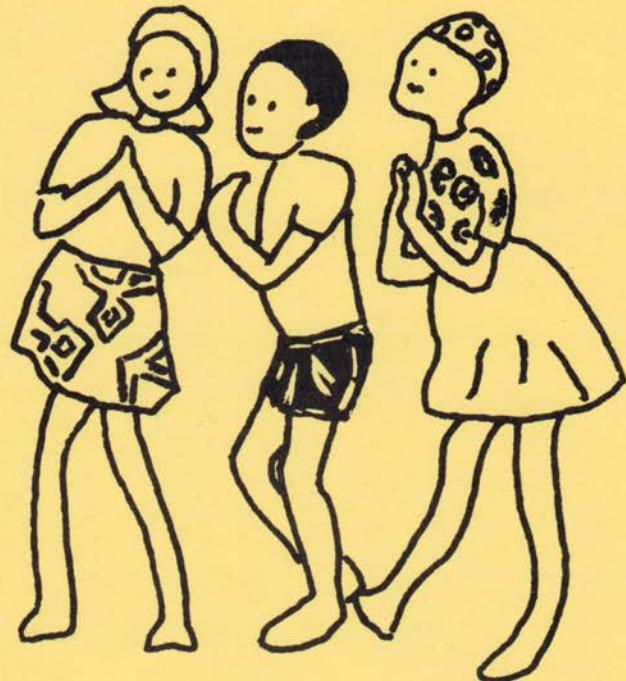


UUNONA IMBENI !

Namibian children songs and dances



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Namibian children songs and dances

**Collected and written down by
Sabine Zinke
GDR teachers team NEC
in cooperation with the
Namibian kindergarten teachers of NEC
Kwanza Sul 1982**

Second edition 1994, edited by Gisa Jähnichen and Herbert Zinke, Berlin/Aschersleben

*"Meine Tulonga
- Mutter lehre uns -
bleibt im Herzen der
namibischen Kinder!"*
Herbert Zinke

Preface to the second edition

"Uunona imbeni!" (Let us sing, children!) is a small anthology of songs and dances for pre-school children that was compiled at the Namibian Education Centre - (NEC), the school centre of the SWAPO camp at Kwanza Sul, Angola, in 1982. It was there from 1981 - 1983 that the late Sabine Zinke, together with other German educationalists, was doing her work collecting and taking down the songs and dances that reflected the daily life at the refugee camp.

This collection of songs has considerably contributed to preserving and keeping alive the cultural heritage of Namibia, and became an valuable help to the Namibian educators who were working on the spot, as well as to their German and Namibian colleagues at subsequent institutions, such as the SWAPO Kinderheim at Bellin near Güstrow. By these modest means they were able to particularly make the youngest refugees familiar with their little known motherland.

After the termination of her work at Kwanza Sul, Sabine Zinke continued teaching the Namibian children at the Bellin SWAPO-Kinderheim as mentioned above, and, from 1985 on, at the Staßfurt "School of Friendship", until these children could return to Namibia in August 1990.

During those years she collected and transcribed more than 350 songs and dances, compiling them in her own handwriting, which were only published in very limited editions and distributed to various interested parties.

In June 1993, Sabine Zinke obtained successfully a Doctor's degree (Ph.D.) concerning the subject "New songs of the Ovambo" at the Berlin Humboldt University, and she continued pursuing her various objectives. On July, 5th, 1994 Sabine Zinke died at a Windhoek Hospital after a tragic car accident. She was on her way to Ovamboland where she wished to continue her work of research.

It was the first manually published edition of this small anthology of songs and dances that marked Sabine Zinke's indefatigable efforts to obtain some practical understanding of the everyday musical culture of Namibia. Since then many of those 100 first copies have been lost in the course of the year-long struggle for independence and peace. Similarly, even the low quality of the complementary tapes of the first edition, which were recorded under technically rather primitive conditions at the kindergarten of the SWAPO camp, has been injured steadily. However, there is still a great interest in the booklet, especially because a section of the history of Namibian culture is documented in it.

With her personal and professional engagement the ethnomusicologist Dr. Gisa Jähnichen, a friend of Sabine Zinke for many years and a co-editor of several of her scientific contributions, has made every endeavour to make a second revised edition of "Uunona imbeni!" possible.

This way Sabine Zinke who was called "Meme tulonga" (Mother, teach us!) by her charges - will continue to stay alive in the hearts of the Namibian children whom she did not only teach to sing but also to care for and pay respect to their own history and culture.

