

**MATHYELO YA MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA EXIFUNDZENINTSONGO XA MHALA
EHANSI KA XIFUNDZANKULU XA BOHLABELA - MAENDLELO YA ONOMASITIKI
(THE NAMING OF BIRDS IN THE MHALA SUB-DISTRICT OF BOHLABELA
DISTRICT – AN ONOMASTIC APPROACH)**

hi

NEFTALI MAHIME

Dyondzo yo engetela swilaveko swa digiri ya

MASTERS OF ARTS

MINI DISSERTATION

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Ndzawuloya Tindzimi ta Xintima

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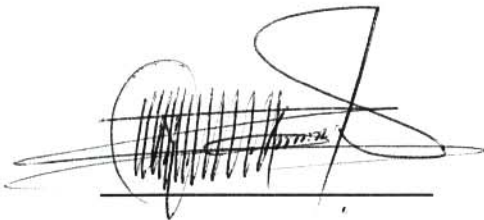


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XIHLAMBANYO

Ndza hlambanya leswaku ntirho lowu wa *MATHYELO YA MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA EXIFUNDZENINTSONGO XA MHALA EHANSI KA XIFUNDZANKULU XA BOHLABELA-MAENDLELO YA ONOMASITIKI* (THE NAMING OF BIRDS IN THE MHALA SUB-DISTRICT OF BOHLABELA DISTRICT – AN ONOMASTIC APPROACH) i ntirho wa lowu nga wa mina naswona a wu si tshama wu endliwa eka Yunivhesiti leyi hambi yin'wana. Matsalwa lama tirhisiweke na ku tshahiwa ma kombisiwile hi mfanelo.

A handwritten signature in black ink, consisting of a large, stylized letter 'S' with a circular flourish on the left side and a horizontal line extending to the right.

NAME

07-08-2013

DATE

DEDICATION

This thesis is dedicated to the following people:

- My dearest wife, Nomsa Senny
- My lovely children Ebony, Vukosi and my dearest grandson Vuthari.
- My mother Lebby Hlekani and to my late father Zephania Muzondwana who used to guide me about life in generally and how to catch a fish inside the water.
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- My dearest brothers who continue to be my source of wisdom.

ABSTRACT

TITLE: THE NAMING OF BIRDS IN THE MHALA SUB-DISTRICT OF BOHLABELA DISTRICT- AN ONOMASTIC APPROACH

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY

1. PROBLEM STATEMENT

This study investigates the naming practice of birds among the Vatsonga in the Mhala sub-district of Bohlabela district in Mpumalanga Province. Most of the birds' names are either in English or Afrikaans texts and very few have been recorded in Xitsonga texts.

2. METHODOLOGY

In order to achieve the aim and objectives of this proposal, the researcher will utilise textual analysis and interview method.

3. SIGNIFICANCE

The study will show people the importance of language maintenance through usage of cultural names to birds and how these are named and where they originate or emanate. In addition, this research will also encourage the new researchers in the Xitsonga Language that they should be proud to use their language in writing literature and to conduct more research of this nature. In conclusion, this study will show the significance of bird names as some names are related to seasons.

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XITANDZHAKU

**XITANDZHAKU XA A(i)...MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA HI XITSONGA NA
HI XINGHEZI (NAMING OF BIRDS IN XITSONGA
AND ENGLISH)**

**XITANDZHAKU XA B(ii)...MEPE WA NDHAWU LEYI NDZAVISISO WU
ENDLIWEKE KONA**

**XITANDZHAKU XA B(iii).....MEPE WO KOMBA TINDHAWU TA
VUWISELO TA SKU**

KAVANYISA KA 1

1.1 MANGHENELO

Vantshwa va manguva lawa a va ha tivi mavito ya swinyenyana swa nhova hi ririmi ra vona. Mfuwo na ndhavuko wa rixaka rerhu swa mbombomela hikokwalaho ko lahlekeriwa hi marito ya wona. Ririmi ri kula hikuva ri kuma marito mantshwa eka tindzimi tin`wana. Ematshan`wini yo va ririmi rerhu ri kuma marito mantshwa, rona ro lahlekeriwa.

Vantshwa va manguva lawa a va ha swi koti ku vulavula ririmi ra vona hi ku hetiseka. Loko va vulavula va hlanganisa kumbe ku ngenisa marito man`wana ya tindzimi tin`wana exikarhi leswi vuriwaka "codeswitching" hi ririmi ra vadyi va nhlampfi. Vanhu va masiku lawa va hanya xilungu hikuva a va hloti swiharhi na swinyenyana swa nhova. Hambi yi ri mihandzu ya nhova mavito ya yona a ya ha tiviwi. Mavito lawa ya swinyenyana a ya tiviwa hi vanhu va khale hikuva a va ri vaxandli, va hanya hi nyama ya swiharhi na mihandzu ya nhova.

1.2 XITATIMENDE XA XIPHIQO

Vanhu va khale a va swi kota ku hlayisa mfuwo wa rixaka hi ku va a va hanya hi ku hloti swiharhi na ku hanya hi ku dya mihandzu ya nhova. Mfuwo i ndzhaka yerhu. Swiharhi na mihandzu leyi a va yi tiva hi mavito ya yona na mavito ya swona swiharhi leswi. Vanhu va khale a va tiva mihandzu leyi yi dyiwaka na leyi yi nga dyiwiki na mirhi leyi hanyisaka vanhu loko va vabya, na ku tiva swinyenyana leswi hlolaka na swiyila loko swi rila ku fana na:

- 1.2.1 Ku rila ka xikhovha ku hlola rifu emutini.
- 1.2.2 Ku rila ka nswohono ku hlola rifu.
- 1.2.3 Loko u vona ndzeyana lembe rero swi hlola ndzalo.
- 1.2.4 Magumba ma hlola lembe ra ndzalo etikweni.
- 1.2.5 Ku rila ka ximhungwe ku komba leswaku dyambu ri ta hisa swinene.

1.2.6 Koti ri komba leswaku ku na xiharhi lexi nga fa kumbe ku na xa ngati endhawini yoleyo

1.2.7 Matuva mambirhi ya kombisa ku tsaka.

Kasi vana va manguva lawa mihandzu na swiharhi swa nhova a va ha swi tivi hi mavito ya swona hikokwalaho ko hanya xilungu ngopfu.

1.3 TINHLAMUSELO TA MATHEME

1.3.1 Onomasitiki

Dyondzo ya mavito ya tinxakaxaka ta swinyenyana swa nhova yi wela ehansi ka dyondzo ya onomasitiki. Dyondzo ya onomasitiki i dyondzo leyi anameke swinene leyi yi kongomaneke na ku dyondza mavito hi ku angarhela ku nga va ya vanhu, tindhawu, swiharhi na swin`wana eka tindzimi hinkwato. Loko ku thyiwa vito ku langutiwa na nkarhi lowu vito leri ri nga thyiwa hi wona na maendlelo ya kona. Smith na Doe (2009:540) va nyika nhlamuselo ya theme ra onomasitiki loko va ku:

Onomastics in the broadest sense is the study of names in all languages and time periods and in all aspects. In a more limited sense, onomastics is the study of personal names while toponymy or toponomastics is the study of place-names.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu onomasitiki i dyondzo ya mathyelo ya mavito eka tindzimi. Hi ku komisa, onomasitiki i dyondzo ya mathyelo ya mavito ya vanhu, kasi thophonimi kumbe thophonomasitiki i dyondzo ya mathyelo ya mavito ya tindhawu. Benton na Benton (1983:540) va boxa mhaka ya ku:

Onomastics, in the broadest sense, is the study of names in all languages and time period and in all their aspects.

Ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla wa vaBenton wu hlamusela onomasitiki tanihi dyondzo ya mavito eka tindzimi hinkwato na nkarhi lowu vito leri wu nga thyiwa hi wona. Coetsee (1958:728) u hlamusela onomasitiki tanihi: *The science that studies names in all their aspects is called onomastics.*

Marito ya Coetsee ya seketela swinene mhaka ya leswaku onomasitiki i dyondzo ya mavito eka ririmi. Kasi Burchfield (1982:72) u dlayiseta hi nhlamuselo ya onomasitiki leyi lavaka ku fana swinene na ya Coetsee loko a ku: *Onomastics, or the study of names, deals with all the vocabulary of a language.*

Ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla wu hlamusela onomasitiki, kumbe dyondzo ya mavito, leyi tirhanaka na ntivomarito ya ririmi. Dyondzo leyi yi kongomanile na ku dyondza mavito ya swilo swo hambahambana hi ku angarha eka tindzimi hinkwato ta misava, na ku tlhela ku langutiwa mikarhi leyi vito ri nga thyiwa hi yona. Mavito ya michumu yo karhi ya nkoka swinene hikuva michumu leyi yi kota ku tiveka hi wona na ku hambaniseka exikarhi ka yona.

1.3.2 Vito

Tulloch (1993:40) u nyika nhlamuselo yo koma leyi landzelaka ya vito loko a ku: *A name is the word by which an individual person, animal, or thing is known or spoken of.* Tulloch u ri vito i rito leri munhu wo karhi, xiharhi kumbe nchumu wo karhi wu tiwaka kumbe ku vulavuriwaka ha kona. Loko hi ya emahlweni **Encyclopedia Britannica** (1968:1156) yi nyika nhlamuselo yo anama ya vito loko yi ku:

A name may be defined broadly as a word or small group of words indicating a particular entity in its entirety without necessarily or essentially indicating any special quality of the entity.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla thema leri ra vito ri hlamuseriwa hi ku anama kumbe ku angarha tanihi rito kumbe xintlawana xa marito lexi

kombisaka nchumu wo karhi hi ku hetiseka handle ko kombisa nkoka wo hlawuleka wa nchumu lowu. Johnson na Sleigh (1973:6) va seketela dikixinari leyi nga laha henhla hi ndlela leyi:

A name is more than a label or a mere arrangement
of sounds and letters bound up with name history,
legend and fact.

Ntshaho lowu wu nga laha henhla wu hlamusela leswaku vito ri tlula na mfungho kumbe ku longoloka ka mipfumawulo na maletere lama nga hlangana ma endla vito, ku na matimu na maendlelo ya rona.

1.3.3 Xinyenyana

Hi kuma makaya ya swivumbiwa swo hambanahambana enhoveni swo fana na swiharhi, swinyenyana na swin`wana swihadyana, kasi emakaya hi kuma swifuwo swa le kaya na swinyenyana swa le kaya ku nga tihuku. Swivumbiwa leswi swi tiveka hi mavito ya swona, ku endlela leswaku swi ta tiveka na ku hlawuleka hi wona eka leswin`wana. Xinyenyana i huku ya le nhoveni, lexi hahaka mpfhuka wo leha, xi tlhela xi tshikela matandza tanihi huku ya le kaya.

Swinyenyana swa hambaniseka exikarhi ka rixaka ra swona hikuva swi ri na mavito ya rixaka ra swona. Xinyenyana xi nga hlamuseriwa tanihi xivumbiwa lexi nga na timpapa kumbe timpiko to haha hi tona, tinsiva, nhlana, timbambu na miri wo kufumela ku fana na munhu. Ku seketela mhaka leyi, va-West, (1981:26) va humesela mavonelo ya vona hi nhlamuselo ya xinyenyana loko va ku: *Bird is a feathered creature which lays eggs.*

Ntshaho lowu hlamusela xinyenyana tanihi xivumbiwa xa tinsiva lexi tshikelaka matandza. Kasi Katherine, (2001:93) va hlamusela xinyenyana hi ndlela leyi: *Bird is a warm-blooded feathered vertebrate animal with wings. Most birds can fly.*

Hi ku ya hi marito lama nga laha henhla ma hlamusela xinyenyana tanihi xivumbiwa lexi nga na tinsiva, ngati yo kufumela na nhlana. Swinyenyana swo tala swa haha. Ku yisa emahlweni hi **Cambridge Advanced learners Dictionary** (2008:121), yi seketela leswi paluxiweke hi swidyondzeki leswi nga laha henhla hi ndlela leyi:

A creature with feathers and wings usually able to fly, caged / wild birds, sea bird, etc. Most birds lay eggs in the spring. Penguins and ostriches are flightless birds.

Hi ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela xinyenyana tani hi xivumbiwa lexi nga na timpapa ta ku kota ku haha hi tona na tinsiva swo fana na swinyenyana swa le kaya kumbe enhoveni, swinyenyana swa le lwandle. Vunyingi bya swinyenyana leswi swi tshikela matandza ya swona hi nguva ya ximun`wana. Tiphengwini na tiyinca i swinyenyana leswi swi nga koteki ku haha.

1.4 MAENDLELO

Eka ndzavisiso lowu ku ta tirhisiwa maendlelo ya inthavhiyu lama welaka ehansi ka rixakatsongo ra maendlelo ya *Primary research methodology*, na maendlelo ya nxopaxopo wa matsalwa lama kongomisaka eka ku paluxa timhaka ta tsalwa ro karhi. Kasi mina ndzi ta langutisa eka maendlelo ya Inthavhiyu.

1.4.1 Maendlele ya inthavhiyu

Maendlelo lawa i maendlelo ya ndzavisiso lowu vuriwaka maendlelo lawa ya humelalaka exikarhi ka vanhu vambirhi, kumbe exikarhi ka munhu un`we na vanhu vo tala laha ku ngo vutisaniwa swivutiso hi nomo. Dobson (1963:13) u hlamusela maendlelo ya inthavhiyu hi ndlela leyi:

An interview is a spoken exchange of information, usually between two people or between a person and small group. An interview is different from

everyday “chit chat” type of conversation. This exchange of information involves speaking and listening on both sides.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela inthavhiyu tanihi ku vulavula exikarhi ka vanhu vambirhi kumbe exikarhi ka munhu un`we na xintlawana xa vanhu. Inthavhiyu yi hambanile na mavulavulelo ya siku rin`wana na rin`wana. Mavulavulelo lawa ya katsa ku vulavula na ku yingiselana eka matlhelo hi mambirhi. Minichiello, (1990:561) va seketela maendlelo lawa hi ndlela leyi:

Interview is neither the question nor the answer categories are predetermined. Instead they rely on social interaction between the researcher and the informant.

Ntshaho wa Minichiello wu hlamusela inthavhiyu tanihi leswi swiyenge swa swivutiso kumbe swa tinhlamuselo swi nga rivaleni kumbe ku tihlamusela. Handle ka sweswo va tshembela ka ku vulavurisana exikarhi ka mulavisisi na muvutisiwa. Punch (1998:451) yena u hlamusela maendlelo ya inthavhiyu inthavhiyu hi ndlela leyi:

... as a way to understand the complex behavior of people without imposing any a priori categorization, which might limit the field of inquiry.

Kasi ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela inthavhiyu tanihi ndlela yo twisisa ntlimbano wa mahanyelo ya vanhu lowu nga kona handle ku humelerisa erivaleni swihlawulekisi leswi nga sivelaka xiyenge lexi xo lavisisa. Patton (2002:231) yena u seketela miehleketo leyi nga laha henhla hi ndlela leyi: *... as a natural extention of participant observation, because they so often occur as part of ongoing.*

Patton u hlamusela inthavhiyu tanihi ku engetela ko nghenelela eka leswi humelelaka kumbe ka ndzavisiso lowu hikuva u va na xiave eka leswi

endliwaka. Haralambos (1989:507) u kombisa nkoka wa maendlelo ya inthavhiyu hi ndlela leyi:

Interview method is one of the most widely used method of gathering data in qualitative research. The researcher used personal interview is that the researcher can conduct a large number of interviews since the data collected is easier to interpret... The interviews included general questions about names specific, personal names and questions relating to the respondents experince naming.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho wa Haralambos wu hlamusela maendlelo lawa ya inthavhiyu ya nga lawa ya tirhisiwaka ngopfu eka ka hlengeleta mahungu eka ndzavisiso wa xiyimo xo hlawuleka. Mulavisisi a nga lavisisa hi ku vutisa vanhu vo tala eka mindzavisiso ya yena tani hileswi mahungu ya kona ya olovaka ku ma hundzuluxa. Inthavhiyu yi katsa swivutiso swo olova hi mavito yo karhi, mavito ya vanhu na swivutiso leswi yelanaka na vutivi bya muvutisiwa ya mathyelo ya mavito.

1.4.2 Maendlele ya nxopaxopo wa matsalwa

Maendlelo lawa ya ndzavisiso ya katsa nxopaxopo wa tibuku, maphephahungu, timagazini, swinavetiso, mbulavulo, maphepha ya mafundza, tifilimi kumbe tivhidiyo, mitirho ya swa vutshila na swin`wana na swin`wana. Maendlelo lawa i ya nkoka swinene eka valavisisi ku va va hlengeleta mahungu ya vona hi wona. Mckee (2003:341) u hlamusela maendlelo lawa ya "textual analysis" hi ndlela leyi:

Textual analysis is a way for researchers to gather information about how other human beings make of the world. It is a methodology-a data-gathering process for those researchers

who want to understand the ways in which members of various cultures and subcultures make sense of who they are, and how they fit into the world in which they live.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela “textual analysis” tanihi ndlela leyi valavisisi va yi tirhisaka ku hlengelela mahungu ya ku twisisa vanhu van`wana leswaku va njhani endhawini. I maendlelo yo hlengelela mahungu eka valavisisi lava va lavaka ku twisisa vanhu va tinxaka tin`wana ku va njhani na ku va fikelela eka ndhawu leyi va hanyaka eka yona. Crystal (1985:71) u hlamusela “textual analysis” hi ndlela leyi:

Textual analysis is the skill of deconstructing media text, that is a detailed examination of the way in which a text has been constructed to convey.

Hi ku katsakanya, nhlamuselo leyi yi kombisa leswaku eka maendlelo lawa ku xopaxopiwa timhaka leti kongomaka vutomi kumbe mahanyelo ya vanhu va tinxaka to karhi, hi endlelo leri ro xopaxopa timhaka ta vanhu, endlelo leri hi ta ri tirhisa ku xopaxopa mathyelo ya swinyenyana swin`wana na vuxaka lebyi nga kona eka vanhu. Mavito lawa ya swinyenyana ya thiywile hi vona vanhu. Mckee (2003:341) u tlhela a ya emahlweni, a kombisa nkoka wa maendlelo lawa eka vanhu lava va endlaka mindzavisiso yo hambanahambana hi ndlela leyi:

Textual analysis is useful for researchers working in cultural studies, media studies, in mass communication, and perhaps even in sociology and philosophy.

Ntshaho lowu wu humelerisa nkoka wa maendlelo lawa eka valavisisi va tidyondzo ta ndhavuko, tidyondzo ta vuvulavuri eka vuvulavuri bya ntshungu kumbe na le ka dyondzo ya vanhu na dyondzo yo dyondza hi vanhu. Mckee

(op.cit.1) u tlhela a kombisa leswi talaka ku humelela loko ku tirhisiwa maendlelo ya "text analysis" loko a ku:

When we perform textual analysis on text, we make an educated guess at some of the mostly likely interpretations that might be of the text.

Ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla wu kombisa leswaku loko ku boxiwa timhaka ta tsalwa ro karhi, ku tlhela ku nyikiwa ni nhlamuselo leyi seketelaka ku kombisa vutivi byo enta lebyi kumekaka, hi ku xopaxopa tsalwa rolero ku humelerisa erivaleni leswi lavekaka hi nxopoxopo, ku nga ri hungu leri tsariweke ntsena. Ku ta endliwa na nxopoxopo wa lowu katsaka na ku hlela matirhisele ya ririmi hi vuenti.

1.5 XIKONGOMELO XA NDZAVISISO

Xikongomelo xa ndzavisiso lowu i ku vuyisela ndhavuko, mfuwo wa rixaka na ku tlhela ku tsundzuxiwa rixaka ra Vamaboxandleve, Vatsonga Machangana, Vatukulu va Gwambe na Dzavana, Swihluke swa Nghunghunyana leswaku va pfuka va yima, va hloma matlhari va hlayisa mfuwo wa rixaka ra vona leri nga le ku mbombomeleni exidziveni.

Ndzavisiso lowu wu tlhela wu lemukisa Vatsonga Machangana leswaku va nga rivali timitsu ta vona laha va davukaka kona hi ku vutisela na ku hlaya matsalwa yo hambanahambana, leswaku hi ta kota ku hluvukisa mfuwo wa rixaka rerhu. Ririmi i mfuwo wa rixaka leri hi faneleke hi tinyungubyisa hi rona exikarhi ka tinxaka timbe.

Xitsalwana lexi xi paluxa mhaka ya swivangelonkulu swo thya michumu mavito ya swona leswaku hi ta kota ku swi hlawula exikarhi ka swin`wana. Vito i rito leri munhu kumbe xilo xo karhi xi tiviwaka hi rona. Vanhu na vona va hambana ku ya hi rixaka ra vona. Xitsalwana lexi xi ta tlhela xi lemukisa vantshwa va masiku lawa leswaku mavito ya swinyenyana ya wela ehansi ka

dyondzo ya onomasitiki na vuyimeri lebyi swinyenyana leswi swi nga na byona evuton`wini.

1.6 NKOKA WA NDZAVISISO

Ndzavisiso lowu wu endleriwa ku lemukisa vantshwa va manguva lawa leswaku va fanerile ku hlayisa mfuwo na ndhavuko wa rixaka ku nga ri ku wu mbombomerisa. Nkoka wun`wana wa ndzavisiso lowu i ku kucetela na ku hlohletela vantshwa leswaku va endla mindzavisiso yin`wana ya ndhavuko na ku hlayisa mfuwo wa rixaka.

Vantshwa va masiku lawa va ta tlhela va tiva leswaku mavito man`wana ya swinyenyana ya thiywile hikokwalaho ka mikhuva kumbe maendlelo na marilelo ya swona. Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta lemukisa vantshwa va masiku lawa leswaku mavito ma na nkoka muni eka michumu yo karhi. Vantshwa va ta tlhela va lemuka leswaku mavito ya michumu a yo thyiwa ntsena ntsena kambe ya thyiwa hikokwalaho ka swivangelo swo karhi na ku tiva swinyenyana leswi nga na swiyila kumbe swikholwakholwana

1.7 XIKOPU XA NDZAVISISO

Ndzavisiso lowu wu kongomanile na ku languta mathyele ya mavito ya swinyenyana etindhawini ta le xifundzhenintsongo xa le Mhala exifundzeninkulu xa le Bohlabela. Ririmi ra Xitsonga ri vulavuriwa etindhawini kumbe eswifundzheni swo hlaya. Hikwalaho swi nga endleka xinyenyana xin`we xi tiveke hi mavito yo hambana eka miganga yin`wana. Ndzavisio lowu wu ta kongomana na mathyele ya mavito ya swinyenyana etindhawini ta le Mhala.

1.8 MITIRHO LEYI ENDLIWEKE

Ku na milavisiso kumbe matsalwa yo tala eka ririmi ra Xitsonga leyi vulavulaka hi milavisiso leyi welaka ehansi ka dyondzonkulu ya onomasitiki, leyi vulavulaka hi mavito ya swivumbiwa na michumu kumbe swilo swo karhi swo hambanahambana, swo fana na mirhi, vanhu, swiharhi, switsotswana, tindhawu (typonymy), tinyoka, na swin`wana. Swidyondzeki swo tala swi ti karhatile ku endla milavisiso yo hambanahambana, kambe ndzavisiso wa mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyana, a swi kalanga swi nga wu endla. Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta va ndzavisiso wo sungula eka swidyondzeki swa ririmi ra Xitsonga, ku va wu lavisisa mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyana hi vuenti.

Chauke (1992) eka xitsalwana xa yena xa onasi, u kongomisile ndzavisiso wa yena eka mavito na nkoka lowu wu nga kona eka mavito. Eka xitsalwana lexi xa ndlandlamuxo, u kanela hi ku cinca ko hambanahambana ka mathyelo ya Vatsonga va khale. U tlhela a boxa leswaku Vatsonga tanihi rixaka ra Xintima, va thya mavito hi ku landzelela swivangelo swo karhi. Mikarhi yo tala va leteriwa hi mavelekelo ya n`wana, matikhomelo ya muveleki hi nkarhi wa ku tika ka yena, matimu ya ndyangu, vukholwakholwa na swivuriso. Nakambe, u vula leswaku mavito ya Xitsonga ma wela eka mitlawa yo hambanahambana leyi katsaka mavito ya le kaya na mavito yo velekiwa, mavito ya vakokwana, mavito ya le Bibeleni kumbe mavito ya Xikreste, mavito ya rixaka, mavito yo duvulela na mavito ya matimu.

Nkatini (2001) u yi khumbhilenyana dyondzo leyi ya mavito ya swinyenyana eka ndzavisiso wa yena, kambe a nga dzikangi swinene. Xidyondzeki lexi a xi kongomisa ndzavisiso wa xona eka vuxaka lebyi nga kona exikarhi ka swinyenyana na vanhu. Ndzavisiso lowu wa yena wu tlhela kongomana na vuxaka lebyi nga kona exikarhi ka swiharhi, swikokovi na vanhu. Junod na Ntsan`wisi (1980:80) va kale va kombisa vuxaka lebyi nga kona exikarhi ka vanhu na swivumbiwa leswi hi ku vumba swivuriso na swivulavulelo hi swona swivumbiwa leswi.

Nxumalo (2010) eka xitsalwana xa yena xa onasi, u endlile ndzavisiso wa yena hi mathyelo ya mavito ya swiharhi swa nhova, laha a langutisa vutomi

bya swiharhi leswi, na ku humelerisa mavito ya swona eka ririmi ra Xtsonga. Ndzavisiso lowu wu wela ehansi ka dyondzonkulu ya onomasitiki.

Ntimane (2010) yena u endlile ndzavisiso wa mavito ya tinyoka eka ririmi ra Xitsonga, lowu na wona wu welaka ehansi ka dyondzonkulu ya onomasitiki. Eka ndzavisiso lowu a ku langutisisiwa mahanyelo ya tona, laha ti kumekaka kona na leswaku ti kula ku fika kwihi ntsena. Ndzavisiso lowu wu ndzi pfunile eka ku hlayisa mfuwo wa rixaka na mbangu wa swivumbiwa leswi.

Mkansi (2010) eka xitsalwana xa yena xa onasi u tsarile hi mathyelo ya mavito ya vusokoti, a kongomisa eka mahanyelo ya byona na laha byi kumekaka kona. Loko ndzi languta xitsalwana lexi na xona xa ha wela ehansi ka dyondzo ya onomasitiki, leyi kongomaneke na mathyelo ya mavito ya michumu yo karhi eka ririmi ra Xitsonga.

Silavi (2010) eka ndzavisiso wa yena u tsarile hi nkanelo wa man`wana ya mavito yo duvulela eka Xitsonga, laha a nga kombisa leswaku mavito lawa ya thiywile hi swivangelo swo karhi na mbangu wa mathyelo ya mavito lawa. Man`wana ya mavito lawa ya thiywaka tindhawu, xik: Mudlambhongolo, Tshembanenge, Khiyelani, na mavito lawa ya vunhenha, xik: Xibakele, Maboko, Xitetemba, na man`wana mavito.

Mhlongo (2010) yena u tsarile xitsalwana xa yena mayelana na mathyelo ya mavito man`wana ya tindhawu ta le Bushbuckridge. Xitsalwana lexi xi wela eka dyondzo ya thayiponimi, leyi kongomaneke na mathyelo ya mavito ya tindhawu. Ndzavisiso lowu wa ha pfuna swinene eka ku hlayisa mfuwo wa rixaka ra hina Vatsonga Machangna, hi ku va ririmi ri kuma marito mantshwa lawa ya thiywaka. Mavito ya tindhawu to tala eBushbuckridge ya thiywile hi xilungu, hikuva tindhawu leti a ku ri tindhawu ta mapurasi ya valungu khale. Ririmi leri ra hina ra Xitsonga ra ndlandlamuka hi ndlela leyi.

1.9 NKATSAKANYO

Hi ku katsakanya ndzi nga vula leswaku mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyena, swiharhi, tindhawu, na swin`wana ya thiwile hikokwalaho ka swivangelo swo karhi kumbe nkucetelo wa swo karhi. Kasi loko ndzi languta eka mathyelo ya swinyenyana ya thiwile hi ku landzelela maendlelo kumbe mikhuva ya swona. Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta pfuna vantshwa va masiku lawa ku tiva mavito ya swinyenyana na leswi swinyenyana leswi swi yimeleke swona. Va fanerile va nga tichavi ku tirhisa ririmi ra vona ku thya michumu yo karhi hikuva ririmi i mfuwo na ndzalama ya rixaka. Ririmi ri ndlandlamuka hikuva ri kuma marito mantshwa eka tindzimi tin`wana.

KAVANYISA KA 2

2. MATHYELO YA MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA SWA LE MHALA

2.1 MANGHENELO

Swinyenyana swi thiyiwile mavito yo hambanahambana ku ya hi swifundzha leswi ku tshamaka vanhu na ku tiveka hi mavito yo hambana ku ya hi tindhawu. Mathyelo lawa ya mavito ya va na nsusumeto ku ya hi vanhu va ndhawu yoleyo. Swinyenyana swa hambana hi muxaka wa swona na hi mavito ya swona ku ya hilaha swi kumeka kona. Hi ku ya hi Bibehe, Yehovha, Xikwembu u vumbile swivumbiwa hinkwaswo swa misava ku katsa na swinyenyana, kutani a swi nyikela eka munhu leswaku a swi thya mavito lawa swi nga ta tiviwa hi wona. Leswi swi seketeriwa hi Fromkin na Rodman (1988:413) eka xitsalwana xa Chauke (2005:1) loko va ku:

And out of the ground the Lord formed every beast of the field, and every fowl of the air, and brought them unto Adam to see what he would call them: and whatsoever Adam called every living creature, that was the name thereof (Gen 2:19)

Leswi vulaka leswaku vito i nchumu wa nkoka eka xivumbiwa xin`wana na xin`wana. Xivumbiwa xin`wana na xin`wana xi tiveka hi vito ra xona. Mavito ya swivumbiwa ya pfuna lavatsongo na lavakulu kumbe lavo dyondzeka na lavo ka va nga dyondzangi ku kota ku hambanisa minchumu ku ya hi mavito ya wona na ku twisasa nkoka wa wona. Loko hi ya emahlweni Prabhakaran (1999:02) u kombisa nkoka wa vito hi ndlela leyi:

Names fascinate the young and the old, the literature and the literature alike. It is the name that identifies a person or a place. These so-called names which are phonemic representations with semantic equation do sometimes vary from one individual to the other. It is generally agreed that names have meanings.

Mavito ya swivumbiwa ya tirhisiwa hi vanhu kuva va ta kota ku swi hambanisa hi wona. Swivumbiwa leswin`wana handle ka vanhu, swi na mavulavulelo ya swona lawa swi kotaka ku va swi twanana hi wona. Kambe hikuva munhu a nga swi tweki leswi swi vulavurisaka xiswona, munhu u swi thya mavito lawa a nga ta kota ku swi hambanisa hi wona. Loko swivumbiwa a swo ka swi nga ri na mavito a swi ta hi tikela ku swi hambanisa hikuva swi tele. Swivumbiwa swin`wana swo fana na swiharhi swa nhova na swin`wana swa tika ku swi thya mavito hikuva swa fana hi muxaka wa swona kambe swo hambana ntseha hi rimbewu. Swiharhi a swi thiyiwi mavito ku fana na vanhu, va nga na mavito yo fana na vaNyankwave, Nkiyasi, Bvakanya, na man`wana kambe swona swo tiviwa hi mavita-swilo kumbe rixaka ra swona ku fana na rixaka ra tinghala, timhala, timfenhe, na tin`wana tinxaka. Mavito ya tirhisiwa hi vanhu ma tlhela ya thiyiwa hi swivangelo swo karhi. Neethling (1994:209) u seketela mhaka leyi, u ri:

Names are given and used by human beings. The study of names can therefore not be isolated from the societies in which those human beings live, nor from the study of their minds, their mental and emotional processes and their behavioural pattern. Where different communities interact, it stands to reason that influence of some sort would take place, also at the level of naming.

Swinyenyana swa nhova swi thiyiwile mavito ya swona hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya swona kasi swin`wana swa swona swi thiyiwile hikokwalaho ka mahanyelo ya swona. Swinyenyana swi na vuxaka na vutomi bya vanhu. Swin`wana swi na swiyila na swikhohlwakholwana loko swi rila na hi maendlelo ya swona. Swi hanya hi swakudya swo hambanahambana swo fana na switsotswana, nyama, tindzoho kumbe mihandzu ya nhova, tinhlampfi na swin`wana na swin`wana.

Swinyenyana swa hambana hi mathyelo na mukhuva wa mahanyelo ya swona ku ya hi tindhawu lomu swi kumeka kona, swi tlhela swi hambana na hi laha swi etlelaka kona. Swinyenyana swin`wana swi etlela etimhakweni, eminceleni, eminsinyeni hi xitalo na le ka tindhawu to hambana hambana. Swinyenyana swin`wana swi kumeka enhoveni na le kaya.

Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta kongomisa ngopfu eka mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyana exifundzhenintsongo xa Mhala. Vito i nchumu wa nkoka evuton`wini bya vanhu eka tindzimi hinkwato ta misava. Nchumu wun`wana na wun`wana wu tiveka hi vito ra wona. Ndzimana leyi yi ta kongomisa ngopfu eka tinxaka ta mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyana eka xifundzhantsongo xa Mhala.

2.2 VUTOMI BYA SWINYENYANA EMAKHWATINI

Xinyenyana i huku ya le nhoveni leyi hahaka mpfhuka wo leha yi tlhela yi tshikela matandza tani hi huku ya le kaya. Hi nga tlhela hi vula leswaku xinyenyana i xivumbiwa lexi nga na timpapa kumbe tinsiva, nhlana, timbambu na miri wo kufumela ku fana na munhu. Swinyenyana swa hambana hi ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumeka swi ri kona ni leswi swi dyaka swona. Milomu ni mikondzo ya swona ya ku letela leswaku swi nga va swi hanya hi yini.

-Swinyenyana leswi swi dyaka tindzoho, swi va ni milomu leyo koma ni mikondzo leyo ringanela swinene.

-Leswi swo tswontswa vulombe, swi va ni milomu leyo leha, yi tlhela yi lala leswaku yi ta kota ku tswontswa hi yona swiluva swa mirhi loko yi hluka.

-Leswi swo dya switsotswana swi va ni milomu yo haka, yo tontswa, yi tlhela yi kariha ni ku loteka swinene. Swinyenyana leswi swi kota ku khoma swakudya swa swona kahle.

-Swinyenyana leswi dyaka nyama swi va ni milomu leyikulu yo tsindzihela, swi tshama eka misinya leyikulu yo leha leswaku swi ta kota ku valanga kahle laha ku nga na swakudya swa swona.

Vunyingi bya swona swi tshikela hi vuxika mandza ya swona, hikuva hi vuxika hi laha swi nga tlhariha kona. Swi kota ku vona kahle swakudya. A swi siveriwi hi swihlahla swin`wana. Leswi swa xisati i swikulu ka leswi swa xinuna. Swinyenyana leswi swi kota ku khoma na swiharhi leswikulunyana. Vunyingi bya swinyenyana leswitsongo swi aka swisaka swa swona emirhini ni le hansi, swi tshikela mandza mambirhi kona. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleterwa exisakeni nkarhinyana hi vaendli va wona (mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona). Kasi swinyenyana leswikulu swin`wana swi tala ku aka swisaka swa swona leswikulu ehenhla ka mirhi leyikulu ni le hansi, swi tshikela mandza lawa yo tala kona.

2.3 MAAVANYISELO YA MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA

Swinyenyana swa nhova swa hambana ku ya hi swiyimo, muhlovo na hi maendlelo ya swona. Emakhwatini hi kuma makaya ya swivumbiwa swo hambanahambana swo fana na swiharhi, swinyenyana na swin`wana swihadyana. Kasi emakaya hi kuma swiharhi swa le kaya na swinyenyana swa le kaya ku nga tihuku. Swinyenyana swin`wana swi na swiyimo leswikulu tani hi huku ya le kaya, kasi swin`wana swi na swiyimo swa le xikarhi na leswitsongo.

