

3

Benda-Spor

I

the track-boy starts to install a bend he must examine the marking above where he is about to work, using his pinch-bar and his four-point hammer.

He must also check on the footwall level, taking his sight from behind the existing track level.

Then, using his rail-lifter and working according to instructions, the track-boy and his mate must lift the rail into position.

The track-boy then drops a little stone from the point where the point-line starts to bend to show him where to start the bend on the rail, and then, using his guide-line, he marks off the rail from that point to its end.

Next, he puts the mouth of the jack-screw of his jim-crow against the inside of the rail on the first mark, and then turns the handle until it catches on the rail.

The track-boy's mate, who stands on the outer side of the rail, sets his small pinch-bar over the rail and under the eye of the jim-crow and presses down to keep the jim-crow level, while the track-boy himself uses his pinch-bar to turn the head of the jack-screw.

He puts his pinch-bar into the hole farthest from him and turns the head towards him, taking care not to turn the handle too far. He does this three times (or the number of times required for the bend). If he bends at the first mark three times, he must bend three times at all the marks.

Then the track-boy loosens the jack-screw and shifts the jim-crow to the second mark and uses it again in order to bend the rail a little more.

Then, using his jim-crow, the track-boy proceeds to the last mark for the bend.

Next, with the help of his mate, and using his rail-lifter, the track-boy brings the rail into position below the point-line.

The track-boy then sets a stone tall from the point where the point-line starts to bend on to the rail; and when it falls on the first mark the rail is in the correct position at that point. (The rail must meet the old rail where the join is to be.)

LO JOB KA LO SPOR-BOY

(BENDA LO SPOR)

Bending a Rail.

Benda-Spor 2

Before a track-boy starts to install a bend he must examine the hanging above where he is about to work, using his pinch-bar and his four-pound hammer.

He must also check on the footwall level, taking his sight from behind the existing track level.

Then, using his rail-lifter and working according to instructions, the track-boy and his mate must lift the rail into position.

The track-boy then drops a little stone from the point where the paint-line starts to bend to show him where to start the bend on the rail, and then, using his ~~grade-staff~~ *gauge*, he marks off the rail from that point to its end.

Next, he puts the mouth of the jack-screw of his jim-crow against the inside of the rail on the first mark, and then turns the sleeve until it catches on the rail.

The track-boy's mate, who stands on the outer side of the rail, sets his small pinch-bar over the rail and under the arm of the jim-crow and presses down to keep the jim-crow level, while the track-boy himself uses his pinch-bar to turn the head of the jack-screw.

[He puts his pinch-bar into the hole farthest from him and turns the head towards him, taking care not to turn the head too far. He does this three times (or the number of times required for the bend). If he bends at the first mark three times, he must bend three times at all the marks.]

Then the track-boy loosens the jack-screw and shifts the jim-crow to the second mark and uses it again in order to bend the rail a little more.

Then, using his jim-crow thus, the track-boy proceeds to the last mark for the bend.

Next, with the help of his mates, and using his rail-lifter, the track-boy brings the rail into position below the paint-line.

The track-boy then lets a stone fall from the point where the paint-line starts to bend on to the rail; and when it falls on the first mark the rail is in the correct position at that point. (The rail must meet the old rail where the join is to be.)

Benda lo Spa

Pambili ku lo skati lo spor-boy qala enza lo bend, yena setsha lo taful
pezulu lo ndawo yena azi sebenza, yena azi setsha nga lo mgqala
na lo fo-pawund hamel ka yena.

Futi, yena azi setsha lo madala spor.

Manje, yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor (pakamisa-lo-spor), yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto, lo
spor-boy na lo mata ka yena pakamisa lo spor, yena faka yena lapa lo ndawo ka yena.

Lo spor-boy yena wisa lo litshe lapa lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena qala benda,
yena enza lo mak lapa lo spor yena qala lapa tot yena pela.

Futi yena faka lo mlomo ka lo tshaf ka lo jim-kro ka yena pakati ku lo
spor lapa ku lo mak, lo yena pambili, yena pendula lo mlomo ka yena
tot yena bamba lapa lo spor.

Lo mata ka lo spor-boy lo yena mile lapa madala sayid ka lo spor, yena
faka lo pikanin mgqala, pezulu ku lo spor panzi ku lo ngalo ka lo jim-kro,
yena cinezela yena yena funa lo jim-kro level, manje lo spor-boy yena
sebenzisa lo mgqala ka yena lo skati yena pendula lo skop ka lo tshaf,

(Yena ngenisa lo mgqala lapa ku lo mbobo lo yena pambili ku yena, yena
pendula lo skop lapa lo sayid ka yena, yena pasopa lo skop pambili sterek. Yena pendula yena tri skati
pendula yena maningi skati lo yena lo bend yena funa). Lo skati yena
benda lapa lo namba wan mak tri skati yena azi benda lapa zonke lo
mak tri skati.)

Futi lo spor-boy sleka lo tshaf yena tshova lo jim-kro lapa
namba tu mak, yena sebenzisa yena futi ku benda lo spor
mbitshan.

Futi yena sebenzisa lo jim-kro fana ka lo yena sebenzisile, lo spor-boy
yena hamba lapa ku lo mak lo yena muva ku lo bend.

Manje lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena, yena sebenzisa lo huka-spor, yena buyisa
lo spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena panzi ku lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Lo spor-boy yena wisa lo litshe lapa lo ndawo lapa lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena
qala benda, pezulu ku lo spor; lo skati lo litshe yena tshaya lapa namba wan mak,
lo spor yena lungile lapa. (Lo spor yena azi hlangana na lo madala spor lapa
lo joyin yena kona.)

pambili
spor-boy
qala
bend
setsha
taful
pezulu
mgqala
fo-pawund
hamel
level
muva
madala
spor
sebenzisa
luka-spor
mteto
mata
pakamisa
wisa
litshe
layin
shif-bas
benda
komba
greyid-staf
mak
tot
pela
ngalo
cinezela
skop
mlomo
tshaf
jim-kro
pendula
mile
sayid
ngenisa
mbobo
pasopa
sterek
maningi
funa
sleka
tshova
mbitshan
sebenzisile
buyisa
lungile
joyin
kona

Benda-Spor 4

He proceeds along the paint-line dropping the stone to check on the correctness of the bend from mark to mark.

If the stone falls to the outer side of the bend, the arc is too great.

" " " " " inner " " " " " " " " " small.

Then the track-boy must go back to the last mark at which the bend was correct and again use the jim-crow to correct it.

He must bend the track on the old marks

When the track-boy has completed the bend, he again checks it, dropping a stone from the paint line to the marks, from the beginning of the bend to the end.

manually Then the track-boy fetches the second rail and places it behind the first rail, making sure that the end is even with that of the first and marking it off, starting level with the first mark on the first rail.

He lifts the second rail to the inside of the first, sets his jim-crow against the first mark and proceeds to bend the rail using four turns (or one turn more than required for the first rail).

Before proceeding to bend at the other marks, the track-boy chalks a mark at each of the jim-crow grips (hands).

When he has completed the bend the track-boy must put the second rail against the first, and if the flange of the second touches that of the first all along the bend is correct.

[If the flanges do not touch at all points the track-boy must bend the second one again as required. He must start from the first mark.]

When the second rail matches the first, the track-boy wipes off the chalk marks and lays the second rail aside.

Next, the track-boy again checks along the paint line, dropping a stone to make sure that the first rail has not moved out of position.

He then takes his gauge, and starting from the join, marks off the rail (according to instructions) for the position of the sleepers.

Then, always working according to instructions, he digs the sleeper ditches and lays the sleepers down in them with the holes on either side of the rail. He uses his four-pound hammer to make sure that the sleepers are lying correctly.

He places the second rail on the sleepers with the rail in position between the holes.

Now the track-boy uses his spike, set-spanners and four-pound hammer to connect the rails by means of fish-plates.

He must make sure that the flanges of the fish-plates fit into the rails, otherwise the fish-plates will not go in and will cause cars to be derailed.

When fitting in fish-plates the track-boy must follow instructions; he must use his spike and not his fingers to match the holes of the plates to those of the rail.

He must also fasten the bolts and nuts in the same manner as when extending the track.

Now, starting at the join, the track-boy proceeds to fasten down the dog-spiques on the first rail.

While he is doing this, one mate with a dog-bar and another with a sleeper-lifter help him by levering up the sleepers.

When they proceed to do the same for the second rail, the track-boy uses his gauge to keep the correct spacing between the rails.

When he reaches the point where the bend starts, he uses his spike.

At the bend, the distance between the points from which he measures is greater, so he must lay his gauge against his spike to measure correctly.

Then once again he must check, working along the paint-line, because the rails sometimes move out of position when they are lifted.

When the rails are in the correct position, the track-boy must ask one of his mates to raise the rail on the inner side of the outer bend and, when a four-pound hammer can go under the rail on the outer side, the bend is correctly installed.

Zonke skati yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto, yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis, yena faka lo maslipis, pakati ku yena, yena pasopa lo tu mbobo yena kona, munye pandle, munye pakati ku lo spor. Yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel lo skati yena fana lo maslipis yena hlala muhle.

msele
sebenzisa
spanel
dibanisa
mafish-pleyit
ngolovan
qondanisa
mabawut
manot
joyina
qala
madokis
salamabij-mgqala
pakamisa-slipis
vulekile
valekile
stuba
streyit
pakamisile
bida-pik

Manje yena faka lo namba tu spor lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis, lo spor yena hlala pakati ku lo mbobo.

Manje lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo spayik na lo maspanel na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena dibanisa lo spor nga lo mafish-pleyit.

Yena azi buka noko lo msele ka lo mafish-pleyit, hlala pakati ku lo spor, yena fana lo msele yena kona pakati ku lo spor, lo mafish-pleyit, ayi azi ngena, yena azi wisa lo ngolovan.

Lo skati yena faka lo mafish-pleyit lo spor-boy yena azi faka yena fana ka lo mteto; yena azi sebenzisa lo spayik, ayikona sebenzisa lo murwe ka yena, lo skati yena qondanisa lo mbobo ka lo mafish-pleyit na lo ka lo spor.

Yena azi fasa lo mabawut na lo manot fana ka lo yena fasa, lo skati yena joyina lo spor.

Manje, yena qala lapa ku lo joyin, lo spor-boy yena hamba fasa lo madokis lapa lo namba wan spor.

Lo skati yena fasa lo madokis, munye mata ka yena lo salamabij-mgqala, munye lo pakamisa-slipis, siza yena pakamisa lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena faka lo namba tu spor, lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena setsha lo spor lo skati yena vulekile na lo skati yena valekile.

Lo skati yena fika lapa lo bend yena qala, yena sebenzisa lo spayik.

[lapa ku lo bend, lo stuba yena makulu pambili ku lo stuba lapa streyit, yena lalisa lo ngej nga lo spayik sayisa muhle.]

Lo skati yena qetile, azi setsha lo layin ka lo shif-bas, ndaba, lo skati yena pakamisile lo spor, yena puma ku lo layin.

Lo skati lo spor yena kona, panzi ku lo layin, lo spor-boy yena tshela, munye mata ka yena pakamisa lo spor lapa pakati ku lo bend. Lo skati lo fo-pawund hamel yena ngena, panzi ku lo spor lapa pandle ku lo bend lo spor yena lungile.

le ndaba, le skati yena ayikona hlala fana ka lo

(9 Joyina freestanding)

(Mer side of the under being is this set in)

Benda-spor 8

Then the track-boy uses his beater-pick to fill in stuff under the sleepers. (The reason why we raise the rail at the bend is so that when a car comes along it swings easily.)

The track-boy must make sure that he only places the stuff between the sleepers, and does not beat it down, because the rail may rise and when a car comes it may be derailed.

Next he must level the stuff, making sure that he does not cover the sleepers because he must be able to see when they are damaged.

Now the track-boy uses his spanner to check the bolts at the join, and his four-pound hammer to check that the sleepers lie correctly at the marks.

Then he takes his grade-staff and spike in his left hand, and a stone in his right, and telling one mate to bring his pinch-bar and another his shovel, he checks working along the paint-line.

He checks the position of the rails with the stone.

He cleans off the rails with his spike.

He checks the grade of the rails with his grade-staff.

He tells his mates when to ballast the sleepers with stuff, and where to put stones.

When all is in order and the site is clean, the track-boy collects his tools and material and moves on to the next job.

On his way to the next job he must examine along the track.

Futi lo spor-boy yena sebenzisa lo bida-pik, yena bidela, panzi ku lo maslipis. (Lo ndaba tina pakamisa lo spor lapa ku lo bend tina funa lo skati lo ngolovan yena fika yena tshetsha swaya.)

yena Lo spor-boy yena faka lo stof kupela, lapa pakati ku lo maslipis ayikona bidela, ndaba lo spor yena azi pakama, lo skati lo ngolovan yena fika, yena azi iwa. *futi*

sup level Futi yena *level* lo stof, lo skati, enza lo level, ayikona vala lo maslipis, ndaba yena funa *level* yena lo skati yena file. *Kangela*

Manje lo spor-boy yena setsha lo mabawut lapa ku lo majoyin nga lo spanel ka yena, yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel lo skati yena setsha lo maslipis yena hlala muhle lapa ku lo mak ka yena.

Futi yena tamba lo greyid-staf na lo spayik nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo, ka lo litshe nga lo sandla ka nene, yena tshela, munye mata ka yena tamba lo mgqala, lo munye mata, lo foshol, yena setsha lo layin ka lo shif-bas.

Yena setsha lo spor nga lo litshe.

Yena sula lo spor nga lo spayik.

Yena setsha noko lo spor yena hlala level nga lo greyid-staf.

Yena tshela lo mata ka yena lo skati yena funa bidela na lo skati yena funa faka lo matshe, panzi ku lo maslipis.

Lo skati zonke yena lungile, lo spor-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena hamba, munye ndawo.

Lo skati yena hamba lapa lo munye mashe, yena azi setsha lapa lo spor.

bidela
tshetsha
swaya
kupela
vala
file
~~level~~
majoyin
kohlo
nene
tshela

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fbbdhd
vayv
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DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

NOTES

tshetsha	= easily, quickly
fana na	= the same as
fana ka	= like, as
madala spor	= existing track
nyuwan spor	= new rail, a newly laid rail or track
sayiz ka lo spor	= length of rail or track, distance between rails, gauge
fana ka lo mteto	= according to instructions
fana ka zola	= as yesterday

pambili	ngenisa	manot
spor-boy	mboho	Joyin
qala	pasopa	maddockis
bend	sterok	salamabij-mggala
setsha	maningi	pakanisa-slipis
taful	funa	vulekile
pezulu	sleka	valekile
ngqala	tshova	pakanisile
fo-pawund	nbitshan	bida-pik
hamel	sebenzisile	bidela
level	buyisa	tshetsha
muva	lungile	swaya
madala	joyin	kupela
spor	kona	vala
sebenzisa	makulu	file
huka-spor	lungisa	levela
mteto	getile	stuba
mata	lingana	streyit
pakanisa	tshok	majoyin
wisa	drze	kohlo
litshe	frenj	nene
layin	tshayisa	tshela
shif-bas	sula	
benda	caleni	
komba	pumile	
greyid-staf	ngej	
mak	maslipis	
tot	faka	
pela	msele	
ngalo	sebenzisa	
cinezela	slipis	
skop		
mlomo	spanel	
tshaf	dibanisa	
jin-kro	mafish-pleyit	
pendula	ngolovan	
mile	qondanisa	
sayid	mahawut	

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in English	Question in Fanakalo	Answer to Fanakalo
1. What tools does the track-boy use a) to lift a rail into position
b) to check on the grade of a rail
c) to measure the distance between rails at a bend

2. How does a track-boy proceed to mark off the first rail of a pair which he must bend?

5

LO JOB KA LO S. OR - BOY

(JUBA LO SFOR)

Cutting a rail

Suba-spor 2

When the track-boy has to cut a rail, he must measure the length he requires with a bit of string ^{or tape.} and mark off the rail in the following manner:

He must put the head of the rail (with two holes) against the head of the installed rail and mark off the length required from there.

When marking off, he must do so on top of the rail, inside the rail, inside the flange, and underneath the flange.

He puts on gloves and goggles and his mate, who is to use the fourteen-pound hammer, puts on goggles only.

Next he rests the rail on a sleeper and, using his cold-set chisel, begins to cut little by little, first on the top, then on the inner side, and finally with force on the flange.

Then he turns the rail and cuts it on the other side, and again with force on the flange.

Now the track-boy and his mate proceed to use the jim-crow.

They set the mouth of the jim-crow at the point where they are about to cut.

Then they put the spike at the mouth of the jack-screw and they tighten the mouth of the jack-screw by hand, until spike and jack-screw mouth are tight against the rail.

Now, using a dog-bar, they turn the head of the jack-screw until the rail breaks.

Once they have cut the rail the track-boy smooths off the head of the rail ~~where they cut.~~

Next, the track-boy proceeds (with his mate) to measure the second rail against the first and then to cut it in the same way.

Once the two pieces of rail are cut, the track-boy must take the first piece of rail and measure the fish-plate holes against it.

Tuba lo Spa

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena funa juba lo spor yena azi sayisa lo sayiz na lo twayin na lo twayin. ka lo spor lo yena funa nga lo twayin yena faka la mak lapa ku lo spor fana ka lo. *azi*

Yena azi tshayisa lo skop ka lo spor (lo yena kona lo tu mbobo) ka lapa ku lo skop ka lo madala spor, yena enza lo mak ka lo sayiz lo yena funa juba. *azi*

Lo skati yena enza lo mak yena enza yena lapa pezulu ku lo spor, lapa pakati ku lo spor, lapa pakati ku lo frenj, lapa panzi ku lo frenj. *azi*

Yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, lo mata ka yena lo yena azi sebenzisa lo fotin-pawund hamel, yena goka lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo kupela. *azi*

Futi yena lalisa lo spor, pezulu ku lo slipsis, yena sebenzisa lo kol-tshisel ka yena, yena qala juba mbitsshan-mbitsshan, yena qala tshaya lapa pezulu, yena tshaya lapa pakati, lapa ku lo frenj yena tshaya sterek lo yena ku lo frenj. *futi*

Manje yena pendula lo spor, yena gaya munye sayid, yena pinda tshaya sterek lapa ku lo frenj. *azi*

Manje lo spor-boy na lo mata ka yena, yena qala sebenzisa lo jim-kro. *lapa*

Yena faka lo mlomo ka lo jim-kro lapa ku lo ndawo lo yena azi funa juba. *lapa*

(manke gda)

Futi yena faka lo spayik ku lo mlomo ka lo tshaf, yena pendula lo mlomo ka lo tshaf nga lo sandla tot lo tshaf na lo spayik yena bamba lapa lo spor. *futi*

Manje yena sebenzisa lo salamabij-mggala, yena pendula lo skop ka lo tshaf tot lo spor yena jubekile.

Lo skati yena jubile lo spor, lo spor-boy yena lungisa lo skop ka lo spor lapa ku lo ndawo lo yena jubile. *lapa*

Manje lo spor-boy namba (na lo mata ka yena) sayisa lo namba tu spor lapa ku lo namba wan spor, na yena juba yena fana ka lo yena jubile lo namba wan spor. *futi*

Lo skati yena qetile juba lo mabini spor, lo spor-boy yena azi bamba lapa lo namba wan shotwan spor, yena sayisa lo mbobo ka lo fish-pleyit ku yena. *lapa*

- spor-boy
- juba
- sayisa
- sayiz
- funa
- twayin
- faka *-twayin*
- mak
- spor
- fana
- tshayisa
- skop
- madala
- pezulu
- frenj
- fester-ka-lo-mehlo
- mata
- sebenzisa
- fotin-pawund
- hamel
- kupela
- lalisa
- slipsis
- kol-tshisel
- qala
- mbitsshan
- tshaya
- sterek
- pendula
- pinda
- jin-kro
- mlomo
- ndawo
- tshaf
- tot
- spayik
- salamabij-mggala
- jubekile
- lungisa
- qetile
- mabini
- shotwan
- fish-pleyit

4

LO JOB KA LO SPOR-BOY

(FAKA LO PONTSH)

Installing a switch:

When the track-boy has to install a switch, he must see that he has a switch, two six-foot sleepers, two five-foot sleepers and ~~four~~ standard sleepers (one standard sleeper is already under the end of the existing track) handy at the place beside his tools.

First of all, he must use his pinch-bar and hammer to examine the hanging above where he is about to install the switch.

