

yini inkondlo

yini inkondlo is a phrase in the Zulu language that translates to "what is poetry." Poetry, or "inkondlo," is a significant form of artistic expression that uses rhythm, language, and imagery to evoke emotions and convey deeper meanings. This article explores the concept of inkondlo, its historical and cultural importance, and its various forms and characteristics. Understanding yini inkondlo enables appreciation of the art form's role in communication, storytelling, and cultural preservation. This discussion will also cover the techniques and themes commonly found in poetry, highlighting how inkondlo serves as both a creative outlet and a reflection of society. The content is structured to provide a comprehensive overview, making it valuable for students, educators, and enthusiasts interested in poetry and African literary traditions. Below is the table of contents to guide the exploration of this topic.

- Definition and Meaning of Inkondlo
- Historical and Cultural Significance of Inkondlo
- Characteristics and Elements of Inkondlo
- Common Themes in Inkondlo
- Forms and Styles of Inkondlo
- Role of Inkondlo in Society

Definition and Meaning of Inkondlo

Inkondlo, in the context of Zulu and other Nguni languages, refers to poetry or a poem. It is a literary form that uses structured language, rhythm, and sometimes rhyme to convey messages, emotions, and stories. The question *yini inkondlo* literally asks for the definition and essence of poetry. Inkondlo is more than just written or spoken words; it is an artistic expression that combines sound and meaning to create an impactful experience for the audience. It can be oral or written, and it often incorporates metaphors, symbolism, and cultural references that resonate deeply with communities.

Historical and Cultural Significance of Inkondlo

Inkondlo holds a prominent place in African oral traditions, especially among

the Zulu people. Historically, poetry was a primary means of preserving history, passing down knowledge, and celebrating cultural identity. Many traditional leaders, warriors, and poets used inkondlo to inspire, instruct, and unify their communities. The oral nature of inkondlo ensured that stories and values were memorably preserved and transmitted through generations.

Role in Oral Tradition

Inkondlo was predominantly an oral art form before the widespread adoption of written language. It was performed during ceremonies, rituals, and social gatherings, often accompanied by music and dance. The rhythm and repetition of inkondlo made it easier to remember and repeat, facilitating the transmission of important cultural narratives.

Modern Cultural Relevance

Today, inkondlo continues to influence contemporary literature and music in South Africa and beyond. Poets use this traditional form to address modern issues such as identity, politics, and social justice, blending ancestral wisdom with current realities. This blend sustains the cultural vitality of inkondlo while adapting it to evolving contexts.

Characteristics and Elements of Inkondlo

Inkondlo is distinguished by several key features that define its structure and impact. These elements contribute to its effectiveness as a literary and oral art form.

Rhythm and Sound

One of the defining characteristics of inkondlo is its rhythmic quality. The cadence and flow of words create a musical effect that engages listeners and enhances memorability. Repetition, alliteration, and rhyme are common devices that poets use to develop rhythm.

Imagery and Symbolism

Inkondlo frequently employs vivid imagery and symbolic language to convey complex ideas and emotions. Through metaphorical expressions, poets can evoke images of nature, spirituality, and human experience that resonate on multiple levels.

Emotional Expression

Emotions play a central role in inkondlo. Whether expressing joy, sorrow, pride, or protest, poetry allows the poet to connect with the audience on a profound emotional plane. This connection enhances the poem's memorability and persuasive power.

Common Themes in Inkondlo

The themes explored in inkondlo reflect the values, struggles, and aspirations of the communities from which they emerge. These themes often serve as windows into cultural identity and social realities.

- **Nature and Environment:** Many poems celebrate the natural world, depicting landscapes, animals, and seasons with reverence and symbolic meaning.
- **Heritage and Ancestry:** Inkondlo frequently honors ancestors and cultural traditions, emphasizing respect for the past and continuity.
- **Social and Political Issues:** Poems address topics such as freedom, justice, and human rights, reflecting historical and contemporary struggles.
- **Love and Relationships:** Themes of love, friendship, and community bonds are often explored with emotional depth.
- **Spirituality and Belief:** Many poems incorporate religious or spiritual elements, expressing faith, hope, and existential questions.

Forms and Styles of Inkondlo

Inkondlo encompasses a variety of forms and stylistic approaches, each with distinct conventions and purposes. These forms may vary between oral and written traditions, as well as across different cultural contexts.

