

1 NKOSI SIKELEL' iAFRIKA

(Lord bless Africa)

Nguni language group and Sotho

The musical score consists of five staves of music, each with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The first staff begins with chords Em, D7, G, D7, G, followed by Am, G, D, Em, D7, G, D, Am, G. The lyrics are:

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.

The second staff continues with chords Am, G, D7, G, Am, G, D7, G, G, D7, G. The lyrics are:

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 -

The third staff continues with chords D7, G, C, Am, G, D7, G, Am, G, D7, G. The lyrics are:

- la Si - ke - le - la Nkò - si si - ke - lel', Wo - za Mo - ya O - yin - gwe - le. Nko - si si - ke - le - la
Wo - za Mo - ya

The fourth staff continues with chords Am, G, D7, G, Em, D7, G, D, Em, D7, G, Am. The lyrics are:

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

The fifth staff concludes with chords G, D, G, G, D, G, D, G. The lyrics are:

- 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 -

The musical score consists of three staves of music. The top staff starts with a D chord, followed by G, Am (C), G, D7, G, Am (C), G, D7, and ends with G. The middle staff starts with G, Am, G, D, G, Am, G, D, G, Am (C), G, D, and G. The bottom staff starts with G, Am, G, D, G, Am, G, D, G, Am (C), G, D, and G. The lyrics are as follows:

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

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

1. ku - de ku - be ngu - na pha - ka - de,
(ku - be nja - lo) 2. ku - de ku - be ngu - na pha - ka - de.

Words and translation

Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika
Maluphakanyisw'uphondo lwayo
Yizwa imithandazò-yethu

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

Woza, Moya (sikelela Nkosi sikelela)
Woza Moya Oyincwele.
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.

*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.*

Pronunciation

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

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.