2.3.1 SWINYENYANA LESWITSONGO

2.3.1.1 Nkonjhana (Swallow)

2.3.1.2 Ncololwana (Kingfisher)

2.3.1.3 Tihonyu (Cuckoos)

2.3.1.4 Xitetengwana / Xintswontswamhanga (Sunbird)

- 2.3.1.5 Njhonjhasi (Lark)
- 2.3.1.6 Ntshereketana (Rock jumper)
- 2.3.1.7 Jeyiboko (African paradise flycatcher)
- 2.3.1.8 Xintohina (Warbler)
- 2.3.1.9 Maxekexeke (Barred warbler)
- 2.3.1.10 Mantwintwini (Reed Warbler)
- 2.3.1.11 Nqunu (Crombec)
- 2.3.1.12 Ximememe (Cisticolas)
- 2.3.1.13 Rhantiyoni (Bunting)
- 2.3.1.14 Xindzingiri Waxbill)
- 2.3.1.15 Vujajana (Finches)
- 2.3.1.16. Ntswikidyana (Canary)
- 2.3.1.17 Ndzeyana (Weaver)
- 2.3.1.18 Xidyambhongolo (Bee eater)
- 2.3.1.20 Xipitifaya (Pygmy kingfisher)
- 2.3.1.21 Makhumbini (Sparrow)
- 2.3.1.22 Xigurumhangwana (Batis)

2.3.1.23 Vuriyani (Helmetshrikes)

2.3.1.24 Xigwaqa (quail)

2.3.2 SWINYENYANA LESWIKULUNYANA

2.3.2.1 Khwezu (Starling)

2.3.2.2 Ndhrazi / Nchivhovho (Mousebird)

2.3.2.3 Mantengu (Drongo)

2.3.2.4 Xicocobiya (Pipit)

2.3.2.5 Nhlalala (Honeyguide)

2.3.2.6 Byokota (Bulbul)

2.3.2.7 Mugubana (Tchagra)

2.3.2.8 Nkirahomu (Oriole)

2.3.2.9 Sivagolo (Barbet)

2.3.2.10 Yokoyana (Scimitarbill)

2.3.2.11 Vhevhe (Roller)

2.3.2.12 Nkonjhana leyikulu (Swift)

2.3.2.13 Nkumbyasi (Nightjar)

2.3.2.14 Nghelekele (Courser)

2.3.2.15 Tuva (Dove)

2.3.2.16 Mfukwana (Coucal)

2.3.2.17 Pupupu (Hoopoe)

2.3.2.18 Gongoswana (Woodpecker)

2.3.2.19 Nghwamba (Green pigeon)

2.3.2.20 Xivambalana (Bluespotted dove)

2.3.2.21 Mbyiyoni (Thrush)

2.3.2.22 Nghoko (Nicator)

2.3.2.24 Tlekedwana (Babbler)

2.3.3 SWINYENYANA LESWIKULU

2.3.3.1 Nkorho / Manteveni (Hornbill)

2.3.3.2 Xikhwezana / Rikhozi (Falcon)

2.3.3.3 Xikhovha (Owl)

2.3.3.4 Gama (Eagle)

2.3.3.5 Koti (Vulture)

2.3.3.6 Korani / Xikhonkhona (Korhaan)

- 2.3.3.7 N`hwari (Francolin)
- 2.3.3.8 Sekwa (Duck / Geese)
- 2.3.3.9 Gumba (Stork)
- 2.3.3.10 Magondzwana / Nghondzo / Nghondzwe (Hamerkop)
- 2.3.3.11 Filamingo (Flamingo)
- 2.3.3.12 Rhandzala (Ground hornbill)
- 2.3.3.13 N`an`ana (Ibis)
- 2.3.3.14 Jakana (Jacana)
- 2.3.3.15 Mhangela (Guineafowl)
 - 2.3.3.15.1 Mhangele-xidzi (Helmeted Guineafowl)
 - 2.3.3.15.2 Xiganki (Crested guineafowl)
- 2.3.3.16 Mampfana (Secretarybird)
- 2.3.3.17 Yinca/ Yimbhu (Ostrich)
- 2.3.3.18 Ximhungwe (Bateleur)
- 2.3.3.19 Nkwenyana (Loury)
- 2.3.3.20 Wukuwuku/ Xikunguva (Crow)
- 2.3.3.21 Machukwana (Kori bastard)

2.3.3.22 Masworhimasworhi (Crowned eagle)

2.4 NKATSAKANYO

Hi ku katsakanya swivumbiwa swi thiwile mavito ya swona ku endlela leswaku swi ta kota ku hambaniseka kahle eka mixaka leyin`wana. Mavito lawa swi thyiweke wona a mo va mavito yo fana ni mavita vito ya vanhu, swik: Nkiyasi, Bvakanya, Nyankwave, ni man`wana kambe i mavito yo fana ni mavita swilo, swik: swiharhi, swinyenyana, na swin`wana. Mavito lawa swinyenyana swi thyiweke wona mo va muxaka wa swinyenyana swo karhi. Swivumbiwa swi thiwile mavito ya muxaka wa swona ku fana muxaka wa tinghala, tmhala, swinyenyana ni swin`wana. Loko ku ri muxaka wa tinghala kumbe tmhala a swi thiywangi mavito ya swona hi xin`wexin`we ku fana ni swiharhi swa le kaya (tihomu, timbuti ni swin`wana) swi nga na mavito ya swona, kambe swona swo tiveka leswaku i muxaka wa swiharhi wa tinghala. Swinyenyana na swona swi thiwile tano. Swinyenyana swi avanyisiwile hi swivumbeko ku suka eka swinyenyana leswitsongo ku fika ka leswikulu. Leswi swi dyaka nyama, mihandzu, vulombe ni switsotswana swi ni swihlawulekisi swa swona ku ya hi ku hambana hi milomo, min`wala ni swin`wana.

KAVANYISA KA 3

3. XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO YA SWINYENYANA LESWITSONGO

3.1 MANGHENELO

Swinyenyana leswitsongo swa hambana ku ya hi swivumbeko, ntiko, muhlovo ni hi mahanyelo ya swona. Vunyingi bya swinyenyana leswi swi hanya hi ku dya mihandzu, tindzoho ta swibyariwa swa le masin`wini, switsotswana ni swin`wana. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku va swi tshikela matandza mambirhi. Nkavanyiso lowu wu kongomisa eka mavito yo hambanahambana ya swinyenyana leswitsongo.

3.2 XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO

3.2.1 Nkonjhana (Swallow)



Xifaniso xa nkonjhana (Swallow)

3.2.1.1 Xivumbeko

Nkonjhana yi tiveka hi vito ra nyenga eka miganga yin`wana, kasi eka muganga wa hina, xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka leswaku i nkonjhana. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi xiyimo na muhlovo wa swona, swin`wana

swi na swipesu swa ku yima onge i foroko kasi swin`wana swi na swipesu swa ku yima onge i ncila wa nhlampfi. Muhlovo wa swona swin`wana i swa ntima wo hatima bya khwezu na swipatsipatsi swa wasi kasi swin`wana i swa ku kwalala na ko basa kasi swona i swikulu hi xiyimo. Vulehi bya kona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumenharhu (13cm), ni makumembirhintlhanu (25cm)

3.2.1.2 Mahanyelo ya nkonjhana

Tanihilaha ndzi vuleke ha kona leswaku swinyenyana swin`wana swi thiyiwile mavito ya swona ku ya hi marilelo, mukhuva wa marilelo ya swona na mavito yo karhi. Nkonjhana ro va vito leri thyiweke xinyenyana lexi, leri ku kalaka ku nga landzeleriwangiki mukhuva wa mahanyelo ya xona. Tindhawini tin`wana va nga va xi thyle vito rin`wana. Tin`anga ti vula leswaku nkonjhana i murhi wo tshungula vuvabyi.

Xinyenyana lexi xi phaseka hi ku olova hi varisi kumbe vaxandli, hikuva va xi rhiya hi vurimba. Loko xi ri karhi xi haha xi dya switsotswana emoyeni, xi kumeka xi karhala, kutani xi lava ku wisa etidaradini, ni le swihlahleni leswi omeke. Vahloti va xi rhiya kona kwalaho. Peterson (1961:160) u vula leswi:

Habitat in open or semi - country, farms, ranches fields, marshes, lakes, usually near habitation. Nest in an open mud cup lined with feathers, under bridges, on beam of barn or in building, rare in cliff ledge.

Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona hi madaka kumbe vumba, xi cela emisaveni kumbe xi vumbetela ekhumbini ra buloho kumbe emhakweni. Xi tshikela matandza lama nga xikarhi ka mune (4) ni kaye (9). Xinyenyana lexi xi dya swakudya xi ri karhi xi haha empfukeni. Swinyenyana leswi swi haha hi ntlawa wa swona esibakabakeni.

3.2.2 Ncololwana (Kingfisher)



Xifaniso xa ncololwana (Kingfisher)

3.2.2.1 Xivumbeko

Ku na tinxaka yo hambana ya micololwana ku ya hi tindhawu laha yi kumekaka kona. Micololwana yin`wana yi na milomu ya ntima kasi yin`wana yi na milomu yo tshwuka. Yin`wana micololwana yi ni muhlovo wa wasi etimpapeni, wa ntima eku sunguleni ka timpapa, nhloko ni le hansi ka timpapa ko basampun`wa. Kasi leyi ya milomu ya ntima yi na swicoticoti swa ntima ni swo basa ehenhla ka nhloko ni le henhla ka timpapa, ni muhlovo wa ribungu ehansi ka nkolo. Timpapa ta xona xinyenyana lexi ti na vulehi bya tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka khumenharhu (13cm), ni makumembirhi-mune (24cm). Ncololwana i xinyenyana lexi nga na nomo wo leha, wo tsindzihela na nhloko leyikulu ka miri wa xona.

3.2.2.2 Mahanyelo ya ncololwana

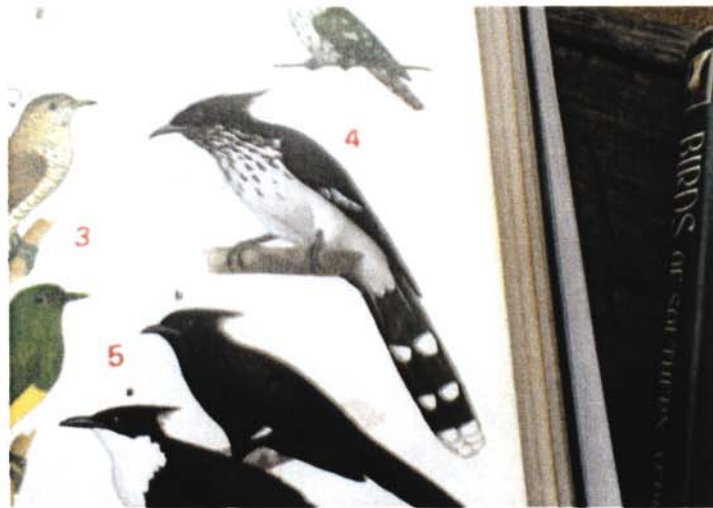
Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana ku ya hi tindhawu lomu swi kumekaka kona. Rixaka leri ra xinyenyana a ri lo thyiwa vito ra *kingfish* hikuva xi dya tinhlampfi, kambe xi tshama ehenhla ka mirhi, xi hlalela switsotswana leswi humaka emiceleni ya swona, kutani xi swi khoma xi dya. Loko xi swi khomile switsotswana na swikholombyana leswi xi tlhela xi ya tshama ehenhla ka mirhi xi dya. Xi rhandza ku tshama ethelo ka milambu na madamu, xi dya tinhlampfi na switsotswana, xi tlhela xi tshama emisinyeni xi khoma

switsotswana, xi dya. Newman (1997:248) u seketela leswi nga laha henhla hi ndlela leyi:

The fish-eating species plunge-dive for their
from a perch... the insectivorous species
hunt from a low branch...

Ncololwana wu cela ncele eribuweni ra milambu na le minsinyeni yin`wana wu tshikela kona matandza ya wona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza ya le xikarhi ka manharhu (3) na ntlhanu (5). Ncololwana lowu wa muhlovo wa ribungu enhlokweni wu cela ncele lowo leha mitara yin`we (1m), kasi lowu wa muhlovo ya xiyimo xa mabandi, ni milomu ya ntima yi aka xisaka etimhakweni ta mirhi, xi tshikela kona.

3.2.3 Tihonyu (Cuckoo)



Xifaniso xa tihonyu (Cuckoo)

3.2.3.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume-kaye (19cm) na makumenharhu-mune (34cm). Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Swin`wana swi na muhlovo wa rihlaza ni swicoticoti swo basa ehenhla ka nhloko, timpapa ni xipesu xa kona, kasi ehansi ka timpapa, xifuveni, ekhwirini, ni le henhla ka

tihlo xi ni bandhi ro basa. Nomu i wo tontswa, wo ringanela,wa ribungu, ni milenge ya mpun`wa. Lexi xa xinuna xi ni vutsenga bya ntima ehenhla ka nhloko.

Tihonyu i swinyenyana leswi hambanaka hi muhlovo na hi swiyimo, ku na leswitsongo na leswikulu. Ku na tihonyu ta muhlovo wa ntima na ko basa na swa rihlaza na swicoticoti swa ntima ehansi.

3.2.3.2 Mahanyelo ya tihonyu

Xinyenyana lexi xa swi koti ku aka xisaka xa tona. Xinyenyana lexi xi kuma laha ku nga akela swinyenyana swin`wana swisaka swa swona, kutani xona xi tshama na ku tshikela kona matandza ya xona.

Swinyenyana leswi swa baleka haleni Dzongeni wa Afrika exikarhi ka xixikana na ximun`wana hikuva ku hava swakudya. Newman (1997:208) u hlamusela tihonyu (cuckoos) hi ndlela leyi:

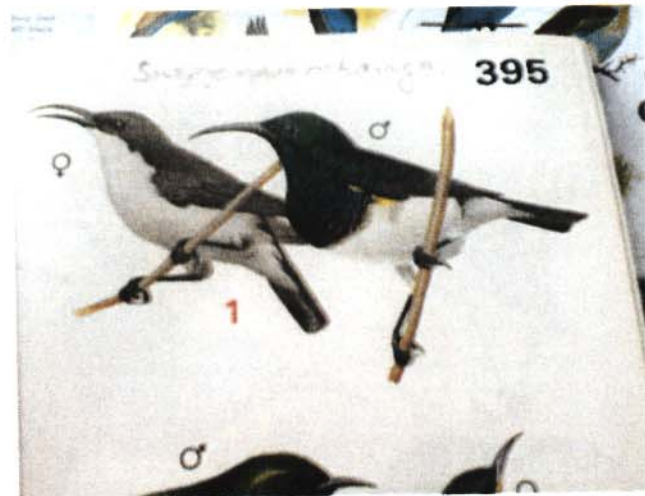
Cuckoos are brood parasites, lying their eggs in the nests of other birds, and the majority leave Southern Africa during the period March-September.

Machangana Vatsonga va tshemba na ku kholwa leswaku loko xinyenyana lexi xi rila ku ta na mpfula. Loko nkuku wa tihonyu wu kuma laha ku nga akela xinyenyana xin`wana, xi fika xi lwisa xinyenyana lexi ku kondza xi tsukula xi famba. Kutani mbhaha wa tihonyu wu ta sala wu tshikela eka xisaka lexi ku nga akangiki wona. Ulusaba na Jacana (2008:43) va seketela mhaka hi ndlela leyi:

...may parasitise weaver and sparrow nests...
The male distacts the host so that the female can lay her eggs.

Xinyenyana lexi a xi swi koti ku tiakela xisaka xa xona, xi lava laha ku nga aka xin`wana xinyenyana xi fika xi xi hlongola, leswaku mbhaha wu ta tshikela matandza ya xona. Xi tshikela matandza mambirhi (2), lawa ya fukameriwaka hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona.

3.2.4 Xitetengwana / Xintswontswamhanga / Ntsotsotso / Rithweethwee Xin`wavulombe (Sunbird)



Xifaniso xa xitetengwana (Sunbird)

3.2.4.1 Xivumbeko

Xitetengwana i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi swi hambaneke hi muhlovo wa swona kambe hinkwaswo swi na maendlelo kumbe mukhuva wun`we. Xinyenyana lexi xi na nomo wo leha wu tlhela wu petsekanyana wo tiyelanyana. Leswi swa xinuna swi lehile milomo kasi leswi swa xisati swi komile milomo. Swinyenyana leswi swi na vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume (10cm) na khumentlhanu (15cm). Swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona, swin`wana swi na muhlovo wo tshwuka exifuvuni, rihlaza ehenhla ka timpapa, xipesu xa ntima, milenge ni swikunwana swa ntima. Kasi swin`wana swi na muhlovo wa ribungu na swicoticoti swa ntima, swa mpun`wa na swicoticoti swa xitshopana, ni swin`wana swa muhlovo wo xonga.

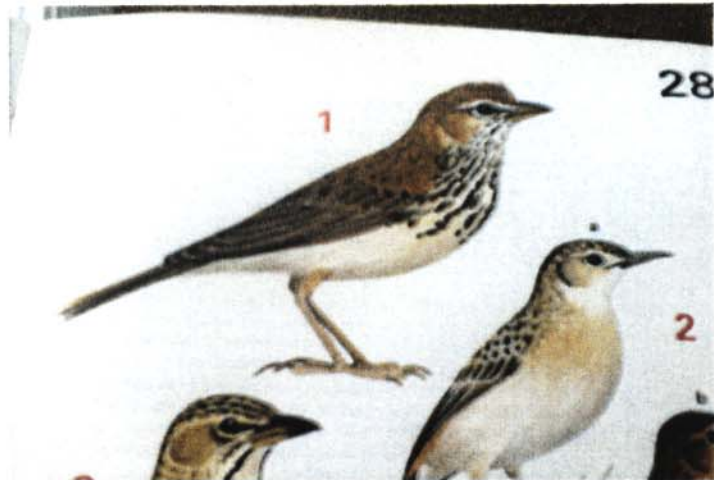
3.2.4.2 Mahanyelo ya xitetengwana

Xitetengwana xi hanya hi ku dya switsotswana na ku ntswontswela timhanga. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi mavito yo hambanahambana ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Xi tiveka hi mavito lama landzelaka: xintswontswamhanga, ntsotsotso, rithweethwee na xin`wavulombe. Tanihi laha hi vuleke ha kona ku ri swinyenyana swin`wana swi thiwile mavito ya swona hikokwalaho ka mikhuva kumbe maendlelo ya swona, kutanike swi tano na le ka xintswontswamhanga. Xi thiwile vito leri hikokwalaho ka mikhuva wa mahanyelo ya xona. Xi tiveka hi mavito yo hambanahambana ku ya hi tindhawu kumbe miganga yo fana na ntsotsotso, rithweethwee, ni xin`wavulombe. Xitetengwana xa xisati i xitsongo hi xiyimo eka lexi xa xinuna swi tlhela swi hambana na hi muhlovo wa swona. Hi mikarhi yo ka yi nga ri yo tshikela, leswi swa xinuna swi lahlekeriwa hi muhlovo wa swona lowo vangama swinene. Leswi swa xinuna swi hlongola leswin`wana swa xinuna loko swi ntswontswela swiluva. Newman (2003:38) u seketela leswi nga laha henhla hi ndlela leyi:

Many species feed on small insects in the flowers, and a few search actively for spiders. The male of most sunbird species are very colourful, with iridescent plumage. Some male sunbirds temporarily lose much of their brilliant plumage in the non-breeding period. Sunbirds feed mostly on plants with tubular flowers, such as aloes, ericas and leonotus species. Males at flowers usually chase away other males.

Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona hi mapuma, matluka ya mirhi, mabyanyi ni swin`wana ni swin`wana, laha xi tshikelaka mandza ya xona kona. Mandza lawa ya fukameriwa hi lexi xa xisati ninhlikanhi kasi nimadyambu ya fukameriwa hi lexi xa xinuna. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriswa hi swona swi ri swimbirhi, ku kondza ya kala ya kula.

3.2.5 Njhonjhasi (Lark)



Xifaniso xa njhonjhasi (Lark)

3.2.5.1 Xivumbeko

Xivumbeko xa rixaka leri ra xinyenyana ra kanganyisa swinene, hikuva eka miganga yin`wana xi na xivumbeko xin`wana xo hambana. Van`wana va njhonjhasi va na nhloko ya xijujuvana na mahlo ya ribungu, kasi van`wana va hava xijujuvana, va na mahlo ya ntima na muhlovo wa ribungu na swicoticoti swa ntima na ku basanyana ehansi ka timpapa. Xinyenyana lexi xi lava ku fananyana na xicocobiya. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni vulehi bya tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka khumentlhanu (15cm) na khumenkombo (17cm). Newman (1997:276) eka tsalwa ra yena u hlamusela njonjasi hi ndlela leyi: "*Larks are small, somberly-coloured terrestrial birds with confusingly similar.*"

3.2.5.2 Mahanyelo ya njhonjhasi

Njonjhasi i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri naveke swinene ku ya hi tindhawu na ku hambana hi muhlovo na xiyimo xa swona. Xinyenyana lexi xi kala xi thyiwa vito leri hikokwalaho ka ku rhandza ku njhonjha swinene emabyanyini, xi dya switsotswana ni mbewu. Loko xi njhonjha xi yisa nhloko ehansi kasi loko xi yima xi yimisa kumbe ku tlakusela nhloko ehenhla xi langutisa matlhelo hinkwawo.

Njonjhasi i xinyenyana lexi xi rhandzaka ku tshama ehenhla ka xidulu kumbe tshuka na swinsinyana, xi rila kumbe ku yimbelela kona. Xi tala ku rila na mixo wa mahlambandlopfu hi tinguva ta xirimo. Benson (1965:48) u seketela hi ndlela leyi:

A clear triple call-note, also a beautiful but rather wistful song, quite unlike the skylarks. This song is rather simple, only consisting of a few notes descending in a silvery minor key, often difficult to locate.

Xi aka xisaka xa xona emabyanyini yo oma, laha xi tshikelaka kona matandza ya xona. Xi aka xisaka xa xona hi swibyanyana. Xi tshikela hi n`hweti ya Nyenyankulu na Mudyaxihi. Xi tshikela matandza manharhu kumbe mune, lama nga ni muhlovo wo basa-ribungu. Xinyenyana lexi a xi rhandzi ku haha mpfhuka wo leha xi nga si tshama ehansi, xi njhonjha tani hi vito ra xona xi nga njhonjhasi.

3.2.6 Ntshereketana (Rock jumper)



Xifaniso xa ntshereketana (Rock jumper)

3.2.6.1 Xivumbeko

Tani hilaha hi vuleke ha kona leswaku swinyenyana swin`wana swi thiyiwile mavito ya swona hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya swona, ku fana na ntshereketani, xi thiyiwile ku ya hi marilelo ya wona. Loko xi rila xinyenyana lexi xi ri: *ntsheree... ntsheree... ketan.... ntsherrr... ntsherrr... ketannn... ntsherrr...* Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka timentimara ta makumembirhin`we (21cm) ni makumembirhintlhanu (25cm). Xinyenyana lexi i xa muhlovo wa ku tshwukanyana na ka ntima enhan`wini.

3.2.6.2 Mahanyelo ya ntshereketana

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi eka ndhawu leyi nga ni maribye, ni laha ku nga tlhuma, swi ri karhi swi lava switsotswana kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona eswihlahleni leswi nga henhla ngopfu, xi tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) kona. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriwa hi vatswari ya kona hi vambirhi ka vona, ku kondza ma kula. Loko valala va xona va xi tekela mavondlo ya xona xa kariha swinene, xi lava ku ku covolota kunene, xi ri karhi xi rila kumbe ku ba nyanda leyikulu. Harrison, (1997) va vula leswi:

Rock jumpers hop and jump over rocks in a lively manner, raising the tail after landing. Their call is a rapid whistle "pee-pee-pee-pee-pee..."

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu ntshereketani i xinyenyana lexi rhandzaka ku tshama emaribyeni, xi tshama xi ri karhi xi tlulatlula, xi yimisa xipesu xa xona, xi ri karhi xi kariha kunene.

3.2.7 Jeyiboko (African paradise flycatcher)



Xifaniso xa jeyiboko (African paradise flycatcher)

3.2.7.1 Xivumbeko

Jeyiboko i xinyenyana lexi hanyaka hi switsotswana, lexi nga na xipesu kumbe ncila wo leha bya ndlhazi lexi xa xinuna kasi lexi xa xisati a xi lehangxi xipesu xa kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra riduntswe eka miganga yin`wana. Muhlovo wa xona i xo tshwuka ehenhla, nhloko ya ntima na ko basa ehansi ka xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi lava ku fana na byokota hi xiyimo kambe swo hambana hi xiyimo, byokota i rikulu ka xona. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhinharhu (23cm) ni makumemunen`we (41cm). Mbhaha wa jeyiboko wu na xipesu lexi nga ni tinsiva leto leha timbirhi (2), kasi mbhaha wa kona wu ni xipesu xo koma. Hi xilungu xi vuriwa *African paradise-flycatcher*.

3.2.7.2 Mahanyelo ya jeyiboko

Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona hi swilo swin`wana swo fana na vumba exirhabyanini, lexi lengalengaku emurhini exikarhi ka nambu, xi tshikela kona matandza mambirhi ya xona. Maclean (1993:211) u vula leswi:

Nest in neat shallow cup of bark, roots and grass, bound with spider web, lined with rootlets: often decorated outside with bits of lichen, 1,5 - 4,5m above ground on fork of slender dropping or sloping branch, often over water or

dry streambed, usually in shade.

Mavondlo ya xinyenyana lexi ya tshama exisakeni masikunyana, ku kala ya tlhariha. Mavondlo lawa ya va ya hlayisiwa hi vatswari va wona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka exikarhi ka nkova lowu nga tlhuma swinene. Xinyenyana lexi xi tihanyela hi ku dya switsotswana ni mihandzu yin`wana ya nhova.

3.2.8 Xintohina (Warbler)



Xifaniso xa xintohina (Warbler)

3.2.8.1 Xivumbeko

Vito leri ri thiywile ku ya hi marilelo ya xona. Loko xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi ri: *ntoohiii... ntoohii... ntoohii... ntoohii...* Xinyenyana lexi a xi hambananga na maxekexeke hi xiyimo kambe swo hambana hikuva xintohina xi rhandza ku tshama xi tlulatlula na ku tshama eka minsinya leyi ya ha hlukaka xi ntswontswa swiluva. Xintohina xa xisati na xa xinuna swa fana hi xivumbeko ni hi muhlovo ya swona. Sinclair na Ryan (2003:484) va ri:

Readily told from other yellow warblers by its darker brownish or blackish cap that contrasts with the olive-

green nape and back, also habitat differs. Female is duller, with less contrast between back and underparts. Juvenile has a buff wash.

Vulehi bya swona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumembirhi (12cm) ni khumentlhanu (15). Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Xintohina lexi ndzi xi toloveleke xi na muhlovo wa ribungu ehenhla ka timpapa ni nhloko, xipesu xa ntima ni hanshi ka timpapa ni nkolo wo basa-xitshopana. Kasi swin`wana swi ni muhlovo wa ribungu ehenhla ka timpapa, xipesu ni nhloko, ehansi ka timpapa ni le nkolweni i ko basa ni swicoticoti swa ribungu.

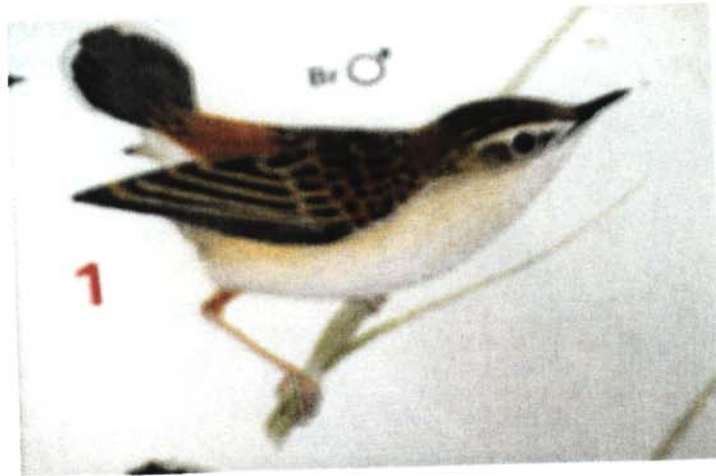
3.2.8.2 Mahanyelo ya xintohina

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi, swi ri karhi swi tlulatlula hi marhavi ya murhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona emurhini kutani xi tshikela kona matandza ya xona. Marilelo ya xinyenyana lexi nimixo ku ya hi Newman (1997:332) xi ri: *foe wee*, xi ri karhi xi tlulatlula hi marhavi ya murhi. Xi pfa xi cinca marilelo xi ku: *tee-tee-tee-tee-tu-tu-tu- twee- twee-sweet- sweet- sweet- sweet*. Sinclair na Ryan (2003:484) va ri:

Locally common, with some seasonal movement. Often inconspicuous, but sings and may hawk insect from exposed perch.

Xintohina xa nyamalala hi mikarhi ya vuxika, xi humelela hi ximun`wana nkarhi lowu mirhi yi hlukaka ha yona, hikuva xi dya switsotswana leswi swi phatsamaka eswiluveni swa mirhi. Xi pfa xi khoma ni switsotswana leswi hahaka empfhukeni. Xi tlhela xi rhandza ku kumeka eswirhapeni swa le makaya.

3.2.9 Maxekexeke / ngonhavarimi (Barred Warble)



Xifaniso xa maxekexeke (Barred Warble)

3.2.9.1 Xivumbeko

Maxekexeke xi fana swinene na mantwintwini na xintohina hi xiyimo kambe swi hambana hikuva maxekexeke xi tshama emidileni kumbe emaveleni kasi mantwintwini yena u tala ku kumeka emakhwatini lama tlhumeke swinene. Xi tiveka hi vito ra ngonhavarimi. Ku na tinxaka to tala ya vamaxekexeke, kambe ndzi rhandza ku vulavula hi maxekexeke wa muhlovo wo basa ehansi ka timpapa, xipesu, khwiri ni nkolo, kasi ehenhla ka miri, xipesu ni nhloko i ka muhlovo wa mpun`wa, ehenhla ka timpapa i ka ribungu. Vulehi bya maxekexeke byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumemune ni hafu (14,5cm) ni khumenkombo (17cm)

3.2.9.2 Mahanyelo ya maxekexeke

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku aka xisaka xa xona emitshetshweni ya mavele kumbe eka mixalana na le midileni, laha xi tshikelaka matandza mambirhi ya xona. Xi tlhela xi kumeka eka swikhwatana swo tlhuma swa mitwa. Swinyenyana leswi swi ni marilelo yo hambanahambana. Kasi loko swin`wana swi rila, swi yimisela xipesu ehenhla.

ku hambana exikarhi ka mantwintwini waxisati ni waxinuna hi xivumbeko, kambe swo hambaniseka ntsena hi marilelo, tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona, ni mahanyelo ya swona. Vulehi bya swona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta kaye (9cm) ni khumen`we (11cm). Muhlovo wa xona i wa ribungu ni swicoticoti swa ntima ehenhla ka timpapa, nhloko ni xipesu, kasi ehansi ka xona loko xi haha, xi humelerisa muhlovo wo basa.

3.2.10.2 Mahanyelo ya mantwintwini

Xinyenyana lexi xi thiywile vito leri hikokwalaho ka xiyimo xa xona xa ku soleka swinene. Vito leri ra "mantwintwini" ri huma eka riviti *ntwintwini*, leswi vulaka xilo lexitsongo swinene hi xiyimo. Loko xinyenyana lexi xi haha, xi rilela ehansi hi ku vuyelela xi ri karhi xi rila. Hi ku ya hi Newman (1997:349) xi rila xi ku: *siep-siep-siep*, xi cinca ku ya hi mikarhi xi ku: *twee-twee-twee-ti-ti-ti-ti-ti-ti-tsee-tsee-*, hi ku vuyelela. Xi tala ku kumeka eka makhwati lamo tlhuma swinene, xi ri xin`we kumbe swimbirhi. Xi aka xisaka xa xona lexi ntwintwini hi swibyanyana kutani xi vekela mavondlo ya xona. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) lamatsongo, muhlovo wo basa ni swicoticoti swa ribungu. Mandza lawa ya hlayisiwa hi vatswari va kona, ku kondza ya tlhotlhorwa endzhaku ka masikunyana. Mavondlo lawa ya hleteriswa ya kala ya kula. Xi dya switsotswana swo fana na nqhuyana na swin`wana.

3.2.11 Nqunu (Crombec)



Xifaniso xa nqunu (Crombec)

3.2.11.1 Xivumbeko

Nqunu i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri ri thyiweke hikokwalaho ka xiyimo xa xona ku fana mantwintwini. Nqunu swi vula xilo lexi kalaka xipesu kumbe ncila. Swi tano na le ka vito ra xinyenyana lexi, na xona xi thyiwile hikokwalaho ko pfumala xipesu kumbe ncila ku fana na xigwaqa. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume (10cm) ni khumembirhi (12cm)

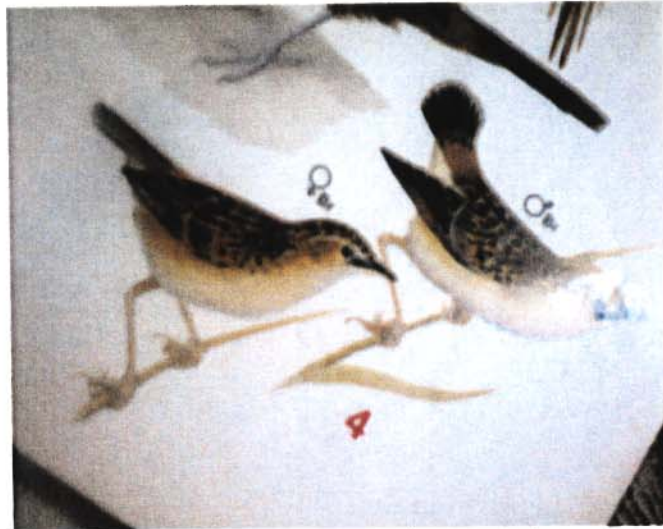
Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana ku ya hi tindhawu laha swi kumekaka kona, kun`wana swi vitaniwa hi mavito man`wana kambe hi xilungu hinkwaswo swi vuriwa leswaku i *crombec*.

3.2.11.2 Mahanyelo ya nqunu

Nqunu i xinyenyana lexi talaka ku kumeka eka swikhwatana leswo tlhuma, leswi nga ni mihandzu ya nhova. Xi dya mihandzu ni switsotswana leswo haha ni leswi kumekaka eswihlahleni leswi. Newman (1997:342) u hlamusela nqunu kumbe *crombec* hi ndlea leyi: *Tailles appearance makes confusion possible only with the next two species.*

Hi ku ya hi nhlamuselo leyi nga laha henhla swa ha kombisa ku tika loku ku nga kona ka ku hambanyisa swinyenyana leswi hi ku ya hi tindhawu laha swi kumekaka kona. Vanqunu va tala ku haha kumbe ku tshama hi nhlayo ya ximbirhi-mbirhi emakhwatini layo tlhuma swinene. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya swihantana swa marhavi ya mirhi na switsotswana leswi kumekaka emirhini.

3.2.12 Ximememe (Cisticolas)



Xifaniso xa ximememe (Cisticolas)

3.2.12.1 Xivumbeko

Ximememe i ri xaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri solekeke swinene hi xiyimo ku fana na mantwintwini, maxekexeke na swin`wana leswi thyiweke mavito lawa hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya swona. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumen`we ni hafu (11,5cm) ni khumentlhanu (15cm). Tinxaka ta swona ti tele, kambe hi ta vulavula hi lexi xi nga ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa ehenhla ka nhloko, timpapa ni xipesu, kasi ehansi ka timpapa, xipesu ni nkolo xi ni muhlovo wo basaxitshopana. Ximememe xa xisati ni xa xinuna swa fana, hikuva hinkwaswo swi ni swinon`wana.