Then he must check on the paint-line on the hanging, and, kneeling behind the track, check on the level of the site.

When he has levered his switch into position (with his pinch-bar) he drops a stone from the mark on the paint line to check that the points of the switch correspond with the tracks; and uses his grade-staff to check on the grade of the switch.

The track-boy must make sure that, at the head of the switch, the joint of the switch is on the middle of a sleeper on the existing track. (This sleeper is called the first sleeper.)

He places the second standard sleeper below and against the first, reinforcing plate of the switch.

He places the third standard sleeper above and against the second, reinforcing plate.

He places a five-foot sleeper at the centre of the wing-joint at right angles to the switch.

He places a five-foot sleeper above and against the third reinforcing plate.

He places a six-foot sleeper against the lower part of the reinforcing plate against its slant side, and so that the middle of the outside rail comes on the middle of it.

He places the second six-foot sleeper against the first one to hold the joins fast.

When he has thus completed placing the sleepers over their position on the top of the switch, he marks off both sides of each at the point where they contact the tracks.

Next he makes a square hole with his pick in the footwall below the head of each sleeper, so that when he has removed the sleepers and the switch he will know where to dig the sleeper trenches.

When he removes the sleepers, he places the standard sleepers aside in one place, the five-foot ones in another, and the six-foot ones in yet another.

When he has levered the switch to the side with bars, he turns it on its side and makes sure that it will not fall.

Then the track-boy digs the sleeper ditches to the correct size for each sleeper, and lashes the stuff away to the side.

When the track-boy lays his sleepers in their ditches, he does so in the correct order, starting from the join of the switch with the track.

Next he turns the switch back into position, being careful to work safely and according to instructions.

He again drops a stone from the paint-line to check on the correct position of the joints, and then adjusts the sleepers to correspond with the marks on the tracks.

When the track-boy has connected the fish-plates to the existing rail, in the usual manner, he inserts the dog-spikes (also according to instructions), starting from the head of the switch and working backwards.

He will insert four dog-spikes at the joint.

Lo skati yena qetile faka lo maslipis, pezulu ku lo ndawo ka yena, ^{lo}pezulu ku lo pontsh, yena enza lo mak ~~ku~~ lo mabini sayid ka yena, lapa ~~ku~~ lo ndawo lapa yena ~~di~~ ^{de bana} na lo spor.

lapa

de bana

munye

Futi yena enza lo pikanin mgodi nga lo pik lapa ku lo taful panzi lapa panzi ku lo skop ka lo ~~zaka~~ ^{lo yena streyit} slipis, ndaba yena funa lo skati yena kipile lo maslipis na lo pontsh yena azi upi lo ndawo yena azi vula lo msele ka lo maslipis.

duze
qetile
mabini
dihana
spor
pik
skop
kipile
vula
msele
caleni
mgqala
lalisa
sayid
ayikona
iwa
posa
ndlela
qala
joyin
fana
mteto
lungisa
dibanisile
madokis

Lo skati yena kipa lo maslipis, yena beka lo fayif-bay-fayif ^{na} slipis ~~lapa lo~~ ~~mandle wan ndawo; lo fayif ~~na~~ yena beka yena munye~~ ~~ndawo lo sikis-fit slipis yena beka yena wan ndawo.~~

yena beka lo fayif-fit maslipis lapa lo munye ndawo; yena beka lo sikis-fit maslipis lapa lo wan ndawo.

Lo skati yena lanjile lo pontsh lapa caleni nga lo mgqala, yena lalisa yena ~~na~~ lo munye sayid, yena buka yena ayikona iwa.

lapa

Manje lo spor-boy yena vula lo msele ka lo maslipis, yena vula ~~yena~~ lo sayiz ka lo slipis, yena posa lo stof lapa caleni.

lo munye ndawo

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena faka lo ~~maslipis~~ ^{lapa} pakati ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena faka yena nga lo ndlela ka yena, yena qala lapa ku lo joyin ka lo pontsh na lo spor.

Futi yena lanja lo pontsh lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena pasopa yena sebenza muhle fana ka lo mteto.

Yena wisa lo litshe futi lapa ku lo layin ~~ka~~ lo shif-bas, yena setsha lo joyin yena hlala ~~ka~~ lo ndawo ka yena, yena lungisa lo maslipis yena hlala fana na lo mak pezulu ku lo maslipis.

lape

lape

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena dibanisile lo mafish-leyit na lo madala spor ~~nga~~ lo mteto, yena fasa lo madokis (fana ka lo mteto), yena qala lapa ku lo skop ka lo pontsh yena buya muva.

fana ka

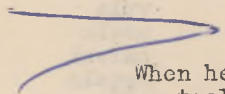
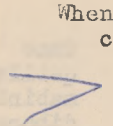
Yena azi faka lo ~~lo~~ ^{ma} dokis lapa ~~ku~~ lo joyin.

When he has put in the switch, the track-boy must again check on the line and the grade of the switch.

Then he must ballast under the sleepers of the switch, being careful not to damage the ends of the sleepers, and he must level off the track to the top of the sleepers.

When he has cleared the area, the track-boy collects his tools and proceeds to the next job, examining the track as he goes along.

with previous par



Lo skati yena fakile lo pontsh, lo spor-boy yena setsha
lo spor na lo groyid ka lo pontsh futi.

futi futi

bidela
bulala
vulile
dibanisa

lawa

yena

Futi yena bidela panzi ku lo slipis ka lo pontsh, yena
pasopa ayikona bulala lo skop ka lo spor; yena enza
level lo spor tot yena level na lo maslipis.

Lo skati yena vulile lo ndawo, lo spor-boy yena dibanisa
zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena hamba mune ndawo, yena
setsha lo spor lo skati yena hamba.

lawa le

hamba lawa yena hamba lawa

Pontsh 8

shreyit-^{fgawa} neta - neta

NOTES

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

Notice
 the "lower end" of the reinforcing plate = makulu pleyit

1st reinforcing plate = lo namba wan pikanin pleyit

2nd " " = lo namba tu " "

Notice
 standard sleepers = lo fayif-bay-fayif

five-foot sleepers = lo fayif-fit slipis

Notice
 lanja = lift over by means of a lever, lever

Shreyit na = alongside

Shreyit-ku = at right angle to

spor-boy
 faka
 pontsh
 sikis-fit
 maslipis
 fayif-bay-fayif
 duze
 kuqala
 mgqala
 hamel
 taful
 setsha
 layin
 ahif-bas
 pezulu
 murva
 madala
 level
 lanjile
 wisa
 litshe
 sebenzisa
 greyid-staf
 greyid
 namba
 pikanin
 pleyit
 joyin
 nyawo
 makulu
 pambili

kokay
 pandle
 duze
 etile
 mabini
 dibana
 spor
 pik
 skop
 kipile
 vula
 msele
 caleni
 mgqala
 lalisa
 sayid
 ayikona
 iwa
 posa
 kalela
 qala
 joyin
 fana
 mteto
 lungisa
 dibanisile
 madokis
 bidela
 bulala
 vulile
 dibanisa

WRITES THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Pontsh 11

Question in English	Question in Fanakalo	Answer in Fanakalo
1. How many sleepers does a track-boy require when installing a switch and in what order does he lay them?
2. Where must the outer rail of the switch be in relation to the last sleeper laid?
3. What are the instructions for connecting a fish-plate to an existing rail?
4. What are the points for a track-boy to remember when examining a track between jobs?

Cutting a rail

Suba-spor 2

When the track-boy has to cut a rail, he must measure the length he requires with a bit of string ^{or tape.} and mark off the rail in the following manner:

He must put the head of the rail (with two holes) against the head of the installed rail and mark off the length required from there.

When marking off, he must do so on top of the rail, inside the rail, inside the flange, and underneath the flange.

He puts on gloves and goggles and his mate, who is to use the fourteen-pound hammer, puts on goggles only.

Next he rests the rail on a sleeper and, using his cold-set chisel, begins to cut little by little, first on the top, then on the inner side, and finally with force on the flange.

Then he turns the rail and cuts it on the other side, and again with force on the flange.

Now the track-boy and his mate proceed to use the jim-crow.

They set the mouth of the jim-crow at the point where they are about to cut.

Then they put the spike at the mouth of the jack-screw and they tighten the mouth of the jack-screw by hand, until spike and jack-screw mouth are tight against the rail.

Now, using a dog-bar, they turn the head of the jack-screw until the rail breaks.

Once they have cut the rail the track-boy smooths off the head of the rail where they cut.

Next, the track-boy proceeds (with his mate) to measure the second rail against the first and then to cut it in the same way.

Once the two pieces of rail are cut, the track-boy must take the first piece of rail and measure the fish-plate holes against it.

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He places the fish-plate in its correct position (it has four holes) and inserts two bolts only.

(On the other side of the rail just out there are no holes.)

He must fit in only one bolt on the old rail and then, with a piece of chalk, mark the hole positions on the new rail (pushing the chalk through the holes in the fish-plate.)

Now he puts on his gloves and goggles and putting aside the fish-plate, lays the piece of rail on a sleeper.

He makes the first hole, using his punch and four-pound hammer, and measures the hole with a bolt.

The track-boy turns the rail over and uses the cold-set chisel to remove the dirt which might cause an accident and prevent the fish-plate from fitting correctly.

When the track-boy has made the second hole in the first rail, he proceeds to make the holes in the second rail, again using the same method.

Now, when he has made all the holes in both rails, the track-boy puts the first rail in position and, using his gauge, marks it off for the sleepers, including the auxiliary sleeper, using the same method as when laying as ordinary rail.

When the track-boy has made the ditches and laid the sleepers for the first piece of rail, he places the second rail in position and proceeds to connect the new pieces of rail to the installed rails with fish-plates.

When he has connected up both pieces of rail, he fastens down the dog-spikes on the first, putting in four dog-spikes at the join.

Then he fastens down the dog-spikes on the second piece of rail, using his gauge all the way to check for the correct spacing of the rails.

Finally, the track-boy levels the track and cleans the site before collecting his tools and moving off to the next task.

He must remember to examine along the track on his way to the next job.

Yena faka lo fish-pleyit lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena (lapa ku lo fish-pleyit yena kona fo mbobo), yena faka lo to mabawut kupela.

(Lapa ku lo spor lo yena jubile aziko lo mbobo.)

Yena azi faka wan bawut kupela lapa ku lo madala spor, na yena enza lo mak ka lo mbobo nga lo tshok lapa ku lo nyuwan spor (yena tshova lo tshok lapa pakati ku lo mbobo ka lo fish-pleyit).

Manje yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehle ka yena, futi yena beka lo fish-pleyit lapa caleni, yena ~~hamba~~ lo spor pezulu ku lo slipis.

Yena enza lo namba wan mbobo, yena sebenzisa lo pantsh na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena sayisa lo mbobo nga lo bawut.

Lo spor-boy yena pendula lo spor, yena sebenzisa lo kol-tshisel, yena sula lo stof lo yena azi enza lo ngozi, na yena vimbela lo fish-pleyit ayikona ngena muhle, pakati ku lo spor.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena enzile lo namba tu mbobo lapa ku lo namba wan spor, yena hamba enza lo mbobo lapa ku lo namba tu spor fana ka lo lapa lo namba wan spor.

Manje lo skati yena enzile zonke lo mbobo lapa ku lo mabini spor, lo spor-boy faka lo namba wan spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena; yena sebenzisa lo ngej, yena enza lo mak ka lo maslipis na lo ka lo mancedis-slipis, yena enza yena fana ka lo yena enzile lo skati yena enza lo shotwan spor.

Lo skati lo spor-boy yena enzile lo msele ka lo maslipis, na yena fakile lo maslipis ka lo namba wan spor, yena faka lo namba tu spor lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena, yena hamba dibanisa lo nyuwan shotwan spor lapa ku lo madala spor nga lo mafish-pleyit.

Lo skati yena dibanisile lo mabini spor, yena faka lo madokis lapa ku lo namba wan, yena faka fo madokis lapa ku lo joyin.

Manje yena faka lo madokis lapa ku lo namba tu spor, yena sebenzisa lo ngej zonke ndawo, yena setsha lo stuba, pakati ku lo spor yena lingana.

Pambili ku lo skati lo spor-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo mpahla ka yena, yena enza lo spor level, yena tshanyela lo ndawo ka lo msebenz, yena hamba enza munye msebenz.

Yena azi kumbula setsha, lapa lo spor lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo munye msebenz.

mabawut
aziko
bawut
tshova
caleni
pantsh
sula
ngozi
ayikona
vimbela
maslipis
mancedis
fakile
dibanisa
mafish-pleyit
dibanisile
madokis
joyin
stuba
lingana
pambili
level
tshanyela
kumbula

Lo fo madokis

NOTES

tu	=	second
tu	=	two
tu OR mabini	=	both
shotwan	=	short, small, little, piece of
lungisa	=	fit to, fit into, fit
lingana	=	equal to, correct
manje manje	=	now, just now, just (in time)
a newly cut piece of rail	=	lo shotwan spor lo yena jubiwe manje manje

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

spor-boy	tot
juba	spayik
sayisa	salamabij-ngqala
sayiz	jubekile
funa	lungisa
twayin	getile
faka	mabini
mak	shotwan
spor	fish-pleyit
fana	mabawut
tshayisa	aziko
skop	bawut
madala	tshova
pezulu	caleni
frenj	pantsh
fester-ka-lo-mehlo	sula
mata	ngozi
sebenzisa	ayikona
fotin-pawund	vimbeja
hamel	maslipis
kupela	mancedis
lalisa	fakile
slipis	dibanisa
kol-tshisel	mafish-pleyit
qala	dibanisile
mbitshan	madokis
tshaya	joyin
sterok	stuba
pendula	lingana
pinda	parbili
jim-kro	level
mlow	tshanyela
ndawo	kumbula
tshaf	

WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO :

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. How does the track-boy mark the rail before cutting it?
2. How does the track-boy use his jim-crow, etc. to make the cut?
3. What are the steps in punching holes on the blank end of a newly-cut piece of rail?

Bokis

When the box-boy goes to work underground, he must put on his protective clothing, his hard hat, his leg-guards, his boots, his gloves, his belt and his goggles.

He must fetch his lamp from the lamp-house and fit it to his hard hat.

Then he goes through the crush and into the cage.

The cage descends.

When the cage has arrived at the landing-stage, the box-boy emerges from it and proceeds carefully to the waiting-place.

He finds the boss-boy there and gives him his ticket (which the boss-boy puts in his bag).

While they are waiting for the miner to arrive, the boss-boy examines all the box-boy's protective clothing.

He also examines all ^{injuries} wounds on the box-boy's body, and dresses those requiring it.

When the miner arrives, the boss-boy hands him the box-boy's ticket (with those of the others) and the miner checks the tickets (including the box-boy's) and puts them away in his box.

When the miner has finished the early morning examination, the box-boy carries mats to the place already indicated by the boss-boy.

Then he turns back and collects his tools and puts them near the box where he is going to work.

These are the tools he must take: a pinch-bar (with a gasket), a shovel, a beater-pick, a 14-pound hammer, four sword-sprags, a skid-sprag, ramshorn-link-chains, a switch-tool, a piece of curved piping, a car lifter, and a whistle.

Lo skati lo bokis-boy yena hamba sebenza lapa lo ngodi, yena azi goka lo mpahla lo yena vimbela lo ngozi, yena lo skoko, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo sandla, lo bant, lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo.

bokis-boy
vimbela
ngozi
bant
fester-ka-lo-mehlo
bamba

Yena azi tola lo lamp lapa ku lo lamp-hawos, yena azi faka yena lapa lo skoko ka yena.

lamp-hawos
faka

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

krash
fikile
kahle
weyetin-pleyis

Lo ketsh yena hamba panzi.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile, panzi lapa ^{lana} lo stesh, lo bokis-boy yena puma lapa ku yena, yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

nika
tikit
beka
sak

Lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis yena tola lo bas-boy, yena nika yena lo tikit (lo yena lo bas-boy yena beka lapa ku lo sak ka yena).

lindela
setsha
manxeba
mzimba

Lo skati yena lindela lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena setsha zonke lo mpahla ka lo bokis-boy.

bopa
ayikona
lungile
bokis
getile

Yena setsha futi zonke lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka lo bokis-boy, yena bopa lo yena ayikona lungile.

kuseni
spakapakan
ndawo

Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena nika yena lo tikit ka lo bokis-boy (na lo ka lo munye), lo mlung yena bala yena (na lo ka lo bokis-boy), yena beka yena lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena.

kombile
penduka
dibanisa
duze

Lo skati lo mlung yena getile setsha kuseni, lo bokis-boy yena bamba lo spakapakan lapa lo ndawo lo yena lo bas-boy yena kombile.

mgqala
geskit
foshol

Futi yena ^{buyela} penduka, yena dibanisa lo mpahla, yena beka yena duze ka lo bokis ^{lana} ndawo yena azi sebenza.

bidapik
makulu
hamel
fo

Yena lo mpahla lo yena azi dibanisa: lo mgqala (lo yena na lo geskit), lo foshol, lo bida-pik, lo makulu-hamel, lo fo masparak, lo fokis-sparak, lo matsheyin, lo huka-pontsh, lo skarap ka lo benda-payip, lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan, lo mpempe.

masparak
fokis-sparak
matsheyin
huka-pontsh
skarap
benda-payip
pakamisa-lo-ngolovan
mpempe

Then the box-boy goes to his box.

There he first of all tests the hanging (with his pinch-bar) above his box and from there to the switch-point.

(When he finds a piece of dangerous hanging he must tell the miner.)

Then he takes his shovel and cleans underneath his box, lashing the stuff into an empty car.

Meanwhile as he works he also cleans the drains and puts the mud into the car.

Then he must take his beater-pick and clean the tracks as far as the switch and level with the top of the sleepers, making sure that he makes no holes.

(If there are any holes, it will not be easy to ^{raise} right a car when it ~~derails~~.)

The box-boy lashes all the stuff he has picked loose into the car, and he then ~~slops~~ ^{cleans} the track ~~clean~~ between the rails and at the side, up to the switch.

When he has cleaned the switch itself, he takes the switch tool and tests the switch, testing the blades, opening them and shutting them. ^{the blades}

When he has put his tools back near his box, he puts two sword-sprags into (the wheels of) the first car, and he puts a skid-sprag in front of it at the sprag point.

When the loco arrives with the span of empty cars, the box-boy sprags the first car with his third sprag and loosens all the chains.

Then he takes the sprag out of the first car and sprags the second one.

He pushes the first one, holding it by two handles and inclining his head.

He pushes his car to the sprag-point below the box where he sprags it with his fourth sprag.

Lo skati lo bokis-boy yena hamba sebenza lapa lo ngodi, yena azi goka lo mpahla lo yena vimbela lo ngozi, yena lo skoko, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo sandla, lo bant, lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo.

bokis-boy
vimbela
ngozi
bant
fester-ka-lo-mehlo
bamba

Yena azi tola lo lamp lapa ku lo lamp-hawos, yena azi faka yena lapa lo skoko ka yena.

lamp-hawos
faka

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

krash
fikile
kahle
weyetin-pleyis

Lo ketsh yena hamba panzi.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile, panzi lapa ^{lana} lo stesh, lo bokis-boy yena puma lapa ku yena, yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

nika
tikit
beka
sak

Lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis yena tola lo bas-boy, yena nika yena lo tikit (lo yena lo bas-boy yena beka lapa ku lo sak ka yena).

lindela
setsha
manxeba
mzimba
bopa

Lo skati yena lindela lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena setsha zonke lo mpahla ka lo bokis-boy.

ayikona
lungile
bokis
qetile
kuseni

Yena setsha futi zonke lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka lo bokis-boy, yena bopa lo yena ayikona lungile.

spakapakan
ndawo
kombile
penduka
dibanisa
duze

Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena nika yena lo tikit ka lo bokis-boy (na lo ka lo munye), lo mlung yena bala yena (na lo ka lo bokis-boy), yena beka yena lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena.

mgqala
geskit
foshol
bida-pik
makulu
hamel

Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, lo bokis-boy yena bamba lo spakapakan lapa lo ndawo lo yena lo bas-boy yena kombile.

fo
masparak
fokis-sparak
matsheyin
huka-pontsh
skarap

Futi yena ^{buyela} ~~penduka~~, yena dibanisa lo mpahla, yena beka yena duze ^{lana} ~~ka~~ lo bokis ^{buyela} ~~ndawo~~ yena azi sebenza.