Oral Poetry

Traditional inkondlo is typically oral, performed by skilled poets or praise singers known as izimbongi. These performances are dynamic, incorporating vocal modulation, gestures, and audience interaction. Oral inkondlo is often improvisational, adapting to the occasion and audience.

Written Poetry

With the advent of literacy and publishing, inkondlo has also taken written forms. Written poems may retain traditional elements while experimenting with modern poetic techniques and structures. Contemporary poets often blend indigenous languages with English or Afrikaans to reach broader audiences.

Popular Styles

Common styles within inkondlo include praise poetry (izibongo), narrative poems, and lyrical expressions. Praise poetry traditionally celebrates individuals or communities, highlighting achievements and virtues through elaborate and metaphor-rich language.

Role of Inkondlo in Society

Inkondlo plays a vital role in the social and cultural fabric of many African societies. Beyond artistic expression, it serves practical and communal functions.

Education and Moral Instruction

Poetry is used as an educational tool to teach values, history, and social norms. Through memorable verses and stories, inkondlo helps inculcate moral lessons and cultural knowledge among younger generations.

Social Cohesion and Identity

Inkondlo fosters a sense of belonging and collective identity. Public recitations and communal participation in poetry reinforce cultural pride and solidarity.

Political Expression and Resistance

Throughout history, poets have used inkondlo to critique oppression, inspire resistance, and promote social change. Poetry's emotive power makes it an effective medium for political commentary and mobilization.

Entertainment and Celebration

Inkondlo is also central to entertainment, used in festivals, ceremonies, and celebrations. Its performance brings joy, excitement, and a shared cultural experience.

1. Preserves cultural history and oral traditions
2. Educates and imparts moral values
3. Strengthens community bonds
4. Provides a platform for political and social discourse
5. Enhances artistic and creative expression

Frequently Asked Questions

Yini inkondlo?

Inkondlo yigama lesiZulu elisho ukuthi poetry ngesiNgisi; kuyindlela yokubhala lapho amagama ehlelwa ngendlela ethile ukuze aveze imizwa, imibono noma izindaba ngobuciko.

Iyini imvelaphi yenkondlo?

Inkondlo inemvelaphi ende emlandweni wobuntu, isetshenziswa kusukela ezikhathini zasendulo njengendlela yokuxoxa izindaba, ukudlulisa amasiko namagugu.

Yiziphi izinhlobo zenkondlo ezidume kakhulu?

Ezinye izinhlobo zenkondlo ezidume kakhulu zihlanganisa inkondlo yesintu, inkondlo yothando, inkondlo yezombusazwe, kanye nenkondlo yesimanje.

Kungani abantu bebhala inkondlo?

Abantu bebhala inkondlo ukuze baveze imizwa yabo, bazwakalise imibono yabo, babalekele empilweni yansuku zonke, noma badlulise umlayezo othile emphakathini.

Ingabe inkondlo ingaba nezihloko ezahlukene?

Yebo, inkondlo ingaba nezihloko ezahlukahlukene ezifana nothando, impilo, ubuhlungu, injabulo, imvelo, ubuhlobo, kanye nezindaba zomphakathi.

Yini umehluko phakathi kwenkondlo nesifaniso?

Inkondlo iyindlela yokubhala ehlanganisa amagama ngendlela yobuciko, kanti isifaniso siyindlela yokusebenzisa amagama noma izisho ukuveza umqondo ngokungaqondile, njengokufanisa izinto ezimbili.

Kungenziwa kanjani ukufunda nokubhala inkondlo?

Ukufunda inkondlo kudinga ukufunda izibonelo ezahlukenene, ukuqonda izindikimba nezindlela zokubhala, kanti ukubhala inkondlo kudinga ukuveza imizwa yakho ngokucacile nokusebenzisa izisho ezinhle.

Ingabe inkondlo iyasiza ekuthuthukiseni ulimi?

Yebo, inkondlo isiza ekuthuthukiseni ulimi ngoba ifundisa amagama amasha, izisho, nezindlela zokusebenzisa ulimi ngobuciko, okuyandisa ulwazi nokukhuluma kahle.