3.2.12.2 Mahanyelo ya ximememe

Xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi miyelanyana xi tlhela xi rila nakambe hi ku tsematsema. Xi rila hi xiritwana lexitsongo xa le hansi, xo ringana xona na ku

tlhela xi terisa vusiwana. Loko ximememe xi rila xi ri: *Meee... meee... meee... meee... meee....*

Xinyenyana lexi xi kala xi thyiwa vito leri hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya xona yo fana ni ya nyoka leyi nga thyiwa vito ra ximememe, leyo tshama etintshaveni, leyikulu, leyo chavisa. Loko nyoka leyi yi rila, yi fana na xona xinyenyana lexi. Ximememe xi tala ku kumeka endhawini leyi tlhumeke swinene, ni makhwati ya mitwa swinene, etlhelo ka nambu, xi ri karhi xi lava swakudya swa xona. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe kumbe swimbirhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi switsotswana na mihandzu ya nhova. Swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi endzeni ka khwati lero tlhuma swinene.

3.2.13 Rhantiyoni (Bunting)



Xifaniso xa rhantiyoni (Bunting)

3.2.13.1 Xivumbeko

Rhantiyoni i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri hundzakanyana ximememe na vamantwintwini hi xiyimo, lexi nga na muhlovohlovo wo tshwuka, ntima, xitshopana na ko basa leswi engetelaka ku saseka ka xona. Xinyenyana lexi hi lexi hi xi toloveleke emugangeni wa hina, kasi lexi hi kalaka hi nga xi tolovekiki emugangeni wa hina, xi na muhlovo wa ribungu, swicoticoti swa ntimanyana, ni mikhwati ya ntima ni yo basa enhlokweni, yo ya endzhaku. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumenharhu (13cm) ni khumetsevu (16cm).

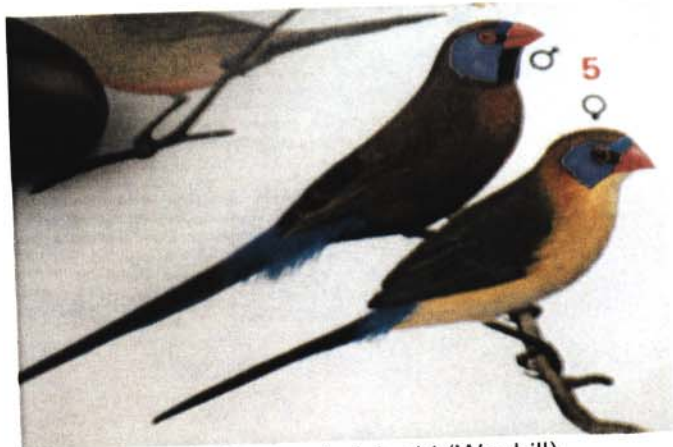
3.2.13.2 Mahanyelo ya rhantiyoni

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka tindhawu leto ka ti tlhumangiki, ku nga na mabyanyi lamatsongo, ndhawu leyi ku nga mananganyana, ndhawu ya maribye. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra mavotiyo eka miganga yin`wana. Hi vuxika xinyenyana lexi xa nyamalala, xi ya laha ku nga na swakudya. Swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi. Newman (2003:101) u ri:

The gold breasted bunting is a very pretty bird found in pairs in open woodland, and bushveld, often with stoney ground cover. This bunting has as distict notch in its tail tip. Its call sounds like "*pret-ty boyeee*". Its song "*chip chip chip terrr*" much repeated.

Xi thiywile vito leri hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya xona loko xi ku: *rhantiyoo... rhantiyoo... rhantiyoo... rhantiyoo...* Xi rila hi ku siyerisana endzhaku ka nkarhi xi tlhela xi rila xi tshamile ehenhla ka murhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tshama na munghana wa xona. Xi aka xisaka ehenhla ka murhi hi swirhabyana swa ximidyana. Xi hanya hi mihandzu ya nhova na switsotswana.

3.2.14 Xindzingiri (Waxbill)



Xifaniso xa xindzingiri (Waxbill)

3.2.14.1 Xivumbeko

Xindzingiri i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswitsongo leri nga na xipesu lexo lehanyana, ku fana na xa byokota lexi xa xisati kasi xa xinuna xi na ncila wo leha onge i wa ndlhazi na nomo wo koma, wo tiyelanyana. Newman (2003:106) u vula leswi:

These are small seed-eaters, very colourful but easily overlooked. They are ground feeders and often feed in mixed groups on open tracks in thornveld, darting off into the bush at the slightest disturbance. Small flocks fly into a low thornbush when disturbed on the ground, but soon return to resume feeding.

Xiyimo xa xona xi ringana ni ntswikidyana. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta nhungu (8cm) ni khumentlhanu (15cm).

3.2.14.2 Mahanyelo ya xindzingiri

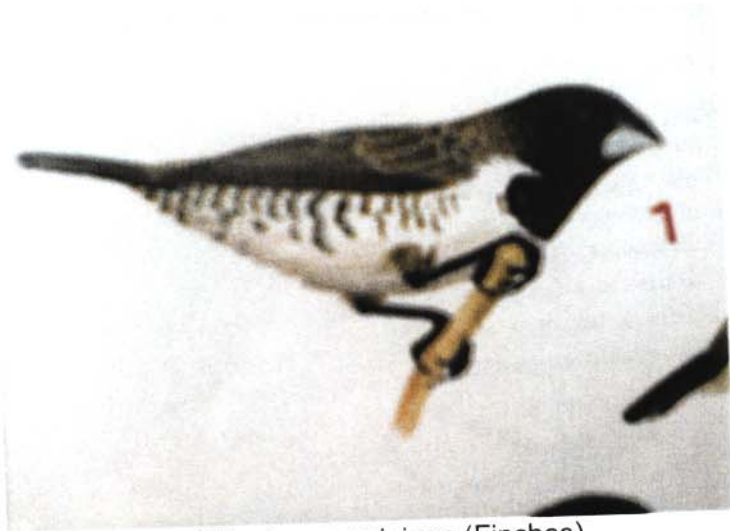
Rixaka leri ra swinyenyana ri na maendlelo ya rona ku va ri lemukisana hi khombo leri nga tshukaka ri swi werile loko ku tshuka ku humelele nala wa swona. Swinyenyana leswi swi ni marilelo ya swona loko swi titshamerile emirhini, swi wisile yo tsakisa swinene no terisa vusiwana. Loko vanhu va xi yingisela va twa onge xi ri:

Siza...Jesu...vanhu vantima va hi...hlupha...
va... hi kuma hi titshamerile...va...fika va...
ku twaa...twaa...twaaa...swirhekedyana swa
vona...

Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona ku ya hi tindhawu. Swi tala ku kumeka etlhelo ka milambu na le tinhlangeni. Xi aka xisaka xa xona hi mabyanyi yo tala lama yo vevuka. Laha xi akeke kona ku tala ku

kumeka ku ri na timimpfi leti ti xi sirhelelaku eka valala va xona. Swindzingiri swi tala ku va hi nhlayo leyi sungulaka eka ntlhanu ku ya ehenhla.

3.2.15 Vujajana (Finches)



Xifaniso xa vujajana (Finches)

3.2.15.1 Xivumbeko

Lowu i muxaka wa swinyenyana lowu lavaka ku yelana na muxaka wa swindzingiri na vatswikidyana hi xiyimo xa wona kambe muxaka lowu wu hambana na swona hikuva wona wu tala ku tshama kumbe ku haha hi ntentewana lowukulu swinene. Xi na muhlovo wa ntima na swicoticoti swo basa-basa enkolweni, ko tshwuka na wasi. Kasi swin`wana swi ni muhlovo wo hambana na lowun`wana, hikuva wun`wana i wa ribungu na swicoticoti swa ntima, swin`wana swi na muhlovo wa mpun`wa ni swicoticoti swa ntima. Vulehi bya xona xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume (10cm) ni khumenharhu (13cm).

3.2.15.2 Mahanyelo ya vujajana

Rixaka leri ra xinyenyana i rixaka leri tala ku kumeka hinkarhi wa xirimo hikuva swi dya maxalani, ni n`wahuva. Newman (1997:420) u hlamusela

vujajana (*finches*) hi ndlela leyi: *Small, conical-billed, ground-or grass-feeding seed-eaters.*

Vujajana byi tala ku kumeka emilambyeni leyi ku nga na tinhlanga swinene na le mabyanyini lawa ya nga buloma. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra rijajani eka miganga yin`wana. Xinyenyana lexi xi na xipesu xo ringanela na xinon`wana xo koma xi tlhela xi tsindzihela ku fana na wa xindzingiri swi tlhela xi ringana na xindzingiri hi xiyimo. A ku na ku hambana eka vujajana bya xinuna na bya xisati.

3.2.16 Ntswikidyana (Canary)



Xifaniso xa tswikidyana (Canary)

3.2.16.1 Xivumbeko

Ntswikidyana i rixaka leri vuriwaka *canary* hi xilungu leri lavaka ku fana na vujajana hi xiyimo swi ngo hambana ntsena hi muhlovo na mukhuva kumbe maendlelo ya swona. Xinyenyana lexi xa xisati xi na muhlovo wa xitshopana, swicoticoti swa ntimanyana etimpampeni, ni xinon`wana xo tsindzihela, xo koma, kasi lexi xa xinuna xi hambana ni lexi xa xisati hikuva xi nga xo xangi swinene muhlovo wa xitshopana kambe xi va ni muhlovo wo basa-mpun`wa, xi tlhela xi va ni xinon`wana lexitsongo lexo tsindzihela. Newman (1997:437) u hlamusela ntswikidyana (*canary*) hi ndlela leyi:

Sparrow-sized songbirds, canaries and siskins

with strong conical bills, usually notched tail and undulating flight, buntings strongly terrestrial and with weaker, narrower bills.

Vulehi bya kona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara khumembirhi (12cm) ni khumentlhanu (15cm).

3.2.16.2 Mahanyelo ya ntswikidyana

Rixaka leri ri tala ku nyamalala hi nkarhi wu vuxika, ri humelela hi karhi wa xirimo. Swinyenyana leswi swi kumeka ngopfu eswinambyanini hi xitalo, hikuva swi va swi lava mati kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi mavito yo tala ku ya hi miganga leyi hi tshamaka eka yona yo fana na ngodzi, vusunyani kumbe risunyana ni ritswiri. Vaxandli va tala ku swi rhiya hi mitlhamu ni vurimba va swi phasa. Swi phaseka hi ku olova. Newman (2003:94) u tlhela a ya mahlweni a hlamusela lewi hi ntswikidyana:

It is found in flocks feeding on grass seeds in all types of woodland, bushveld and lantation fringes an has a lively song which it delivers in short burst. The sexes are alike.

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku haha hi ntentewana lowukulu wa swona kambe a yi fiki eka ya vudyadyana. Swi tala ku kumeka hi nkarhi wa xirimo hikuva swakudya swi va swi tele swo fana na n`wahuva na minxalana. Swa fana hi rimbewu. Xi aka xisaka xa xona ensinyeni laha xi vekelaka mavondlo ya xona kona. Xi vekela mandza mambirhi lawa xi tlhotlhorhaka mavondlo. Xi famba xi handzela mavondlo lawa swakudya, xi vuya xi ta ma wundla.

3.2.17 Ndzeyana (Weaver)



Xifaniso xa ndzeyana (Weaver)

3.2.17.1 Xivumbeko

Ndzeyana i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi vuriwaka (*weavers*) hi xilungu leri yimbelelaka ku tsakisa kumbe ku nyanganya swinene. Muhlovo wa tona tinyenyana leti i ta xitshopana ku fana na kheri kumbe tshopi na nkolo wa ntima kasi tin`wana ti na minkolo yo tshwuka, tin`wana i to basa hala hansi na mavala ya ntima na xitshopana etimpampeni na nhloko ya xitshopana. Carnaby (2008:158) u ri:

This is where females usually dominate males in size and aggression, and are usually more brightly coloured with a more elaborate vocal repertoire.

Ndzeyana ya xisati yi na xivumbeko lexikulu na hi matimba. Muhlovo wa yona leyi ya xisati i ya xitshopana ngopfu eka leyi ya xinuna ni rito ro tlhava swinene.

3.2.17.2 Mahanyelo ya ndzeyana

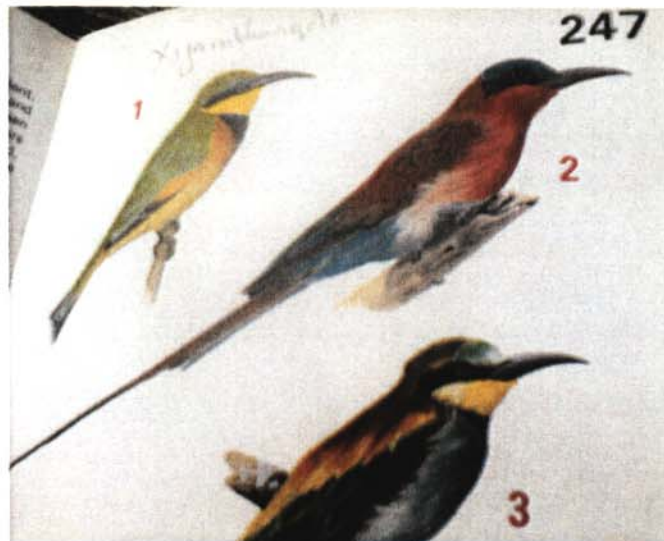
Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku haha hi ntentewana lowukulu swinene swi ri karhi swi ba pongo lero nyanganya swinene. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito

ra sowa eka miganga yin`wana. Swi tala ku kumeka hi nkarhi wa xirimo. Vanhu va khale va tshemba leswaku loko va vona ndzeyana lembe rero ri ta va lembe ra ndzalo. Xinyenyana lexi xi rhunga xisaka xa xona hi mabyanyi onge i xibetse, xi tlhela xi saseka, xi tiya swinene kutani xi tshikela kona matandza ya xona. Xi tala ku tlhotlhorha mavondlo lawa ya sukelaka eka mambirhi ku ya ehenhla. Carnaby (2008:158) u ri:

This is, however, only true in polyandry where a female has a number of partners in a single territory or adjacent territories at the same time.

Hi ku ya hi Carnaby ndzeyana ya xisati yi va ni tindzeyana ta xinuna to tala, leti tivaka va vanuna va kona, eka ndhawu yin`we kumbe leyi nga kusuhi.

3.2.18 Xidyambhongolo (Bee eater)



Xifaniso xa xidyambhongolo (Bee eater)

3.2.18.1 Xivumbeko

Vito leri ra xinyenyana lexi ri thiwile tani hi riviti-nkatsano leri vulaka xinyenyana lexi dyaka nyama ya mbhongolo. Tani hilaha hi vuleke ha kona leswaku mavito man`wana ya thiwile tani hi mikhuva ya maendlelo ya swona swinyenyana leswi, kasi lexi xi thiwile tani hi marilelo ya xona ku nga ri hi

leswaku xi dya nyama ya mbhongolo. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya tinyoxi ngopfu na switsotswana swin`wana tanihi vito ra xona hi xilungu va nge i *bee-eater*. Vulehi bya xona xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume-nkombo (17cm) ni makumenharhunhungu (38cm).

3.2.18.2 Mahanyelo ya xidyambhongolo

Tinxaka ta swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona. Swin`wana swi na xipesu xo leha onge i xa vhevhe na nomo wo lehanyana onge i wa xitetengwana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra muhladzanhu kumbe muhlagambu eka miganga yin`wana. Xidyambhongolo xi tala ku akela lomu eribuweni ra mapatu, madamu na lomu ku ceriweke misava kona. Xi dya switsotswana. Xi tala ku kumeka laha ku tshwaka nhova, hikuva switsotswana swi va va swi baleka ritshwa, kutani swi va swi tele. Swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi. Xi tshikela hi n`hweti ya Mhawuri ni Nyenyenyana. Sinclair na Ryan (2009:238) u ri:

Juvenile is duller with browner back, lacks an elongated central tail streamer - common intra-African migrant in woodland, savanna and flood plains. Breeds colonially, laying 2 – 5 eggs in a burrow in a riverbank. Diet fly-insects, rarely small fish, often attends grass fire.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu, xidyambhongolo xi tshikela eka xisaka xo yima onge i baku ra bikiri, lexi endliweke hi timitsu, byanyi lexi phutseriweke hi puma, xi tlhela xi sasekisiwa hi vuhlalu, eka mpfhuka wa le xikarhi ka timitara ta n`we ni hafu (1,5m) ni mune ni hafu (4,5m), ku suka ehansi ku ya ehenhla xi ncikinya, xi languta ehansi laha ku nga ni mati kumbe etlhelo ka nambu ngopfungopfu endzhutini. Xi tshikela matandza lamange xikarhi ka mambirhi (2) na mune (4). Matandza ya kona ya fukameriwa masiku lama nga xikarhi ka khume (10) ni khumekombo (17). Mavondlo ya kona ya tshama exisakeni masiku lama nga xikarhi ka khume (10) ni khume-mbirhi (12) wa masiku. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriwa hi vatswari va wona ku fikela vhiki, kutani ma sukela xisaka.

3.2.19 Xipitifaya (Pygmy kingfisher)



Xifaniso xa xipitifaya

3.2.19.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi thyiwe vito leri hikokwalaho ka rivilo na marilelo ya xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi na rivilo leri ri fananisiwaka na ra xihahampfhuka lexi va nge i “jet” hi xilungu. Xinyenyana lexi loko xi rila xi ri: *tswiii... tswiii... tswiii...tswiii...* Xi ni muhlovo wa xitshopana ehansi hinkwako, kasi ehenhla xi ni muhlovo wa wasi wa xikhwezu wo hatima ni le hansi ka nkolo ko basa. Nomo wo tshwuka, wo leha bya ncololwana ni ticondzo to tshwuka ku fana ni nomu wa kona. Xinyenyana lexi xa fana ni ncololwana, kambe swo hambana hi vukulu ntsena. Vulehi bya xona byi fika eka tisentimitara ta khume-nharhu (13cm). Xi wela eka rixaka ra mincololwana.

3.2.19.2 Mahanyelo ya xipitifaya

Loko xi rila xi ku tswiii...kan`we, u nga ha languteri leswaku u ta xi vona laha kusuhi, xi va se xi famba kule swinene loko xi rila ra vumbirhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra ntungununu eka miganga yin`wana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xin`we hi xitalo. Xi rhandza ku akela eribuweni ra mapatu, madamu na laha va celeka kona misava kona tani hi xidyambhongolo xi

celaka ncele, xi tshikela matandza ya xona. Harrison (1997:648) va tshaha Herremans (1994d) loko a ku:

Sometimes birds are recorded in winter, but no what extent this represents confusion with the malachite kingfisher is known.

Xinyenyana lexi xa a xi hambaniseki hi ku olova ni ncololwana, kambe swo hambana hikuva xona i xitsongo hi xiyimo. Xi hanya hi switsotswana leswi hahaka. Xi tshama ehenhla ka rhavi xi languta switsotswana leswi hahaka, leswaku xi ta swi khoma. Xinyenyana xa kala swinene ku xi vona, hikuva xa swi kota ku tshama ehenhla ka rhavi ra murhi xi ku whii, kambe loko xi haha xi ba huwa ra xipitifaya tanihi vito ra xona leswi ri thyisiweke xi swona. Harrison (1997:648) va tshaha Irwin (1981), Maclean (1993b) loko va ku: *Southern African populations nest September-February, peaking October- January*. Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu, xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Ndzhati na Nyenyenyana, ngopfu ngopfu ku sukela hi Nhlangula ku ya eka Sunguti.

3.2.20 Makhumbini (Sparrow)



Xifaniso xa makhumbini (Sparrow)

3.2.20.1 Xivumbeko

Vito leri ra makhumbini ri thyiwe xinyenyana lexi hikokwalaho ka ku rhandza ku tshama emakhumbini ya tiyindlu ta vanhu. Xinyenyana lexi i xa ku kwalala hi muhlovo wa xona, xi na nomo wo koma wo tsindzihela na xipesu xo ringanela wo fana na ndzeyana. Lexi xa xinuna xi na nhloko ya mpun`wa ni xifuva xa ntima, kasi lexi xa xisati ni mavondlo ya kona, swi na muhlovo wo basa ehenhla ka matihlo. Hi xiyimo xa xona xi tlhela xi ringana na ndzeyana. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumemune (14cm) ni khumentsevu (16cm).

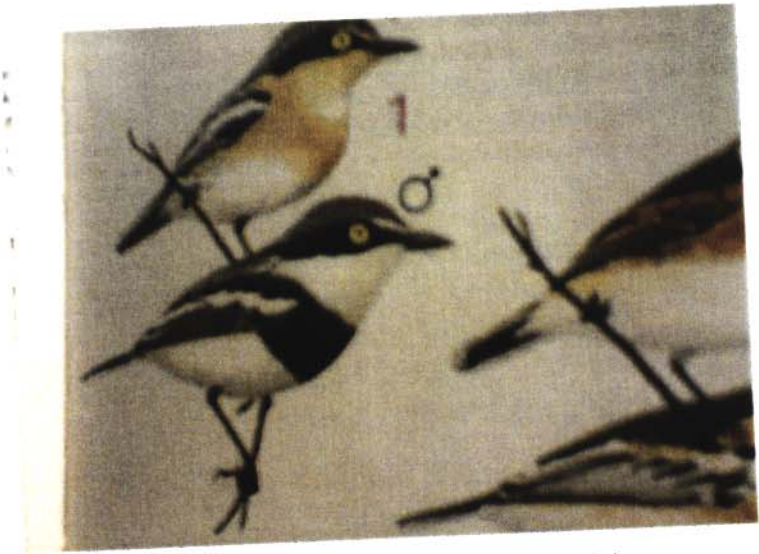
3.2.20.2 Mahanyelo ya makhumbini

Makhumbini u aka xisaka emalwangwini ya tiyindlu, laha xi tshikela mandza ya xona mambirhi (2), lawa loko ya tlhotlhoriwile, ku kumeka mavondlo ya tshamaka nkarhi ya hlayisiwa hi vaendli va wona. Hi nguva ya ximumu, swi tala ku tshama hi swimbirhi-mbirhi, kasi hi nguva ya vuxika swi tshama hi ntlawa. Hi ku ya hi Newman (1997:404), xi rila xi ku: *chissip/ chee-ip*. Swinyenyana leswi a swi hlweli ku karhala loko swi hlongorisiwa hi vafana lavatsongo, va lava ku xeva vuswa hi swona, va swi khoma hi mavoko. Newman (2003:24) u vula leswi:

The house sparrow is probably the best known sparrow found everywhere in Southern Africa except the central Kalahari. It is entirely omnivorous and is seldom seen away from urban dwelling, living commensally with humans and relying, to a large extent, on household scraps. It will locate even small settlement.

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku va hi ntlawa wa swona minkarhi yin`wana. Swi dya xilo xin`wana na xin`wana lexi dyiwaka hi vanhu kumbe hi tihuku hikuva swi tshama kwala kaya hi mikarhi hinkwayo ku tlula emakhwatini. Xi tala ku tshama emakhumbini ya tindlu ta vanhu, laha xi kalaka xi aka xisaka xa xona.

3.2.21 Xigurumhangwana / Xibirhimangwani (Batis)



Xifaniso xa xigurumhangwana (Batis)

3.2.21.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi solekile hi xiyimo xa xona, xi tlhela xi hambana na lexi xa xinuna hi muhlovo. Xa xisati xi ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa ehenhla ka timpapa, ni le henhla ka nhloko. Xifuva xa xona i xa muhlovo wa ribungu, ehansi ka nkolo ni le khwirini xi ni muhlovo wo basa, ni xipesu xa tinsiva ta ntima, kasi emakumu ka tona ti khavisiwile hi muhlovo wo basa. Nuna wa kona u hambana ni nsati hikuva xi ri ni xiyimo lexikulunyana, muhlovo wa xona, i xa ntima ehenhla ka matihlo ni le xifuveni, enkolweni ni le khwirini i xo basa, kasi ehenhla ka timpapa ni le henhla ka nhloko i ka ribungu. Timpapa ti xongisiwile hi swivalavalani swo basa. Hinkwaswo swinyenyana leswi swi ni xinon`wana xo tsindziyela ku ringanela, wa muhlovo wa ntima. Xi ni vulehi bya tisentimitara leti nga xikarhi ka khumembirhi (12cm) ni khumenharhu (13).

3.2.21.2 Mahanyelo ya xigurumhangwana

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka makhwati lama nga rhungana kumbe eka misinya leyi nga tlhuma swinene, hikuva xi kuma swakudya swa xona hi ku olova kona. Newman (2003:83) u vula leswi:

The chinspot batis is the most widespread, in pairs, in bushveld regions. Its call is three descending notes which resemble the words "three-blind-mice".

Xi hanya hi switsotswana leswi phatsamaka eka swiluva leswi hlukaka, mihandzu, ni swin`wana. Loko xi rila, xi rila ka nharhu hi tinoto leti yaka ehnsi onge i makondl manharhu layo fa mahlo. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra xibirhimangwana eka miganga yin`wana. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona ehenhla ka nsinya, laha xi pfuniwaka hi lexi xa xinuna ku aka. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi, lawa xi ya fukamelaka na lexi xa xinuna nivusiku, kasi ninhlikanhi ku fukamela lexi xa xisati. Loko mandza lawa ya tthothoriwile, ku kumeka mavondlo, ya tshama nkarhinyana exisakeni, ya ri karhi ya hlayisiwa hi vaendli va wona.

3.2.22 Vuriyani (Helmetshrike)



Xifaniso xa vuriyana (Helmetshrike)

3.2.22.1 Xivumbeko

Swinyenyana leswi swi na muhlovo wo hambanahambana, ku ya hi ku i swa xisati kumbe i swa xinuna ke, naswona leswi swa xisati swi ya hi ku swa

tshikela kumbe a swi tshikeli ke. Muhlovo wa vuriyana i byo basa, ntima na mahlo yo tshwuka na nomo wo tsindziyela. Byi na milomu yo tshwuka, kumbe ya xitshopana.

Nghohe ni nkolo i swa mpun`wa wo basa, ni le khwirini ka ntima wo cheriwa mpun`wa. Timpapa, i ta ribungu leri nga na tinsiva ta ntima. Milenge ni mikondzo i swa xitshopana xo kwalala. Vuriyana byi lava ku ringana na ndzeyana hi xiyimo.

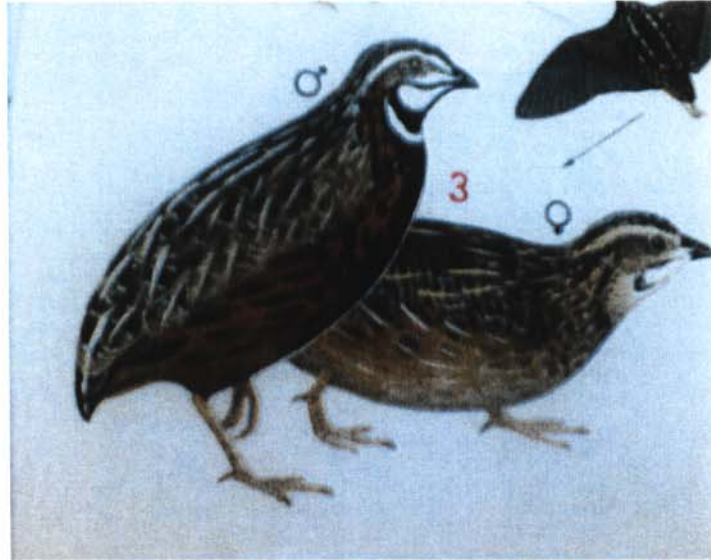
3.2.22.2 Mahanyelo ya vuriyana

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri ntentewana. Swi dya mbewu ya swimilana, n`wahuva, ni mixalani. Vuriyana bya xinuna byi luka swisaka swo tala emabyanyini. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra muriyane eka miganga yin`wana. Swisaka leswi swi tala ku akiwa ehenhla ka mirhi ya mitwa. Vuriyana byi tala ku tshikela matandza mambirhi (2) ku ya eka mune (4), exikarhi ka n`hweti ya N`wendzambahala na Mudyaxihi, lawa ya fukameriwaka hi vuriyana bya xisati ni bya xinuna. Kutani endzhaku ka khume-mbirhi (12) wa masiku, ya tlhotlhorwa. Mavondlo ya kona ya kota ku haha endzhaku ka masiku ya khume-n`we (11) kumbe khumenharhu (13). Mavondlo lawa ya nyikiwa switsotswana hi vatswari va wona. Newman (2003:89) u vula leswi:

Parties of white helmet shrikes are fairly common in bushveld and woodland regions. With their pied plumage they look like a flock of butterflies as they flap their way over the bushes. These birds maintain a constant, subdued chattering which involves whirring sounds and bill-snapping.

Rixaka leri hi rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri nga na swikholwakholwana eka rixaka ra Vatsonga Machangana. Va tshemba leswaku loko va vona vuriyana byi nghena emutini ku ta ta vayeni. Vuriyana byi tala ku haha hi ntlawa wa byona. Xinyenyana lexi xa leva loko varisi va tshuka va xi tekerile mavondlo ya xona, kumbe loko va tshuka va duvurile xin`we xa swona.

3.2.23 Xigwaqa (Quail)



Xifaniso xa xigwaqa (Quail)

3.2.23.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi ni xivumbeko xo fana ni xa nhwari, kambe xi hambana na yona hi xivumbeko. Xigwaqa xi na xivumbeko xo soleka, kasi nhwari yi na xivumbeko lexikulu. Ku ni tinxaka tinharhu ta swigwaqa ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Swi tlhela swi hambana hi muhlovo wa swona, kambe mahanyelo ma fana. Hi ta kana hi xigwaqa lexi vuriwaka *common quail* hi ririmi ra vadyi va nhlampfi. Hi Xitsonga hi swi vula swigwaqa hinkwaswo. Ririmi ra Xitsonga a ri fuwangi eka marito. Xigwaqa lexi hi nga ta kana hi xona hi lexi xa muhlovo wa ribungu ehansi ka xona, kasi ha le henhla ka timpapa, nhloko ni xipesu xi languteka xi ri xa ribungu swinene, xi engetela hi swivalavalana swo yima onge i mpaxa swo basa. Xi ni xipesu xo fana ni xa nqunu (crombec) xo koma, nomu wo tsindziyela onge i wa nhwari. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka khumentlhanu (15cm) na khumenhungu (18cm).

3.2.23.2 Mahanyelo ya xigwaqa (quail)

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka ndhawu leyi nga talela hi byanyi ni laha ku nga rimiwa. Xinyenyana lexi xa nyamalala hi nguva ya vuxika hikuva ku hava swakudya, ku va ni dyandza. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra juka eka

miganga yin`wana. Xi tala ku kumeka hi nguva ya ximumu. Mbhaha ni nkuku swa fana hi xivumbeko. Muxaka lowu wa swinyenyana wu tala ku kumeka etindhawini to tala. Swi tala ku kumeka kuri mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona. Newman (1996:140) u seketela hi ndlela leyi;

The call is a penetrating 'whit-whittit, whit-whittit.' uttered day and night when breeding, if flushed calls 'pree-pree-pree.' Pairs in bushveld, grassland, pastures and cultivated fields.

Newman u seketela leswi nga laha henhla leswaku xigwaqa xi kumeka emasin`wini, ndhawu leyi ku nga ni byanyi, nhova na le madyelweni ya swifuwo. Xi na marilelo yo tlhava kumbe vanga pongo swinene. Xi rila vusiku ni nhlikanhi loko ku ri nkarhi wo tshikela. Loko munhu a famba emakhwatini, i wo vona hiloko xi pfuka kwala milengeni ya yena xi haha. Xinyenyana lexi a xi swi rhandzi ku haha nkarhi wo leha xi nga bvutamangi emabyanyini. Nkarhi wo tala xi va xi ri ehansi exikarhi ka mabyanyi, xi dya switsotswana. Xi chavisa vahloti hikuva xi pfuka va nga ehleketangi nchumu. Ku fika sweswi a hi si tshama hi vona vuxaka bya xigwaq ni vanhu handle ka ku va xi ri nyama ya varisi.

3.3 NKATSAKANYO

Swinyenyana leswitsongo swa hambana hi swivumbeko, marilelo, muhlovo, vulehi ni swiyimo. Swin`wana swa swona swi lehele hi timpapa, tinsiva ni swipesu, kambe miri wa swona i wutsongo. Vunyingi bya swinyenyana leswitsongo swi hanya hi mihandzu, switsotswana ni ku ntsontswela vulombe. Milomo ya swona yi komba swinene leswaku leswi swi hanyaka hi ku ntsontswa vulombe ni leswi swi dyaka mihandzu ni switsotswana yi njhani. Swinyenyana leswi hanyaka hi ku ntsontswa vulombe swi ni milomo yo leha, kasi leswi swi dyaka mihandzu ni switsotswana swi na milomo yo koma yi tlhela yi tontswa. Swinyenyana leswitsongo swi phaseka hi ku olova hi vahloti. Swi rhiyiwa hi mitlhamu na hi vurimba. Swi tlhela swi dlayeka hi ko olova hi marekere ya vahloti.

KAVANYISA KA 4

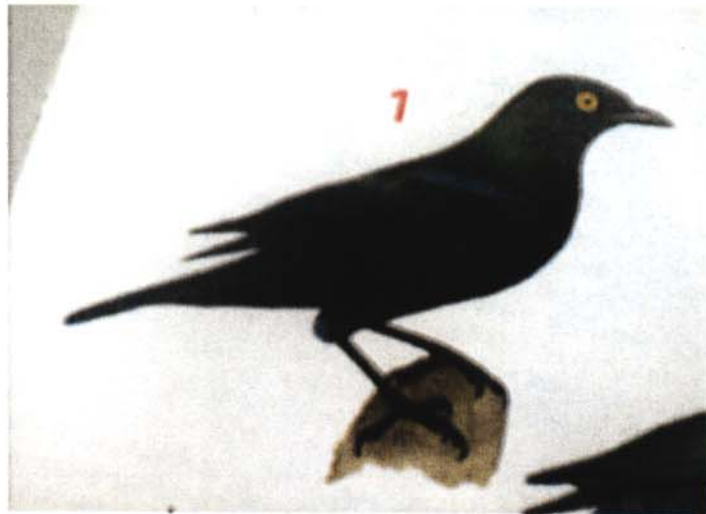
4. XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO YA SWINYENYANA LESWIKULUNYANA

4.1 MANGHENELO

Nkavanyiso lowu wu kongomisa eka xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya swinyenyana leswikulunyana swo hambanahambana. Swinyenyana swo tala swi tihlawulekisa hi xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya swona. Swin`wana swi thiyiwile ku ya hi mahanyelo ni mukhuva wa marilelo ya swona. Vunyingi bya swona swi hanya hi ku ntsontswa vulombe, tindzoho, mihandzu, switsotswana ni swin`wana.

4.2 XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO

4.2.1 Khwezu (Starling)



Xifaniso xa khwezu (Starling)

4.2.1.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi na nomo wo tsindziyela na milenge leyo gwanya na muhlovo wo hatima swinene wa ntima. Kasi man`wana makhwezu i yo

kwalala na yo hatima yo tshwuka, lawa ya tlhwekelaka eka lawa ya ntima yo hatima. Tinxaka leti hinkwato ti vuriwa makhwezu lawa ya vuriwaka *starlings* hi xilungu. Makhwezu loko ma kurile ma va ni mahlo ya xitshopana bya lamula ku ya ko tshwuka. Mavondlo ya kona ya ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa wa ntima. Vulehi bya kona byi le xikarhi ka timentimara ta makumembirhi (20cm) ni makumembirhi ntsevu (26cm).

4.2.1.2 Mahanyelo ya khwezu

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku haha hi ntlawa lowukulu. Khwezu i rixaka ra swinyenyana leri welaka eka leswi swi hanyaka hi ku dya mihandzu ya nhova, switsotswana na ku tsontswela timhanga. Swi tlhela swi tala ku kumeka hi nkarhi wa vuxika, hikuva i nkarhi lowu ku bulukaka timhanga.