Yena lo mpahla lo yena azi dibanisa: lo mgqala (lo yena na lo geskit), lo foshol, lo bida-pik, lo makulu-hamel, lo fo masparak, lo fokis-sparak, lo matsheyin, lo huka-pontsh, lo skarap ka lo benda-payip, lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan, lo mpempe.

benda-payip
pakamisa-lo-ngolovan
mpempe

Then the box-boy goes to his box.

There he first of all tests the hanging (with his pinch-bar) above his box and from there to the switch-point.

(When he finds a piece of dangerous hanging he must tell the miner.)

Then he takes his shovel and cleans underneath his box, lashing the stuff into an empty car.

Meanwhile as he works he also cleans the drains and puts the mud into the car.

Then he must take his beater-pick and clean the tracks as far as the switch and level with the top of the sleepers, making sure that he makes no holes.

(If there are any holes, it will not be easy to ^{raise} ~~right~~ a car when it ~~derails~~.)

The box-boy lashes all the stuff he has picked loose into the car, and he then ~~sweeps~~ ^{cleans} the track ~~clean~~ between the rails and at the side, up to the switch.

When he has cleaned the switch itself, he takes the switch tool and tests the switch, ^{the blades} ~~tosting~~ the blades, opening them and shutting them.

When he has put his tools back near his box, he puts two sword-sprags into (the wheels of) the first car, and he puts a skid-sprag in front of it at the sprag point.

When the loco arrives with the span of empty cars, the box-boy sprags the first car with his third sprag and loosens all the chains.

Then he takes the sprag out of the first car and sprags the second one.

He pushes the first one, holding it by two handles and inclining his head.

He pushes his car to the sprag-point below the box where he sprags it with his fourth sprag.

Manje lo bokis-boy yena hamba lapa ku lo bokis ka yena.

Kuqala, lapa ku lo bokis ka yena, yena azi setsha (nga lo mgqala) lo taful
lapa pezulu ku lo bokis, ~~lapa zonke lo taful tot yena fika lapa lo pontsh.~~ ^{futi} ^{ku}

(Lo skati ^{yena tshela} lo taful yena kona mubi, yena azi tshela lo
mlung.)

Futi yena bamba lo foshol, yena sula lapa panzi ku lo bokis, yena
posa lo stof lapa pakati ku lo ngolovan.

Manje zonke lo skati yena sebenza, yena vula lo msele, yena layisha
lo motol pakati ku lo ngolovan.

Futi yena azi bamba lo bida-pik, yena azi vula lo ^{maspor}spor tot lo pontsh
level na lo maslipis ^{pezu}pezu, zonke lo skati yena azi buka
yena ayikona enza lo sгоди.

(Lo skati lo ^{ngodi}ngodi, yena kona, lo skati lo ngolovan yena iwa yena ayi
azi tshetsha vuka.)

Lo bokis-boy yena posa zonke lo stof lo yena pikile, pakati ku lo
ngolovan, futi yena tshanyela lo spor (lapa pakati ku lo spor, lapa
caleni) tot yena fika lapa ku lo pontsh.

Lo skati yena vulile lo pontsh, futi yena bamba lo huka -pontsh, yena
setsha lo pontsh, yena setsha lo ^{mayif}mayif, yena vula yena, yena vala
yena.

Lo skati yena bekile futi lo mpahla, duze ^{lapa}lo bokis ka yena, yena faka
lo tu ^{sparak}sparak lapa lo namba wan ngolovan, yena faka lo fokis-sparak
pambili ku lo namba tu ngolovan lapa pezulu ku lo spor lapa lo mak.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena fikile na lo ^{mapanga}mapanga, lo bokis-boy yena
paraka lo namba wan ngolovan nga lo namba tri sparak ka yena, yena lusa
zonke lo matsheyin.

Futi yena kipa lo sparak ku lo namba wan ngolovan, yena faka yena lapa
lo namba tu ngolovan.

Yena bamba lo namba wan nga lo tu ^{ma}handel, yena swaya lo skop caleni,
yena tshova tot yena fika duze na lo bokis.

Yena tshova lo ngolovan tot panzi ku lo bokis, yena paraka yena nga
lo namba fo sparak.

kuqala
taful
pezulu
tot
fika
pontsh
mubi
tshela
sula
posa
stof
vula
msele
layisha
motol
spor
level
maslipis
sгоди

iwa
tshetsha
vuka
pikile
tshanyela
caleni
vulile
mayif
vala
pambili
namba
tu
mak
makalanyan
mapanga
paraka
tri
lusa
matsheyin
kipa
handel
swaya
tshova

When the box-boy has put a tally ticket in the lug of the car, he signals twice and the winch-boy sets the winch going and the scraper tips the stuff into the car.

stuff

The box-boy levels the stuff with the piece of bent pipe.

When the scraper tips a big piece of rock the box-boy signals three times, and the winch-boy has to stop the winch.

When the box-boy signals four times, it is to call the winch-boy, and then they turn the stone over, clean it, and examine it for a mis-fire.

When there is no mis-fire they put on their goggles, make sure all the men are safe, and break it up with a 14-pound hammer.

When there is a mis-fire they call the miner or the boss-boy.

When they find waste rock they put it aside at the box.

When there is reef in the rock they must leave it in the car.

When the car is heaped full, the box-boy marks off the load on the tally-board, cleans underneath the car, takes out the sprag, and gives the car a push.

When the car is clear of the box, ^{the box-boy} he takes it by both handles and pushes it along to the sprag point.

There he sprags it and puts the skid-sprag in front of it.

When all the cars in the span have been filled, the box-boy must couple them together.

(When a span of cars is taken away, one car is always left fully spragged at the sprag-point.)

At knocking-off time the box-boy checks his tools to make sure they are in working condition, and he leaves them in their special place in the track.

Lo skati lo bokis-boy yena ^{fakile} faka lo stikitan lapa ku lo ngolovan
yena tshaya lo klok tu skati, lo wintsh-boy yena vula lo wintsh,
lo mahovan yena tipa lo stof, pakati ku lo ngolovan. ^{lava}

Lo bokis-boy yena bamba lo skarap ka lo benda-payip, yena levela lo stof.

Lo skati lo mahovan yena tipa lo makulu litshe lo bokis-boy yena tshaya lo
klok tri skati, lo wintsh-boy yena azi vala lo wintsh.

Lo skati lo bokis boy yena tshaya lo klok fo skati, yena biza lo wintsh-boy,
yena pendula lo litshe, yena sula yena, yena setsha noko lo skelem yena
kona.

Lo skati lo skelem ^{aziko} ~~aziko~~, yena faka lo ^{ma} fester-ka-lo-mehlo, yena basopa
lo manye, yena bulala lo litshe nga
lo makulu hamel.

Lo skati lo skelem yena kona, yena tshela lo mlung na lo bas-boy.

Lo skati yena tola lo mampara yena beka yena ^{lava} caleni lapa duze ~~ku~~ lo bokis.

Lo skati yena tola lo mali yena yeka yena lapa pakati ku lo ngolovan.

stikitan
klok
wintsh-boy
wintsh
mahovan
levela
pendula
skelem
basopa
bulala
mampara
yeka
gwalile
fana
nduduma
sleyit
pumile
hambisa
hambisile
shiya
muva
tshayile

Lo skati lo ngolovan yena ^{gwalile} gwalile fana ka lo nduduma, lo bokis-boy
yena bala yena lapa ku lo sleyit, yena vula lapa panzi ku yena, yena kipa
lo sparak, yena tshova lo ngolovan.

Lo skati lo ngolovan yena ^{lapa} pumile panzi ku lo bokis, yena bamba yena nga
lo tu handel, yena hambisa yena lapa ku lo mak. ^{lo bokis-boy}

lapa ku lo mak yena paraka yena nga lo sparak, yena faka lo fokis-sparak ^{lava} pambili ku yena ^{lava} pezulu lo spor.

Lo skati zonke lo ngolovan yena ^{ma} gwalile, lo bokis-boy yena azi
fasa yena.

gwalile

(Zonke lo skati lo ngolovan yena hambisile, yena azi funa shiya lo yena muva lapa ku lo mak)

Lo skati ka tshayile, lo bokis-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla, yena azi buka noko zonke yena lungile, futi yena azi beka yena lapa lo wan ndawo lapa lo spor.

Notes

Notice mapanga usually refers to empty cars.

Notice

wan ngolovan, spakapakan, etc.)
 tu ngolovan, spakapakan, etc.)
 tri ngolovan, spakapakan, etc.)
 lo namba wan ngolovan = the first car
 lo namba tu " = the second car
 lo namba tri " = the third car

(but the plural can also be mangolovan, maspakapakan)

Notice

bokis = bokis ka lo mlung.

bokis = box into which scrapers tip stuff.

Remember

duze ku = right beside, close to

duze na = near (when approaching)

duze (ka) = near (in the region of)

Notice

tikit = ticket

stikitan = label or tally-card

sleyit = slate or tally-board

Notice

tshaya lo klok = signal

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

bokis-boy	makulu	nayif
vimbela	hamel	vala
ngozi	fo	pambili
bant	masparak	namba
fester-ka-lo-mahlo	fokis-sparak	tu
bamba	natsheyin	mak
mpempe	huka-pontsh	makalanyan
lamp-hawos	skarap	mapanga
faka	benda-payip	paraka
krash	pakamisa-lo-ngolovan	tri
fikile	kugala	lusa
kahle	taful	kipa
weyetin-pleyis	pezulu	handel
nika	tot	swaya
tikit	fika	tshova
beka	pontsh	stikitan
sak	mubi	klok
lindela	tshela	wintsh-boy
setsha	sula	wintsh
manxeba	posa	mahovan
mzimba	stof	levela
bopa	vula	pendula
ayikona	msele	skelem
lungile	layisha	basopa
bokis	motol	bulala
qetile	spor	mampara
kuseni	level	yeka
spakapakan	maslipis	gowilile
ndawo	sgodi	fana
kombile		nduduma
penduka		sleyit
dibanisa		pumile
duze		hambisa
mgqala		hambisile
geskit		shiya
foshol		muva
bida-pik		tshayile

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. What tools does the box-boy take with him to his working place at his box?
2. To what point must he make safe and clean in the lay-bye?
3. What does he test when he has cleaned the track of the lay-bye?
4. How does he do this?
5. What do the signals twice, thrice, four-times signify when given by the box-boy?
6. How does the box-boy use his four sword-sprags?
7. What does he do with the skid-sprag?

I think it can be done in
double columns

~~Start~~
Start again

to skate
Kuseni
just
Kuseni
to Zolo
just
Zolo

LO MEETO KA LO BAS-BOY

Handwritten notes at the top right of the page.

Lo skati ka

- 1. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena azi hamba sebenza lapa mgodi kuseni, yena azi hamba nga lo namba-wan ketsh.
- 2. Lo skati yena pumile ^{lapa} ku lo ketsh lapa stesh lapa panzi, yena azi hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis. Manje, lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis yena azi setsha lo taful lapa ku lo holej ^{futi} na lapa ku lo matonel. Futi yena azi setsha ^{hika} ~~noko~~ lo mapayip na lo mavalv yena lungile.

Handwritten notes: na

Lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis

- 3. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena fikile lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, yena azi setsha lo geyit noko yena valiwe fana ka lo zolo, yena azi setsha lo taful-pezu na lo mataful caleni.
- 4. Futi yena azi setsha noko lo ndawo yena suluwe muhle, futi noko zonke lo mpahla yena pakishiwe muhle, futi noko lo mabokis ka lo majaratin yena lungile.
- 5. Lo skati lo madoda yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena azi tata lo matikit ka yena, yena azi bala lo madoda lo yena ayikona fikile, futi lo ~~yena manyanan~~ ^{namba ka lo munye lo yena lo nyanan}.
- 6. Futi lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi. Yena azi setsha noko yena kona lo manxeba lapa ku lo mzimba ka lo madoda, futi yena azi bopa lo manxeba.
- 7. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi ka lo madoda, futi zonke lo mpahla lo yena azi sebenzisa (lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka yena).
- 8. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi kuluma ^{ka} na lo vimbela lo ngozi, futi ^{ka} na lo mabonas.
- 9. Yena azi tshela zonke lo madoda ~~na lo manyanan~~ ^{ka lo majolo ka yena}.
- 10. Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena azi ~~na~~ ^{nika} lo mlung lo matikit; futi yena azi ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile.
- 11. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena cabanga yena ^{azi} do fika muva ku lo skati, noko yena cabanga yena ayikona ~~na~~ ^{azi} fika, yena azi tshela lo wintsh-boy lo langa pambili ndaba lo wintsh-boy yena azi ~~enza~~ ^{enza} lo job ka lo bas-boy.
- 12. Lo skati lo bas-boy yena hamba setsha kuseni na lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena azi tshela lo wintsh-boy yena azi basopisa lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.
- 13. Pambili ku lo skati lo bas-boy na lo tri madoda yena hamba setsha na lo mlung, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo tri madoda.

Handwritten notes: namba ka lo munye madoda, lo munye, ndaba

Handwritten notes in a circle: ay! (poo) ay!

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nka lo malayisha

la ma wintsh

- 1a. Kugala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo malayisha, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi futi lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
- 2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena hambisa lo maspakapakan muhle fana ka lo mteto.
- 3. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena ayikona sebenza.
- 4. Yena azi setsha noko lo malayisha yena pakamisile lo maspakapakan lapa lo spor ~~lo spor~~ *lo spor*.
- 5. Yena azi setsha lo taful lapa pezulu lo ndawo lapa yena hamba tipa. Futi, yena azi setsha lo mablok.
- 6. Yena azi setsha noko lo mangolovan yena tshanyeliwe muhle, futi noko yena fakiwe muhle ~~nga~~ lo mafuta.
- 7. Yena azi setsha noko lo spor yena vuliwe muhle level na lo maslipis, futi noko yena ayikona lo mpahla lo yena ayikona funa sebenzisa.
- 8. Yena azi buka noko lo munye malayisha lo skati yena tshova, yena swaya lo skop caleni, futi bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto.
- 9. Yena azi setsha lo taful lapa ku lo spor ~~ka~~ lo skwe, futi yena azi setsha noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
- 10. Yena azi setsha noko lo taful lapa lo skwe yena lungile, noko lo manzi yena fakiwe, noko lo mangolovan yena sparakiwe muhle.
- 11. Futi, lapa ku lo skop ka lo spor, yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena layisha pakati ku lo spor, noko yena keta lo mampara ku lo makulu matshe.
- 12. Yena azi setsha lo maplank lapa lo spor yena pela lapa duze ka lo skwe.
- 13. Futi yena ayikona layishallo stof lo yena vala lo mapak, futi lo skati yena keta lo mampara, yena ayikona faka lo stof na lo mampara lapa ku lo spor.
- 14. Yena azi buka noko munye mangolovan yena gwalisiwe muhle, noko lo madoda, lo skati yena tshova, yena swaya lo skop caleni, futi yena bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto. Futi yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena ayikona layishile lo mampara.
- 15. Lapa ku lo bokis lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tipa muhle, noko yena gwalisile lo mangolovan muhle, noko yena ayikona layisha lo mampara na lo mali, noko yena ripota lapa lo tali-tsheka.
- 16. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena hambisa lo maspakapakan nga lo namba-tu ngolovan, futi yena lalisa lo maspakapakan muhle lapa pakati ku lo ngolovan.
- 17. Futi yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena beka lo maspakapakan muhle lapa lo namba-tri ~~apakapakan~~ *apakapakan* ku lo skwe lapa pezulu ka lo spor.
- 18. Yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena keta lo mampara muhle. futi noko yena keta ~~lingana~~ *lingana* gwalisa lo ngolovan.

yena azi setsha

nan spot fana ka lo mteto

yena

lo spor ka lo skwe

lo spor

9. 12

Bas-boy 4

9. weg
not used

? boy

- 18. Yena azi buka noko lo malayisha yena gwalisa lo ngolovan muhle, futi noko yena ayikona faka lo mali, futi noko yena tipa muhle. Futi yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala.
- 19. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo ndawo ka lo ston-wol, noko yena vuliwe muhle, noko lo madoda yena keta lo mampara.
- 20. Lo skati yena setsha lo skelem, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo munye madoda yena hambile muva mbitshan, futi lo skati lo madoda yena tshaya lo makulu litshe, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko yena gokile lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, futi noko yena sebenzisa lo makulu hamel.
- 21. Lo skati ka tshayile, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan-ima lapa lo tip.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo mgqala

- 1. Kuqala, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo mgqala-boy. Futi yena azi buka lo mgqala ka lo mgqala-boy noko yena lo sayiz ka lo mteto.
- 2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful.
- 3. Yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena sepenza lo ndawo sayiz ka lo mteto ku lo munye; futi yena azi buka noko yena guqa nga lo madolo lo skati yena qinisa, qala pezulu hamba panzi; futi yena azi buka yena ayikona posa lo stof lapa ku lo spor; futi yena azi setsha noko lo ndawo sayiz ka lo tri-fit ku lo skwe yena vuliwe, futi yena azi buka noko lo stof yena vala lo mapak.
- 4. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful-panzi; futi, lo skati yena qetile gqala lo skwe, yena azi sebenzisa lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo na lo fo-pawund hamel, yena azi qinisa lo skwe.
- 5. Lo skati yena tola lo makulu litshe, yena azi faka lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo, yena azi sebenzisa lo fotin-pawund hamel, yena azi setsha lo maskelem; manje futi yena azi buka noko lo munye madoda yena hamba mbitshan.
- 6. Lo skati lo skelem yena kona, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy na lo munye yena sebenza sayiz ka lo tri foshol ku lo skelem.
- 7. Yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena gqala muhle lapa lo spor.
- 8. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
- 9. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful.
- 10. Yena azi setsha lo maskelem.
- 11. Yena azi setsha noko yena gqala sayiz lingana sayiz ka lo wan slipis; futi yena azi buka noko yena gqala yena level na lo slipis ka lo spor.

Lapa lo skwe ka lo mahovan lo bas-boy

- 1. yena azi setsha lo taful;
- 2. yena azi setsha noko lo mgqala yena lungile;
- 3. yena azi buka noko lo mgqala-boy yena sebenza lapa lo ndawo sayiz ka lo mteto ku lo munye madoda, futi lo skati yena gqala, yena guqa nga lo madolo, yena qala pezulu yena hamba panzi; futi yena azi buka noko yena pasopa lo ntambo ka lo mahovan; futi yena azi buka noko yena kona lo sketa-payil.

4. yena azi setsha lo maskelam.

Lapa lo sayid lo bas-boy

1. yena azi setsha lo mgqala noko yena lungile;
2. yena azi setsha lo ventileyishin noko yena hamba;
3. yena azi setsha lo mataful-caleni na lo taful pezulu noko yena lungile;
4. yena azi qinisa nga lo eyit-pawund hamel;
5. yena azi setsha lo maskelam;
6. yena azi setsha noko lo madoda yena keta lo mampara;
7. yena azi setsha noko lo taful-panzi yena level na lo maslipis.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo aka lo ston-wol

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo ston-wol-boy lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful pezulu ku lo ndawo ka lo ston-wol.
3. Yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
4. Yena azi buka noko yena lo mampara lingana gwalisa lo fo-fit.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko ~~yena~~ aziko lo mali lapa lo taful panzi.
7. Yena azi buka lo ston-wol-boy yena aka fana ka lo mteto (lo makulu litshe yena kona lapa ku lo makona).
Futi lo skati lo ndawo yena baleka sterek yena azi buka noko yena sebenzisa lo ntambo. Yena azi buka noko yena qala aka lapa panzi yena hamba pezulu, futi noko yena aka tshaya lo layin ka lo shif-bas. Yena azi buka lo ston-wol-boy yena qinisa lapa ku lo taful pezulu. Yena ayikona faka lo mali na lo nto lo yena ayi azi sebenzisa.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo mapak

- 1a. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis; yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.

