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18456526.656566 10205622065 27041470.382353 130953535244 95811408.266667 129367053500 11582149803 61142554.612903



Retrieved 27 November 2011. ^ "South Africa – National Anthem of South Africa (Die Stem van Suid-Afrika/Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika)". Die Stem van Suid-Afrika Uit die blou van ons hemel. Uit die diepte van ons see. Oor ons ewige gebergtes. Waar die kranse antwoord gee. Sounds the call to come together. And united we shall stand. Let us live and strive for freedom. In South Africa our land. Words This is the official version of the national anthem, combining Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika and Die Stem/The Call of South Africa, with a translation in English given in brackets: South African National Anthem Nkosi sikelel' iAfrikaMaluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo Yizwa imithandazo yethu.Nkosi sikelela. thina lusapho lwayo. The first half was arranged by Mzilikazi Khumalo[3] and the latter half of the song was arranged by Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph, who also wrote the final verse.[3][4] The fact that it shifts (modulates) and ends in a different key (from G major to D major), a feature it shares with the Italian and the Philippine national anthems,[5] makes it compositionally unusual. Thus, lines from the apartheid-era national anthem's first stanza referencing the Voortrekkers "Great Trek" were omitted, as "this was the experience of only one section" of South African society.[4][14] Likewise, the words "Woza Moya", used in "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" were also omitted, as the phrase is a specifically Christian reference, rather than a generically religious one.[4] and thus not acceptable to South Africans of other religions, particularly Muslim South Africans.[14] A new verse found in neither song was also added, "The Surreal Moment when a Harlem Choir Sings Die Stem for Winnie". Structure The lyrics employ the five most widely spoken of South Africa's eleven official languages – Xhosa (first stanza, first two lines), Zulu (first stanza, last two lines), Sesotho (second stanza), Afrikaans (third stanza), and English (final stanza). Lord Bless Africa Lord bless Africa May her glory be lifted high, Hear our prayers Lord bless us, your children. The South African government adopted both songs as dual national anthems in 1994, when they were performed at Nelson Mandela's inauguration.[11] For the 1995 Rugby World Cup, Morné du Plessis suggested that the Springboks learn all the words of "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika", and "they did so with great feeling", according to their instructor Anne Munnik.[12] Inception The practice of having two national anthems proved to be a cumbersome arrangement as performing both of them took as much as five minutes.[13] This was rectified when South Africa's dual national anthems were merged in abridged forms in early 1997[14] to form the current national anthem. ^ "South African Parliament Opening". Retrieved 20 February 2018 - via nationalanthems.info. Retrieved 3 January 2018. It was seldom sung in its entirety; usually, the first stanza was the most widely known and sung, sometimes followed by the last stanza, p. 10. National Anthem Toolkit The National Anthem National Anthem of South Africa - Streaming audio, lyrics and information (archive link) Audio recording of the National Anthem (Instrumental only, MP3 file) Brief introduction to the anthem and notation The South African national anthem in MIDI format The South African national anthem in MP3 format Retrieved from "South African Government Information, "Die Stem Controversy", "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika Named Best National Anthem in the World", South African Music Rights Organisation. "The South African National Anthem: A History on Record", Langenhenven, 1918Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph, 1995 (1995)MusicEnoch Sontonga, 1897Marthinus Lourens de Villiers, 1921 (1921) (arranged by M. Retrieved 31 December 2018, 3 June 1938 City Press. "Symbols/The New South Africa; The First Emblems of Unity: A Little Something for Everyone". News24. flatin. They were Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika and The Call of South Africa (Die Stem van Suid-Afrika). It is unique in that it is sung in five languages. The Voice of South Africa From the blue of our skies. From the depths of our seas. Over our everlasting mountains. Where the echoing crags resound, Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand, Let us live and strive for freedom, In South Africa our land. ^ Haden, Alexis (18 April 2017). pp. 173–178. ^ a b c "The National Anthem Is Owned by Everyone". "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" became a popular church hymn that was later adopted as an anthem at political meetings and was sung as an act of defiance during the apartheid years. The New York Times on the Web Books. " a b c d e f g h i "National Anthem". Lyrics A proclamation issued by the then State President, Nelson Mandela, on 20 April 1994 in terms of the provisions of Section 248 (1) together with Section 2 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1993 (Act 200 of 1993), stated that the Republic of South Africa would have two national anthems. ^ Quintal, Angela (13 April 2018). Khumalo and Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph, 1995)Adopted1997 (1997)Preceded by"Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" and "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika"Audio sampleU.S. Navy Band instrumental versionfiled The National Anthem of South Africa was adopted in 1997 and is a hybrid song combining new English lyrics with extracts of the 19th century hymn "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" (English: "God Bless Africa") and the Afrikaans song "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" (English: "The Voice of Africa"), which was used as the South African national anthem during the apartheid era.