

THE LIVES OF IMPORTANT CONTEMPORARY ZULU COMPOSERS AND THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO CHORAL MUSIC IN KWAZULU/NATAL

by

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CHAPTER 1: RESEARCH PROGRAMME

1.1 INTRODUCTION

This research aims at focusing attention on contemporary Zulu achievers in compositions of choral music. It also seeks to highlight their significance as far as capturing our social history, as their works reflect influences around them. They act as mirrors so that we see ourselves through their compositions.

Choral music in African culture is used for communicating concerns in life, their jubilation, tragedies, their celebrations, their rituals, beliefs - all these are expressed through music. While the composer is a unique talented artist, the choral music he composes usually reflects the world in which he lives. that way the composer and performer complement each other and make the music and performance meaningful. Blacking (1990:2) fully agrees with this and goes further by stating that "composers and performers have used current artistic conventions and have been influenced by other members of their communities but their production of music has always been the result of individual choice and of using processes of making musical sense of the world".

This study seeks to focus on the lives of African people as they are portrayed and captured in the compositions of the artists. In view of this it is important to mention the social and political influences that occurred or happened during the composers' youthful and adult lives. The names of the Zulu composers in this research are:

- Chonco, Laurence Mfanufikile Buyela;
- Mnomiya, Simon Bhekathina Phelelani;
- Mthethwa, Petros Thulani and
- Sibisi, Newman Sipho.

Most of their choral music compositions are for Soprano, Alto, Tenor and Bass. These four Zulu composers have gained recognition not only in KwaZulu/Natal, but also



throughout the Republic of South Africa. Their compositions are:

- * often performed in the choral festivals;
- * frequently sung by choirs on television; and
- * usually sung by choirs on radio music programmes.

The other Zulu composers who have composed only a few songs have not been included in this research. Some samples of songs composed by the four Zulu composers have been included in the Addendum.

1.2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The following problems are addressed in this long essay:

- * Up to the present there is no information available about these four contemporary Zulu composers.
- * No photos of them are available in libraries.
- * Their songs have not been published.
- * Choral music competitions are now open to all cultural groups.
- * Explanation of the content of the words of the songs has been given to assist performers in interpreting these songs correctly.
- * There is a lot of music which is Euro-centric, but there is very little African music which is documented.
- * Almost all African songs have been photocopied and of low quality.
- * Choir conductors do not have a good source for choral music.
- * South African White composers' works are well-documented, but Black composers' work are not documented.
- * People who compile programmes can get some information about a composer and his compositions.

1.3 AIM OF THE RESEARCH

- * To give historical background of the following Zulu contemporary composers:
 - Chonco, Lawrence Mfanufikile Buyela
 - Mnomiya, Simon Bhekathina Phelelani



- Mthethwa, Petros Thulani
- Sibisi, Newman Sipho.
- * Information about these four contemporary Zulu Composers will be given with regard to:
 - Historical Background;
 - Education;
 - Occupation;
 - Compositions;
 - Characteristics of Composers' Songs.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

ATASA :African Teachers' Association of South Africa

CATU : Cape African Teachers' Union

CISTU : Ciskei Teachers' Union

NATU :Natal African Teachers' Union

OFSATA :Orange Free State African Teachers' Association

PENATA :Peninsula African Teachers' Association

SABC :South African Broadcasting Corporation

SATB :Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass

SCATHAMIYA: African song sung by men in uniform, usually

performed with choreography.

VW : Volkswagen

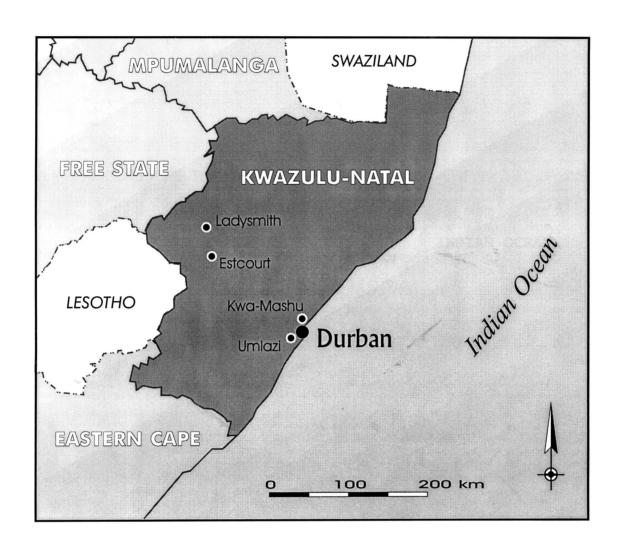
1.5 RESEARCH METHODS

- * Questionnaires I first discussed the aim of my research with each composer at his house. I then left a question-naire with him.
- * Personal Interviews My second step was to have interviews with each composer as a follow-up to the questionnaires. I recorded the information both on paper and on the tape recorder.
- * Compilation of some compositions of four Zulu composers I requested each composer to supply me with at least three copies of his compositions. The intention is to preserve the original handwriting of each of these composers.
- * Audio Cassette The South African Broadcasting Corporation has given assistance for the composers' songs.

 The following songs are on audio-cassette (Addendum B).



The location of these composers on the map is thus:



KEY

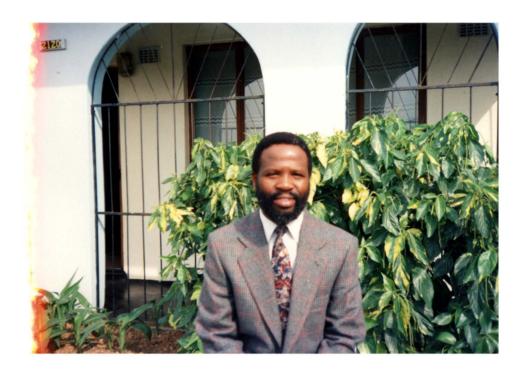
LADYSMITH = Work place LADYSMITH - UMLAZI = 260km UMLAZI = Chonco, Mnomiya LADYSMITH - KWAMASHU = 255km KWAMASHU = Sibisi LADYSMITH - ESTCOURT = 68km

ESTCOURT = Mthethwa



CHAPTER 2:

CHONCO, LAURENCE MFANUFIKILE BUYELA



BORN: 30-01-1959



2.1 INTRODUCTION

This young composer has produced many compositions in a short space of time. Most people do not know his historical background. He uses a poetic language which often causes the performers of his songs to misinterpret them. This is an endeavour to help these performers to sing his songs in context.

2.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Laurence Mfanufikile Buyela Chonco was born on 30 January 1959 in Umbumbulu District near Durban. He is the third of four children, three brothers and one sister. His parents are Mathews and Margaret (née Mkhize) Chonco.

He was brought up in a music-loving family. His mother was a prominent soloist in choirs of which she was a member. She was also a good story-teller. She used a lot of music when telling her children a story. This practice inspired Buyela considerably. It was after his mother's death that Buyela gave vent to his inspiration.

