

LEETO: DINGWALONG TŠA SEPEDI

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E neelwa go ya ka dinyakwa tša tikrii

ya

MAGISTER ARTIUM

KA

LEFAPHENG LA POLELO LE DINGWALO LE FILOSOFI

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KGAOLO YA PELE

1.1 MATSENO

Ge Groenewald (1993:20) a sekaseka dikanegelo tša Sepedi o lemogile gore bangwadi ba bangwe ba ngwadile ka ga leeto. Bona ba le šomišitše go swantšha bophelo. Se bohlokwa ke gore (a) ba le šomišitše ka mekgwa ye e fapanego; gape (b) ba le šomišeditše ditebanyo tše di fapanego, bjalo ka ge Groenewald (1993:20) a re le swantšha bophelo gammogo le kgolo ya motho.

Groenewald ga se wa mathomo yo a lemogilego bohlokwa bja leeto mo dikanegelong tša Sepedi fela ke wa mathomo yo a gateletšego bohlokwa bja leeto ge mongwadi a le hlaloša ebile a le šomiša go tšweletša tebanyo ya gagwe. Gabotse taba ye e swanetše go nyakišwa ka bottlalo gore bohlokwa bja leeto bjalo ka thekniki bo tšwelele.

1.2 MAIKEMIŠETŠO

Maikemišetšo a nyakišo ye ke go sekaseka leeto bjalo ka ge le dirišitswe bokathekniki dingwalong tša Sepedi. Nyakišo e lemogile gore go šetše go na le basekaseki bao ba šetšego ba nyakišitše ka ga leeto, e lego Groenewald, P.S., Gerard, A., Lebaka, K.J., Lekganyane, E.M., le Mampho, E.E. Bjale go latela ditshekatsheko tša bona.

1.2.1 Groenewald, P.S.: *Thutadingwalo 2 ya Sesotho sa Leboa (1993)*

Ge a sekaseka dipadi tša mathomothomo go swana le ya Serote, *Molato* (1945), ya Sehlodimela, *Moelelwa* (1940), le ya Tsebe, *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1967), Groenewald o re diteng tša tšona gantsi di lebane le leeto. Lona leeto leo le swantšha bophelo. Ke gore le na le mathomo le mafelelo. Go tšwela pele o hlaloša gore dipadi tša mohuta

wo di bolela ka fao motho a swarago leeto la kgodišo go tloga bjaneng go fihla bogolong bja gagwe. Bontši bja tšona dipadi tše di rulagantšwe godimo ga sephegelelwa (“motif”) sa “Makgoweng” fao batho ba swarago leeto go ya ntshe go yo nyaka mošomo. Ge ba fihla fao ba fetola mekgwa ya tlwaelo ya bogologolo. Ba thoma go phela bophelo bja sebjalebjale bjo bo ba tsenyago mathateng. Mathata ao a ba sokolla ba gopola gae. O hlaloša tikologo ya leeto gore ke ye e ikadilego. A re leeto la mohuta wo le ngwalwa ka dipukung tša go amana le tše di bitšwago tša pikareski. Go tšwela pele o hlaloša pikareski ge e na le moanegwa yo mogolo yo a bitšwago pikaro. Pikaro yo ke moanegwa yo a welwago ke ditaba tše di itšego, go tšwela pele mo leetong la gagwe o gahlana le baanegwa ba ba itšego. Mabapi le thulaganyo ya pikareski o hlaloša gore peakanyo ya ditiragalo tša mohuta wa sengwalo se ga se ye e raragantšwego, eupša e kgaogantšwe ka dikgaolo. Gantši kgaolo ye nngwe le ye nngwe e hlaloša tiragalo e tee fela ya bophelo bja moanegwathwadi yoo.

1.2.2 Groenewald, P.S.: *Thutadingwalo 2 ya Sesotho sa Leboa (1993)*

Ge a fatišiša *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (1968) ditaodišo tša go ngwalwa ke Mahapa, Groenewald o boletše ka ga leeto. O re mongwadi o tšere leeto go bogela dithaba tše di fapafapanego tša Lebowa: Kgalatlou, Matome, Mohoši wa Mamatlala, Boloubere, Kgotsoro, Mogologolo le Tubatse. Ge molaodiši a etela mafelo ao o tšama a lemoga gore segologolo se sa ikepetše mafelong a mangwe go swana le Kgalatlou, Matome le Mogologolo fao e lego gore badimo ba sa rapelwa pele go ka namelwa dithaba tše. Gape le gore dipula di sa na gomme mokhoro wa ata mafelong a go swana le Boloubere, Mohoši le Kgotsoro fao batho ba ipshinago ka lehlabula. Leeto le le hlalošwago ke Groenewald ke le le gatelelago mafelo a bohlokwa a histori.

1.2.3 Gerard Alberts: *African Language Literatures (1981)*

Ge a bapetša dipuku tša Sepedi tše di ngwadilwego morago ga dintwa tša lefase, Gérard o tsopotše kakaretšo ya mantšu a P.C. Mokgokong ge a re bangwadi ba mathomothomo ba dipadi ba go swana le Sehlodimela (*Moelelwa*, 1940), Madiba (*Tsiri*, 1942) le Phalane (*Motangtang*, 1943) ba ngwadile ka ga sephegelelwa (“motif”) sa Makgoweng. O re moko wa ditaba wa dipuku tše, o theilwe godimo ga batho bao ba tlogago dinagamagaeng ba swara leeto go ya ditoropong go yo šoma. Ge ba fihla ba itlwaetša mekgwa ye mebe ya Sekgoweng yeo mafelelong e fetolago maphelo a bona gomme ba boa magaeng ba paletšwe ke bophelo

1.2.4 Lebaka, K.J.:

Ge a ngwala thesese ya gagwe ya Mastase ya go bitšwa *Megokgo ya Lethabo: Kanegelorato ya Sepedi*, mo tshekatshekong ya gagwe go na le karolwana ye e hlalošago leeto. Lona leeto le o le hlagišitše ka dikarolwana tše pedi, e lego (a) leeto la Kgoteledi le (b) leeto la Dikgoneng.

- **Leeto I**

Leeto le la mathomo le lebane le Kgoteledi. Ge a hlaloša leeto le la Kgoteledi go tšwelela maetwana a mabedi, e lego la go tloga Diepkloof go ya gaMarishane le go tloga gaMarishane go ya gaMasemola. Ke gore ke leeto la Kgoteledi ge a tloga Gauteng go ya gae Bopedi. Kgoteledi o yo kgopela thušo go meloko mabapi le bothata bja Dikgoneng. Dikgoneng o ganelela go nyala Mihloti wa Motsonga mola Kgoteledi a gana. Ka gona thulano ye e dira gore Kgoteledi a sware leeto go ya Bopedi go yo kgopela dikeletšo le thušo. Ge a fihla gae o hloka thušo yeo a bego a e nyaka. Meloko e leka go mo lemoša gore bophelo bo fetogile fela yena o gana phetogo yeo. O hweditše diputswa le bafsa ba fapania le yena tabeng yeo. O tloga gaMarishane o etela

gaMasemola. Ge a le leetong leo o lemoga ka mo mašemo, meago le diruiwa di fetogilego ka gona. Le ge diphetogo di le gona, fela go sa rena segologolo bjale ka ge e le magaeng. Lebaka o re le ge mongwadi a sa hlaloše gabotse gore Kgoteledi o fetogile, fela go kgona go lemogega phetogo yeo ka mediro yeo e šupetšago gore Kgoteledi o amogetše bophelo bja sebjalebjale. Seo Kgoteledi a se lemogilego ke go fetoga ga meago, temo le diruiwa gore ga e sa le tšeо e lego kgale a di tseba ge a sa gola. Ke ka mokgwa wo phetogo yeo ya bophelo e fetotšego bophelo bja Kgoteledi ka gona. Kgoteledi o iponetše ka noši phetogo yeo bjale o tloga gaMarishane o boela morago Diepkloof.

- **Leeto II**

Le ke leeto leo le lebanego le Dikgoneng, o tloga Diepkloof o etela Mamelodi ga gabomihloti yoo a ikgethetšego go mo nyala. Dikgoneng ke motho wa sebjalebjale gomme o thulana le segologolo. Leeto le tšweletša kgopolu ya gore bophelo bo lebanwe ke phetogo. Seo se ra gore bophelo bja segologolo bo a fetoga bjalo ka mo le bja sebjalebjale bo sa tlogo fetoga ka gona. Taba ye e bontšhwa ke ge Dikgoneng a nyala Mihloti ka ge mmapelo a eja serati, sekgethelwa a sa se nyake. Seo ke sona sebjalebjale mola ka segologolo motho a kgethelwa.

O ruma ka gore leeto la Kgoteledi le bohlokwa kudu go feta la Dikgoneng. Ke ka fao leeto la Dikgoneng le tšweleditšwego ka kgaolo e tee fela ka pukung mola la Kgoteledi le hlagišitšwe ka dikgaolo tše dišupago.

1.2.5 Lekganyane, E.M.: *Noto-ya-Masogana: Padi ya Boitshwaro* (1997)

Ge a ngwala thesese ya gagwe ya Mastase ya go bitšwa *Noto-ya-Masogana: Padi ya Boitshwaro*, Lekganyane o tsinkela karolwana ya thulaganyo yeo go dirišwago leeto. Ke gore tshekatsheko ya thulaganyo ka fase ga tšwetšopele, o tšweleditše karolwana

ya leeto. Le ke leeto la Lesibana. Lesibana o tloga gae go ya Gauteng go yo nyaka mošomo. Ge a fihla Makgoweng o hlagelwa ke mathata: o dira tša go se loke Fidase gomme o a kgalwa. O ja dijo tša Madlamini, o hloka ponto ya go di lefela. Madlamini o nyako mo hlaba ka thipa. Lesibana a phonyokga, a tšhaba. Ge a tšhaba a gobatšwa ka maswika gomme a išwa bookelong. O boa bookelong o ratana le Nora. Ge a yo hlola Nora Greenside, a swarwa a išwa kgolegong. A otlwa dikgwedi tše tharo. Gona ka fao kgolegong a itshola, a sokologa. O rile go tšwa a reka diphahlo a di romela gae. A napa a namela setimela a swara leeto la go boela gae. O fihlile gae a nyala Mamahlo.

1.2.6 Mampho, E.E.: *Mamogobo: Mongwadi wa Padisetšo ya Mathomo* (1999)

Mampho ge a ngwala theses ya gagwe ya Mastase ya go bitšwa *Mamogobo: Mongwadi wa Padisetšo ya Mathomo*, o hlaloša maeto a mabedi, e lego la Tlapalathunya le la Kgampuphu. Ka moka maeto ao a tloga Pshiring a ya Taamane le go boa.

- **Leeto I**

Le ke leeto la Tlapalathunya. Tlapalathunya o tlogile gae Pshiring go ya Makgoweng, Taamane. O ya ka taelo ya Kgoši Mmabzi go yo šomela sethunya. Ge a le Taamane Kgoši Mmabzi o šala a loša morwediagwe, Tšelane gore a mo nyale. Tšelane e sa le lekgarebe gomme o gana go nyalwa ke mokgalabje. Kgoši Mmabzi o laela Mamadikwane gore a bolaye Tšelane. Tlapalathunya le Kgampuphu ba leka go tšeа setopo sa Tšelane mošate. Tlapalathunya a bolawa mola Kgampuphu a tshabela Makgoweng, Taamane.

- **Leeto II**

Lona ke leeto la Kgampuphu. O bona banna ba Kgoši Mmabzi ba bolaya rragwe, o swara leeto go ya Taamane go šomela sethunya. Mo tseleng ya go ya Taamane o gahlana le mathata a go swana le go nelwa ke dipula. O fihla Taamane o šoma ka potego ebole o hwetša sethunya. Magagabo ba nyako boela gae. Ba roma Kgampuphu go ba bolelela le Makgowa. Ba swara leeto go tloga Taamane go boa gae. Ba le tseleng, Kgampuphu o bolaya phalana ka sethunya. Ba fihla gae; Kgoši Mmabzi o leka go bolaya Kgampuphu eupša o paledišwa ke bokgoni bja Kgampuphu bja go tseba ntwa. Kgampuphu o hlaba Kgoši Mmabzi ka lerumo a mmolaya a thopa bogoši.

1.2.7 Kakaretšo

Basekaseki ba dipuku tša mathomothomo tša Sepedi ba utolotše taba ya leeto ditshekatshekong tša bona. Mo dingwalong tša pikareski ba swantšha leeto le bophelo gobane le na le mathomo le mafelelo. Leeto le le hwetšwa gape dingwalong tša go lebana le boitshwaro, masetlapelo, lerato, bjaloobjalo. Maikemišetšo a bona e be e se go sekaseka leeto ka botlalo eupša go bapetšwa goba go akaretša dingwalo tše di itšego. Mo dipapetšong goba dikakaretšong tše tšeo tša bona go tšweletše taba ya leeto. Ka go realo nyakišišo ye e ya go sekaseka leeto ka botlalo dingwalong tše di fapanego tša Sepedi.

Ga se maeto ka moka ao a ka sekasekwago a lebane le diteng tša sengwalo ka gobane leeto ke thekniki ya thulaganyo. Go tla lemogwa gore go na le maeto a mangwe ao a swanetšego go sekasekwa a nepiša diteng tša sengwalo.

Go yo lekolwa leeto ka go šomiša dipuku tše tlhano tše di latelago, *Megokogo ya lethabo*, 1992; H.M. Lentsoane; *Kgampuphu*, 1972, P. Mamogobo; *Nnete Fela*, 1994,

M.A. Kekana; *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*, 1968, W.L. Mahapa le *Tsietsi*, 1995, D. Bopape.

1.3 MOKGWA WA NYAKIŠIŠO

Mokgwa wo o tlogo šalwa morago mo nyakišišong ye, ke wa go hlaloša (“*define*”), go hlatholla (“*interpret*”) le go bapetša (“*compare*”). Go tla hlokomelwa gore tirišo ya mareo a, go hlaloša le go hlatholla e yo fapantšhwa, ke gore mareo a mabedi ao a ka se šomišwe bjalo ka mahlalošetšagotee. Ke ka fao a tlogo hlalošwa ka mo a tlogo dirišwa ka gona.