[1] The committee responsible for this new composition included Anna Bender, Elize Botha, Richard Cock, Dolf Havemann (Secretary), Mzilikazi Khumalo (Chairman), Masizi Kunene, John Lenake, Fatima Meer, Khabi Ngomo, Wally Serote, Johan de Villiers, and Jeanne Zaidel-Rudolph.[2] The anthem is often referred to by its incipit of "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika", but this has never been its official title, which is simply "National Anthem of South Africa". In terms of Section 4 of the Constitution of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996), and following a proclamation by the Government Gazette No. 18341 (dated 10 October 1997), a shortened, combined version of Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika and The Call of South Africa is now the national anthem of South Africa. Protocol on respecting the National Anthem The National Anthem should be recited with appropriate respect. Archived from the original on 21 October 2007. History of the National Anthem: The National Anthem was proclaimed in 1997. Retrieved 17 April 2018. ^ Haden, Alexis (27 December 2017). Lines borrowed from the two previous national anthems were modified to be more inclusive, omitting overt reference to specific groups of the country's population groups. History National anthems of South Africa "God Save the King"1901–1952 "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika"1938–1952 "God Save the Queen"1952–1957 "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika"1952–1994 "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika"1994–1997 "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika"1994–1997 "National anthem of South Africa"1997–present vte Background From the late 1940s, to the early 1990s, South Africa was governed by a system known as apartheid, a widely condemned system of institutionalized racial segregation and discrimination that was based on white supremacy and the repression of the black majority for the benefit of the politically and economically dominant Afrikaner minority and other whites. pp. 147, 153. 27 September 2015. Archived from the original on 28 October 2011. Retrieved 6 September 2018. The Presidency. It was first sung publicly at the official hoisting of the national flag in Cape Town on 31 May 1928. In 1952, the official English version, "The Call of South Africa", was accepted for official use. The lyrics employ the five most populous of South Africa's eleven official languages - isiXhosa (first stanza, first two lines), isiZulu (first stanza, last two lines), seSotho (second stanza), Afrikaans (third stanza) and English (final stanza). Augusta de Mist. ^ Keller, Bill (28 April 1994). The English version of "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" was less prominent than the Afrikaans version and thus could be challenged with little objection or controversy.[14] As such, the English portion of the new South African national anthem, the one which had its lyrics changed from the previous version,[14] criticism in recent years, the South African national anthem has come under criticism for its Afrikaans verse as was originally part of the national anthem of South Africa that was used during the apartheid era,[16] with some such as the Economic Freedom Fighters calling for the verse to be removed, supposedly because of its connection.[17][18][19][20] Others defend the inclusion of the verse pointing out that it is included in large part due to the influence of the first post-apartheid South African president Nelson Mandela, who intended the anthem as a representative hymn for the post-apartheid era of South Africa.[21][11][12] Lyrics First verse, the two lines of Xhosa (with IPA transcription) and English translation) Morena boloka setshaba sa heso. O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho. O se boleko. se boleko setshaba sa heso. Setshaba sa, South Africa, South Africa.[22] Third verse in Afrikaans (with IPA transcription) and English translation) Uit die blou van ons see. Over our everlasting mountains. Where the echoing crags resound.[22] Fourth verse in English Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand. Let us live and strive for freedom, In South Africa our land.[22] See also Music portal South Africa portal National anthem of Tanzania National anthem of Zambia National anthem of the Transvaal National anthem of the Orange Free State List of national anthems Notes ^ Subsequently "God Save the Queen" when Elizabeth II ascended to the throne following the death of George VI. Archived from the original on 15 January 2021. It is the only neo-modal national anthem in the world, by virtue of being the only one that starts in one key and finishes in another. (Sesotho) Uit die blou van ons hemel. Uit die diepte van ons see. Oor ons ewige gebergtes. Waar die kranse antwoord gee (Afrikaans) Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand. Let us live and strive for freedom, In South Africa our land. South African Consulate General New York City. Archived from the original on 24 August 2018. Langenhenven in 1921[16] "Die Stem" (English: "The voice of South Africa") was the co-national anthem[7] with "God Save the King"[a] between 1938 and 1957, when it became the sole national anthem until 1994. ^ Carlin, John (19 September 1999). "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" (English: "The Voice of South Africa") was composed of eight stanzas. (The original four in Afrikaans and four in English - a translation of the Afrikaans with a few modifications). Archived from the original on 13 March 2013. ^ Keller, Bill (8 May 1994). "Master of His Fate". 