2.2.1 Primary Education

He did his primary education at Lubane Higher Primary School. He was a leader of an Isicathamiya group. His talent attracted the choirmaster, Mr Shadrack Bheki Mpunzana, who persuaded this young man to join the school choir. This marked his first encounter with serious music.

2.2.2 Post-Primary Education

In 1979 he proceeded to Sibonokuhle Secondary School where his love of classical music developed. It was at this stage that he started composing some songs but were abortive. Some were left incomplete and sung by groups of friends.

He proceeded to Umbiya High School for Standard 9 in 1980. The choirmaster was Mr Mduduzi Pius Mkhize. The only song that Buyela had completed was titled "Lentokazi" which he submitted to the teacher. Buyela had dedicated it to his



late mother. After matric he worked at Isisusa Secondary School as a privately paid teacher. He formed a school choir and entered the music competitions organised by the Natal African Teachers' Union (N.A.T.U.).

2.2.3 Tertiary Education

The following year he went to Umbumbulu College of Education to train as a teacher. He sang in the college choir under the baton of a veteran conductor, Mr Edward Mngadi. In 1984 Buyani sang a tenor solo in Mozart's "Credo" and "Gloria" which were prescribed for competitions.

2.2.4 Occupation

It was in 1985 that Buyani became a qualified teacher. He was employed at Mboko Secondary School and formed a school choir there. This choir managed to go as far as the provincial level in the same year. In 1988 the school was upgraded and became known as Sobonakhona High School. The choir still managed to reach the provincial level in 1989. Songs performed were "Sihay'ingoma" by N. Sibisi and "Ekhaya Afrika", his own first composition. Having been successful with this choir all along, he left the school for Intshisekelo High School in 1991.

After a long break in choral music there, Buyani was very successful to take this choir up to the provincial level. The choir also participated in the Music Active Volkswagen Music Festival. He only stayed for a year at this school,

In 1993 he started a new choir at Zwelethu High School. As an able conductor, he was again successful to reach the provincial level. To conduct choirs has always encouraged him to release a new song every year which he himself conducts as his optional piece.



2.3 COMPOSITIONS

2.3.1 Ekhaya Afrika

Chonco composed Ekhaya Afrika in 1989. The song encourages all Africans to be proud of themselves. It is dedicated to his brother, Sibusiso, whose great achievements have always encouraged Buyani.

2.3.2 Inxulumakazi

The song was composed for the official opening of Sobonakhona High School. This official opening was performed by Dr. O.D. Dhlomo on 14 August 1989. The words "Baba Mkhabela" refer to Dr Dhlomo, and "Dinangwe Baba" to Mr M.A. Dhlomo who was the principal of the school. Buyani dedicated this song to his sister, Nokuthula, who always encourages him to compose.

2.3.3 Hlokomani

This is a three-verse hymn composed to encourage people to sing for the Lord. It was also his first composition with a religious text. He dedicated it to his elder brother, Bonginkosi, who is very much committed to the Lord.

2.3.4 Uthando lwabazali

Mr. Sipho Nzimande (Subject Advisor in Music - KwaZulu) requested Buyani to compose this song for Standard III and IV. It was a threepart song, but later on a bass line was added.

2.3.5 Isalukazi

Isalukazi is a unison song which was composed for infants. It was sung in the Southern Coastal Region Music Competitions in 1990.

2.3.6 Isiqqi sase-Afrika.

Buyela composed Isigqi sase-Afrika in 1990. In this song the composer preaches the gospel of unity. It was composed when Black violence and unrest were being witnessed in our communities.



2.3.7 Ngofike ngithini le?

This is a four-verse hymn. It is a result of discussions on Christianity between Buyela and his brother's wife, Phuti (okaRamahuta).

2.3.8 Inkonzo enhle

This song is about his only sister (Ntombintombi, Nokutula) who possibly will one day get married. Therefore there will be no girl left at home.

2.3.9 Ingwekazi

In 1991 Chonco was requested by Zakhele Mthombeni to compose this song. It would be performed at a function organised for Mr Sipho Nzimande who was then the music lecturer at Esikhawini College of Education. He had been promoted to be Music Advisor in KwaZulu Schools.

2.3.10 Leth' ughwasha

The purpose of this composition was the same as that of "Ingwekazi".

2.3.11 Khanyisa Baba

This is a short song with a religious message.

2.3.12 A Morning song

Chonco composed this song in English. It is a three-part song and is suitable for primary school children.

2.3.13 Imvunge Yesizwe

This song is about the national Choir Festival. It was first performed by the Ulundi Adult Choir under the baton of Dumisani Dladla at the Standard Bank Arena in Johannesburg in 1991.

2.3.14 Umbhiyozo we-Afrika

Sam Msibi, the conductor of the Manzini Adult Choir, requested Buyela to compose this song for performance at the National Choir Festival in the Johannesburg Standard Bank Arena in 1991. Its main theme is to unite all Africans.



2.3.15 Ingoma ka-VW

In 1992 Chonco composed this song specially for the Music Active Schools Festival which was sponsored by Volkswagen Motor Company. The composer performed this song with the Intshisekelo High School in the Durban Playhouse in 1992.

2.3.16 Music Active

This was also composed for Volkswagen Motor Company.

2.3.17 Ethekwini

This is a unison song for infants. It is in praise of the city of Durban.

2.3.18 Izinsimbi

Chonco composed this song for infants. It is about school bells ringing.

2.3.19 UJesu wabancane

This is a three-part song suitable for primary school pupils. The title suggests something like "Jesus for the Young".

2.3.20 Dumisani uJehova

This song was composed specially to be performed by Saint Magdalene's Choir as an optional piece in the music competitions organised by the Roman Catholic Church in Marianhill. The words were extracted from the Bible, Psalm 117.

2.3.21 Kuxhelw' exhukwane

Buyela was requested by Mr Caesar Ndlovu, the Music Inspector in the Transkei, to compose a song for the Transkei Cultural and Choral Association (TRACCA). General S. Damoyi, Xoliswa Nkasana and Lizeka Zamla persuaded him to give the song a Xhosa text. It was first performed in the same year of composition.



2.3.22 Umthandazo woxolo

This was composed to be performed by St Magdalene's Choir at the Roman Catholic Church Music competitions at Marianhill on 3 October 1993. Words were written by the priests of the Marianhill Diocese. The song was also performed by Ekuvukeni Church Choir at the National Choir Contest in the Johannesburg Standard Bank Arena on 4 December 1993. This prestigious annual event was sponsored jointly by Old Mutual and Caltex.

2.3.23 Ezimnyama

The song was composed to be performed by the Manzini Adult Choir for the first time at the Standard Bank Arena in the National Choir Festival in Johannesburg in 1993.

