

# 1 NKOSI SIKELEL' iAFRIKA

(Lord bless Africa)

Nguni language group and Sotho

Em D7 G D7 G Am G D Em D7 G D Am G

Nko-si si-ke-lel' i - A - fri - ka Ma - lu - pha - kan - yi - sw'u - pho - ndo lwa - yo - Yi - zwa i - mi - than - da - zo ye - thu,

Am G D7 G Am G D7 G G D7 G

$\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$   $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$

Nko - si si - ke - le - la \_\_\_\_\_ 1. Nko - si si - ke - le - la  
2. Thi - na lu - sa - pho lwa - yo Si - ke - le - la Nko - si si - ke - le -  
Wo - za Mo - ya

D7 G C Am G D7 G Am G D7 G

$\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$   $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$

- la Si - ke - le - la Nko - si si - ke - lel', Wo - za Mo - ya O - yin - gcwe - le. Nko - si si - ke - le - la \_\_\_\_\_  
Wo - za Mo - ya

Am G D7 G Em D7 G D Em D7 G Am

$\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$   $\frac{Am}{C}$

Thi - na lu - sa - pho lwa - yo Mo - re - na bo - lo - ka se - cha - ba sa he - so O fe - di - se din - twa le Mat -

G D G G D G D G

$\frac{G}{D}$   $\frac{G}{D}$

- swen - ye - ho - swen - ye - ho O se bo - lo - ke O se bo - lo - ke 1. O se bo - lo - ke  
2. O se bo - lo - ke Mo - re -

D G  $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$  D7 G  $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$  D7 G

O — se bo - lo - ke, se - cha - ba sa he - so, se - cha - ba sa A - fri - ka O se bo - lo - ke

G Am G D G Am G D G  $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$  D G

- ka. Ma - ku - be nja - lo, Ma - ku - be nja - lo ku - de ku - be ngu - na pha - ka - de,  
(ku - be nja - lo)

$\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$  D G  $\frac{Am}{C}$   $\frac{G}{D}$  D G

ku - de ku - be ngu - na pha - ka - de, ku - de ku - be ngu - na pha - ka - de.  
(ku - be nja - lo)

#### Words and translation

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika  
Maluphakanyisw'uphondo lwayo  
Yizwa imithandazo yethu

1. Nkosi sikelela, nkosi sikelela
2. Nkosi sikelela, Thina lusapho lwayo.

Woza Moya (sikelela Nkosi sikelela)  
Woza Moya Oyingcwele.  
Nkosi sikelela, Thina lusapho lwayo.

Morena boloka sechaba sa heso  
O fedise dintwa le Matswenyeho  
O se boloke (2nd time O se boloke Morena)  
Sechaba sa heso  
Sechaba sa Afrika  
Makube njalo kude kube nguna phakade.

#### Pronunciation

'u' pron. 'oo'.  
'ph' pron. 'p'.  
'th' pron. 't'.  
'c' pron. as a 'tut' sound.  
'a' pron. 'ah'.

#### Note

1. The first verse of this song was composed in 1897 by Enoch Mankayi Sontonga, a Christian musician from the Cape Province. Over the years it has been sung as a hymn and taken up as the national anthem by various countries in southern Africa and in South Africa it is recognised as the people's national anthem, having been adopted by the ANC in 1925. The last stanza was added spontaneously at a meeting and is sometimes included now. It carries the additional symbolic meaning of the struggle for democracy in South Africa and is often sung defiantly with raised, clenched fists.
2. The Nguni language group comprises a wide range of languages found in South Africa, including Xhosa and Zulu, which are commonly known. The Sotho language group comprises several related languages, the most common of which are Tswana, Pedi and Southern Sotho.

*Lord bless Africa  
Let its horn be raised  
Listen also to our prayers.  
Lord bless us,  
We, the family of (Africa).*

*Come Spirit  
Come Holy Spirit  
Lord bless us, we, the family of Africa.*

*Lord bless our nation  
Stop wars and sufferings  
Save it, Lord  
Our nation,  
The African nation.  
Let it be so for ever.*