Ku na nkarhi kumbe tinguva leti swi nyamalalaka. Swi tala ku haha hi nhlayo leyi nga henhla ka ntlhanu, swi ri karhi swi yimbelela. Swi tshikela mandza ya swona etimhakweni ta minsinya kumbe emakhorweni. Matandza ya kona ya fukameriwa masiku ya khumenharhu (13) kumbe khumemune (14). Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tlhotlhorha mavondlo mambirhi (2) kumbe manharhu (3). Makhwezu man`wana ya fuyiwa emakaya ku fana ni matuva ya le kaya, ya nga ha chavi ni vanhu. Harrison, (1997:468) va tshaha Irwin (1981), Craig (1983), loko va ku:

Breeding occurs mainly October-February in the east,
with some indication of a later season in Namibia
with more records extending into March - April.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla, makhwezu ya le tindhawini ta le vuxeni ya tshikela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Hukuri na Nyenyenyana kasi makhwezu ya le Namibia ya tshikela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Nyenyankulu ni Dzivamisoko.

4.2.2 Ndlhazi / Ncivovo / Xiavava (Mousebird)



Xifaniso xa ncivovo ni ndlhazi (Mousebird)

4.2.2.1 Xivumbeko

Leri i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri nga na xipesu kumbe ncila wo leha swinene na nomo wo koma lowo tsindziyela swinene. Ndlhazi yi ni muhlovo wa ribungu ni xipesu xa mpun`wa kasi nchivhovho yona yi ni muhlovo wa wasi na ka mpun`wa. Ndlhazi yi ni vutsenga bya ribungu kasi ncivovo yona yi ni vutsenga bya wasi enhlokweni. Ncivovo yi ni muhlovo wa ribungu ehansi ka xifuva, khwiri ni nhlana wa basa nko tshwukanyana. Xinyenyana lexi xi vuriwa xiavava eka miganga yin`wana. Rixaka leri ri vuriwa *mousebirds* hi xilungu. Vulehi bya kona byi kwalomu ka tisentimitara ta makumenharhu (30cm) ni makumenharhu ntlhanu (35cm).

4.2.2.2 Mahanyelo ya ndlazi / ncivovo

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka eka swihlahla leswo tlhuma leswi nga na mihandzu ya nhova ku fana swirhombherhombe, swimunyamunya, timbhafa na le tindhawini tin`wana leto tlhuma. Rixaka leri ri tala ku haha hi ntlawa lowu nga henhla ka ntlhanu, ri tlhela ri aka xisaka, ri hlayisa kona mavondlo. Ncivovo yi thiywile vito leri hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya yona loko yi ku: *Ncivovoo... ncivovoo... ncivovoo...* Harrison, Allan, (1997:685) va tshaha cf. Irwin (1981), Hockey, (1989) loko va ku:

Like other mousebirds in Southern Africa, its distribution and occurrence in certain vegetation types have been influenced by the presence of Suburban gardens, fruit farming and irrigated agricultural and this may be the cause of the relatively high reporting rates from the sweet, mixed and sour grasslands.

Ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla wu seketela leswaku ndlazi yi kumeka eka nhova leyi tlhumeke swinene ni le mintangeni ya le madorobeni. Kasi ndlhazi yona ro va vito leri nga thyiwa xinyenyana lexi ku nga landzeleriwangi marilelo ya yona kumbe maendlelo.

4.2.3 Mantengu (Drongo)



Xifaniso xa mantengu (Drongo)

4.2.3.1 Xivumbeko

Mantengu i xinyenyana xa muhlovo wa ntima wo hatimanyana lowu nga fikeleleki eka khwezu na xipesu kumbe ncila wo lehanyana, wo languteka o nge i foroko. Mantengu i rixaka ra swinyenyana leri welaka eka tinyenyana leti dyaka switsotswana. Mbaha ni vondlo ra mantengu swa fana hi muhlovo, swi ri ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa- ntima. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume-kaye (19cm) ni makumembirhi ntlhanu (25cm).

4.2.3.2 Mahanyelo ya mantengu

Vamantengu swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tshikela mandza emhakweni ya nsinya. Mantengu u dya switsotswana, swinyenyana leswitsongo, tinhlampfi, mihandzu ni ku tswontswa vulombe. Xi tala ku landzelela tindlopfu, ni swiharhi swin`wana leswikulu, xi khoma switsotswana leswi swi kavanyetaka swiharhi leswi. Chittenden (2007:118) u seketela leswi hi ndlela leyi:

Food... insects (bees and termites), mostly caught in flight. Small birds and nectar also recorded, often follows elephants and other large herbivores hawking disturbed insects.

Xi hleka swinyenyana leswikulu leswi dyaka nyama, xi swi ringisela loko swi rila, xi swi hlongorisa, xi lava ku tshamela ehenhla ka tinhloko ta swona. Xi ni pongo swinene loko xi rila hikuva xi yimbelela onge xi ba noti. Xi chavisa varisi lava va nga xi tiveki, hikuva va twa onge va vitaniwa hi noti wa munhu, kasi hi xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi na ntwela-vusiwana eka swinyenyana leswitsongo hikuva xa swi lamulela eka magama, xa swi luma na swona swinkhovha swa lumiwa hi xona xinyenyana lexi.

4.2.4 Xicocobiya (Pipit)



Xifaniso xa xicocobiya (Pipit)

4.2.4.1 Xivumbeko

Vito leri ra xicocobiya ri thiyiwile hikokwalaho ka marilelo ya xona xinyenyana lexi. Xinyenyana lexi xi yimile ku fana na njonjhasi kambe xona xi hambana na yena hikuva xi ri xikulunyana, muhlovo wa xona wo tshwuka na ka ntima ehansi ka nkolo na mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona loko xi ku: *cococoo...cococoo...biyaa...cococoo...* Xi ni muhlovo wa xitshopana exifuveni, enkolweni, ni nkolo wo tshwuka ni bandi ra ntima, timpapa ta swivalavalani swa ribungu ni ribungu-xitshopana. Xicocobiya xi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume-ntsevu (16cm).

4.2.4.2 Mahanyelo ya xicocobiya

Swinyenyana leswi swi hambana hi ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona, kun`wana xi nga tiveka hi mavito man`wana kambe hi xilungu xi tiveka leswaku i *pipit*. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra n`wadololoma eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra xicocobiya. A xi rhandzi ku haha mpfhuka wo leha. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi. Xi tala ku kumeka eka tindhawu leti ku nga ni byanyi yo leha, xi tshikela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Nhlangula ni Nyenyankulu ngopfungopfu hi n`hweti ya Hukuri ni Nhwendzambahala. Harrison (1997:400) u seketela leswi nga laha henhla hi ku tshaha Dean (1971), Irwin (1981), ni Tarboton, (1987b), loko va ku:

It occurs in a variety of grass-veld types, mostly at fairly high elevations. Breeding periods are mainly October – March, peaking November – December.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu xinyenyana lexi xi kumeka eka ndhawu leyi yi ngo va byanyi lebyi leheke. Nkarhi wa xona wo tshikela, hi le xikarhi ka n`hweti ya Hukuri ni Nyenyankulu, ngopfungopfu exikarhi ka Nhlangula na N`wendzambahala. Xi aka xisaka xa xona eka misinya leyikulu, xi tshikela kona matandza mambirhi, xi tlhotlhorha mavondlo. Mavondlo lawa ya hleteriswa hi vaendli (mbhaha ni nkuku) va wona.

4.2.5 Nhlalala (Honeyguide)



Xifaniso xa nhlalala (Honeyguide)

4.2.5.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi i xitsongo, hikuva xi ni vulehi bya kwala ka tisentimitara ta makummbirhi (20cm). Nkuku wa nhlalala wu ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa wa ntima hala makatleni, ni mpun`wa wo vonikela hala khwirini, vala ro basa endleveni ni vala ra ntima enkolweni. Mbhaha wa nhlalala wu ni muhlovo wo fana ni wa nkuku, kambe wu hava vala ro basa endleveni ni ra ntima enkolweni. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra nhlampfu eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra nhlalala.

Hi ku angarhela nhlalala yi ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa wa ribungu. Nomu wa mbhaha i wa ntima wa mpun`wa, loko lowu wa nkuku wu ri wa xitshopana xo vonikela. Milenge ni mikondzo ya nhlalala i swa wasi wa rihlaza. Tinsiva ta le xipeswini i to basa, naswona ti vonaka ngopfu loko yi ri eku haheni. Nhlalala kumbe *honeyguide* hi xilungu i xinyenyana lexi welaka eka tinyenyana leti dyaka switsotswana na mihandzu ya nhova. Xinyenyana lexi xi nomo wo tsindziyela, wu tlhela wu koma ku ringanela wu fana na wa byokota.

4.2.5.2 Mahanyelo ya nhlalala

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku famba xi ri xoxe. Xi dya mahabvana ya tinyoxi, kutani loko yi rila yi ku: *whi-purr*, xi ri ehenhla ka nsinya, xi lava ku landzeleriwa, hikuva xi tala ku hi komba laha ku nga ni vulombe. Loko xi lava ku ku komba vulombe, xi rila xi chochomela endzeni ka khwati lero tlhuma swinene, kutani u xi landzelela u ta vona vulombe bya tinyoxi. Leswi swi seketeriwa hi *African Geographic Magazine Vol.17 no.1*. 2012 loko yi ku:

Honeyguide indicator, which is the only bird in the world known to regularly lead humans to bees' nests.

Migingiriko leyi yi tala ku endliwa hi nguva ya ximumu. Ku fika sweswi a ku si va ni vumbhoni bya leswaku nhlalala ya swi kota ku komba swiharhi swin`wana laha ku nga ni vulombe, handle ka vanhu. Mbaha wa nhlalala wu tshikela tandza rin`we (1) ntsena, leri tlhotlhoriwaka endzhaku ka ku fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka khumembirhi (12) na khumemune (14) hi mbaha. Vondlo ra kona ri hleteriswa hi vatswari havambirhi.

Vatsonga Machangana va na ku kholwa na ku tshemba swinene eka swinyenyana swin`wana, leswaku loko va swi vona swi na swiyila, swikholwakholwana ku fana ni nhlalala, va kholwa leswaku yi ta va komba laha ku nga na vulombe kumbe laha ku nga akela tinyoxi, loko yi rila hi xitalo. Xinyenyana lexi xi fambelana swinene na swikholwakholwana swa hina Vatsonga/ Machangana. Xinyenyana lexi xi rhandza ngopfu vulombe. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi emakhwatini layo tlhuma swinene.

4.2.6 Byokota (Bulbul)



Xifaniso xa byokota (Bulbul)

4.2.6.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi na muhlovo wa mpunwa, nhloko ya ntima na xipesu kumbe ncila wa xitshopana. Nhloko ya kona yi ni xijujuvana kumbe nhloko leyi nga ni vutsenga bya ntima, mahlo yo tshwuka bya ngati, kasi mabyokota man`wana ma na mahlo yo basa. Timpapa ni xipesu xa kona i xa muhlovo wa mpun`wantima, kasi xifuva ni nkolo wa kona i wa mpun`wabasa, ni muhlovo wa xitshopana eku sunguleni ehansi ka xipesu. Xiyimo xa byokota xi fana na xa mantengu. Vulehi bya byokota byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumekaye (19cm) ni makumembirhi n`we (21cm).

4.2.6.2 Mahanyelo ya byokota

Byokota i rixaka ra swinyenyana leswi swi thyiweke vito leri, hikokwalaho ka ku byaka ngopfu ka xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra phyandlane eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra byokota. Vanhu va khale va kala va vula leswaku loko munhu a vulavula ngopfu i wa byaka ku fana na byokota. Loko xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi ri: *dyan...dyan...ndzi ta ku lamulela...dyan...ndzi ta ku lamulela...dyan...*

Loko va xi phasile xinyenyana lexin`wana, xi yima hi le kule, xi hleka xi ku: a ndzi ku byelangi... leswaku va ta ku phasaa...

Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi mihandzu ya nhova na switsotswana swinene. Xi tala ku tshikela emhakweni matandza mambirhi, lama xi tlhotlhorhaka mavondlo mambirhi. Byokota ra xinuna na ra xisati ma fana, a ma hambani. Harrison, (1997:142) va tshaha Keith, (1992) loko va ku:

It is usually encountered groups of 5-6 birds. It is regular member of mixed parties in the dry season, foraging at all levels from undergrowth to canopy. Anthropods from the bulk of its diet.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu mabyokota ya tala ku kumeka hi xitlamba xa kwalomu ka tlhanu na tsevu. Swi tala ku kumeka emananga kumbe eka makhwati layo tlhuma swi karhi swi dya swakudya (switsotswana kumbe swivungu) swa swona.

4.2.7 Mugubana (Tchagra)



Xifaniso xa mugubana (Tchagra)

4.2.7.1 Xivumbeko

Mugubana i rixaka rin`wana ra xinyenyana lexi xi nga ni muhlovo wa ribungu etimpampeni ta xona, ncila kumbe xipesu xa ntima xo lehanyana na laha hansi ka xona ko basa, xi tlhela xi va na nomo wo tsindzihela. Hi xilungu mugubana wu vuriwa *tchagra*. Xi yime ku fana ni nhlalala, kambe xi hambana ni nhlalala hikokwalaho ka muhlovo ni mahanyelo ya xona. Vulehi bya kona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khumenhungu (18cm) ni makumembirhi n`we (21cm).

4.2.7.2 Mahanyelo ya mugubana

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eswikhwatanini xi ri karhi xi dya switsotswana swo fana ni tinjiya, nqoyana, na mihandzu ya nhova. Xinyenyana lexi xa loloha swinene ku haha, a xi swi koti ku haha mpfhuka wo leha xi nga si karhala. Xi rhandza ku tshama eka swinsinyana leswitsongo leswo tlhuma swinene, ndhawu ya kona yi tlhela yi va yi omile. A xi tali ku kumeka eka makhwati yo tshama ma ri ya rihlaza. Eka tindhawu leti ku nga mananga, xi kumeka eswinambyanini. Harrison (1997:422) u tshaha Skead (1967b), na Collet (1982) loko va ku:

Typically a species of dense, drier vegetation mostly Atlas records came from the Valley Bushveld. It does not occur inside true evergreen forest but favours the densest thickets in other woody vegetation types. In dry country it occurs in riverine acacias, or bushy clumps but is equally at home in thickets in fynbos, including alien Rooikrans *Acacia cyclops*.

Loko vaxandli va xi vona va xi hlongorisa va kala va xi khoma. Xi aka xisaka xa xona xi tshikela matandza ya xona kona. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriswa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona. Harrison (1997:422) u ya emahlweni a tshaha Winterbottom na Winterbottom (1968a) loko va ku:

Atlas data show breeding beginning in September, peaking in November and tailing off in January, being similar in zones 4 and 8, also records egg-laying in September – October.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu nga laha henhla, xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela hi ku sungula ka n`hweti ya Ndzhati ngopfungopfu hi n`hweti ya Nhlangula.

4.2.8 Nkirahomu (Oriole)



Xifaniso xa nkirahomu (Oriole)

4.2.8.1 Xivumbeko (oriole)

Ku ni tinxaka tinharhu ta nkirahomu ku ya hi tindhawu leti va kumekaka kona. Tinxaka leti ta hambana hi muhlovo ni xivumbeko ku ya hi rimbewu ra vona. Rixaka rin`wana ra vankirahomu, mbhaha wa kona wu ni nhloko yo fana ni miri hinkwawo wa xitshopana ni timpapa ta ntima tinsiva ti tsongo to basa, kasi mbhaha ni vondlo ra kona swa fana hi muhlovo wa swona, hikuva ehenhla ka nhloko, timpapa, ni xipesu swi ni muhlovo wa mpun`waxitshopana, kasi ehansi ka nkolo ni xifuva swi ni muhlovo wa basampun`wa.

Kasi rixaka rin`wana leri ndzi nga ta vulavula hi rona hi leri ra muhlovo wa xitshopana miri hinkwawo, timpapa ta ntima ni ku basa, ni nhloko ya ntima eka nkuku wa kona kasi mbhaha wa kona wu ni nhloko ya mpun`wa-xitshopana. Nkuku wa kona wu ni nomu wo tshwuka, kasi mbhaha wa kona wu ni nomu wo ribungu. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi mune (24cm) ni makumembirhi ntlhanu (25cm). Xinyenyana lexi xi fana swinene na ndzeyani hi muhlovo wa xitshopana kambe swi hambana hi vukulu bya xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi vuriwa *oriole* hi xilungu.

4.2.8.2 Mahanyelo ya nkirahomu / ndukuzama

Nkirahomu i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri hanyaka hi vulombe kumbe ku tswontswa timhanga. Xinyenyana lexi xi thiywile vito leri hi ku landza mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra ndukuzama eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra nkirahomu. Xi tiveka hi vito ra nkirahomu emugangeni wa hina, kasi eka miganga yin`wana xi tiveka hi vito ra ndukuzama. Loko xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi ri: *nkiraa... homu... nkiraa... homu... waaa... nkiraa... homu... waaa...* Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe, xi ri karhi xi ntswontswa timhangana, hikuva xi tirhandza ngopfu, ni mihandzu ya nhova.

Xi aka xisaka xa xona exirhabyanini hi byanyi, swigadyana, ni swin`wana ni swin`wana, xi rhungiwile hi mapume, xi tshikela kona matandza ya xona, laha xi tlhotlhorhaka mavondlo mambirhi. Matandza lawa ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha lowu ninhlikanhi, kasi nivusiku ya fukameriwa hi nkuku wa kona. Mavondlo ya hleteriswa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela emhakweni tanihi khwezu. Harrison, (1997:100) u tshaha Irwin (1981), loko a ku:

It appears to use any moist woodland, preferably evergreen or only lightly deciduous, but was found most frequently in Afromontane forest. It is essentially resident but subject to seasonal wondering in some

areas. Breeding activity was recorded virtually throughout the year. The black headed oriole is wide spread and common and of no immediate conservation concern in Southern Africa.

Xi tala ku kumeka eka ndhawu leyi nga tlhuma, ya rihlaza swinene, hikuva hi laha xi kumaka swakudya swa xona hi xitalo. Xinyenyana lexi xa nyamalala hi mikarhi ya xixika, hikuva swakudya swa xona swi va swi kala swinene. A ku na nkarhi lowu wu vekiweke wo tshikela, kambe xona xi tshikela nkarhi wun`wana na wun`wana wa lembe. Ndukuzama leyi ya nhloko ya ntima yi kumeka eka tindhawu to hambanahambana laha matikweni ya le dzongeni wa Afirika.

4.2.9 Sivagolo (Barbet)



Xifaniso xa sivagolo (Barbet)

4.2.9.1 Xivumbeko

Swinyenyana leswi swi hambanile hi muhlovo wa swona ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Swi ni muhlovo wo hambanahambana, kambe hinkwaswo swi wela eka rixaka rin`we. Kambe rixaka leri ndzi nga ta vulavula hi rona hi leri ra xinyenyana lexi xi nga ni nhloko leyikulu ni nomo wo

lehanyana, wu tlhela wu tsindziyela swinene. Muhlovo wa xona i xa nhloko yo tshwuka, mahlo yo tshwuka onge i ya khwezu, bandi ra ntima leri rhendzeleke nkolo, timpapa ta ribungu, xipesu xa ntima ni le makumu ko basa. Khwiri ni xifuva xo basa-xitshopana, milenge ni swikun`wana swa ntima wa ribungu. Vulehi bya sivagolo byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume kombo (17cm) ni makumembirhi nharhu (23cm).

4.2.9.2 Mahanyelo ya sivagolo

Xi tala ku tshama emisinyeni xi lava swakudya swa xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi thiywile ku ya hi marilelo ya xona tani hi swin`wana swinyenyana. Loko xi rila xi ri: *sivagolooo... sivagolooo... sivagolooo...* Sivagolo kumbe *Barbet* hi xilungu i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi hanyaka hi mihandzu na switsotswana. Xinyenyana lexi xi na vuxaka na gongoswana hikuva xi gongosela tinghodo kumbe misinya, xi lava switsotswana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza ya le xikarhi ka mambirhi (2) na ntlhanu (5) lama fukameriwaka masiku ya khumenhungu (18). Xi tshikela emhakweni ya sinye kumbe xi borha ncele ensinyeni, leswaku xi ta kota ku hlayisa mavondlo ya xona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tlhela xi rhandza ku dya mihlakahli swinene. Harrison, (1997:718) va tshaha Fry, (1988) loko va ku:

The Atlas data show no evidence for seasonal movements and it appears to be resident throughout its range in South Africa.

Hi ku ya hi buku ya Atlas, a ku na vumbhoni lebyi hetisekeke hi ku nyamalala ka swona swinyenyana leswi ku ya hi tinguva. Swi kumeka kun`wana ni kun`wana laha Afirika Dzonga hi nguva yin`wana ni yin`wana.

4.2.10 Yokoyana (Scimitarbill)



Xifaniso xa yokoyana (Scimitarbill)

4.2.10.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi i xa ntima na ko basa, xi tlhela xi va na xipesu kumbe ncila wo leha onge i wa ndlhazi. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni muhlovo wa ntima enhlokweni, xifuveni, xipesu, ni mpfuvelo, kasi timpapa i ta ntima ni mavala yo basa, xipesu xa kona i xo leha bya vhevhe. Xi ni nomu wo leha, wu tlhela wu petseka bya xitetengwana, wo tshwuka, kasi swin`wana swi ni milomu ya ntima. Vulehi by xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makume-nharhu (30cm) ni makume-mune mbirhi (42cm).

4.2.10.1 Mahanyelo ya yokoyana

Yokoyana i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi rhandzaka ku tshama eminsinyeni leyi omeke. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya mabungu lama kumekaka eka misinya leyi omeke yi tlhela yi bola yo fana na mikanyi. Xinyenyana lexi xi thyiwile vito leri hikokwalaho ka mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona. Loko xi rila xinyenyana lexi xi na huwa swinene xi ri: *yoo...koo... koo... yoo...koo...koo...* Sinclair na Ryan (2003:268) va ri:

Identification of single bird is problematic because of age and sex variation in bill colour and shape. Much larger than black scimitarbill, with longer bill

and longer, more graduated tail.

Xinyenyana lexi xi na risema ro nuhwa swinene loko u xi khoma hi mavoko. Ku nuhwa ka xona swi endla leswaku xi pona ku dlayiwa eka vaxandli kumbe eka valala va xona. Swinyenyana leswi loko swi hlanganile swi va nga huwa swinene. Loko munhu a rhandza pongo u fananisiwa na yokoyana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela emhakweni ku fana khwezu. Matandza ya kona ya fukameriwa hi nkuku nivusiku kasi ninhlikanhi ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriswa hi swona swi ri swimbirhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi switsotswana, mihandzu ni swivondlwana swa swinyenyana leswin`wana.

4.2.11 Vhevhe (Roller)



Xifaniso xa vhevhe (Roller)

4.2.11.1 Xivumbeko

Muhlovo wa xona i xa wasi ehansi na timpampa ta ribungu kambe swin`wana swinyenyana leswi swi ni muhlovo wa swona na swipesu swo leha swo yima onge i foroko. Xinyenyana lexi xi thiyiwile vito leri hi ku ya hi mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona loko xi ku: *vhee... vhee... vheevhee... vhee... vhee...* Vhevhe leri ndzi nga ta vulavula hi rona hi leri ra muhlovo wo tshwukanyana,

nhloko ya wasirihlaza, timpapa ta ribungu ni ntima emakumu ka tona, xipesu xa wasi, xo yima tanihi foroko. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta kwalomu ka makumembirhi kombo (27cm) ni makumemune (40cm).

4.2.11.2 Mahanyelo ya vhevhe

Vhevhe i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi swi hanyaka hi switsotswana leswi hahaka emoyeni. Xi tshikela emhakweni matandza ya xona. Xi tshikela matandza manharhu (3) kumbe mune (4), lama ma fukameriwaka hi mbhaha wa kona ninhlikanhi, kasi nivusiku ya fukameriwa hi nkuku wa kona, ku kondza ya tlhotlhorwa. Matandza lawa ya fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka khumentlhanu (15) na khumenkombo (17). Vondlo ra kona a ri na xona xipesu lexo leha, ri languteka onge ri lo rivala, ri va ni muhlovo wa ribungu miri hinkwawo. Swinyenyana leswi swi ni pongo lerikulu loko swi rila, swi ri ku haheni emoyeni. Prozesky (1970:12) u vula leswi:

The largest of the rollers. Usually found singly, seldom in pairs, prefers to perch on tall trees. Though widely distributed is nowhere common. Usually silent and sluggish, but display – flight in which bird flips over from side to side, barely skimming the tree - tops, is very fast. Habitat in thornveld savanna, even found in semi – arid region.

Xinyenyana lexi xi vuriwa *roller* hi xilungu. Swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi kumbe xin`we ehenhla ka misinya leyi omeke kumbe etintambhini ta magezi na tifoni, swi ri karhi swi langutisa switsotswana leswi hahaka emoyeni. Hambileswi swinyenyana leswi swi kumekaka etindhawini to hambanahambana, a swi kumeki hi xitalo. Swi tala ku kumeka eka misinya ya mitwa emananga, swi tshamile emaninginingini ya murhi.

4.2.12 Nkonjhana leyikulu (Martin / Swift)



Xifaniso xa nkonjhana leyikulu (Martin / Swift)

4.2.12.1 Xivumbeko

Nkonjhana leyikulu yi vuriwa *martin na swift* hi xilungu. Nkonjhani leyi yi tshama yi ri eku haheni siku hinkwaro, yi tlhela yi hambana na nkonjhani leyitsongo hi muhlovo na hi xiyimo. Ku ni tinxaka to tala ta tinkonjhana ku ya hi tindhawu leti ti kumekaka kona, ti tlhela ti va ni muhlovo wo hambanahambana. Hinkwato tinkonjhana leti ti lo ngwii, hi muhlovo wa tona, ti tlhela ti va ni vala ro basa exisitini, ni xipesu xa foroko. Kasi tin`wana a ti ni xona xipesu xa foroko. A ku ni ku hambana ku ya hi rimbewu. Xinyenyana lexi xi languteka xi ri xa ribungu na swivalavalani swo basabasa exipeswini. Vulehi byi swinyenyana leswi ma le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume-ntlhanu (15cm) ni makume-mbirhi (20cm).

4.2.12.2 Mahanyelo ya nkonjhana leyikulu

Vatsonga Machangana va tshemba leswaku xinyenyana lexi i murhi wo tshungula mavabyi emirini wa munhu. Nkonjhana yi dya empfhukeni yi ri karhi yi haha. Swinyenyana leswi dya swi ri karhi swi haha, swi ri karhi swi tihlanganisa ni tinkonjhana letitsongo. Loko xi ri karhi xi haha timpapa leti a ti

kapateli ku fana ni leswin`wana swinyenyana, kambe ti va ti ololokile. Maololokelo ya timpapa leti a ya fani. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona hi ridaka elwangwini ra buloho na le makhumbini ya tiyindlu letikulu. Xi tshikela matandza mambirhi. Woodcock (1980:70) u ri:

Several pairs nest in the same tree, and spent much time swooping around nearby. The breeding season seems to last all year, the tiny, purse-shaped nest being glued to the underside of a palm leaf. The nest is like a tiny saucer stuck on a branch, almost invisible from below.

Hi ku ya hi Woodcock tinkonjhana ti tshikela eka sinya wun`we ti tele, ti tlhela ti teka nkarhi wo tala ti haha haha kwala kusuhi ni laha ti tshikelaka kona. Swinyenyana leswi a swi na nguva yo tshikela hi yona, kambe swi tshikela nkarhi wun`wana ni wun`wana wa lembe. Xisaka xa kona xi akiwa hi hale hansi ka tluka, xi dameketiwa, xi languta ehansi. Xisaka xa kona xi vonaka hi ha le hansi.

4.2.13 Nkumbyasi (Nightjar)



Xifaniso xa nkumbyasi (Nightjar)

4.2.13.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka to hlaya ta vankumbyasi, lava swi tikaka ku va hambanisa. Swinyenyana leswi swi hambana hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Xi vuriwa *night jar* hi xilungu. Muhlovo wa xinyenyana lexi wu lava ku fana ni muhlovo wa nyoka ya nhlarhu. Xi ni swicoticoti swa ribungu, swo basa, ni swa ntimanyana emirini wa xona hinkwawo. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi nharhu (23cm) ni makumembirhi nhungu (28cm).

4.2.13.2 Mahanyelo ya nkumbyasi

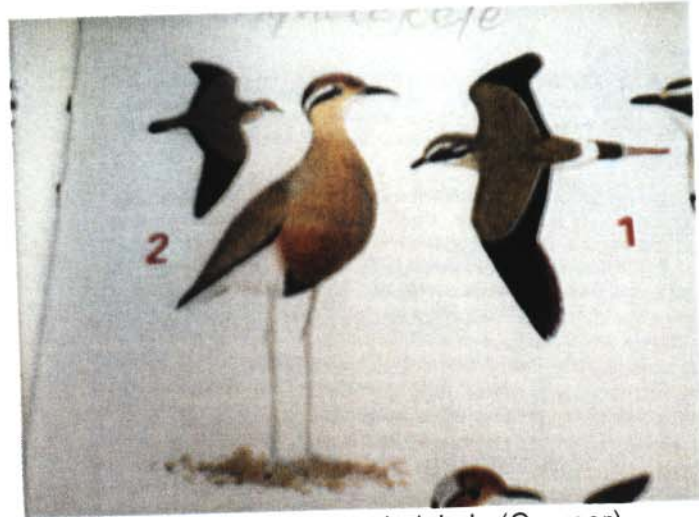
Nkumbyasi i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana, leri tivekaka hi ku rivala swinene eka swilo hinkwaswo. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi mavito ya mahulwana, ribyatsane ni riwuvawuva eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra nkumbyasi. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi mavito ku ya hi tindhawu laha swi kumekaka kona. Woodcock (1980:70) u ri:

Nightjars feed on moths, and have a beautifully controlled but apparently aimless and erratic flight. Often sitting on roads or tracks, their eyes gleam red as they reflect a car's headlights. The call is distinctive – several hard notes running into a short dry churr. Found throughout the area in often, bushy or lightly wooded country.

Xinyenyana lexi hi ku rivala ka xona va kala va xi fananisa na munhu loyi a rivaleke swinene. Xi tala ku kumeka hi ximumu. Xi rhandza ku tshama xi lo bvutama. Rixaka leri ra xinyenyana ra etlela ninhlikanhi, namadyambu xa pfuka. Xi tikomba xi tlarihile swinene. Xi dya switsotswana nivusiku. Loko movha wu xi voninga hi mavoni ya wona, mahlo ya xinyenyana lexi ma languteka onge ma voninga ku kota mavoni ya movha. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka emapatwini nivusiku kasi ninhlikanhi xi va xi etlele emakhwatini. Xinyenyana lexi xa

loloha swinene ku yima hi milenge ya xona, xi tshama xi lo bvutama minkarhi hinkwayo.

4.2.14 Nghelekele / N`watshekutsheku (Courser)



Xifaniso xa nghelekele (Courser)

4.2.14.1 Xivumbeko

Tinghelekele ti hambana hi ku ya hi tindhawu leti ti kumekaka eka tona. Tin`wana i ta ribungu ni ko basa laha hansi kasi tin`wana i ta swipatsipatsi swo basa, ntima ni mabandi mambirhi laha ku sungulaka nkolo. Nghelekele yi na milenge yo leha swinene ku fana na gumba, laha yi nga na vuxaka na vanhu hikuva Vatsonga / Machangana va kala va vumba xihluvi xa mbulavulo xo xihlambanyisi / xipimanyisi / xifananisi lexi nge: *marhengwe onge i nghelekele*. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi nharhu (23cm) ni makumembirhi nhungu (28cm).

4.2.14.2 Mahanyelo ya nghelekele

Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra n`watshekutsheku eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra nghelekele. Nghelekele kumbe *courser* hi xilingu i xinyenyana lexi rhandzaka ku tshama ehansi eka ndhawu leyi kalaka yi nga tlhumangi. Swi tala ku kumeka swi ri ntetewana kumbe xi ri xin`we.

Harrison, (1997:449) va tshaha Ginn, (1989), loko va ku: *It is a bird of open lowveld woodland, especially mopane and acarcia-covered alluvial soils.* Xi tshikela matandza mambirhi ehansi hi nguva ya ximumu. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya switsotswana swo fana na tinjiya. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi. Ku ya hi Newman (1994:130), loko xi rila xi ri: *err-err-err*, xi ri karhi xi haha. Swinyenyana leswi swa nyamala hi nguva ya vuxika, swi vonaka hi nguva ya ximumu. Harrison, (1997:449) va tshaha Irwin (1981), loko va ku: *Atlas breeding records were from May - November, which agrees well with.* Buku ya Atlas yi vula leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela ku sukela hi n`hweti ya Mudyaxihi ku fika hi n`hweti ya Nhlangula leswi swi twisisekaku swinene.

4.2.15 Tuva (Dove)



Xifaniso xa tuva (Dove)

4.2.15.1 Xivumbeko

Laha tikweni ra hina hi kota ku hambanisa gugurhwana, khopola, xituvana, xivambalana, ni tuva, swi nga swinyenyana leswi welaka eka nyimba ya matuva. Hikokwalaho ka ku hambana loku ku nga kona, ndzi ta fanela ku langha muxaka wun`we ndzi kanela hi wona, ku nga tuva.

Tuva i xinyenyana lexi nga ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhintsevu (26cm) ni makumembirhinhungu (28cm). Loko timpapa ta tuva ti purhumuliwile, ti fika tisentimitara ta dzanamakumentsevu (166cm). Tuva ri ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa miri wa xona hinkwawo, kambe mpun`wa lowu wu ya wu va wa ntima loko u langutisa enhan`wini. Sere i ya ku basanyana, nomu wa ntima, milenge ni mikondzo i ya ku tshwuka ka rihlaza. Xipesu ni tinsiva i ta mpun`wa wa ntima.

.2.15.2 Mahanyelo ya tuva

Ri kumeka etindzhawini leti ku nga ni mati, ku nga tlhumangiki ngopfu, naswona ku ri ni mirhi, emapurasini ni kun`wana ni kun`wana laha ri kumaka swakudya swo ringana. Ri tlhela ri kumeka ri ri roxe, loko ri lo feriswa, kambe leswi swi nga tala i ku ya kuma ya ri ya ri mambirhimbirhi. Harrison, (1997:506) va tshaha Urban, (1986), loko va ku:

These are to be found in various vegetation types, though many would be unsuitable if unaltered by man. It occurs extensively in suburban parks and gardens.

Harrison, (1997:506) va tshaha Rowen (1983), loko a ku: *Habitat: Tall trees in the vicinity of water appear to be a pre-requisite for this species.* Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tshikela eka mirhi yo leha leyi nga kusuhi na mati.

Tuva i muxaka wun`wana wa swinyenyana lowu hanyaka hi tindzoho ta swibyariwa swa le masin`wini, switsotswana, mavele, mahlwahlwaya swakudya leswi swi weleke vanhu. Swi tala ku nwa mati nimxo. Nindhlikanhi ya tala ku titshamela emirhini, ya dzumba. Swisaka swa matuva, leswi akiweke hi mikuku ya kona, swi va swi akiwe hi tinhi ni swibyanyana switsongo exiphandzini xa rhavi ra nsinya lowukulu.

Xisaka lexi xi akiwa eka mpfhuka wo ringana timitara ta khume (10m) ku sukela emisaveni. Mbhaha wa tuva wu tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) ntsena.

Mandza lawa i yo basa. Ya fukameriwa hi nkuku ni mbhaha, kambe exikarhi ka siku, i mbhaha lowu wu fukamelaka, loko nkuku wa ha yile eku singileni. Matandza ya kona ya fukameriwa masiku ya khumemune. Mandza lawa ya fukameriwa masiku lawa ya nga tluleki khumenkombo (17). Mavondlo ya tshama exisakeni masiku lawa ya nga tluleki makumembirhi (20). Matuva ya hambana hi swiyimo swa wona. Ku na matuva lamakulu lawa ya vuriwaka *pigeon* hi xilungu kasi lamatsongo ya vuriwa *doves*.