Additional Resources

1. *Yini Inkondlo? An Introduction to Zulu Poetry*

This book offers a comprehensive introduction to the rich tradition of Zulu poetry, known as "inkondlo." It explores the historical roots, cultural significance, and unique poetic forms that define this expressive art. Readers will gain insight into how inkondlo reflects social issues, personal emotions, and communal values within Zulu society.

2. *The Voices of Inkondlo: Contemporary Zulu Poets*

Focusing on modern practitioners of Zulu poetry, this collection highlights the works of contemporary poets who continue to evolve the inkondlo tradition. The book includes translations and analyses that reveal how current themes such as identity, politics, and urban life are woven into their verses.

3. *Inkondlo and Oral Tradition: The Heartbeat of Zulu Culture*

This volume delves into the oral roots of inkondlo, emphasizing its role in preserving history and cultural memory. The author examines performance styles, rhythmic patterns, and storytelling techniques that keep the tradition alive across generations.

4. *From Umhlanga to Inkondlo: Expressions of Zulu Womanhood*

Exploring the intersection of gender and poetry, this book showcases how Zulu women use inkondlo to articulate their experiences, challenges, and triumphs. It highlights female poets and oral performers, bringing forward perspectives often marginalized in mainstream literary discussions.

5. *Inkondlo in the Classroom: Teaching Zulu Poetry Today*

Designed for educators, this practical guide offers strategies for introducing inkondlo to students in culturally sensitive and engaging ways. It includes lesson plans, discussion questions, and activities that foster appreciation and understanding of Zulu poetic forms.

6. *Sound and Silence: The Musicality of Inkondlo*

This study focuses on the auditory elements of inkondlo, analyzing how rhythm, intonation, and pauses contribute to its emotional impact. It also

looks at the connection between inkondlo and traditional Zulu music, illustrating the inseparable bond between poetry and sound.

7. *Inkondlo and Resistance: Poetry as Protest in Zulu History*

Highlighting the political power of inkondlo, this book traces how poets have used their craft to resist oppression and inspire change. It includes historical examples from colonial and apartheid eras, demonstrating poetry's role as a form of activism.

8. *Translating Inkondlo: Challenges and Triumphs*

This work addresses the complexities involved in translating Zulu poetry into other languages without losing its nuance and cultural resonance. The author discusses linguistic features, metaphors, and cultural references that pose challenges for translators.

9. *The Future of Inkondlo: Innovation and Preservation*

Looking ahead, this book considers how technology and globalization affect the evolution of inkondlo. It explores digital platforms, new media, and cross-cultural collaborations that are shaping the future of Zulu poetry while honoring its traditional roots.

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Yini Inkondlo? Understanding the Zulu Concept of Inkondlo

Ebook Title: Unveiling Inkondlo: Exploring the Zulu Concept of Lineage, Heritage, and Identity

Ebook Outline:

Introduction: Defining Inkondlo and its contextual importance within Zulu culture.

Chapter 1: Genealogical Roots: Tracing lineage and ancestral connections through Inkondlo. The significance of clan names and totems.

Chapter 2: Social Structure and Identity: Inkondlo's role in shaping social hierarchies, responsibilities, and community belonging.

Chapter 3: Cultural Practices and Traditions: How Inkondlo influences rituals, ceremonies, and customary law. Examples of Inkondlo in action.

Chapter 4: Modern Interpretations and Challenges: The evolving understanding of Inkondlo in contemporary Zulu society. Addressing challenges to traditional practices.

Chapter 5: Inkondlo and the Future: Preserving and celebrating Inkondlo in the face of globalization and cultural change.

Conclusion: Summarizing the multifaceted nature of Inkondlo and its enduring relevance.

Unveiling Inkondlo: Exploring the Zulu Concept of Lineage, Heritage, and Identity

Inkondlo, a term deeply embedded in Zulu culture, transcends a simple definition. It's not merely a genealogical chart; it's the very essence of Zulu identity, a complex tapestry woven from ancestral lineage, social structure, cultural practices, and a profound sense of belonging. Understanding Inkondlo requires delving into the heart of Zulu society, exploring its historical roots and its continuing relevance in a rapidly changing world. This exploration aims to shed light on this critical aspect of Zulu heritage, providing insights into its significance and its enduring influence on the lives of Zulu people.