Vorwort zur zweiten Auflage

Diese kleine Liedersammlung "Uunona imbeni!" ("Singt, Kinder!") für Kinder im Vorschulalter entstand im Jahre 1982 im Namibian Education Centre - NEC, dem Schulzentrum des SWAPO-Camps Kwanza Sul in Angola. Hier arbeitete die verstorbene Sabine Zinke gemeinsam mit anderen deutschen Pädagoginnen von 1981 - 1983, sammelte und schrieb Lieder und Tänze auf, die das tägliche Leben in diesem Flüchtlingslager mitbestimmten.

Die Liedersammlung war den dort ebenfalls tätigen namibischen Erzieherinnen, später auch den deutschen und namibischen Pädagogen anderer Einrichtungen, wie z.B. des SWAPO-Kinderheimes in Bellin bei Güstrow eine wertvolle Hilfe, die wesentlich zur Erhaltung und Pflege namibischer Kultur beitrug. Besonders den jüngsten Flüchtlingskindern konnte so mit einfachen Mitteln eine wichtige Verbindung zu der ihnen noch wenig bekannten Heimat verschafft werden.

Sabine Zinke unterrichtete nach Beendigung ihrer Tätigkeit in Kwanza Sul weiterhin namibische Kinder in dem genannten SWAPO-Kinderheim Bellin und ab 1985 an der "Schule der Freundschaft" in Staßfurt, bis diese im August 1990 nach Namibia zurückkehren konnten.

In diesen Jahren sammelte und transkribierte sie über 350 Lieder und Tänze, die jeweils ebenfalls per Handarbeit in einer allerdings sehr niedrigen Auflage von Songbüchern und Tanzliedsammlungen verschiedenen Interessenten zur Verfügung gestellt wurden.

Im Juni 1993 promovierte Sabine Zinke erfolgreich zu dem Thema "Neue Gesänge der Ovambo" an der Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin, weitere Aufgaben nahm sie zielstrebig in Angriff. Am 5. Juli 1994 verstarb Sabine Zinke an den Folgen eines tragischen Verkehrsunfalls in einem Windhoeker Krankenhaus. Sie befand sich auf dem Weg ins Ovamboland, wo sie ihre Forschungsarbeiten forsetzen wollte.

Von der ersten, einst per Hand hergestellten Auflage in ca. 100 Exemplaren dieser kleinen Liedersammlung, die einmal am Anfang aufopfervoller Bemühungen um praktische Kenntnisse zur alltäglichen namibischen Musikkultur stand, sind unter den Bedingungen des jahrelangen Ringens um Unabhängigkeit und Frieden inzwischen viele verloren gegangen. Auch die jener Auflage beigefügten Tonkassetten, mit sehr einfacher Technik im Kindergarten des SWAPO-Camps aufgenommen, ließen in ihrer ohnehin fraglichen Qualität rasch nach. Das Interesse daran ist jedoch nach wie vor groß, nicht zuletzt deshalb, weil in ihnen ein Stück Geschichte namibischer Kultur festgehalten wurde.

Mit persönlichem und fachlichem Engagement setzte sich Frau Dr. Gisa Jähnichen, Musikethnologin, langjährige Freundin und Mitherausgeberin einiger wissenschaftlicher Beiträge von Sabine Zinke für eine zweite, durchgesetzte Auflage von "Uunona imbeni!" ein.

Sabine Zinke - von ihren Schützlingen "Meme tulonga" (Mutter, lehre uns!) gerufen - wird so in den Herzen der namibischen Kinder weiterleben, die sie nicht nur singen lehrte, sondern auch Sorgsamkeit und Achtung vor ihrer Geschichte und ihrer Kultur.

Preface

This collection of songs includes the most well-known songs and dances, belonging to the daily life in the SWAPO kindergarten of the NEC.

Beside Namibian folk songs we can also find well-known European songs translated into Oshivambo, for example "A bird came flying here", "My flowers are thirsty", "Old McDonald has a farm" (In the kraal of my father) and "Master Jacob". There are songs in Oshivambo or in other African languages and in English, too.

The very rhythmically pronounced texts consist of solmisation syllables, which often aren't translatable.

The children also like to sing the GDR-songs "Little white dove of peace" and "Bummi". Therefore these two songs were translated into Oshivambo and can be found in this collection.

The song-book shall help the Namibian children in the kindergarten at Bellin (GDR) not to forget the songs of their motherland. Moreover this booklet can support the educational work of kindergarten teachers at Bellin and other SWAPO kindergartens, too.

Sabine Zinke, (1982)

Vorwort

Diese Liedersammlung enthält die bekanntesten Lieder und Tänze, die im SWAPO-Kindergarten des NEC zum Tagesablauf gehören. Außer namibischen Volksliedern finden wir auch in Europa bekannte Lieder wieder, die in der Stammessprache Oshivambo gesungen werden, zum Beispiel "Kommt ein Vogel geflogen", "Meine Blümchen haben Durst", "Onkel Paul wohnt auf dem Land" und "Meister Jacob". Neben Liedern in Oshivambo oder in anderen afrikanischen Sprachen gibt es auch solche Lieder in englischer Sprache.