2.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS SONGS

Chonco manipulates the melody more than any other aspect. He usually uses syncopated rhythm, especially in secular songs. In religious songs he adopts a hymn style which is usually homophonic. He also enjoys the combination of triplets and a dotted quaver and a semiquaver. His songs have become very popular because of their liveliness and inspiring melodies.



CHAPTER 3:

MNOMIYA, SIMON BHEKATHINA PHELELANI



BORN: 29-02-1960



3.1 INTRODUCTION

Mnomiya is a very gifted young man. He started composing while he was still at Secondary School. From the start his harmonies were very pleasing to the ear. His expression of his musical ideas on paper showed some kind of music literacy. His direct involvement in choir work motivated him to pursue formal studies in music.

3.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Simon Bhekathina Phelelani Mnomiya was born on 29 February 1960 at Emkhandlwini in the district of Melmoth. He is the third of five children, three brothers and one sister. His parents are Leonard and Viola.

Simon's parents, especially his mother, were very musical. His elder brothers were the first to write male quartet songs in Zulu and English in the family. He followed suit later, writing in the same genre and style. He requested a friend to join them to make a quartet and sang these songs. For a long time he could not decipher the rhythmic patterns of the song entitled "Elasezulwini" by K. Magubane until he mastered them. It was on the same day that Mnomiya wrote his first choral song, "Hubani ngenjabulo". He found himself having all the tools for writing in tonic solfa because he had no problem with both the diatonic and chromatic scales.

3.2.1 Primary Education

He received his lower primary education from Emkhandlwini Combined School, where he did Sub-Standard A to Standard IV from 1968 to 1973. From 1974 to 1975 he did Standards V and VI at Esiqhomaneni Combined School. Both schools are situated in the Melmoth District.

3.2.2 Post-Primary Education

In 1976 he proceeded to KwaShaka Secondary School to do Forms I to III which he completed in 1979. He proceeded to Zwelibanzi High School in 1980 to do matric. He was



very active in the choir there.

At Zwelibanzi High School particularly, he had an in-depth musical grooming as he served in the capacities of a chorister, soloist and deputy conductor. He sometimes tried his compositional ideas making use of small groups from the choir.

Equally important was his serving in Durban Sings Adult Choir from 1983 to 1987. There he also learnt a lot as regards the capabilities and shortcomings of singers and conductors. He served as a chorus master in this choir. In 1988 he registered for Theory of Music Grade V and Singing Grade VIII with the University of South Africa and passed both.

3.2.3 Tertiary Education

In 1987 he registered for a Bachelor of Music with the University of Natal in Durban. He completed the Bachelor of Music in 1990 and then obtained a Higher Diploma in Education in 1991.

3.2.4 Occupation

He joined the teaching fraternity in 1992 when he was attached to Umlazi Comtec High School. He later went to Adams College of Education as a music lecturer. He resigned as a teacher at the end of 1994 and joined the KwaZulu/Natal Medical Aid Scheme in 1995.

3.3 COMPOSITIONS

3.3.1 Hubani Ngenjabulo

Mnomiya composed this song on 24 June 1978. It was his first composition. In this song, the composer praises God.

3.3.2 Ngiboniseleni

This song was composed on 13 December 1978 and originated form the composer's inspiration. It's theme is about a



child who is hysterically and helplessly looking for his parents who left them (with the other brother and sister) at a tender age.

3.3.3 And call upon me

Phelelani has composed this song in English on 27 June 1979. It has been composed for T.T.B.B. Its text is taken from Psalm 150:15.

3.3.4 Baba Sixolele

This song was composed on 27 June 1979. It is about sinfulness which tormants us. It is an intercessory prayer for forgiveness from God and power to overcome evil.

3.3.5 Unohha

Unohha was composed on 4 January 1980. "Ngubani na lomthakathi osafuye imfene ngesikhathi samanje?" bears the theme of the song. A child is startled by a huge unknown beast with a long tail. The father, to his surprise and anger, finds out that it is a baboon - a symbol of witchcraft.

3.3.6 Ngilinde (words by S.F. Sishi)

Mnomiya was inspired by Sishi's poetry when he composed this song on 10 November 1980. The theme is about a young man who bids his fiancée goodbye as he goes to Johannesburg to accrue more money for "ilobolo". "Ilobolo" is a tradition among the blacks to pay eleven cows for the woman a man wants to marry.

3.3.7 Mbali Enhle

This song was composed on 26 December 1981. It was inspired by "Ngilinde". This should have come before "Ngilinde" in terms of chronology. As was common practice in older days, a young man woos in a highly metaphorical language.

3.3.8 Amadlelo aluhlaza

On 6 December 1982, Mnomiya composed "Amadlelo aluhlaza".



This song is about a meditation on the splendour of heaven: Take me to a place which is all that this world is not - heaven.

3.3.9 Ziyabuya kwaNgwaqa

Phelelani composed this song on 29 December 1982. He explains that Zulu consonants, especially the clicks, sound so dramatic that he considered having them married to an equally dramatic traditional wedding setting through music. The poetry is multi-thematic:

- (a) A consonantal drama
- (b) Ngwaga's (personified consonant) wedding with accompanying stick-fighting; and
- (c) Any challenging situation could be a "Ngwaqa" scenario.

3.3.10 Nkosi Sihawukele

This song was composed on 17 March 1983. The composer was inspired by Mozart's masses. The theme of this song is: Lord, have mercy on us (Kyrie eleison).

3.3.11 Ngcwele, Ngcwele, Ngcwele

The composer was inspired by Mozart's masses when he composed this song on 6 June 1983. He sang a lot of Mozart's masses in the school and adult choirs. Its theme is: Holy, Holy, Lord God Almighty. Heaven and earth are filled with Your glory. Hosanna in the highest.

3.3.12 Ngibhek' Imbeko

Phelelani composed this song on 26 October 1983. It emanated from an inspiration by "Ngilinde". The song is about the fiancée who is impatiently waiting for her fiancé who went to Johannesburg. She, nonetheless, expresses her fidelity to him.

3.3.13 Phila!

"Phila" was composed on 26 November 1983. The composer expresses a realisation of the positive impact of his



mother's upbringing. In retrospect he looks at his life with a sense of pride which he owes to her.

3.3.14 Kuhle!

This song was composed on 2 January 1984. It is a sequel form "Ngilinde". The theme of this song is: When lovers end up in marriage it's good (Kuhle!). This is a final chorus of a mini-opera "Mbali Enhle". He thought of writing this with his friend, the late Simphiwe Sishi. They were choristers in the same adult choir called Durban Sings. His untimely death thwarted their ambitions.

3.3.15 Kusenjalo

"Kusenjalo" is a sequel from "Ngilinde", and was composed on 24 October 1984. After a long time apart the two lovers meet and reaffirm their vows. Both have been faithfully waiting for such a time of reunion.