Chapter 1: Genealogical Roots: Tracing Lineage Through Time

Inkondlo fundamentally represents a person's lineage, tracing their ancestry back through generations. It's not simply a list of names; it's a living connection to the past, a narrative that shapes present identity and informs future actions. Each individual's Inkondlo is meticulously documented, often orally transmitted through generations, maintaining a strong link to ancestral figures. This genealogical knowledge is crucial, as it determines clan membership, social standing, and inheritance rights. Clan names, frequently associated with specific totems (izilo), play a significant role in defining one's Inkondlo. These totems, often animals or natural phenomena, represent ancestral spirits and serve as powerful symbols of identity and connection to the past. The meticulous record-keeping associated with Inkondlo reflects the deep-seated respect for ancestors within Zulu culture and the belief in the ongoing influence of the ancestral spirits on the living. The accuracy and preservation of this genealogical information are paramount, ensuring the continuity of cultural traditions and social structures.

Chapter 2: Social Structure and Identity: The Fabric of Community

Inkondlo is not merely a personal identifier; it's a cornerstone of Zulu social structure. Knowing one's Inkondlo instantly provides context regarding their place within the community. It dictates social hierarchies, influences relationships, and shapes individual responsibilities within the clan and wider society. Understanding someone's Inkondlo allows for immediate recognition of familial connections, facilitating cooperation and mutual support. The system of kinship fostered by Inkondlo promotes a strong sense of community and collective responsibility, underpinning the social fabric of Zulu society. The intricate web of relationships woven through Inkondlo reinforces social cohesion and provides a strong framework for conflict resolution and maintaining social harmony. It facilitates the distribution of resources and responsibilities, ensuring the well-being of the community as a whole.

Chapter 3: Cultural Practices and Traditions: Inkondlo in Action

Inkondlo is not merely an abstract concept; it's profoundly intertwined with Zulu cultural practices and traditions. Many rituals, ceremonies, and customary laws are directly influenced by one's lineage and clan affiliation. Traditional ceremonies like weddings, funerals, and initiations are often structured around Inkondlo, reinforcing the importance of lineage in these significant life events. The role of elders, often the keepers of Inkondlo knowledge, is crucial in these ceremonies, guiding the proceedings and ensuring the proper observance of traditions. Furthermore, traditional conflict resolution mechanisms often consider Inkondlo, with lineage and clan affiliations playing a role in mediating disputes and restoring harmony within the community. The enduring influence of Inkondlo on these practices highlights its central role in maintaining cultural continuity and preserving the rich tapestry of Zulu tradition. These rituals act as tangible expressions of Inkondlo, reinforcing its significance in daily life.

Chapter 4: Modern Interpretations and Challenges: Navigating Change

The modern era presents both opportunities and challenges to the traditional understanding of Inkondlo. Globalization, urbanization, and migration have altered social structures and traditional ways of life, impacting the preservation and transmission of genealogical knowledge. The increasing emphasis on individual identity sometimes conflicts with the collective identity fostered by Inkondlo. However, there's a growing recognition of the importance of preserving this vital aspect of Zulu culture. Efforts are being made to document Inkondlo through various methods, including digital archives and community-based initiatives. These initiatives aim to adapt traditional practices to contemporary realities, ensuring the continuity of Inkondlo in a changing world. The challenge lies in finding a balance between preserving the authenticity of Inkondlo and acknowledging the evolving needs of Zulu society in the 21st century.

Chapter 5: Inkondlo and the Future: Preserving a Legacy

The future of Inkondlo hinges on its successful integration into the evolving landscape of Zulu society. The conscious effort to document, preserve, and transmit Inkondlo knowledge is essential for ensuring its survival. Educational initiatives that incorporate Inkondlo into the curriculum can help foster a deeper understanding and appreciation of this crucial element of Zulu heritage among younger generations. Community-based projects that promote the sharing of genealogical information can contribute to the preservation of this living history. It's crucial to empower individuals and communities to own and celebrate their Inkondlo, fostering pride in their heritage and a sense of belonging to a rich and vibrant cultural tradition. By promoting dialogue and understanding, we can safeguard this invaluable aspect of Zulu identity for generations to come.