Der Text der Tanzlieder, der oftmals als sehr rhythmischer Sprechgesang dargeboten wird, besteht größtenteils aus Singesilben, die nicht übersetzbare sind.

Die Kinder singen auch gern die beiden in der DDR bekannten Kinderlieder "Kleine weiße Friedensstaube" und "Bummi". Deshalb wurden auch diese Lieder ins Oshivambo übersetzt und in die Sammlung aufgenommen.

Das Liederbuch soll den namibischen Kindern im SWAPO-Kindergarten in Bellin (DDR) helfen, die Lieder ihrer Heimat nicht zu vergessen. Gleichzeitig soll es aber auch die Arbeit der dort und in anderen SWAPO-Kindergärten tätigen Erzieherinnen unterstützen.

Sabine Zinke, (1982)

UUNONA IMBENI !

Namibian children songs and dances

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- 3. JIMBII**
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- 5. MPEPO**
- 6. BABY**
- 7. OKADHILA**
- 8. TALENI ENGALADI**
- 9. TATE YAKOPA**
- 10. MOSHIUDA SHA TATE**
- 11. NUYOMA NUKILO PO FINGO**
- 12. KASHONA ONGUTI YOMBILI**
- 13. BUMMI-SONG**

D a n c e s

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- 12. IT IS THE TIME**

Hinweise zu einigen Texten

OKAMBISHI The cat is jumping to the mice. The dog is crying: Oh, the cat!	Die Katze springt zu den Mäusen. Der Hund schreit: Oh, die Katze!
JIMBII Look to the big birds, they are happy.	Sieh zu den großen Vögeln, sie sind glücklich.
ONONA (UUNONA) Children stay happy, leave laxness, don't sleep. The time gives us many.	Kinder bleibt glücklich, laßt die Lässigkeit, schlafst nicht. Die Zeit gibt uns viel.
MPEPO The wind is blowing, it is to hear very far. The man is beating, it is to hear very far.	Der Wind bläst, es ist sehr weit zu hören. Der Mann schlägt, es ist sehr weit zu hören.
OKADHILA Come here bird to talk with me; don't be afraid, mother is here. Mother is greeting you; stay well with happiness. I'm going back.	Nach dem bekannten deutschen Volkslied: "Kommt ein Vogel geflogen"
TALENI ENGALADI Look to the flowers...(My flowers are thirsty)	Nach dem bekannten deutschen Kinderlied: "Meine Blümchen haben Durst"
TATE YAKOPA Father Jacob, are you sleeping? Do you hear the bells ring?	Nach dem bekannten französischen Volkslied, in deutscher Sprache als "Meister Jacob" oder "Bruder Jacob" verbreitet.

S o n g s

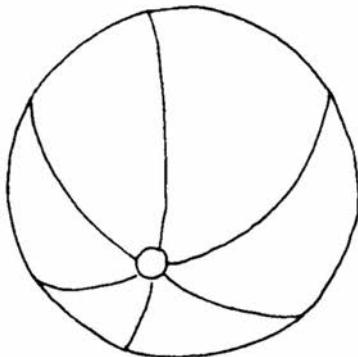
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1. WE ARE KINDERGARTEN

Musical notation for the song "WE ARE KINDERGARTEN". The music is in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The lyrics are:

We are kin-der-gar - ten, we are kin-der-gar- ten
we are kin-der-gar - ten, for in - te - re - sting.

The notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, a quarter note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, and a quarter note. The second staff starts with a quarter note, followed by a eighth note, a quarter note, a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, a quarter note, a eighth note, a sixteenth note followed by a eighth note, and a quarter note.



<p>MOSHIUDA SHA TATE</p> <p>In the kraal of my father 1. ther are many cows; 2. ther are many goats; 3. ther are many pupils; 4. ther are many donkeys... (... Old MacDonald has a farm, and on his farm he has a...)</p>	<p>Nach dem bekannten Kinderlied mit dem deutschen Titel "Onkel Paul wohnt auf dem Land"</p>
<p>NUYOMA NUKILO PO FINGO (NUYOMA)</p> <p>To beat Vorster Nuyoma grab his throat and hold his legs. He came to steal the diamonds of our country. He is caught by our trap. Now he stucks in it.</p>	<p>Um Vorster zu schlagen packt Nuyoma seine Kehle und hält die Beine fest. Er kam um die Diamanten unseres Landes zu stehlen. Er ist gefangen in unserer Falle, er steckt darin.</p>
<p>KASHONA ONGUTI YOMBILI</p> <p>wellknown children song from the GDR "Little white dove of peace"</p>	<p>Bekanntes Kinderlied aus der DDR "Kleine weiße Friedenstaube"</p>
<p>BUMMI-SONG (KASHONA OKAMBA ILA)</p> <p>wellknown children song from the GDR "A little teddy bear was coming"</p>	<p>Bekanntes Kinderlied aus der DDR "Kam ein kleiner Teddybär" ("Bummi")</p>