3.3.16 Sekwanele

This song was composed for T.T.B.B. The date of composition is unknown. Phelelani is telling a story about the fiancé who has now gathered enough money for "ilobolo", hence "Sekwanele" (it is enough) then he goes back home. "Ilobolo" comprises eleven cattle paid by a man who wants to marry a woman from another family.

3.3.17 Langa Lokulunga

In March 1992 Mnomiya composed this song. It is a response to the violence with which our society is riddled. The son of righteousness (Malachi 4:2) is invoked to rise with healing in His wings and shine so much that we can see beyond the present violence.

3.3.18 Masiye Elundzindzini

He composed this song in 1989. It was composed for King Mswati's tribute. The composer was requested by the conductor of Manzini Adult Choir to compose this song.



Both the composer and the conductor, Sam Msibi, were studying music together at the University of Natal.

3.3.19 Uma-Nje

This song was composed for Soprano and Tenor Duet. Mnemiya was asked by Linda Bukhosini and Bongani Tembe to write it for their, studies for a Masters degree. "You can go for ages... as long as (uma-nje) you are mine I don't mind". This is an immediate sequel to "Ngilinde".

3.3.20 Yekel'amathwas' angene

In 1994, Mnomiya composed this song. He dedicated it to student teachers who must graduate and move into the field to assume roles as teachers.

From the late seventies to the early eighties he was concurrently writing male quartet songs although with neither solfa nor staff notation. He also wrote a few instrumental pieces while he was doing composition for the Bachelor of Music at the University of Natal. From 1987 to date he has mainly written gospel songs from solo to choral in different styles.

3.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS SONGS

Like Sibisi, Mnomiya's harmonies are very consonant. He also uses chromatics with a particular purpose. His phrases are clearly defined. His message is mainly on the pleading side. He sometimes uses figurative language for example, in the song "Ziyabuya kwaNgwaqa".



CHAPTER 4:

MTHETHWA, PETROS THULANI



BORN: 16-09-1960



4.1 INTRODUCTION

Thulani is a very humble and unassuming young man. He is a devout Christian and has dedicated all his compositions to the Lord, the author of his life. He is very steady and thorough in his compositional process. He makes it a point that each year he releases a new song.

4.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Petros Thulani Mthethwa was born on 16 September 1960 at KwaHlathikhulu in the Estcourt Magisterial District. His father is Vusumuzi and his mother is Jeslina. There are seven children in all, three girls and four boys. Thulani is the second child. His wife is Sizakele who is also a school teacher.

4.2.1 Primary Education

He first attended KwaMkhize Higher Primary School in 1969, where he did sub Standard A. He received all his primary education at the same school until 1974. He sang in a choir which was conducted by Mr Mcoyi who is now an inspector of schools. They competed in the music competitions where they usually obtained position three, provincial level. He had to leave this school after passing Standard Six in 1974 to a post-primary institution.

4.2.2 Post-Primary Education

In 1975 Thulani went to Wembezi High School for Std 7. The principal of this school was William Anderson Mthethwa, a composer of choral songs. Thulani regarded him as "King of Music". The Co-conductor was Mr Melbourne Nyamane, who motivated Thulani musically. Their choir won even at the Provincial level under the baton of Mr Nyamane. At times Thulani would be given an opportunity to conduct the choir during school concerts and wedding parties.

Thulani tried to compose a song and took it to the principal for comments. Mr Mthethwa discouraged Thulani by saying that it was difficult to compose a song. He



told Thulani that he would not make it. These remarks had a negative effect on Thulani and that it took him time to continue with composing.

4.2.3 Tertiary Education

In 1982 Thulani proceeded to Eshowe College of Education to train as a teacher. The choirmaster there was Mr Sipho Nzimande. He was also very inspiring to Thulani for his artistry in handling the choir. Thulani started to study music formally for the first time. Mr Nzimande was transferred to another school in the following year. He was replaced by Mr Sandile Gumede who was a good tenor singer and pianist. Thulani formed a quartet which performed mainly religious songs. This further consolidated his love of music.

4.2.4 Occupation

In 1985 Thulani became a teacher at Sahlumbe Higher Primary School. His former teacher and conductor, Mr Nyamane, was the Principal there. Thulani became the conductor of the choir. In 1986 he was lured away by Mr I. Mokoena of Mtshezi High School. His experience in conducting increased. He used to be beaten by Mr Africa Khuzwayo's choir at an early level. In 1990 he was able to overshadow Mr Khuzwayo. Thulani was transferred to Embizeni High School in 1990, where he was deprived of the opportunity to conduct the choir. stayed there for three months only and then Endakane High School at Ezakheni. He started a new choir which won the higher levels of competitions. In 1992 he went to Estcourt Senior Secondary School. It was there that he produced his most dynamic choir to date. fights affected his choir in later years. He also got married in 1992 at the age of twenty-eight. In 1994 he left Estcourt and went to Pietermaritzburg to teach at High School. He joined the Pietermaritzburg Choral Society under the baton of Dr Joshua Radebe. Thulani went to Siyahlomula Primary School in Ashdown in 1995. Thulani's songs were first popularized by



the Nkonjeni Adult Choir, the Ulundi Choral Society and the Gordon Memorial High School and Busana High School Choirs.

4.3 COMPOSITIONS

4.3.1 Shwele Simakade

Thulani composed this song in 1989. It is a four-part song composed for mixed choir. It is a song of prayer where the composer reprimands the violence which was caused by faction fights between African National Congress and Inkatha Freedom Party supporters. He prays for devine intervention in this threatening situation at Wembezi Township at Estcourt.

4.3.2 Zimnandi Ingoma Zase-Afrika

In 1990 Thulani composed this song. It is also a four-part song composed for mixed choir. He expresses his appreciation of African song more than Western ones. He mentions some of the African nations and matches each with its music. The song was first sung by the Nkonjeni Adult Choir.

4.3.3 Ngeke

This is a four-part song composed for mixed choir. It is a continuation of the events cited in the song "Shwele Simakade". The composer suspected that freedom would befall us unprepared as we are busy fighting one another. He is angry about disunity amongst blacks. He calls us all to unite.

4.3.4 Ukhozi

"Ukhozi was composed in 1993 for mixed voices. This song was started in 1991 and completed in 1993. It is in praise of the Radio Zulu Station called "Ukhozi". He lists the names of the most prominent announcers and later on prays for Reverend Hawu Mbatha who was the first black man to be the head of the radio station. The song was recorded by Gordon Memorial High School at the SABC under the baton of Mr M.K Khumalo.



4.3.5 Giyani Maqhawe

Mthethwa composed this song in 1994. It is a four-part song for mixed voices. The song emanates from a dream the composer had. He talks about dead heroes who fought for their land. He is calling these heroes to get up and dance in celebration. He also calls for unity since the land taken from blacks was to be returned soon. The song was first performed by Busana High School under the baton of Mr J. Ngcobo.

