

UMLANDO
WOKWENANWA KWEZINCWADI ZETHESTAMENTE ELIDALA
ZITHATHWA OLWIMINI LWAZO LWENDABUKO

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Liwelela neno-nje ibhaybheli ngokufika kwabaqhamuka eYurophu kuleli ngo-1652 nangokungena kwabeNtumo kwelakwaZulu *ikakhulukazi* ngesikhathi sombuso wenkosi uMpande (1840-1872), sekukaningi lihunyushwa, libukezwa, libhalwa kabusha, ledluliselwa phambili. Lifika-nje kithi seliwumqulu onxa-mbili: ithestamente elidala (TD) nethestamente elisha (TSh). Lifika liphethwe *ikakhulukazi* ngabakhuluma ulwimi lwesiNgisi nabakhuluma olwesiJalimane, nabo babekade belemukele kwabalilanda olwimini lwesiHebheru nolwesiGrikhi, bafundafunda isiZulu, baqala-ke balihumusha ngokuya ngokuya laze laphela eminyakeni engaphambili kwekhulu nanhlanu edlule.

Nanku-ke umlando walo:

1. IsiHebheru („imazolethi“)

Cishe zonke izincwadi eziqokethwe ethestamenteni elidala (TD) ekusukeni kwazo zaxoxwa, zalotshwa ngolwimi lwesiHebheru. Zimbalwa-nje ezavela ngolwesiAramu (bhaka iphuzu lesihlanu lapha ngezansi).

Indlela yokulotshwa kolwimi lwesiHebheru esetshenziswa ngokuvamile ngabafundi bezenkolo ekucwaningeni kwabo yaziwa ngokuthi yi *mazolethi*. Kuthiwa yavezwa ukukhuthala kwezingqapheli zokugcinwa kwamasiko enkolo yobuJuda ezazidume ngokucophelela kwazo ekuqopheni umlando, zibizwa ngokuthi zingamaMazolethi („Matsorethem“).

AmaMazolethi aqala emandulo (6th - 10th century) ukucubungula nokubukeza izincwadi esizibiza namuhla ngokuthi ngezethestamente elidala, ezama ukuthola ukuthi leyo naleyo ncwadi yayivelephi, nini, yahamba yaze yagcina isilotshwé ngubani, kanjani njengoba isiyincwadi nje.

Imiphumela yemizamo yabo yagcina ibonakele: Kwathi kuqambe kushaya unyaka wekhulu uJesu abakhona (100 AD); wawusuboshiwe ususetshenziswa umqulu wezincwadi esizibiza namuhla ngokuthi yithestamente elidala (TD); zibhalwe njengoba kwakwethenjwa ukuthi zazinjalo eminyakeni eyikhulu ngaphambi kukaJesu (100 BC).

Ngendlela eyayejwayelekile yokubhalwa kolwimi lwesiHebheru nezilwimi ezihlobene nalo kunamachashaza asho onkamisa (o- „a-e-i-o-u“) aphelekezela izinhlamvu ezehlukene zombhalo ezimele ongwaqa (o- „b-c-d-f-g“); ngaleso zikhathi-ke kwakungandile ukuwafaka lawo machashaza. Wayeziqagelela-nje ofunda umbhalo ukuthi igama liphunyiselwa kuthiweni (isibonelo: „gd“ = „ugodo/igade/igidi/ugudi ...“).

AmaMazolethi asungula isu lamachashaza nemidwana eyatholakala ilusizo kusukela lapho. Kuze kube namuhla lokhu-ke le ndlela yokubhala isiHebheru enamachashaza nemidwana ekhomba onkamisa, ibizwa ngokuthi yi *mazolethi*.

Lo mbhalo wemazolethi esihlala sibuyela kuwo kwethukeka kutholakala laphaya nalaphaya iphutha ohlelweni lwamachashaza nemidwa ikakhulukazi uma kuqhathaniswa nemibhalo eyayivele isikhona kungakavunyelwana ngemazolethi (njengombhalo waseKhumrani „Qumran“ ovunjululwa zolo lokhu ngo-1947 lapho wawukade uthukuzwe khona mandulo). Ichashaza lilinye („ugodo“ noma „igidi“) liphendula ingqondo yonke yomusho! Abafundi bezenkolo bahlala phansi-ke babonisane uma kuvela umahluko ekuqhathanisweni kwemibhalo ukuze kuvunyelwane ngokulungisa amaphutha nokubukeza nokubhala kabusha lezo zincwadi ezithintene nalokho.

2. IsiGriki („isebthwaginta“)

Abantu benkolo yobuJuda ababeqube kwelezizwe eGibhithe nakwamanye amazwe aqaqele ulwandle iMedithera eminyakeni engamakhulu amathathu kuya ekhulwini ngaphambi kokuzalwa kukaJesu (300 - 100 BC) babekhuluma bekhonza ngesiGriki. Kanjalo-ke kwavela izikhuthali phakathi kwabo ezazijuba, zahumusha zonke izincwadi zokholo esizibiza namuhla ngokuthi yithestamente elidala (TD), zazifaka olwimini lwesiGriki ukuze zisetshenziswe enkonzweni nasemakhaya. Lesi sihumusho sesiGriki saziwa ngokuthi yiSebthwaginta („Septuaginta“ = amashumi ayisikhombisa) ngenxa yokuthi kuthiwa saqalwa saphethwa yizikhuthali ezingamashumi ayisikhombisa ezinsukwini ezingamashumi ayisikhombisa. (Isinqamulelo ngesiLathini = LXX; thina-ke sisebenzisa isinqamulela „g“ okungokuthi ngesiGriki).