Erläuterungen zu den Tänzen

The **DANCES** are arranged in one the same basic typ of choreography:
In the strophies there is the invitation to dance. All children are standing in a big circle and clap their hands. Sometime names of children are called, e.g. in **TALENI ODELALA**:
"Look, now Haluta is dancing in her skirt"; or in **KANGULUWE**: "Ndakundana, give us the hand". During refrain, which is often repeated, two children are entering the circle dancing while the other children sing and clap their hands rhythmically.

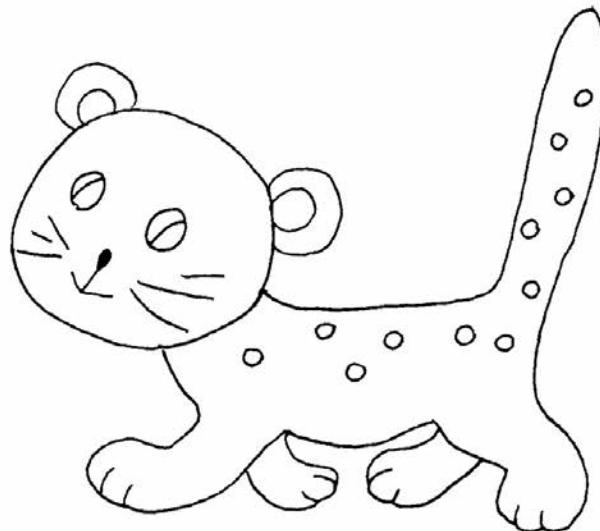
Die **TANZLIEDER** haben einen Grundtyp in ihrer tänzerischen Gestaltung:
In den Strophen erfolgt die Aufforderung zum Tanz. Dabei stehen alle im Kreise und klatzen in die Hände. Manchmal werden dabei Namen der einzelnen Kinder aufgerufen, z.B. in **TALENI ODELALA**: "Sieh, wie Haluta in ihrem Tanzrock tanzt"; oder in **KANGULUWE**: "Ndakundana, gib uns die Hand". Beim Kehrreim, der sehr oft wiederholt wird, treten zwei Kinder in den Kreis und tanzen zum Gesang und Klatschrhythmus der Gruppe.

2. OKAMBISHI

3/4

O - kam - bi - shi ka - nu ki - lo mbu - ku, O-kam - bra o ta ka

he ku mu na, ya ye nga - me ya ye nga - me o-kam - bi - shi.



3. JIMBII

Musical notation for the first line of the song 'Jimbii'. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

1. Ta - le - ni o - u - di - la, Nu - mbi - ta - a - nya ku - kwa

Musical notation for the second line of the song 'Jimbii'. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Ve - he - na o - ka - stau - nsa ta - ka ji - mbii- nga;

Musical notation for the third line of the song 'Jimbii'. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Refrain: Ji - mbii, Ji - mbii, Ta - va Ji - mbii- nga.