4.3.6 Inhlonipho Ayiqhubeke

This is also a four-part song composed for mixed voices. He reminds people of "ubuntu" and instils educative ideas. The song was first sung by Edendale Primary School.

4.3.7 Bashaye

This is a four-part song and was composed in 1995. It is in praise of Dr J. Radebe who is the conductor of Pieter-maritzburg Choral Society. The composer wanted to honour this veteran conductor while he was still active in the music scene. The composer is trying to keep a record of what Dr J. Radebe has achieved in choral music.

4.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS SONGS

Rhythm is mainly syncopated, although he also uses legato style. Harmonies are purely Western. Songs are mainly homophonic. He avoids a single style because he wants each song to sound completely different from others. He does not therefore tie himself to a particular style of composing.



CHAPTER 5:

SIBISI, NEW MAN SIPHO



BORN: 08-11-1946



5.1 INTRODUCTION

Newman Sipho Sibisi is an older, seasoned composer. He is the only one of the four who uses both Tonic solfa Notation and Staff Notation in his compositions. He is the oldest of the four composers, and thus has the most experience and exposure to choral music. There were many people who influenced Sibisi but he has forgotten their names.

5.2 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Newman Sipho Sibisi was born in Durban on 8 November 1946. He is the first born of five children, that is, one brother Greenfield Themba and three sisters, Jabulisiwe, Ntombizakhona, and Bamangele. His parents, Mr Dlamanzi Joshua and the late Mrs Makhosazane Jane Sibisi (née Mtshali), were living in Ritson Road at the backyard of an Indian landlord. Due to the Group Areas Act, his parents were evicted. They found a plot in the Inanda area known as Emapulazini which was owned by Mrs Khumalo, who was nicknamed "uNonglishi".

5.2.1 Primary Education

The first school he attended was Inanda Day School, presently known as Inanda Higher Primary School. It was a combined Primary School at that time.

It was from this stage that he became aware of musical influences. His home played an important role in exposing Newman to various types of music. His father was a musician and sang for the group known as "The Harmony Minstrels". Mr Sibisi decided to form his own group "The Top Spots" while he was working at King Edward Hospital as a clerk. This group sang light music with an influence of Negro Spiritual groups, like "The Ink Spots", "The Mills Brothers" and "The Golden Gate Quartet". Newman was also exposed to musicals and operas such as "Oklahoma" and "Madama Butterfly". His father used to bring home a lot of grammaphone records which he got from his white friends.



Since there were very few radios in his childhood, Newman would listen to music which people made themselves. This music-making included groups that used to gather during week-ends to play guitars, violins and concertinas. There were Isicathamiya groups that used to compete during the Christmas Season.

It was at primary level that Newman had his first encounter with formal music. This included handsigns, sight-reading, notation, both in Solfa and Staff notation. Newman is very proud to have had teachers who instilled in him the love of music. Class and school concerts played a very prominent role in his life. He sang in a choir which was conducted by Mr Masonto Buthelezi. The songs they sang were "Umzi waseRhini", "Umshado", "He that have a pleasant face", and many others.

Teachers who were also musicians included Mr Jack Ngcobo, who is presently a teacher at Langalibalele Higher Primary School, Mr Nelson Nxumalo, principal in the Maphumulo Circuit and Mr Manele, presently principal the Southern Natal (South Coast).

5.2.2 Post-Primary Education

After passing Standard VI, he proceeded to Mqhawe Junior Secondary School which was headed by Mr Mathibela. Other teachers who were music enthusiasts were Mr Ndlovu ("Tap Root") and the late Mr Shabalala of Ladysmith. Music competitions for School houses were very important in this institution.

Since there were no matric classes at Mqhawe, his parents sent him to Amanzimtoti College. He formed small groups with his friends - two of whom were Dallard Jiji, principal on the South Coast and Nimrod Masondo, who worked for Road Safety. They sang Spiritual music, Newman subconsciously emulating his father. Another group was formed by Cecil Buthelezi, Gershwin Sangweni and others. Music



unified them and kept their interest in the institution alive.

After all the good moments at Amanzimtoti, Newman failed Physical Science at the end of the year. This meant that he could not be admitted to this institution the following year.

5.2.3 Tertiary Education

Due to Newman's failure of Physical Science, his mother sent him to St Chad's College to study for a Higher Primary Teacher's Certificate (H.P.T.C.). The music teacher there was Mr Nelson Nxumalo.

He also formed a quartet consisting of himself, Ben Hadebe, Fillington Ndlovu and Absolom Molefe. Newman arranged and composed the songs for his group. They all sang in the college choir and enjoyed their free time by practising for college concerts.

At all school levels, Newman showed a great love for sports. He played soccer and tennis. Even today he never misses it on television.

He completed the H.P.T.C. in 1967.

5.2.4 Occupation

He assumed the first teaching post at Ubuhle Primary School in 1968. He was associated with choral music lovers - Mr Ngcoya and Mr McDonald Sikhosane. They influenced Newman to join the Durban Adult Choir under the baton of the late Mr Oliver Nkabinde. In fact, from his appointment day as a teacher, Newman did not miss any form of music.

He also enrolled for both theory and piano lessons in Durban at the Art Centre, Albany Grove under Mr Chambers. His father possessed some instruments like the guitar, piano accordion and an old manual organ. They acquired this organ from Reverend Sibisi of the African Congre-



gational Church who taught Newman how to play it. Doing piano lessons and practising with an organ had negative results. This was because these two keyboard instruments have a different touch. Mr Chambers advised him to get a piano.

A sympathetic principal of Inanda Seminary, Mr D. Zondi, offered him an old piano with broken hammers. He fixed it, and in 1978 he bought a second hand piano at the music shop which was called Tablers. He could not make good progress with piano lessons owing to the unstable relationship with his wife.

He had already composed quite a few songs. Newman was not only the composer of (choral) music, but also a performer. He was the conductor of Ubuhle School Choir and obtained first prize in the Natal Provincial Competitions. Some of the songs he conducted were "Let the hills resound", "Somerstemming", plus songs for girls' choir and boys' choir. He has never stopped conducting school choirs.

His best achievement at Ubuhle was in 1968, while he excelled at Thandukwazi Higher Primary School in 1978. His choir beat the other Natal choirs and represented them at the National Eisteddfod under the auspices of the African Teachers' Association of South Africa (A.T.A.S.A). Both Ubuhle and Thandukwazi Higher Primary Schools are situated in KwaMashu Township. In October 1980 he left teaching and joined an Insurance Company. He missed school children such a lot that in June 1981 he returned to the teaching profession. This time he preferred to serve his community at Inanda Day School. With his arrival there, the standard of the school choir improved. One could hear the solemn manner in which he conducted hymns during morning devotions. He was also very much in love with Strauss's Waltzes.

From his first marriage with Clarice Sivetye they had three children, two sons and one daughter. Since their



marriage was not a happy one from 1971, they divorced in 1981. It was in 1988 that he got married again to Zandile Virginia Gumede of Ungoye Mnguni Store at Inanda Glebe. He now lives in Newlands Heights.