Go hlaloša (“*define*”) le go hlatholla (“*interpret*”) ke mareo a mangwe ao a nyakago tlhalošo ka ge a ka no hlola kgakanego ge a ka se hlalošwe ka botlalo. Mo nyakišišong ye ge go bolelwa ka go hlaloša (“*define*”) go šupša dipharologatšho (“*characteristics*”) tša selo seo se hlalošwago go swana le sefatanaga. Dipharologantšho tša sefatanaga ke mabati, maotwana, enjine, leotwana la go otlela, bjalogjalo.

Go hlatholla (“*interpret*”) gona ke go gatelela mehola (“*functions*”) ya dipharologantšho tša selo seo se hlalošitšwego ka godimo, e lego sefatanaga. Mohola wa mabati ke go tsena le go tšwa ka sefatanageng, maotwana a sepediša sefatanaga, enjine ke yona pelo ya sefatanaga mola leotwana la go otlela le thuša taolo ya sefatanaga.

Ge a hlaloša kgopolو ye go bapetša, Shipley (1970:60) o bolela go re ke:

“*To study interrelations of the literatures of various people*”

Ge go ka lekodišwa polelo ye ya Shipley go tla lemogwa gore o gatelela kamano gare ga dingwalo, ke gore go tsinkela ka mo dingwalo di nyalanago ka gona. Ge a tšwetša pele seo se boletšwego ke Shipley malebana le go bapiša dingwalo, Jost mo go Swanepoel (1990:42) o no re:

“It entails the study of relationships and analogies between words with organic affinities.”

Polelo ye e gatelela gore go bapetša go lebane le go ithuta kamano gare ga dingwalo tše di swanago.

Ge dipolelo tše tša Shipley le Jost di ka lekodišwa ka tshwanelo, gona go tla lemogwa gore go bapetša ke go nyakišiša dingwalo tše di nago le kamano go bona ka mo di swanago ebile di fapanago ka gona. Taba yeo e bohlokwa ka gobane e lebane le kokwane ye e itšego ya papetšo. Thuto ye e ya go bapetša tirišo ya thekniki ya leeto dingwalong tša Sepedi.

Nyakišišo ye e ya go akaretša dingwalo tša Lentsoane H. L, *Megokgo ya Lethabo* (1992) - leeto le tliša phetogo ka gobane Kgoteledi o amogela sebjalebjale; Mamogobo P, *Kgamphuphu* (1972) - leeto ga le tliše phetogo ka gobane Kgamphuphu ga a fetoge; Kekana M.A, *Nnete Fela* (1994) - botseka; Mahapa W. L, *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (1968) - maeto a mafelo a bohlokwa a histori le Bopape H. D, *Tsietsi* (1995) - leeto la bafsa, e lego dingwalo tše di fapanego tša Sepedi tše di bolelago ka leeto go ya ka fao bangwadi ba gona ba šomišitšego leeto bjalo ka thekniki.

1.4 TAETŠONYAKIŠIŠO

Taetšonyakišišo ye e yogo šalwa morago tshekatshekong ye, ke ya naratholotši.

Naratholotši e hlaloša sengwalo ge se bopilwe ka matlalo a mararo. Strachan (1988:2) le Genette (1980:27) ba tšwela pele go hlaloša matlalo ao a sengwalo ka go a bitša go re ke: “geskiedenis/story”, “verhaal”/ “narrative” le “teks”/ “narration”. Ge go ka balwa gape tše di ngadilwego ke Groenewald (1993:14) le Mojalefa (1996:1) mabapi le matlalo ao go tla lemogwa gore bona ba diriša mareo a mangwe ao a nyalelanago le ao a dirišitšwego ke boStrachan, e lego diteng, thulaganyo le mongwalelo.

Ka ge leeto le lebane le matlalo a mabedi a mathomo a sengwalwa, diteng le thulaganyo, tshekatsheko e ya go nepiša kudu matlalo ao go feta la mongwalelo ka gobane lona ga la levana le thekniki ya leeto. Le ge go le bjalo mongwalelo le wona o ya go hlalošwa ka boripana ka ge e le karolo ya sebopego sa sengwalo

1.4.1 Diteng

Groenewald (1993:4) o re diteng ke letlao la mathomo la sengwalo. Ge a tšwetša pele taba ye Chatman (1978:20) o re:

*“It is a layer of autonomous significance,
endowed with a structure that can be isolated
from the whole of the message: the story (recept).
So any sort of narrative message regardless of
the process of message regardless of the process
of expression which it uses, manifests the same
level in the same way.”*

Polelo ya Chatman e hlaloša bohlokwa bja lona letlalo le, bjalo ka motheo wa ditaba ka gobane ditaba tše mongwadi a ngwalago ka ga tšona di hwetšagala letlalong le. Ke ka fao a thekgago seo a se bolelago ka tshekatsheko ya bo - “structuralist” ya gore sengwalo se sengwe le se sengwe se na le dikarolo tše pedi, e lego (a) histori

("historé") yeo e lego tlhalošo ya diteng goba (b) seo a se bitšago “existence”, e lego dielemente tša diteng: baanegwa le tikologo go akaretšwa le ditiragalo. O tšwela pele go akaretša tlhalošo yeo mo letlakaleng la 19 ka go re sengwalwa sefe goba sefe se na le ditaba tša histori tše di diragetšego di dirwa ke baanegwa, tikologong ye e itšego ka mokgwa wa poledišano. Tabataba ke gore diteng ke histori ya ditabataba le ka mokgwa wo di latelanago ka gona. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1991:12) a tšwelago pele ka go re nyakišišo ya diteng e nolofatšwa ke go hlokomelwa ga mohola wa sererwa. Ka go realo sererwa ke kgopolو yeo e lebanego le diteng gomme bjale e yo hlalošwa.

1.4.1.1 Sererwa

Go ya ka Marggraff (1994:61), sererwa ke lentšu goba lefokwana leo le akaretšago diteng tša sengwalwa. Ka go realo go ka thwe ke kakaretšo ya mafelelofelelo ya ditiragalo tša diteng tša sengwalo. Ge a tšwetša pele taba yeo Serudu (1989:43) o re:

“Taba/sererwa (“topic”) se šupa seo mongwadi
a ngwalago goba a bolelago ka sona”

Go tiiša seo Mojalefa (1993:33) o re:

“Sona sererwa se se logagantšwe go ba
selo se tee gomme se lebane thwii le
histori/diteng.”

Tabakgolo ke gore sererwa ke thutwana ye nnyane ye bohlokwa kudu yeo e laolago diteng tša sengwalo. Ge a gatelela taba ye Marggraff (1994:61-62) o re:

*“...topic holds a vital position. Its influence exerts
itself in two directions vertically and horizontally.*

Topic influences all four elements of level, mainly events and characters, and in principle also time and place."

Polelo ye e bontšha gore dielemente ka moka tša diteng di laolwa ke sererwa. Ka gona sererwa se bohlokwa kudu ditiragalang ka moka tša diteng tša sengwalo. Ke ka fao Mojalefa (1995(a):3) a akaretšago bohlokwa bja sererwa ka go re:

- “ sererwa se lemoša mmadi ditiragalokgolo le moanegwamogolo.
- * se laola ditiragalo/baanegwa
 - * se laola tikologo (nako le felo)
 - * mongwadi o phetha moo ditaba di thomago gona le moo di felelago gona. Sephetho seo se laolwa ke sererwa.
 - * sererwa sa lemoša mmadi ditiragalokgolo le moanegwamogolo.”

Ge a ruma tlhalošo ya letlalo le la mathomo la sengwalwa, Groenewald (1993:4) o re diteng ke ditaba ge di lemogwa ka botšona, pele ga ge mongwadi a ngwala ka ga tšona. Se a se gatelelago ke gore ditiragalo ka moka tša ditaba tša diteng tša sengwalwa di swaragantšhwa/tlemaganywa ke sererwa gore di bope selo se tee.

1.4.2 Thulaganyo

Thulaganyo ke letlalo la bobedi la sengwalo. Ge Brooks (1984:xi) a tšwetša taba ye pele o re:

"Plot is the design and intention of narrative. What shapes a story and gives it a certain direction or intent of meaning. It is the principal ordering force of those meanings that we try to wrest from human temporarily. It is also basic to our experience of reading and indeed to our very articulation of experience in general, that criticism has often passed it over in silence, as too obvious to bear discussion."

Ke letlalo leo mo go lona ditaba di rulaganywago ka lenaneo leo le thušago mmadi go lemoga maikemišetšo a mongwadi. Fowler (1993:181-182) o tšwetša taba ye pele ka go re:

"Plot constitutes the dynamic whole to which the other parts relate, the necessary order as opposed to the enabling features of development. It is the distilling centre of the choices available to the author, having determined his medium and his mode, he must also choose other essential principles of coherence."

Go ya ka Fowler, ditaba tšeо di rulaganywago ke mongwadi di a logagana ka ge di bopa ngatana e tee. Ge a hlaloša dikokwane tša thulaganyo ya tiragatšo, Hatlen (1975:11) o re:

"... plot may be said to consist of eleven basic

aspects: Exposition

Discovery and Reversal

Point of Attack

Foreshadowing

Complication

Climax

Crisis

Denonement

The Unities,

of time

of place

of action

Polelo ye e hlaloša gore dikokwane tša thulaganyo ke tše lesometee. Serudu (1989:48) yena o hlaloša thulaganyo ge e na le dikokwane tše hlano:

"Mo tshekatshekong ya dingwalo thulaganyo e
arolwa go ya ka diripa tše tharo tše dikgolo e
lego: matseno bogare - morumo. Dikarolo tše le
tšona di na le diripana tše di latelago:

- (1) kalotaba
- (2) sethakgodi
- (3) kgakgano
- (4) sehloa
- (5) khunollahuto."

Ge Mojalefa (1995(b):13-14) a sekaseka thulaganyo yena o e arola ka dikarolo tše nne;
o re:

“... thulaganyo e na le dikokwane tše nne tše di latelago:

- kalotaba/tšweletšo
- tšwetšopele
- sehloa/sehlwa
- tlemollohuto/tlemollo a lehuto.”

Go tla lemogwa gore basekaseki ba, ba fapana ge ba hlaloša dikokwane tša thulaganyo. Ge go ka elwa hloko pharologanyo ya Hatlen (1975:11) malebana le thulaganyo, go tla lemogwa gore o arola kalotaba ka dikarolwana tše tshela e lego:

“Discovery and Reversal

Point of Attack

Foreshadowing

The Unities,

of time

of place

of action.

Go tšwela pele o arola sehloa ka dikarolo tše pedi, e lego “*climax*” le “*crisis*”. Serudu (1989:48) yena o aroganya kalotaba ka dikarolwana tše pedi, e lego kalotaba le sethakgodi.

Nyakiššo ye e ya go sekaseka thulaganyo ge e na le dikarolwana tše nne go ya ka fao e hlalošitšwego ke Mojalefa (1995(b):13-14). Tše dingwe tše bohlokwa tše di swanetšego go lemogwa ge go sekasekwa thulaganyo, ke moko wa ditaba le dithekni. Go tiisa seo Mojalefa (1995(b):38) o re:

“Thulaganyo ke letlalo lela la go pharologanya

sengwalo le seo e sego sengwalo. Mmoledi o bolela ditaba gore molaetša o hlatholle tebelelo ya gagwe malebana le seo se rerwago (sererwa)."

Ke ka fao Chatman (1978:54) le Mohlala (1994:25) ba rego thulaganyo e lebane le moko wa ditaba.

1.4.2.1 Moko wa ditaba

Moko wa ditaba ke molaetša goba thuto yeo mongwadi a ratago go e ruta mmadi.

Peck le Coyle (1984:141) bona ba nepiša moko wa ditaba ka go re:

"The theme of a work is the large idea or concept it is dealing with. In order to grasp the theme of a work we have to stand back from the text and see what sort of general experience or subject links all its details together."

Temana ye e hlaloša gore moko wa ditaba ke kgopolokgolo ye e swaraganyago ditirigalo ka moka tša sengwalo. Fowler (1993:248) o tiiša polelo ya boPeck ka go re:

"... a theme ... is indirectly expressed through the recurrence of certain events, images, or symbols... it is the rationale of the images and symbols, not their quantity."

BoPeck ba hlaloša gore ditiragalo le diswantšho tše di hlatholwago di swanetše go latelana mo thulaganyong ya ditaba. Ka go realo moko wa ditaba o na le mohola. Mojalefa (1995(b):11) o hlaloša mohola wa moko wa ditaba ka go re o swaraganya dithekniki tša thulaganyo gore di lebane. O tšwela pele ka gore o šomišwa ge go bolelwa ka thulaganyo. Ge a tšwetša taba ye pele, Groenewald (1992:2) o re:

“... thulaganyo ya sengwalo ke tlhopho ya
dithekniki ge di amana seng sa tšona, ge ye
nngwe le ye nngwe e lebane le moko wa ditaba.”

Ke ka fao a tiišago ka go re go na la ditsejana tša mehutahuta tša go rulaganya ditaba gomme tšona ditsejana tše di bitšwa dithekniki (1993:4).

1.4.3 Mongwalelo

Mongwalelo ke mokgwa wo mongwadi a tšweletšago dikgopolo tša gagwe ka gona. Murry (1967:65) o tšwetša taba ye pele ka go re:

"Style implies the author's ability to arrange his ideas in logical and intelligible patterns which will enhance communication between him and his reader."

Taba ye e hlaloša gore mongwalelo ke thulaganyo ya dikgopolo tša mongwadi ka tsela ya go diriša polelo. Ke ka fao Cohen (1973:49) a rego:

"Style pertains to an author's choice of words and their arrangement in patterns of syntax and rhythm."

O tlaleletša ka gore mongwalelo ga se o lebane le thulaganyo ya polelo ye e itšego fela, eupša gape o lebane le mošito. Ge a tiiša polelo yeo ya mošito, Abrams (1981:191) o re:

"The characters of a work or a writer may be analysed in terms of its diction or a choice of words, its sentence structure and syntax, the density and types of its figurative language, the patterns of its rhythm, component and other formal features, and its rhetorical aims and devices."

Tirišo ya polelo, mošito le dikapolelo ke tše dingwe tša dikarolwana tše di bopago mongwalelo. Groenewald (1993:28-29) o ruma dikgopololo tša basekaseki ba, ka go re:

"Ka ntle le go hlaloša se se bolelwago, polelo yeo e tšwetša maikutlo a mongwadi pele mabapi le taba ye e bolelwago. Mmadi o lemoga ao a mongwadi ka diphapantšho tša mongwalelo. Diphapantšho tše di amana ka lebaka la moko wa ditaba, di tšwetša moko wa ditaba pele. Maikutlo a mongwadi mabapi le taba ye a e bolelago, a e hlalošago, a sepedišana le khuduego."