2. Uudanda kayolida, okeutale kalunga,
oluuhadi Taliya simba to jimbii.

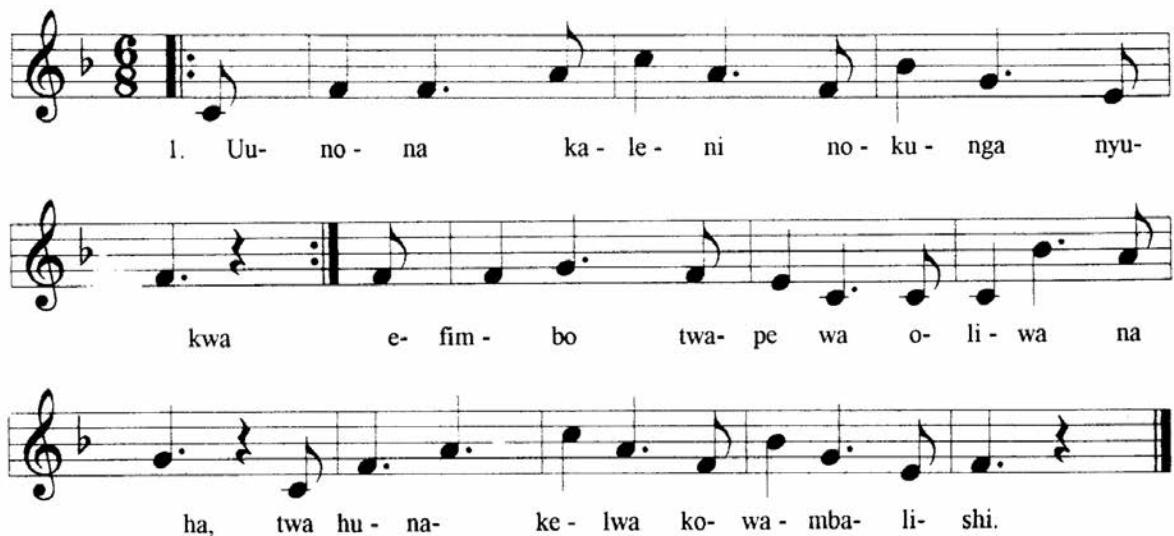


4. ONONA

1. Uu- no - na ka - le - ni no - ku - nga nyu-

kwa e- fim - bo twa- pe wa o- li - wa na

ha, twa hu - na- ke - lwa ko- wa - mba- li- shi.



2. Efeni yondendo inamunangala
efimbo twape wa oliwa na ha, twa
hunakelwa kowambalishi.



5. MPEPO

Musical score for "MPEPO" in 2/4 time. The score consists of three staves of music with corresponding lyrics below each staff.

The first staff starts with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 2/4 time signature. The lyrics are:

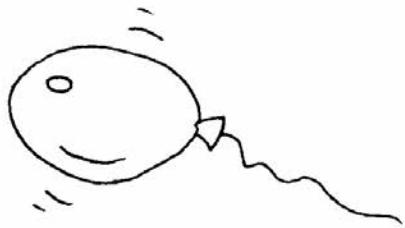
Mpe-po na-nugu pe - pe - lwe she - la na - shi ha - mbu - lwe.

The second staff continues with the same musical pattern and lyrics:

Kon-ku - le o- shu- wi - ka, ma - ti sho - ta ha - mbu - la.

The third staff concludes the melody with the same pattern and lyrics:

Mpe-po na-nugu pe - pe - lwe she - la na - shi ha - mbu - lwe.



6. BABY

One, two, three, a sil - la, sil - la, sil - la,
au a na - wa na ba - by to pom, pom, pom.

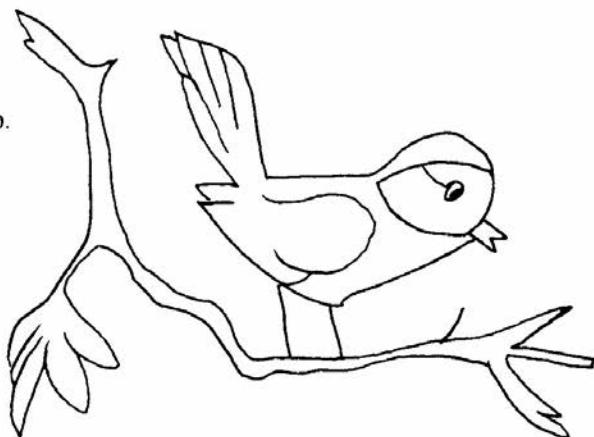
The musical notation consists of two staves in common time (indicated by a '4'). The first staff starts with a quarter note, followed by a dotted half note, another dotted half note, a quarter note, a eighth-note triplet, another eighth-note triplet, and a sixteenth-note triplet. The second staff starts with a eighth-note triplet, followed by a eighth-note triplet, a quarter note, a eighth-note triplet, another eighth-note triplet, and a sixteenth-note triplet. The lyrics are placed below the notes. Below the music is a black and white line drawing of a baby sitting and wearing a pacifier.



7. OKADHILA

1. O - ka - dhi - la i - la hu - ko tse tu -
ku - nda tha - ne po, Ho - ko - lo - la i - no -
ti - la me - me nke - ne e - li po.

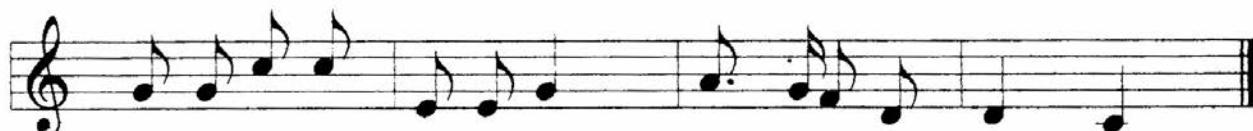
2. Eno ndo ya oko yoli
meme teku ku ngu uge,
kala nawa unombili
ta aishu nana nga shingo.