13 April 2015. It was not until 2 May 1957 that government pronounced Die Stem as the official national anthem of South Africa. The New York Times. J. C-SPAN. ^ See Help:IPA, Sesotho orthography & Sesotho phonology. "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" was composed in 1897 by Enoch Sontonga, a Methodist mission schoolteacher. Archived from the original on 6 September 2018. 17 June 2012. Retrieved 11 June 2018. "Die Stem Adulterated Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika – EFF". The new national anthem was performed at an opening of the South African parliament in February 1997.[15] and was published in the South African Government Gazette on 10 October 1997 [14] During the drafting of the new national anthem, it was requested by South African president Nelson Mandela that it be no more than 1 minute and 48 seconds in length (which was the average length of other countries anthems being used for reference).[14] The new English lyrics were adapted from the last four lines of the first stanza of "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" (English: "The Call of South Africa"), with the changes made to reflect hope in post-apartheid South African society. ^ "The South African National Anthem: A History on Record". Retrieved 6 June 2018. ^ Ganesh, Narendh (23 July 2014). nationalanthems.me. The South African National anthem of South Africa Not to be confused with Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika or Die Stem van Suid-Afrika. Sowetan Live. External links Wikipedia Commons has media related to National anthems of South Africa. Retrieved 13 March 2013. Post. All should stand to attention with their hands placed at their sides while singing the National Anthem. Archived from the original on 25 May 2012. Civilians should take their hats off as a sign of respect. ^ See Help:IPA/Nguni and Zulu language § Orthography. References ^ "South Africa Will Play Two Anthems Hereafter" ^ "EFF 'Missing the Plot' on Die Stem". Retrieved 6 June 2012. ^ McNeil, Donald G., Jr. (28 March 1996). Retrieved 12 June 2018 - via PressReader.com. New York: Penguin Press. ^ See Help:IPA/Nguni and Xhosa language § Phonology. Archived from the original on 2 May 2019. The lyrics are sung in these languages regardless of the native language of the singer. "The South African Vote: Blacks Seizing Their Moment: Liberation Day". The National Anthem of South Africa was written by Enoch Sontonga and C. (Xhosa and Zulu) Morena boloka setshaba sa heso, O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho. O se boleko, O se boleko setshaba sa heso, Setshaba sa, South Africa, South Africa. Archived from the original on 12 June 2018. A Sesotho version was published by Moses Mphahlele in 1942. Retrieved 12 June 2018. Morena boloka setshaba sa heso, O fedise dintwa le matshwenyeho, O se boleko, O se boleko setshaba sa heso, Setshaba sa, South Africa, South Africa. Archived from the original on 30 March 2018. Retrieved 31 October 2018. (English) English translation of Xhosa and Zulu version Lord bless Africa May her glory be lifted highHear our petitionsLord bless us, your children English translation of Sesotho version Lord we ask You to protect our nationIntervene and end all conflictsProtect us, protect our nationProtect South Africa, South Africa English translation of Afrikaans version Out of the blue of our heavensOut of the depths of our seasOver our everlasting mountainsWhere the echoing crags resound Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo, Yizwa imithandazo yethu, Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapho lwayo. Archived from the original on 12 December 2018. ^ See Help:IPA/Afrikaans and Afrikaans phonology. ^ "National Anthem". "EFF Calls for Removal of Die Stem on 120th Anniversary of Enoch Sontonga's Death". Lord we ask You to protect our nation, Intervene and end all conflicts, Protect us, protect our nation, Protect South Africa, South Africa. Archived from the original on 1 January 2019. "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" is a poem written by CJ Langenhenven in May 1918, with music composed in 1921 by the Reverend ML de Villiers. The poet Samuel Mqhayi later added seven additional stanzas in isiXhosa. ^ a b c d e f g Allen, Siemon (15 October 2013). It was first sung as a church hymn but later became an act of political defiance against the apartheid regime. ^ a b "National Anthem of South Africa" (Music sheet). National Anthem of South AfricaThe South African national anthem it appears specified in the South African Government GazetteNational anthem of South AfricaAlso known as "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" (first segment) (English: "Lord Bless Africa")"Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" (second segment) (English: "The Voice of South Africa")LyricsEnoch Sontonga, 1897. Playing the Enemy: Nelson Mandela and the Game That Made a Nation. It is a shortened, combined version of two anthems ("Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" and "The Call of South Africa"/"Die Stem van Suid-Afrika"); sung between 1994 and 1997. The motto of South Africa: Unity in Diversity. During this period, South Africa's national anthem was "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika", also known as "Die Stem", an Afrikaans language song that chronicled the Voortrekkers and their "Great Trek". Johannesburg Journal: Will Rugby Embrace, or Crush, a Dainty Flower?. When apartheid came to an end in the early 1990s, the future of "Die Stem van Suid-Afrika" was called into question.[8][9] It was ultimately retained as the national anthem, though "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika", a Xhosa language song that was used by the anti-apartheid movement, was also introduced and adopted as a second national anthem of equal standing.[10] "Nkosi Sikelel' iAfrika" was composed by a Methodist school teacher named Enoch Sontonga in 1897. "Die Stem" is a poem written by C. ^ de Villiers, James (18 April 2017). Retrieved 21 October 2007.

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