (V)	Setsha
Stope (N)	lo Skiver
Hear (V)	Yiswa
Hose (N)	lo Intambo
Water Hose (N)	lo Intambo Kalo Manzi
Air Hose (N)	lo Intambo Kalo Smoko
Hospital (N)	lo Spetal
House (N)	lo Kaya
Lie (V)	Kuluma Mango
Hit (V)	Tshaya
Kill (V)	Bulala
Leak (V)	Vuza
Lock (V)	Kiya
Mark (N)	lo Maka
Mealie Meal (N)	lo Mpupu
Much (Adj)	Maningi
Nail (N)	lo Spikie
Near (Adv)	Duze

To form a superlative, add "STELEK" to necessary adjective:

Maningi Stelek	Very much
Pikinin Stelek	Very small
Tshisa Stelek	Very hot

PHRASES

Buzu lo muntu ipi lo kaya kayena
Biza lo mlungu kalo skiver
Lo muntu yena kuluma manga
Mina ayi funa lo muntu yena kalo zonke skati
Wena mangalile lo into?
Ayilala lapa kalo job
Lo mpompi yena ayi sebenza muhle
Ayitshaya lo muntu wena azi bulala yena
Ipi lo tikiti kawena
Kiya lo kaya
Yiswa kahle loskati mina biza wena
Fikisa lo ntabo kalo smoko lapa pezulu

SUPPLEMENT TO SESSION II

LIST OF INSTRUCTIONS FREQUENTLY REQUIRED

Hamba tata lo manzi	Go and fetch water
Hamba tata lo nkuni	Go and fetch wood
Washa lo mpahla	Wash the clothes
Ayina lo mpahla	Iron the clothes
Puma!	Get out!
Pumisa loinja	Take the dog out
Gena!	Come in
Hlala pantsi	Sit down
Yima lapa	Wait here
Hamba lala	Go and sleep
Lala pantsi	Lie down
Vuka!	Get up
Tshela lo muntu mina funa yena	Tell the boy I want him
Bilisa lo manzi	Boil the water
Lo manzi yena bila	The water is boiling
Sika lo sinkwa	Cut the bread
Washa lo sandla kawena	Wash your hands
Cima lo ges	Put out the light
Peka lo nyama	Cook the meat
Tshanyela lapa pantsi	Sweep the floor
Polisha lo stepis	Polish the steps
Sula lo taful	Wipe the table
Tula!	Keep quiet
Deka lo taful	Set the table
Buya lapa kusasa	Come here tomorrow
Faka manzi lapa kalo gadin	Water the garden

When engaging a native servant, the following phrases will be useful:

Molo!	Good day!
Yebo!	I return the greeting
Kanjani?	How are you?
Ubani lo gama kawena?	What is your name?
Ini lo mhlobo kawena?	To what tribe do you belong?
Wena azi kuluma lo sibunu?	Can you speak Afrikaans?
Mina kuluma lo Fanakalo kupela	I only speak Fanakalo
Ini lo msebenzi wena azi?	What work can you do?
Mina azi lo msebenzi kalo indlu	I know housework
Mina funa lo muntu yena sebenza stelek	I want a native who works well
Ipi lo speslule kawena?	Where is your pass?
Mangaki lo mali wena funa?	How much money do you want?
Mina funa fayif pawund kalo nyanga	I want £5 a month
Maningi stelek lo mali	That's too much money
Mina azi nika wena fo pawund na lo fiftin shellen	I will give you £4.15.--.
Lungile!	O.K.
Wena azi gala kusasa	You will start tomorrow
Wena azi kuluma lo Singisi?	Can you speak English?

K. E. ...
D. King

COURSE IN FANAKALO

SESSION III

ORAL TEST

30 MINUTES

Conversation practice in 'Fanakalo' - making use of vocabulary and phrases learnt in Sessions I and II.

Telling the Time in 'Fanakalo'.

TimeSkati.

The phrase "Skati-kalo" is prefixed to the English numerals to tell the time.

Examples:

Skati kalo tu Two o'clock
Skati kalo seven Seven o'clock

"Kuseni" is any time from daybreak to the middle of the day.

e.g. Skati kalo seven kuseni 7.0 a.m.
Skati kalo haf pas nayin kuseni 9.30 a.m.

"Ntambam" is any time after midday to about sunset.

e.g. Skati kalo fo ntambam..... 4.0 p.m.
Skati kalo kota tu tri ntambam 2.45 p.m.

"Busuku" means any time during the dark hours of the night.

e.g. Skati kalo ²ayit busuku eight o'clock in the evening
Skati kalo tu busuku two o'clock in the morning.

Words used with regard to denoting time:

Skati	Time
Namhla	Today
Lozolo	Yesterday
Kusasa	Tomorrow
Lo Langa muva ka lozolo	The day before yesterday
Langa	Day)
Langa	Sun)
Busuku	Night
Wik	Week
Nyanga	Month)
Nyanga	Moon)
Nyaka	Year
Zonke Skati	Always
Loskati	If, When (Conj.)
Ipi Skati	When?
Munye Skati	Another time
Kuseni	Early
Leyit	Late
Lo Wik yena Hlulile	Last Week
Lo Wik yena Fika	Next Week

Days of the Week:

Monday	Mvulo
Tuesday	Sibini
Wednesday	Sitatu
Thursday	Sine
Friday	Sihlanu
Saturday	Mggibelo
Sunday	Cowe or Sonta

/Use

Use of "Muhle"

The word "Muhle" is frequently used in 'Fanakalo'. As an adjective it means nice, pleasant, etc., but at the beginning of a sentence it is used like the English "please".

Examples: Mina bukile lo muhle ampahla lapa ^{ku lo} ~~kilo~~ stolo I saw some nice clothes in the shop.