8. TALENI ENGALADI



1. Ta - le - ni en - ga - la - di, sti - li - da sta - no - ta



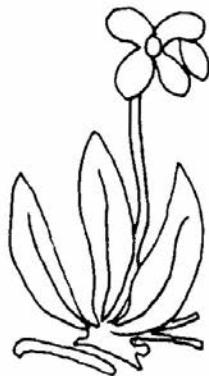
ha - tu - ke - ndi te - ke - la, no - ku en - de - le - la.

2. Uhalewa telela, ngawavewa lemba,

meka hatu tekela, nota eliloye.

3. Ngashikwali hatuti, natu endelete,

naven gala uhafe, utuhamhelele.

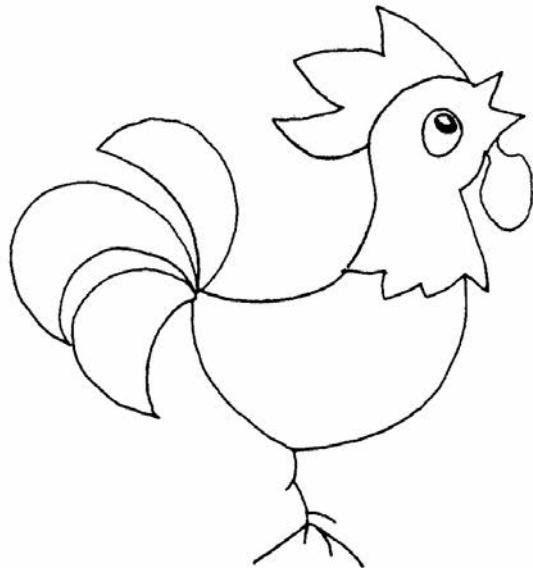


9. TATE YAKOPA



2. Onona, onona, koshikola, koshikola,

ngendja taiitona, ngendja taiitona ndali, ndali, ndali.



10. MOSHIUDA SHA TATE

The musical score consists of four staves of music. The first three staves are identical, each containing four measures of music. The fourth staff begins with a single measure and ends with a double bar line. The lyrics are written below each staff.

1. Mo - shi - u - da sha Ta - te, i - ya, i - yal - lo,
Mu - na - go mbe - di - ha - pu, i - ya, i - yal - lo;
Ha - ndi - kwe - na ta - ti - ti, i - ya, i - yal - lo.
Mbu mbu i - ya, i - yal - lo.

2. Moshiuda sha tate, iya, iyallo,

Munai Kembeihapu, iya, iyallo;

Haikwena taiti, iya, iyallo;

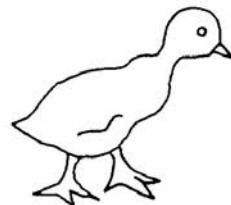
Meme, iya, iyallo.

3. Omeumbo la Tate, iya, iyallo;

Mununo Nayaha pu, iya, iyallo;

Hawakwena Tavati, iya, iyallo;

Nghaa, nghaa, iya, iyallo.



11. NUYOMA NUKILO PO FINGO

The musical score consists of five staves of music in G clef. The first staff starts in 4/4 time, followed by a section in 3/4 time. The second staff begins in 3/8 time, followed by a section in 8/8 time. The third staff begins in 8/8 time, followed by a section in 3/8 time. The fourth staff begins in 3/8 time, followed by a section in 4/4 time. The lyrics are written below each staff, alternating between English words and Swahili words.

Nu - yo - ma Nu - ki- lo po fin - go, Kwa- to- ko mau - lu, Tu-

den-de Vo - ster. E- ya - ku - va-

ko o-ka- we, me shi- lon - ge, she - tu ak-wa twa - ke mwi-

ye we - tu a pa- te ke - na- me. Nu - yo - ma

Nu-ki-lo po fin - go Kwa- to- ko mau - lu Tu- den-de Vo - ster.



12. KASHONA ONGUTI YOMBILI



1.Ka - sho - na on- gu- ti yo-mbi- li wa tu - ka mou - nyu ni;



o - va - sho - na no - va - ku - lu a - ve - she ve ku - shi.

2. Okutuka kombada yomafuta noyedu li;
okwetala ovanhu ombili kuminika lweyowi.
3. Otwo kuhalela olwendu lwehafo nombili;
onguti yombili a luka mokafimbo kahupi.