- 2.1. Manje lo bas-boy yena buka noko lo maspakapakan na lo mawej yena ~~yena~~ lungile lingana lo job.
- 3.2. Futi lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful pezulu.
- 4.3. Yena azi setsha noko lo layin ka lo shif-bas yena kona.
- 5.4. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe muhle, futi noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful panzi.
- 6.5. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo stof lapa pezulu ku lo spor. Lo skati yena tola lo stof, yena azi buka ~~yena~~ yena posa yena, pakati ku lo ngolovan.
- 7.6. Yena azi buka, lo skati lo madoda yena faka lo namba-wan spakan, noko lo waya yena buka lapa ku lo skwe.
- 8.7. Yena azi buka noko yena pambanisa lo maspakapakan, futi noko yena lalisa yena streyit.
- 9.8. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo fo-pawund hamel.
- 10.9. Yena azi buka noko yena faka lo mablok, ^{lo} munye lapa, ^{lo} munye sayid.
- 11.10. Yena azi buka noko yena faka lo mawej fana ka lo mteto.
- 12.11. Yena azi buka noko yena tshayisa lo mablok sterek lapa pezulu.
- 13.12. Yena azi buka noko lo mawej yena qinile.
- 14.13. Yena azi buka noko lo mapak yena fakiwe lo manzi.
- 15.14. Yena azi buka noko lo stof yena vala lo mapak.

Lo langa muva lo bas-boy

- 1. yena azi setsha lo mapak;
- 2. yena azi setsha lo mawej noko yena qinisiwe (lo skati yena tshisiwe yena azi lungisa yena).

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nwa lo mastik

- 1a. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo timba-boy, lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.
- 2.2. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo taful ^{hawa} pezulu ku lo ndawo lapa yena funa faka lo stik.
- 3.2. Yena azi buka noko lo ndoda yena ima kahle.
- 4.3. Yena azi buka noko lo ndawo yena vuliwe, futi noko yena qinisiwe.

- 4.5 Lo skati yena buka lo ndawo yena baleka sterek, yena azi buka noko yena sebenzisa lo hamel na lo staf fana ka lo mteto.
- 5.6 Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy yena keta lo stik lo sayiz, yena lingana lo ndawo.
- 6.7 Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy yena sebenzisa lo wej, lo skati yena juba.
- 7.8 Yena azi buka noko lo timba-boy yena faka lo mablok na lo mawej fana ka lo mteto.
- 8.9 Yena azi buka noko lo stik yena tshayiwe sterek, futi noko yena qinisiwe lapa ku lo mak ka lo shif-bas.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo wota-tshisa

1. Kuqala, pambili ku lo skati ka setsha kuseni, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo pikinin lapa ku lo weyeten-pleyis, futi muva ku lo skati ka setsha kuseni, yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo tshisa-boy.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena fakile lo manzi.
3. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena sebenzisa lo ntabo lo yena lungile, futi noko yena sebenzisa lo spot.
4. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pikinin yena faka lo manzi lapa lo ndawo sayiz ka lo tri mapak ku lo skwe (twenti-fayif fit) lapa lo sayid ka lo mahovan, futi yena qala lapa ku lo ndawo skwe yena pela lapa lo sketa-payil.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ntabo yena lungile, futi noko yena aziko lo mbobo.
6. Yena azi buka noko zonke yena qinisiwe.
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo maskelem, futi yena azi kangela noko lo mali yena kona lapa ku lo taful panzi.
8. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mablok.
9. Yena azi setsha noko yena vula lo taful panzi sayiz ka lo wan foshol ku lo skwe.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo daga yena kona.
11. Yena azi setsha lo tshisa-stik na lo mawaya.
12. Yena azi setsha lo ventileyishin noko yena lungile (noko lo moya yena hamba).

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{ka} nga lo job ka lo bokis-boy

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo bokis-boy.
2. Manje lo bas-boy yena setsha noko lo taful yena lungile; futi yena setsha noko lo ndawo lapa lo bokis yena sulliwe.
3. Yena buka noko lo ngolovan yena sparakiwe muhle nga lo tri masparak lapa ku lo mak.
4. Yena buka noko lo mapanga lapa lo pikinin-spor yena sparakiwe.
5. Yena azi setsha noko lo bokis yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo munye ngolovan yena gowalisiwe muhle, futi yena kona lo stikitan. ^{noko}
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle, futi yena sparakiwe muhle. ^{noko} *litsho?*
8. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo makulu matshe.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo bokis-boy yena keta lo mampara.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena fasiwe muhle.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena bamba lo mahandel ka lo mangolovan fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{ka} nga lo job ka lo matram

1. Kuqala, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo matram.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena hamba ^{le} munye muva ku lo munye fana ka lo mteto; yena ayi azi ~~hamba~~ ^{le} munye yena hamba duze ~~ku~~ lo munye.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena bamba lo mahandel fana ka lo mteto.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena faka lo masparak muhle; futi noko yena tshaya lo mpempe fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena pasopa lo skati yena sebenza duze ~~ku~~ lo ntambo ka lo mahovan.
6. Yena azi buka lo skati yena lo span ka lo matram, noko lo namba-wan yena hamba pambili, futi noko yena tata lo huka-pontsh na lo mpempe.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo matram yena fasa lo mangolovan fana ka lo mteto.
8. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo pakamisa-lo-spor yena duze, ndaba yena azi sebenzisa yena lo skati lo ngolovan yena wile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo mashin

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo mashin-boy.
2. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo taful yena qinisiwe lapa pezulu ku lo ndawo lapa lo mashin-boy yena hamba tshaya.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy na lo spana-boy yena setshile lo mavalv, lo mapayip, lo ntambo.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo skodonko yena lungile, futi noko lo mafuta yena puma lapa ku lo mashin.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo majompol yena lungile.
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo skwe.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy, lo skati yena qala kuseni, yena qala pezulu yena hamba panzi.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena tshaya lapa ku lo mak.
10. Yena azi setsha noko lo munye majompol lo yena file; futi lo skati yena tola lo yena file yena azi tshintshisa yena.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo spana-boy yena tshaya sikis mahol zonke ^{lo munge} malanga.
12. Lo skati lo madala ntambo yena kona pambili ku eyit majoyin, lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena tshintsha yena.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena sebenzisa lo tu mashin ^{lo} munye muva ^u ka lo munye; futi yena azi buka noko lo mashin-boy yena bekile lo namba-tu mashin lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena.
14. Lo skati ka tshayile lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena bekiwe fana ka lo mteto lapa muva ku lo ston-wol.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo job ka lo tali-tsheka

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena setsha lo mpahla ka lo tali-tsheka; yena setsha noko yena kona lo poket-buk, lo tayim-buk, lo pensel.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala lo maspakapakan lo yena lo malayisha yena ngenisile; futi noko yena bala lo munye mpahla lo yena lo madoda yena ngenisile.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena setsha lo munye ngolovan lo yena lo malayisha yena tipile, futi noko yena kona lo mali na lo mampara.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena bala zonke lo mangolovan.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo, lo mahovan, lo mableyid, lo maklamp, lo mashekel, lo matsheyin, yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle, futi, noko lo mawaya ka lo ntambo ka yena, yena lungile.

7. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena valiwe lo skati yena aziko lo stof lapa ku lo streyit.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona tshayisa munye ku lo munye.
9. Lo skati ka tshayile, yena azi buka noko lo tali-tsheka yena ripota lapa stat.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy na lo makulu wintsh

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo wintsh-boy
2. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo wintsh yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh na lo ntambo yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo level ka lo mafuta yena lungile.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mashin yena sulawe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mafokis-blok yena vala ^{muhle,} yena vula muhle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span, futi yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe fana ka lo mteto.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh-boy yena ayikona gokile lo mpahla ~~ka yena lina~~ lo yena lina.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{ka} nga lo pikinin wintsh

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo wintsh-boy.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo taful lapa pezulu ku lo wintsh yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lapa ku lo wintsh ^{futi} na lapa ku lo ntambo yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo mafuta yena kona lapa ku lo wintsh.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena sulawe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo wintsh yena ima streyit.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mawil yena fasiwe muhle, noko lo mahovan yena lungile, noko lo riten-wil yena lungile, noko lo mawaya ka lo maklok yena lungile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo job ka lo rop-boy

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo rop-boy.
2. Futi yena azi setsha lo ntambo na lo matsheyin, lo yena vimbela lo ngozi, noko yena lungile.
3. Yena azi setsha zonke lo nto lo yena vimbela lo ngozi.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo maklok yena tshaya muhle.
5. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenza fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo tunga-lo-ntambo

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo madoda; yena azi buka noko yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, futi noko yena kona lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena lapa caleni ka lo spor.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona fasiwe lapa ku lo ntambo.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tunga lo sayiz lo yena fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo mahovan ^{lo} munye muva ku lo munye ^{fana ka lo} sayiz ka lo mteto.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mak yena fakiwe muhle.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nra lo tshanyela

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo madoda.
2. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo lapa lo madoda ^{yena} namba tshanyela noko yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena layisha muhle lapa pakati ku lo spor, futi yena keta lo mampara.

4. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena layisha lapa pakati ku lo mangolovan ~~tot yena ayikona hamba pambili nga~~ lo layisha.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo skati lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo malalan spor, yena ayikona layisha muva.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sula lo mapak na lo maston-wol.
7. Yena azi buka noko aziko lo mali lapa ku lo taful panzi.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenza nga lo kalk.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tshanyela muhle, yena krapa muhle.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena kipa zonke lo mpahla ku lo ndawo lapa yena qetile sebenza.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo job ka lo drayiva na lo gad-boy

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha noko lo drayiva na lo gad-boy yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, noko yena kona zonke lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko lo stul ka lo drayiva yena muhle pezulu.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lapa lo spor yena lungile.
4. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo stul na lo tali-bod yena kona.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo drayiva yena hamba kahle.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe lo skati yena hamba lapa ku lo mabend.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo gad-boy yena kwela lapa ku lo ngolovan lo yena muva.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy nga lo holej

1. Kuqala lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda lapa ku lo holej yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, futi yena kona lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo taful pezulu lapa holej yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mabreyik, lo mawil, lo ntambo, lo maklok ka lo ngozi yena lungile.

4. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo maklok na lo mawaya yena lungile.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe ^{le}munye muva ku lo munye lo sayiz fana ka lo mteto.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo masparak na lo matsheyin yena kona lapa ^{lo}munye stesh.
7. Yena azi setsha zonke lo ntabo na lo maspor.
8. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lo ndawo ka ^{ndlela}hamba yena lungile.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo maskotsh-ka fana ka lo mteto.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo ngolovan ka lo jaratin fana ka lo mteto.
11. Yena azi setsha noko zonke lo mpahla lo yena hambiswa yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasile yena fana ka lo mteto.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{ka}nga lo spor

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka lo spor-boy.
2. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful noko yena qinisiwe.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo spor-boy yena sebenza nga lo layin ka lo shif-bas.
4. Yena azi buka noko lo maslipis yena laliswa fana ka lo mteto.
5. Yena azi buka lo mafish-pleyit na lo mabawut na lo madoki^g noko yena fasiwe muhle.
6. Yena azi buka lo malalan-spor noko yena tshayisa lo skwe.
7. Yena azi setsha lo level ka lo spor noko yena lungile.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo spor yena hamba pezulu mbitshan lapa caleni lapa pandle ku lo bend.
9. Yena azi setsha noko lo rapontsh, lo mableyid, lo maslipis zonke yena fasiwe fana ka lo mteto.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sula, futi yena gwalisa lapa ku lo level ka lo maslipis.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena tshintshisa lo mpahla lo yena ayikona lungile.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo mapayip

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena gokile lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, noko yena kona zonke lo mpahla ka lo msebenz.
2. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful lapa lo madoda ^{yena} azi sebenza.
3. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena faka lo mapayip ^{na} lo layin ka lo shif-bas.
4. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo yena kona lapa lo mapayip yena vuza.
5. Yena azi buka noko lo ma-ayi-bawut na lo matsheyin lo yena bamba lo mapayip yena qinisiwe.
6. Yena azi buka noko lo mapayip yena bambiwe muhle nga lo matsheyin.
7. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo mahuk.
8. Yena azi buka noko lo mapayip ka lo moya yena pezulu ku lo mapayip ka lo manzi.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena vutela zonke lo skati yena hamba fasa lo mapayip lo yena ~~nyuwan~~ ^{manyuwan}.
10. Yena azi buka kahle lo skati lo madala mpahla yena azi tshintshiswa.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{Ka} nga lo streyit

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha zonke lo mataful.
2. Yena azi setsha noko lo ntambo yena ayikona tshaya ku lo taful.
3. Yena azi setsha noko lo majoyin ka lo mapayip yena lungile, noko yena ayikona vuza.
4. Yena azi setsha lo ndawo lapa lo madoda yena tipa.
5. Yena azi setsha lo maklok na lo mawaya.
6. Yena azi setsha lo mawil na lo riten-wil.
7. Yena azi setsha lo mableyid ^{fute} na zonke lapa lo mahovan.
8. Yena azi setsha lo spreyi.
9. Yena azi setsha lapa ^{ho} bokis.
10. Yena azi setsha ^{noko} lo mampara ^{yena} ayikona lapa na lo mali ^{fute noko azike lo mali} ~~yena~~.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madala mahovan yena tshintshiswa.

12. Yena azi setsha zonke lapa ku lo streyit noko yena lungile.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo ntambo yena pakishiwe muhle, ^{lapa} muva ku lo ston-wol.
14. Yena azi buka noko lo nyuwan mahovan yena ~~kona~~ duze.
15. Yena azi buka noko lo mahovan yena ayikona tshayisa ^{ke} munye ku lo munye.

Lo mteto ka lo bas-boy ^{ka} nga lo spor lapa lo streyit ka lo ngolovan.

1. Lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mataful.
2. Yena azi setsha lo ntambo.
3. Yena azi setsha lo mablok.
4. Yena azi setsha zonke lo mageyit lo yena vimbela lo ngozi.
5. Yena azi setsha lo maklok na lo mawaya.
6. Yena azi setsha zonke lapa lo spor, lo mapontsh, lo mableyid, lo mafish-pleyit, noko yena lungile.
7. Yena azi setsha lo mapontsh ka lo marabin-blok.
8. Yena azi setsha noko lo majoyin lapa ku lo mapayip yena lungile, noko lo mapayip yena ayikona vuza.
9. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena fasiwe muhle.
10. Yena azi buka noko lo mangolovan yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span.
11. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena sebenzisa lo huka-pontsh na lo msila.
12. Yena azi buka noko lo madoda yena fasa lo mangolovan lapa ku lo ntambo fana ka lo mteto.
13. Yena azi buka noko lo munye ngolovan yena kona lo stikitan.
14. Yena azi buka noko zonke lo mangolovan yena gwalisiwe muhle.
15. Yena azi buka noko lo rop-boy yena ima kable lo skati yena sebenza lapa lo mangolovan.
16. Yena azi buka noko lo spor yena vuliwe ^{fu} ~~yena~~ ^{noko} aziko lo mrahla lapa ku lo mastreyit.

8

LO WINTSH-BOY KA LO MAKULU WINTSH

The Big Winch

Making Winch 2

When the winch-boy goes to work underground, he must put on his ~~underground clothes~~ ^{protective clothing}, hard hat, gloves, leg-guards, boots, belt.

He must go to the lamp-house to fetch his lamp and must fix it to his hard hat.

Then he must go through the crush and enter the cage.

When the cage has arrived at the station underground, he must go to the mine store.

When he has collected a bottle of gear-oil, a tin of grease, a stilson-wrench, a box-spanner, some waste, and ~~he~~ he must proceed carefully to the waiting-place.

At the waiting-place he must give his ticket to the boss-boy and (with the others) wait for the arrival of the miner.

While he is waiting there, the boss-boy will examine his ~~clothes~~ ^{injuries} and tools, and also the wounds on his body, dressing those which require it.

When the winch is in a drive close to the waiting-place, the winch-boy does not have to wait for the miner; he can take the pinch-bar, (which he keeps at his winch) and examine the hanging above.

If the hanging is dangerous, he must not bar it down himself (because he might damage his winch); he must tell the boss-boy.

Then the winch-boy must turn on the switch and make ~~sure~~ ^{test to make sure that} that there is current.

He must ~~check~~ ^{test} the brake catches on the drum.

The winch-boy then switches off the current and takes his box-spanner and his stilson-wrench and tightens all the loose bolts on his winch and fastens down the bed of his winch.

MM-1957-F-113

Jo Makulu Wintsh,

Lo skati lo wintsh-boy yena hamba sebenza lapa mgodi, yena azi goka lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, lo skoko, lo sandla, lo madolo, lo skatul, lo bant.

wintsh-boy
sandla
bant
lamp-hawos
krash
ketsh
fikile
mayin-stol
bambile
botel
mafuta
tin
bobojan
bokis-spanel
weyis

Yena azi hamba tola lo lamp lapa ku lo lamp-hawos, yena azi fasa yena lapa ku lo skoko ka yena.

Futi yena azi hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena azi ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile lapa ku lo stesh lapa panzi, yena azi hamba lapa ku lo mayin-stol.

Lo skati yena bambile lo botel ka lo mafuta, lo tin ka lo mafuta, lo bobojan, lo bokis-spanel, lo weyis, ~~lo~~ yena azi hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

kahle
weyetin-pleyis
naka
tikit
lindela
setsha
manxeba
mzimba
bopa
ayikona
lungile

Lapa lo weyetin-pleyis, yena azi nika lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena, (yena na lo munye), yena azi lindela lo mlung.

Lo skati yena lindela lapa, lo bas-boy yena azi setsha lo mpahla ka lo mgodi na lo mpahla ka lo msebenz; futi lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka yena, yena azi bopa lo yena ayikona lungile.

yena azi setsha

lana

Lo skati lo wintsh yena lapa ku lo tonel duze ~~lo~~ lo weyetin-pleyis, lo wintsh-boy yena ayi azi funa lindela lo mlung; yena azi bamba lo mgqala ka yena (lo yena ~~lo~~ lapa duze ~~lo~~ lo wintsh), yena setsha lo taful ~~lo~~ pezulu.

Lo skati lo taful yena file, yena ayi azi gqala yena (ndaba yena azi bulala lo wintsh ka yena), yena azi tshela lo bas-boy.

Futi, lo wintsh-boy yena azi vula lo switsh, yena azi ~~lo~~ noko lo ges yena kona.

Yena azi ~~lo~~ noko lo breyik yena bamba lapa ku lo drom.

Futi lo wintsh-boy yena vala lo ges, yena bamba lo bokis-spanel ka yena na lo bobojan ka yena, yena qinisa zonke lo mabawut lapa ku lo wintsh ka yena, yena qinisa lo bed ka lo wintsh.

Joba. myk - J/S - Fp.

Next he checks the level of the oil in the gear-box and checks the bearings

When there is no oil in the gear-box he must take the bottle of gear-oil which is kept near his winch and must pour some oil into the gear-box.

Then he must make sure the bearings are properly oiled.

If there are any places on the winch where oil leaks, he must put tins below and save the oil, and then take it to the surface at knocking-off time. *report the matter.*

When he has finished oiling the gear-box and bearings, the winch-boy must take some waste (new) and wipe the winch clean, saving the used waste and taking it to the surface at knocking-off time,

Next he must take his shovel and ~~brush~~ and clean the ~~area~~ *area* around his winch.

He must examine his spares, bolts, clamps, gate ropes and little rollers and change those which are out of order.

Then Next the winch-boy must make sure that his signals ~~are~~ *devices* ~~are~~ working properly.

He must also examine the end of his ropes, making *sure* that the thimble and safety chain are in order.

When the miner arrives, he takes the tickets of the winch-boy and the others and puts them in his box.

When the miner (with the box-boy, the pikanin, the timber-boy and the bar-boy) go to do the early examination, the winch-boy opens the safety-gate for them and closes it behind them, and then he takes charge of the men remaining at the waiting-place.

They have to clean up the area and pack the material to be taken into the stope.

When the miner has completed the early examination, the winch-boy, working with the rope-boy, must send in the empty trucks, and he must check that all empty cars going in have three brackets.

one up a two

The winch-boy must go to his winch and wait for the rope-boy to give him a signal.

Then he must start up his winch sufficient to let the empty trucks into the lay-bye.

He must tell the rope-boy not to fasten up more cars than the quota for the span for his winch, otherwise the winch will break down.

When the winch-driver operates his winch a bit he can feel if the span is being pulled.

Then he must switch off and go to the ^{main track} to see how many cars are inspanned; and if the rope-boy has inspanned more than the quota, he must tell him to disconnect some cars and leave the right number for the winch.

Then he turns and goes back to his winch.

When the rope-boy signals for cars to ascend, he signals once.

When he signals for cars to descend, he signals twice.

When he signals for the winch to stop, he signals once (with the winch running).

When he signals to call the winch-boy he signals four times.