Matuva ma tekiwa ma ri xifaniso kumbe xikombiso xa ku rhula eka vanhu hi ku ya hi hina Vatsonga Machangana. Matuva ya tala ku tshama hi ntlawa lowu nga henhla ka mbirhi. Tuva ri tshikela matandza lawa ya nga tluleki ka mbirhi ehenhla ka murhi. Tuva ri aka xisaka xa rona hi swimhandzana.

4.2.16 Mfukwana (Coucal)



Xifaniso xa mfukwana (Coucal)

4.2.16.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka ta mune ta mimfukwana, leti loko u ti langutisa ta fana hi xivumbeko ni hi muhlovo ya kona, swi hambana ntsena hi muhlovo wa tona etinhlokweni ntsena. Swin`wana swi ni tinhloko ta ntima ni nkolo wo basa kasi

tin`wana ti ni nhloko ya ntima ni swicoticoti swo basa, ni nomu wo tsindziyela, mahlo yo tshwuka onge i ya khwezu. Mfukwana leyi ndzi nga ta vulavula hi yona hi leyi ya nhloko ya ntima ni swicoticoti swo basa, xifuva ni mpfuvelo i swo basa, timpapa i ta ribungu ro hatima, ni xipesu xa ntima ni swicoticoti bya ximhangela. Ticondzo ni swikun`wana swa ntima, swo gwanya, swi tlhela swi va ni min`wala yo tiyela, yo tlhana, ya muhlovo wa ntima. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumemunen`we (41cm) ni makumentlhanu (50cm).

4.2.16.2 Mahanyelo ya mfukwana

Mfukwana i xinyenyana xin`wana lexi lavaka ku fana na mugubana hi xiyimo, na ku loloha ka kona ku haha kambe swi hambana hikuva i yi kulunyana na ku va yi ri na risema ro ya etlheloko loko u yi khoma hi mavoko. Xinyenyana lexi xa dyiwa hambani leswi xi nga na risema ro nuhwa. Xinyenyana lexi xi languteka xi loloha ku fana ni mugubana, kambe xona i xikulu ka wona. Xi na xipesu / ncila wo lehanyana wa ntima na nomo wo ringanela wo tsindziyela swinene. Woodcock (1980:66) u ri:

This is heavily built and ungraceful bird, and frequents tangled undergrowth or rank grassy areas and scrubs, often near water is found throughout the area. It feeds on small animals or snakes, and is very destructive to baby birds and eggs. Unlike most of its relatives it builds its own nest – a domed affair of twigs, grasses or vines, well concealed in thick herbage.

Woodcock u vula leswaku xinyenyana xo chavisa na ku va xi nga ri na ntwelavusiwana, lexi kumekaka eka tindhawu ta mabyanyi ni swikhwatana swo tlhuma kusuhi ni mati. Xi dya swihari leswitsongo kumbe tinyoka na ku dya mavondlo ya swinyenyana swin`wana na matandza ya swona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tshama eka makhwati layo tlhuma swinene. Loko vaxandli va tshuka va phasile swinyenyana swin`wana, mfukwana xi dya xinyenyana lexi. Muxandli u ta sala a kuma hi xikun`wana ntsena. Xi aka

xisaka lexikulu hi swimhandzana swo tala kutani xi tshikela kona matandza ya xona. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku tshama swi ri swimbirhi. Mfukwana ya xinuna na ya xisati ta fana, a ti hambanyiseki.

4.2.17 Pupupu (Hoopoe)



Xifaniso xa pupupu (Hoopoe)

4.2.17.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni vapupupu vo tala eka tindhawu to tala, kambe mina ndzi ta vulavula hi pupupu loyi a tolovelekaka endhawini ya hina. Xinyenyana lexi xi na nomo wo leha wo tsindziyela na nhloko leyi nga na xijujvana kumbe vutsenga bya ribungu, byo yima onge i ripanga kumbe banga. Muhlovo wa ribungu enhlokweni, enkolweni, ehansi ka timpapa ni le khwirini, kasi timpapa ni xipesu swi ni mabandi ya muhlovo wa ntima ni ko basa, milenge ni swikun`wana swa ntima. Vulehi bya xona byi le ka makumembirhi-kombo wa tisentimitara (27cm).

4.2.17.2 Mahanyelo ya pupupu

Pupupu kumbe "Hoopoe" hi xilungu xi yelana swinene na gongoswana hi xiyimo na hi mahanyelo ya swona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku tshama ehansi na le tinghodweni xi lava swakudya. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya swivungu

etinghodweni. Xinyenyana lexi xi kale xi thyiwa vito leri hikokwalaho ka mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona. Hi ku ya hi Newman (1994:257) loko xi rila xi ri: *hoop-hoop, hoop-hoop-hoop...* hi ku vuyelela.

Xinyenyana lexi xi borha nsinya kutani xi tshikela matandza ya xona. Xi tshikela matandza ya le xikarhi ka manharhu (3) na ntsevu (6) lama ma fukameriwaka hi nkuku wa kona nivusiku kasi ninhlikanhi wu fukameriwa hi mbhaha kona. Loko matandza lawa ya tlhotlhoriwile, ku huma mavondlo, ya hlayisiwa hi vaendli va wona masiku yo hlayanana, ku kondza ya kula ya kota ku tihanzela swakudya. Harrison, (1997:685) va tshaha cf. Irwin (1981), Fry, (1988), Maclean (1993b) loko va ku:

African populations are known to be either migratory within Africa, nomadic or resident, this also applies to Southern African populations, although their patterns of movement have never been described in detail.

Harrison u vula leswaku muxaka lowu wa swinyenyana wa tikonkulu ra Afrika wu tala ku va wu nga tshami eka ndhawu yin`we. Leswi swi tani ni le matikweni ya le dzongeni wa Afrika hambileswi manyamalelo ya swona ya kalaka ya nga hlamuseriwangiki hi vuenti.

4.2.18 Gongoswana (Woodpecker)



Xifaniso xa gongoswana (Woodpecker)

4.2.18.1 Xivumbeko

Ku na vagongoswana vo tala ku ya hi tindhawu leti va kumekaka eka tona, kambe mina ndzi ta kongomisa eka gongoswana loyi a nga na nhloko leyikulu, ni nomo wo leha wo leha, wu tlhela yi tsindziyela leswaku a ta kota ku borha tinghodo hi wona. Mbhaha wa gongoswana wa hambananyana ni nkuku wa kona, hikuva mbhaha wa kona i wutsongo hi xiyimo, nhloko ya muhlovo wa ntima ni ko basa, timpapa, xifuva ni khwiri ra mafahlafahla ya ntima ni mpun`wa, kasi xipesu xi ni mafahlafahla ya ntima ni xitshopana. Nkuku wa kona wu ni vutsenga byo tshwuka ni muhlovo wa ntima ni ko basa ematihlweni. Timpapa ni xipesu swa mafahlafahla yo basa ni mpun`wa-xitshopana, xifuva xa mafahlafahla ya mpun`wa ni ko basa. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta khume mune (14cm) ni makumembirhi ntlhanu (25cm).

4.2.18.2 Mahanyelo ya gongoswana

Gongoswani i xinyenyana lexi lavaka ku fana na pupupu hi xiyimo na mahanyelo ya xona. Xi rhandza ku tshama eswigodweni leswi omeke, xi dya swivungu. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hikuva ku na leswi swo rhandza ku tshama eswigodweni leswi omeke na lava vo rhandza ku tshama emakhorweni. Leswi swi seketeriwa hi Harrison, (1997:738) loko va tshaha Tarboton, (1987b) va ku:

It favours mature woodlands and parklands dominated by broad leaved trees or by acarcias, and woodlands underlain by sandy soils. Atlas data indicate spring / summer breeding September- March. Egg-laying in the Transvaal, September-February with a November- December peak.

Xinyenyana lexi xi guba rigodo xi tshikela matandza kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi kala xi thyiwa vito leri hikokwalaho ko tshama xi gongosa tinghodo leti omeke xi lava swivungu. Xinyenyana lexi xi vuriwa *woodpecker* hi xilungu.

4.2.19 Nghwamba (Green pigeon)



Xifaniso xa nghwamba (Green pigeon)

4.2.19.1 Xivumbeko

Nghwamba i xinyenyana lexi yelanaka na tuva hi xiyimo kambe swi hambana hi tinsiva na muhlovo wa swona. Nghwamba yi talele hi muhlovo wa rihlaza ro kwetsima ni ko basanyana exipeswini. Xinyenyana lexi xi wela ehansi ka rixaka ra matuva, hikuva ni tinxaka to hambana ta matuva hi muhlovo. Xi ni muhlovo wa xitshopana etimpapeni, milenge leyi yi nga ni tinsiva onge xi lo ambala majombho, nomu wu tshwuka ni ko basa, ni milenge yo tshwuka. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhinharhu (23cm) ni makumenharhu-nharhu (33cm).

4.2.19.2 Mahanyelo ya nghwamba

Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xo fana na xa tuva ehenhla ka minsinya leyikulu laha xi tshikelaka matandza ya xona kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra mbambawunye kumbe ngwambani eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra nghwamba. Nghwamba yi rhandza ku dya swirhombherhombe na yin`wana mihandzu ya nhova. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku tshama hi mintlawe leyi hundzaka ntlhanu, swi tshama eka mirhi leyi yi nga ya rihlaza, eka misinya leyo tlhuma etlhelo ka milambu, misinya leyi nga ehenhla ka

tintshava, ni le ka swisinyana leswi nga ni mihandzu. Loko swi chaviswiwa emirhini a swi suki hinkwaswo nkarhi wun`we, kambe swi suka hi ntlawa wutsongotsongo, ku kondza swi helela. Trendler and Hes (1994:108) va ri:

The green pigeon will nest in garden, and sometimes several pairs nest in close proximity. It favours ever-green trees, starting to breed before the deciduous woodlands come into leaf.

Trendler na Hes va vula leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela entangeni. Xi rhandza ku tshikela ka mirhi leyi tshamaka yi ri ya rihlaza. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi, laha xi tlhothhorhaka mavondlo mambirhi. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleteriswa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona, ku kala ya kula. Swa tika ku vula leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi kumeka kwihi.

4.2.20 Xivambalana (Bluespotted dove)



Xiffaniso xa tinxaka ta swivambalana (Bluespotted dove)

4.2.20.1 Xivumbeko

Swivambalana swi aviwile hi tinxaka timbirhi, ku na leswikulu na leswitsongo leswo rhandza ku tshama eswindledyanini na ku va na swipesu leswo leha onge i swa ndlhazi. Rixaka leri ri wela ehansi ka rixaka ra matuva. Nkuku wa xivambalana wu tihambanisa hi muhlovo wa ntima lowu rhendzeleke nomu,

ku ta exifuveni ni nomu wo tshwuka ni ka xitshopana, milenge ni swikun`wana swa ribungu, nhloko ni le henhla ka timpapa i ka mpun`wa ni swicoticoti swa ntima, khwiri ni xifuva xo basa, xipesu lexi nga ni mihlovo mimbirhi ya ntima leyi yi langutekaka onge i mabandi, xo leha. Mbaha wa xivambalana wu tihlawulekisa hi nomu wa ntima, muhlovo wa mpun`wa wo fana ni tuva, exifuveni ni mpfuvelo wo basa. Swin`wana swi ni muhlovo wa mafahlafahla bya ximhangela. Vulehi bya xona byi le ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi kombo (27cm).

4.2.20.2 Mahanyelo ya xivambalana

Xivambalana i rixaka rin`wana leri yelanaka na tuva kambe xi hambana na rona hi mukhuva wa marilelo na tindhawu lomu swi talaka ku kumeka kona. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra ximbamba eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra xivambalana. Xivambalana i xitsongonyana eka tuva. Xi rhandza ku kumeka etlhelo ka milambu leyikulu yo chavisa swinene. Xinyenyana lexi xi vonaka hi nguva ya ximumu. Xi kumeka eka tindhawu leti ku nga ni swakudya. Xi hanya ku fana ni matuva, hikuva xi hanya hi tindzoho ni switsotswana. Harrison, (1997:520) va tshaha Dowsett-Lemaire (1983b), loko a ku:

Habitat in closed evergreen forest, especially in coastal and other low-lying regions, is the most favoured habitat. It is also found in riverine forest.

Kasi xivambalana lexikulu xi fana swinene na tuva. Xi rhandza ku tshama etlhelo ka milambu leyikulu ni misinyeni leyiulu. Xi rhandza ku tshama eka misinya ya minkonola. Xi kumeka xi ri xin`we, kumbe swi rimswimbirhi. Vakhale va vula leswaku loko xivambalana xi kala xi buba swi vula leswaku ndlala yi ngenile emutini. Xi aka xisaka xa xona hi swirhabyana ku fana tuva, xi ntshikela kona matndza mambirhi, ya kala ya tlhotlhorwa.

4.2.21 Mbyiyoni (Thrush)



Xifaniso xa mbyiyoni (Thrush)

4.2.21.1 Xivumbeko

Muxaka lowu wa swinyenyana wa hambana ku ya hilaha wu kumekaka kona. Tindhawini tin`wana xinyenyana lexi xi nga va xi tiviwa hi vito rin`wna ro hambana na leri hi ri tirhisaka laha mugangeni. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra hwiyo eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra mbyiyoni. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le ka tisentimitara ta khumembirhi (12cm). Xi na nomu wo lehanyana ku ya ka wa khwezu na swikun`wana swo leha.

Xi na muhlovo wa mpun`wa ku ya eka ribungu ehenhla ka timpapa, kasi ehansi ka timpapa xi na muhlovo wa xitshopana na swicoticoti swa ntima enhan`wini. Lexi xa xinuna, xi na xipesu na timpapa leto voyamela ehansi onge ti lava ku khumba ehansi, kasi lexi xa xisati xi na xipesu na timpapa to tlakukela ehenhla.

4.2.21.2 Mahanyelo ya Mbyiyoni

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka etindhawini leti tlhumeke, mananga lama rhunganeke, ni le matikoxikaya. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xin`we. Loko

xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi humesa mpfumawulo wa pongo, lowu nga na ngulumelo. Newman (1983:312) u vula leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi rila hi ndlela leyi: *trootee trootee trootee, treeerrroo...* Newman (2003:28) u vula leswi:

The birds feed on earthworms, insects and fruit and, when foraging, run with head lowered, then stop and stand with the back at an angle 45 degrees to the horizontal.

Xi aka xisaka xi tshikela mandza tanihi swinyenyana swin`wana emurhini. Xisaka xa kona xi mphimpheriwa hi ndlela ya ku ni valala va xona xinyenyana lexi va nga swikoti ku fikelela mavondlo ya xona hi ku olova. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi. Xi hanya hi switsotswana, swivungu / mabungu eswivaleni swa tihomu, mihandzu ya nhova, ni swikokovi leswitsongo.

4.2.22 Nghoko (Nicator)



Xifaniso xa nghoko (Nicator)

4.2.22.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka to hlaya ta swinyeyana leswi ku ya hi miganga leyi swi kumekaka kona. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo ya swona. Nghoko lowu hi nga ta vulavula hi wona hi lowu wa vulehi bya tisentimitara

makumembirhinharhu (23cm), lowu nga ni muhlovo wa xitshopana ehenhla ka nhloko, xikosi ni mpfuvelo, kasi timpapa ta ntima ni xitshopana emakumu ka tona ni mahlo ya ntima. Xifuva xo basa, nomu wa ntima wu tlhela wu tsindziyela. Harrison, (1997:86) va vula leswi:

The little orange-breasted bush shrike frequents dense bushveld, riverine and coastal thickets in the mid-stratum where it is not secretive but often difficult to locate, even while calling its tantalizing “poo-poo-poo-poo pooooo” or pipiteez, pipit-eeez.”

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka ndhawu leyi nga tlhuma swinene, exinkobyanini. Xinyenyana lexi xa kala swinene ku xi vona, hikuva xi tshama eka makhwati layo tlhuma swinene. Hi ku ya hi Harrison, Allan, va vula leswaku loko xi rila xi ri: “poo-poo-poo-poo pooooo” kumbe “pipiteez, pipit-eeez.”

4.2.22.2 Mahanyelo ya nghoko

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe, eka makhwati lamo tlhuma kumbe ku rhungana swinene etlhelo ka nambu. Swinyenyana leswi swi hangalakile swinene, swa kala. Xi aka xisaka xa xona eka mirhi leyo tlhuma, hi swimhandzana ku fana ni tuva. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi lama ma tlhotlhoriwaka endzhaku ka nkarhinyana. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleriwa hi vatswari, loko mutswari lowun`wana a ri karhi a hlota swakudya swa swona. Xi hanya hi switsotswana ni mihandzu ya nhova. Xinyenyana lexi xi vuriwa *nicator* hi xilungu. Xi ni risema ro nuhwela tlhelo.

4.2.23 Tlekedwana (Arrow marked babbler)



Xifaniso xa tlekedwana (Arrow marked babbler)

4.2.23.1 Xivumbeko

Ku na tinxaka ta ntlhanu ta matlekedwana ku ya hi tindhawu leti ma kumekaka kona. Ma hambana hi muhlovo ya wona na hi swiyimo swa wona. Ndzi rhandza ku kana hi tlekedwana leri ra muhlovo wa mpun`wa na swivalavalana kumbe swintwavintwavi swo basa ku suka etimpapeni ku ya enhlokweni, mahlo yo tshwuka, xipesu xo leha xa ntima onge i xa mugubana, ha le ndzhaku ko tshikela hi kona ka ribungu, nomo wa ntima, wo tontswa wu tlhela wu tsindziyela swinene, ticondzo ni minwala yo gwanya, yi tlhela yi tsindziyela. Vulehi bya tlekedwana byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi nharhu (23cm) ni makumembirhi ntlhanu (25cm).

4.2.23.2 Mahanyelo ya tlekedwana (Arrow marked babbler)

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka makhwati lamo tlhuma swinene, xi ri karhi xi dya mihandzu ni switsotswana. Mbaha ni nkuku swa fana. Loko xi rila xi twala hi rito ro kariha swinene. Loko xin`we xi kala xi sungula, leswin`wana swi ta landzela na swona swi rila, swi ba huwa leyi kulu. Swi tala ku kumeka swi ri hi ntetewana wo sukela eka ntsevu (6) ku ya eka khume (10) wa swona. Newman (2003:91) u seketela mhaka leyi hi ndlela leyi:

It is the most common and widespread babbler in the region. Another common but localized species is the Southern white rumped babbler, well named for its appearance. The sexes are alike.

Hi ku ya hi Newman tlekedwana leri kumekaka hi xitalo riri leri ri hangalakeke swinene hi leri ra swivalavalana swa ku fana ni mpaxa na tlekedwana ro talela hi muhlovo wo basa, timpapa ta ntima ni xipesu xa kona.

4.3 NKATSAKANYO

Swinyenyana leswikulunyana swi hundza swinyenyana leswitsongo ka tsongo hi timpapa ni tinsiva ta swona, kambe miri wa swona i wutsongo. Swin`wana swa swinyenyana leswi swi hanya hi mihandzu, switsotswana na ku ntsontswa vulombe, kambe swi kona swinyenyana swin`wana leswi hanyaka hi nyama. Swinyenyana swa hambaniseka hi marilelo na swiyimo swa swona. Swin`wana swa swona swinyenyana leswi swi ni vuxaka ni vanhu, hikuva Vatsonga ni tinxaka timbe va swi kotile ku vumba swivuriso, swivulavulelo, swikholwakholwana na swin`wana hi swona.

KAVANYISA KA 5

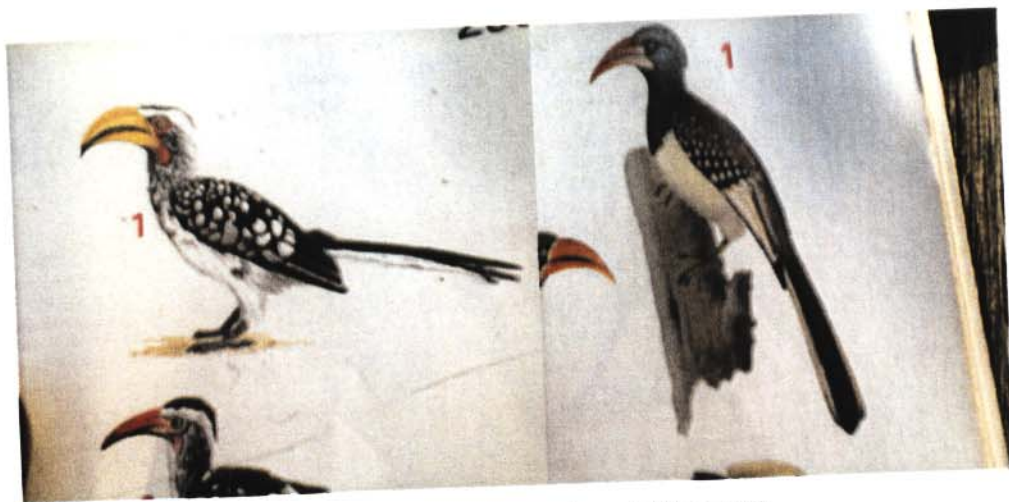
5. XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO YA SWINYENYANA LESWIKULU

5.1 MANGHENELO

Swinyenyana leswikulu swa hambana na swona ku ya hi xivumbeko, muhlovo, ntiko ni mukhuva wa mahanyelo. Swin`wana swinyenyana swi kuleriwile hi timpapa, milomo leyikulu, min`wala yo tsindziyela ni xipesu lexikulu. Vunyingi bya swinyenyana leswi swi hanya hi ku dya nyama ya swiharhi leswitsongo ni nyama leyi siyiweke hi swidyanyama swa nhova. Swi tala ku kumeka swi tshamile ehansi, hikokwalaho ko tikeriwa hi timpapa ta swona. Swinyenana leswi swi avanyisiwile ku ya hi xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya swona.

5.2 XIVUMBEKO NA MAHANYELO

5.2.1 Nkorho na Manteveni (Hornbill)



Xifaniso xa nkorho ni manteveni (Hornbill)

5.2.1.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka to tlula nhungu ta minkorho, kambe mina ndzi ta kana hi nkorho lowu nga ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka timentimara ta makumentlhanunhungu (58cm) ni makumentsevuntlhanu (65cm). Loko timpapa ta nkorho lowu ti tlharamuliwile ti fikela timentimara ta madzanambirhimakumenharhu (230cm).

Emirini wa wona nkorho i wa ntima, kasi ekhwirini, i wo basa. Nhlonge leyi nga rhendzela mahlo i ya xitshopana xo kwalala ni nomu lowukulu. Hinkwaswo i swa ntima. Milenge ni mikondzo i swa ntima, kambe hala hansi ka mikondzo i ko basa.

5.2.1.2 Mahanyelo ya nkorho na manteveni

Nkorho i xinyenyana lexi nga na huwa swinene, laha xi nga kona. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri ni swinyenyana swin`wana. Minkorho swa endleka yi kumeka yi ri yimbirhi-yinharhu, kumbe ku tlula. Minkorho yi dya mayembe, mihlakahla, makuwa, mihandzu yin`wana ya nhova ni switsotswana. Yi tala ku kumeka yi ri karhi yi tlula-tlula ni ku haha, yi suka eka nsinya wun`wana yi ya eka wun`wana. Harrison, (1997:123) va tshaha Fry, (1988) loko va ku: *In the Transvaal there are seasonal movements from the lowveld to the Escarpment.*

Muxaka lowu wa swinyenyana i muxaka lowu wu yelanaka swinene hi xivumbeko na hi mukhuva wa maendlelo ya kona, kambe swo hambana ntsena hi muhlovo marilelo ya swona. Swinyenyana leswi hi swimbirhi swi vuriwa "hornbills" hi xilungu hikokwalaho ka milomo leyi yo yima onge i timhondzo leto tsindziyela swinene.

Loko swi haha swinyenyana leswi swi haha swi ya ehenhla na le hansi onge hiloko swi tikeriwa swinene ku haha. Swi aka swisaka swa swona emabakwini ya misinya. Swisaka leswi swi akeriwa eka mpfhuka wa timitara ta ntlhanu

(5m) ku ya eka khumembirhi (12m) ku suka ehansi. Swi tshikela matandza ya swona etimhakweni ta minsinya na le makhorhweni ya maribye.

Mbhaha wu tshikela matandza ya le xikarhi ka mbirhi (2) na ntsevu (6), yo basa, lawa ya fukameriwaka hi mbhaha, loko nkuku wu ri karhi wu tisa swakudya. Matandza lawa ma fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumemunembirhi (42) na makumemunenkombi (47). Mavondlo ya hleteriwa hi nkuku ni mbhaha. Swi tala ku kumeka hi ntlawa lowu nga le henhla ka mbirhi. Nkorho loko wu rila wu ri: *Kooo...kooo...kooo...kooo...* Harrison, (1997:123) va tshaha Kemp (1976a) loko a ku:

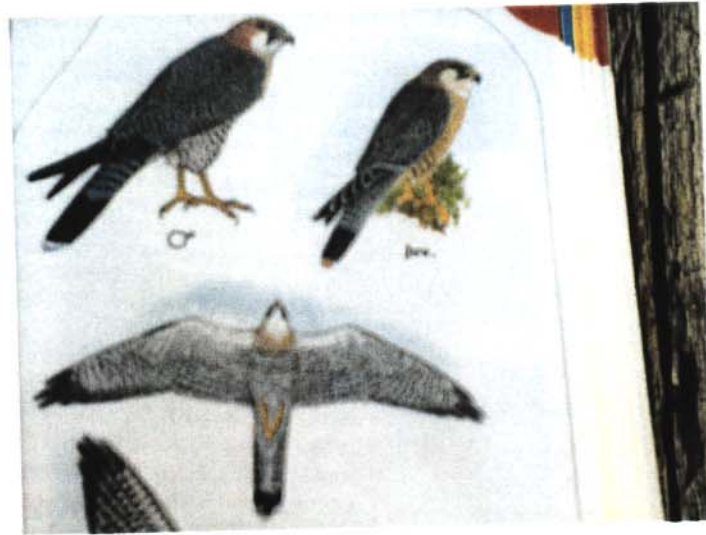
Reduced reporting rates in summer might also relate to the fact that females remain "sealed" into the nest hole for several weeks during breeding, which occurs mainly October-December.

Harrison, va vula leswaku mbhaha wa nkorho wu va wu ri ku fukameleni hi nguva ya ximumu mavhiki yo hlaya. Leswi swi humelela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Hukuri na N`wendzambahala. Kasi manteveni yena loko a rila u ri: *Nteee...nteeee...nteeee...nteeee...* Harrison, (1997:123) va tshaha Kemp (1973,1976b), Riekert (1988) loko va ku:

It is particularly common in tall, mixed riverine woodlands, miombo, mopane and mixed woodlands in the Northern Kalahari and Arid and Moist woodland biomes. Breeding starts shortly after the first rains and the Atlas records confirm breeding throughout the wet season, peaking in spring and early summer.

Kemp u hlamusela leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka eka mirhi leyi omeke, yo leha ni le ka ndhawu leyi nga taleriwa hi mirhi yo hambanahambana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela hi nkarhi lowu timpfula ti sungulaka hi wona. Swi tshikela ngopfu hi nguva ya ximun`wana na loko nguva ya ximumu yi sungula.

5.2.3 Xikhwezana / Rikhozi (Falcon)



Xifaniso xa rikhozi (Falcon)

5.2.2.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka to tala ku ya hi tindhawu lomu swinyenyana leswi swi kumekaka kona. Swi hambana hi xiyimo ni xivumbeko, kambe hinkwaswo swi vuriwa swikhwezana. Xinyenyana lexi xi na min`wala yo tsindziyela swinene na xinon`wana xo khoma hi swona swirho leswi. Min`wala ya kona yi tontswile yi tlhela yi tsindziyela. Muhlovo wa swona wa hambana hambana. Ku na swa mavala yo basa na ka buraweni na swivalavalana swa ntima kasi swin`wana i swa wasi na ko basa. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhi nhungu (28cm) ni makumenharhu nharhu (33cm).

5.2.2.2 Mahanyelo ya xikhwezana / rikhozi

Xikhwezana i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi swi hanyaka hi nyama. Rixaka leri ra hambana, ku na rixaka leritsongo leri hi xilungu ri vuriwaka *kestrel* kasi leswikulu swi vuriwa *lanner falcon* hi xilungu. Swinyenyana leswi swi hanya hi ku dya swihukwana, swinyenyana leswitsongo na swikokovi swo fana na tinyoka. Xikhwezana xa xanisa emakaya hikuva swi khoma swiciwana kumbe swihukwana. Xikhwezana xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe. Harrison (1997:247) u tshaha Jenkins (1994) loko a ku:

It is generally a cliff nester and its breeding distribution is closely associated with that of cliffs. This association is less marked than in the peregrine because lanner are able to breed on lower rock faces, as well as in disused nests of other bird.

Xi tshikela emaninginingini ya mariwa lamakulu, matandza mambirhi, lama ma fukameriwaka ku kondza ya tlhotlhorwa, ku kala ku kumeka mavondlo, lawa ya hleteriwaka hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa xikhwezana. Xikhwezana lexikulu xa swi kota ku tshikela eka maribye lama nga ehansi ni leka swisaka leswi swi nga ha tirhisiweki hi swinyenyana swin`wana. Harrison (1997:247) u tshaha Steyn (1982) na Jenkins (1994) hi ndlela leyi landzelaka:

It is generally prefers open habitats alpine grasslands and the Kalahari. The vegetation analysis reflects the wide range of habitats exploited. It also breeds in wooded or forested areas where cliffs occur.

Xinyenyana lexi xi rhandza ku tshama endhawini leyi nga pfuleka, ku ngo va byanyi. Makhwati ya kona ya tikomba ya kala swinene. Xi tshikela emisinyeni leyi nga le mariweni. Hi ku ya hi Harrison (1997:247), loko a tshaha Dean (1971), Irwin (1981), na Tarboton, (1987b) loko va ku:

Egg lying occur in June – November, mainly in July – August. It breeds about one month earlier than the peregrine, and both models and egg-lying data show nslightly later breeding southwards, as for the peregrine.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza hi tin`hweti ta le xikarhi ka Khotavuxika na Hukuri, ngopfungopfu hi tin`hweti ta Mawuwana na Mhawuri. Xikhwezani lexi xi hatla ku tshikela, xi rhangela xikhwezani lexi vuriwaka *peregrine* hi xilungu hi n`hweti yin`we. Xiyimo ni matshikelele ya kona ya komba ku hambana ni ya *peregrine*.

5.2.3 Xikhovha (Owl)



Xifaniso xa xikhovha (Owl)

5.2.3.1 Xivumbeko

Vavulavuri va Xitsonga va kota ku hambanisa khuhunu, mankhudu, nsohonho, phikuphiku, xikhotlani, xikhotlwani ni xikhovha. Swinyenyana leswi welaka eka nyimba yin`we ya xikhovha. Ndzi ta kanela hi xikhovha. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni xivumbeko xa le xikarhi. Xi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumembirhintlhanu (25cm) ni makumembirhinhungu (28cm). Xi ni timpapa leti ti nga ni vunavi byo ka byi nga tluli tisentimitara ta madzanambirhi (200cm) loko ti phurumuriwile.

Xinyenyana lexi xi ni nghohe yo basa, leyi yi nga ni swinsivansivana swa ntima emakumu, kasi emirini ku ni swinsivansivana swa mpun`wa, ni swo basa, ku ya hala ndzhaku. Mahlo i ya xitshopana. Xipesu i xo koma. Nomu i wa rihlaza, ku ya eka mpun`wa wa wasi, kasi milenge i ya mpun`wa. Swinkhovha swa hambana hi swiyimo swa swona. Swikhovha swin`wana swi na xikandza xa xirhendzevutana kasi swin`wana swi na mavoya ehenhla ka nhloko onge i timhondzo.

5.2.3.2 Mahanyelo ya xikhovha

Xikhovha i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri hanyaka hi makondlo ni swinyenyana leswitsongo swinene. Xi rhandza ndhawu leyi yi nga tala misinya yo tala, yo oma, eka savannah, ndhawu leyi yi nga ni mirhi ya mitwa, naswona yi ri ekusuhi ni nambu kumbe mati. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe, kambe swa endleka leswaku swi kumeka swi ri swimbirhi. Xi hanya nivusiku, ni nhlekanhi xi kumeka xi tifihlile ehenhla ka nsinya, xi nga lavi ku voniwa. Loko xo tshuka xi kavanyetiwiwe eku wiseni ka xona, xi tala ku yimisa vutsenga ni tindleve, kutani xi pfala mahlo.

Xikhovha xi jitama ni ku bvanyangeta swihadyana leswi swi nga ehleketanga nchumu. Xi tshikela ehansi, misinyeni ni le makhorweni. Xi rhandza mavondlo ya xona swinene, xi tlhela xi kariha swinene eka valala va xona. Xi tirhisa swisaka swa minghondzo, mikwenyana ni swinyenyana swin`wana leswi swi dyaka nyama, ku tshikela mandza ya xona eka swona. Dennis (1999:30) u ri:

Spotted eagle owl nest on the ground, in trees or on cliffs. The parent birds are very devoted to their young and are quiete likely to make a physical attack on human and other intruders at the nest.

Xi tala ku tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) kumbe manharhu (3). Mandza lawa i yo basa, naswona ya fukameriwa hi nkuku ni mbhaha. Ya tlhotlhorwiwa endzhaku ka masiku ya makumenharhu (30). Mavondlo ya hlayisiwa masiku yo ka ya nga ri ehansi ka makumenharhunharhu (33), laha ya languteriwaka ku va ya kota ku haha hi woxe endzhaku ka sweswo. Mavondlo ya va ya ri karhi ya ondiwa hi mana wa wona, hi swakudya leswi swi handziwaka hi tatana wa wona.

Xinyenyana lexi xi tlharihile swinene navusiku ku fana na nkubyasi kasi nanhlikanhi xi languteka xi rivarile swinene. Vatsonga Machangana va tshemba leswaku xinkhovha xa hlola kumbe xa yila. Xinkhovha xi tala ku

tshama emirhini leyo tlhuma swinene na le malwangwini ya tiyindlu xi lava makondlo. Loko xinkhovha u xi langutisa xa chavisa swinene, hikokwalaho xi tekiwaka xi ri vuyimeri bya vuloyi. Vantima va ni ntolovelolo wa ku loko xilo xi chavisa, va teka leswaku xi ni vuloyi ndzeni ka xona.

5.2.4 Gama (Eagle)



Xifaniso xa gama (Eagle)

5.2.4.1 Xivumbeko

Gama i xinyenyana lexi fanaka swinene na rikhozi kambe xi hambana na rikhozi hikuva xi ri xikulu eka rona. Gama ri ni vulehi bya tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka makumentsevuntlhanu (65cm) ni makumenkombombirhi (72cm), timpapa ti ni vunavi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta madzanamunembirhi (485cm) ni madzanantlhanu makumemunembirhi (542cm) loko ti phurhunuliwile, ni ntiko wa le xikarhi ka khilogiramu ni tigramu ta makumentsevu-kaye (1,69kg) ni tikhilogiramu tinharhu ni yin`we (3,1kg).

Magama ma hambana hi muhlovo wa wona na swiyimo swa wona, kambe ma tala ku va ni vutsenga bya ribungu ro kwalala emirini. Nhloko ni xifuva swi tala ku va swi vandlikilenyana, kasi timpapa ni xipesu swi dzwiharilenyana. Milenge ya gama ra xinuna ni ra xisati yi funengetiwile hi tinsiva to vandleka, leti langutekaka onge i maburuku ya mahovohovo. Swikun`wana ni *tisere* i swa xitshopana xo vandleka. Gama ri ni mahlo mambirhi, tinhompfu, ni nomu

wo tontswa, wu tlhela wu va ni xingove. Nhloko ni xifuva swi hlanganisiwile hi nhamu yo koma. Exifuvuni ku kumeka swirho hinkwaswo swo hefemula ni swo fambisa ngati. Ekhwirini ku kumeka swirho hinkwaswo swa mpfuvelo ni laha ku tshamaka mandza. Exipeswini ku kumeka swirho swirho swo tipfuna ni swa mbeleko. Milenge ya gama yi ni swikun`wana swa mune, leswi swi nga ni min`wala yo tiya, yi tlhela yi kariha swinene. Man`wana i makulu kasi man`wana i matsongo hi xiyimo xa wona.