D a n c e s

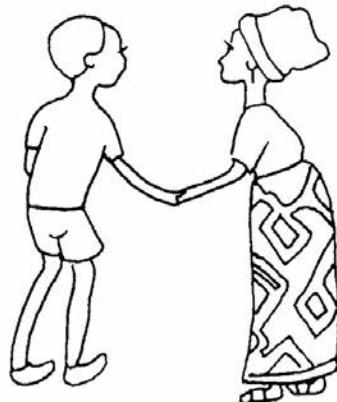
1. HOW ARE YOU
2. BUMA BUMEILO
3. KANGULUWE
4. WANKETE (Zulu-song)
5. MEME GELINDA
6. TISHA WETU NAI
7. NAKEILOKA
8. O SO WA NAMIBIA
9. YAMANDEIMA
10. TALENI ODELALA
11. KATUSHA
12. IT IS THE TIME

1. HOW ARE YOU

A musical score for 'How Are You' in 3/4 time. The lyrics are:

How are you my part - ner, how are you to - day
do the things se-cond, I show you the way to
sa- la- la - la - la, to sa - la - la - la - la.

The music consists of three staves of notes corresponding to the lyrics.



2. BUMA BUMEILO

Solo Chorus

Bu - ma bu - ma bu-meい lo bu-meい lo,
bu - ma bu - ma bu-meい lo bu-meい lo,
Bu - meい lo bu - ma, bu-meい lo bu-meい lo,
bu - meい lo bu - ma bu-meい lo bu-meい lo.



3. KANGULUWE



Musical notation for the first line of the song 'KANGULUWE'. The key signature is one flat (F major), and the time signature is common time (indicated by a 'C'). The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes.

Refrain: Ka - ngu - lu - we - e o - ya ye!



Musical notation for the second line of the song 'KANGULUWE'. The melody continues with quarter notes and eighth notes.

1.Na wa Nda-ku - nda-na we - mi - ni - ne - ko, o - ya - ye!
2.Na wa Na - ten-ya we - mi - ni - ne - ko, o - ya - ye!

Refrain: Kanguluwe Oya ye!

3. Nawa Kalola
wekashipande, oya ye!

Refrain: Kanguluwe Oya ye!



6. TISHA WETU NAI

Musical notation for the first line of the song. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

Ti- sha we - tu na - i, na - i ku - mu sol - diers,

Musical notation for the second line of the song. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

e - le - le - le ma - ma, tu ka kin - de ban- ze,

Musical notation for the third line of the song. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes.

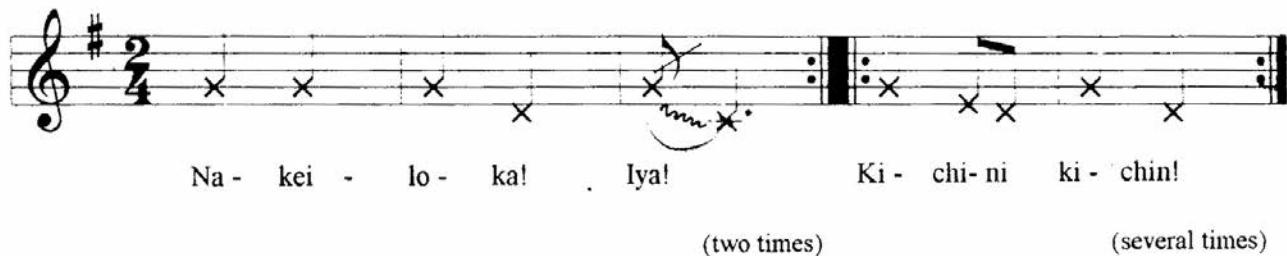
ban- ze, check my bo - dy me- ka

Musical notation for the fourth line of the song. The key signature is one flat, and the time signature is 2/4. The melody consists of eighth and sixteenth notes, indicated by 'x' marks.

fu le - a, fu le-a, fu le - a fle - a fle-a.



NAKEILOKA



Musical notation for "NAKEILOKA". The music is in 2/4 time, key signature of one sharp (F#), and consists of two measures separated by a double bar line. The first measure contains six eighth notes marked with an 'x'. The second measure contains four eighth notes marked with an 'x'. The lyrics "Na - kei - lo - ka!" are aligned with the first measure, and "Iya!" is aligned with the end of the first measure. The lyrics "Ki - chi- ni ki - chin!" are aligned with the second measure. A bracket underlines the first two measures, and a wavy line connects the end of the first measure to the start of the second measure.

Na - kei - lo - ka! Iya!

(two times)

Ki - chi- ni ki - chin!

(several times)



4. WANKETE (Zulu-song)

Wan - ke - te, wan - ke - te se - la mai - le

lu wa - she qua - she don - go se - la mai - le.

Hal - lo se - la mai - le, hal - lo se - la mai - le.