Diphapantšho ka moka tša polelo di tšwetša pele moko wa ditaba gore maikutlo a mongwadi a bonagale gabotse. Ka go realo maikutlo a bohlokwa ge go sekasekwa mongwalelo.

1.5 TLHALOŠO YA DIKGOPOLO

Kgopolو ye bohlokwa yeo e swanetšego go hlalošwa mo nyakišišong ye ke ye e labanego le thekniki.

1.5.1 Thekniki

Ge a hlaloša kgopolو ye thekniki Marggraff (1994:69) o re:

"Techniques can thus be defined as the thematic compilations of facts by the implicit author."

O gatelela gore thekniki ke sebetša se segolo sa mongwadi mo thulaganyong ya ditaba tšeо a swaraganego le go di ngwala. Kerkhoff (1962:16) ge a tšwetša pele kgopolو ye ya Marggraff, o bolela gore thekniki ke seo se bonwago, seo se tlogo kgona go šomišwa go tšweletša seo se bolelwago goba seo se ngwalwago. Ke ka fao Mojalefa (1995(b):128) a rego thekniki ke seo mongwadi a se bolelago ka go ngwala, le ka wona mokgwa woo a se boletšego ka gona ka go se ngwala.

Cohen (1973:9) le yena o hlagiša ntlha ye bohlokwa ya gore ka thekniki mmadi o kgona go lemoga ka moo mongwadi a tšweletšago maikutlo a dikakanyo tša gagwe ka gona, gape le ka moo a bopago baanegwa ba gagwe ka gona. Ke ka fao Scholes (1961:141) a kgonthišago taba ye ka go re:

"It is the only means, he (author) has of discovering, exploring, developing his subject, of conveying into means, and, finally, of evaluating it."

Polelo yeo e bontšha mohola wa thekniki ka gore thekniki ke yona e tšweletšago moko wa ditaba pepeneneng gore o lemogwe ke mmadi. Gape ka thekniki mongwadi o kgora go utolla, go lemoga, go nyakiša le go godiša maikutlo a gagwe. Ge a ruma dikgopololo tše, Groenewald (1993:17) o re thekniki ke mokgwa wo mongwadi a tšwetšago moko wa ditaba pele ka wona. Gona moo letlakaleng leo o tšweletša mediro ye mebedi ya thekniki, e lego:

- Go gatelela, go godiša, go tiiša kgopololo ye e itšego,
- Go lebantšha kgopololo yeo le moko wa ditaba.

Ke yona tsela yeo mongwadi a bapetšago dithekniki ka yona ge a rulaganya sengwalo sa gagwe. Marggraff (1994:76) yena o bolelela gore go na le mehuta ye e rilego ya thekniki:

"The techniques will be broadly divided in the following two sections: repetition/order and rhythm."

Temana ye e nepiša magoro a mabedi a magolo a thekniki, e lego poeletšo/tatelano le mošito.

1.5.2 Mohuta wa thekniki

Ge a hlaloša mehuta yeo ye mebedi ya thekniki Marggraff (1994:76) o re:

"The former is subdivided into foreshadowing, flashback, true repetition and the cycle. Rythm is based mainly on the reader's intuition and consists of ellipse, summary, scène,

retardiation."

Seo a se hlagišago ke gore ona magoro ao a magolo a mabedi a ka arolwa gape ka magorwana. Legoro le legolo la poeletšo lona le ka arolwa gape ka magorwana a mannyane, e lego tekolapejana, tekolanthago, nako, boipoeletšo le leboo. Ge a tšwela pele o re mošito le wona o ka arolwa ka magorwana a mannyane, e lego tlogelo, kakaretšo, go diegiša nako le temana ("scène"). Groenewald (1993:17) o oketša tlhalošo yeo ka dithekniki tše dingwe tša go swana le tebelelo, nepišo, leeto, bjalogjalo.

Ke ka fao Lazarus le Smith (1983:288) ba gatelelago ka go re:

*"In Joyce's Ulysses the symbolic journey is
one of the chief techniques."*

Borateori ba babedi bao ba gatelela gore thekniki ya leeto ke ye nngwe ya dithekniki tše dikgolo mo thulaganyong ya ditiragalo tša sengwalo.

1.5.3 Kakaretšo

Groenewald (1993:18) ge a ruma seo thekniki e lego sona, o e amanya le lenaneo le le rilego la thulaganyo ya ditaba, ka gobane o re:

*"Sengwalo se sengwe le se sengwe se na le lenaneo
le mongwadi a tulaganyago ditaba ka lona.
Thekniki ye bohlokwa gona mo ke ya tebelelo."*

Dithekniki di bohlokwa kudu ka gobane ka tšona mongwadi o kgona go lebantšha kgopolو ye e itšego le moko wa ditaba. Go na le mehuta ye e fapanego ya dithekniki.

Magareng ga yona go na le mohuta wo bohlokwa wa leeto. Thekniki ye ya leeto e yo hlalošwa ka botlalo ge go sekasekwa thulaganyo ya ditaba mo kgaolong ya boraro.

1.6 TSHEPEDIŠO YA DITABA

Kgaolong ya pele, go hlokometšwe dikanegelo tša Sepedi tše bangwadi ba tšona ba ngwadilego ka leeto. Go tšwela pele gona kgaolong ye go fatišišitšwe ka ga maikemišetšo a banyakišiši bao ba sekasekilego leeto. Maikemišetšo a bona e be e le go akaretša dingwalo tše di itšego, e sego go fatišiša leeto ka bophara. Go ya ka maikemišetšo a lengwalonyakišišo le, go lemogilwe gore tshekatsheko ya leeto dingwalong tša Sepedi ga se ya fatišišwa ka botlalo. Ka tsela yeo maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ke go sekaseka leeto mo go *Megokgo ya Lethabo*, (1992) le taodišo ya “*Tubatse*” ya go tšwa *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*, (1968).

Mabapi le mokgwa wa nyakišišo go boletšwe ka go hlaloša, go hlatholla le go bapetša.

Mo go taetšonyakišišo go hlokometšwe sebopego sa sengwalo, e lego diteng, thulaganyo , le mongwalelo. Letlalo la mongwalelo ga la hlalošwa ka botlalo ka gobane ga se le lebane le maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye. Kgopolole ye e bilego bohlokwa mo tlhalošong ya dikgoplo ke e tee ka monwana, e lego thekniki.

Kgaolong ya bobedi go hlalošitšwe kgopolole ya diteng ge di nepiša kakaretšo, sererwa le dielemente tša diteng.

Kgaolong ya boraro go hlokometšwe thulaganyo ge e amana le moko wa ditaba, maatlakgogedi le leeto bjalo ka thekniki gammogo le dikokwane tša thulaganyo, e lego kalotaba, tšwetšopele, sehloa le tlemollahuto.

Kgaolong ya bone go lekotšwe tirišo ya thulaganyo ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*.

Kgaolong ya bohlano e tsinketše tirišo ya thulaganyo ya taodišo ya go bitšwa “Tubatse” ya go tšwa kgoboketšong ya ditaodišo ya *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*.

Kgaolong ya boselela e mabapi le papetšo ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo* le taodišo ya go bitšwa “Tubatse” mo go *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*, gape ke thumo ya lengwalonyakišo le.

KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

2.1 DITENG

2.1.1 Matseno

Ge go sekasekwa leeto ge le lebane le diteng, ge e le letlalo la mathomo la sengwalo, mo dingwalong tša Sepedi go yo hlokomelwa lenaneo le le latelago:

- (1) Kakaretšo
- (2) Sererwa
- (3) Dielemente tša diteng

2.1.2 Dikakaretšo tša dipuku tšeо

* Kakaretšo ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*

Ge ditaba di thomega, Kgoteledi o thulana le Dikgoneng. Dikgoneng o kgahlwa ke lekgarebe la Mamelodi. Kgoteledi o sola Mamelodi o re ga se fao motho a ka kganyogago lekgarebe ntshe. O leka go mo fa dikeletšo gore a nyake mosadi Gauteg, e sego Pitoria.

Dikgoneng o botša kgaetšedi, Thola, sephiri sa go re o nyaka go nyala Mihloti. Mathata a go thulana ga bona (Dikgoneng le Thola) a napile a golela godimo. Seo se hlolwa ke ge Thola a nyaka Dikgoneng a nyala Mokgadi, lekgarebe la Mopedi, e sego Mihloti, wa Motsonga. O re Mokgadi o feleletše le gona Mihloti ke wa morafe o šele.

Mo ngangišanong ya bona Dikgoneng ge a iphetolela o re o ya go nyala Mihloti gobane

ke letšobana la pelo ya gagwe, ke yena a mo kgahlago, ke bophelo bja gagwe, gape ga a bone go na le motho yo mongwe a mo kgahlago ka ntle le Mihloti.

Bothata bo golela godimo ebile taba ye e tsenwa ke Kgoteledi go thuša Thola go ganetša Dikgoneng go nyala Mihloti. Kgoteledi le Thola ba raka Mihloti ge a tlie go etela Dikgoneng. Ga ba nyake go tswalana le morafe o šele wa Motsonga.

Kgoteledi o gapeletšega go etela meloko ya gagwe gae, Bopedi. Maikemišetšo e le go nyaka tharollo ya bothata bjoo. O hwetša thekgo gae, Bopedi, go boSeporo ya gore Dikgoneng a se ke a nyala Mihloti, Motsonga, ka ge makgarebe a Bopedi a le gona.

Kgahlanong le kgopolو yeo, Dikgoneng le yena a etela mogweragwe, Bareng, le motswala' rragwe, Matšea, go ba botša mathata a ka gabо.

Bona ba thekga kgopolو ya gore Dikgoneng a nyale Mihloti gobane mmapelo o ja serati. Mihloti ka bjako a ima. Taba ya ge a le mmeleng e befediša Kgoteledi ka go tseba gore ngwana yo a tlo belegwago, o tlo ba tswalanya le morafe o šele.

Dikgoneng o nyala Mihloti ebile ba a saena. Go saena ga bona go fetola bophelo bja Kgoteledi ka ge a kgona go lemoga gore Motsonga ke motho bjalo ka Mopedi, phapano e tlišwa ke polelo. Tšeо ka moka di dira gore Kgoteledi a amogele Mihloti le go kgopela tshwarelo go Dikgoneng. Go rena tšomišano le kwano magareng ga Thola le kgaetšedi'agwe, Dikgoneng. Kgoteledi o hlokofala Dikgoneng le Thola ba kwana.

* Kakarečo ya *Kgamphuphu*

Naga e sa letše Bopedi setšhabeng sa Batau, Pshiring. Ge Lesele a ile go tsoma dipela, o bona phudufudu gomme dimpša (Phatane le Tsebentlhane) tša tlogana ka yona.

Lebakeng leo o bona madira a Mabjanamaswana a tlo hlasela Batau. Tlapalathunya (molaodi wa madira) a laela Batau gore ba lwe le manaba ao kua Tswanalentlhane. Batau ba gagara Mabjanamaswana bokabojane. Malekunutu (mosadi wa Tlapalathunya) a belega ngwana a mo rea Tšelane. Ba be ba agile tlase ga dithaba thoko le batho . Dimo, lekgema, a fetša diruiwa tša bona. Ba thotha gomme Tšelane a šala mašupeng. Malekunutu a fela a tlišetša Tšelane dijo.

Letšatši le lengwe, Dimo a kgona go ekiša Malekunutu ka lentšwana le boletiana, Tšelane a buka, a mo thopa a mo fakela mokotleng a fihla bjaleng ga Tlapalathunya ka yena. Ge Dimo a sa ipolaya ka mokgopu, Tlapalathunya ka bohlale a ntšha Tšelane sebakeng sa gagwe a nokela mpša ye bogale ka fao mokotleng. Tseleneng, mpša ya loma Dimo ya mmolaya. Ya ba ge Tšelane a phologile diatleng tša Dimo.

Kgoši Mmabzi a laela Tlapalathunya le Kwidimišitwane go eta banna pele go ya Taamane go yo šomela sethunya. Ge a kgotšwe Taamane, mogatšagwe Malekunutu, a belega Kgampuphu (ngwana wa mošeman). MmagoNgwato a bolaya Malekunutu ka go mo tšehelela sehlare morogong wa lehlanye. A bolokwa mogatšagwe a sa ile bokgolwa. Kgampuphu a gola bošuaneng diatleng tša kgaetšediagwe, Tšelane. A bontšha bogale ka go kata malomeagwe, Lefagahlele, le go bolaya nkwe yeo e paletšego Mamadikwane. Setšhaba sa mo leboga ka sethole se seswana le go mo hlabela pholwana ye khulwana. Kgoši Mmabzi o rile go bona tše, a tsoša lehufa le tshele godimo ga Kgampuphu. Ditaba tša befišwa ke ge a loša Tšelane gomme a mmetša ka mae a go bola. Yena kgoši ka nama a laela Mamadikwane gore a ripe lekgarebe leo (Tšelane) mogolo gomme hlogo ya fegwa mafateng.

Kgampuphu o fihla mošate, o leka go tše setopo seo fela o šitišwa ke lensu la mokgalabje leo le mo tshotšetšago. Go fihleng gae a hwetša rrugwe a tlile gomme bobedi bja bona ba atlega go tše setopo mošate (Kgampuphu a fegolla hlogo mola rrugwe a rwala setopo). Madira a Mmabzi a ba hlasela. Tlapalathunya o a bolawa, fela

Kgamphuphu o a phologa; o tšabelo Taamane go yo nyaka sethunya. O bewa molaodi wa bašomamoepong ka moka.

Ba hweditše dithunya, o ba bolelela le Makgowa go boela gae, Pshiring. Tseleng Kgamphuphu o bolaya phalana ka sethunya. Gae o bewa moetapele wa madira a Batau le go ba mokgomana wa mošate. O fenza dintwa ka moka le madira a Matebele. Kgoši Mmabzi a kgophišwa ke seo gomme a leka go mmolaya eupša Kgamphuphu a bolaya yena.

Kgamphuphu a retwa a bewa kgoši ya Batau go fihlela a ipolaya ka go iphakela ka moleteng a laela bana ba motse gore ba mo khupetše.

• **Kakaretšo ya Nnete Fela**

Karabo ke kgaetšedi ya Bubbles, morwa wa Noko. Bubbles o kopana le Ariel Meso mo diofising ga komišanare. Lesogana le le šoma go gatiša mananeo a Radio Alpha le ditshwantšhetšodikgao.