Lesi sihumusho sesiGriki siqukethe nekhethelo lesibili (deuterokanon) lezincwadi zoThobi noJudithi noBhaluki ezingekho kwamanye amabhaybheli njengoba phela uMartin Luther azihlunga wazishiya ngaphandle ekuhumusheleni kwakhe esiJalimaneni ngo-1522.

Izihumusho zebhaybheli zanamuhla (bheka: Isihumusho samabandla-ngamabandla sokukhuthaza ubumbwano lwamaKhristu olwimini lwesiJalimane, „Einheitsübersetzung, Die Bibel, Altes und Neues Testament, 1980“) ziqukethe ngisho nezincwadi ezalotshwa sihambile isikhathi yaqala le ndaba (2nd century) - ekaAkhwila (Aquila), ekaSmakhusi (Symmachus) nekaThiyodotini (Theodotin).

3. IsiLathini („ivulgatha“)

Endulo (150 AD) abantu baseNyakatho yeAfrika naseNingizimu yaseFransi base bekade bazisebenzisela ibhaybheli lolwimi lwesiLathini esidala, elaziwa namuhla ngokuthi yiVethusi Lathina (=“Vetus Latina“ = elesiLathini esidala). Akuselula nokho namuhla ukuthola noma nje-ke izicucu zalo.

Ngonyaka wamakhulu amathathu namashumi ayisishiyagalolunye emva kokuzalwa kukaJesu (390 AD) kwasuka isazi kwezenkolo uHironimasi (=

Hieronimus) ethunywe yinhloko yeSonto lakubo, uPhapha uDamasusu wokuqala (= Pope Damasus I.), wahumusha izincwadi zeqembu namuhla esilibiza ngokuthi yithestamente elidala (TD), ezisusa olwimini lwesiHebheru, ezifaka kolwesiLathini, ngesizathu sokuthi onke amabhaybheli esiLathini alezo zikhathi ayehunyushwe esuswa kolwesiGriki lweSebthwaginta, evame ukuphambuka ezindimeni ezithile, awulahle umkhondo wendaba. Leli-ke elahunyushwa nguHironimasi lethiwa igama lokuthi yi *Vulgatha* (= „Vulgata“) okungukuthi ngelikawonke-wonke.

Vulgatha-ke yemukeleka kahle kakhulu eBandleni lamaKatholika langalezo zikhathi, yedluliselwa nakwabanye emagatsheni, kwase kuthi-ke ngembizo enkulu yeSonto eyayihlangene eThendele (= Trent) kwelaseNtaliyane ngonyaka ka-1546 kwavunyelwana ngokuthi i *Vulgatha* yilona bhaybheli elihumusheke kahle ngokungenansolo (= „authentic“), okufanele lisetshenziswe enkonzweni nasempilweni yabakholwayo.

Zolo lokhu (mhla ka-15 kuEphrili ngo-1979) inhloko yeBandla lamaKatholika ebiphethe ngaleyo minyaka, uPhapha uJohansi uPhawuli wesibili (Pope Johannes Paul II.), yamemezela ukukhishwa kwe *Vulgatha* esibukeziwe, osekuyiyona eyethulwa emphakathini.

4. eminye imizamo

Kule ntshisekelo yokuzama ukutholisisa kahle umnyombo nelaka lemibhalo yokuqala yenkolo yobuJuda neyobuKhristu kunemibhalo eminingi eseyavela, eminye yabuye yamyamalala noma yakholakala.

Eminye yayo yilena: uNcwadi-nhlanu wamaSamariya (= „der samaritanische Pentateuch“). Uncwadi-nhlanu phela umqulu oqukethe izincwadi zonhlanu oGenesisi, noEksodusi, noLevithikhusi noNumeri kanye noDutheronomi. (IsiGriki sithi *pentateuch* („phenta-thoykh“) sisho uNcwadi-nhlanu). UNcwadi-nhlanu ngolwimi lwesiAramu (= aramäisch) esaziwa ngokuthi yi *Thagume* (= Targume) kanye noNcwadi-nhlanu ngolwimi lwesiSiriya owaziswa ngokuthi yi *Pheshitha*.

Yonke le mizamo esiyibala lapha ngenhla yayenana olwimini lwendabuko yalezi zincwadi ezihunyushwayo, ulwimi lwesiHebheru.

Kuneminye-ke imizamo yona eyayihumusha ithathela kuSebthwaginta. Yilena-ke: yiVethusi Lathina, yiKhobthishi (coptic), eyaseTopiya, eyaseArmeniya neGothishi.

5. Izingxenye zethestamente elidala (TD) ezidabuka olwimini lwesiAramu

Ulwimi lwesiAramu luhlobene kakhulu nolwesiHebheru, cishe njengoba isiSwati nesiZulu nesiXhosa zihlobene. Lolu lwimi lwaqala ukwanda ngenkathi yombuso wamaPheleshiya (kusukela eminyakeni engamakhulu amahlanu namashumi amane ngaphambi kokuzalwa kukaJesu, 540 BC),

Iwagcina selucishe lwalucima nya olwesiHebheru. Uzalwa-nje uJesu ekhula, sekwakhulunywa isiAramu-nje kwelakubo.

Izingxenye zethestamente elidala ezidabuka olwimini lwesiAramu yilezi:
nguJeremiya 10,11; nguEzra 4,8 kuya ku-6,18; 7,12-26; noDanyela 2,4 kuya ku-7,28.

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