Conclusion: The Enduring Power of Inkondlo

Inkondlo is far more than a simple record of ancestry; it's a dynamic force that shapes individual and collective identity within Zulu culture. Its influence permeates every aspect of Zulu life, from social structures and cultural practices to the very fabric of community. Understanding Inkondlo provides crucial insights into the values, beliefs, and traditions that define Zulu society. The challenges of the modern world require a conscious effort to preserve and adapt this vital aspect of Zulu heritage, ensuring that Inkondlo continues to serve as a powerful symbol of connection, identity, and belonging for generations to come. The preservation of Inkondlo is not merely a historical endeavor; it's a vital process of ensuring the cultural continuity and identity of the Zulu people.

FAQs

1. What is the difference between Inkondlo and a family tree? Inkondlo goes beyond a simple family tree; it encompasses clan affiliations, ancestral spirits, and social roles within the community.
2. How is Inkondlo traditionally documented? Inkondlo is often orally transmitted through generations, with elders playing a crucial role in preserving this knowledge.
3. What is the significance of totems in Inkondlo? Totems represent ancestral spirits and serve as powerful symbols of identity and connection to the past.
4. How does Inkondlo impact social hierarchies within Zulu society? Inkondlo determines clan membership, social standing, and inheritance rights.
5. What are some challenges to the preservation of Inkondlo in modern times? Globalization, urbanization, and migration pose challenges to the preservation and transmission of genealogical knowledge.
6. How can Inkondlo be preserved in the face of modernization? Digital archives, community-based initiatives, and educational programs are crucial in preserving Inkondlo.
7. What is the role of elders in preserving Inkondlo? Elders are often the keepers of Inkondlo knowledge, transmitting it to younger generations.
8. How does Inkondlo influence cultural practices and traditions? Inkondlo shapes rituals, ceremonies, and customary laws within Zulu culture.
9. What is the future outlook for Inkondlo? The future of Inkondlo relies on community involvement, digital preservation, and educational initiatives to ensure its survival and continued relevance.

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3. Traditional Zulu Law and Custom: How Inkondlo influences the legal and customary systems of Zulu society.
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9. The Future of Zulu Language and Culture: Examining the efforts to preserve and promote the Zulu language and culture, with a focus on the role of Inkondlo.

yini inkondlo: *Inkondlo kaZulu* Benedict Wallet Vilakazi, 2021-10-01 Inkondlo kaZulu (Zulu Poems), the first volume of poetry by B.W. Vilakazi, was first published in 1935. This was the first book of poems ever published in isiZulu; it also marked the launch of the newly established Bantu (later, African) Treasury Series (published by the University of the Witwatersrand Press), a collection of twenty classic works written between 1935 and 1987 in African indigenous languages. It contains superb nature poems and also reflects Vilakazi's contact with Western modernity. As both a traditional imbongi (bard) and a forward-looking poet who could fuse Western poetic forms with Zulu izibongo (praise poetry), he used his writings to express his resistance to the realities of capitalist exploitation of African labour and the appalling injustices of the migrant labour system. By committing to writing in poetic form what had traditionally been conveyed orally from one generation to the next, he preserves for future generations deep philosophical and emotional experiences of Zulu society. The republication of Inkondlo kaZulu affords the reader the opportunity to reappraise Vilakazi's intellectual significance and his renown as the 'father of Nguni literature' at a time when the need is acutely felt to unshackle ourselves from ethnic boundaries and break the invisible chains of inherited prejudice.

yini inkondlo: Inkondlo umoya White uNkulunkulu, 2016-12-14 White uNkulunkulu

yini inkondlo: IsiZulu samaciko 7 E. T. Z. Mthiyane, 1995

yini inkondlo: Monarchs, Missionaries and African Intellectuals Bhekizizwe Peterson, 2021-08-01 Much of the work in the field of African studies still relies on rigid distinctions of

'tradition' and 'modernity', 'collaboration' and 'resistance', 'indigenous' and 'foreign'. This book moves well beyond these frameworks to probe the complex entanglements of different intellectual traditions in the South African context, by examining two case studies. The case studies constitute the core around which is woven this intriguing story of the development of black theatre in South Africa in the early years of the century. It also highlights the dialogue between African and African-American intellectuals, and the intellectual formation of the early African elite in relation to colonial authority and how each affected the other in complicated ways. The first case study centres on Mariannhill Mission in KwaZulu-Natal. Here the evangelical and pedagogical drama pioneered by the Rev Bernard Huss, is considered alongside the work of one of the mission's most eminent alumni, the poet and scholar, B.W. Vilakazi. The second moves to Johannesburg and gives a detailed insight into the working of the Bantu Dramatic Society and the drama of H.I.E. Dhlomo in relation to the British Drama League and other white liberal cultural activities.