When a rope-boy arrives at the top with the first car of a span, the winch-boy must check if it has a tag, if it is filled, and if the rope-boy has attached a trailer behind the car; and if he sees that anything is not right he must report the matter.

Then he or the rope-boy must push the first car to the mark on the lay-bye.

When the loco takes away the full ^{cars}, the winch-boy must make sure that the last full car is left behind to prevent accidents, and he must make sure that it is properly spragged.

When anything goes wrong with his winch, he must signal, switch off, and report it to the miner immediately.

Lo wintsh-boy yena azi hamba lapa ku lo wintsh ka yena, yena azi lindela lo skati lo rop-boy yena tshaya.

Futi yena azi vula lo wintsh mbitshan, ngenisa lo mapanga lapa ku lo sayid.

Yena azi tshela lo rop-boy yena ayi azi fasa lo ngolovan pambili ku lo namba lo span ka lo wintsh ka yena, ndaba lo wintsh yena azi ifa.

Lo skati lo wintsh-boy vula lo wintsh ka yena mbitshan yena azi noko lo span yena donza lo wintsh.

Manje yena azi vala lo wintsh, yena azi hamba lapa ku lo streyit, yena azi buka mangaki lo ngolovan yena fasiwe. lo rop-boy yena fasiwe maningi ku lo span ka lo wintsh, yena azi tshela yena yena azi juba lo munye, yena azi shiya lo span lo yena lingana lo wintsh.

Manje yena lapa lapa ku lo wintsh ka yena.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo ngolovan yena hamba pezulu, yena tshaya wan skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo ngolovan yena hamba panzi yena tshaya tu skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo wintsh yena vala yena tshaya wan skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa biza lo wintsh-boy yena tshaya fo skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena fika lapa pezulu na lo namba wan ka lo span, lo wintsh-boy yena azi setsha noko yena kona lo stikitan, noko yena gwalisiwe, noko lo rop-boy yena fasiwe lo msila lapa muva ku lo ngolovan; lo skati yena buka lo nto yena ayikona lungile, yena azi ripota lo nto.

Futi yena na lo rop-boy yena azi tshova lo namba wan tot yena fika lapa lo mak ka lo sayid.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena kipa lo mafol, lo wintsh-boy yena azi buka lo ngolovan lo yena muva, yena saliswa ndaba vimbela lo ngozi, yena azi buka yena sparakiwe fana ka lo mteto.

Lo skati lo wintsh ka yena yena ayikona lungile, yena azi tshaya lo klok, futi yena vala lo wintsh, futi yena tshetsha tshela lo mlung.

tshaya
mbitshan
sayid
tshela
pambili
namba
span
ifa
streyit
mangaki
ngolovan
fasiwe
maningi
juba
shiya
lingana
pezulu
wan
tu
biza
stikitan
gwalisiwe
msila
nto
ripota
tshova
tot
mak
makalanyan
kipa
mafol
saliswa
vimbela
ngozi
sparakiwe
mteto
tshetsha

mangaki

ku
ka

lo skati

buya

buya

While his winch is working, the winch-boy must work carefully never touching the rope or parts that are in motion.

He must not wear loose clothing.

He must see that the ropes are in good condition.

The winch-boy must keep a tally ticket to show maintenance men the correct working place.

He must have his winch-book signed every day by the miner, and by fitters and riggers when they come.

The shift-boss must sign it every week.

(Whenever the boss-boy is absent the winch-boy must do duty for him at the waiting-place).

When his winch is not working, the winch-boy must help as the miner or boss-boy directs.

At knocking-off time the winch-boy must report any defects in his winch and equipment.

hamba,

Zonke lo skati lo wintsh ka yena yena [^] lo wintsh-boy yena azi sebenza kahle, yena ayi azi bamba lo rop na lo nto lo yena hamba.

Yena ayi azi goka lo mpahla lo yena lusekile.

Yena azi buka noko lo rop yena lungile.

bala lo

Lo wintsh-boy yena azi ~~bamba~~ tali-kat, ndaba yena azi komba lo mlung ka lo ges, na lo fita, na lo riga, lo ndawo ka lo msebenz.

Yena azi buka lo mlung yena bala lo buk na lo fita na lo riga zonke lo skati yena ~~fita~~ lapa ku lo wintsh. ^{fikile}

Lo shif-bas yena azi bala lo buk wan skati zonke lo naveki.

yena ayikona fikile

(Lo skati yena ~~azi~~ lo bas-boy lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis lo wintsh-boy yena azi enza lo job ka yena.)

yena

Lo skati lo wintsh ka yena ayikona sebenza, lo wintsh-boy yena azi needisa fana ka lo mlung na lo bas-boy yena tshela yena.

Lo

Lo skati ka tshayile, lo wintsh-boy yena azi ripota zonke lo nto yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo wintsh na lo mpahla ka yena.

kahle
rop
lusekile
tali-kat
komba
ges
fita
riga
buk
shif-bas
naveki
aziko
fana

NOTICE

pezulu	=	above
lapa pezulu	=	on surface
lapa pezulu	=	on top
lapa pezulu	=	on a platform
lapa pezulu	=	on a brow.

NOTICE

mafuta	=	oil
mafuta	=	grease

more than	=	pambili ku	} of number or distance.
less than	=	muva ku	

mbitshan ku ngenisa = just sufficient to
allow to go in.

sebenzisa ku lungisa = use in order to correct.

noko lo stikitan yena
kona = if there is a ticket

noko yena kona lo
stikitan = if it has a label

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

wintsh-boy	foshol	maningi
sandla	mtshanyalo	juba
bant	vula	shiya
lamp-hawos	spere	lingana
krash	bawut	penduka
ketsh	maklamp	pezulu
fikile	ntambo	wan
mayin-stol	geyit	tu
bambile	pikanin	biza
botel	marora	stikitan
mafuta	tshintsha	gwalisiwe
tin	klok	msila
bobojan	skop	nto
bokis-panel	mashekel	ripota
weyis	fokis-tsheyin	tshova
buk	tata	tot, mak
kahle	matikit	makalanyan
weyitin-pleyis	bokis	kipa
nika	bas-boy	mafal
tikit	timba-boy	saliswa
lindela	nggala-boy	vimbela
setsha	kuseni	ngozi
manxeba	matsheyin-geyit	sparakiwe
ezimba	vala	nteto
bopa	muva	tshetsha
ayikona	basopa	
lungile	salile	kahle
level	rop-boy	rop
ger-bokis	ngenisia	lusekile
duze	napanga	tali-kat
wintsh	maring	komba
maherin	tshaya	ges
muhle	mbitshan	fita
ndawo	sayid	riga
vuza	tshela	buk
mosha	pambili	shif-bas
hambisa	nanba	naveki
tshayile	span	ayiko
qetile	ifa	fana
nyuwan	streyit	
sula	mangaki	
madala	ngolevan	
ndaba	fasiwe	

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO.

Question in English

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. What signals does the rope-boy give the winch-boy?

2. What must the winch-driver do if he feels the span dragging on the winch?

3. How must the winch-driver examine his winch at the start of each shift?

4. Who must sign the winch-driver's card and how often?

9

The rope-boy had to go to work underground, he must wear
 his underground clothes, his hat, his
 gloves,
 his boots,
 his belt,
 his goggles.

When he was in the underground, he must put his lamp and his
 lantern on, and he must have his lantern on his head and his
 lamp in his hand.

When the rope-boy was in the underground, he must be careful
 of his lamp, and he must be careful of his lantern.

LO JOB KA LO ROP-BOY

The rope-boy was very careful in the underground. He
 always had his lamp and his lantern with him.

When the rope-boy collected his other tools, which he left
 a hammer, four wrenches, a bit-screw, a saw and small
 chains, a shovel, a pickaxe, a rubber-rod.

While he is waiting for the signal at the waiting-place, the rope-
 boy examines the rope-boy's lamp and his tools which are not
 in working order changed.

When he examines all works on the rope-boy's body and clothes
 those regarding it.

When the signal comes, the rope-boy gives his the signal (of the
 rope-boy and the others) and he (the signal) goes down into his job.

After the signal has completed the early examination, the rope-boy takes
 his tools and goes down into the place where he is going to work.

First of all, he must examine the joints of the ropes, the waiting places,
 the waiting places, the early signal, the stop-block, the rope, the
 waiting and the signal.

Ropes

top 2

When the rope-boy has to go to work underground, he must put on his underground clothes; his hard hat,

positive list
gloves,
leg-guards,
boots,
belt,
goggles.

When he goes to the lamp-house, he must get his lamp and fit it to his hard hat.

Then he goes through the crush and enters the cage.

When the cage arrives at the station underground the rope-boy proceeds to the mine-store.

At the mine-store the clerk gives the rope-boy a spanner.

a 5/8 "ths

The rope-boy proceeds carefully to the waiting-place, there he gives the boss-boy his ticket and ~~the boss-boy puts it into~~ his bag.

where

to put into

Then the rope-boy collects his other tools, which he left near-by, a trailer, four sword-sprags, a skid-sprag, large and small chains, a shovel, a switch-tool, a rubbing-block.

While he is waiting for the miner at the waiting-place, the boss-boy examines the rope-boy's tools and has those which are not in working order changed.

injury
Next he examines all wounds on the rope-boy's body and dresses those requiring it.

When the miner arrives, the boss-boy gives him the tickets (of the rope-boy and the others) and he (the miner) puts them into his box.

After the miner has completed the early examination, the rope-boy takes his tools and puts them near the place where he is going to work.

First of all, he must examine the joins of the rails, the switch blades, the rubbing block, the safety gates, the stop-block, the ropes, the trailers and the signal.

~~The Rop-Boy~~ Rop-Boy;

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena azi hamba sebenza lapa mgodi, yena
azi goka lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, lo skoko,
lo sandla,
lo madolo,
lo skatul,
lo bant,
lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo.

rop-boy
sebenza
sandla
bant
fester-ka-lo-mehlo
krash
ketsh

Lo skati yena hamba lapa lo lamp-hawos, yena azi bamba lo lamp ka yena,
yena faka yena lapa lo skoko ka yena.

mayin-stol
mabalan
nika
spayik
fayif-eyit
spanel
kahle

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile lapa stesh lapa panzi, lo rop-boy
yena azi hamba lapa ku lo mayin-stol.

weyetin-pleyis
tikit
sak
dibanisa
bekile

Lapa lo mayin-stol lo mabalan yena nika lo rop-boy
lo fayif-eyit spanel.

Lo rop-boy yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis, lapa yena nika
lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena (lo bas-boy) yena beka yena lapa pakati
ku lo sak ka yena.

duze
msila
masparak
fokis-sparak
matsheyin
makulu
pikanin
huka-pontsh
mablok

Futi lo rop-boy yena dibanisa lo munye mpahla lo yena bekile lapa duze,
lo msila, na lo fo masparak, na lo fokis-sparak, na lo matsheyin (lo yena makulu na
lo yena pikanin), na lo foshol, na lo huka-pontsh, na lo mablok ka lo pontsh (rabin-blok).

na lo

Lo skati yena lindela lo mlung lapa ka lo weyetin-pleyis, lo bas-boy yena setsha
lo mpahla ka lo rop-boy, lo skati lo munye yena ayikona lungile, yena
tshintsha yena.

tshintsha

pontsh
rabin-blok
lindela
setsha
ayikona
lungile
tshintsha
manxeba

Futi yena setsha zonke lo manxeba lapa lo mzimba ka lo rop-boy, yena bopa
lo yena ayikona lungile.

mzimba
bopa
matikit
bokis
kuseni
bamba

Lo skati lo mlung yena fikile, lo bas-boy yena nika yena lo matikit (ka lo
rop-boy na lo munye), yena beka yena lapa pakati ku lo bokis ka yena.

msebenz
ndawo
azi

Lo skati lo mlung yena qetile setsha kuseni, lo rop-boy yena bamba lo mpahla
ka lo msebenz, yena beka yena lapa duze ka lo ndawo yena azi sebenza.

lapa

Kuqala, yena azi setsha lo majoyin ka lo spor, na lo manayif ka lo mapontsh,
na lo marabin-blok, na lo mageyit, na lo mablok lo yena vala, na lo ntambo,
na lo msila, na lo klok.

lapa lo maspor

kuqala
majoyin
spor
manayif
mapontsh
marabin-blok

mageyit
vala
ntambo
klok

Levi-boy.

Rop 4

Then he goes to fetch the empty cars.

He takes the skid-sprag and two sword-sprags.

at the Levi-boy

He places the skid-sprag at the mark to stop the first car and so prevent accidents.

He places the one sword-sprag on the brow at winch level.

He places the second sword-sprag at the switch where the empty cars are to stand.

Next the rope-boy pushes the empty cars to the brow, and connects them up with chains.

(The winch-boy attaches the end of the rope).

eye -

The rope-boy puts the short chain through the lowest brackets (the hooks of the chain must always face downwards).

low

The long chain fits into the second bracket in the same way.

When a car does not have three brackets, the rope-boy must not switch it to the rope side.

When all the cars have been connected, the rope-boy must examine all the chains.

Then he attaches the back car to the rope and loads the trailer into the front car.

Now the rope-boy takes his spanner, his four-pound hammer and his switch-tool and opens the switch.

He then signals twice, the winch-boy starts up his winch, and the rope-boy opens the safety gate by means of the lever.

then

When the rope-boy wants cars to go down (in) he signals twice.

When the rope-boy wants cars to go up (out) he signals once.

When the rope-boy calls the winch-boy he signals four times.

When the winch is in operation and he wants the winch to stop, the rope-boy signals once.

Manje, yena hamba ~~buyisa~~ lo mapanga.

Yena bamba lo fokis-sparak na lo tu masparak.

Yena faka lo fokis-sparak lapa lo mak, yena azi valela lo namba wan fol yena vimbela lo ngozi.

Yena faka lo namba wan sparak lapa pezulu (pambili ku lo wintsh).

Yena faka lo namba tu sparak lapa ku lo pontsh, lo ndawo lo mapanga azi ima.

Futi lo rop-boy yena tshova lo mapanga lapa pezulu, yena dibanisa yena nga lo matsheyin.

(Lo wintsh-boy yena azi fasa lo skop ka lo ntambo.)

Lo rop-boy yena ngenisa lo shotwan tsheyin lapa ku lo maring lapa panzi (lo skop ka lo shotwan tsheyin yena azi buka panzi zonke skati).

Lo langwan tsheyin yena ngena lapa ku lo maring lo yena namba tu ~~ngolovan~~.

Lo skati lo ngolovan aziko lo tri maring lapa ku yena, lo rop-boy yena ayi azi ngenisa yena lapa ku lo sayid nga lo ntambo.

Lo skati zonke lo ngolovan yena fasiwe, lo rop-boy yena azi setsha zonke lo matsheyin.

Futi yena fasa lo ngolovan lo yena muva lapa ku lo ntambo, yena layisha lo msila lapa lo ngolovan lo yena pambili.

Manje lo rop-boy yena bamba lo spanel na lo fo-pawund hamel na lo huka-pontsh, yena lo pontsh.

Futi yena tshaya tu skati, lo wintsh-boy yena vula lo wintsh, futi lo rop-boy yena vula lo geyit nga lo fokis ka lo geyit.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo ngolovan yena hamba panzi, yena tshaya tu skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena funa lo ngolovan yena hamba pezulu, yena tshayawan skati.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena biza lo wintsh-boy, yena tshaya fo skati.

Lo skati lo wintsh yena hamba, lo rop-boy yena tshaya wan skati lo skati yena funa lo wintsh-boy yena vala.

buyisa
mapanga
mak
valela
namba
vimbela
ngozi
pezulu
pambili
wintsh
tshova
skop
shotwan
langwan
maring

ngolovan
aziko
sayid
fasiwe
muva
layisha
vula
tshaya
wintsh-boy
nga
funa
biza

Rop 6

Next the rope-boy goes to give the lashers empty cars.

He must allow one car per track.

He must start from the top. *(from brow down)*

Also he must not attach full cars to empty cars.

When the rope-boy sends in empty cars along the *main track*, he must stand on the opposite side to that in which the cars are to go.

After he has given the lashers empty cars, the rope-boy must examine the safety-gates, the points, the rubbing-block, the stop-block, signalling device, signal rope and rollers, and he must grease them.

He must also ~~sweep~~ *clean* the *main track*.

When the men return with the full cars, the rope-boy must connect them up.

He must examine them to see if the lashers have attached tags, have not loaded waste, and have filled them properly up to the corners.

When he connects up the cars, the rope-boy must not sit (squat, bend) where the cars will injure him if they tip over.

When the span is ready for the winch, he must attach the trailer to the last car and signal once.

When the cars arrive on the brow, the rope-boy must close the safety-gate and sprag the cars according to instructions.

The winch-boy slackens the rope in front and the rope-boy disconnects the chains which hold the cars together.

Next he turns the cars on the turn-table, pushes them to the mark, and sprags the first car.

He inserts one sword-sprag and then places the skid-sprag in position.

Futi lo rop-boy yena hamba nika lo malayisha lo mapanga.

Yena azi faka wan mapanga nga lo munye spor.

Yena azi qala ngenisa yena pezulu.

Futi yena ayi azi fasa lo mafol lapa ku lo mapanga.

Lo skati lo rop-boy yena ngenisa lo mapanga lapa ku lo streyit, yena azi ima *lapa* caleni ku lo munye sayid *lapa* ayikona lo sayid lapa lo ngolovan yena zo hamba. *wangolovan*

Lo skati yena nikile lo malayisha lo mapanga, lo rop-boy yena azi hamba setsha lo mageyit, na lo mapontsh, na lo marabin blok, na lo blok lo yena vala, na lo klok, na lo ntambo ka lo klok, na lo marora, yena azi faka yena lo mafuta.

Futi yena azi tshanyela lo streyit.

Lo skati lo madoda yena buya na lo mafol, lo rop-boy yena azi fasa yena. *matikitan*

Yena azi setsha lapa ku yena, noko lo malayisha yena fakile lo *matikitan* stikitan, noko yena ayikona layishile lo mampara, noko yena gwalisile yena sterek na lapa ku lo makona. *wangolovan*

Lo skati yena fasa lo ngolovan lo rop-boy yena ayikona hlala lapa ku lo ndawo *lapa* lo ngolovan, lo skati yena iwa, yena limaza yena. *futi*

Lo skati lo span yena linganile lo wintsh yena azi faka lo msila lapa lo ngolovan lo yena muva, yena azi tsaya wan skati.

Lo skati lo ngolovan yena fika lapa pezulu, lo rop-boy yena vala lo geyit, yena sparaka lo ngolovan fana ka lo mteto. *ma*

Lo wintsh-boy yena sleka lo ntambo lapa pambili, lo rop-boy yena kipa lo matsheyin lo yena dibanisa lo ngolovan. *ma*

Futi yena pendula zonke lo ngolovan nga lo ten-pleyit, yena hambisa yena lapa ku lo mak, yena sparaka lo ngolovan lo yena pambili. *ma*

Yena faka wan sparak, futi yena faka lo fokis-sparak.

malayisha
qala
mafol
streyit
caleni
sayid
nikile
mageyit
mapontsh
marabin-blok
marora
mafuta
tshanyela
buya
noko
fakile
stikitan
layishile
mampara
gwalisile
sterek
makona
iwa
limaza
linganile
span
sparaka
fana
mteto
sleka
pendula
ten-pleyit
hambisa

Manje, lo rop-boy yena dibanisa zonke lo ngolovan.^{ma}

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena donza lo span, lo ngolovan lo yena muva yena saliswa lapa ku lo mak, yena sparakiwe nga lo sparak na lo fokis-sparak.

Lo skati ka tshayile lo rop-boy yena azi beka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz lo yena dibanisile lapa duze lo bokis, yena azi pindisela lo yena bambile lapa ku lo mayin-stål.

Futi yena azi ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo streyit.

makalanyan
saliswa
tshayile
dibanisile
pindisela
ripota

Handwritten notes:
shreyt-ly-
Kabalane
man-tach
swape-guel

NOTICE

saliswa = is left
 sparakiwe = spragged (having been spragged)

 penduka = turn round
 pendula = turn (something) round
 pindisela = return (something)

NOTICE

ngolovan = one or more cars so only
 the context indicates
 which is meant.

