



JIWE
INDIGENOUS
AFRICAN
MUSIC

Ubuhle bendoda zinkomo

for
Choir and Voice

Transcribed from the embodied knowledge
of
Dr Andile Khumalo

Transcribed by JIWE Publishers for
the SAMRO Foundation's Indigenous African Music (IAM) Project
supported by the US Ambassador's Fund for Cultural Preservation

© SAMRO Foundation 2019



U.S. AMBASSADORS FUND
for CULTURAL PRESERVATION

SAMRO
FOUNDATION



THANK YOU!!!

for supporting the SAMRO Music Archive

Your purchase helps the composers keep composing and helps us to keep promoting our excellent creators in southern Africa.

We would love to know more about you as our customer. If you have any suggestions on how we can serve you better feel free to contact us at sheetmusic@samro.org.za.

Please be aware that there are some restrictions regarding this score.

Owning this score **does not** give you licence to perform it in public, or to record any part of it without a legally required licence. A performance licence can be obtained from SAMRO (Southern African Music Rights Organisation).

Getting a SAMRO Performance licence:

It's really not hard - simply contact

customerservices@samro.org.za

or phone them at

+27 (11) 712 8000

and SAMRO Consultants would be delighted to help you through the paperwork.

For more information on SAMRO visit www.samro.org.za and for more information on copyright in South Africa see the back page

© SAMRO

SAMRO MUSIC ARCHIVE | 20 De Korte Street, Braamfontein, Johannesburg, South Africa | samrofoundation@samro.org.za

Song meaning



© Herman van Bon

This is a Nguni community song sung by the bridal party accompanying the bride to her groom's home. The song can be found mainly in both Zulu and Xhosa cultures. The direct translation of the songs means 'The charm of a Man is his cattle'. In many African cultures owning cattle was representative of wealth and livestock were often used as a negotiating asset for a young man to secure a wife from her family in a form of **Lobola** (bride-price) negotiations.

Many traditional Zulu and Xhosa wedding songs are imbued with lessons, advice, warnings and messages of encouragement for newlyweds to guide them in their future married life. **Ubuhle bendoda zinkomo zayo** is sung by the bridal party to remind the bride that she must not forget that the man's attractiveness or handsomeness is measured by the cattle that he offered as her lobola; the song continues to warn her that '**Uzuziphathe kakuhle emzini wakho ntombazana**' meaning she must behave well in her new home.

In this particular arrangement, a choral choir with piano accompaniment sings the song and it is usually sung in choral competitions as *Isitibili*. In the new arrangements of traditional songs, any instrumentation can accompany the song as long it does not take away the authenticity and meaning of song.

Here is an arrangement by the [Mzansi Ensemble choir](#):

Text

Leth'imali yam' leth'imali yam

Bring my money here' bring my money here

Leth'imali yam' leth'imali yam

Bring my money here' bring my money here

Leth'imali yam leth'imali yam

Bring my money here' bring my money here

Leth'imali yam leth'imali yam

Bring my money here' bring my money here

Ubuhle bendoda zinkomo zayo

The attractiveness of a man is his cows

Uzungalibali Ntombazana

Don't you forget that young lady

Uzuziphathe kakuhle

You must behave well

Emzini wakho Ntombazana

At your new home young lady

Leth'imali yam leth'imali yam

Bring my money here' bring my money here

Leth'imali yam leth'imali yam

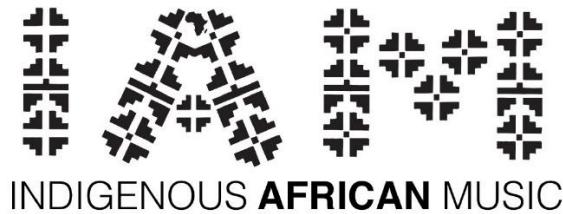
Bring my money here' bring my money here

Transcriber: Jiwe Publishers



African Rhythms, Cast in Stone

For many years, African knowledge has always been associated with the aural traditions that have, in recent times, slowly lost its relevance in a world that is dominated by media and technology. Many social events that provided a conducive environment for the practice of aural traditions (mainly music, storytelling) have since been abolished. The shift towards a tech-based society has, in turn, meant that some African cultures and knowledge shared through aural traditions risk being lost entirely. CDs and in some rare cases videos are used as a form of preserving and cultivating the music tradition. Over and above the use of CDs and DVDs, music notation is one significant aspect that needs to be developed and utilized in a more aggressive way to preserve and make African music knowledge more accessible to the younger generation. Notating African music will allow it to exist in platforms that were initially not favourable to its existence but agreeable to the forms of acquiring knowledge today. JIWE Publishers aims to create an online platform (Online African Music Library) in which broader African music (all genres, from historical up to modern genres) can be archived in written format. The online African music library will make it possible to access the music beyond local and regional existing archives.



ABOUT THE IAM PROJECT

The Indigenous African Music (IAM) Project was initiated by The SAMRO Foundation to assist in the preservation of the beautiful but neglected musical riches of Africa. In 2017 the United States Ambassadors' Fund for Cultural Preservation helped the Foundation with seed funding to initiate the process of transcribing and documenting the scores for historical and cultural preservation.