Muhle wena washa lo mpahla kamina Please wash my clothes.

Muhle wena biza lo muntu Please call the boy.

VOCABULARY

Kum Kum (N)

Kwela

Muti

Pendula

Tshayisa

Batala (V)

Muva

Pambile

Tshova

Pakamisa

Lunaza

Maningi

Stim

Tshetsha

Pontshi

Sgebenga

Kombisa (V)

Mitshan

Rain

Climb on

Medicine

Come Back or Answer

Stop Work

Pay

Backwards, Behind

Forward, In Front

Push

Pick Up

Hurt

Plenty

Pressure

Quick

Rail Switch

Scoundrel

Show

Short

*Muva ku
pambile ku*

Limaza

*Tshayisa Knock off
by way of Luty*

PHRASES:

Ayi bamba lo waya kalo ges, yena azi bulala wena

Tshetsha fasa lo ntambo

Nika mina lo spanela

Wena azi tshayisa skati kalo fayif

Wena funa lo saga, lo hemela na lo spanela

Fikisa lo jim-krow

Upi lo mlungu kalo payip

Aikona layisha makulu matshe

Lo mtshini yena fasile

Hamba pantsi ~~kalo~~ lado

Ipi wena hamba?

Ipi lo sandhla kamina?

Ini lo gama kalo into?

Ini lo skati?

Biza mina skati kalo tri ntambam

Loskati wena limaza, hamba ~~spetel~~

Maningi kum kum namhla

Mangaki lo nyaka kawena

Mina azi batala wena kusasa

Kwela lapa ~~kalo~~ motakali

Mina hamba yidla skafu manje

Mina hamba dilala goluf

Ini lo?

Mina funa wena sebenza lapa gadin

juu klo

panzi

sebedel

Ayi kore

COURSE IN FANAKALO

SESSION IV

ORAL TEST

The word "KONA". In "Fanakalo" there is one word for the English verbs Am, Are and Is, and that is "Kona".

Examples

The boy is in the compound lo muntu yena kona lapa kompon
Three boys are in the garden tri muntu yena kona lapa kalo gadin
I am here mina kona lapa

Use of "KA" In "Fanakalo" possession is expressed by "Ka", being used in the manner of the English preposition "of".

Examples

Lo sandla ka lo muntu yena limazile The hand of the boy is hurt
Lo wil ka lo golovane yena punile The wheel of the cocopan has come off

"Ka" can also mean "By" or "With" and is used to express the manner of doing something.

Examples

Mina hambile ka lo baisikil I went by bicycle
Tshaya lo spikiri ka lo hamela Hit the nail with the hammer

NOTE: Possessive pronouns are formed by prefixing "Ka" to personal pronouns. (See first Session).

STATEMENTS AND QUESTIONS TO BE AVOIDED

Don't translate figurative meanings directly into "Fanakalo". e.g. If you tell a boy to "tata lo foto" (take a photo) he will expect you to give him a photograph and then he will want to know where he must take it to.

"You're telling me"

"Take Some Notes"

Questions of the type "Didn't you do this?"; "Haven't you finished?", should be avoided as much as possible, because whether the answer is given as "yes" or "No", ambiguity may result. Rather ask the questions in this way: "Did you do this?"; or "Have you finished?" in which case the answer "yes" or "no" will have a single definite meaning.

Use of "Beta" The word "beta" derived from the English word "better" is frequently used in "Fanakalo" when you want to convey the meaning - "It would be better if" or "it would be preferable if".

Examples

Beta tina hamba manje It will be better if we go now
Beta wena nika mina lo hamela It will be better if you give me the hammer

VOCABULARY

Pambile	(ADV)	Before
Benda	(V)	Bend
Basopa	(V)	Beware
Payipi	(N)	Pipe
Helepapa	(V)	Help
Ngena	(V)	Enter
Nyawo	(N)	Foot
Sandhla	(N)	Hand
Mlomo	(N)	Mouth
Skop		Head
Nadolo		Knees
Mlenze		Leg
Jele		Gaol

Gayet
Skoko
Kaya
Kaya
Fasa
Landela
Muti
Nikisi
Bonas
Kangela
Lova
Pakati
Pandle
Maganda
Tunga
Tshani
Mti

Gate
Hat
House
Home
Fasten
Follow
Medicine
Nothing
Bonus
Observe, Look
Loaf
Inside
Outside
Eggs
Sew
Grass
Tree

PHRASES

Mabala lo
Malini
Asiko

It does not matter
How much (money)
Is none

Mina azi nika wena lo mali, loskati
wena washa lo mpahle kamina

I will give you money if you wash
my clothes

Hamba tshela lo mlungu yena kona lo
makulu smesh lapa kalo skiver

Go and tell the white man that there
has been a big accident at the face

Loskati wena ayi yazi lo job, tyela
mina, mina azi hamba wena

If you don't understand the work, tell
me and I will show you

Beta wena hamba lapa kaya kawena,
mina ayi funa lo lova lapa lo job

It would be better if you went home
I don't want a loafer on the job

Fundisa lo nyu wan muntu, yena ayi
yazi lo mteto kalo mayin

Teach the new boy, he does not know
the mine's regulations

Faka lo oyil lapa kalo mtshini

Oil the machine

Lo muntu yena file

Mina azi biza wena loskati mina funa wena

Hamba lapa kalo stolo wena tenga lo phepha

Hamba lapa kalo folman wena bamba lo tshizolo

Shova lo matakali yena hamba pambile

Yimba lapa

Yimba lo mgodi, faka lo tshani lapa kayena

Loskati wena yimbile lo mhlaba, faka lo manyolo

Lungisa lo mabrik kalo baisikil kawena

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