yini inkondlo: Lamentations in Ancient and Contemporary Cultural Contexts Nancy C. Lee, Carleen Mandolfo, 2008 Personal tragedy and communal catastrophe up to the present day are universal human experiences that call forth lament. Lament singers--from the most ancient civilizations to traditional oral poets to the biblical psalmists and poets of Lamentations to popular singers across the globe--have always raised the cry of human suffering, giving voice to the voiceless, illuminating injustice, or pleading for divine help. This volume gathers an international collection of essays on biblical lament and Lamentations, illuminating their genres, artistry, purposes, and significant place in the history and theologies of ancient Israel. It also explores lament across cultures, both those influenced by biblical traditions and those not, as the practices of composition, performance, and interpretation of life's suffering continue to shed light on our knowledge of biblical lament. --From publisher's description.

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yini inkondlo: *Siqondephi Manje? Indatshana zaseZimbabwe* Morris, Jane, 2014-03-11

Indatshana eziqoqwe lapha ziyasinda, zizwisa usizi lobuhlungu, kanti zibuye zihlekise. Zonke zithathela kusimo esibi esake sabakhona eZimbabwe esaziwa ngokuthi "iminyaka elitshumi eyalahlekayo." Kwakuyisikhathi sokuphela kwemali amandla lokuqonga kwentengo okungakaze kubonakale; isikhathi sodlame lobudlwangudlwangu; esokutshabalala kwenotho yelizwe kanye lokuphuma kwabantu ngobunengi besiyaphephela kwamanye amazwe. Ngemva kwalokho bonke abantu beZimbabwe sebezibuza - Siqondephi Manje? Bonke abalendatshana lapha yizizalwane zeZimbabwe. Noma nje abanye babo beloba bephandle kwelizwe, ugqozi lwabo luphuma khona eZimbabwe, lendatshana zabo zikhuluma ngalo leli lizwe. Emakhasini alolugwalo uzahlangana lolondindwa onyomuka emjibileni wabanewakhe okumendisa engafuni; umama owendileyo ophunyuka ecaleni lokulala lenye indoda; iqhawe eligqumukela embizeni enkulu yamasese lifele lapho; imbongi engatholi sikhathi sokuhaya inkondlo yayo. Azipheleli lapho. Zikhona ezinye ezinengi. This book, the translation of the collection, *Where to Now? Short Stories from Zimbabwe*, features sixteen Zimbabwean writers - Raisedon Baya, NoViolet Bulawayo, Diana Charsley, Mapfumo Clement Chihota, Murenga Joseph Chikowero, John Eppel, Fungai Rufaro Machirori, Barbara Mhangami-Ruwende, Christopher Mlalazi, Mzana Mthimkhulu, Blessing Musariri, Nyevero Muza, Thabisani Ndlovu, Bryony Rheam, Novuyo Rosa Tshuma and Sandisile Tshuma. The writing in the collection, at times dark, at times laced with comedy, is set against the backdrop of Zimbabwe's 'lost decade' of rampant inflation, violence, economic collapse and the flight of many of its citizens. Its people are left to ponder - where to now? All the voices are Zimbabwean. Even though some speak from the diaspora, their inspiration comes from their homeland and their stories tell of Zimbabwe. In the pages of *Where to Now?* you will meet the prostitute who gets the better of her brothers when they try to marry her off, the wife who is absolved of the charge of adultery, the hero who drowns in a bowser of cheap beer and the poetry slammer who does not get to perform his final poem. And

many more.

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Vilakazi, D. M. Malcolm, Mzilikazi Khumalo, 2014-05-01 The first the English and Zulu Dictionary dictionary was published in 1958 by Wits University Press and compiled by C.M. Doke and B.W. Vilakazi, intended as a companion to the Zulu-English Dictionary compiled by Doke and Vilakazi (first published 1948 by Wits University Press). The first combined edition with English-isiZulu / isiZulu-English was published in 1990 and remains the definitive authority. A revised isiZulu orthography is introduced in this Fourth Edition in line with the approved PanSALB (2008) orthography revisions undertaken under the auspices and control of the Wits Language Centre, Johannesburg.

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