Karabo, ka go bona gore ga a sa nyakega ka gabon, ka lebaka la ge a phuhlamisitše kgwebo ya cinema ya tragwe, a ngwala tshwantšhetšodikgao yeo e hlalošago mediro ya sendikheiti. Sindikheiti yeo e bopša ka Noko, Mello, Mabusha, Champ, Thoba, Sello le ba bangwe. Mediro yeo ya sindikheiti e tšweletšwa ke Karabo ka mo gare ga sengwalwa ka go re ba bula diakhaonte tša bofora, ba ntšha ditšheke tša bofora, ba ntšha ditšhelete ka dipankeng ka bofora.

Baetapele ba sindikheiti ye e be e le Mabusha le Noko. Karabo o rile go fetša go se ngwala a iša khopi ya go tlanywa kgašong go Ariel gore a utolle sephiri seo sa dinokwane tše.

Ge Karabo a ile toropong go nea Ariel sengwalo, Noko a bona sengwalwa seo se le kgauswi le motšene wa go tlanya; o a se bala. Go efoga kotsi ya sengwalwa seo o roma morwediagwe, Bubbles, go yo tsea khopi yeo go Ariel. Meso o gana ka sona ebile Bubbles o itira nke o gobetše a loga maano a go se tsea fela gwa pala.

Nyakišo ya molato e a thomega. Ariel o thoma go nyakiša molato eupša o ba le mathata le ditšitišo mola le mola. Ditšitišo tša gona ke tše: o na le Bubbles ba ja sindikheiti yeo leonyane mmileng wa Mokwele Pelindaba ka sothwane. Bubbles o thuša Ariel mo dinyakišong. O hira sefatanaga, Golf ye ntsho, gore a beakanyetše morero woo le Ariel. Mathapama ao Ariel o tšwele koloing a šia Bubbles gomme a gwanta ka maoto go bontšhiša ntlo ya dinokwane tše. Gona mo mmileng wa Mokwele, motseng wa Pelindaba, lapeng le lengwe, go be go na le mokete.

Ariel le Bubbles ba apere marokgo bokaditsotsi ka dieta tša go kitima. Bubbles o swere sethunya gomme o šala a letile sefatanaga. Ariel o nyaka go khuta. Sefatanaga se sengwe se a tsena se theoša Mokaba le Champ. Ariel o ba ja legeu ka maoto. Bubbles o thuntšha Thoba, seatleng le mafahleng, a buša a thuntšha Champ legetleng. Mokaba o tšhaba le Champ ka sefatanaga. Ariel le Bubbles bona ba tšhabile ka sefatanaga sa Golf, ba tšabela ga Pula kua Mabjaneng tikologong ya Hammanskraal.

Maphodisa a tlie a nyakiša molato. Sontaga Maake le lesogana tsoko ba fa bohlatse. Maphodisa a thušwa ke seyalemoya mo tabeng ya go nyakiša molato wa sethunya. Kwena le sindikheiti ba befeletše Ariel. Kwena le yena o nyaka go bolaya Ariel gore a kgone go nyala Bubbles. Go utullweng ga taba ye, ke ge Ariel a le kua ga Pula, o roma modirišanikayena, Saki go hira matseka a praebete (Ditshego le modirišani) kua Munlochy gore ba tle ba ba (Ariel le Bubbles) šireletše kgahlanong le sindikheiti.

Ariel le Bubbles ba tšabetše Mabjaneng ga Pula yoo yena a dulago Pelindaba. Ge ba le fao, Ariel o tiela Saki mogala go mo tsebiša gore o tla mo hwetša Tshwane mmileng

wa Schoeman pele ga meago ya Louis Pasteur. Ge a le tseleng ya go ya fao, a lemoga sefatanaga se setala se mo šetše morago. Sona ke sa boChamp. O rile go tsena ka Tshwane a thoma ka go dikologa a se lebe thwii lefelong la morero wa gagwe le Saki. A retologa le mebila go timelela sefatanaga seo gomme ya ba gona a yo gahlana le Saki. Manthapama ge a boela ga Pula, a nyako betha Bubbles gore a mmotše nnete ya gore sefatanaga seo se setala ke sa bomang. Bubbles o leka go phonyokga, o thuma mpete ka phatla gomme o a gobala; o tšwa madi. Ariel o mo rekela disprini. Bubbles o tšhabela lapeng la Mmabona. Ge a le fao o tlošana bodutu le Sewele, morwedi wa Mmabona. Morago ga moo a tšhabela Themba ka pese ya mathomo mesong. Ge a le fao o tiela Pula mogala gore a mo nyakiše madulo. Pula o re ga a sa tshepa Bubbles gobane o rile go tšhaba Kwena a bolawa, bjalo o tšabetše Ariel - ke gore Ariel le yena o tlo bolawa. Pula o laetša a sa kgotsofatswe ke maitshwaro a Bubbles.

Ariel o tiela Bubbles mogala o re a boe, go sego bjalo o yo tsebiša maphodisa ka ga sephiri sa sindikheiti. Bubbles o swere taxi go tloga Themba a fologa bookelong bja Jubilee gobane a kwele a lwatšwa ke ditaba tša gagwe. Ngaka e mo hlahlofile, ya mo fa dihlare gomme a boela go Ariel. O utollela Ariel sephiri sa sindikheiti.

Kua Pelindaba sindikheiti e thakgetše ka kopano ya yona lapeng la Mokaba. Ba thakgaleše kutollo ye Noko a e tšweleditšeego go tšwa morwedinyaneng wa Pula, Thandi, ya gore Bubbles o dula ntlong ya Pula, Mabjaneng. Bošegong bjoo ba lala ba nyakišitše ka ngwako wa Pula wa Mabjaneng tikologong ya Hammanskraal.

Mabjaneng gona Ariel le Bubbles ba kwane go ya maphodiseng go utolla sephiri sa sindikheiti.

Mabusha o kwele ge Noko a utollela Bubbles sephiri sa sindikheiti ka mogala gomme a mmolaya ka sethunya. Champ le Sello ba thuntšha Kwena a hlokofala. Karabo o tšo lokollwa Tzaneen ke Bubbles gomme o boile o ka gabu. Champ le Thoba ba

bookelong. Bubbles le Karabo ba ka gabobona ba nošana meetse. Ariel o napile o nyetše Bubbles.

- **Kakaretšo ya *Di sa re šaletše monaganong***

Puku ye e theilwe godimo ga ditaodišwana tše dišupago tše di hlalošago ditaba tša bogologolo tša histori tše di lebanego le dithaba tše di selelago (Kgalatlou, Matome, Mohoši, Boloubere, Kgotsoro le Mogologolo) le noka e tee (Tubatse). Fela go tlo akaretšwa e tee ya ditaodišwana tše go emela dikakaretšo tše dingwe.

“Kgalatlou”

Kgalatlou ke thaba ya Schoonoord. Schoonoord ke naga ya Bapedi yeo e tsebjago ka la Sekhukhune. Thaba ye e farafarilwe ke dithaba (Leolo, Monokomeetse le Kgalabje) le meedi. Mo thabeng ye go be go fula ditlou kgale. Ke ka fao e bitšwago Kgalatlou.

Kgauswi le yona thaba ye go agile metsana ya dikgoro tše di fapanego. Ke Seopela, Maloma, Tshesane, Mohlala, Sekele, Masha, Mashegoana le Mogashoa. Ditšhabana tše ke tša Bakone, Batau (Ba Nkadimeng le Nchabeleng) le Bakgaga. Thaba ye e kgauswi ga motse wa Manganeng le wa Tsatane. Moruti Merensky o be a ruta Lentšu mo Kgalatlou.

Kgalatlou ke thaba ye e bitšwago thaba ya badimo, ya go bopologa, thaba ye kgethwa, yona thaba ya badimo le batho. Ke thaba ya maswika a mabotse a manamelo ao nkego a betlilwe ke motho. E na le dithokolo tša diphuti, mebutla, dipudi le maloko a magomo.

Patogeng ya yona go na le mehlare ya mekgoto le bjang. Ge o e namela godimo e sesefala ntlhoraneng. Tšhemo yona o ka se ke wa e hloma mo thabeng. Kereke ya

Ebangedi ya Lutere le yona e gona mo kutung ya thaba ye. Ebile e tšere lona leina la thaba ye la Kgalatlou. Kereke ye, ka nako ya Moruti Merensky, e be e le ga komosasa. Ke gona motsemollakoma, kgorong ya mošate wa Afrika Borwa.

Kereke ya Lutere ga se ye tšhweu ke ye khubedu motseng wa ga Tshesane. Ke gore e agilwe ka setena se sehudedu. Ye kereke ya Lutere mo ga Tshesane e kgauswi le Kgalatlou gomme e laolwa ke Moruti Winter. E thomile e le ya Lutere ya Berlin gomme ya fotoša leina ya ba ya Bapedi. Ke yona e tswetšego dikerekana tše dingwe. E tšwele diripa tše pedi: ke ya gaTshesane le ya Kgalatlou.

• **Kakaretšo ya *Tsietsi***

Tsietsi ke leitšibolo la Mdi le Mna Lešate Selepe. Ba dula Badimong GaMamabolo kgauswi le Yunibesithi ya Mmontobia. Lešate o kgotšwe Lebowakgomo ga a boe gae. Ke tekano ya mengwaga ye e selelago go iša go ye šupago a sa bonale ka lapeng la gagwe. Mosadi le bana ba mo hlolosetše. Bana ba Lešate ke ba selelago ka moka. Lapa la boTsietsi le kgauswi le la boKholofelo. Maikhutšo a dikolo a fihlile. Tsietsi o kgopela Kholofelo gore a mo felegetše go nyaka rragwe, Lešate. Phukubje, malomeagwe, o mmoditše gore rragwe Lešate, o Lebowakgomo. Kholofelo le Tsietsi ba tšeа leeto ka maoto go ya Lebowakgomo. Ba tsoga bošego ba wela tsela. Tsietsi o swere le seswantšho sa rragwe gore se kgone go ba thuša go mo nyaka. Tšelete ya dijo, ba swere diranta tše lesome le disente tše masometharo. Ge e le tsela, Phukubje o ba laeleditše gore e tla GaMothapo ya ya GaMolepo ke moka ya feta ya tla gaMaja ya dikelela go fihla Lebowakgomo. Kholofelo o laetše a re o yo jela maikhutšo ga malomeagwe gaDikgale. Tsietsi yena o no sepela a sa laele.

Ba sepela ka Mokibelo ba fihla la Laboraro. Ba fetša matšatši a mane nageng. Ba gana go robala malapeng a šele ka ge Kholofelo a re bokokoagwe ba rile ba se ke ba ema tseleng, ge ba se ba fihliša molaetša Lebowakgomo. Ba fihla gaMolema letšatši

le sobetše. Ba robala leopeng. Go sele, ba kwa Mapogo le Mokowe ba lekediša Sebaka. Mapogo a bofantšha Kholofelo le Sebaka o ba gogela ka ntlong ya bjang o re ba uts wetše bjala le tšhelete ya gagwe. Tsietci o tšhabile. Mokowe le Mapogo ba tšea diranta tše lesome morabeng wa Kholofelo ba re ke tšhelete ya bona. Sebaka le yena o re tšhelete ye Mokowe le Mapogo ye ba rego e timetše, ke ya gagwe o e šometše gaSekokotla. Ge e le banna ba ga ba šome. Ba rile ba sa ile go mo nyaka Tsietci, a tsena a bofolla Kholofelo le Sebaka. Ba tlogelana le Sebaka, Kholofelo le Tsietci ba tšhaba ba tšwetša leeto pele. Ba fihla gaSebati. Ba hwetša setšhaba se bofile mosadi se re se ya go mo tšhuma gobane ke moloi. Maphodisa ba fihla, setšhaba sa phatlalala sa tšhaba. BoTsietci ba tšwela pele ka leeto. Ba fihla Lebowakgomo Šušumela ya Tšolaborokgo bathong ba go itlhakela. Ba botšiša Mokgalabje Mankape yo le yena a dulago fao gore ga se a bona Lešate. O ba bontšha fao rragoTsietci a dulago mokhukhung. Lešate le morwagwe, Tsietci, ba rile go bonana ba lla ka lebaka la lethabo ka ge e le kgale ba sa bonane. Lešate o rekela Tsietci diaparo tša sekolo, tša go tšepha, tša go hlwa, gape le dieta. Letšatši la go boela morago le hlabile. Lešate o apere sutu ye ntšho ka gempe ya lebese. Tsietci a tšepha ka borokgo le sekhipha se setalalerata. Lešate o sepela le bona go ya gaMamabolo ka ge ba sa kgone go ikiša gae ba le nnoši ka taxi.

2.1.3 Direrwa tša dipuku tšeо

Sererwa sa *Megokgo ya Lethabo*:

Sererwa sa padi ye se ka akaretšwa ka go re lerato la merafe ye e fapanego le a ganetšwa.

Sererwa sa *Kgamphuphu*:

Bošoro le bobo bja Mmabzi bo mo hlagišetša masetlapelo.

Sererwa sa *Nnete Fela*:

Sererwa sa padi ye ke nyakišo ya bosenyi bja sindikheiti.

Sererwa sa *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*:

Ke ditaba tša bogologolo tša histori tše di lebanego le dithaba tše diselelago le noka e tee.

Sererwa sa *Tsietsi*:

Leeto la Tsietsi go tloga ga gabogaMmamabolo go yo nyaka irragwe yoo e lego lekgolwa Lebowakgomo.

2.1.4 Dielemente tša diteng

Mojalefa (1995(a):3) o re diteng di theilwe godimo ga dielemente tše nne, e lego baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo. Dielemente tša diteng di bohlokwa ge go hlalošwa leeto ka gobane go na le motho (moanegwa) yo a tšeago leeto (tiragalo) ka nako ye e rilego (nako) go tloga lefelong le lengwe go ya go le lengwe (lefelo). Ke ka lebaka leo dielemente tše di swanetšego go hlalošwa pele.

2.1.4.1 Baanegwa

Serudu (1989:31-32) o re moanegwa ke:

"Seakanya sa mongwadi seo se nago le boitshwaro,
maikutlo, "bomotho" tše di tšweletšago ka

poledišano le tiro."