Newman is presently the Principal of Langalibalele Higher Primary School. He is still composing choral songs.

5.3 COMPOSITIONS

5.3.1 Sebethule

Sibisi composed "Sebethule" in 1970. The song is about a disaster which occurred at Effingham when the bus was swept away by a flooded rivulet in 1965. Many people were drowned in the incident.

5.3.2 Khaya Lami

The meaning of the words of the song is: There is no place like home. It may be a home for pleasure or sadness.

5.3.3 Umkhulu Somandla

In 1971 Sibisi composed "Umkhulu Somandla". The song is about the super power of the Almighty in creating the Universe. It was first performed and recorded by the Durban Adult Choir at the SABC.

5.3.4 Bayede UyiZulu

Sibisi was requested by the conductor of the Durban Adult Choir, Mr O. Nkabinde, and Mr Joshua McDonald Sikhosane to compose this song. It was performed by this choir at the coronation ceremony of the present Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini Zulu.

5.3.5 Phisa Ngegazi

This composition was requested by Mthandeni Msomi, the SABC Music Producer at that time. It was meant to urge the community to donate blood to save other people's lives. This song was first performed and recorded by the Lamontville Secondary School.



5.3.6 Kusile Vukani

The dawning day is marked by all sorts of noise - crowing cocks, cars, factory machines, etc. This is a three-part song for School Standards III and IV choirs.

5.3.7 Asiye KwaDukuza "bese sihamba, siye KwaDukuza"

This song was composed in 1972. It is a plea to the Zulus to go to Shaka's grave to ask him to undo his curse.

5.3.8 Sihay' ingoma

Sibisi composed this song in 1973. He was inspired by the fact that music features in all walks of life. It bestows joy and comfort. This song was prescribed for the Group African Teachers' Association of South Africa (A.T.A.S.A.) Adult Choirs in 1974.

5.3.9 Izigameko Zolwandle

This song is about an old man who remembers the death of his son at sea. He never saw his son again. It is a three-part song for School Standards III and IV Choirs.

5.3.10 Intokazi ngasolwandle (A real dream)

This song was composed in 1974 and is about the composer's dream of a lovely supernatural lady by the sea. The short encounter ended abruptly when the lady of the seas vanished. The song was first performed by Isibonelo High School in 1975 and then it was prescribed by A.T.A.S.A. for Adult Choirs in 1976.

5.3.11 EzakwaZulu

Sibisi composed this song in 1978. Its Theme is: The Zulus were a respectful nation, fearing disgrace. The ancestors in turn showed themselves to the elderly through dreams. This song was prescribed for High School Choirs by A.T.A.S.A. in 1979.

5.3.12 Uz'ungangilahli

This song was composed in 1979. Newman is pleading with Jehovah not to forsake him when his vision starts to



be blurred and his soul departs from the earth. Newman dedicated this song to his mother to hold on the Christian religion even though his father was against it.

5.3.13 Mpompoza Manz' oThukela

Sibisi composed this song in 1981. He was given the theme by Mr Masonto Buthelezi (Music Producer) of the SABC. It is about the beauty of the Tugela river and its might when in flood. The song has not yet been performed by any choir.

5.3.14 Imfundo

"Imfundo" was composed in 1986. This is an advice to the youth that the key to life is education. The song is for a mixed choir, that is S.A.T.B.

5.3.15 Intsha

This song is also an advice to our youth to take it easy and abide by the elderly expectations. Both "Intsha" and "Imfundo" were initiated by the present SABC Music Producer, Mr Sam Shabalala. The songs were first performed by Umbumbulu College of Education under the baton of Edward Mngadi.

5.3.16 Hubani Ngentokozo

This song was composed in 1989. The theme was initiated by Mr Masonto Buthelezi of the SABC who said: "If Christ had been born a Zulu, how would the Zulus celebrate his birth? "The song was prescribed by the Natal African Teachers' Union (N.A.T.U.) for the Colleges in 1992.

5.3.17 Kwenzenjani?

In 1990 Sibisi composed "Kwenzenjani". This is a plea to people to stop violence. The song was first performed by Ntuzuma College of Education conducted by Mr Themba Faya in 1991. In 1992 it was prescribed for High Schools by N.A.T.U.



5.3.18 Nqidedeleni

"Ngidedeleni" was composed in 1993. The composer brings back the Blood River feeling. He is asking why our dead heroes were never honoured for their bravery. This song has not yet been performed.

5.4 CHARACTERISTICS OF HIS SONGS

Sibisi might have been influenced by the music of the classical era. His melodies consist of short phrases, and chromatics are used very sparingly and effectively. Harmonically, his choral works are consonant. He uses mainly the hymn style with voice parts moving in block form. The soprano line is usually very high which contrasts with a very low bass line. He enjoys the employment of modulatory inflections which coincide with the change of the mood.



CHAPTER SIX: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION FOR FURTHER RESEARCH

6.1 CONCLUSION

Due to the fact that these four composers belong to the same Zulu heritage, they sometimes use similar melodies and harmonies unawares. The focus of this research has been on their lives and their contribution to choral music. From this research programme, it became evident that Chonco, Mnomiya and Mthethwa sang Sibisi's songs while they were at school. This implies that Sibisi, being the oldest of the four, has had some influential effect on the works of the other three younger composers. This, of course, does not mean that the three composers copied Sibisi's style.

* The importance of these four composers

It is surprising that all of them are renowned composers even outside KwaZulu/Natal and as far as the Kingdom of Swaziland. There is virtually no choral festival or concert where some of their songs are not sung, and yet not documented in full.

* Demand of these composers outside KwaZulu/Natal

Mnomiya has even composed a song in Swaziland entitled "Masiya eLundzindzini". All four composers are not tribalists, but patriots. It is for this particular reason that their compositions are so popular throughout the country.

* Struggle to acquire their songs

It was very difficult to acquire the music of these composers. They did not have their original copies as conductors took them.

* Criteria for selection of songs

The songs chosen were those which were readily available. In certain instances the composer preferred to rewrite a song so that it is of good quality.



* Disorganization of the composers' music

It was necessary sometimes to collect copies of songs for the composers from conductors. Some songs have been modified by conductors which was corrected by composers.

6.2 RECOMMENDATIONS

This research has uncovered that:

- * More research should be undertaken about other composers in KwaZulu/Natal and the rest of South Africa.
- * All compositions which are commonly sung well be documented in both solfa notation and staff, a project which can be conducted by SAMRO and the Universities.
- * Photos of composers, information regarding their historical background, training, deep and poetical language should be documented.
- * Their songs should be analyzed, Western and African influences, and correlation of text and music be studied.
- * There is a need for song books and music theory books using indigenous songs in solfa and staff in schools and Colleges of Education.
- * SAMRO should protect the music and give credit to composers so that their music will not disappear.
- * The written compositions should not be interfered with by choir conductors and the choir competition organisers should intervene in this area.
- * Video recordings of these songs should be made to assist choirs of other cultures.