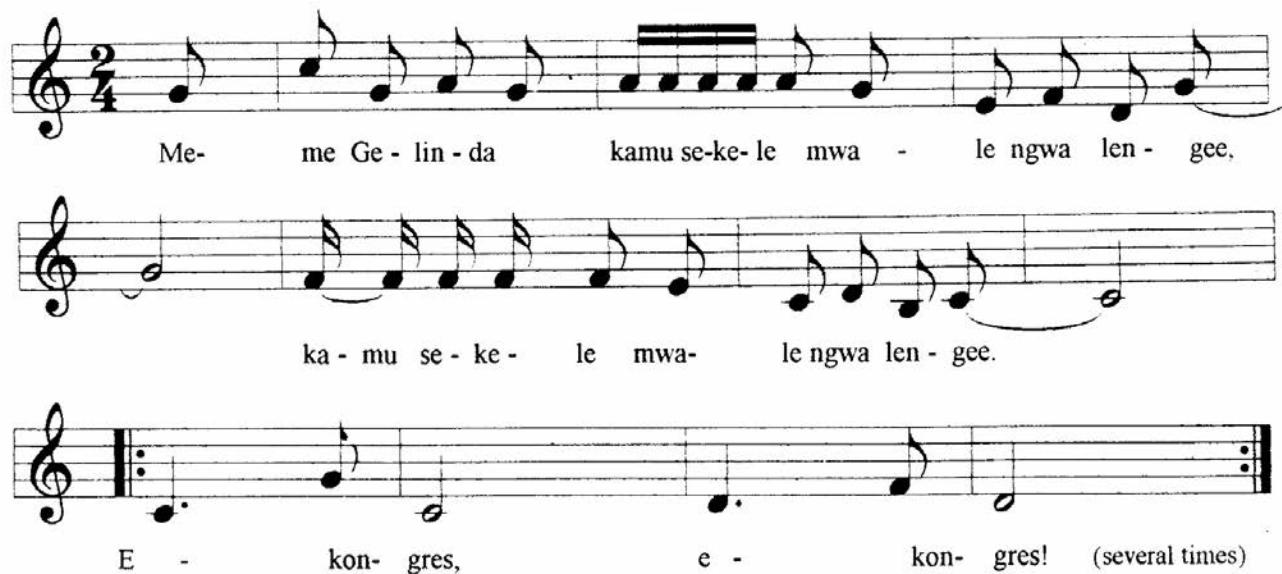


5. MEME GELINDA

Me- me Ge - lin - da kamu se-ke- le mwa - le ngwa len - gee,

ka - mu se - ke - le mwa- le ngwa len - gee.

E - kon- gres, e - kon- gres! (several times)



8. O SO WA NAMIBIA

Music score for "O SO WA NAMIBIA" in 2/4 time, treble clef. The lyrics are written below each corresponding musical line.

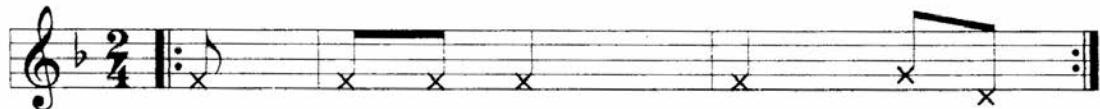
O so wa Na - mi- bia! Ta sa mo Na - mi - bia!

Na-mi-bi - a shi - lon - go sho - to to - to,

shi-lon-go sho - to to - to, shi-lon-go sho-to ma- mo - to!



9. YAMANDEIMA



1. O - yi - mwe, ya - man - dej - ma!
2. O - mba - li, ya - man - dej - ma!
3. O - na - tu, ya - man - dej - ma!
4. O - ne - e, ya - man - dej - ma!
5. O - na - no, ya - man - dej - ma!

Refrain:



Pwa - ke - la mo - ma - ndje - ma! (several times)



10. TALENI ODELALA

Musical notation for 'TALENI ODELALA' in 4/4 time with a key signature of one flat. The melody consists of quarter notes and eighth notes, with a fermata over the eighth note in the second measure. The lyrics are written below the notes.

Ta- le - ni o - de-la - la, ya Ha - lu - ta tar nda- ni- sa.



11. KATUSHA

The musical notation consists of two staves of music. The first staff begins with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It features a repeating pattern of eighth notes and sixteenth notes. The lyrics for this staff are: O - tu - no Ka - tu - sha, q - tu - no Ka - tu - sha, o - mo - ta nam - bi - ta - na. The second staff continues the melody with a treble clef, a key signature of one flat, and a 4/4 time signature. It includes a measure with a long horizontal bar line and a measure ending with a repeat sign. The lyrics for this staff are: ma - shi - nin - ga - na; o - tu - no Ka - tu - sha.



12. IT IS THE TIME

Musical notation for the song "It Is the Time to Say Goodbye". The music is in common time (indicated by '2/4') and has a key signature of one flat (indicated by a 'B' with a flat sign). The lyrics are: "It is the time to say good bye," followed by a repeat of the melody. The notation includes a treble clef, a bass clef, and a fermata over the final note.