Mojalefa (1995(a):6) le Ronen (1994:143) ba thekga tlhalošo ye ya Serudu ka go re baanegwa ke batho bao ba phelago lefaseng la sengwalo gomme ba kgatha tema sengwalweng seo. Ke gore bao ba dirago ditaba goba ba diregelwago ke se sengwe.

Groenewald (1993:9) yena o tšwetša taba yeo pele ka gore baanegwa e ka ba batho goba dilo tše di itšego bjalo ka letlapa, sebata se sengwe goba phoofolo, le dilo tše dingwe, gagolo ge go bolelwa ka ga dinonwane..."

Ge a tlaleletša kgopolو yeo Strachan (1988:11) o re:

"Akteurs word beskou as instansies wat handelinge verrig. Hulle is nie, noodwendig menslik nie want 'n hond, masjien... kan byvoorbeeld as akteur optree."

Tabakgolo ke gore baanegwa ga se "batho" fela, o re ke baraloki ("akteurs"). Taba ya Strachan e gatelelwa ke Bal (1980:14-15) ka go re baanegwa go kaone go thwe ke baraloki ("akteurs") go phala gore ke batho ("personasies"), ka gobane ge go bolelwa ka baraloki go hlalošwa le dilo ("instansies") e sego batho fela.

Go ka rungwa ka gore baanegwa ke batho bao ba phelago lefaseng la sengwalo, goba dilo tše di itšego tšeо e sego batho, di ka dira mediro yeo ka setlwaedi e dirwago ke batho. Gape ke baraloki bao ba ka tšewago bjalo ka bakgathi ba tema sengwalong.

2.1.4.2 Ditiragalo

Marggraff (1994:62) o hlaloša tiragalo ka go re:

*“An event can be defined as a manifestation
of something taking place...”*

Tabakgolo ke gore tiragalo ke se sengwe le sengwe seo se diregago. Groenewald (1993:89) o tšwetša pele kgopolو yeo ka gore tiragalo e lebane le moanegwa. O re ke se moanegwa a se dirago goba se se mo diragalelago/welago. Strachan (1988:7) o tiišetša taba yeo ka gore le ge ditiragalo tše di diragalela baanegwa, ebile di dirwa ke bona baanegwa bao, di na le mathomo le mafelelo, gape o re di lemogwa ka phetogo. Mojalefa (1995(a):4) yena o oketša ditlhalošo tša borateori ba ka go re ke mongwadi wa sengwalo a phethago mathomo le mafelelo a diteng; gape sona sephetho seo se laolwa ke sererwa. Ke sona sererwa se phethago moo ditiragalo di thomago le moo di felelago gona. Ke sona sererwa se laolago ditiragalo le go di kgokaganya gore e be kgopana. Strachan (1988:7) o tšweletša phapantšho ye nngwe ye bohlokwa ya ditiragalo tša diteng ge a re di a latelana:

*“Die gebeeurtenisse in die geskiedenis
volg uiteraard chronologies op mekaar.”*

Polelo yeo ya Strachan e thekgwa ke Mojalefa (1997:8) ge a re ditiragalo tše tša diteng di tlo lemogwa ge di latelana, gomme ditiragalo tše di kgethologanywa ka lebaka la gore di a fetoga. O gatelela gore ditiragalo di swanetše gore di latelane, ka gobane di swanetše go bopa taba yeo e kwagalago go hlaka kanegelo ya mmakgonthe. Grobler le ba bangwe (1993:246) bona ba amanya ditiragalo le mearno a baanegwa ka gobane ba hlaloša gore maemo (mabaka) ao baanegwa ba ikhwetšago go ona ke fao ditiragalo di diregago.

Go ka rungwa ka gore ditiragalo di diragalela baanegwa mabakeng ao ba ikhwetšago ba le go ona gomme tšona ditiragalo tše di laolwa ke sererwa gore di be le tatelano ye kaone go hlama kanegelo ye e kwagalago.

2.1.4.3 Nako

Mojalefa (1994:56) ge a hlaloša nako o re ge go bolelwa ka nako ga go bolelwe kudu ka lebaka leo mongwadi a le tšeago ge a anega taba ("story") goba ka fao mongwadi a tšeago lebaka le le itšego a ngwala botelele goba bontši bja matlakala a a ngwadilwego goba a a ngwalwago. Harvey (1967:104) o tlaleletša ka go re:

"Time is not measured by the calender but by the events that occupy it."

Mošomo wa nako ke go ela mabaka go swana le motsotso, iri, kgwedi, bjalogjalo. Serudu le ba bangwe (1995:30) bona ba re nako e lebane le lebaka leo ditiragalo di diregago go lona, gammogo le ka moo di latelanago ka gona go tloga nakong ya go feta, go fihlela nakong ya bjale, go tsenelela nakong ye e tlago. Marggraff (1994:63) o hlagiša se sengwe se bohlokwa malebana le nako, e lego gore nako e ka arolwa ka dikarolo tše pedi:

"The time of the story relates to the time which is occupied by the events (narratological time) and the epoch period."

Dinako tše pedi tše di hlalošwago, ke nako ya naratolotši le nako ya histori. Raban (1968:56) yena o ruma ka go re:

"No narrative exists that does not create some kind of time scheme. Every story is located within a particular area of time, and every detail of the décor, every snatch of dialogue, every action of the characters, must be appropriate to the period in which the novel is set."

Polelo ye e gatelela gore nako e bohlokwa go ela lebaka leo ditiragalo di dirwago ke baanegwa go lona.

2.1.4.4 Felo

Aichele (1985:25) le Marggraff (1994:64) ba nepiša lefelo ka gore ke fao baanegwa ba phelago, ba dirago ditiragalo goba ditiragalo di ba diragalelago gona. Ke ka fao Marggraff mo letlakaleng la 64 a re go:

"Place is the physical spot at which events take place and at which characters are positioned."

2.1.4.5 Kakaretšo

Go ka akaretšwa ka go re baanegwa ke bahlodi ba ditiragalo. Ke gore ditiragalo di ba gona ka lebaka la bona. Tšona ditiragalo tše di direga tikologong ye e rilego. Ge a kgonthiša tikologo yeo Ronen (1994:7) o re:

"States of affairs take place in time and space, as do stories that are composed of narrativized states of affairs. The domains of space and time should likely be constructed according to the

logic of parallelism..."

O gatelela gore tikologo e bopša ke nako le felo.

2.1.5 Kakaretšomoka

Mo kgaolong ye go hlalošitšwe dikakaretšo le direrwa tša dipuku tše di latelago:
Megokgo ye lethabo, Kgamphuphu, Nnete Fela, Di sa re šaletše monaganong le Tsietsi.

Diteng di nepišitšwe ge di na le dielemente tše nne, e lego baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo. Dielemente tše di bohlokwa ge go anegwa leeto ka gobane go na le moanegwa yo a tšeago leeto ka nako ye e rilego go tloga lefelong le lengwe go ya go le lengwe.

KGAOLO YA BORARO

3.1 THULAGANYO

3.1.1 Matseno

Ge thulaganyo e yo nyakišwa go yo hlokomela dikgopolo tše di latelago:

- moko wa ditaba
- maatlakgogedi
- leeto bjalo ka thekniki
- dikokwane tša thulaganyo

3.1.2 Moko wa ditaba

Go ya ka Mojalefa (1995(b):27) moko wa ditaba ke molaetša woo mongwadi a ratago go o tšweletša go mmadi malebana le taba ye a e lemogilego bophelong. Seo se bolela gore ge mongwadi a ngwala sengwalo o hlaloša tebelelo ya gagwe mabapi le ditaba tše o nago le boitemogelo bja tšona mo bophelong. Ka tsela yeo moko wa ditaba o bohlokwahlkwa ka gobane o laola go rulaganywa ga ditaba tša thulaganyo gore e be sengwalo go ya ka fao Groenewald (1993:4-5) a šetšego a hlalošitše ka gona. Ke ka fao Culler (1975:224) ge a fahlela taba ye ya tlemaganyo, a rego:

“... theme is not the result of a specific set of elements but rather the name we give to the forms of unity which we discern in the text or to the ways we succeed in making various codes come together and cohere.”

Se sengwe se bohlokwa seo se swanetšego go hlalošwa se lebanego le moko wa ditaba ke phapano gare ga sererwa le moko wa ditaba. Ge a hlaloša phapano yeo Groenewald (1993:14) o re moko wa ditaba o swaraganya dithekniki tša thulaganyo gore di lebane mola sererwa sona se tlemaganya ditaba tša diteng gore e be kgopana e tee. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe moko wa ditaba o dirišwa ge go bolelwa ka thulaganyo, mola sererwa sona se šomišwa mabapi le diteng. Groenewald (1993:16) o tšwela pele go ruma phapano yeo (ya moko wa ditaba le sererwa) gore yona e godiša maatlakgogedi. Ka tsela yeo kgopoloye maatlakgogedi e bohlokwa kudu; ke ka tsela yeo go lego bohlokwa go e hlaloša.

3.1.3 Maatlakgogedi

Groenewald (1991:23) o re maatlakgogedi a thoma ge mongwadi a beakanya ditaba gore go be le thulano. Yelland, Jones le Easton (1983:184) ba re ka go dira bjalo mongwadi o tsoša kgahlego ya mmadi ka ge a nyaka go tseba moo thulano yeo e tlogo felela gona. Mosidi (1994:66) le Groenewald (1993:16) ba tšwetša pele kgopoloye ka gore maatlakgogedi ke tsela ye bohlokwa yeo mogwadi a e dirišago ya go lootša kgahlego ya mmadi goba motheelētši gore a se kgaotše go bala goba go theeletša go iša pele. Ke ka fao Cuddon (1991:937) a rego:

*“A state of uncertainty, anticipation and curiosity
as to the outcome of a story or play, or any kind
of narrative in verse or prose.”*

Tabakgolo yeo Cuddon a e gatelelagoo ke gore maatlakgogedi ke lebaka la mo magareng, leo le dirago gore mmadi a rato tseba pheletšo ya ditaba. Groenewald (1993:16) o tšwela pele ka go re maatlakgogedi a na le mahlakore a mabedi: La mathomo le lebane le tše mmadi a di tsebago (di lebane le sererwa le diteng); la bobedi le lebane le tše mmadi a sa di tsebego (di lebane le moko wa ditaba le

thulaganyo). Beckson le Ganz (1961:216) bona ba hlagiša ntlha ya tšhomiso ya maatlakgogedi ka gore mongwadi a ka timeletša baanegwathwadi gomme gwa šomišwa baanegwa ba bangwe go diegiša tharollo ya ditaba. Abrams (1993:160) yena o thekga borateori bao ka go re maatlakgogedi a godišwa ke ge mmadi wa sengwalo a sa tsebe seo se tlogo direga ka baanegwa bao a itswalantšego nabo.

Go ka rungwa ka go re maatlakgogedi ke tsela ye bohlokwa yeo mongwadi a e dirišago go lootša kgahlego ya mmadi goba motheeletši gore a tšwele pele go bala sengwalo. Phišegelo yeo ke yona e hlohleletšago mmadi go tseba seo e lego molaetša wa mongwadi. Groenewald (1993:17) o šetše a hlalošitše kua morago gore ona molaetša woo o tšweletšwa ke thekniki ya mongwadi. Fela kgopolole ye thekniki e šetše e hlagišitšwe ka botlalo ge go fatišišwa tlhalošo ya dikgopolole. Ka gona e ka se sa hlalošwa eupša go tla latela leeto e le ye nngwe ya dithekniki tša thulaganyo mo dingwalong tša Sepedi.

3.1.4 Leeto bjalo ka thekniki

Go ya go lekolwa ka fao thekniki ya leeto e hlalošwago ka gona ke basekaseki dingwalong tša Sepedi.

Groenewald (1993:20) o hlaloša thekniki ya leeto bjalo ka sebetša seo se dirišwago ke bangwadi kudu ba Sepedi moo dipading tša bona. A re gantsi ge e le padi diteng tša yona di lebane le leeto. Ke gore leeto leo le swantšha bophelo; le na le mathomo le mafelelo. Thulaganyo ya dingwalwa tša mohuta woo gantsi ga ya raragana e hlaloša tiragalo e tee fela ya moanegwathwadi yo a swerego leeto. Muir (1957:32) yena o hlaloša gore thekniki ye ya leeto e dirišwa kudu dingwalong tša mohuta wa pikareski le tša boitshwaro.

Ge a hlaloša moanegwa yo mogolo wa sengwalwa sa pikareski, e lego pikaro a re o

swere leeto o welwa ke ditaba tše di itšego mo leetong, o gahlana le baanegwa ba bangwe ba ba itšego gomme mongwadi o hlaloša maemo a ditaba bathong ka yena.

Ge a ruma dikgopololo tša thekniki ya leeto Groenewald (1993:21) o re gantši thekniki ye ga e dirišwe dikanegelongkopana ka lebaka la bokopana bja tšona, eupša e ka dirišwa dipading le dingwalweng tše dingwe ka ge e hlaloša botelele bja leeto.

3.1.5 Dikokwane tša thulaganyo

Preminger le ba bangwe (1986:192) ba hlatholla dikokwane tša thulaganyo ka go re:

*"... the elements of a plot are (1) The explosion,
(2) the initiating Action, (3) The Rising Action,
(4) The failing Action and (5) the Denouement of
Conclusion."*

Polelo yeo e bolela gore thulaganyo e na le dikokwane tše tlhano. Groenewald (1993:19-22) le Mojalefa (1996:13-14) bona ba tšweletša thulaganyo ge e na le dikokwane tše nne, e lego (a) kalotaba, (b) tšwetšopele, (c) sehloa le (d) tlemollahuto.

Ge go ka hlokemedišwa dikgopololo tša Preminger le boGroenewald go tla lemogwa gore Preminger o tšwela pele ka go aroganya kalotaba ka dikarowlana tše pedi, e lego tšweletšo ya ditaba le thulano. Thulano yeo a e tsenyago ke ye yena a e bitšago "*The Initiation Action*" (phekgogo) bjalo ka karowlana ya kalotaba.

Ka tsela yeo nyakišo ye e tlo latela lenaneo la dikokwane tše nne tša thulaganyo go ya ka fao le hlalošwago ke boGroenewald ka gona, e lego kalotaba, tšwetšopele, sehloa le tlemollahuto.

Go ka gatelelwa gore tlhalošo ya dikokwane tšeо e bohlokwa ka lebaka la gore thulaganyo ya maeto ga e swane. A mangwe maeto a thoma mafelelong a ya mathomong, mola a mangwe a thoma mathomong a eya mafelelong a kanegelo.