NOTICE

sparak, masparak BUT mafokis-sparak
 blok, mablok BUT marabin-blok

REMEMBER

<u>Verbs</u>		<u>Nouns</u>
sebenza	BUT	msebenz
layisha	BUT	malayisha
tshanyela	BUT	mtshanyelo

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

rop-boy	kuseni	malayisha
sebenza	bamba	qala
sandla	msebenz	mafol
lant	ndawo	streyit
fester-ka-lo-mehlo	azi	caleni
krash	kuqala	sayid
ketsh	majoyin	nikile
mayin-stol	spor	mageyit
mabalan	manayif	
nika	mapontsh	
spayik	marabin-blok	marora
fayif-eyit	mageyit	mafuta
spanel	vala	tshanyela
kahle	ntambo	buya
weyetin-pleyis	msila	noko
tikit	klok	fakile
sak	buyisa	mastikitan
dibanisa	mapanga	layishile
bekile	mak	mampara
duze	valela	gwalisile
msila	namba	sterek
masparak	vimbela	makona
fokis-sparak	ngozi	iwa
matsheyin	pezulu	limaza
makulu	pambili	linganile
pikanin	wintsh	span
huka-pontsh	tshova	sparaka
mablok	skop	fana
rabin-blok	shotwan	sleka
lindela	langwan	pendula
setsha	aziko	ten-pleyit
ayikona	sayid	hambisa
lungile	fasiwe	makalanyan
tshintsha	muva	saliswa
manxeba	tshaya	sparakiwe
mzimba	wintsh-boy	tshayile
bopa	nga	dibanisile
matikit	funa	pindisela
bokis	biza	ripota

Question in English

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. Name the tools the rope-boy must fetch from the mine-store at the beginning of the shift.

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.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. What must the rope-boy do when a loco is about to take in empty cars?

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.....
.....

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.....
.....

3. What must the loco do when he arrives with full cars at the boom?

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What does the rope-boy do with the trailer
a) when sending empty cars in
b) when taking full cars out?

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.....
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.....
.....

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.....
.....
.....
.....

5. What are the instructions regarding the allocation of empty cars?

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.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

When a rope has broken in a fall, the wind-boy must stop his work.

When the rope has broken, the wind-boy and the anchor must go to mend the rope.

There are two kinds of rope: a four-ply rope, a three-ply rope, a two-ply rope, and a single-ply rope.

They must wear their gloves and goggles to protect their eyes from injury.

When the rope has broken, the wind-boy must stop his work and call out to the anchor and hammer.

They then unwind the rope to a length of six feet.

They measure the six feet by means of two hands six times.

When they have measured the rope, the six feet of strands are then strung to one side and then to the other.

The man then cuts the six feet of rope, and lay it inside the two triple-strands.

Then the man unties the one lot of triple-strands with the other for three feet.

At the third-foot point there is a knot of triple-strands with triple-strands, and at the six-foot point the rope ends.

Next the man cuts the other end of the rope, unrolls it six feet, ties the rope, and rows three feet.

Now both ends of the rope are fastened into two triple-strands at the point where they were wound to three feet.

TUNGA LO NTAMBO

Rope - Splicing

Tunga 2

When a rope has broken in a gully, the winch-boy must stop his winch.

Then the boss-boy, the winch-boy, and the checker must go to mend the rope.

These are the tools they use: a four-pound hammer, a piece of rail, a spike, a needle-spike and a cold-set chisel.

They must wear their gloves and goggles to protect themselves from injury.

First of all, they lay both ends of the rope on the piece of rail and cut them off straight, using chisel and hammer.

They then unravel the one end of the rope to a length of six feet.

(They measure the six feet by means of two hands six times.)

When they have unravelled the rope, the six feet of strands lie three strands to one side and three to the other.

The men pull out the six feet of core, and lay it outside the two triple-strands.

Then the men rewind the one lot of triple-strands with the other for three feet.

At the three-foot point there is a fork of triple-strands with triple-strands, and at the six-foot point the core falls free.

Next the men take the other end of the rope, unravel it six feet, free the core, and rewind three feet.

Now both ends of the rope are forked into two triple-strands at the point where they were rewound to three feet.

Lo skati lo ntambo yena jubekile lapa lo streyit ka lo mahovan,
Lo wintsh-boy yena azi vala lo wintsh.

Futi lo bas-boy, na lo wintsh-boy, na lo tali-tsheka yena azi
hambi. tunga lo ntambo.

Yena lo mpahla yena sebenzisa: lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo
shotwan spor, na lo spayik, na lo nitel-spayik, na lo
kol-tshisel.

Futi yena goka lo sandla na lo fester-ka-lo-mehlo ndaba vimbela
lo ngozi.

Kuqala yena lalisa lo mabini maskop ka lo ntambo lapa pezulu ku lo shotwan
spor, yena juba yena streyit nga lo kol-tshisel na lo fo-pawund hamel.

Futi yena bamba lo wan skop, yena lusa lo trans ka yena sayiz ka lo sikis fit.

(Yena sayisa lo sikis fit nga lo tu sandla
sikis skati.)

Lo skati yena ^{munye} lo ntambo, lo sikis fit ka lo trans yena lala munye
sayid tri-trans, munye sayid tri-trans.

Lo madoda yena kipa lo sikis fit ka lo ropiyan, yena lalisa yena pandle
ku lo mabini tri-trans.

Futi lo madoda yena vala lo munye tri-trans ^{nga} lo munye tri-trans
sayiz ka lo tri fit.

Lapa lo tri-fit yena lo fokis ka lo tri-trans
na lo tri-trans, lapa lo sikis fit lo ropiyan
yena puma.

Futi lo madoda yena bamba lo munye skop ka lo ntambo, yena vula yena sikis fit,
yena kipa lo ropiyan sikis fit, yena vala lo tri-trans na lo tri-trans tot tri-fit.

Manje lo mabini maskop yena kona lo fokis ka lo tri-trans na lo tri-trans
lapa yena valiwe tot tri fit.

ntambo
jubekile
streyit
mahovan
wintsh-boy
vala
wintsh
tali-tsheka
tunga
sebenzisa
fo-pawund
hamel
shotwan
spor
spayik
nitel-spayik
kol-tshisel
vimbela
ngozi
kuqala
lalisa
mabini
maskop
pezulu
skop
lusa
trans
sayiz
sayisa
sayid
tri-trans
kipa
ropiyan
pandle
fokis
tot
valiwe

Tunga 4

From one set of triple-stands from one short end, the men take a single strand.

They lay the single strand across the piece of rail and cut it by means of chisel and hammer at a distance of a hand's length from the end.

They bind the chopped strand to the other two with a piece of twine from the core. *cut the remaining piece of twine.*

Then they take a single strand from the other set of triple-stands of the first short end of rope, and they cut it at a distance of a hand-and-a-half from the end.

They bind it to the other two strands with twine and cut off the remaining piece of twine.

The men cross the one fork with the other, and put a spike between the crossing of the two forks.

When working with the spike and the rope, the men must keep their feet correctly together and must strain the rope downwards with their hands; finally, they lay the spike and rope on the ground.

Now the rope is like this:

On either side of the cross is one side of the continuous rope and the three-foot short end of the other side.

The spike lies through the crossing between the forks of both ropes.

Next they must wind the one set of triple-stands with the other, bind the ends together with twine, and cut off the extra twine.

The one short end of rope is now completely rewound from the cross to the end.

When the men have done the same with the other three-foot short end of the rope, they start splicing.

Lo madoda yena bamba lo namba-wan tri-trans ka lo munye shortwan ntambo, futi yena bamba lo wan trans ka lo.

Yena lalisa lo wan trans lapa pezulu ku lo shotwan spor, yena juba yena sayiz ka lo wan sandla ku lo skop nga lo kol-tshisel na lo fo-pawund hamel.

Yena bopa lo trans lo yena jubile lapa ku lo munye tu trans nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

Futi yena bamba lo wan trans ka lo munye tri-trans ka lo namba-wan shotwan ntambo, yena juba yena sayiz ka lo wan sandla na lo haf ku lo skop.

Yena bopa yena lapa ku lo munye tu trans nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

Lo madoda yena pambanisa lo munye fokis na lo munye, yena faka lo spayik pakati ku lo spambano ka lo tu mafokis.

sebenza

Lo skati yena . . . nga lo spayik na lo ntambo, lo madoda yena azi dibanisa lo nyawo, yena azo bamba lo ntambo panzi nga lo sandla, futi yena lalisa lo spayik na lo ntambo, lapa panzi.

Manje lo ntambo lala fana ka lo:

Lapa lo munye sayid ka lo spambano yena lo wan sayid langwan ntambo na lo tri-fit shotwan ka lo munye sayid ka langwan ntambo.

Lapa lo spambano lo spayik yena lala pakati ku lo mafokis ka lo mabini ntambo.

Manje yena vala lo tri-trans nga lo tri-trans, yena bopa lo . . . nga lo ropiyan, yena juba lo ropiyan lo yena salile.

Lo wan shotwan ntambo yena valiwe lapa ku lo spambano tot lo skop.

Lo skati lo madoda yena enzile fana ka lo lapa ku lo munye (tri-fit) shotwan ntambo, yena qala tunga.

bopa
ropiyan
salile
spambano
pambanisa
mafokis
nyawo
enzile
valiwe
tunga

sebenza

masker

They splice the one side like this:

They make sure that the spike is firmly in place at the cross.

They make sure that two men are standing correctly and holding the rope firmly with both hands.

Then the third man takes the needle-spike and introduces it through the cross over the short end of rope and under the spike.

The needle-spike lies between the two sets of the triple-stands of the continuous rope.

The man who put in the needle-spike goes to the other side and turns the needle-spike with force (from top to bottom and towards him).

As he turns the needle-spike, the short end of rope goes gradually between the sets of triple-stands of the continuous rope.

(Meanwhile, the men who hold the rope continue to do so with great care.)

Then when they come towards the end of the short-end of rope, the man who is turning does so little by little.

When the end of the short-end of rope meets the core the splicing is complete, and the men must cut off the core which is hanging outside.

Now the men splice the other side.

When they have spliced both sides, the two short-ends of the rope are in the place of the core along six feet of the rope, and the rope is mended.

Yena tunga lo wan sayid fana lo:

Yena buka lo spayik yena bamba sterek lapa
ku lo spambano.

Yena buka lo tu madoda yena ima muhle, yena bamba lo
ntambo sterek nga lo tu sandla.

Futi lo namba tri yena bamba lo nitel-spayik, yena
ngenisisa yena lapa ku lo spambano pezulu ku lo shotwan
ntambo, panzi ku lo spayik.

Lo nitel-spayik yena pakati ku lo tu tri-trans
ka lo langwan ntambo.

Lo madoda lo yena ngenisile lo nitel-spayik, yena hamba lapa
munye sayid, yena pendula lo nitel-spayik sterek (gala
pezulu hamba panzi lapa caleni ka yena).

Zonke lo skati yena pendula lo nitel-spayik lo (tri-fit) shotwan
ntambo yena ngena mbitshan lapa pakati ku lo tri-trans ka
lo langwan ntambo.

(Manje, zonke lo skati lo tu madoda yena bambile lo ntambo yena bamba
sterek.)

Futi lo skati yena fika lapa lo shotwan ntambo yena
pela, lo (lo yena pendula) yena enza mbitshan
mbitshan.

Lo skati lo skop ka lo shotwan ntambo tshaya lo ropiyan,
lo ntambo yena tungiwe muhle; lo madoda yena azi ju...
ropiyan lo yena pambili.

Manje lo madoda yena tunga lo munye sayid.

Lo skati yena tungile lo mabini masayid, lo tu mashotwan ntambo yena
lapa ku lo ndawo ka lo ropiyan lapa lo sikis fit ka lo ntambo,
lo ntambo yena lungile.

ngenisisa
pendula
caleni
pela
tshaya
tungiwe

langwan

ka

ndoda

juba lo

pambili

NOTICE

tri trans	=	three strands
tri-trans	=	triple-strand
lo tu tri-trans	=	two sets of triple-strands
ropiyan	=	core made of twine, hence also twine
tunga	=	splice, any stage in splicing
ropiyan	=	twine, string, Italian hemp, core of cable or rope

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

ntambo
jubekile
streyit
mahovan
wintsh-boy
vala
wintsh
tali-tsheka
tunga
sebenzisa
fo-pawund
hamel
shotwan
spor
spayik
nitel-spayik
kol-tshisel
vimbela
ngozi
kuqala
lalisa
mabini
maskop
pezulu

skop
lusa
trans
sayiz
sayisa
sayid
tri-trans
kipa
ropiyan
pandle
fokis
tot
valiwe

bopa
salile
spambano
pambanisa
mafokis se benza
nyawo
enzile
)
tunga
ngenisa
ngenisile
pendula
caleni
pela
tshaya
tungiwe

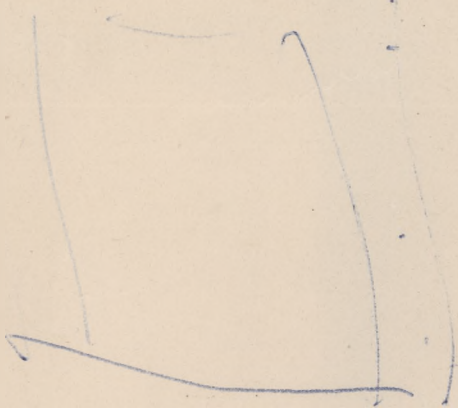
WRITE THESE QUESTIONS IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

1. Give the rules for splicing operations up to the binding of the strands of the short ends.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

2. Describe the splicing of a rope from when the needle-spike is introduced.

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....
.....



~~LO JOE KA LO DRAIVA KA LO~~

MAKALANYAN



*pambili ker lu munta
bermad the Coal "*

When the loco-driver goes to work underground, he must put on his underground clothes, his hard hat, gloves, leg-guards, boots, and belt, and he must fetch his lamp from the lamp-house.

He must go through the crush and into the cage.

When he has arrived underground, the driver proceeds carefully to the place where the loco stands near the battery charging sets.

First of all, he examines the hanging, and if the hanging is unsafe he calls the boss-boy.

He goes to the charging-point and looks at the gauge to see if the battery is fully charged.

Then he opens the batteries to see if they are filled with water.

When he is satisfied that the batteries are in good working order, he replaces the covers and returns them to their place on his loco.

When he has climbed into his seat he pushes the control-lever (plug) in as far as the mark (on it).

He must sit on his stool when he pushes in the plug, otherwise he has no control of the loco if it moves.

Then he checks the light of the loco and he cleans it with waste.

When he is about to set off with his loco, the driver climbs into his seat, sits on it, releases the brake, and sounds the gong.

When the loco-guard blows his whistle, the driver starts up the loco.

While on the job the driver must always watch for tracks which are out of order and inform the boss-boy.

Also, he must not overload his loco, and he must drive carefully around bends and sound the gong.

When the loco-guard blows his whistle, he must stop his loco.

Lo skati lo drayiva ka lo makalanyan yena hamba ~~sebenza lapa mgodi~~, yena azi goka
lo mpahla ka lo mgodi, lo skoko, lo madlo, lo skatul, lo bant,
yena azi bamba lo lamp ka yena lapa ku lo lamp-hawos.

Yena azi hamba lapa ku lo krash, futi yena azi ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati yena fikile lapa panzi, lo drayiva yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo ndawo
lapa lo makalanyan yena hlala lapa duze ku lo ~~bokis ka lo beteri~~ *mabokis ka lo mabetu*

Kuqala yena setsha lo taful lapa pezulu, lo skati lo taful yena ayikona lungile,
yena hamba biza lo bas-boy.

Yena hamba lapa ku lo bokis ka lo beteri, yena buka lapa ku lo ngej noko lo
beteri yena gwalisiwe muhle nga lo ges.

Futi yena vula lo beteri, yena buka noko yena gwalisiwe nga lo manzi.

Lo skati zonke lapa ku lo beteri yena lungile, yena vala lo mapleyit, yena
pindisela yena lapa ku lo ndawo ka yena lapa lo makalanyan.

Lo skati yena kwelile lapa ku lo stul yena ngenisa lo plag lapa ku
lo mak.

Yena azi hlala lapa lo stul lo skati yena ngenisa lo plag, ndaba ~~yo~~ *lo skati lo makalanyan*

Futi yena setsha lo layit ka lo makalanyan, yena sula yena nga lo weyis.

Lo skati yena zo hamba na lo makalanyan, lo drayiva yena kwela lapa ku lo stul
ka yena, yena hlala lapa ku yena, yena sleka lo breyik, yena tshaya lo klok.

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva qala hambisa lo makalanyan.

Zonke lo skati yena ~~sebenza~~, lo drayiva yena buka noko lo nto lapa lo spor yena
ayikona lungile, yena azi tshela lo bas-boy.

Futi yena ayi azi fasa lo mangolovan pambili ku lo span, yena azi hambisa lo
makalanyan kahle lapa ku lo mabend, yena azi tshaya lo klok.

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, yena azi misa lo makalanyan.

makalanyan
sandia
bant
lamp
lamp-hawos
krash
ketsh
ndawo
duze
~~bokis~~ mabokis
mabetu
kuqala
setsha
pezulu
taful
ayikona
lungile
ngej
gwalisiwe
nga
ges
manzi
vala
mapleyit
pindisela
kwelile
stul
ngenisela
plag
mak
weyis
sleka
breyik
tshaya
klok
mpempe
qala
hambisa
buka
noko
nto
kahle
mabend
pambili
span
misa
gad-boy

At the end of the shift, the driver must return his loco to the charging point, switch off the power, put on the brake, and withdraw the control-plug.

Next he removes the battery by crane, removes the plates, removes the plug, and inserts the charging-plug.

Then the driver records with chalk on the box in the loco the number of empty cars taken in and full cars taken out.

Then he writes the amount of voltage left in the battery, and the number of spans trammed out.

And, finally, he goes to the engineer's office and tells the boss-boy how many trips he has made.

On surface, he goes to the shift-boss's office and reports the number of the battery he has used, and the number of cars trammed; and he reports anything out of order in connection with his loco.

The loco driver should always be on the lookout for low hanging, and low sets in the drives, + *for ventilator doors.*

Lo skati ka tshayile, lo drayiva yena pindisela lo makalanyan lapa ku
lo bokis ka lo beteri, yena vala lo swits, yena faka I breyik,
yena kipa lo plag.

ka loges

Futi yena kipa lo beteri nga lo matsheyin lo yena pakamisa lo beteri, yena kipa lo mapleyit, yena
kipa lo pikanin fokis ka lo beteri, yena ngenisa lo plag lo yena gwalisa lo beteri nga lo ges.

futi

Manje lo drayiva yena bala lo tali nga lo tshok lapa lo bokis lapa lo makalanyan lo namba
ka lo mapanga yena ngenisile ka lo namba ka lo mafol yena donsile.

Futi yena bala lo klok ka lo beteri, yena bala mangaki lo maspan
yena donsile.

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo ofis ka lo enjiniya, yena tshela lo bas-boy
mangaki lo maspan yena donsile.

enjiniya

Lapa pezulu yena hamba lapa ku lo ofis ka lo shif-bas, yena tshela yena lo namba ka lo
beteri yena sebenzile, yena tshela yena mangaki lo mangolovan yena kipile yena
ripota zonke lo nto lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo makalanyan.

Zonke lo skati lo drayiva yena azi setsha lo taful lo yena panzi sterek na lo maset
lo yena panzi sterek lapa lo matonel, futi lo rivalo ka lo moja.

futi

swits
matsheyin
pakamisa
fokis
gwalisa
tshok
namba
mapanga
mafol
donsile
kipile
mangaki
maspan
enjiniya
tshela

enzile
shif-bas
sebenzile
matonel

NOTICE

ima = stand
misa = stop

tshaya lo klok = signal or sound a gong
tshaya lo mpempe = whistle or blow a whistle

buyisa = bring back
pindisela = return

bokis = box
bokis ka lo mlung = miner's box
bokis ka lo beteri = charging point

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

drayiva
makalanyan
sandla
bant
lamp
lamp-haros
krash
ketsh
ndawo
duze
bokis
beteri
kuqala
setsha
pezulu
taful
ayikona
lungile
ngej
gcwalisiwe
nga
ges
manzi
vala
mapleyit
pindisela
kvelile
atul
ngenisa
mak:
weyis
sleka
breyik
tshaya
klok
mpempe

gala
hambisa
buka
noko
nto
spor
kable
mabend
pambili
span
misa
gad-boy
switsh
matsheyin
pakamisa
fokis
gowalisa
tshok
namba
mapanga
mafol
donzile
kipile
enjiniya
tshela
mangaki
enzile
shif-bas
sebenzile
matonel

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in English	Question in Fanakalo	Answer in Fanakalo
1. What must the loco-driver do before he sets off in his loco at the beginning of a shift?
2. What must he do when he returns his loco to the charging point at the end of a shift?
3. What must the loco-driver be careful about when on the job?
4. How does the loco-driver signal?