As the project proceeded it became more and more apparent that, not only was transcribing the music helping to preserve it, but that it provided new and intimate appreciation of the cultures, their art forms and their inherent value to humanity. The IAM team has worked with many incredible people and developed partnerships with amazing institutions like JIWE Publishers, the International Library of African Music (ILAM), the Africa Open Institute for Music, Research and Innovation, Music in Africa and many other organisations striving for the same end goal.

The project acknowledges that many transcription forms exist, but the use of Western Art notation was justified by the fact that, around the world, practicing musicians would be able to interpret and reproduce the works (much like reading from the western alphabet). To help the user interpret the works as accurately as possible, the IAM project has endeavoured to provide audio and video examples where possible, as well as contextual details of each work.

The vision of the IAM project is to create a portal for all African music students, performers and consumers to be able to appreciate, access, perform and promote the continent's amazing works and the cultures that generated them.

The IAM project sourced its information from available archives and practitioners, but understands that a great deal of variation and possible misrepresentation has existed in the IAM arena. As such, the IAM project does not claim to know everything and believes that indigenous African music should be a matter of broad consultation. As such, the project is open to comments and suggestions regarding the scores. If you wish to offer your point of view, please feel free to visit www.iamtranscriptions.org to add your input.



Ubuhle Bendoda 'zinkomo Zayo

Xhosa Wedding Song
Arr. Andile Khumalo

$\text{♩.} = 76$

SOPRANO **ALTO**

TENOR **BASS**

Piano

$\text{♩.} = 76$

Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam'

S. **A.**

T. **B.**

Pno.

3

thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam'

Le -

5

S. A. T. B.

thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -

Pno.

7

S. A. T. B.

thi 'ma - li yam' Leth' U - bu - hle be - ndo

Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -

Pno.

10

S. A. - da zi - nko - mo za - - - - yo u -

T. B. - thi 'ma-li yam' Le - thi 'ma-li yam' Le - thi 'ma-li yam' Le -

Pno.

13

S. A.

T. B.

Pno.

4

16 1. 2. u - zu -
S. A. U - bu - hle Le -
T. B. - thi 'ma - li yam' thi 'ma - li yam' u - zu -
Pno.

1. 2.
Pno.

5

20

S. A. - - hle u - zu-nga-li - ba - li nto

- thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -

T. B. - - e - mzi - ni wa - kho u - zu-nga-li - ba - li nto

- thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -

'no.

23 - mba - za - na.

S. A. 1. u - zu

- thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -
 - mba - za - na (thi 'ma - li yam') Le - thi 'ma u - zu

T. B. - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le - thi 'ma - li yam' Le -

'no.

26

S. A. *[2.]*

T. B.

Pno.

28

S. A.

T. B.

Pno.

Musical score for soprano (S.), alto (A.), tenor (T.), bass (B.), and piano (Pno.). The score is in 3/3 time, key signature of one flat. The piano part features a rhythmic pattern of eighth and sixteenth notes. The vocal parts (Soprano, Alto, Tenor, Bass) begin with a sustained note followed by a short rest.



© COPYRIGHT ©

What is ©?

© exists to **encourage creativity**

© helps creators make a living

© helps give value to the work that goes into creating **Intellectual Property**

Intellectual Property (IP)

Intellectual Property is **intangible**: It doesn't have a physical form. It isn't carved out of wood. It isn't 'manufactured'. But it does require **time, effort and skill**. The creators of the work you now hold put hours of time into it and deserve to be encouraged to create more.

Performing Rights

Performing Rights are the right to perform music in public. Only people who created the work are eligible to earn royalties related to Performing Rights. It is for this reason that SAMRO members are composers, authors, lyricists or music publishers. SAMRO members earn royalties when their musical creations are performed in public – for example when they are played by a SAMRO licensed broadcaster, promoter or any other licensed establishment.

© - do people undervalue it?

Today we take it for granted that music will be a part of our environment. Music is playing all the time in shops, taxi's, on telephone answering systems, on the radio. There is music wherever you go. It is like the air we breathe and rain from clouds. But our air and the rain don't require time, labour and years of training to create. Music does. But many people want it for free and undervalue it.

© - Breach of ©

If you decide to use a creator's work in public, or for profit, or in a recording, it is only fair that you acknowledge their work. This is best done by paying royalties to them for their contribution, labour and time. If you do not acknowledge their IP then you are actually breaking the law. Piracy (⊗) is one aspect of © breach.

⊗ - What is Piracy?

Quite simply, ⊗ is the **outright theft** of the creators' work. It disrespects creators' time and their effort. Even worse, ⊗ makes it harder for creators to provide you with interesting new work. ⊗ is unfair, unjust and criminal.

What should we do?

Help the creative economy by being a supporter of creativity and appreciating the work of our creators.

- Contribute to the creators work
- Respect the creator's ©
- ⊗ Don't support pirates!
- ⊗ Don't be a pirate!
- ⊗ Don't support unlicensed venues, broadcasters and promoters.

Please note: This document only briefly outlines the nature of copyright in South Africa. For a detailed understanding of copyright we recommend you familiarise yourself with copyright law in South Africa.