3.1.5.1 Kalotaba

Brooks le ba bangwe (1975:7), Sirayi (1985:117) le Serudu (1989:25) ba re kalotaba ke matseno a ditaba tša sengwalo. Go na moo letlakaleng leo Sirayi ge a tšwetša pele taba yeo o re:

“It is the preparatory phase of the plot. It presents a set of relationships that involves characters. It also renders a picture of a contrasting background, that is, the environment in which characters operate.”

O gateela gore kalotaba ke matseno a ditaba mo baanegwa ba dirago ditiragalo tikologong ye e rilego. Ge a tiišetša taba yeo, Grabo (1964:106) o re baanegwa le tikologo ke monwan le lenala.

“Characters and background are inseparable elements.”

Cuddon (1977:318) yena o hlagiša taba ye bohlokwa ya go re ditiragalo di na le thulano, ke ka fao Mojalefa (1995(b):16) a nepišago thulano yeo ka go re e lebane le molaetša wa mongwadi gape ke mollwane wa kalotaba. Ke gore ke mo ditaba tša kalotaba di felelago gona. Go na moo letlakaleng leo Mojalefa o tšwetša pele bohlokwa bja thulano ka go re ditaba tša sengwalo di theilwe godimo ga yona.

Ge a kgonthiša seo Groenewald (1991:23) o re thulano ya mmakgonthe e swanetše go ba le maatlakgogedi. Maatlakgogedi ao ke ona a tlo go tsoša kgahlego ya mmadi go nyako tseba moo thulano e tlogo felela gona. Ke ka fao Mojalefa (1995(b):14) a rumago ka go re ona maatlakgogedi ao a hlolwa ke kalotaba.

Ge a tšwela pele gona fao letlakaleng leo o hlaloša gore mongwadi ge a ala ditaba (kalotaba), o swanetše go utollela mmadi baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le fela tše e lego dielemente tša kalotaba.

3.1.5.2 Dielemente tša kalotaba

Mojalefa (1995(b):14) le Groenewald (1993:19) ba hlaloša gore kalotaba e na le dielemente tše nne, e lego baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo. Go bohlokwa go hlaloša dielemente tše ka gobane di lebane le thekniki ya leeto. Ke gore moanegwa o swere leeto ka dinako tše di rilego go ya mafelong a rilego.

- **Baanegwa**

Baanegwa ke elemente ya mathomo ya kalotaba. Baanegwa ba diteng ba fapania le ba thulaganyo. Groenewald (1993:19) o hlaloša phapano yeo ka gore ba thulaganyo bona ba fiwa mediro mo kanegelang. Mešomo ya bona e a fapania, mohlala, ya bolwantšhwa, bolwantšhi le bohlohleletši go akaretšwa le bothuši. Ge ba tšwetša pele kgopoloo yeo ya mešomo ya baanegwa ba thulaganyo, Abrams (1985:24); Wales (1989:60) le Mojalefa (1995(b):14) ba arola baanegwa bao ka dikarolo tše pedi, e lego baanegwathwadi le baanegwathuši. Mojalefa le Groenewald ba tšwela pele ka go re bolwantšhwa, bolwantšhi le bohlohleletši ke mediro ye megolo ya baanegwathwadi.

* Baanegwathwadi

Mojalefa (1996:14) o nepiša baanegwathwadi ba thulaganyo ka go re ke (i) molwantšhwa, (ii) molwantšhi le (iii) mohloholeletši. Ke gore ke bona ditiro tša kanegelo goba papadi di theilwego godimo ga bona. Ke ka fao Wales (1989:60) le Aristotle mo go Winks (1980:33) ba hlaloša go re moanegwathwadi yoo o swanetše go se fetogefetoge go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong a sengwalo. Serudu (1989:32) o ruma ka go re ditiro tša gagwe (moanegwathwadi) e ka ba tše botse goba tše mpe.

* Molwantšhwa

Prince (1987:78), Abrams (1988:139) le Serudu (1989:33) ba hlaloša molwantšhwa ge e le moanegwa yo mogolo yo bohlokwa. Ba tšwela pele ka go re ke yena yoo a tanyago šedi ya mmadi. Ke ka fao Beckson le Ganz (1995:217) ba gatelelago bohlokwa bja gagwe ka go re ke mogale wa kanegelo goba tiragatšo yoo a rwelego mathata le maima. Ba hlagiša taba ya gore ditiragalo ka moka di theilwe go yena gomme mabakeng a mangwe o šitišwa ke mafokodi a nama go fihlelela dinepo tša gagwe. Mojalefa (1995(a):14) o tiiša kgopolole yeo ka go re molwantšhwa ke moanegwa yoo a lwantšhwago ke moanegwa goba baanegwa ka lebaka la go loka goba go se loke ga gagwe. Moanegwa yoo a thulanago le yena ke molwantšhi.

* Molwantšhi

Baldick (1990:10-11); Kruger (1989:217); Serudu (1989:33); Lazarus le Smith (1983:17) le Mojalefa (1995(a):14) ba nepiša molwantšhi ka go re ke moanegwa yo a lwantšhago molwantšhwa. Ke molotšana yoo a thulanago le mogale goba mogaleadi mo kanegelong ka nepo ya go mo thibela go phethagatša tše botse goba tše mpe. O thulana le mediro ye mebe goba ye mebotse ya molwantšhwa. Kgopolole ye e gatelelwa

ke Carter (1998:25) ge a re:

“Sometimes the antagonist may have the upper hand and may even triumph in the end.”

- **Mohloholeletši**

Cuddon (1977:1006); Shole (1988:230); Conradie (1981:23-4) le Mojalefa (1995(a):15) ba hlaloša mohloholeletši gore ke moanegwa goba tiro yeo e bešeletšago pitša ya mpherefere gore molwantšwa le molwantšhi ba se kwane, ba thulane. Ge ba tiišetša kgopololo yeo Pretorius le Swart (1983:24) ba šupa boemo bja mohloholeletši ka go re:

“He/she is the character who stands between the two extremes... He/she acts as a kind of catalyst between the positive and the negative poles.”

Serudu (1989:33) o tlaleletša polelo ya boPretorius ka go re moanegwa yo o re go thulanya molwantšwa le molwantšhi, a kgetha moo ditaba di mo dudišago ka a mabedi. Wa gabon gare ga molwantšwa le molwantšhi ke wa ka godimo.

Mojalefa (1995(a):14) o ruma ka go re molwantšwa le molwantšhi ba lebane le thulano mola mohloholeletši yena a lebane le tlemollahuto.

* **Baanegwathuši**

Moanegwathuši go ya ka Serudu (1989:32) ke moanegwa yoo a kgathago tema ye nnyane mo pukung. O thuša go bonatša ditiro tša mogale goba mogaleadi. A ka tšwelela mo le mola goba a tlogelwa pele taba e fihla mafelelong. Go tiišetša kgopololo

yeo Mojalefa (1994:10) o re baanegwathuši ke baanegwa bao ba nago le tebanyo ya baanegwathwadi. Ke gore ba thuša go hlaloša le go godiša semelo sa moanegwathwadi. Tabakgolo ke gore ba tlaleletša kgolo le mediro ya moanegwathwadi. Mojalefa (1997:14) o gatelela mohola wa baanegwathuši go re ke baanegwathuši le ditiragalo tše di thušago go godiša kgogedi ya mmadi go balela pele ka go rato tseba maikemišetšo a mongwadi.

Groenewald (1991:310) o thekga kgopolو yeo ka go re bangwadi ba bangwe ba šomiša baanegwathuši go tiiša tharollo ya bothata. Ka gona go ka rungwa ka go re baanegwathuši ke baanegwa ba bannyane bao ba thušago go tšweletša ditiro tša moanegwathwadi. Baanegwathuši le bona ba fiwa mešomo. Mojalefa (1997:14) le Groenewald (1993:19-20) ba akaretša mešomo ya baanegwathuši ka go re ke:

- (1) Go hlaloša semelo sa moanegwathwadi
- (2) Go tiišetša goba go šitlela tlemollo ya lehuto
- (3) Go tswalanya mmadi le moanegwathwadi (molwantšhwa)
- (4) Go godiša maatlakgogedi
- (5) Go hlaloša tlemollo ya lehuto.

* Kakaretšo

Bohlokwa bja kalotaba ke go tšweletša thulano gare ga baanegwa gape e hlola maatlakgogedi. Elemente ya mathomo ya kalotaba e hlalošitšwe gore ke baanegwa. Baanegwa ba thulaganyo ba arotšwe ka dikarolo tše pedi, e lego baanegwathwadi le baanegwathuši. Baanegwathwadi ba thulaganyo ke molwantšhwa, molwantšhi le mohlohlleletši. Mešomo ya baanegwathwadi ke bolwantšhwa, bolwantšhi le bohlohlleletši. Ge e le baanegwathuši bona ba lebane le maikemišetšo a baanegwathwadi ka ge ba godiša semelo sa bona.

* Ditiragalo

Rimmon-Kenan (1983:2) o nepiša tiragalo ka go re:

*"It is something that happens, something that can
be summed up by a verb or a name of action."*

Polelo yeo e gatelela gore tiragalo ke se sengwe le se sengwe seo se diregago. Tlhalošo ye ya Rimmon-Kenan ke ya go akaretša ditiragalo tša diteng.

Mo kgaolong ye go yo nepišwa tlhalošo ya ditiragalo yeo e lebanego le thulaganyo. Ge a hlaloša kgopoloye Mojalefa (1995(b):15) o re ditiragalo ge di lebane le letlalo la thulaganyo la sengwalo, di šomišwa bjalo ka diswantšho tše di swantšhago bophelo ka botlalo. Go na moo letlakaleng leo Mojalefa o re tšona diswantšho tše di swantšha mahlakore a mabedi a bophelo, e lego lehlakore la go loka le lehlakore la go se loke. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:20) a rego ditiragalo tša thulaganyo di fapanale tša diteng ka go re tša thulaganyo di šoma go thulanya molwantšhwa le molwantšhi, ka gore mo go bona go na le yo a dirago tše botse le yo a dirago tša go se loke.

Ge a tšwetša kgopoloye pele, Bal (1985:13) o re tšona ditiragalo tše botse goba tše mpe di ka direga nako e tee goba ka go šalana morago tikologong ye e itšego. Go swana le ge moanegwa yo a itšego a thoma leeto go tloga tikologong ye e itšego, a gahlana le baanegwa ba ba itšego tikologong ye e itšego gomme a fetša leeto la gagwe tikologong ye e rilego. Ka gona go bohlokwa go hlaloša tikologo.

* Tikologo

Tikologo ge e hlalošwa bjalo ka karolwana ya diteng go boletšwe ge e na le dielemente tše pedi, e lego nako le lefelo. Le mo go thulaganyo tikologo e yo hlalošwa ge e na le

dikarolwana tše pedi tšeо.

* **Nako**

Ge a hlaloša nako, Harvey (1965:102) o re:

“Time is the most characteristic mode of our experience. It is more general than space, because it applies to the inner world of impressions, emotions and ideas for which no spatial order can be given.”

Tabakgolo ke gore nako ya thulaganyo e bolela lebaka leo ditiragalo di diregago ka lona. Go tlo lemogwa gore nako ya thulaganyo e fapano le ya diteng. Mojalefa (1995(a):8-17) o hlaloša phapano yeo ka gore nako ya diteng e ela mabaka (lebaka leo ditiragalo di diregago go lona) mola nako ya thulaganyo e bopa diswantšho (lebaka leo ditiragalo di diregago ka lona). Nako ge e lebane le thulaganyo e fiwa mošomo. Ge a hlatholla mošomo wa nako ya thulaganyo, Mojalefa (1995(a):17) o re e bopa moyo le atmosfere gore e be diswantšho, ke gore e lebantšhwa le moko wa ditaba gore e fetoge seswantšho, mohlala, bošego bo fetoga poifo goba go se loke. Phapano yeo e gatelelwa ke Groenewald (1993:21) ka gore nako ya histori ge e bapetšwa le nako ya thulaganyo, go lemogwa kelonako.

Seo se ra gore nako ya histori e feta ya thulaganyo ka gore e fela ka pela mola ya thulaganyo e feta ya histori ka gobane e a diegišwa.

• **Lefelo**

Go tlo lemogwa gore lefelo la thulaganyo le fapano le la diteng. Ge a hlaloša phapano

yeo Groenewald (1993:10-20) o re lefelo la diteng ke mo tiragalo e diregago gona bjalo ka motse wo o itšego, mola lefelo la thulaganyo le fiwa mošomo, le ka swantšha atmosfere goba moyo. Ke ka fao Mojalefa (1995(a):9) a tiišetšago phapano yeo ka gore mafelo a diteng a laetša histori mola a thulaganyo a fetoga diswantšho. Ke gore a lebantšhwa le moko wa ditaba gore a fetoge diswantšho, mohlala, sethokgwa se ka emela bobe mola ntlo e ka emela botse.

Maila (1997:105) o ruma kgopolole ye ka gore mafelo a thulaganyo ke mafelo a diswantšho ao a swantšhago ditiragalo tše di diregago go ona: e ka ba a ditiro tše mpe goba tše botse. Ka go realo mafelo a emela ditiragalo tše di itšego ge a tšwelela mo sengwalong.

3.1.5.3 Tšwetšopele

Abrams (1993:161) o hlaloša tšwetšopele ka go re:

“The rising action (a section that Aristotle had called the Complication) begins after the opening scene and exposition.”

Seo Abrams a se gatelelago ke gore tšwetšopele e lebane le go tšwetšwa pele ga ditiragalo tša sengwalo. Mo thulaganyong ya ditaba tšwetšopele e latela kalotaba yeo e lego matseno a ditaba tša sengwalo. Ge a tšwetša pele kgopolole yeo Mojalefa (1995(a):17) o re tšwetšopele e bolela go direga le go rarana ga ditaba, fao Abrams a rego go hlalošitšwe ke Aristotle ge go sekasekwa ditiragatšo. Lazarus le ba bangwe (1983:71) bona ba thekga kgopolole ya Mojalefa ka go re:

“In any rising action, the tension in a scene arises from the conflict or prospective conflict between

a character and various obstacles."