12

When the foot-guard goes to work...
understand clearly, his hand has
gloves.
log-wards,
boots,
hair.

When he has taken his hand from the hand-locks, he must lift
it to his head.

Then he goes through the door and enters the cage.
After the cage has arrived at the station underground, the foot-
guard proceeds directly to the waiting-place.

As the waiting-place he gives his ticket to the head-boy and
collects the tools which he works at his special place
near the miner's box, a water-pan, a steel, a
cut-digger (pick), and a wheelbarrow.

After the head-boy has examined his equipment, and his work
and checked these regarding the foot-guard goes to
where the foot stands, and through the work bench.

LO JOB KA LO GAD-BOY

First of all, the foot-guard holds the driver to examine the
handles above the foot, and if it is not safe they must
call the head-boy.

Then he helps the driver to fasten the battery, cables and lights.

When the driver starts the engine, the foot-guard looks the engine
over, if there is anything wrong he must call the head-boy.

When the foot is travelling, the head-boy must stand by a car stand
so if the foot-guard is not his cut-digger in, and he must
be able to stop the foot.

If there is no car, the foot-guard must wait.

When the foot is travelling, the foot-guard must look ahead and
hold his whistle in his mouth; when anything goes wrong he
must blow his whistle for the driver to stop the foot.

Lo skati lo gad-boy yena hamba sebenza lapa mgodi yena azi
 goka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz; lo skoko,
 lo sandla,
 lo madolo,
 lo skatul,
 lo bant,

Lo skati yena bambile lo lamp ka yena lapa ku lo lamp-hawos,
 yena fasa lo lamp lapa ku lo skoko ka yena.

Futi yena hamba lapa ku lo krash, yena ngena lapa ku lo ketsh.

Lo skati lo ketsh yena fikile lapa ku lo stesh lapa panzi, lo gad-boy
 yena hamba kahle lapa ku lo weyetin-pleyis.

Lapa lo weyetin-pleyis yena nika lo bas-boy lo tikit ka yena, yena
 dibanisa lo mpahla ka lo msebenz (lo yena bekile lapa lo ndawo *lapa*
 duze ~~ka~~ lo bokis ka lo mlung); lo huka-pontsh, lo sparak, lo stul,
 lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan (jek), lo mpempe.

Lo skati lo bas-boy yena setshile lo mpahla ka yena, yena lo skati yena
 setshile lo manxeba ka yena, yena bopile lo yena ayikona lungile, lo gad-boy yena
 hamba lapa ku lo ndawo ka lo makalanyan, yena beka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz lapa duze.

Kuqala lo gad-boy yena siza lo drayiva setsha lo taful lapa, pezulu ku
 lo makalanyan, lo skati yena ayikona lungile yena azi *biza*
 lo bas-boy.

Futi yena siza lo drayiva setsha lo beteri, na lo *breyik* na lo layit.

Lo skati lo drayiva yena tshaya lo klok ka yena, lo gad-boy yena setsha lo pontsh,
 yena vula yena, yena tshaya lo mpempe, yena kwela lo stul.

(Zonke lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba lo wan ngolovan yena azi fasiwe muva ku
 yena ndaba lo gad-boy yena azi faka lo pakamisa-lo-ngolovan lapa pakati ku yena,
 yena azi fasa lo stul lapa ku yena.)

Lo skati yena aziko lo ngolovan lo gad-boy yena azi hamba nga lo nyawo.)

hamba
 Lo skati lo makalanyan yena *azi*, lo gad-boy yena azi buka pambili, yena
 azi bamba lo mpempe lapa lo mlomo; lo skati lo nto yena ayikona lungile,
 yena tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva yena misa lo makalanyan.

gad-boy
 msebenz
 sandla
 bant
 bambile
 lamp
 lamp-hawos
 krash
 ketsh
 kahle
 weyetin-pleyis
 nika
 tikit
 dibanisa
 bekile
 ndawo
 duze
 bokis
 huka-pontsh
 sparak
 stul
 pakamisa-lo-ngolovan
 jek
 mpempe
 setshile
 manxeba
 bopile
 ayikona
 lungile
 makalanyan
 beka
 kuqala
 siza
 drayiva
 taful
 pezulu
 biza
 beteri
 breyik
 layit
 tshaya
 klok
 pontsh
 vula
 kwela
 ngolovan
 fasiwe
 muva
 ndaba
 faka
 aziko
 nyawo
 pambili
 mlomo
 nto

Jo Gad-boy

futi

Lo skati yena azi ngenisa lo mapanga, lo gad-boy yena azi buka noko zonke lo mapanga yena imile, yena azi buka noko lo mapanga lo yena muva na lo yena pambili yena sparakiwe muhle, pambili ku lo skati yena dibanisa yena.

Futi yena azi dibanisa yena nga lo matsheyin.

Yena azi fasa lo matsheyin fana ka lo mteto, lo maskop ka lo matsheyin yena buka panzi.

Lo skati yena zo hamba lo gad-boy yena juba lo mapanga lo yena pambili ku lo namba lo yena lingana lo span.

Zonke lo skati yena azi buka yena shiya wan ngolovan, yena sparakiwe muhle.

Futi yena fasa lo span lapa ku lo makalanyan, yena faka lo jek lapa ku lo mapanga lo yena muva, yena fasa lo stul lapa ku lo mapanga lo yena muva.

Yena bamba lo huka-pontsh na lo sparak na lo mpempe, lo skati lo drayiva yena tshayile lo klok ka yena, lo gad-boy yena setsha lo pontsh, yena vula yena, yena tshaya lo mpempe.

Manje lo makalanyan yena qala hamba, lo gad-boy yena kwela lapa ku lo stul.

Manje
Futi yena azi buka pambili, yena kona lo mpempe lapa lo mlomo.

Lo skati lo munye mapanga yena iwa, lo skati lo munye yena luseka, lo gad-boy yena tshaya lo mpempe, lo drayiva yena misa lo makalanyan.

dona
Lo skati lo makalanyan yena zo lo mafol, lo gad-boy yena azi buka noko zonke yena kona lo stikitan, yena azi dibanisa yena fana ka lo mapanga.

mangolovan
Futi yena azi buka lo yena ayikona pambili ku lo namba ka lo span ka lo mafol, futi zonke lo skati yena azi buka yena shiya lo wan mafol yena sparakiwe muhle lapa ku lo mak.

Lo skati lo makalanyan yena hamba na lo span ka lo mafol, lo gad-boy enza fana ka lo yena enza na lo mapanga.

dona lo mangolovan
Lo skati lo makalanyan yena lo lo yena gwalisiwe nga lo mpahla, lo gad-boy yena azi fasa lo mpahla muhle, yena azi buka lo mpahla yena ayikona pambili ku lo sayiz lo yena lingana lo

Futi, yena azi buka lo ngolovan lo yena namba wan na lo yena muva yena ayikona layishiwe nga lo mpahla.

ngenisa
mapanga
imile
sparakiwe
muhle
matsheyin
fana
mteto
maskop
zo
juba
namba
lingana
span
shiya
tshayile
qala
iwa
luseka

donsa

mafol
stikitan
mak
gwalisiwe
sayiz
layishiwe

mangolovan

Zonke lo skati yena sebenza lo gad-boy yena azi buka zonke lo nto lo yena
 ayikona lungile lapa lo spor, lapa lo majoyin ka lo spor, lapa lo mabend.....
 yena azi buka noko lo nto lo yena ayikona lapa duze ku spor, yena azi ripota
 zonke lo yena ayikona lungile lapa ku lo shif-bas.

spor
 majoyin
 mabend
 ripota
 shif-bas

lo skati yena

Lo skati ka ~~tsay~~ile lo gad-boy yena azi siza lo drayiva beka lo makalanyan,
 futi yena beka lo mpahla ka lo msebenz ka yena lapa lo ndawo lapa duze

ku lo ndawo ka lo makalanyan, manje yena hamba ~~ripota~~ *ripota*

NOTICE

- pambili ku = in front of) pambili
 at the foot of } ku lo
 before (place)) ngolovana
- pambili ku = before (of time) e.g. pambili ku lo
 skati ka fo
- pambili ku lo = in excess of the number of

NOTICE

- lo nto lo yena ayikona = something which should not be.

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

gad-boy	makalanyan	fana
msebenz	beka	mteto
sandla	kuqala	maskop
bant	siza	zo
bambile	drayiva	juba
lamp	taful	namba
lamp-hawos	yezulu	lingana
krash	bisa	span
ketsh	bateri	shiya
kahle	breyik	tshayile
weyetin-pleyis	layit	cala
nika	tshaya	iwa
tikit	klok	liseka
dibanisa	potsh	clonsa
bekile	vula	mafol
ndawo	kwela	stikitan
duze	ngolovan	mak
bokis	fasiwe	gowalisiwe
huka-pontsh	muva	sayiz
sparak	ndaba	layishiwe
stul	faka	spor
pakamisa-lo-ngolovan	aziko	majoyin
jek		mabend
mpempe	pambili	ripota
setshile	mhomo	shif-bas
manxeba	nto	
bopile	nyawo	
ayikona	misa	
lungile	ngenisa	
	mapanga	
	mile	
	sparakiwe	
	muhle	
	matsheyin	

WRITE THE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

Question in Fanakalo

Answer in Fanakalo

1. Does the guard-boy have to fetch anything at the mine store when he arrives underground at the beginning of a shift?

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

2. When the driver signals that he is ready to move, what must the loco-guard do before the loco can start off?

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

3. When preparing to take in empty cars what must the loco-guard do before the loco can take them away?

.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....

4. What are the instructions when taking material (in or out) ?

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

.....
.....
.....
.....
.....

①

Mapayip 1

13

LO JOB LAPA KU LO MAPAYIP

Pipes in general
water-line

Mapayip 2

Pipe-work is very important.

It is the pipes which take air all over underground. The winch, the drifters, the jack-hammers are all worked by air, and it is water which helps the jumpers to drill, and which lays the dust which causes phthisis.

There are several types of joins: there is the coupling-join, the flange-join, the T-piece join, the reducing-join, and the union-join.

When a man connects pipes, he must always do so with great care so that neither air nor water will leak.

If either air or water does leak, all the work on the mine will be held up.

Fastening: When a man comes to connecting or undoing a coupling-join (for instance), his hands show him in which direction he must work;

if he wants to connect up, he uses his right hand;

and

He holds it to the mouth of the pipe, and he notes where his thumb points, showing him in which direction to tighten; and

Loosening: if he wants to loosen, he uses his left hand to close the mouth of the pipe, and notices where his thumb points the direction to loosen.

Three tools: There are three important tools for pipe-work; the stilson-wrench, chain-tongs, and the spanner.

Look at the stilson-wrench:

- The head.
- The jaws.
- The nut.
- The handle.

Lo Mapayip

Lo majob ka lo mapayip yena makulu.

lusa lo

Lo mapayip yena hambisa lo smok na lo manzi zonke indawo lapa mgodi. Lo wintsh, lo wota-layin, lo madumelan, zonke yena hamba nga lo smok, futi lo manzi yena siza lo majompol agena, na yena bulala lo tuli lo yena enza lo tayisis.

ku

majob
mapayip
makulu
smok
manzi
zonke
wintsh
wota-layin
madumelan
siza
majompol
fasa
bulala
tuli
tayisis
mhlobo
majoyin
kaplin-joyin
tipis-joyin
flenj-joyin
ridus-joyin
nyanyan-joyin
dibanisa
kahle
vuza
lusa
kombisa
kanjani
sebenzisa
nene
vala
mlomo
kangela
makulu
murwe
sayid
kohlo
bobojan
tsheyin-tom
masinyo
not
handel

Yena kona maningi mhlobo ka lo majoyin; lo kaplin-joyin, na lo flenj-joyin, na lo tipis-joyin, na lo ridus-joyin, na lo nyanyan-joyin,

Lo skati lo ndoda yena dibanisa lo mapayip yena azi enza kahle, ndaba lo smok na lo manzi yena ayi azi vuza.

Lo skati lo smok na lo manzi yena vuza, zonke lo majob ka lo mayin yena ayikona hamba.

futi

Fasa: Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa na lusa lo kaplin-joyin, lo sandla ka yena yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi enza;

lo skati yena funa fasa lo kaplin-joyin, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene;

ku

Yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla, yena kangela lo makulu murwe ka yena upi lo ndawo yena komba lapa sayid, yena komba yena fasa; na.

isa

Lusa: lo skati yena funa lusa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip, yena kangela lo murwe upi lo ndawo yena komba lusa lapa sayid.

kohlo yena

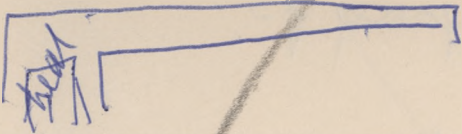
Lo
tri
mpahla:

Yena kona lo tri makulu mpahla ka lo mapayip; lo bobojan, lo tsheyin-tom, lo spanel.

Buka lo bobojan:

Lo skop.
Lo masinyo.
Lo not.
Lo handel.

With previous pin



Mapayip 4

When one opens the stilson-wrench, the jaws screw down, and when one closes it, they screw up.

When One opens and closes the wrench, making the jaws wide or narrow by turning the nut.

To make a coupling-join a man first adjusts his wrench to fit the pipe.

Next, he holds his right hand to the mouth of the pipe noticing the direction his thumb indicates for tightening, and (noticing) how to lay the head of the wrench on top so that the handle turns upwards on his side.

If a man wants to disconnect a coupling-join, he uses his left hand, holding it against the mouth of the pipe, and noticing the direction for loosening as indicated by his thumb.

This time the head of the wrench will lie downwards, and the handle towards him.

Look at the chain-tongs:

- There is the head.
- There is the small ratchet.
- There is the big ratchet.
- There is the hollow of the head.
- There is the chain.
- There is the handle.

The chain-tongs are used to loosen and tighten pipes of two inches and more.

When a man works to tighten or loosen with chain-tongs, he uses his hands. The thumb of the right hand shows in which direction to tighten, the thumb of his left hand in which direction to loosen.

The hollow of the chain-tongs must lie fitted against the pipe and the ratchets, so that they will not damage the threads when the tightening is done.

Also sent by
MW-1957-F-323

Lo skati yena vula lo bobojan, lo mazinyo jonga panzi;
lo skati yena vala yena jonga pezulu.

Lo skati yena
~~Yena vula yena vala yena enza lo mazinyo makulu futi pikanin,
yena pendula lo not.~~

jonga
pezulu
pikanin
pendula
not
sayisa
msele
tsheyin
pambili
tu-intsh
madayiz

Lo skati lo ndoda fasa lo kaplin-joyin, kuqala lo ndoda
yena sayisa lo bobojan yena hamba lo payip.

Kombisa
~~Futi yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla ka lo nene,
yena kangela lo makulu murwe yena komba yena fasa, yena
hamba yena lo skop ka lo bobojan yena hlala pezulu,
lo handel yena azi hamba pezulu lapa sayid ka yena.~~

Kaplin-
Lo skati lo ndoda yena funa lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena
sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo, yena vala lo mlomo ka
lo payip, yena kangela lo makulu murwe yena komba yena
lusa.

Manje lo skop ka lo bobojan yena jonga panzi, lo handel yena
hamba panzi lapa ku lo sayid ka yena.

Buka lo tsheyin-tom:

- Yena lo skop.
- Yena lo pikanin mazinyo.
- Yena lo makulu mazinyo.
- Yena lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom.
- Yena lo tsheyin.
- Yena lo handel.

futi
Lo matsheyin-tom yena sebenziswa lusa na fasa lo mapayip lo sayiz ka lo
tu-intsh na lo yena makulu.

Kanjani Kanjani
Lo skati lo ndoda yena hamba fasa na lusa nga lo matsheyin-tom, yena sebenzisa lo
sandla ka yena. Lo makulu murwe ka lo sandla ka lo nene yena kombisa yena
api yena azi fasa, lo makulu murwe ka lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena kombisa yena
api yena azi Iusa.

Lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom yena azi hlala pakati ku lo payip, lo pikanin mazinyo
yena ayi azi bulala lo madayiz lo skati ka fasa.

with previous page

Mapayip 6

When a man has to disconnect a coupling-join, he holds his left hand to the mouth of the pipe, ~~and~~ his thumb indicates in which direction to loosen, and how the chain-tongs must lie with head below and chain over the handle.

Look at the spanner - there must be two.

(When doing pipe-work a man always uses two spanners.)

The spanner tightens and loosens bolts.

When a man uses a spanner, he first fits it to hold the bolt or nut, otherwise it will injure his hand.

The second spanner is for keeping the head of the bolt from turning round.

When a man wants to tighten, he uses his right hand and thumb to indicate in which direction to tighten.

If the bolt he wants to tighten is a $5/8$ " one, the ~~enlarged~~ end of the spanner for tightening points towards him, and the ~~enlarged~~ end of the spanner for holding the bolt faces the opposite way.

To tighten, the man pushes the spanner away from him with his right hand, while holding the bolt with his left.

When pressing hard on the spanner, he must open his right hand so as to avoid injuring it.

When a man has to loosen a bolt, the spanner which holds the bolt faces the other way and the man pulls the spanner towards him.

He holds the bolt by means of the other spanner in his left hand.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena azi lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo lo skati yena vala lo mlomo, lo makulu murwe yena komba lusa, lo skop ka lo tshayin-tom yena kona panzi na lo tshayin pezulu ka lo handel.

spanel
mabawut
manot
jopisa
kuqala
lingana
limaza
penduka
tshela
fayif-bay-eyit
bambisa
munye
donsa
vimbela
limala

lo
Buka lo spanel - yena azi kona tu maspanel.

(Lo skati yena sebenzisa lapa lo mapayip, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo tu maspanel.)

Lo spanel yena fasa, yena lusa lo mabawut na lo manot.

Kuqala, lo skati lo ndoda yena jopisa lo spanel, yena lingana yena bamba lo bawut na lo not, ndaba lo skati yena ayikona bamba kahle yena azi limaza lo sandla ka yena.

Lo job ka lo munye spanel yena bamba lo skop yena ayikona penduka.

yena
Lo skati lo ndoda fasa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene na lo makulu murwe, yena tshela yena fasa.

lo makulu skop ka lo spanel ka fasa

lo yena fasa

Futi lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa lo fayif-bay-eyit bawut, ~~lo makulu skop ka lo fasa lo makulu skop yena buka lapa ku lo sayid ka yena, futi lo makulu skop ka lo spanel ka lo bambisa lo mabawut yena buka lapa munye sayid.~~

Lo ndoda yena tshova lo spanel lo yena fasa lapa munye sayid nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena bamba lo bawut nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

Lo skati yena tshova lo spanel sterek, yena vula lo sandla ndaba vimbela limala yena.

yena

Lo skati lo ndoda fika lusa, lo spanel lo yena bamba lo bawut yena buka lapa munye sayid, lo ndoda yena ~~donsa~~ lapa lo sayid lo yena ngo lo sandla ka lo nene.

Yena bamba lo bawut nga lo munye spanel nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

NOTICE

munye sayid	=	other side of two
	=	one side of two
	=	another side
	=	opposite side to that already mentioned
jongga	=	open and close when referring to action of jaws
	=	screw down, screw up, if opening and closing done by screw action
	=	lie in a position which can vary on a curve
vala lo mlomo nga	}	= close the mouth with the hand
lo sandla		= hold the hand to the mouth

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

majob	sayid
mapayip	kohlo
makulu	bobojan
hambisa	tshayin-tom
smok	masinyo
manzi	not
zonke	handel
wintsh	jongga
wota-layin	pezulu
madumelan	pikanin
siza	pendula
majompol	sayisa
fasa	msele
bulala	tshayin
tuli	pambili
tayisis	tu-intsh
mhlobo	madayiz
majoyin	spanel
kaplin-joyin	mabawut
tipis-joyin	manot
flenj-joyin	jopisa
ridus-joyin	kuqala
myanyan-joyin	lingana
dibanisa	limaza
kahle	penduka
vuza	tshela
lusa	fayif-bay-eyit
kombisa	bambisa
kanjani	munye
sebenzisa	hansa
nene	vimbela
vala	limala
mlomo	
kangela	
makulu	
munwe	

WRITE THESE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. State some of the functions of air, underground on the mine.
2. State some of the functions of water, underground on the mine.
3. Draw in stilson-wrench with labels.	
4. How is a set-spanner used when tightening a bolt on a coupling-join?
5. How do you use chain-tongs when using them to tighten?