CHAPTER SEVEN:

7.1 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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7.2 DISCOGRAPHY

- Ingqwele and Yekel' amathwasa
 Conductor M.C. Matthews
- 2. Mpumalanga College Choir Conductor V.J. Dumakude
- 3. South African Broadcasting Corporation



ADDENDUM A

COMPOSITIONS

- 1 Chonco, L.M.B
- 1.1 Umthandazo woxolo
- 1.2 Ingqwele
- 2 Mnomiya, S.B.P
- 2.1 Baba sixolele
- 2.2 Ngiboniseleni
- 3 Mthethwa, P.T
- 3.1 Giyani Maqhawe
- 3.2 Ukhozi
- 4 Sibisi, N.S.
- 4.1 EzaKwaZulu
- 4.2 Hubani ngentokozo

Although it was not possible to find the original copies of the songs, these photo copies bear the hand-written signatures of the composers. It is for this reason that these songs should be considered to be authentic.



ADDENDUM B

AUDIO RECORDINGS

- 1. Chonco, L.M.B.
- 1.1 Umthandazo woxolo (Matthews Singers)
- 1.2 Ingqwele (Matthews Singers)
- 2. Mnomiya, S.B.P.
- 2.1 Baba sixolele (Matthews Singers)
- 2.2 Ngiboniseleni (Matthews Singers)
- 3. Mthethwa, P.T.
- 3.1 Ukhozi (Durban Voices Choir)
- 3.2 Giyani Maghawe (Durban Voices Choir)
- 4. Sibisi, N.S.
- 4.1 EzakwaZulu (Amangwe High School Choir)
- 4.2 Hubani ngentokozo (Mpumalanga College Choir)



UMTHANDAZO WOXOLO

L. M. B. Chonco

- 1 - 5	•		1VI. D. CI	
Doh = G mf Adag	io 2	þ	3	4
S, ! S, S, · S, 2, t,	d ; t, .m ; ~	d	S. S. ttt.	t. t. 1 t. 2.
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dd d-d 17-f	m i x . s i f	m dod ndod	d;t, d 17-131	4.7 1 7:d
d.]d. d.d. f. 2,	Si Si d Si	1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	di di Sisis	5,5, 5,55,
PP 5	Cyes. A	6 7	vio - S.A. A. Doice	mf 8
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S. Mmm mm, S.; fe,	fe .s. f	S. 1 - 1 - 1	m-m,m, m-m) NKOSinku lunku	m
nga Nkulunku luwa ku lu t. id-did d-d min	ngai no thai -	ndo - -	d-dd d-d	d
nga Nkulunku luwa Kulu	nga no tha -	ndo – –	NKosinkulunku	ı lu j
S. d. d. d. d. S.; S.	SS. 7	d, ! - - !		:
9	10		11	12
\$.5,5 3.5,5 2.7,7 2.2,7 Yenzukubanéinéa funika khulu u	S m.f S Ku go ndwa,	Sisis 7.m f	5-5,5 5-5,5 Yenzuku Bankink	2-2,7 2-2,7 afunika Khuluku
m.m.m f.f.f 1 f.f.f	mdymi	m-mm1 t-d 1 7	ואישינון, נאימיוען	1497 498
Yenzukubangi ngafuni Kakhubu d-dod d-dod M-Mor M-Yor	Ku qo ndwa	Kephy Ku qo nda.	Yenzuki Gangi,	réafun ka Khuluku
Yenzukubangingafunikakhulu	a Ka do Ugng	Kephuku 90 nda	Yenz'uk Landi	ld.did d.did ngafunikakhuluku
Terror S. S.		1144	Tell Zallabar 5	5
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midl-mit-v	d t, 1 S.	d; d ididid d; S, !		1 d; d SuS.,d
tha ndwa ke phuku	tha Finda	NKulu nKuludo Kulu		Woku lungano
thandwa Ke , phuk		5;5 S,8,5 S;m	m S;5 5;5	Sis Mimis
Ind hama he phake	tha - nda	d;d d,d,d d;d.	d. d;d d;d	1d;d 5,,5,,d



MULHUMUSO MOXOFO (bage 5)

17	18	19	Trio S.A.A(mf)
7 7 7,7;7 7;7 2. 2. 2,7;2 2,;2. tha ndo sibus; se thi fe fe fe,fe,fe fe; fe 2. 2. 2,7;2 2;2.		t. 2. S. - Ka	S; S ngi nga m; m ngi nga ngi nga
2,2,2,2 S m S·m,2 fund Ku zwe Iwa Kuphinku foffunuku zwe Iwa Kephinku dodod d S d·s,7 funduku zwe Iwa Kephinku	zwe la ngobau masi pha mid d mimm mim m zwe la ngobau masi pha d S did d	S·S·S·S t	B1518 umasi mymym umasi umasi umasi umasi
25	26	27	28
S,S,S S S,S,S t;t thethele Ia Siyaki thethe m,m,m m m,m,m S;S thethele Ia Siyaki thethe d,d,d d d,d,d Y;Y thethele Ia Siyaki thethe	2 - S S,S,M S,S,S S,M,S Ekuzi ki ohluleni Kwe f - M M,M,d M,M,M M,M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M,M M,M	S S,S,S S;S S;f the Siyoku the I'u Xo m;m m;m m;m m;m m;m m;m thu siyoku the did d;S thu siyoku the l'u Xo	1 m 5;5 10 10 lu 1 d 1 m; m 10 0 lu 15 d;d 10 0 lu
Tutti	ff animato 30	31	32
tidy (d) 51 51	Rulu nkuluwo ku lu nga ilkulu nkulu dja dja dja dja dja kulu nga ilkulu nkulu nkulu nkulu sis sis sis sis sis	S;S mimis fe fe	7,7,7 7,7 Sibusi sethi 2,32,2, 2,52, Sibusi, Sethi festste feste 2,32,2, 2,52,



UMTHAMDAZO WOXOLO (page 3)

33	34	mf a	atempo 36
7 f, f, f f, f, f f, 7, f 2. 7, 7, 7 9, 7, 7 7, 2, 7 na Sibusi sethina bantub fe 2,2,2 2,2,2 2, f, 2	m {d; m 1	d - m.f 10 kosi ka 10 kosi m - 10 kosi	m; r d m, m, m m; d nge nze ngibei sandla d; 2, 1 S, d, d, d d; S, nge nze ngibeil sandla
5. 14,441 4444 4453	d Si; d t, Si	d, -	
37	38	39	\$ ff animato 40
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BABA SIXOLELE S.B.P. Mnomiya

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NGIBONISELENI S.B.P. Mnomiya