5.2.4.2 Mahanyelo ya gama

Gama ri tala ku kumeka endhawini leyi yi nga ni mirhi ya minkowankowa, ku tlhela ku va ku omilenyana. Magama i swintlamlantlama leswi swi hanyaka hi mimpfundla, makondlo, swinyenyana, tinyoka, tinhlampfi, switsotswana, ni swihadyana swin`wana leswitsongo, leswi ya kotaka ku swi onga, ni ku swi bvunga hi nomu ni min`wala leyi yo kariha ni ku tiya. Handle ka sweswo magama a ya vileri ku tidyela mahlanhla ya nyama leyi yi siyiweke hi swidyanyama swa nhova. Harrison, (1997:123) va ri:

Usually solitary, non-breeding birds may roost communally in dry season in flocks of up to 200. Hunts mostly while soaring, less often from perch on tree or telephone pole. Drops like parachute onto prey swallowed in flight, larger prey torn up and eaten on ground. May hunt gregariously.

Gama ra kumeka ri ri roxe kumbe exikarhi ka ntentewana, naswona ya kumeka hi ntentewana lowukulu. Xi tshama ehenhla ka mirhi leyikulu ni le ka timhandzini ta tinqingho loko xi ri karhi xi hlota swakudya swa xona. Loko xi vona xa ku dya xa xona, xi wa tanihi pharachuti xi bvunga xa ku dya lexi. Nyama ya kona yi dyiwa empfhukeni loko yi ri yitsongo, kambe loko yi ri yikulu, xi tshama ehansi xi yi tlupulela xi dya. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka lexi talaka ku va ni dayamitara ya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumentsevu (60cm) ni makumenkaye (90cm) hi ku tirhisa byanyi ni matluka ya mirhi.

Xisaka lexi xi akiwa eka timitara ta ntlhanu (5m) ku ya eka khumentlhanu (15m) ku suka emisaveni, ehenhla ka mirhi ya minkowankowa, ximuwu kumbe ya mitwa.

Hi tinguva ta vuxika ni ximun`wana, gama ri tshikela matandza mambirhi (2) ya muhlovo wo basa, ni swivalavalana swo tshwuka ni mpun`wa. Mandza lawa ya fukameriwa hi vaendli va wona (hi leswaku gama ra xinuna ni ra xisati) masiku ya kwala ka makumenharhunkaye (39) ku ya fika eka makumemunemune (44). Mavondlo ya gama ya tshama exisakeni kwala ka mavhiki ya khumen`we (11) ku ya eka khumembirhi (12). Mavondlo lawa ya hlayisiwa hi vatswari va wona, ngopfungopfu mana wa wona. Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi nyama tani hi rikhozi. Minkarhi yin`wana ri hahela ehenhla, ri ri karhi ri valanga swakudya swa rona.

5.2.5 Koti (Vulture)



Xifaniso xa kotu ni makoti ma dya nyama (Vultures)

5.2.5.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka ta mune ta makoti, kambe kotu leri ndzi lavaka ku kanela hi rona hi leri ra muhlovo wa ribungu ni swivalavalana swo basa hala ndzhaku, leswi swi vonakaka loko ri ri karhi ri haha. Ri ni nghohe ya ntimanyana, ni nhamu yo leha ya xitshopana.

Xinyenyana lexi xi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumekaye (90cm) ni makumekayehungu (98cm) ku sukela ehansi, kasi timpapa ti ni vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta madzanantlhanu makumentlhanu (550cm) ni madzanantsevu makumemune (640cm) loko ti phurhumuliwile. Xi ni sere ni nomu wo kariha, wa ntima. Milenge ni swikun`wana i swa ntima, naswona swirho leswi swi tiyile swinene.

Swirho swo hefemula, mpfuvelo ni mbeleko swi fana ni swa swinyenyana swin`wana ni swin`wana. Makoti ma na tinhloko letitsongo na milomo yo govekanyana emahlweni yo tsindzihela na ticondzo na min`wala yo tsindziyela.

5.2.5.2 Mahanyelo ya koti

Makoti i swintlamantlama leswi swi hanyaka hi nyama ya swiharhi leswi nga fa, kumbe leyi nga siyiwa hi swidyama swa nhova. Hikokwalaho ya kumeka ya landzelelana ni timhisi kumbe tinghala leti ti tidlayaka swiharhi swihi kumbe swihi. Laha ku nga xa ngati (xiharhi) u ta vona hi koti. Xi rhandza nyama ya swimpfhuku (nyama leyi yo olova).

Swinyenyana leswi swa lwa swinene loko ku fika swinyenyana swin`wana leswi lavaka ku swi tekela manhlanhla ya swona. Loko swi xurhile, a swi vileri ku vundza endzhutini, kwala tlhelo ka swakudya swa swona, endzhaku ka loko swi rhelerisile hi mati. Swinyenyana leswi swi kota ku haha hi rivilo ro fika tikilomitara ta makumentsevu hi awara (60kha) kambe loko swi lava ku bvunga xilo ehansi, swa swi kota ku tsutsuma rivilo ra dzanamakumembirhi wa tikhilomitara hi awara (120kha).

Swinyenyana leswi swi rhandza ku famba hi ntentewana, kambe loko nkarhi wa ku tshikela wu fika, swi tala ku tshama hi swimbirhimbirhi. Swi aka swisaka swa swona ehenhla ka murhi eka mpfhuka wo ringana timitara ta nhungu (8m) ku ya fika eka makumentlhanu (50m) ku sukela ehansi. Swisaka leswi swi va swi akiwile hi byanyi na switluka swa mirhi. Mbhaha wa koti wu tshikela tandza rin`we (1), ro basa ni swicoticoti swa ribungu. Tandza leri ri

fukameriwa hi vaendli va rona (hileswaku i mbhaha wa koti ni nkuku wa koti) masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumentlhanuntsevu (56) ni makumentlhanunhungu (58). Vondlo ra koti ri tshama exisakeni masiku ya le xikarhi ka dzanamakumembirhi (120) ni dzanamakumenharhu (130), ri ri karhi ri nyikiwa swakudya hi vatswari va rona havambirhi. Vondlo leri ri tlhela ri hleteriswa tin`hweti ta mune leti ti landzelaka.

Makoti ya hambanile, kambe hi Xitsonga hi tiva ntsena leswaku i makoti ntsena. Tanihi leswi Xitsonga xi kalaka xi nga fuwangiki eka marito. Kasi hi xilungu makoti ya vuriwa *vultures, kites, eagles, buzzards, hawks, harriers* na *gymnogene*. Makoti ya tala ku kumeka emananga na le tlhelo ka madamu ya milambu leyikulu. Koti ri rhandza ku tshama etinhlonhlorhini ta minsinya leyi nga tlhumangiki ngopfu, ndhawu leyi ku nga lo mila byanyi ntsena (savannah), ku endlela ku valanga laha ku nga na xa ngati. Harrison, (1997:160) va tshaha Mundy, (1982) loko va ku:

While it prefers tall trees for roosting and breeding, such as certain acacias, figs, ficus spp. and Boababs *Adansonia digitata*, it will use tree such as the shorter camelthorn A. Through most of its range, breeding starts in April and is usually well in progress by May.

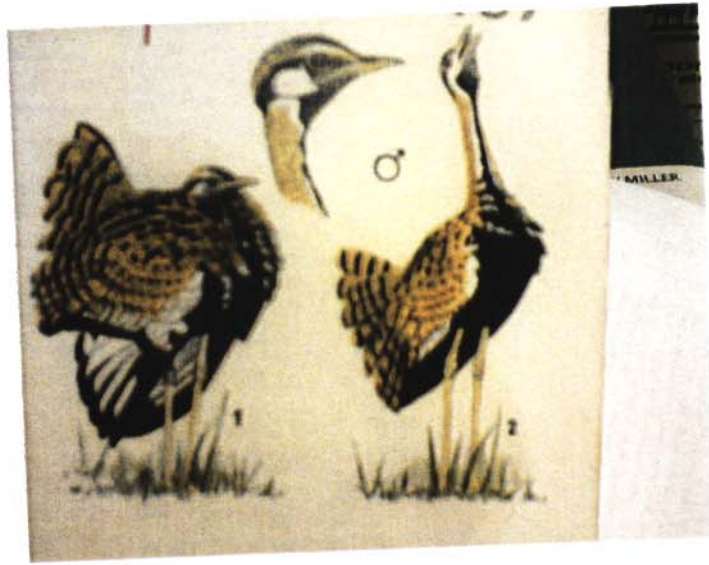
Hi ku ya ntshaho lowu hambileswi koti ri rhandzaka ku tshikela eka mirhi yo leha, ri pfa ri kumeka ritshikela ni le ka mirhi leyo koma. Ku tshikela ka xinyenyana lexi swi sungula hi n`hweti ya Dzivamisoko, kasi hi n`hweti ya Mudyaxihi hilaha swi kumekaka swi tshikela hi xitalo. Koti ri ni vutomi lebyo leha eka swinyenyana swa nhova, hikuva ra swi kota ku hanya malembe ya makume kombo (70). Ku va xinyenyana lexi xi fikelela malembe lawa, xi fanerile ku famba gondzo ro nonoha swinene, hikuva ku fika karhi lowu min`wala ni nomu wa xona yi petsekaka, xi nga ha swikoti ku khoma swakudya swa xona. Tinsiva leti nga le timpapeni, ku fika laha ti lehaka, ti tikela xinyenyana lexi ku va xi haha.

Loko xinyenyana lexi xi fika eka xiyimo lexi, xo fanela ku hlawula ku fa kumbe ku hanya vutomi byo tika. Loko xi hlawula ku hanya vutomi byo tika, xi fanele ku haha xi ya tshama emaninginingini ya ntshava, xi aka xisaka xa xona, laha xi nga ta tshama kona ku ringana masiku yo ringana dzana makumentlhanu (150), ri nga dyi nchumu. Xi fanele xi bisanisa nomu lowu wa xona ni ribye, wu kala wu wu tshoveka ni tinsiva ta le timpikweni ti kala ti tshoveka. Loko wu tshovekile, xi fanele ku tshama nkarhi wo leha wu kala wu kula nomu lowu ni tinsiva ta le timpapeni ti kala ti mila. Loko ku herile tin`hweti ta ntlhanu, xi sungula vutomi hi vuntshwa nakambe, laha xi nga ta tlhela xi hanya malembe yo hundza makumenharhu (30). Harrison, (1997:160) va tshaha Mundy, (1982) loko va ku:

However, marked individuals are known to have made long journey, the record to date being 980km. The majority of birds on the Zimbabwe highveld are immatures (pers.obs) and, as adults do not breed in this zone, some movements must occur, at least over distances of 250km or so.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela leswaku hambileswi ku vuriwaka leswaku makoti man`wana ya haha mpfhuka wo leha ku ringana madzanankaye na makumenhungu (980km) wa tikhilomitara, loko ya lava ku tshikela. Vunyingi bya makoti ya le Zimbabwe a ma kulangi swinene, hikokwalaho ya haha mpfhuka wa le hansi wa madzanambirhi na makumentlhanu wa tikhilomitara (250km) eka lowu wu kandziyisiweke.

5.2.6 Korhani / xikhokhona (Korhaan)



Xifaniso xa korhani (Korhaan)

5.2.6.1 Xivumbeko

Korhani i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri thyiweke hi ku ya mukhuva kumbe maendlelo ya xona ku ya hi tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona. Ndzi rhandza ku kongomisa eka korani leyi nga ni muhlovo wa ntima ehansi ka timpapa, xifuva xo basa, ehenhla ka timpapa ku ni muhlovo wa mafahlafahla ya ribungu ni yo basa bya ximhangele. Nkuku wa korani wu ni nhloko leyi nga ni sere ya ribungu ni nkolo wo leha, milenge yo leha bya nghelekele. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni swikun`wana swinharhu swo kongoma emahlweni ni xipesu xo koma. Xi haha mpfhuka lowu ringanaka timitara ta makumembirhi (20m), ku suka ehansi ku ya ehenhla. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona. Xinyenyana lexi loko xi rila xi fambelana na mpfumawulo lowu humaka eka timpampa ta xona loko xi ku: khooo...khooo...khooo...khooo... Xinyenyana lexi xi lava ku fana ni yimbhu hi xiyimo, kambe swi hambana hi xiyimo ni vukulu.

5.2.6.2 Mahanyelo ya korani

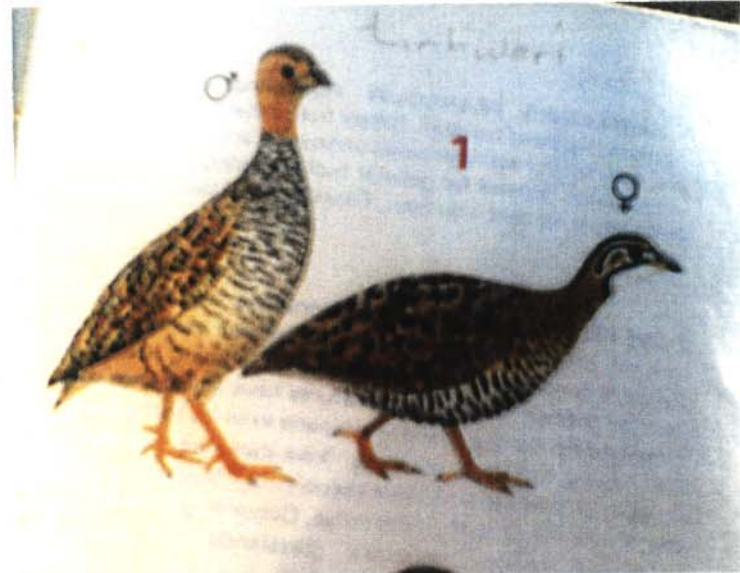
Rixaka leri ra hambana hi ku ya hi tindhawu leti ri kumekaka kona. Xikhokhona kumbe "korhaan" hi xilungu xi kumeka etindhawini leti ku nga

mananga swinene, lomu ku nga na byanyi hi xitalo. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xin`we kumbe swimbirhi. Xi rhandza ku tshama ehansi hi mikarhi hinkwayo laha xi tshikelaka kona na matandza ya xona. Nkuku wa korani wu vanga huwa leyikulu hi karhi wo tshikela, wu tlhela wu haha wu vuya ehansi tani hi pharachuti, wu jitama ehansi. Dennis (1999:36) u ri:

The northern black korhaan has only recently been recognised as being a distinct species from its southern relative, the latter being confined to fynbos habitats. During the breeding season, the male northern black korhaan indulges in noisy and raucous vocal displays, sometimes adding to the effect with a display flight ending in a parachuting glide with the legs held down.

Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza ya xona ehansi ku fana ni mhangele, kambe swi hambana, hikuva xona xi vekela mandza mambirhi tsena. Matandza lawa ya fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka khumenkaye (19) na makumembirhin`we (21) hi mbhaha wa korani ya nga si thotlhorwa. Mavondlo ya kona ya hleterwa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa kona. Xinyenyana lexi a xi rhandzi ku haha hi xitalo. Xi hanya hi ku dya switsotswana swo fana ni tinjiya, nyama leyi yi siyiweke hi swidyanyama swa nhova, na swin`wana.

5.2.7 N`hwari (Francolin)



Xifaniso xa n`hwari (Francolin)

5.2.7.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi na vulehi bya kwala ka tisentimitara ta makumenharhunhungu (38cm). Loko timpapa ti phurhumuriwile ti fika eka tisentimitara ta dzanamakumentsevu (160cm). Xinyenyana lexi i xa ribungumpun`wa hala henhla, ni mpun`wa hala hanshi. Enkolweni ku languteka ku ri ni vala ra ntima ra xirhendzewutana, leri ri fambaka ri ya emathlweni ni le non`wini. Emathelo, ku ni mavala ya ntima ni ya ribungu ro kwalala, milenge ni mikondzo i swo tshwuka.

5.2.7.2 Mahanyelo ya n`hwari

N`hwari i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leri tiveka leswaku i tihuku ta nhova, hikuva ri fana swinene na huku ya xindzhemba. Kambe rona rixaka leri ri tihambanisa hikuva ri kumeka emakhwatini. N`hwari kumbe *francolin* hi xilungu yi lava ku fana swinene ni mhangela hi mahanyelo ya kona, hikuva hinkwaswo swi hanya hi ku handza tani hi huku ya le kaya. Xi hanya hi switsotswana, matluka ni timbewu ta swimilana.

Tin`hwari ti kumeka hi ndyangu lowukulu. Xinyenyana lexi xa swi kota ku tsutsuma hi rivilo lerikulu exikarhi ka byanyi ni swigungwana, naswona ta swi kota ku haha hi matimba swinene hambileswi ti hahelaka ekusuhi ni misava. Yi tala ku kumeka eka ndhawu leyi nga ni byanyi lebyo tlhuma swinene ni misinya leyi omeke ni makhwati layo tlhuma swinene. Harrison, (1997:276) va tshaha Urban, (1986) loko va ku:

It is generally inhabits Savanna or well-grassed woodland, up to 2200m, and in drier country it may be found in sandy areas with good bush cover.

Ntshaho lowu wu vula leswaku n`hwari yi tala ku kumeka eka ndhawu leyi taleleke hi byanyi ni mirhi yo oma, kasi eka ndhawu ya mananga yi kumeka eka ndhawu leyi ku ngo va sava ku nga ni swikhwatana leswi nga rhungana. N`hwari yi aka xisaka xa yona ku fana ni mhangela, kumbe exikarhi ka maribye kumbe swigungwana. Mbhaha wu tshikela mandza ya le xikarhi ka nhungu (8) ni khume-ntlhanu (15). Mandza lawa i ya muhlovo wa rivomba, ya tlhela ya va ni mavala ya ribungu. Ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha ku ringana masiku ya makumembirhimune (24). Mavondlo ya hleteriswa masiku ya makume-ntlhanu (50), kambe mavondlo lawa ya kota ku haha exikarhi ka masiku yankombo (7) ni khume (10). Mavondlo lawa ya va ya ri karhi ya hleteriswa hi vatswari va wona hava-mbirhi. Hikokwalaho ka mahanyelo ya swona swinyenyana leswi hi nga vula leswaku i tihuku ta nhova. Harrison, (1997:276) va tshaha Brooke (1971f), Irwin (1981), Tarboton, (1987b), Hartley and Mundy (1992) loko va ku: *It has a long breeding season with a mid-summer egg-laying peak in both the Transvaal and Zimbabwe*

Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi ku handza loko xi lava swakudya. Vatsonga Machangana va kale va tumbuluxa swivuriso swo hlayanyana hi xinyenyana lexi. Swivuriso swin`wana swa swona hi leswi landzelaka:

- (i). Ku handza nhwari emutini.
 - Ku ngenile ndlala emutini.
- (ii). N`hwari mbirhi yin`we yi tshwa nkanga.

- U nga ka u nga swi koti ku tirha mitirho yimbirhi u ri munhu un`we.

Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka hi xintlawana lexi nga fikeki eka ntlawa wa timhangela. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza yo tala tanihi mhangele emabyanyini. Tin`hwari ta hambana ku ya hi tindhawu lomu ti kumekaka kona.

5.2.8 Sekwa (Duck/Geese)



Xifaniso xa sekwa (Duck / Geese)

5.2.8.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka to ka ti nga ri hansi ka khumentlhanu (15) ta masekwa laha tikweni ra hina. Exikarhi ka tinxaka leti, ndzi ta kana hi sekwa leri ra muhlovo wa ribungu emirini, nhamu yo leha ya ntimanyana, ri tlhela ri va ni nghohe yo basa, leyi mikarhi yin`wana yi nga ha vonakiki hi thyaka ra ndzhope ya mati lawa ri puluvundzaka eka rona. Xinyenyana lexi xi na vulehi bya makumemunehungu wa tisentimitara (48cm) ku suka ehansi, kasi loko timpapa ti tlharhamuriwile ti fika tisentimitara ta madzanambirhimakumemune (240cm) hi vunavi. Nomu wa sekwa ia wa ntima, wu tlhela wu khavisiwa hi mavala ya mpun`wawasi. Swikun`wana swi na swidzobyana exikarhi, leswaku ri kota ku hlambela hi ku olova.

5.2.8.2 Mahanyelo ya sekwa

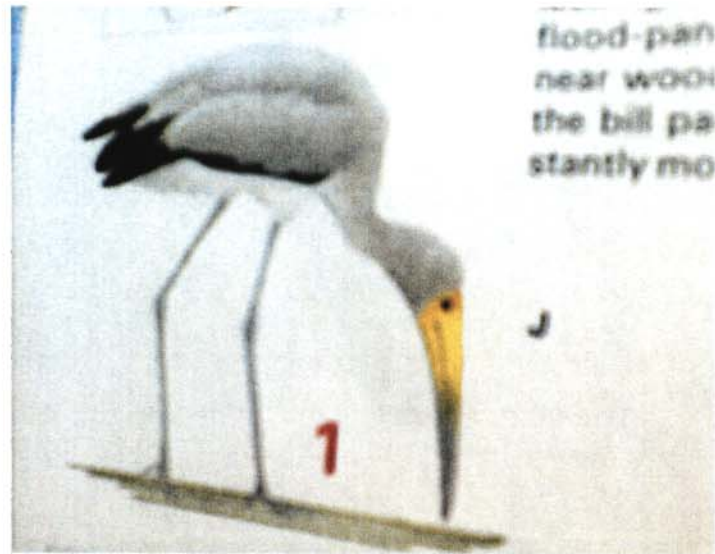
Sekwa i rixaka rin`wana ra tinyenyana leri kumekaka laha ku nga na mati hi xitalo ri phaphama ehenhla ka mati ri hlambela, laha ri yimisaka nhamu yi ku thwixi, ri dya tinhlampfi, switsotswana, mbewu ya swimila, mavele, timitsu, byanyi, mavuluvulu ni nkuxi. Xinyenyana lexi xi fana swinene na dada ra le kaya hi xiyimo na hi maendlelo ya rona. Swikun`wana swa kona swi khomanile tanihi swa sekwa. Rixaka leri ra swinyenyana ri tala ku kumeka endhawini leyi ku nga na damu kumbe nhala. Harrison, (1997:82) va tshaha va Siegfried, (1977), loko a va ku:

Duck is associated mainly with rivers, especially with running water, pool and wooded banks, though loose groups may roost on farm dams at night.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela leswaku sekwa ri kumeka emilambyeni, ngopfungopfu ka mati lawa ya khulukaka, xidan`wanini ni le ribuweni ra nambu. Man`wana masekwa ya kumeka emadan`wini ya le mapurasini ya ri karhi ya rila. Tarboton, (1987b:128) va ri: *It is essentially a winter to early summer breeder. Egg laying in the Transvaal spans June-January, with a July Peak.* Tarboton u hlamusela leswaku i swa nkoka ku va xi tshikela hi nguva ya xixika ku ya eku sunguleni ka nguva ya ximumu. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Khotavuxika na Sunguti, kasi hi n`hweti ya Mawuwana hilaha swi tshikelaka hi xitalo.

Swi aka swisaka swa swona exikarhi ka byanyi lebyo leha, endhawini leyi yi nga oma, eswitsevetseveni, swi tshikela kona matandza ya swona. Loko xi lava ku tshikela swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhimbirhi. Mbhaha wu tshikela mandza ya le xikarhi ka mune (4) na khumentsevu (16). Mandza lawa i ya muhlovo wa rivomba. Ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha ni nkuku masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumembirhi-ntsevu (26) na makumenharhu (30). Mavondlo ya hleteriswa masiku ya makumentsevu (60) hi masekwa hamambirhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi na marhengwe swinene. Xi kala xi fananisiwa na munhu wa marhengwe.

5.2.9 Gumba (Stork)



Xifaniso xa gumba (Stork)

5.2.9.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni tinxaka ta ntlhanu ta magumba, kambe leri ndzi nga ta vulavula hi rona hi lerikulu, ra ntima emirini, hi leswaku emakatleni, etimpapeni, ni le xipeswini. Xifuva ni khwiri i swo basa. Xinyenyana lexi xi na vulehi bya tisentimitara ta dzanamakume ntlhanumbirhi (152cm) ku suka ehansi, kasi timpapa ta xona loko ti phurhumuriwile, ti fika tisentimitara ta madzanambirhi-makumentsevu-nharhu (263cm) ku ya eka madzanambirhi makumenhungunkombo (287cm).

Xi ni mpandla, hikuva yi hava vutsenga, naswona nhloko leyi i ya xitshopana xo kwalala. Nhamu na yona yi hava vutsenga. Exikarhi ka nhamu ni xifuva ku ni chelele ra xitshopana xo tshwuka, leri ri vonakaka loko gumba ri xurhile. Xi ni nomu wo leha swinene, wa thyaka ra mpun`wa, kambe nomu lowu wu tiyile swinene, wu tlhela wu kariha. Xi ni milenge yo leha swinene, yi tlhela yi lala. Milenge leyi i ya mpun`wa, kambe yi hundzukile yo basa hikokwalaha ka vulongo bya rona lebyi nga hundzuka pende eka yona. Swirho swo hefemula, mpfuvelo ni mbeleko swi fana ni swa swinyenyana swin`wana.

Gumba i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana leswi kumekaka hi tinguva leti ku nga na swakudya, ku fana na hi nkarhi wa xirimu, nkarhi lowu mpfula yi naka hi wona. Tinjiya ti va ti tele hi nkarhi lowu tani hiloko swi ri swakudya leswikulu

swa gumba. Magumba ya hambana ku ya hi tindhawu. Man`wana i yo basa rivombo na timpapa ta ntima kasi man`wana i ya ntima, milomo yo leha, yi tlhela yi tsindzihela na ticondzo to leha swinene onge i ya mampfana.

5.2.9.2 Mahanyelo ya gumba

Magumba na wona ya nga kumeka hi swintlamantlama, ya tala ku kumeka hi ntentewana lowukulu swinene, na ku kumeka etindhawini leti ku nga na madamu kumbe etlhelo ka lwandle. Ri nga kumeka ri ri roxe, ri yimile kumbe ri khinsamile. Xinyenyana lexi xi dya switsotswana, makondlo, swinyenyana leswitsongo, tinhlampfi, minkolobyana, swikokovi, machela na swin`wana. Harrison, (1997:82) va tshaha va Allan (1989d), Rockingham na Mundy (1989) va ri:

It occur in open woodland, grassland, grassy karoo and wetland areas, and also agricultural crop fields and planted pastures, especially lucerne fields.

Ntshaho lowu wu vula leswaku magumba ya tala ku kumeka eka tindhawu to ka ti nga tlhumangi, ku ngo va byanyi, laha ku nga ni misava ya xilogo, ngopfungopfu laha ku rimiweke. Harrison, (1997:82) va seketela leswi nga laha henhla hi ku tshaha Milstein (1966) loko a ku:

Apart from the grassy karoo, where locust swarms are the attraction, arid western vegetation types are avoided.

Swi tala ku kumeka eka tindhawu leti nga talela hi byanyi, hikuva ku va ku tele tinjiya ku nga ri ndhawu ya mananga. Harrison, (1997:82) va tshaha Hale (1948), Schuz (1960) na Herremans-Tonnoeyr (1993) loko va ku: *In Grassland and Woodland it is attracted to caterpillar outbreaks.* VaHale va ha seketela leswaku magumba ya kumeka eka ndhawu leyi nga talela hi byanyi, hikuva ma lava makhongoloti.

Magumba ya aka swisaka swa wona ensinyeni kumbe ebakwini, timitara tinharhu (3m) ku ya eka makume-mune (40) ku suka emisaveni. Xisaka lexi xi akiwa hi masiku yo ringana vhiki (7) ku ya fika eka khume (10), laha gumba ra xinuna ri hlengeletaka tinhi ni matluka yo aka hi wona, loko leri ra xisati ri rona ri akaka. Hi n`hweti ya Mudyaxihi gumba ra xisati ra mitha, kutani ri tshikela mandzamambirhi (2) kumbe manharhu (3), lawa ya fukameriwaka masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumembirhi-kaye (29) ni makumenharhun`we (31), hi magumba hamambirhi. Mavondlo ya ya tshama exisakeni masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumekayentlhanu (95) ni dzanakhumentlhanu (115) ya ri karhi ya phameriwa hi vatswari va wona. Endzhaku ka sweswo ya hleteriwa ku ringana masiku ya dzanamakumenharhu (130). Gumba ri vuriwa *stork* hi xilungu.

5.2.10 Magondzwana/ Nghondzo/ Nghondzwe (Hamerkop)



Xifaniso xa nghondzo (Hamerkop)

5.2.10.1 Xivumbeko

Magondzwana kumbe *Hamerkop* hi xilungu i xinyenyana lexi rhandzaka ku tshama etindhawini leti ku nga madamu xi dya mitlambya na tinhlampfi. Xi ni xiyimo xa huku yo tsoniwa swakudya. Xi tlhela xi va ni vulehi bya kwala ka tisentimitara ta makumentlhanuntsevu (56cm), ni timpapa leti ti fikaka tisentimitara ta makumekayemune (94cm) loko ti phurhumuriwile.

Xi ni muhlovo wa ribungu miri hinkwawo, nomu wo leha wu tlhela wu tsindziyela. Enhlokweni xi ni vutsenga lebyi byi nga lehela endzhaku, byi nyika xivumbeko xa hamula. Milenge yi ni vulehi bya le xikarhi, naswona i ya ntima hi muhlovo. Loko xi haha, onge xo tlulatlula emoyeni. Xinyenyana lexi xi kala xi tiveka hi vito leri ra "Hamerkop" hi xilungu hikokwalaho ka nhloko ya xona yo yima onge i hamula na nomo wo leha wu tlhela wu petseka wo tsindzihela swinene. Muhlovo wa xona i xa buraweni miri hinkwawo.

5.2.10.2 Mahanyelo ya magondzwana

Xinyenyana lexi xi dya tinhlampfi, mintlambya, na switsotswana swin`wana. Xi aka xisaka lexikulu hi mabyanyi ensinyeni lowu nga tlhelo ka damu, nambu ni qhivi, xi tlhela xi akela ehenhla ka baku leri nga ehenhla ka ntshava yo leha swinene.

Xisaka xa kona xi tala ku va xi akiwile eka mpfhuka wo lava ku fika timitara ta makumembirhi (20m) ku suka emisaveni. Xi akiwa hi swimhandzana, xi sasekisiwa hi tinhlanga, malongo, mapulasitiki, darata, ni switlakati. Xisaka lexi i xikulu swinene. Xi tala ku va xi akiwa hi tinghondzwe timbirhi (2). Xi hlaseriwa hi swinyenyana leswikulu swo fana ni magama, makoti ni swin`wana, swi lava ku ta tshikela matandza ya swona kona. Xisaka xa nghondzo xi akiwile hi swingolongondzwana swo hambananahambana. Mbhaha wu tshikela mandza manharhu (3) ku ya fika ntlhanu (5) mandza lawa ya fukamerwa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa nghondzwe, ku ringana masiku ya makumenharhumbirhi. Carnaby (2008:607) u ri:

Pairs establish long-term bonds and known to duet, and groups may call in chorus... the male may carry nest material in courtship display. Although the hammerkop is relatively small waterbird, it is the distinction of building one of the largest nests of any bird- especially for a single pair of birds of this size... often decorating the roof with reeds, sticks, dung and even 'unnatural'

objects such as plastic, wire, canvas and sometimes pieces of clothing. Big birds like eagle use this nest as a base of their own construction.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu, swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi swi ri karhi swi yimbelela. Hi karhi wo tshikela, nkuku wa nghondzo wo tleketlela swo aka hi swona. Hambileswi xinyenyana lexi xi nga xitsongo, kambe xi aka xisaka lexikulu swinene, lexi nga ni ntiko wa tikhilogiramu ta makume ntlhanu (50kg). Mavondlo ya hleteriya masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumemunemune (44) ni makumentlhanu (50) hi vatswari va xona havambirhi. Xisaka xa kona xi akiwa hi mbhaha ni nkuku wa nghondzo. Xisaka lexi xi ni ntiko wo tlula tikhilogiramu ta makumentlhanu (50kg). Loko xinyenyana lexi xi rila xi ri: *wek...wek... wek... warrrrk...* Xinyenyana lexi xi ririsa sweswo xi ri karhi xi vuyelela. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe, kumbe swi ri swimbirhi. A hi kanyingi swi kumeka swi ri ntentewana. Xi kumeka etlhelo ka nambu kumbe damu xi ri karhi xi pfintlusa mati leswaku tinhlampfi ni mintlambya swi ta ka swi nga ha voni swinene, kutani xi ta swi pulukanyisa hi nomu lowu wo tiya, wu tlhela wu kariha.

5.2.11 Filamingo (Flamingo)



Xifaniso xa filamingo (Flamingo)

5.2.11.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi ni nhloko leyitsongo kambe xi va na nomo lowukulu wo ka wu nga fambelani na nhloko, nomo lowu wu tlhela wu petsekela ehansi, wu tlhela wu tsindzihela na ticondzo to leha swinene bya gumba. Tarboton, (2002:73) va vula leswi:

The very long legs and long neck are characteristic.
In flight, shows brilliant red patches in the forewings.
Juvenile is dull brown, becoming paler with age.
Juvenile and immature are readily distinguished
from lakes, salt pans, estuaries and open coast.

Muhlovo wa nomu wa kona i wo tshwuka bya ngati ni muhlovo wa ntima emakumu ka wona. Loko xi haha, timpapa leti, ti humelerisa muhlovo wa ntima ni ko tshwuka, kasi miri hinkwawo i wo basa. Xi ni ticondzo to leha ku hundza ta gumba. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana ku ya hi muxaka wa swona. Swin`wana swi na milomo yo yima onge i xilepulana kasi tin`wana onge i tisavula milomo leyi. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta dzana na mbirhi (102cm) ni dzana makume mune (140cm). Mavondlo ya kona ya languteka ya ri ya ribungu, kasi loko xi kula xi cinca muhlovo wa xona

5.2.11.2 Mahanyelo ya filamingo

Filamingo i rixaka leri nga kumekiki hi xitalo etindhawini ta hina kambe xona xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka etindhawini leti ku nga na lwandle kumbe damu lerikulu.

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka hi tinguva leti mpfula yi naka, madamu ma taleke hi mati. Xi fana na gumba ri vonakaka hi nkarhi lowu timpfula ti naka hi wona kumbe hi ximumu na hi xiyimo swa fana. Xinyenyana lexi xi hanya hi ku dya tinhlampfi, machela na switsotswana swin`wana. Loko xinyenyana lexi xi haha, xi ololoxa milenge yi languta endzhaku ni nhloko yi languta emahlweni,

xi yimisa timpapa ta xona ti languta ehenhla. Xi tshikela ehansi, etlhelo ka damu, xi tshikela matandza layo tala swinene.

5.2.12 Rhandzala/Hakamila (Ground hornbill)



Xifaniso xa rhandzala (Ground hornbill)

5.2.12.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra hakamila eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra rhandzala. Rhandzala kumbe "Ground hornbill" hi xilungu i rixaka leri yelanaka swinene na galankuni hi xiyimo kambe swi hambana hikuva rhandzana i xinyenyana xa nhova na ku va swona swi ri na muhlovo wa ntima. Xi na nomo wo leha, wo tsindzihela, swingalangala swo tshwuka onge i swa nkuku na mahlo yo tshwuka. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le ka timentimara ta makumekaye (90cm). loko xi haha xi kombisa timpapa to basa. Carnaby (2008:599) u hlamusela leswi: *Males are larger than the females with a more robust bill...*

Rhandzala ra xisati ri na swingalangala swo koma swa xitshopana. Rixaka leri ra swinyenyana ra loloha ku haha mpfhuka wo leha. Xi tala ku vonaka hi nguva ya ximumu, hi nkarhi wa nimixo wa mahlambandlopfu xi ri karhi xi rila xi ku: *Oomph, oomph...oomph... oomph...* Xi rila xi miyela nkarhinyana xi tlhela xi vuyelela.