②
Thursday. Frid. ~~Thurs.~~
Adapt.
Set of

Mapayip 1

LO JOB LAPA KU LO MAPAYIP

Pipe-work is very important.

It is the pipes which take air all over underground. The winch, the drifters, the jack-hammers are all worked by air, and it is water which helps the jumpers to drill, and which lays the dust which causes phthisis.

There are several types of joins: there is the coupling-join, the flange-join, the T-piece join, the reducing-join, and the union-join.

When a man connects pipes, he must always do so with great care so that neither air nor water will leak.

If either air or water does leak, all the work on the mine will be held up.

Fastening: When a man comes to connecting or undoing a coupling-join (for instance), his hands show him in which direction he must work;

if he wants to connect up, he uses his right hand;

and

He holds it to the mouth of the pipe, and he notes where his thumb points, showing him in which direction to tighten; and

Loosening: if he wants to loosen, he uses his left hand to close the mouth of the pipe, and notices where his thumb points the direction to loosen.

Three There are three important tools for pipe-work; the stilson-wrench, chain-tongs, and the spanner.

tools: Look at the stilson-wrench:

The head.
The jaws.
The nut.
The handle.

Lo majob ka lo mapayip yena makulu.

Lo mapayip yena hambisa lo smok na lo manzi zonke ndawo lapa mgodi. Lo wintsh, lo wota-layin, na lo madumelan zonke yena hamba nga lo smok, futi lo manzi yena siza lo majompol ngena, na yena bulala lo tuli lo yena enza lo tayisis.

Yena kona maningi mhlobo ka lo majoyin; lo kaplin-joyin, na lo flenj-joyin, na lo tipis-joyin, na lo ridus-joyin, na lo nyanyan-joyin,

Lo skati lo ndoda yena dibanisa lo mapayip yena azi enza / kahle, ndaba lo smok na lo manzi yena ayi azi vuza.

Lo skati lo smok na lo manzi yena vuza, zonke lo majob ka lo mayin yena ayikona hamba.

futi

Fasa: Lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa na lusa lo kaplin-joyin, lo sandla ka yena yena kombisa yena kanjani yena azi enza;

lo skati yena funa fasa lo kaplin-joyin, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene;

and na

Yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla, yena kangela lo makulu murwe ka yena upi lo ndawo yena komba lapa sayid, yena komba yena fasa;

Iusa: lo skati yena funa lusa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo, yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip, yena kangela lo murwe upi lo ndawo yena komba lusa lapa sayid.

Lo Yena kona lo tri makulu mpahla ka lo mapayip; lo bobojan, lo tshayin-tom, lo spanel.

tri

Buka lo bobojan:

mpahla:

- Lo skop.
- Lo masinyo.
- Lo not.
- Lo handel.

majob
 mapayip
 makulu
 smok
 manzi
 zonke
 wintsh
 wota-layin
 madumelan
 siza
 majompol
 fasa
 bulala
 tuli
 tayisis
 mhlobo
 majoyin
 kaplin-joyin
 tipis-joyin
 flenj-joyin
 ridus-joyin
 nyanyan-joyin
 dibanisa
 kahle
 vuza
 lusa
 kombisa
 kanjani
 sebenzisa
 nene
 vala
 mlomo
 kangela
 makulu
 murwe
 sayid
 kohlo
 bobojan
 tshayin-tom
 masinyo
 not
 handel

When one opens the stilson-wrench, the jaws screw down, and when one closes it, they screw up.

One opens and closes the wrench, making the jaws wide or narrow, by turning the nut.

To make a coupling-join, a man first adjusts his wrench to fit the pipe.

Next, he holds his right hand to the mouth of the pipe noticing the direction his thumb indicates for tightening, and (noticing) how to lay the head of the wrench on top so that the handle turns upwards on his side.

If a man wants to disconnect a coupling-join, he uses his left hand, holding it against the mouth of the pipe, and noticing the direction for loosening as indicated by his thumb.

This time the head of the wrench will lie downwards, and the handle towards him.

Look at the chain-tongs:

- There is the head.
- There is the small ratchet.
- There is the big ratchet.
- There is the hollow of the head.
- There is the chain.
- There is the handle.

The chain-tongs are used to loosen and tighten pipes of two inches and more.

When a man works to tighten or loosen with chain-tongs, he uses his hands. The thumb of the right hand shows in which direction to tighten, the thumb of his left hand in which direction to loosen.

The hollow of the chain-tongs must lie fitted against the pipe and the ratchets, so that they will not damage the threads when the tightening is done.

Lo skati yena vula lo bobojan, lo mazinyo jonga panzi
lo skati yena vala yena jonga pezulu.

Yena vula yena vala, yena enza lo mazinyo makulu futi pikanin,
yena pendula lo not.

jonga
pezulu
pikanin
pendula
not
sayisa
msele
tsheyin
pambili
tu-intsh
madayiz

Lo skati lo ndoda fasa lo kaplin-joyin, kuqala lo ndoda
yena sayisa lo bobojan yena bambā lo payip.

Futi yena vala lo mlomo ka lo payip nga lo sandla ka lo nene,
yena kangela lo makulu murwe yena komba yena fasa, yena
komba yena lo skop ka lo bobojan yena hlala pezulu,
lo handel yena azi hamba pezulu lapa sayid ka yena.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena funa lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena
sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo, yena vala lo mlomo ka
lo payip, yena kangela lo makulu murwe yena komba yena
lusa.

Manje lo skop ka lo bobojan yena jonga panzi, lo handel yena
hamba panzi lapa ku lo sayid ka yena.

Buka lo tsheyin-tom:

- Yena lo skop.
- Yena lo pikanin mazinyo.
- Yena lo makulu mazinyo.
- Yena lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom.
- Yena lo tsheyin.
- Yena lo handel.

Lo matsheyin-tom yena sebenziswa lusa na fasa lo mapayip lo sayiz ka lo
tu-intsh na lo yena makulu.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena hamba fasa na lusa nga lo matsheyin-tom, yena sebenzisa lo
sandla ka yena. Lo makulu murwe ka lo sandla ka lo nene yena kombisa yena
upi yena azi fasa, lo makulu murwe ka lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena kombisa yena
upi yena azi lusa.

Lo msele ka lo tsheyin-tom yena azi hlala pakati ku lo payip, lo pikanin mazinyo
yena ayi azi bulala lo madayiz lo skati ka fasa.

When a man has to disconnect a coupling-join, he holds his left hand to the mouth of the pipe, and his thumb indicates in which direction to loosen, and how the chain-tongs must lie with head below and chain over the handle.

Look at the spanner - there must be two.

(When doing pipe-work a man always uses two spanners.)

The spanner tightens and loosens bolts.

When a man uses a spanner, he first fits it to hold the bolt or nut, otherwise it will injure his hand.

The second spanner is for keeping the head of the bolt from turning round.

When a man wants to tighten, he uses his right hand and thumb to indicate in which direction to tighten.

If the bolt he wants to tighten is a $\frac{5}{8}$ " one, the enlarged end of the spanner for tightening points towards him, and the enlarged end of the spanner for holding the bolt faces the opposite way.

To tighten, the man pushes the spanner away from him with his right hand, while holding the bolt with his left.

When pressing hard on the spanner, he must open his right hand so as to avoid injuring it.

When a man has to loosen a bolt, the spanner which holds the bolt faces the other way and the man pulls the spanner towards him.

He holds the bolt by means of the other spanner in his left hand.

Lo skati lo ndoda yena azi lusa lo kaplin-joyin, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo kohlo lo skati yena vala lo mlomo, lo makulu munwe yena komba lusa, lo skop ka lo tshayin-tom yena kona panzi na lo tshayin pezulu ka lo handel.

spanel
mabawut
manot
jopisa
kuqala
lingana
limaza
penduka
tshela
fayif-bay-eyit
bambisa
munye
dansa
vimbela
limala

Buka lo spanel - yena azi kona tu maspanel.

(Lo skati yena sebenzisa lapa lo mapayip, lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo tu maspanel.)

Lo spanel yena fasa, yena lusa lo mabawut na lo manot.

Kuqala, lo skati lo ndoda yena jopisa lo spanel, yena lingana yena bamba lo bawut na lo not, ndaba lo skati yena ayikona bamba kahle yena azi limaza lo sandla ka yena.

Lo job ka lo munye spanel yena bamba lo skop yena ayikona penduka.

Lo skati lo ndoda funa fasa, yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene na lo makulu munwe, yena tshela yena fasa.

Futi lo skati lo ndoda yena fika fasa lo fayif-bay-eyit bawut, lo spanel ka lo fasa lo makulu skop yena buka lapa ku lo sayid ka yena, futi lo makulu skop ka lo spanel ka lo bambisa lo mabawut yena buka lapa munye sayid.

Lo ndoda yena tshova lo spanel lo yena fasa lapa munye sayid nga lo sandla ka lo nene, yena bamba lo bawut nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

Lo skati yena tshova lo spanel sterek, yena vula lo sandla ndaba vimbela limala yena.

Lo skati lo ndoda fika lusa, lo spanel lo yena bamba lo bawut yena buka lapa munye sayid, lo ndoda yena ~~dansa~~ lapa lo sayid lo yena ngo lo sandla ka lo nene.

Yena bamba lo bawut nga lo munye spanel nga lo sandla ka lo kohlo.

NOTICE

munye sayid	= other side of two
	= one side of two
	= another side
	= opposite side to that already mentioned
jonga	= open and close when referring to action of jaws
	= screw down, screw up, if opening and closing done by screw action
	= lie in a position which can vary on a curve
vala lo mlomo nga	= close the mouth with the hand
lo sandla	hold the hand to the mouth

(by means of)

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

majob	sayid
mapayip	kohlo
makulu	bobojan
hambisa	tshayin-tom
smok	masinyo
manzi	not
zonke	handel
wintsh	jonga
wota-layin	pezulu
madumelan	pikanin
siza	pendula
majompol	sayisa
fasa	msele
bulala	tshayin
tuli	pambili
tayisis	tu-intsh
mhlobo	madayiz
majoyin	spanel
kaplin-joyin	mabawut
tipis-joyin	manot
flenj-joyin	jopisa
ridus-joyin	kuqala
myanyan-joyin	lingana
dibanisa	limaza
kahle	penduka
vuza	tshela
lusa	fayif-bay-eyit
kombisa	bambisa
kanjani	munye
sebenzisa	tionsa
nene	vimbela
vala	limala
mlomo	
kangela	
makulu	
munwe	

WRITE THESE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. State some of the functions of air, underground on the mine.
2. State some of the functions of water, underground on the mine.
3. Draw in stilson-wrench with labels.	
4. How is a set-spanner used when tightening a bolt on a coupling-join?
5. How do you use chain-tongs when using them to tighten?

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Handwritten scribbles at the top of the page.

Handwritten signature or initials inside a circle.

14

Faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.

LO JOB KA LO MAPAYIP

(KAPLIN-JOYIN)

Additional faint, mirrored text from the reverse side of the page, appearing as bleed-through.

Coupling-join

Chapter 2

When a man goes to join pipes with threaded fittings, he must make sure that he has all his tools: a coupling, two chain-tongs, a tin of compound, some Italian hemp, a four-pound hammer, and some waste.

First, ^{the man} must lay the first pipe on top of some sleepers.

He must examine the ^{whole} length of the pipe to make sure there are no holes.

Then he takes some waste and wipes the threads, examining them at the same time.

He also examines the ^{rim} edge (circumference) of the mouth to make sure it is round.

Next he examines the pipe inside to make sure there is no stuff or stones ~~there~~ ^{inside}.

If there is any stuff (or stones), he takes his four-pound hammer and taps the pipe on the outside, raises the pipe, lifting the end up, and tips out the stuff.

When the pipe is in order for use, the ~~man puts on his goggles,~~ takes the tin of compound with its little stick, and smears the threads.

[The compound destroys rust, making it easy for the man to fit the pipes when he is connecting up; and further, when pipes have been laid a long time, it makes it easy to part them when disconnecting.]

Next, the man takes some waste and spreads the compound evenly over the threads.

He takes a fine strand of hemp ^{works it ~~into~~ ~~the~~ ~~threads~~} and wraps it firmly around on the threads at the join.

[It serves to close up all the little spaces which cannot be seen with the naked eye.]

When he is wrapping on the hemp, the man uses his right hand, his thumb showing him in which direction to wind and on which side the hemp must hang.

Jo Kaplin - Joyin

Lo skati lo ndoda hamba dibanisa lo kaplin-joyin yena azi buka zonke lo mpahla ka yena yena kona: lo kaplin, na lo tu matsheyin-tom, na lo tin ka lo mafuta, na lo ropiyan, na lo fo-pawund hamel, na lo weyis.

dibanisa
kaplin-joyin
kaplin
matsheyin-tom
mafuta
ropiyan
hamel
weyis
kugala
payip
pezulu
maslipis
mzimba

Kugala, lo ndoda yena faka lo namba wan payip lapa pezulu ku lo maslipis.

Yena azi setsha noko lo mzimba ka lo payip aziko lo mbobo.

m bobo

Futi yena bamba lo weyis, yena sula lo madayiz, yena setsha.

madayiz
rawund
aziko
stof
matshe
tshaya
pakamisa
swaya
lungile

Futi yena setsha lo rawund.

Manje yena setsha pakati ku lo payip aziko lo stof na lo matshe.

Lo skati yena kona lo stof na lo matshe, yena bamba lo fo-pawund hamel, yena tshaya pezulu ku lo payip, yena pakamisa lo payip, yena swaya lo skop ka lo payip, yena tipa lo stof.

~~fast ka lo mehlo~~
pikanin
plank

Lo skati lo payip yena lungile, lo ndoda yena faka lo ~~fast ka lo mehlo~~, yena bamba lo tin ka lo mafuta lo yena kona lo pikanin plank, yena lapa ku lo madayiz.

tambisa

[Lo mafuta yena bulala lo rus, futi yena siza lo ndoda, lo skati yena fasa yena tshetsha noko; futi lo skati lo payip yena hlalile maningi skati yena azi tshetsha puma noko yena funa lusa yena.]

tambisa
bulala
rus
siza
tshetsha
hlalile
maningi
lusa
qinisa
joyin

Futi lo ndoda yena bamba lo weyis, yena dibanisa lo mafuta, lapa ku lo madayiz.

vata

Yena bamba lo pikanin ropiyan, yena qinisa lo madayiz lapa lo joyin sterek nga yena.

bukile
mehlo
sebenzisa
makulu
munwe
komba
ropiyan

[Yena lo pikanin mbobo lo yena ayikona bukile yena yena nga lo mehlo.]

Lo skati yena faka lo ropiyan lo ndoda yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene, lo makulu munwe komba yena lo sayid lapa yena azi faka na lapa lo langwan ropiyan yena azi landela.

kombisa

yena

Now he starts winding (the hemp) from the third thread backwards until the hemp is finished.

Next he takes a small piece of waste compound, and seals the hemp into the threads.

He is then finished with the first pipe.

The man takes the coupling and wipes its threads with some waste, examines the threads, and the ~~base~~ ^{base}, and also the outside to make sure it is not damaged.

Now the man starts putting the coupling on to the (first) pipe.

He uses his right hand, holding it against the mouth of the pipe, and his thumb indicates in which direction to tighten and to which side the pipe must turn.

He attaches the chain-tongs with head above ^{the pipe} and chain underneath the handle, in order to hold the pipe from turning.

The man takes the coupling and places it square on the pipe, reversing it a little until it engages with the threads, and turns it away from him in the direction (already indicated by his thumb).

Now the man deals with the second pipe as he did with the first.

When the second pipe is ready, he tells his mate to lay the pipe square to the coupling, and he reverses it until he feels it engaging, and then tightens it.

The man then uses a chain-tongs, with head under ^{the pipe} and chain over the handle, to tighten the connection.

While tightening with the chain-tongs, he puts a sleeper underneath (the chain-tongs) to prevent accidents.

When he strains hard on the chain-tongs, he keeps his hand open.

Now the man must examine the join to make sure it is secure.

He must examine both in front and behind the coupling.

*with
waste*

with cap

until it is tight

the pipe

tot Manje yena azi ^{lapa} qala faka/lo namba tri dayiz, yena azi faka muva lo ropiyan yena pela.

Futi yena bamba lo pikanin weyis lo yena kona lo mafuta, yena ngenisa lo ropiyan, pakati ku lo madayiz.

Manje lo namba wan payip yena lungile.

Lo ndoda bamba lo kaplin, yena sula lo madayiz nga lo weyis, yena setsha lo madayiz, yena setsha lo rawund, futi yena setsha noko lo kaplin yena ayikona dabukile lapa pezulu.

Manje lo ndoda fika fasa lo kaplin lapa ku lo payip.

yena kombisa Yena sebenzisa lo sandla ka lo nene vala lo payip. Lo makulu murwe ~~lapa yena komba, yena komba yena fasa, futi yena komba~~ yena lo payip yena azi penduka lapa sayid.

Yena faka lo tsheyin-tom, lo skop pezulu lo tsheyin panzi ku lo handel, ndaba bamba lo payip ayikona penduka.

fasa Lo ndoda bamba lo kaplin, yena faka yena streyit, yena pendula yena muva mbitshan tot yena bamba, ~~futi yena fasa fasa~~ yena (fana ka lo murwe yena kombile) lapa ~~muva~~ sayid nga lo sandla.

Manje lo ndoda yena fika enza lapa lo namba tu payip fana ka yena enzile lapa lo namba wan payip.

Lo skati lo namba tu payip yena lungile, yena tshela lo mata ka yena beka lo payip streyit, yena pendula yena muva mbitshan tot yena izwa yena bamba, futi yena fasa nga lo sandla ka lo nene.

Lo ndoda sebenzisa lo tsheyin-tom, lo skop panzi lo tsheyin pezulu ku lo handel, yena sebenzisa yena qinisa lo joyin.

Lo skati lo ndoda qinisa nga lo tsheyin-tom yena faka lo slipis panzi ku yena (lo tsheyin-tom,) ndaba vimbela lo ngozi.

Futi ~~ayana~~ *yena* vula lo sandla ka yena lo skati yena qinisa sterek.

Manje lo ndoda yena azi setsha noko lo kaplin-joyin yena lungile.

Yena azi setsha lapa pambili ku lo kaplin ~~na~~ lapa muva ku lo kaplin.

tot
sula
dabukile
vala
penduka
tsheyin-tom
streyit
pendula

kombile
enzile
tshela
mata
nene
handel
sebenzisa
qinisa
slipis
vimbela
ngozi
vula
lungile
pambili
muva

NOTICE

- X pezulu ~~ka~~ (lo payip) = on top of
= on the outside of
- X lapa pezulu = there on top
= there on the outside
- clockwise = lapa munye sayid lo skati
lo sandla ka lo nene yena
vala lo mlomo
- anti-clockwise = lapa munye sayid lo skati
lo sandla ka lo kohlo yena
vala lo mlomo
- X reverse = pendula muva
- X advance = pendula pambili
- streyit = straight, exact, at right
angles, square to, *erect*

DO YOU KNOW THIS VOCABULARY:

dibanisa
kaplin-joyin
kaplin
matsheyin-tom
mafuta
ropiyan
hamel
weyis
kuqala
payip
pezulu
maslipis
mzimba
mbobo
madayiz
rawund
aziko
stof
matshe
tshaya
pakamisa
swaya
lungile
fester-ka-lo-mehlo
pikanin
plank
fambisa
bulala
rus
siza
tshetsha
hlafile
maningi
lusa

qinisa
joyin
vala
mbobo
bukile
mehlo
sebenzisa
makulu
murwe
komba
ropiyan tot
dabukile sulu
vala
penduka
tsheyin-tom
streyit
pendula
kombile
enzile
tshela
mata
nene
handel
sebenzisa
slipis
vimbela
ngozi
vula
lungile
pambili
muva

WRITE THESE QUESTION IN FANAKALO AND ANSWER IN FANAKALO:

<u>Question in English</u>	<u>Question in Fanakalo</u>	<u>Answer in Fanakalo</u>
1. How does a man prepare a pipe for coupling?
2. How does a man prepare a coupling for joining pipes with threaded fittings?
3. Give the steps for loosening a coupling join.

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