Polelo yeo e hlaloša gore tšwetšopele e theilwe godimo ga dithulano magareng ga baanegwa le mabaka ao ba ikhwetšago ba le go ona. Holma le Harman (1986:192) le Serudu (1989:48-49) ba re tšona dithulano tše di bohlokwa kudu kanegelong ka gobane ke motheo wo mogolo wa kanegelo. Mojalefa (1997:14) o tšwetša kgopololeo pele ka gore ke yona thulano yeo e dirago gore mmadi a rate go balela pele le pele go rato tseba mafelelo a ditaba.

Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:21) a rumago ka gore mošomo wo mogolo wa tšwetšopele ke go godiša maatlakgogedi ao a dirago gore moko wa ditaba o bonale gabotse.

3.1.5.4 Sehloa

Sehloa ke kokwane ya boraro ya thulaganyo ya sengwalo. Ge a e hlaloša Groenewald (1993:22) o re ke moo maatlakgogedi a felelago gona. Ke ka fao Becson le Ganz (1961:35) ba thekgago kgopololeo yeo ka mokgwa wo:

"The moment in a play or story at which a crisis reaches its highest intensity and is resolved."

Temana yeo e gatelela gore sehloa ke ge mathata a fihla ntlhoreng goba magomong, fao go bago le tharollo ya ona.

Yelland, Jones le Easton (1983:33) ba tšwetša pele taba yeo ka go re:

"The arrangement of words, phrases, ideas or

incidents so that they rise on a ladder step by step to a critical or decisive point... the decisive moment or the turning point in a plot."

Seo se bolelwago ka godimo ke gore thulano ya mafelelo ya dithulano tšeо di bilego gona mo sengwalong e bopa sehloa. Go tloga fao, go ya ka Barret ge a tsopolwa ke Lawson (1965:269), mmadi o thoma go lemoga maemo a ditaba:

"The climax is that point in a play at which the action reaches its culmination, most critical stage in its development after which the tension is relaxed or unravelled."

O gatelela gore sebakwa seo se bego se kgatlampana go tloga mathomong a ditaba bjalo se a tsebjja. Ke gore go tsebega gore mofenyi ke mang ("the tension is relaxed or unravelled").

3.1.5.5 Tlemollo ya lehuto

Fowler (1991:580 o nepiša tlemollahuto ka go re:

"Denouement denotes the neat end of a plot, the final resolution of all conflicts in a play, the tying up of loose ends, usually in the last act or even scene."

Polelo yeo e bolela gore tlemollo ya lehuto ke magomo a dithulano goba diphapano. Le ge Fowler a lebantšha tlemollo ya lehuto le tiragatšo, fela taba yeo a e bolelago e ama le mehuta ye mengwe ya dingwalo go swana le padi le kanegelokopana. Mojalefa

(1995(a):18); Altenbernd le Lewis (1966:24) ba tšwetša pele kgopolو yeo ka go re ke moo ditaba tšeо di bego di kgatlampana di felelago gona. Ke gore bothata bjola bo bego bo tsošitše hlogo, bjale bo ahlotšwe. Seo se tiišetšwa ke Shipley (1970:77) ge are:

*“The unravelling of the complications of a plot,
immediately after the climax.”*

Tabakgolo ke gore tlemollahuto ke moo mongwadi a utollelago mmadi sephiri le pheletšo ya baanegwathwadi. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:19) a rumago ka gore tlemollahuto ke sephetho; ke mo selepe se remago gona. Ditaba di fela gona moo, ka gobane molaetša wa mongwadi o kwešišegile.

3.1.6 Kakaretšomoka

Moko wa ditaba o nepišitšwe go ba maikemišetšo goba molaetša woo mongwadi a ratago go o tšweletša go mmadi. Ke ona o laolago thulaganyo ya sengwalo. O swaraganya dithekniki tša thulagano ya sengwalwa gore di lebane.

Maatlakgogedi a boletšwe go ba kgahlego ya mmadi goba motheeletši go rato balela pele le pele, go nyako tseba moo thulano yeo e felelago gona. Ka go realo maatlakgogedi ke phišegelo yeo e hlohleletšago mmadi go tseba seo e lego molaetša wa mongwadi.

Bangwadi ba bantši ba diriša leeto bjalo ka thekniki dipading tša bona. Go thwe leeto leo, ge e le padi le swantšha bophelo. Thulaganyo ya dingwalo tšeо ga se e raragane. Leeto leo le dirišwa go dingwalo tša mohuta wa pikareski le tša boitshwaro. Moanegwa wa mohuta wo wa sengwalo, o bitšwa pikaro. Pikaro o swara leeto a gahlana le baanegwa ba ba itšego, a welwa ke ditaba tše di itšego gape mongwadi o

utolla maemo a ditaba setšhabeng ka yena. Thekniki ya leeto gantši e dirišwa go dipadi ka lebaka la botelele bja leeto.

Thulaganyo e nepišitšwe ge e na le dikokwane tše nne, e lego kalotaba, tšwetšopele, sehloa le tlemollahuto. Kalotaba le yona e hlalošitšwe ge e na le dielemente tše nne, e lego baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo.

KGAOLO YA BONE

4.1 TIRIŠO YA THULAGANYO YA *MEGOKGO YA LETHABO*

4.1.1 Matseno

Lentsoane o ngwadile padi ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*. Sengwalo se se lebane le ditaba tša lerato. Ke gore go ka thwe padi ye ya Lentsoane ke ya lerato.

Dikgoneng o ikgethetše Mihloti, lekgarebe la Motsonga la go dula Tshwane. Kgoteledi, mmagoDikgoneng o thulana le lerato leo. O nyaka morwagwe a nyala Mopedi wa Gauteng, e sego Motsonga yoo wa Tshwane. Kgoteledi o thekgwa ke Thola, kgaetšedi ya Dikgoneng go lwantšha lenyalo leo. Mathata a golela godimo. Ona a hlolwa ke ge Thola a nyaka Dikgoneng a nyala Mokgadi ka ge e le Mopedi, e sego Mihloti gobane ke Motsonga. Kgoteledi le Thola ba leka go thibela lenyalo leo ka mekgwa ye mentši. Ba raka Mihloti ge a tlie go etela Dikgoneng. Dikgoneng o tšwela pele go ratana le Mihloti. Bothata bjoo bo golela pele. Kgoteledi o bona bokaone e le go etela meloko ya gagwe gae, Bopedi. O ya go nyaka tharollo ya mathata ao a ge Dikgoneng a nyako ba tswalanya le morafe o šele wa Motsonga.

Thekgo yeo a e hwetšago Bopedi, go boSeporo, ke gore Dikgoneng a se ke a nyala Motsonga eupša a nyale Mopedi e lego mohlobo wa gab. Fela Kgano, morwa wa Seporo, o thekga Dikgoneng ka gore a tšwele pele a nyale Mihloti.

Kgoteledi o tšwela pele o etela Phahlakwena ga Masemola go kgonthiša melao ya setšo. Ge a fihla, o hwetša bothata bja go swana le bja gagwe. Phahlakwena o re morwagwe, Phaswane, le yena o imišitše lekgarebe la Mothosa, Thandi Radebe. Ka gona Kgoteledi o hloka tharollo ya lerato la Dikgoneng go Mihloti. O swara leeto o boela gae gaMarishane. Ge a le tseleng, o lemoga phetogo ya bophelo. O bona meago,

temo le diruiwa di fetogile. Ga e sa le tšela a di tsebago ge a sa gola.

Dikgoneng le yena o imelwa ke bothata bjoo gomme o etela mogweragwe, Bareng, le motswala wa tatagwe, Matšea, go kgopela tharollo. Bona ba mo thekga ka gore a nyale Mihloti. Ka ge lerato le se na mellwane ya bomorafe goba polelo. Mihloti o a ima. O fiwa mošemane, o mo rela leina la Lehlagare, rrageDikgoneng. Bothata bo golela godimo gobane ngwana yoo o tlo tswalanya Kgoteledi le BaTsonga mola a ba hloile a re ke morafe o šele. Dikgoneng le Mihloti ba a nyalana ba saena. Kgoteledi o bona setifikeiti sa lenyalo, o swarwa ke bolwetši bja pelo. Bookelong o okwa ke Mihloti gomme o bona phetogo ya bophelo. O lemoga gore Mihloti le yena ke motho go swana le Mopedi, ba fapania fela ka polelo. Phetogo yeo e dira gore Kgoteledi a amogele Mihloti ka lapeng la gagwe, a kgopela tshwarelo go yena le go Dikgoneng. Kgoteledi ge a seno tliša kwano magareng ga Mihloti, Dikgoneng le Thola, a ikela bokgalaka.

4.1.2 Maikemišetšo

Nyakišišo e šetše e utolotše gore go na le basekaseki bao ba šetšego ba fatišitše ka ga leeto dingwalong tša Sepedi. Ke gore ba tšwelekitše taba ya leeto dinyakišišong tša bona. Le ge go le bjalo, maikemišetšo a bona e be e se go fatišiša leeto ka bottlalo eupša go akaretša goba go bapetša dingwalo tše di itšego. Ka gona maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye ke go sekaseka leeto ka bottlalo e le thekniki ye kgolo yeo e nago le ditheknikinyana tše Lentsoane a di šomišitše go nepiša moko wa ditaba, e lego phetogo ya bophelo ge a ngwala padirato ye ya gagwe, e lego *Megokgo ya Lethabo*.

Le ge Kgoteledi a thatafaditše hlogo, a gana ge Dikgoneng a nyala Mihloti, eupša mmadi o a tseba gore ka ge puku ye e le padi ya lerato, mafelelong Kgoteledi o tlo amogela lenyalo. Mongwadi o šomišitše leeto bjalo ka theknikigolo yeo le yona e nago le ditheknikinyana tše dingwe go kgontšha Kgoteledi go amogela phetogo ya

bophelo.

4.1.3 Moko wa ditaba

Go tlo lemogwa gore lerato le go ngwadilwego ka lona le nepiša moko wa ditaba wa padi ye. Moko wa ditaba wa *Megokgo ya Lethabo* ke : Phetogo ya bophelo. Lentsoane o diriša lerato la Dikgoneng le Mihloti go tšweletša kgopolو ya gore bophelo bo lebane le phetogo. Mongwadi o hlaloša phetogo yeo ya bophelo ka go thulantšha bophelo bja bogologolo le bja sebjalebjale ka lapeng la Mokgekolo Kgoteledi. Thulano yeo e gare ga Kgoteledi le morwagwe, Dikgoneng.

Dikgoneng o ikgethela lekgarebe la Motsonga, Mihloti mola Kgoteledi a nyaka go mo kgethela lekgarebe la Mopedi, e sego Mihloti. Kgoteledi o dirišwa ke gore o tlwaetše melao ya setšo ya bogologolo. Ka gona o hloile go tswalana le merafe e šele (BaTsonga). Lona lehloyo leo la merafe e šele, le mo gapeletša go dira mapheko a go thibela lenyalo la Dikgoneng. O dira bjalo gobane a thatafalelwa ke diphetogo tša bophelo bja sebjalebjale ka ge a šetše a godile. O bone phetogo kua Bopedi, fela o gana go amogela gore mehla le mabaka di fetogile.

O tseba ge e le gore Batsonga ga se batho bao ba ka hlakahlakanago le Bapedi. O gana gape go amogela gore lerato la sebjalebjale ga le laolwe ke morafe goba mmala, le ge e le polelo. Le ge go le bjalo, mafelelong Dikgoneng o a atlega, o nyala Mihloti. Lenyalo leo le fetola Kgoteledi. O lebala tša bogologolo tša go kgetha merafe ye mengwe. O amogela Mihloti ka lapeng la gagwe bjalo ka motho yo a swanago le mang le mang.

Ka gona go ka rungwa ka gore molaetša woo mongwadi a ratago go o fa mmadi ke gore lerato ga le na mollwane, mmapelo o ja serati, sekgethelwa ga a se nyake. Seo se šupa gore mosadi a ka kgethwa mo gongwe le mo gongwe go sa lebelelwе bomorafe,

mmala goba polelo. Tabakgolo ke gore ke lona lerato leo le tlemaganyago merafe gore e be moloko o tee.

4.1.4 Lenaneo la tshekatsheko

Ge go sekwasekwa thulaganyo ge e lebane le leeto bjalo ka thekniki, go tlo latelwa dinthla tše: (a) mathata le (b) tharollo ya mathata ao.

4.1.4.1 Mathata

Lentsoane ge a ngwala padinyana ye ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo* o e lebantše le mathata a lerato. Ke ka fao ge a hlaloša moko wa ditaba wa puku yeo, a diriša mathata ao a lebanego le lerato ge le na le mollwane. Mathata a, a tšwelela ge Dikgoneng a ratana le Mihloti, lekgarebe la Motsonga. Kgoteledi, mmagoDikgoneng ga a kwane le morafe o šele. Ge a leka go kgala taba yeo ka ge a tseba gore lerato leo le tlo fetša e le lenyalo, mathata a a thomega. Dikgoneng o a ngangabala. Kgoteledi o bona nke Dikgoneng o a mo nyatša.

“Lehono gona o mpaletše, ngwana tena! Methepa
ga e kaaka mo Gauteng, o no kwa motho a re
Nyitoria, Nyitoria. Lehono gona o tloga o
ntšreditše bofou bja gago nyanyeng. Ke be ke
re o motho, gomme o mpaletše. Ga ke sa tseba
gore nka reng. Dikgoneng tša gago nka se di
kgone”(letl.5).

Ka gona Kgoteledi o gapeletšege go nyaka thušo go thibela lenyalo. Ge e le lerato lona a ka se sa kgona go le thibela gobane le šetše le le gona. O tšeа leeto go ya melokong ya gabu go nyaka thekgo ya go thibela lenyalo la Dikgoneng le Mihloti. Ditaba tša

lenyalo ka setšo di rerwa ke banna. O ya melokong ya gabu ya banna. O bona nke ka ge a hlokofaletšwe ke monna mohlomongwe Dikgoneng o a mo nyatša.

Ge nkabe monna wa gagwe, Lehlagare a sa phela o be a ka se ye melokong ya gabu ya banna go yo nyaka thekgo yeo go thibela lenyalo la Dikgoneng.

Kgoteledi o ya gae Bopedi, gaMarišane go kgopela thekgo go ramogolo wa Dikgoneng, Seporo. Ka ge Seporo, Ngwatomosadi le mokgonyana wa bona (Ntšhetšeng) ba sa šetše melao ya setšo morago, ba thekga Kgoteledi go thulana le lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Ge e le Kgano, kgorutlane ya Seporo, o thulana le dikgopolole tšeoboga. O kwana le kgopolo ya Dikgoneng ya gore mmapelo o ja serati. Ka ge sebjalebjale se na le maatla, dikgopolole tša boSeporo (bogologolo) di bekišwa ke tša Kgano (sebjalebjale).