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Kwa Ndo nga - | z'ya du ma zi yadu du - |
f: r | m : - | f: r | m, m: = s, m | f - : - |
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3

Ngiboniseleni

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	39
m: - - : t, d : - - : [: s d': - : d' r': na ma-nje. 5, : m. r d : 5, 5, : - : - : - : - : - : L, : - phi mi- na ma-nje A-ba-nye se- ta: 5 fe 5: r m: - - : phi mi- na ma-nje : a: d d : d, d: - - : - phi mi-na ma-nje : - phi mi-na	S,
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dc-cd d 2,c2, - d c-d r dc-s d 2,5,2, - s s, khulling s,5,d d d s, s, Baphlo Mahimkhuliu I Hsizwa'zo Khozi! Baphlo Shuma se ? Baphlo Ma fuze No Backi ku Mish Na? Stulazi phi Nsi zwaj S-LBJ m; r-cr - 2-2 2 S-m; m rrf f m - mm.s s s m dc-d s, i-s, dc-d s, s, i d d-s, i s, i s	STILAZI Phisi Zibuzaku we O.J.S. 1-S.S.ddd2, 2,	MG50/a Z1 Phins Zwa	Zoluzol malphika ?	S-15, 5 m S-1, m' -
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2-2; 2, ff.f.f dd 2-2; 9-25; 5; - Si-5; m, 9-5; dd d-5,3 2, 2-5; - Ba ph'o Sam Shabalala Nabacci Li bom hla ba?! Kwase. Nkweze La. manu NJaluniso-ka mla bec, f-f; f 77.771-2,2 Sicmi r-f m, - m-m; r m-m; ss s.ms" s fezr, -	SB Mi r 2,	7-72, 2, S-5, S,	m.m.m · · · · d d	dd:5 - 5, 5, d
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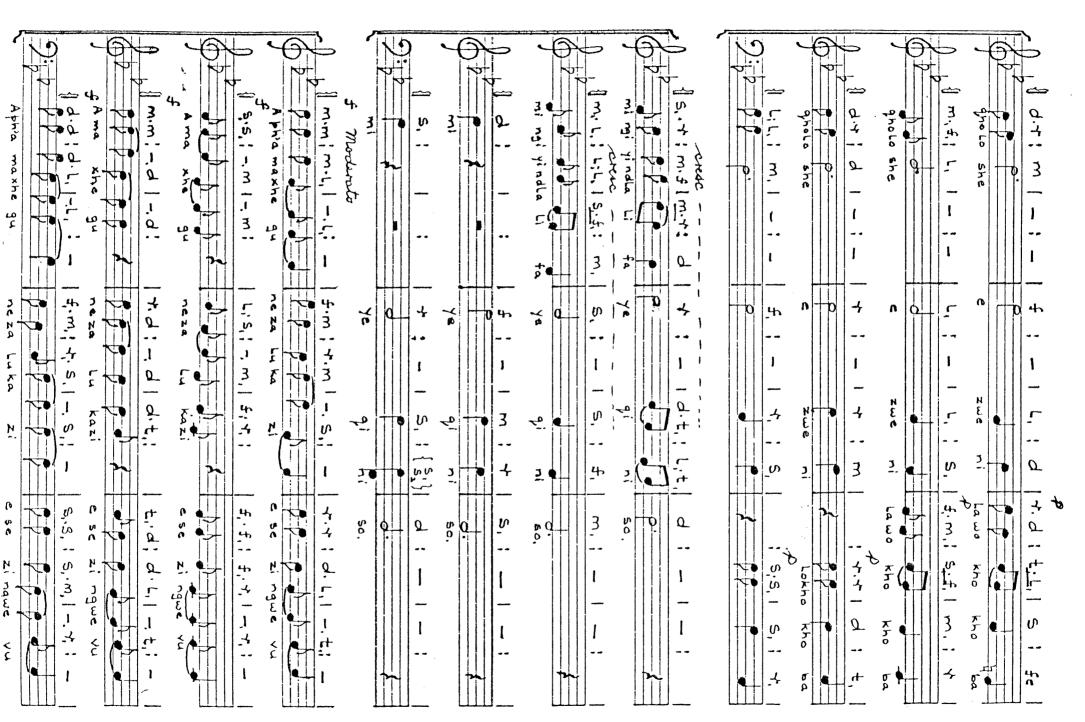








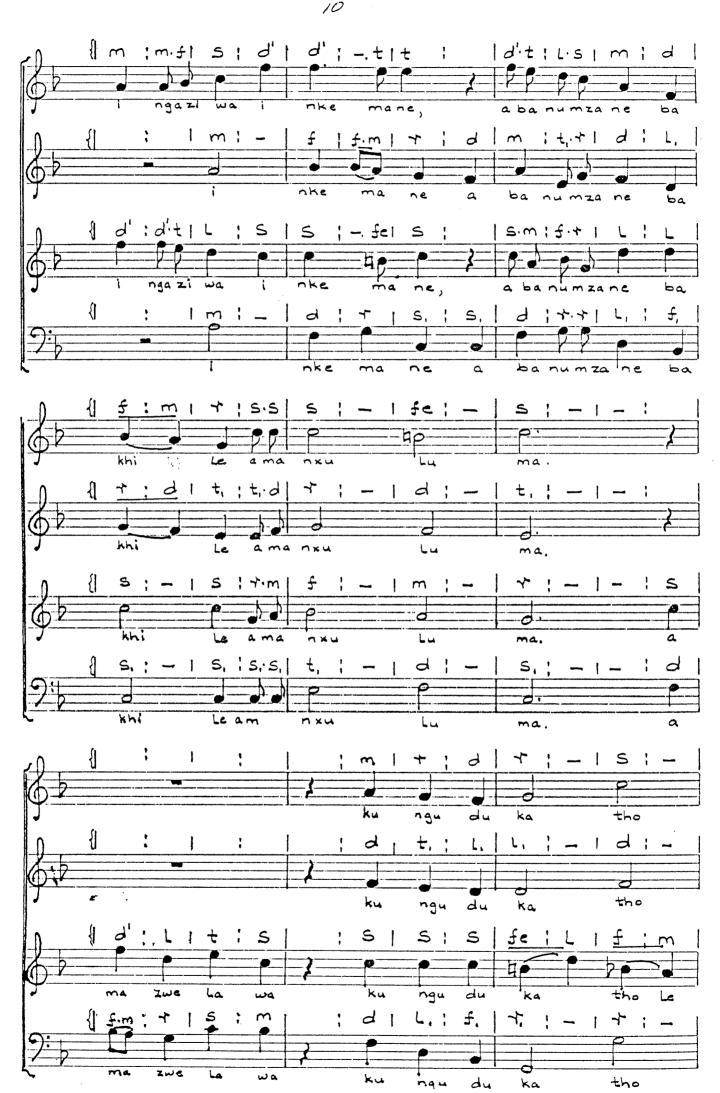




















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