5.2.12.2 Mahanyelo ya rhandzala

Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka hi karhi wa ximumu, hikuva switsotswana swo fana ni tinjiya swi va swi tele, kasi hi karhi wa vuxika xa nyamala, hikuva ku hava swakudya. Swi ya eka tindhawu leti ku nga ni swakudya, kumbe ku nga nguva ya ximumu. Rhandzala i xinyenyana lexi lolohaka ku haha xi ya ehenhla.

Xi teka nkarhi wo tala xi ri karhi xi tshame ehansi. Xi tala ku vonaka nimixo, xi ri karhi xi rila ekusuhi ni miti ya vanhu. Xi tshikela emakhorhweni ya maribye ni le timhakhweni ta misinya ku ya hi ku hambana hi muxaka wa swona. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi (2). Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku famba hi ntlawa wa swona. Carnaby (2008:599) u ri:

... because the incubation starts immediately after the first egg is laid, it hatches a day or more before the second egg. The second - hatched chick, now at a size and strength disadvantage, can not compete for food with the older chick and usually succumbs to starvation.

Hi ku ya hi ntshaho lowu xinyenyana le xikarhi wolowo xi tshikelaka tandza ro sungula, xi vhela xi fukamela tandza rero xi nga si tshikela lerin`wana. Mavondlo ya kona a ma ringani hi xiyimo, hikuva a ma fukameriwangi hi siku rin`we. Leswi xi endlela leswaku mavondlo lawa ya nga lweli swakudya. Lexi nga rhanga ku tlhotlhorwa, xi ta rhanga xi famba xi tihandzela swakudya, kutani xi sala xi hletela lexin`wana kahle.

5.2.13 N`an`ana (Ibis)



Xifaniso xa n`an`an`a (Ibis)

5.2.13.1 Xivumbeko

N`an`ana kumbe *hadeda ibis* hi xilungu i rixaka ra swinyenyana leswi thyiweke tani hi mukhuva wa marilelo ya xona. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana ku ya hi tindhawu, swin`wana i swo basa kasi swin`wana i swa ribungu, nomo wo leha, wu tlhela wu tontswa swinene, wu tlhela wu petseka. Xinyenyana lexi xi ni vulehi bya tisentimitara ta makumekombo tsevu (76cm). Xi tihlawulekisa hi miri lowukulu lowu wu alelanaka ni milenge ya xona, hikuva yi ri yitsongo.

5.2.13.2 Mahanyelo ya n`an`an`a

Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra nangane eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra n`an`an`a. Rixaka leri ra nyamalala hi vuxika, ri humelela hi ximumu. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku haha hi ntlawa wo sukela ka ntlhanu ku ya ehenhla. Swi tala ku kumeka etlhelo ka damu swi ri karhi swi dya tinhlampfi, machela na switsotswana swin`wana, tindhawini leti ku nga byariwa mirhi, tindhawu leti ku nga rimiwa masimu, swirhapeni ni le timbaleni ta mitlangu. Swi tlhela swi kumeka na laha ku lahliwaka thyaka kona. Xi aka xisaka ehenhla ka nsinya ni le kusuhi ni mati, ni ku tlhela xi tshikela ehenhla

ka tmhandzi ta thelefoni ni le kule ni mati mikarhi yin`wana. Xi tshikela hi nguva ya ximumu (Hukuri ku fika N`wendzambahala) eka tindhawu hinkwato. Harrison (1997:108) u seketela hi ndlela leyi:

It usually nests solitarily in trees standing in or near water... It has been recorded to nest occasionally far from water, also on telegraph poles. It breeds during mid-summer, mainly October – December, in all zones.

Swi tshikela matandza ya swona emirhini na le makhorhweni ya mariwa ya tintshava. Xi tiveka hi pongo lerikulu loko xi tshamile niloko xi haha. Ku ya hi Newman (1994:84), loko xi rila xi ri: *Ha! Ha-a-a... ha-ha-a-a... or ha, ha haadedda...* hi ku vuyelela. Xi tala ku rila nimixo ni namadyambu.

5.2.14 Jakana (Jacana)



Xifaniso xa jakana (Jacana)

5.2.14.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi lava ku yelana na nghelekele hi xiyimo. Loko u nga xi langutisangi swinene u nga ku i nghelekele hikuva hi xiyimo swa fana, xi lehile milenge, swikun`wana na xipesu xo koma onge i xa nqunu. Loko xa ha ri

xitsongo xi va ni muhlovo wa mikhwati ya ntima ematihlweni ni nhloko ya ntima. Xi ni macondzo, swikun`wana ni min`wala yo leha, yo tsindzihela. Timpapa, xipesu xo koma, ni mpfuvelo wa ribungu. Vulehi bya xinyenyana lexi byi le ka tisentimitara ta makume-mune (40cm).

5.2.14.2 Mahanyelo ya jakana

Jakana i rixaka rin`wana ra tinenyana leri talaka ku kumeka etlhelo ka lwandle na laha ku nga na madamu lamakulu. Xinyenyana lexi xi hambanile na swinyenyana swin`wana loko swi ta eka ku fukamela matandza. Maclean (1993:212) u vula leswi:

Often polyandrous. Season: All months in tropics, mainly October to April in S. Africa. Nest: Small pad of plants stems on floating vegetation at water level. Eggs: Pointed at narrow end, deep tan-yellow to brown, heavily streaked, scrolled and dotted with black measure.

Maclean u tiyisisa mhaka ya leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi na minkuku yo tala na leswaku xi tshikela nkarhi wun`wana ni wun`wana wa lembe kambe ngopfungopfu ku sukela hi n`hweti ya Hukuri ku ya eka Dzivamisoko etikweni ra Afrika Dzonga. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza ya le xikarhi ka mbirhi (2) na ntsevu (6). Xi tshikela eka makhukhurhi lama nga thakamela loko nkova wu tele. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza ya xona etlhelo ka madamu, mativa ni malwandla. Matandza ya kona i yo tontswa, ya muhlovo w ribungunyana ku ya eka ribungu swinene na swntwavintwavi swa ntima. Loko ku fika nkarhi wa ku fukamela matandza, nuna wa kona hi yena loyi a fukamelaka kasi nsati wa kona u fambela kule a ya kuma van`wana vavanuna ku kondza matandza ya tlhotlhorwa. Ku ya hi Newman (1994:118), loko xi ri karhi xi haha , xi va xi ri ku rileni xi ku: *kyowrrr...* ni loko swi tshamile, swi tshama hi ku hlongorisana swi karhi swi rila swi ku: *Kyowrr... kyowrr... kyowrr... kyowrr...* Xi hanya hi machela, mikokotsa, tinhlampfi, ni swihadyana leswi hanyaka ematini.

5.2.15 Mhangela (Guineafowl)

Mhangela kumbe “guineafowl” hi xilungu i rixaka leri yelanaka na tihuku ta le kaya hikuva yi hanya hi ku handza. Mhangela ya fuyiwa ekaya ku fana na huku. Xinyenyana lexi xi na xinhlokwana xo pfumala tinsiva, xi va na xijujvana na nomo wo tsindzihela swinene. Muhlovo wa yona xi na swivalavalana swa ntima na swo basa.

Mhangele yi hanya hi ku handza, yi handzela swimhangelana swa yona ku fana na huku. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela matandza yo tala swinene, xi tlhela xi thotlhorha swimhangelana swo tala swinene. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri hi ntentewani lowukulu. Swinyenyana leswi swi endla huwa leyikulu loko swi hlanganile. Swi rila swi ku:
Ker...bek...bek...ker...ker...krrrrr...

Swi rilisa sweswo hi ku vuyeleda. Mhangela yi rhandza ku tshama ehansi hi xitalo. Xin`wana hi mhangela ya tsutsuma swinene laha hansi loko u yi hlongorisa.

5.2.15.1 Mhangelexidzi (Helmeted guineafowl)



Xifaniso xa mhangelexidzi (Helmeted guineafowl)

5.2.15.1.1 Xivumbeko

Mhangela leyi yi ni vulehi bya tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka makume-ntlhanunharhu (53cm) ni makumentlhanunhungu (58cm), kahle kahle yi ringana ni huku ya le kaya. Timpapa ta yona ti lehile tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka madzanambirhi makumenkombo (270) ni madzananharhu makumenharhu (330) loko ti phurhumuliwile i ya mpun`wa, yi tlhela yi chuchutiwa hi swivalavalana swo basa. Nhloko i yitsongo, yi tlhela yi ri hava vutsenga; handle ka nghundhu ya tinsiva leti nga yima bya rimhondzo, naswona vutsenga lebyi byi khotsekerile endzhaku. Nhlonge ya kona i yo tshwukawasi, kasi mahlo ya rhendzeriwile hi tshandzalati ra rihlazampun`wa wo kwalala. Enhan`wini a ku na vutsenga, ekusuhi ni nhloko. Sere i yo tshwuka, kasi nomu i wa mpun`wa, wu tlhela wu tontswa. Milenge ni swikun`wana i swa mpun`wa wa ntima. Xipesu xa kona xi komile, xi tlhela xi languta ehansi.

5.2.15.1.2 Mahanyelo ya mhangelaxidzi

Mhangelaxidzi yi rhandza ndzhawu leyi yi nga tlhumangiki, ya mirhi yo tsalangana, ku tlhela ku ri ni mitwa, na ku tshama ti ri ntlhambi lowukulu swinene, ngopfu-ngopfu loko ti nga ri enkarhini wo tshikerisana mandza. Ti dya mbewu ya swimilana, mihandzu ya nhova, switsotswana, tinxikwa ni swihumbahumbana leswi swi kumekaka emisaveni, makhongoloti, ni swigalana. Swakudya leswi swi handziwa hi milenge ni hi milomu. Timhangela ti aka swisaka swa tona emisaveni. Ti handza ni ku kuha misava, kutani ti tirhisa byanyi byo oma ku konga xisaka lexi xi nga vaka xi entile tisentimitara ta ntsevu (6cm). ti tala ku tshikela mandza yo fika khumenkaye (19), kambe swa endleka leswaku mhangelaxidzi yi tshikela mandza ya makume-ntlhanu (50) loko yi pfuniwa hi yin`wana mimbhaha. Harrison, (1997:123) va tshaha Berry na Crowe (1985) loko va ku:

Breeding: It is more reliant on and responsive to rainfall in its timing of breeding and its breeding success than the francolins. Peak egg-laying is November – February in the Transvaal.

Berry na Crowe va tiyisisa leswaku mhangelaaxidzi yi tala ku tshikela hi nkarhi wa timpfula. Mhangelaaxidzi yi tshikela swinene ku tlula n`hwari. Swinyenyana leswi swi tshikela ngopfu exikarhi ka n`hweti ya Ndzhati na Nyenyenyana etikweni ra Transvaal. Mandza ya kona i ya muhlovo wa rivomba, ku ya eka xitshopana-ribungu. Mandza lawa ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha masiku yo lava ku ringana makume-nharhu (30). Mavondlo ya kona ya tekiwa ya kurile endzhaku ka mavhiki ya mune (4), naswona ya kota ku haha- hahanyana, hambu swi nga nyawuli. Loko ya kota ku haha swi nyawulanyana, ya hleteriswa hi vatswari va wona masiku ya khumemune (14), kutani ya lumuriwa.

5.2.15.2 Xiganki (Crested guineafowl)



Xifaniso xa xiganki (Crested guineafowl)

5.2.15.2.1 Xivumbeko

Xiganki i xitsongo eka mhangelaaxidzi, hikuva xona xi na vulehi bya kwala ka tisentimitara ta makumentlhanu (50). Timpapa ta xona ti lehile tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka madzanambirhi makumehungu (280cm) loko ti phurhumuriwile. Enhlokweni ku na nghundhu ya vutsenga bya ntima onge i misisi yo vevuka. Na yona mhangela leyi a yi na vutsenga eka hafu ya nkolo. Hafu leyi vonakaka ya nkolo i yo basampun`wa, kasi hafu leyi yin`wana yi funengetiwile hi vutsenga bya ntima, ku ya fika exifuvuni. Miri wu funengetiwile hi vutsenga

bya ntima ni bya mpun`wa. Timpapa ta muxaka lowu ti kumeka ti ri ni tinsivansiva ta xitshopananyana. Nomu ni "sere" i swa mpun`wa rihlaza ku ya eka xitshopana. Milenge ni swikun`wana i swa ntima wo vandla.

5.2.15.2.2 Mahanyelo ya xiganki

Swiganki swi tala ku kumeka endzhawini leyi nga tlhuma, hikuva swi rhandza ngopfu swihundla. Swi kumeka swi ri swimbirhi loko mbhaha wu lava ku tshikela. Harrison, (1997:123) va tshaha Urban, (1986) loko va ku:

Its habitat is forest edge, secondary forest and gallery forest. It is believed to be resident throughout its range.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela leswaku xiganki xi kumeka eka tindhawu to tala eka tindhawu leti nga tlhumanyana na kun`wana. Kambe swona swi rhandza ku kumeka swi ri swirho leswi swi tiyeke swa ndyangu wa kwala ka khume (10) ku ya eka makume-nharhu (30) wa swona. Swi dya mihandzu, matluka, mbewu, switsotswana, mapume, makhongoloti ni swihumbahumbana swa le misaveni. Hikokwalaho, swi tala ku kumeka swi ri karhi swi landzelela tintoho, leswaku swi ta rholela mawisa. Swi aka swisaka ku fana na timhangela-xidzi, kambe swi tshikela mandza yo ka ya nga tluli ntsevu (6). Loko ya kala ya tlula ntsevu (6) hi loko mbhaha wu pfuniwile hi wun`wana. Mandza lawa i ya xirhendzewutana, ya tlhela ya ri ni xirhengele xo dziva. Mbhaha wa xiganki wu fukamela mandza lawa masiku yo ka ya nga tluli makumembirhinharhu (23), kutani mandza ya tlhotlhorhiwa. Endzhaku ka masiku ya makumenharhu (30), mavondlo ya va ya kurile ku ringana, kambe ya kota ku haha ya nga ri na xiphiso endzhaku ka masiku ya khumembirhi (12).

5.2.16 Mampfana (Secretary bird)



Xifaniso xa mampfana (Secretary bird)

5.2.16.1 Xivumbeko

Mampfana kumbe *secretary bird* hi xilungu i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana, leri nga rikulu swinene, hikuva ri ri ni ntiko wa le xikarhi ka tikhilogiramu ta makumenharhumune (34kg) ni makumemune-mbirhi (42kg). Xi lehile kwala ka mitara yin`we ni hafu (1,5m), ku suka ehansi, ni timpapa ta vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta madzanantsevu na khume (610cm) ni madzanantsevu makumenkombo (670cm) loko ti phurhumuriwile, milenge yo leha, kambe yi ri ni swikun`wana swo koma, nhloko leyi nga khavisiwa hi vutsenga bya ntima, byo yimela ehenhla hala xikosini. Xi ni xipesu xo leha, kambe xipesu lexi xi lehisiwile ngopfu hi tinsiva timbirhi emakumu.

Miri wa xinyenyana lexi wu funengetiwile hi tinsiva ta mpun`wa, kasi emakumu ka timpapa, hala xipeswini ni milengeni, ku ya fika ematsolweni, i ka ntima. Vutsenga lebyi nga milengeni, byi helela ematsolweni, hikokwalaho xi languteka onge xi lo ambala *bemuda*. Nomu lowu wo koma, ni sere i swa mpun`wa wo kwalala, kasi ngohe i ya xitshopana xilamula. Emilengeni, hi

leswaku ku sukela ematsolweni, ni le swikun`wanini, i ka mpun`wa wa xitshopana.

5.2.16.2 Mahanyelo ya mampfana

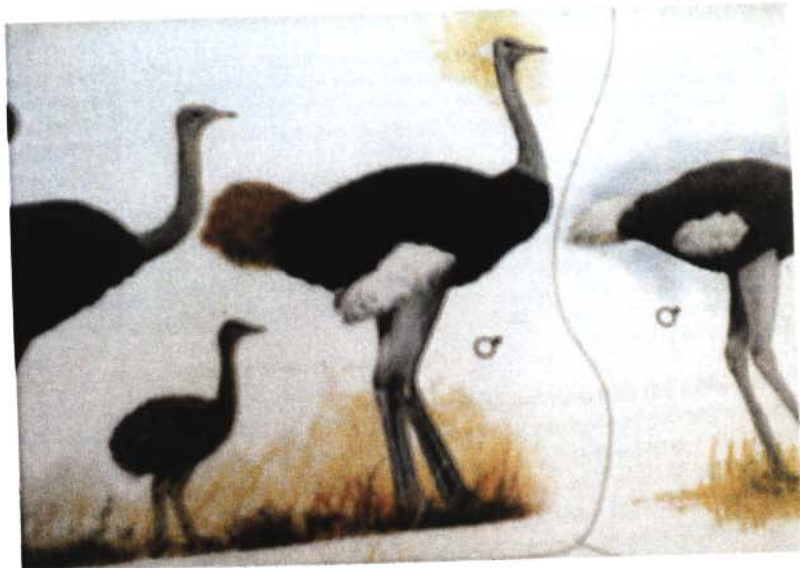
Mampfana u tala ku kumeka kun`wana ni kun`wana laha ku nga na swakudya swa yena, ngopfu-ngopfu emananga ya va ku mirile byanyi ku ri hava mirhi (savannah), laha ku nga ni mirhi yo tsalangana, ni le switsungeni swa tintshava. Xi tala ku famba xi ri xoxe, kumbe swi ri swimbirhi, ngopfu-ngopfu loko mbhaha wu lava ku tshikela. Mikarhi yin`wana va kumeka va ntlhambi wo fika makume-ntlhanu (50), ngopfu-ngopfu laha ku n`wiwaka kona mati. Xi dya switsotswana, mimpuludzwa, makondlo, machela, mandza ni mavondlo ya swinyenyana swin`wana, ni tinyoka. Swilo leswi swi dlayiwa hi nomu kumbe swi kandziyeriwa ni cineriwa kunene hi milenge, swi ri karhi swi covolotiwa, swi kondza swi fa.

Xinyenyana lexi a xi rhandzi ku haha, kambe loko xi tshuka xi haha, xi endla ntirho lowu hi hi ndlela ya vuthekiniki bya vuswikoti bya le henhla swinene. Xi sungula hi ku dlodloma hi milenge ehansi, xi phurhumurile timpapa ni ku humesela tinsiva letiya timbirhi ta le xipeswini, kutani xi haha hi matimba lamakulu swinene, ku kondza a fika emoyeni. Swi tani naloko xi jitama emisaveni, xi tshika timpapa ti ri ri karhi ti haha emoyeni, kutani xi humesela milenge ehandle, xi tlhela xi sungula ku tsutsuma emoyeni, ku kondza loko xi khumba misava, laha xi tsutsumaka eka yona ku kondza loko a yima. Kemp (1988:27) u vula leswi:

Nests and roosts on top of small, flat-topped trees. Female often slightly darker grey and larger, but otherwise sexes similar in plumage (both sexes 3405 – 4270g). Nomadic, as drought, grazing and fire alter its habitats. Most common in open Savanna and Grassland with scattered, small thorn trees.

Xisaka xi akiwa ehenhlanyana ka mirhi ya mitwa, kwala ka timitara ta ntlhanu (5m) ku suka ehansi. Mbhaha wa mampfana wu languteka wu ri wa mpun`wantimanyana, wu tlhela wu va wu kulu ka nkuku wa kona. Ntiko wa xona wu le xikarhi ka tigramu ta magidinharhu dzana mune na ntlhanu (3405g) ni magidimune madzanambirhi na makume nkombo (4270g). Xa nyamalala hi karhi wa dyandza, loko byanyi byi herile ni loko rintshwa ri nghenile. Xi tala ku kumeka etindhawini leti ku nga byanyi ni swisinyana swa mitwa. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) kumbe manharhu (3), ya xivumbeko xa bolo ya *rugby*. Mandza lawa ya tala ku va yo basa kumbe ya rihlaza ro kwalala, leri nga ni swingatana. Ya tala ku fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumemunembirhi (42) ni makumemunentsevu (46), hi mbhaha wa mampfana, loko nkuku wa kona wu ri karhi wu tisa swakudya exisakeni. Loko mandza ya tlhotlhoriwile, mavondlo ya tshama exisakeni masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumenkombontlhanu (75) ni makumehunguntlhanu (85). Mavondlo lawa ya va ya ri karhi ya nyikiwa swakudya ni ku hlayisiwa hi vatswari va wona havambirhi.

5.2.17 Yinca/ Yimbhu / Bulume (Ostrich)



Xifaniso xa yimbhu (Ostrich)

5.2.17.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi hi xona lexikulu eka swinyenyana hinkwaswo laha misaveni, hikuva nkuku wa kona wa swi kota ku fika ka timitara timbirhi (2m) hi ku leha, ni ntiko wo ka wu nga ri hansi ka makumenhungu wa tikhilogiramu (80kg). Loko timpapa ta kona ti phurhumuriwile/tlharhamuliwile ti fika tisentimitata leto ka ti nga ri ehansi ka madzanankaye (900cm). Miri wa nkuku wa yimbhu wu ni vutsenga bya ntima, timpapa to basa, ni xipesu xo basa, kumbe mpun`wa wa ntima. Nkolo ni milenge i swo leha swinene, naswona nkolo wu hava vutsenga. Mbhaha wa yimbhu i wutsongo eka nkuku wa kona. Wu ni miri lowu funengetiweke hi vutsenga bya ribungu ra mpun`wa. Yimbhu yi ni nhamu, milenge ni mikondzo ya mpun`wa, loko nomu wu ri wa xilamula xo kwalala. Tinsiva ta le xipeswini a ti lehanganga ngopfu, kambe ta swi kota ku andlariwa ti saseka loko nkuku wu bombela mimbhaha.

5.2.17.2 Mahanyelo ya yimbhu

Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi mavito yo hambanahambana ku ya hi tindhawu leti xi kumekaka kona, yo fana ni ra yimbhu, yinca na bulume, kambe eka miganga ya hina xi tiveka hi vito ra yinca. Xinyenyana lexi xi rhandza ndhawu leyi nga oma, ya mirhi yo tsalangana. Yinca i rixaka rin`wana ra swinyenyana swa nhova leri hambaneke na swinyenyana letin`wana hikuva xona a xi hahi ku fana na leswin`wana. Rixaka leri hi rona lerikulu ka swinyenyana swa nhova. Xi dya byanyi, mihandzu, mbewu ya swimila, swimilana leswi swi nga ni matluka lawa ya nga tala mati, swikokovi leswitsongo, ni switsotswana. Maclean (1993b:1) u ri:

Originally, the ostrich occurred throughout Africa, except evergreen forests and moist savannas, the current distribution in Southern Africa is confirmed mainly to arid savanna and areas where they are ranched. Seasonal variations in reporting rates are unreliable and therefore not shown, but the species is considered to be Nomadic at times

Maclean u hlamusela leswaku xinyenyana lexi xi kumeka eka tindhawu to tala laha Afrika handle tindhawu leti makhwati ya kona ma nga ya rihlaza. Xi kumeka eka tindhawu leti ku nga mananga. Va vula leswaku xinyenyana lexi xa nyamalala kambe a ku na vumbhoni lebyi khorwisaka, leswaku xi nyamalala hi nguva yihi. Swinyenyana leswi swi tala ku kumeka swi ri ntlhambi wa makumenharhu (30) kumbe ku tlula. Nkarhi wun`wana ta kumeka ti ri ntlhambi eka nhlayo ya kwala ka madzanantsevu (600), loko ti tshuka ti hlanganile laha ti n`waka kona mati. Kambe loko mimbhaha yi lava ku mitha, swi kumeka swi ri swimbirhimbirhi. Yimbhu leyikulu ni n`wana wa yona wa n`hweti hi vukhale ta swi kota ku fikelela rivilo ra tikilomitara ta le xikarhi ka makumentlhanu (50kma) ni makumentsevu (60kma) hi awara, loko ti balatiwile. Hi karhi wolowo ti kumeka ti vambile tmpapa leswaku ti ta ka ti nga phewi.

Minkuku yi rhandza ku tivambavamba loko karhi wo tshikela wu fikile, leswaku yi ta rhandziwa hi mimbhaha. Yi rhandza tshengwe, hikokwalaho nkuku wun`wana ni wun`wana, hi karhi wo tshikerisa mandza, wu kumeka wu ri ni mimbhaha ya nhlayo-xikarhi ya nharhu (3). Nkarhi wo tshikerisa mandza wu va kona lembe hinkwaro, hi leswaku a ku na nguva ya ku tshikerisa mandza. Nkuku wun`wana ni wun`wana, ni ndyangu wa wona, wu aka xisaka hi ku lulamisa misava leyi yo olova endhawini yokarhi, laha u kumaka leswaku xisaka xa kona xi fika dayamitara ya timitara tinharhu (3m).

Mimbhaha hinkwayo ya ndyangu wolowo yi fika yi tshikela mandza exisakeni lexi, laha u kumeka leswaku mbhaha wun`we wu tala ku tshikela mandza ya le xikarhi ka nharhu (3) ni nhungu (8). Hikokwalaho ku tala ku kumeka mandza ya le xikarhi ka khumentsevu (16) ni makukembirhi-mune (24) hi xisaka. Mandza lawa ya ni muhlovo wa rivombo ku ya eka xitshopana. Ma fukameriwa masiku ya le xikarhi ka makumenharhukaye (39) ni makumentlhanunharhu (53) hi nkuku nivusiku, kasi ninhlikanhi ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha lowu wu hlulaka mimbhaha leyi yin`wana ya ndyangu wolowo.

Mavondlo ya hlayisiwa hi ndyangu hinkwawo. Yimbhu ya hlayisa matandza ya yona swinene. Loko ko tshuka ku va ni ritshwa, yimbhu yi ta tsutsuma hi rivilo lerikulu yi ya ka mati leswaku yi ta phuphutela laha ku nga na matandza ya yona. Xinyenyana lexi xi na rivilo lerikulu swinene.

5.2.18 Ximhungwe (Bateleur)



Xifaniso xa ximhungwe (Bateleur)

5.2.18.1 Xivumbeko

Ximhungwe i rixaka rin`wana ra magama leri talaka ku hahela ehenhla swinene. Xinyenyana lexi xi languteka onge a xi na xipesu loko xi haha, ko vonaka ku tshwuka exipeswini hikokwalaho ka macondzo ya xona layo tshwuka. Hi xilungu ximhungwe xi tiveka leswaku i *bateleur*. Ximhungwe xa xinuna ni xa xisati swa hambana hi muhlovo wa swona. Ximhungwe xa xisati xi talele hi muhlovo wa ntima mirhi hinkwawo, nomu ni milenge ni swikun`wana swo tshuka. Xi tlhela xi va ni muhlovo wa ribungu ni wo basa ehenhla ka timpapa. Ximhungwe xa xinuna xi languteka xi ri ni timpapa to leha, leti nga ni muhlovo wo ribungu emakumu. Loko xi xihaha xi languteka onge a xi na xipesu. Ximhungwe lexisongo xi ni xipesu xo leha, xikandza ni milenge ya ribungu. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumetlhanu tlhanu (55cm) ni makumenkombo (70cm).

5.2.18.2 Mahanyelo ya ximhungwe

Swimhungwe swa hambana ku ya hi tindhawu. Xivangelo lexikulu ku va xihahela ehenhla i ku va xivalanga swakudya swo fana na swikokovi (tinyoka). Loko xi khomile nyoka, yi dyeriwa empfhukeni yi kondza yi hela. Loko xi rila xi humesa mpfumawulo wo fana na lowu: *Kau... kau ...ko... aaaagh...* Xi rila xi vuyelela. Xinyenyana lexi xi vona swinene hambileswi xi hahelaka ehenhla swinene. Harrison, (1997:202), u tshaha Herholdt na De Villiers (1991) loko va ku:

It occurs in a wide variety of woodland types, from open, semi-arid Kalahari to well developed, relatively mesic miombo. Immature birds are nomadic, which may account for seasonal fluctuations in reporting rates. Breeding birds may also become less conspicuous during the nesting period (Mid-summer to early winter).

Herholdt na Villiers va hlamusela leswaku ximhungwe xi kumeka eka tindhawu leti ku nga ni mirhi yo oma, ku ngo va mananganyana. Swimhungwe leswi kalaka swi nga si kulaka swinene swi nyamalala hi tinguva tin`wana. Swi tala ku tshikela hi exikarhi ka nguva ya ximumu ku ya eku sunguleni ka nguva ya xixika. Harrison, (1997:202), u tshaha Watson (1990), loko a ku:

Non-adult birds increase in winter in the Kalahari Gemsbok Park and in summer in the Kruger National Park.

Watson u seketela mhaka leyi hi hlamusela leswaku swimhungwe leswo ka swi nga si tshama swi tshikela swi tala ngopfu hi nguva ya ximumu entangeni wa swiharhi wa Kruger National Park, kasi eKalahari Gemsbok Park swi tala hi nguva ya xixika. Harrison, (1997:202) u tshaha va-Steyn (1982b), Tarboton na Allan (1984), Watson (1986), loko va ku:

Breeding- egg laying in South Africa and Zimbabwe

begins in summer, mainly January-March, coincident with the main rains.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela leswaku ximhungwe xi tshikela eku sunguleni ka nguva ya ximumu nkarhi lowu mpfula yi naka hi matimba hi n`hweti ya Sunguti ku fika Nyenyankulu. Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona emaninginingini ya mirhi leyo leha swinene. Xisaka xa kona xi akiwa ku fana ni xa gama, xi akiwaka hi swigadyana swa mirhi. Xi tshikela tandza rin`we endzhaku ka nkarhi, kutani xi tshikela ra vumbirhi. Xi chavela ku ri lxivondlwana lexikulu xi nga dlaya lexitsongo na ku va xi endlela leswaku xi ta kurisiwa kahle. Xinyenyana lexi xa kala swinene ku xi vona xi tshamile ehenhla ka nsinya. Xi tala ku kumeka emananga. Xinyenyana lexi hi xin`wana xa swidyanyama swa nhova.

5.2.19 Nkwenyana (Loury)



Xifaniso xa nkwenyana (Loury)

5.2.19.1 Xivumbeko

Ku ni mixaka ya mune ya mikwenyana leyi yi hambanaka hi ku ya hi tindhawu laha yi kumekaka kona. Kambe nkwenyana lowu wu nga toloveleka hi lowu wa rixaka leri lavaka ku yelana na ndlazi hi muhlovo ni hi xiyimo kambe swi hambana hi vukulu. Xinyenyana lexi xi na xipesu xo leha, xo yima onge i

mukwana wo dya hi wona swakudya na nhloko ya xijujuvana kumbe sere wa mpun`wa. Swinyenyana leswi swa hambana ku ya hi tindhawu lomu swi kumeka kona. Xi ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa, mahlo, milenge ni nomu wo tsindzihela swa ntima. Vulehi bya xona byi le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumemune nkombo (47cm) ni makumentlhanu (50cm). Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra *loury* hi xilungu.

5.2.19.2 Mahanyelo ya nkwenyana

Rixaka leri ri tala ku kumeka emakhwatini lama tlhumeke swinene, ma tlhela ma vana misinya leyo leha ni mitwa swinene. Swi tala ku kumeka swi ri swimbirhi, kumbe hi xitlawana kumbe hi tlawa lo lowukulu, loko swi ri kun`weni ka mati. Xi tshama eka rhavi leri, xi tlula xi ya eka lerin`wana. Maclean (1993:247) u ri:

Habitant...in pairs or small groups, larger groups (up to 60 birds) may gather at water to drink... quick and agile in trees, bounding about from branch to branch and weaving through motted creepers.

Swi kumeka swi ri swimbirhi, ntlawa lowutsongo, kumbe ntlawa lowukulu loko swi ya n`wa mati swi tshametela ehenhla ka mirhi swi languta switsotswana leswi hahahaka, swi ta bvanyangatela. Xi languteka xi loloha ku haha ku fana na nkorho. Xi dya mihandzu ya nhova. Ku ya hi Newman (1994:206), loko xi rila xi humesa mpfumawulo wo tanihi lowu: *kweh-h...horgo...way-y-y-y...* Lexin`wana xi ta hlamula xi ku: *huuu...huuuu huu...huuuuuu...* Vondlo a kona rona ri rila ri ku: *how, how...* Xi hanya hi mihandzu ya nhova yo fana na tintshuguru, tintoma, makuwa ni swin`wana. Xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela exisakeni lexi akiweke hi swimhandzana leswitsongo ni leswikulu, laha rhavi ri nga endla xiphandze kumbe eka maphakama. Xi tshikela exikarhi ka mpfhuka wa timitara ta khume tlhanu ni hafu (15,5m) ni makumembirhi (20m). Maclean (1993:247) u seketela hi ndlela leyi:

Nesting ...scanty platform of sticks and twigs, in fork of crown of trees, also in clump of mistletoe or mottled creeper, 15, 5 - 20m above ground...

Xi tshikela matandza mambirhi, lawa ya fukameriwaka hi swona, ku kala ya tlhotlhorwa, ku kumeka mavondlo ya kona. Matandza lawa ya fukameriwa masiku lawa ya nga exikarhi ka makumembirhi tsevu (26) ni makumembirhi nhungu (28). Vondlo ra kona ri tshama exisakeni masiku ya le xikarhi ka khume-mune (14) ni makumembirhi n`we (21). Swinyenyana leswi wi tshikela nkarhi wun`wana ni wun`wana wa lembe.

5.2.20 Wukuwuku/ Xikunguva (Crow)



Xifaniso xa xikunguva (Crow)

5.2.20.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi na vulehi bya le xikarhi ka tisentimitara ta makumentlhanu (50) na makumentlhanumune (54). I xa muhlovo wa ntima wo kwetsima emirini, bandi ro basa hala ndzhaku ka nhamu. Nomu i wa ntima, kambe emakumu ka wona i ko basa. Milenge na mikondzo i swa ntima. Vondlo ra xikhunguva ri ni muhlovo wo basa wo kwalala, wu tlela wu nga fani ni wa mutswari wa kona.

5.2.20.2 Mahanyelo ya wukuwuku

Wukuwuku ri tala ku kumeka etindhawini leti nga tala tintshava, magova ni mabako, ri tlhela ri kumeka ri rin`we kumbe mambirhi. Loko swinyenyana leswi swi kumeka swi tele hiloko ku ri ni ndzalo ya swakudya. Xi dya mahlwahlwa ya nyama loko ya siyiwile hi swidyanyama swa nhova, switsotswana, mandza ya swinyenyana swin`wana, mihandzu, mavele, tinyenyana letitsongo na mikolombyana. Eka swakudya leswi hinkwaswo, wukuwuku ri tsakisiwa hi ku dya mahlwahlwa. Hikokwalaho xinyenyana lexi xi tshama xi ri karhi xi rindzela ni ku langutisisa swinene laha swidyanyama swa nhova swi dlayeke kona, kun`we ni le mapatwini, ku yimela loko mimovha yi chayisa swiharhi swokarhi, leswaku ri ta va kusuhi, ku ta kuma swakudya. Chittenden (2007:128) u vula leswi:

Nest a large bowl of sticks and twigs built by both sexes, placed in isolated tree, telephone pole, pylon, windmill or occasionally on a building.

Xinyenyana lexi xi aka xisaka xa xona hi swimhandzana ni swin`wana, loko xi ri karhi xi longa swiako swa xisaka. Xisaka xa kona xi akiwa esinyeni lowu nga lo yima wu ri wun`we, timhandzi ta thelefoni, swipelupelwini, ni kun`wana ni kun`wana, mikarhi yin`wana ni le tindlwini. Xi tshikela mandza ya mune (4) ku ya fika eka ntlhanu (5). Mandza lawa i ya rihlaza, ya tlhela ya va na swicoticoti swa ribungu ro kwalala ni pun`wa. Mandza lawa ya fukameriwa hi mbhaha masiku yo ka ya nga tluli makumembirhin`we (21). Mavondlo ya hleteriswa hi vatswari va wona ku kondza ya kota ku haha.

5.2.21 Machukwana (Kori bustard)



Xifaniso xa machukwana (Kori bustard)

5.2.21.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi xi na vulehi bya tisentimitara ta le xikarhi ka dzana (100cm) ni dzana ni khume (110), ni ntiko wa le xikarhi ka tikilogiramu ta khumentlhanu (15kg) ni khumenkaye (19kg). ku vuriwa leswaku hi xona xinyenyana lexikulu emisaveni hinkwayo lexi kotaka ku haha. Xi ni timpapa leti nga funengetiwa hi vutsenga bya ntimaribungu ni ku basabasanyana. Timpapa ta xona xinyenyana lexi ti ni vuanami bya tisentimitarata le xikarhi ka madzanantlhanu makumentlhanu na mune (554cm) ni madzanantlhanu na makumenkombo (570cm) loko ti phurhumuliwile. Xi ni muhlovo wa mpun`wa-ribungu emirini, ni khwiri ro basa-rivomba, ni nkolo lowu wu nga funengetiwa hi vutsenga byo olova, bya mpun`wa. Nomu wa kona onge i rimhondzo ro tontswa, naswona i wa xitshopana, kasi milenge ni swikun`wana, i swa xitshopana xo basa. Enhokweni ku ni vutsenga bya mpun`wa-ntima, byo yimela ehenhla exigorigorini.

5.2.21.2 Mahanyelo ya muchukwana

Xinyenyana lexi xi rhandza tindhawu to oma, ta swigungwana swa mitwa, ni le ka savannah. Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra mthisi eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra machukwana. Xi tala ku kumeka xi ri xoxe, kumbe swi ri swimbirhi, ngopfungopfu loko mbhaha wu lava ku mitha kumbe ku tshikela mandza. Kambe swa endleka leswaku leswaku swinyenyana leswi swi kumeka swi ri ntetewana lowu fikaka khume (10). Woodcock (1980:48) u ri:

It is usually seen in small flocks, but they are very shy and wary, and often prefer to run rather than fly when disturbed. The male has an elaborate display when the neck feathers are fluffed out and an inflatable pouch of skin expanded, the tail is spread and elevated, and the wings dropped, while he pirouettes around an apparently uninterested hen. The male is about a third larger than the female, and weights up to 14kg.

Swinyenyana leswi swi talele hi ku nyuma swinene, hikokwalaho loko xi vona vanhu xi ringeta hi matimba lamakulu, leswaku xi hatla xi nyamalala, kumbe xi tsutsuma hi matimba lamakulu, leswaku xi va kule ni xilo lexi xi lavaka ku xi kavanyeta eka vutomi bya xona. Loko xi tshika xi phasiwile hi rigoda, xi tshama xi ku whii, kambe loko xi tshika xi twa xilo xi ku chakala, xi sungula ku buba hi matimba lamakulu, laha xi phasanisaka rigoda ri nga ha koteki ku chucheka. Nkuku wa machukwana wu kule hi ka nharhu wa kilogiramu takhume mune (14kg) eka mbhaha wa mchukwana.

Machukwana yi dya switsotswana, makhongoloti, byanyi, mbewu ya swimila, swiluva, minkolombya, ni makondlo lamatsongo. Nkuku wa muchukwana wa swi kota ku bomba ni ku tibombisa loko wu ri ni mbhaha, laha wu lehisaka ni ku kukumuxa nhamu, yi hundza na xiyimo xa yona, wu andla tinsiva ta xipesu, wu tlhela wu yimisa tinsiva ta miri, ti endla baloni leyi yi nga vonakaka ku sukela empfhukeni. Nkuku lowu wu kumeka wu ri ni mimbhaha yo tala, wu

tsakisiwa hi tsengwe. Mbhaha wu tshikela mandza emisaveni, laha wu vaka wu kuhile misavanyana leswaku mandza ya nga hangalaki, kambe a wu tikarhateli ku aka xisaka xo hlamarisa. Xi tshikela mandza mambirhi (2) ntsena. Mandza lawa i ya ribungu ra rihlaza, ro vonikela. Ku fikela sweswi a swi tivekani leswaku mandza lawa ya tlhotlhorwa loko ku fukamerile muchukwana wihi eka lowu wa xisati ni lowu wa wa xinuna, naswona mavondlo ya kona ya hlayisiwa hi ndlela yihi, hikuva nyanyana leyi yi tele swihundla.

5.2.22 Masworhimasworhi/ Man`ole (Crowned eagle)



Xifaniso xa masworhimasworhi (Crowned eagle)

5.2.22.1 Xivumbeko

Xinyenyana lexi i xitsongo, hikuva xi na vulehi bya kwala ka tisentimitara ta khumemune (14cm) ku ya fika eka khumentsevu (16cm). Eka masworhimasworhi wa xinuna, hi kota ku hambanisa xinyenyana lexi xi kotaka ku mithisa xa xisati ni lexi xa ngon`wa. Lexi xa ngon`wa i xi tsongo, naswona xi ringana ni lexi xa xisati, lexi xi langutekaka xi ri xitsongo eka lexi xa xinuna. Lexi xa xinuna i xa ntimantima, ni swivalana swo basa etimpapeni, ni vala ra xitshopana emakatleni. Lexi xa ngon`wa i xa ntima, kambe hala xifuveni ni le khwirini i ka ribungu. Xi hava swivalavalana swo basa etimpapeni, kambe xi na vala ra xitshopana emakatleni. Handle ka sweswo xi

na nomu wa mpun`wa wo hatima, xi tlhela xi va ni milenge ni mikondzo ya ntima. Loko timpapa ta kona ti phurhumuliwile ti ni vuanami bya le xikarhi ka timentimara ta makumenkombirhi (72cm) ni makumekaye (90cm), xi tlhela xi va ni xipesu xo leha.

5.2.22.2 Mahanyelo ya masworhimagorhi

Xinyenyana lexi xi tiveka hi vito ra man`ole eka miganga yin`wana, kasi hina hi xi tiva hi vito ra masworhimagorhi. Xinyenyana lexi xi tala ku kumeka laha ku nga rimiwa, laha ku tshamaka ku ri ni ndzhongo, naswona ku va ni mirhi ya mitwa. Rixaka leri ra swinyenyana ri tala ku tshama ri ri ndyangu lowukulu. Ri dya mbewu ya swimilana, maxalani, switsotswana, ni rinoko ra mhangani. Lexi xa xinuna xi tala ku haha khwatsi, xi nga jahanga, xi tlharhamurile timpapa ti helela, kutani ku vonaka mavala lawa yo basa ni lawa ya xitshopana. Leswi swa xinuna leswi kotaka ku humesa xihuhu lexi xi nonisaka mandza, va tala ku va ni tshengwe ra vamasworhimagorhi va xisati va kwala ka mune (4). Harrison, (1997:190) u tshaha Steyn (1982b) loko a ku:

It nests and roosts in medium too large trees, and uses them as vantage points from which to hunt. It usually preys on rodents and typically hunts along the fringes of woodland and forest adjoining more open habitats.

Ntshaho lowu wu hlamusela lesaku xinyenyana lexi xi tshikela na ku tshama eka minsinya ya le xikarhi hi ku leha leswaku xi ta kota u hlota kahle swakudya swa xona. Xi khoma swiharhi leswitsongo swo fana ni makondlo ni swinwana. Xinyenyana lexi xi swi vona, hikuva xi va xi tshamile ehenhla ka nsinya laha xi vonaka xin`wana ni xin`wana, xi nga sirheriwi hi nchumu. Swinyenyana leswi swi aka swisaka swa swona emisinyeni ya mitwa, kwala ka timitara ta ntlhanu (5) ku suka ehansi. Ku tala ku tshikeriwa mandza mambirhi (2) kumbe manharhu (3) hi mbhaha. Mandza lawa i ya rihlaza ro basa, kumbe rihlaza ra blu, naswona ya fukameriwa masiku ya khumembirhi

(12) ku ya fika eka khume-mune (14). Mavondlo ya tshama exisakeni masiku ya khumen`we (11) ku ya fika eka khumenharhu (13).

5.3 NKATSAKANYO

Swinyenyana leswikulu swi tihambanisa ni swinyenyana leswin`wana hikokwalaho ka xivumbeko, ntiko ni mukhuva wa mahanyelo ya swona. Vunyingi bya swona swi hanya hi ku dya nyama ya swiharhi leswitsongo ku katsa ni swinyenyana leswitsongo, kasi swin`wana swi hanya hi mihandzu, tindzoho, switsotswana ni swin`wana. Xinyenyana lexikulu ka swona hinkwaswo, xi na ntiko lowu fikaka eka tikhilogiramu ta makumenhungu (80kg) ni vulehi bya timitara timbirhi (2m). Vunyingi bya swona swi tala ku kumeka swi tshamile ehansi hikokwalaho ka ntiko lowu swi nga na wona. Swinyenyana swo tala a swi rhandzi ku haha mpfhuka wo leha swi nga si tshama ehansi. Swi na milomo ni min`wala yo tsindziyela, hikokwalaho swi kota ku bvunga swiharhi leswitsongo hi ku olova hi yona.

KAVANYISA KA 6

6. SWINYENYANA LESWI NGA NA VUXAKA NA VANHU

6.1 MANGHENELO

Ku na swinyenyana swa nhova swo tala leswi nga na vuxaka na vanhu hikuva va swi tirhisa ku vumba swivuriso, swivulavulelo, swiyila, swikholwakholwana, mimirhi yo tshungula vanhu, nyama ya vanhu na swin`wana. Swinyenyana i swa nkoka eka vanhu lava va tshama na swona kumbe eka tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona na mathyelo ya swona ya thiyiwile ku ya hi nkoka wa laha swi kumekaka kona. Xivuriso i xivulwa lexi xi nga hlamuseliki mhaka hi ndlela yo kongoma. Xivulwa xa kona xi lehile ku tlula xa xivulavulelo. Rito *xivuriso* ri sukela eka rito *vrisa* leswi vulaka ku vula ntiyiso. Xikombiso: *N`hwari-mbirhi yin`we yi ta tshwa nkanga, U nga hluvi nyanyana u yimile, sweswo-sweswo.* Swivuriso swi tumbuluxiwile hi ku landza swendlo swa vanhu, mirhi, ni swivumbiwa swin`wana emisaveni. Hinkwaswo leswi swi kongomiseriwa munhu. Hi fanele hi tsundzuka leswaku malongoloxele ya xivuriso a ya fanelangi ku cinciwa. Handle ka Vatsonga-Machangana, tinxaka tin`wana ta Vantima ni Valungu eAfrika Dzonga na tona ti ni swivuriso leswi nga tshunguriwa hi rixaka rolero. Swivuriso leswi swa Vantima ni Valungu swi fika swi hlangana kumbe ku fana kun`wana.

Swivulavulelo swi tirhisiwa siku rin`wana ni rin`wana loko vanhunva vulavula. A swi sindzisiwi munhu ku swi tirhisa, kambe munhu loko a a lava ku andlala mhaka ya yena yi va ni ntikelo u tirhisa xivulavulelo, xikombiso: Loko munhu a akile yindlu ya yena hi vusopfa, ku vuriwa leswaku *i xisaka xa tuva*, leswi sukelaka eka rito *xisaka* ku nga yindlu ya xinyenyana, na loko munhu a ri na xivundza lexikulu ndzi nga vula leswaku, *I risimu ra xituvatuvani.*

Vavulavuri va ririmi a Xitsonga a va vumbangi mintshayilo kumbe switekatekisana swo tala hi swinyenyana ku fika sweswi. Switekatekisana swi endliwa ngopfu hi lavantshwa nimadyambu. Maendlelo ya kona i ku va

- ❖ Nyanyana yi suka hi pala.
 - Songa rigogo ra ha tsakama.

- ❖ A tinyanyana ti haha xikan`we.
 - Vanhu va fanele ku dya xikan`we, ku vakeriwa swa karhata, va fanela ku kayivela xikan`we.
 - Swi vula vanhu vo tala ngopfu.

- ❖ U nga ndzi rhambeli tinyanyana ta N`wachechengwe.
 - U nga vulavuli hi vito ra mina ni valoyi.

- ❖ U maswori-maswori.
 - U munhu wo fana ni nyanyana yo languta hala ni hala, kambe yi nga voni nchumu.

- ❖ Loko xindzawini xi yimbelela ehubyeni, i vayeni va taka.
 - Loko matlavi ma ndzuluka munyama, mpfula yi ta na.

6.2.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku vona hi timpapa.
 - Ku tiva mbilu ya munhu hi mahanyelo ya yena.

- ❖ Ku suka hi mpalu.
 - Ku suka hi nkarhi.

- ❖ Ku va ndzeyani.
 - Ku tseketsela vanhu lava va nga ta hi vunyingi eswilwini swo karhi.

- ❖ Ku rhambela N`wachechengwe.
 - Ku boxa swihundla emahlweni ka valala.

6.2.3 Switekatekisani

- ❖ I ndzeyani.
 - Swi vula vanhu vo tala. I rito ra ku tseketsela.

- ❖ Mabela ya swinyenyana.
 - Swi vuriwa loko munhu a vulavurile hi marito yo saseka ngopfu, ma fana ni ku yimbelela ka tinyenyana.
 - Swi vuriwa eka munhu loyi a tsundzuxaka un`wana hi ndlela yo hetiseka swinene.

- ❖ Nenge i ndzeyani.
 - Munhu wa swi kota ku ya fika laha a nga pimangiki ku ya kona, ku fana ni ndzeyani.

6.3 VUXAKA BYA SWINYENYANA LESWIKULUNYANA NA VANHU

6.3.1 NHLALALA

Hambileswi nhlalala yi kotaka ku pfuna vavulavuri va Xitsonga hi ku va komba lomu ku nga na vulombe, vavulavuri va Xitsonga, a va si vumba swivuriso swo tala leswi swi tivekaka hi nhlalala. A hi voneni xivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.1.1 Xivuriso

- ❖ Loko a nhlalala yi yimbelela, bana noti.
 - Loyi a ku vitanaka, n`wi landze, u ta ku hanyisa.

6.3.1.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku va nhlalala.
 - I munhu loyi a kotaka ku yisa vanhu laha ku nga ni leswinene.

- ❖ I noti wa nhlalala.
- I munhu loyi a tisaka tinjombo.

6.3.2 XIVAMBALANA

Vavulavuri va Xitsonga, endzhaku ka ku xiyaxiya xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya xivambalana, va kotile ku vumba swivuriso, kambe ku fika sweswi a va si vumba swivulavulelo hi xivambalana. Vuxaka bya xinyenyana lexi ni vanhu i nyama ya varisi kumbe vafana lavatsongo. Swivuriso swa kona hileswi landzelaka:

6.3.2.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ Xivambalani puru tixepa.
- ❖ Xituvani xa le makwatini xo chavela exepeni (xepa i nsinya wa timbewu to dyiwa hi xivambalani).
 - I rito ro susumeta vafambi ku hatlisa loko va tsemakanya tiko ra swivandzana loko ri perile.
- ❖ Xa buba xivambalani.
 - Hiloko munhu a twa ndlala.

6.3.3 TIVA

Hambileswi hi nga bula hi muxaka wun`we wa matuva, loko hi languta swivuriso ni swivulavulelo, hi fanele ku twisisa xivumbeko, vuako, ni mahanyelo ya nyimba hinkwayo. Hi marito man`wana, hi fanela ku languta hinkwaswo leswi swi yelanaka ni gugurhwana, khopola, xituvana, xivambalani ni tuva, eka swikombiso leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.3.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ A tuva ji kukulukela nsatini.

- I marito ya ku tshinya wanuna loyi a vulavulaka ni wansati hi ndlela leyi yi nga fanelangiki, laha wansati a karhalaka a byela wanuna yoloye leswaku a hi yena nuna wa yena.
- ❖ Xisaka xa tuva, m`aka hi mbhonyambhonya.
 - I ku hleka munhu loyi a Akaka yindlu ya yena hi futa.
 - Yindlu ya nkarhinyana, aka nxaxa leswakuloko u ta suka, yi taka yi nga hlweri ku yi susa.
- ❖ I risimu ra xituvatuvani, leri nge: "Ndzi lo sala ndzi lo gugurhulu"!
 - I xivundza lexikulu.

6.3.3.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ I xisaka xa tuva.
 - I yindlu yo akiwa hi vusopfa.
- ❖ Risimu ra xituvatuvani.
 - I xivundza lexikulu.

6.4 VUXAKA BYA SWINYENYANA LESWIKULU NA VANHU

6.4.2 GAMA

Vavulavuri va Xitsonga, endzhaku ka ku xiyaxiya xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya gama, va kotile ku vumba xivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi landzelaka:

6.4.2.1 Xivuriso

- ❖ Ntila wa gama a wu vonaki.
 - Na wona ntila wa wanuna loko a lava wansati a wu vonaki, ngopfu-ngopfu loko a nga ri nsati wakwe.

6.4.2.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku vutliwa hi gama.
 - Ku hundza emisaveni swi nga ehleketiwangi.

- ❖ Ku va gama.
 - Ku rhandza ku onga swilo, u va u swi bvanyangeta.

- ❖ Gama a ri noni.
 - Khamba a ri swi koti ku fuma hi swo yiva.

- ❖ Ku landzelela ntila wa gama.
 - Ku ringeta ku khoma mukanganyisi emutini.

6.4.3 GUMBA

Ku fikela sweswi vavulavuri va Xitsonga a va si xopaxopisisa xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya gumba leswaku va ta kota ku vumba swivuriso leswi swi tivekaka, handle ka swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.4.3.1 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku va ni mpandla ya gumba.
 - Ku huma mpandla wa ha ri ntsongo.

- ❖ Majondo onge u gumba.
 - Ku va ni milenge yo leha, yi tlhela yi lala.

- ❖ Ku va gumba.
 - Ku rhandza ku tshama onge u n`wayexe.

6.4.4 KOTI

Vavulavuri va Xitsonga, endzhaku ka ku tshama va xopaxopisisa xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya koti, va vumbile swivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.4.4.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ U nga voni koti ku tlakukela ehenhla-henhla, ku wa ehansi i ka rona.
 - Ku vuriwa munhu loyi wo tikurisa, mundzuku u ta wa ehansi, a tsongahatiwa.

- ❖ Laha makoti ma hlengeletanaka kona, mpfimba wu kona.
 - Laha vanhu va tsombaneke kona, ku ni mhaka, kumbe nyama, kumbe byalwa.

- ❖ A nsila va hlantswela makoti.
 - Milandzu ya le kaya a yi vikiwi emahlweni ka van`wana vanhu.

- ❖ Koti a ri na xaka.
 - U nga landzeleri munhu wa mahanyelo yo biha, a nga ku jikela loko swi bihile.

- ❖ Ku wa bya koti.
 - Ku tsongahatiwa ka loyi a tikurisaka.

- ❖ I ntsombano wa makoti.
 - Hi laha ku nga hlangana varherhi va timhaka, vadyi va nyama, kumbe van`wi va byalwa.

- ❖ Ku hlantswela makoti nsila.
 - Ku andlala timhaka ta le kaya emahlweni ka vanhu va le handle.

- ❖ Ku dyiwa hi makoti.
- Yingisa loko u layiwa, hikuva loko u nga yingisi, maxaka ya wena ya ta ku lan`wa, kutani u wela mavokweni ya valala.

6.4.5 MAMPFANA

Ku fikela sweswi vavulavuri va Xitsonga, enndzhaku ka ku xopaxopa xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya mampfana, va vumbile xivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka hi mampfana:

6.4.5.1 Xivuriso

- ❖ Mampfana wa dzonga, tshinya rendzo.
- Vakhale a va chava loko va vona mampfana a tsemakanya ndlela, a va tlhelela ekaya. Swi vuriwa eka munhu loyi a sivelaka van`wana ku tirha ntirho wa vona.

6.4.5.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ntirho wa hina wu ni mampfana.
- Ku ni lexi xi hi sivelaka ku tirha ntirho wa hina hi ku olova.

- ❖ Tshinya riendzo hi mampfana!
- U nga sivele vanhu ku tirha ntirho wa vona.

- ❖ Ku vemba bya mampfana.
- Ku famba onge u lava ku tshama ehansi kambe u nga hetisisi makungu walawo.

6.4.6 MASWORHIMASWORHI

Xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya masworhimasworhi ya tsandzekile ku nyanyula miehleketo ya vavulavuri va Xitsonga ku vumba swivuriso ni swivulavulelo

swo hlaya hi masworhimasworhi, handle ka xivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.4.6.1 Xivuriso

- ❖ U masworhimasworhi.
- U munhu loyi a langutaka hala ni hala, kambe a nga voni nchumu, ku fana ni xinyanyana lexi.

6.4.6.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku va na masworhimasworhi.
- Ku ka munhu a nga swi koti ku languta munhu hi ku kongomisa.

- ❖ Ku va na masworhimasworhi.
- Ku nyuma.

6.4.7 SEKWA

Endzhaku ka ku xiyaxiya xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya sekwa, ku fikela sweswi vavulavuri va Xitsonga va ha vumbile xivuriso ni xivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.4.7.1 Xivuriso

- ❖ Kwakwa ra sekwa mavonela kule.
- U vona munhu u ri kule, u ku u lulamile, kasi a nga lulamangi.

6.4.7.2 Xivulavulelo

- ❖ I sekwa mavonela kule.
- I munhu loyi a langutekaka a ri kahle loko u n`wi vona u ri kule, kasi a hi munhu wa nchumu.

6.4.8 N`HWARI

Xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya n`hwari ya kuceterile vavulavuri va Xitsonga ku vumba swivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.4.8.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ N`hwari yi tswala n`hwari.
 - Wo tlhariha u tswala wo tlhariha.

- ❖ Loko n`hwari yi vona swifaki, yi sungula vucharachara.
 - I wanhwana loyi a sungulaka ku xa emahlweni, loko a vona murhandziwa wa yena.

- ❖ Lisoko la n`hwari ku vuvuma.
 - I rito ro sola munhu la alaka ku pfuna un`wana, hikuva swa vilerisa ku alela un`wana loyi a lavaka ku pfuniwa.

- ❖ Vuxaka bya n`hwari byi hlangana xifuveni.
 - Vanhu vambirhi vo tlhariha va ta hatlisa ku twanana hikuva va yelana hi swa le xifuveni.

- ❖ Swa n`hwari swa nkengele.
 - Loko munhu a fika kunene, u ta a ri yena, a helerile.
 - Loko u ndzi endlela leswinene, ndzi ta ku tlherisela.

- ❖ N`hwari yo chucha yi phasiwa hi rigoda.
 - Loyi a famba-fambaka ngopfu, u ta nghena etimhakeni.

- ❖ Wonga n`hwari hi vutlhari, yi nga ti ku balekela yi haha.
 - Loko u tirha ni munhu, endla na yena hi ku tlhariha (hi tintswalo) a nga ta tsuvuka.

- ❖ N`hwari-mbirhi a yi oxeki yi ta tshwa nkanga, yin`we yi ta bola marhumbu.
- Loko tintlhari timbirhi ti phikizana, yin`we yi ta hluriwa.
- Mitirho mimbirhi a yi tirheki, yi ta onhaka hi vumbirhi bya yona.

- ❖ N`hwari yi pyopya hi matimba.
- Munhu wa matimba u tirha hinkwaswo hi matimba yakwe.

- ❖ Bya tin`hwari I ku handza swin`we.
- Vanhu vas ungula ku twanana hi ku tirha ntirho wun`we.

- ❖ Emutini ku handza n`hwari.
- Muti wu siyiwile wu ri woxe, ku ri hava munhu.

- ❖ Ho ba n`hwari hi susa vutsenga.
- Ho vulavula ntsena, swi nga kongomi nchumu, ho hungasa.

6.3.7.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku tswala n`hwari.
- Ku tswala n`wana wo fana na wena hi ku tlhariha.

- ❖ Byi hlangana exifuveni.
- Vanhu vambirhi vo tlhariha, va hatlisa ku twanana hi ku vulavula.

- ❖ Swa n`hwari swa nkengele.
- Ndzi ta tlherisela tanihi loko u ndzi endlerile swokarhi.
- ❖ Wonga n`hwari hi vutlhari.
- Tirha ni vanhu hi vutlhari ni tintswalo.
- ❖ Ku pyopya hi matimba.
- Ku tirhisa leswi u swi lavisaka swona, hi ku ya hi matimba ya wena.

- ❖ Ku handza n`hwari.

- A ku na munhu endzhawini yoleyo.
- ❖ Ho susa vutsenga.
 - Ho hungasa.
- ❖ N`hwari-mbirhi yin`we yi tshwa nkanga.
 - A swi endleki ku tirha mitirho mimbirhi hi nkarhi wun`we. Ku tala ku humelela leswaku yi onhaka hinkwayo.

6.3.8 YIMBHU/ YINCA

Ku fikela sweswi vavulavuri va Xitsonga a va si vumba swivuriso leswi swi tivekaka hi nyanyana leyi, kambe ku ni swivulavulelo swi nga ri swingani hi yimbhu. A hi voneni swikombiso leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.8.1 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku tluriwa hi yimbhu yi sivela mandza eka ritshwa.
 - I marito yo sola n`wini wa muti, loko a tsandzeka ku yimela muti eka makhombo.
- ❖ Ku yimbela nhloko esaveni tanihi yimbhu.
 - Ku tsan`wa switsundzuxo swa lava va vonaka khombo leri ri ku ongaka ra ha ri kule.

6.3.9 XIKHOVHA

Hambileswi vatolo ni tolweni va koteke ku hambanisa swinyenyana leswi swi boxiweke laha henhla, hi tlhelo ra nyimba ya ka Xikhovha, ku fikela sweswi va kotile ntsena ku vumba swivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka hi xikhovha:

6.3.9.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ Manyana u cata mucato wa ku chacheriwa hi swikhovha ni swintlen`wana, swi n`wi chachela swi khomile byanyi, ematshan`weni ya swiluva, naswona va ta catela emarhumbini.
 - Manyana u kanganyisile wansati nivusiku, loyi a tsakisiwaka hi ku kanganyisa wansati, a nge fambi ni nhlekanhi a ri karhi a voniwa.
 - A ku nga vi ni nkhuvu, hikuva nhwanyana u kanganyisiwile a nga si lovorwa.
-
- ❖ Manyana i xikhovha.
 - Manyana u hanya vutomi bya vusiku.

6.3.9.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku chacheriwa hi swikhovha ni swintlen`wana.
 - Ku kanganyisiwa ka wansati.
-
- ❖ Ku catela emarhumbini.
 - Ku lovola wansati loyi a nga kanganyisiwa hi van`wana eku sunguleni.
-
- ❖ Ku chachela nkhuvu u khomile byanyi.
 - Ku hlekula vinyi va nkhuvu.

6.3.10 WUKUWUKU/ XIKUNGUVA

Vavulavuri va Xitsonga, endzhaku ka ku xiyaxiya xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya wukuwuku, va vumbile swivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.10.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ U nga voni wukuwuku ku tlakukela henhla-henhla, ku wa ehansi i ka rona.

- Ku vuriwa loyi wo tikurisa, mundzuku u ta wela ehansi, a tlhela a tsongahatiwa.
- ❖ Wukuwuku ri te: “A ndzi layiwi !” Ri huma mutini loko ri perile/ Ri hundzile mutini ri xile.
- U nga vuli: “Ndza swi tiva,” loko u byeriwa, u ta humeleriwa hi khombo.
- I n`wamakatindleve, munhu wo ala ku layiwa.

6.3.10.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku hundza emutini ri xile.
 - Ku tsan`wa ku layiwa.
- ❖ Ku tlakukela ehenhla ni ku wela ehansi i ka wukuwuku.
 - Loko u tikurisa, u ta tsongahatiwa.

6.3.11 MHANGELE

Ku na tinxaka timbirhi timhangele ku nga mhangele xindzi na xiganki. Tinxaka letimbirhi ta timhangele a ti fani swinene hi xivumbeko xa tona, ti tlhela ti nga ri na vuxaka lebyi ringanaka ni vanhu. Vavulavuri va Xitsonga a va si vumba swivuriso ni swivulavulelo hi ku kongomisa eka swiganki, hikuva eka vona a ku na mhangelexidzi ni xiganki. Eka vona i timhangele hinkwato. Vavulavuri va Xitsonga va kotile ku vumba swivuriso na swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.11.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ Mhangele loko yi nga ri na vana, mavala ntsena.
 - Loko wansati a sasekile, kambe a nga ri na vana, a swi pfuni nchumu.
- ❖ U nga hlawuri matsune wa mhangele.

- Va vula eka munhu la rhurhaka, leswaku a nga suki hi xidyoho, a suki hi malwandla.
- ❖ I masukele ya muchukwana.
- Va vula eka munhu la rhurhaka, leswaku a nga suki hi xidyoho, a suki hi malwandla.

6.3.12.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ I masukele ya nchukwana.
- U nga holovisi ni ku onhela vamaakelana va wena loko u rhurha, hikuva swi nga endleka leswaku u tlhela u vuya eka vona loko misava yi ku bile.
- ❖ U nga koti nchukwana.
- U nga suki endzhawini hi manyala, hikuva u nga tlhela u vuyela kona.
- ❖ I manu ya muchukwana.
- I munhu loyi a tibohanisaka loko a vona vapfuni.

6.3.13 NGHONDZO / NGHONDZWE / MAGONDZWANA

Ku fikela sweswi vavulavuri va Xitsonga a va si tirhisa xivumbeko kumbe mahanyelo ya nghondzwe ku vumba swivuriso leswi swi tivekaka, kambe ku ni swivulavulelo swi nga ri swingani hi nghondzwe. A hi voneni swikombiso leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.13.1 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Nhloko onge i ya nghondzwe.
- Ku va ni nhloko onge i hamula.
- ❖ I xisaka xa nghondzwe.

- I ndzhawu leyi ku kumekaka swilo swo hambanahambana, naswona swilo swa kona swi nga tshamisekanga.
- ❖ I ntsima ra nghondzwe.
- I ntirho lowu wu nga langutana ni maxaka.

6.3.14 NKORHO

Xivumbeko ni mahanyelo ya nkorho ya hlohleterile vavulavuri va Xitsonga ku vumba swivuriso ni swivulavulelo leswi swi landzelaka:

6.3.14.1 Swivuriso

- ❖ Ku rhuma nkorho wu ya tshwa timpiko, kumbe vubale.
 - U nga ndzi rhumeri ekhombyeni, wena u sala u ri hava nandzu.
- ❖ Mbhaha wa nkorho wu tipfalela exisakeni, wu rhuma nkuku leswaku wu wu tisela swakudya loko wa ha ri eku byameleni, kutani nkuku wu phasiwa hi vurimba.
 - Wanuna u fela muti wa yena, a ri eku wu tirheleni.

6.3.14.2 Swivulavulelo

- ❖ Ku rhuma nkorho wu ya tshwa timbale
 - Ku rhuma munhu a ya ku endlela ntirho wo karhi, kambe loko a hlangana ni khombo, u hambana na yena.
- ❖ Nkukuta, va ku vansinge na vampyanyani.
 - U tirhela vanhu leswinene, kambe va ku hundzula munhu wo ka a nga tlharihanga.

7. NKATSAKANYO

Hi ku katsakanya hi nga vula leswaku mathyelo ya mavito ya swinyenyena, swiharhi, tindhawu, na swin`wana ya thiywile hikokwalaho ka swivangelo swo karhi kumbe nkucetelo wa swo karhi. Kasi loko ndzi languta eka mathyelo ya swinyenyana ya thiywile hi ku landzelela maendlelo kumbe mikhuva ya swona. Ndzavisiso lowu wu ta pfuna vantshwa va masiku lawa, leswaku va fanerile va nga tichavi ku tirhisa ririmi ra vona ku thya michumu yo karhi, hikuva ririmi i mfuwo wa rixaka. Ririmi ri ndlandlamuka hi ku kuma marito mantshwa eka tindzimi tin`wana. Swinyenyana swin`wana swi na vuxaka ni vanhu, hikuva va tirhisa ku vumba swivuriso, swivulavulelo, swiyila, swikhohlwakholwana, mimirhi yo tshungula va vanhu, nyama ya vanhu na swin`wana. Swinyenyana i swa nkoka eka vanhu lava va tshamaka na swona kumbe eka tindhawu leti swi kumekaka kona na mathyelo ya swona ya thiywile ku ya hi nkoka wa laha swi kumekaka kona. Swin`wana swi tlhela swi hi nyika vunanga byo tsokombela swinene. Swinyenyana swa hambana hi ku ya hi tindhawu laha swi kumekaka swi ri kona ni leswi swi dyaka swona. Milomu ni mikondzo ya swona ya ku letela leswaku swi nga va swi hanya hi yini.

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XITANDZHAKU XA A (i)

MAVITO YA SWINYENYANA HI XITSONGA NA HI XINGHEZI (NAMES OF BIRDS IN XITSONGA AND ENGLISH)

XITSONGA	ENGLISH
Byokota / Phyandlane	Bulbul
Filamingo	Flamingo
Gama	Eagle
Gongoswana	Woodpecker
Gumba	Stork
Jakana	Jacana
Jeyiboko / Riduntswe	African paradise flycatcher
Khwezu	Starling
Korani / Xikhonkhona	Korhaan
Koti	Vulture
Machukwana / Mthisi	Kori bastard
Magondzwana/ Nghondzo/ Nghondzwe	Hamerkop
Makhumbini	Sparrow
Mampfana	Secretarybird
Mantengu	Drongo
Mantwintwini / Matinti	Reed Warbler
Masworhimasworhi / Man`ole	Crowned eagle
Maxekexeke / ngonhavarimi	Barred warbler
Mbyiyoni / Hwiyo	Thrush
Mfukwana	Coucal
Mhangela	Guineafowl
Mhangelexidzi	Helmeted Guineafowl
Mugubana	Tchagra
N`an`ana / Nangane	Ibis
Ncololwana	Kingfisher

Ndhlazi / Ncivovo / Xiavava	Mousebird
Ndzeyana / Sowa	Weaver
Nghelekele / N`watshekutsheku	Courser
Nghoko	Nicator
Nghwamba / Mbambawunye / Ngwambani	Green pigeon
N`hwari	Fringin
Nhlalala / Nhlampfu	Honeyguide
Nkirahomu / Ndukuzama	Oriole
Nkonjhana / Nyenga	Swallow
Nkonjhana letikulu	Swift / Martin
Nkumbyasi / Mahulwana / Ribyatsane /	
Riwuvawuva	Nightjar
Njhonjhasi	Lark
Nkorho / Manteveni	Hornbill
Nkwenyana	Loury
Nqunu	Crombec
Ntshereketana	Rock jumper
Ntswikidyana / Vusunyani / Ritswiri / Ngodzi	Canary
Pupupu	Hoopoe
Rhandzala / Hakamila	Ground hornbill
Rhantiyoni / Mavotiyo	Bunting
Sekwa	Duck / Geese
Sivagolo	Barbet
Tihonyu	Cuckoos
Tlekedwana	Babbler
Tuva	Dove
Vhevhe	Roller
Vujajana / Rijajani	Finches
Vuriyani / Muriyane	Helmet shrikes
Wukuwuku/ Xikunguva	Crow
Xicocobiya / N`wadoloma	Pipit
Xidyambhongolo / Muhladhanhu / Muhlagambu	Bee eater
Xiganki	Crested guineafowl
Xigurumhangwana / Xibirimangwani	Batis

Xigwaqa / Juka	Quail
Xikhovha / xokotla / Xihina / Xoana	Owl
Xikhwezana / Rikhozi	Falcon
Ximememe	Cisticolas
Ximhungwe	Bateleur
Xindzingiri	Waxbill
Xintohina	Warbler
Xipitifaya / Ntungununu	Pygmy kingfisher
Xitetengwana / Xintswontswamhanga /	
Ntsotsotso / Rithweethwee / Xin`wavulombe	Sunbird
Xivambalana / Ximbamba	Bluespotted dove
Yinca / Yimbhu / Bulume	Ostrich
Yokoyana	Scimitarbill

XITANDZHAKU XA B (II)

MEPE WA NDHAWU LEYI NDZAVISISO WU ENDLIWEKE KONA