Kgoteledi o ikhwetša a sa le bothateng bja go nyaka thušo. Ke ka fao a tšeago leeto go ya gaMasemola go kgonthiša melao ya setšo kgahliong le lenyalo la Dikgoneng. O fihla gaMasemola lapeng la Phahlakwena. Molomo wa segologolo (Phahlakwena) o bolela ka sebjalebjale (Phaswane). Ke gore Phahlakwena le yena o patlilwe ke morwagwe, Phaswane, yoo le yena a ikemišeditšego go nyala Mothosa, Thandi Radebe, e lego lekgarebe la morafe o šele.

Kgoteledi o boela morago gaMarishane a nyamile. O hlokile thekgo yeo a bego a e hutša gaMasemola. O boela morago a se na tharollo go tšwa setšong. O feta gaMashabela, gaPhaahla gomme o tsena gae gaMarishane. Tseleng Kgoteledi o kgahlwa ke botse bja naga. O lemoga gore metse e fetogile: Mengwako ya bjang ga e sa atile go phadima masenke, mašemo ke melala, diruiwa ga di sa atile di bonala mole mola. Ke gore o lemoga gore setšo se fetogile, mafelo a fetogile nako ga e sa le yela, ditiro (le batho) di fetogile. Kgoteledi le ge a bona diphetogo tšeoboga, fela ga a bone nke di a mo ama eupša nke di ama tlhago fela. O boela morago a se na tharollo go tšwa

setšong ka ge setšo se fetogile. Le ge taba yeo ya tikologo e fetogile, ga se thuto go yena.

Dikgoneng le yena o etela mogweragwe, Bareng go kgonthiša taba yeo ya lenyalo. Bareng ka ge e le mofsa, o bolela ka molomo wa sebjalebjale; o thekga Dikgoneng gore a nyale Mihloti. O etela gape motswala wa Lehlagare, Matšea. Matšea le ge e le wa bogologolo eupša o bolela ka molomo wa sebjalebjale; o thekga Dikgoneng go tšwela pele ka lenyalo.

Thola, kgaetšedi ya Dikgoneng , ke mofsa eupša o thekga Kgoteledi kgahlanong le lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Mathata lapeng la Kgoteledi a golela godimo.

4.1.4.2 Tharollo ya mathata

Go ya go lekolwa ka fao Lentsoane a dirišitšego (a) thekniki ye kgolo ya leeto le (b) dithekniki tše nnyane tša go tiiša theknikigolo ya leeto ka gona, go leka go rarolla mathata a lenyalo. Lentsoane ge a ngwala padinyana ye ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo* o e lebanya le mathata a lerato. Ke ka fao ge a hlaloša moko wa ditaba wa yona, a diriša mathata ao a lebanengo le lerato ge le na le mollwane. Mathata a, a hlola thulano magareng ga Mokgekolo Kgoteledi le morwagwe, Dikgoneng. Mathata a tšwelela ge Kgoteledi a nyaka go kgethela Dikgoneng mosadi mola Dikgoneng a nyaka go ikgethela wa pelo ya gagwe, Mihloti. Ke gore Dikgoneng o ratana le Mihloti. Kgoteledi ga a kwane le merafe e šele. Ka gona ga a nyake Dikgoneg a nyala Mihloti. Dikgoneng o a ngangabala.

Kgoteledi o bona nke morwagwe o a mo nyatša ka ge ditaba tša lenyalo di rerwa ke banna. Ge nkabe monna wa gagwe Lehlagare, a sa phela o be a tla di rera. Ka gona go bohlokwa gore a ye melokong ya gabu ya banna go mo thuša go tsinkela ditaba tše tša lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Taba ye e gapeletša Kgoteledi go tše leeto go yo nyaka

thekgo melokong ya gabon ka nepo ya go thibela lenyalo la Dikgoneng.

Mongwadi o tšweletša bohlokwa bja leeto leo mo kgaolong ya boselela. Ge a hlaloša leeto leo mongwadi o diriša dithekni ki tše dingwe tše nnyane, e lego nepišo, phetogonepišo, go akgofiša, nako, potšišorethoriki, tekolapajana, boipoeletšo, phapantšho, go diegiša nako, moriti le khuetšo, go godiša leeto leo. Ka gona go tla tsinkelwa tirišo ya dithekni kinyane tše go kgonthiša kgodišo ya thekniki ya leeto. Leeto le ya go sekasekwa ge le na le dikarolo tše pedi (a) leeto la Kgoteledi le (b) leeto la Dikgoneng.

Leeto la Kgoteledi

Le ke leeto la go hlaloša ditaba tša Kgoteledi ge a tloga lapeng la gagwe Diepkloof, a etela ga gabon gaMarishane le melokong ya gabon ya gaMasemola le go boela morago Diepklooof. Lentsoane o hlaloša leeto le ka dikgaolo tše dišupago, tše di lebanego le kgaolo ya boselela go fihlela kgaolong ya lesomepedi. Mongwadi o le hlaloša ka botelele ge le bapetšwa le leeto la Dikgoneng gobane le lebane le phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Leeto le, lona le ya go tsinkelwa ge le na le dithekni tše di lebanego le :

- (a) leeto ka bolona
- (b) phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi

Le ge e le gore phetogo e lebane kudu le Kgoteledi fela le phetogo ge e lebane le Thola le yona e tlo hlalošwa ka boripana. Ka go realo go yo angwa dithekni tše di lebanego le phetogo ya Kgoteledi le tše di amago phetogo ya Thola.

Dithekniki tša leeto la Kgoteledi

Tše dingwe tša tše bohlokwa tša dithekniki tša leeto la Kgoteledi ke tše di latelago: nepišo, phetogonepišo, go akgofiša nako, poledišano le potšišorethoriki.

• Nepišo

Strachan (1988:42) o hlaloša nepišo ka gore ke mokgwa woo ka wona mongwadi goba molaodiši a hlalošago sebolelwa, e ka ba moanegwa, selo goba tiragalo. O tšwela pele ka gore nepišo ke tebelelo ya mongwadi mabapi le sebolelwa seo. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:23) a rego mongwadi o nepiša taba ge a e hlaloša gabotse. Seo se ra ka fao mongwadi a hlalošago ditaba ka gona gore mmadi a di lemoge.

Go yo hlokomelwa ka fao Lentsoane a rulagantšego leeto ka thekniki ya nepišo. Lentsoane o šomiša mongwadi go hlaloša bogolo bja ditiragalo tša leeto la Kgoteledi ka boyena go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong. O nepiša mathomo a leeto leo ka mokgwa wo:

“Ge iri ya seswai e itia ke ge Kgoteledi a šetše a
le ka peseng yeo e ilego go kgatlampana
mosegare ka moka ya goroga ge le dula dithaba
ka morago... Ge Kgoteledi a tsena gaMarishane
ke ge le šetše le hubahuba le nyaka go tamiša
dithaba”(letl.38).

O tšwela pele go nepiša tlhalošo ya leeto la go tloga gaMarishane go ya gaMasemola le go boela morago gaMarishane. Le ge Lentsoane ka molomo wa gagwe a sa hlaloše leeto la go thoma gaMarishane, fela go tla amogelwa gore tiragalo yeo o e tlogetše ka boomo ka maikemišetšo a go akgofiša nako ya gore a kgone go wetša leeto la gagwe

gaMasemola:

“Go fihla ga bona gaMasemola e bile tabanyana ya bofeso... Ba bo gogile, gomme le ile ge le ntšha nko ya ba ba šetše ba emetše dinamelwa. Taxi eeme gomme ba namela. Ba fetile gaMashabela, gaPhaahla gomme ba tsena gae, gaMarishane; (letl. 48).

Mongwadi o ruma leeto leo la Kgoteledi ge a boela morago Diepkloof ka go le nepiša ka mantšu a :

“Pese e fihlike, gomme leeto la thoma... E gorogile Gauteng ge letšatši le thoma go hubahuba le laela batho. E ile ge e ema Park Station ya ba Dikgoneng o šetše a emetše Kgoteledi gore a fologe” (letl.59).

Ditaba tše tša leeto di hlalošwa ke mongwadi gore di amogelege ge di hlalošwa ka molomo wa mongwadi. Thlalošo ye bjalo ya mongwadi e gapeletša mmadi go kwešiša le go amogela ditaba tša leeto la Kgoteledi. Go ya ka fao ditiragalo tše tša leeto di hlalošwago ke mongwadi ka boyena, di fetoga therešo kgopolong ya mmadi. Mmadi o amogela ditaba tše mongwadi a di bolelago ka ga leeto ka ge a tshepa molaodiši wa ditaba tše ka gore di mo diragaletše.

Ka go realo thekniki ye e bohlokwa ka gobane e lebane le phetogo ya Kgoteledi. Gape go tla lemogwa gore ga se mongwadi fela yo a laodišago leeto leo la Kgoteledi, le hlalošwa gape le ke baanegwa. Ke ka fao mongwadi a šomišago thekniki ya phetogonepišo go nepiša leeto leo.

- **Phetogonepišo**

Lebaka (1999:92) o nepiša thekniki yeo ka go re ke ge go fetoga yo a nepišago bjalo ka mongwadi gomme go šomišwa moanegwa goba molaodiši go hlaloša ditaba tša kanegelo yeo. Ke ka fao Groenewald(1993:23) a rego mongwadi o nepiša taba ka go fetola tebelelo ge a šomiša moanegwa wa kanegelo ya gagwe go hlaloša taba yeo.

Ge a tšwetša pele kgopololo yeo, Thobakgale (1996:112) o hlagiša phapano gare ga tebelelo ya mongwadi le ya moanegwa ka gore ge ditaba di hlalošwa ke mongwadi ka boyena o a di feteletša mola ge di hlalošwa ke moanegwa yena o bolela ditaba tša mmakgonthe gobane di mo diragaletše ka noši.

Ka go diriša thekniki yeo ya phetogonepišo, Lentsoane o fetola tebelelo ya gagwe ka go šomiša moanegwa, e lego Kgoteledi go laodiša ditaba tše leeto gore mmadi a kgolwe gore ke tša nnete. Ke Kgoteledi yo a botšago bana ba gagwe maikešetšo a go tše leeto ka go re :

“Banake, ke bona gore la Mokibelo le ka se ntshobelele mo. Le ge ke sa ikwe gabotse, ke bona ke gapeletšega go yo bonana le Seporo kua gaMarishane mabapi le mathata ao Dikgoneng a ntswaletšego ona”(letl. 35).

Tlhalošo yeo ya ditaba tša leeto ge di nepišwa ke moanegwa, e dira gore mmadi a e amogele e le ya mmakgonthe ka ge e le yena Kgoteledi ka noši yoo a šušumeditšwego ke mathata a lapa la gagwe go tše leeto leo. Ge Lentsoane a šomiša Kgoteledi go hlaloša ditaba tše tša leeto, gona mmadi o kgona go di amogela e le therešo kgopolong ya gagwe. Ke gore mmadi o kgolwa Kgoteledi seo a se bolelago ka gobane ke yena ka

noši a gapeletšegilego go tšeа leeto leo.

Ka go realo thekniki yeo e bohlokwa kudu ka gobane e lebane le leeto. Leeto ka bolona le lebane le bophelo. Bohlokwa bja leeto le, bo thoma go hlalošwa ge Kgoteledi a šetše a gorogile gaMarishane, lapeng la ramogolo wa Dikgoneng.

Lentsoane ge a gatelela maatla a leeto leo, o diriša gape thekniki ya go akgofiša nako gore Kgoteledi a goroge ka bjako lapeng la Seporo gomme go thongwe ka therišano ya mathata a lapa la gagwe.

- **Go akgofiša nako**

Strachan(1988:26) o nepiša thekniki yeo ka go re :

“Die snelheid van die verhaaltyd kan vinniger of stadiger as die geskiedenistyd wees, of dit kan gelyk daarvan wees.”

O re go akgofiša nako ke ge mongwadi a sa nepiše tiragalo ka botlalo eupša a no e bolela ka boripana, le ge e le gore yona e ka ba e tšere lebaka le letelele go feta ka moo mongwadi a e hlalošago. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:21) a tiišago seo ka gore nako e akgofa ge mongwadi a tlogela tiragalo ye nngwe goba a bolela ka ga ditaba le ditiragalo ka go di akaretša. Ke gore go akaretšwa fela ditaba tšeо di lego bohlokwa. Gabotse go akgofiša nako ke ge mongwadi a nepiša ka boripana ditaba le ditiragalo tšeо di lego bohlokwa gomme a tlogela tšeо a bonago di se bohlokwa le ge e le gore di ka be di tšere lebaka le letelele go feta ka moo mongwadi a di hlalošago. Ka go realo go akgofiša nako ke ge go bapetšwa nako ya diteng le ya thulaganyo, gomme gwa lemogwa go nanya ga ya (nako) diteng. Mongwadi o akgofiša nako ka mokgwa wo :

“Pese e no re go tloga setešeneng sa Gauteng wa hwetša go lla lengwane go laetša mang le mang gore yela yona le ge ba re dilo di a swana, e lebile gona Bopedi...Go goroga ga Kgoteledi ka ga Seporo go tsošitše lethabo leo le ilego la emaemiša le baagišane ba go rata ditaba (letl.38).

Go tla hlokomelwa ka fao mongwadi a rulagantšego leeto ka thekniki yeo ya go akgofiša nako ka gona. Lentsoane o akgofišitše nako ya leeto la Kgoteledi ge a tloga Diepkloof gore a phakišetše go goroga ka bjako kua Bopedi ga gabon Marishane. Mongwadi o dirile seo ka go tlogela tše a bonago di se bohlokwa bjalo ka ditiragalo ka moka tše di diragetšego tseleng mosegare ka moka. Bohlokwa bja leeto leo bo hlalošwa ge Kgoteledi a šetše a gorogile kua Bopedi lapeng la Seporo.

Ka thekniki yeo mongwadi o dira gore mmadi a lemoge, gape a be a amogele gore ditaba le ditiragalo ka moka tše di diragetšego mosegare ka moka tseleng go tloga Soweto go fihla gaMarishane ga di bohlokwa. Tša mohola ke tše Kgoteledi a di hlalošetšago ba lapa la Seporo. Thekniki ye, e thuša mongwadi go tlogela ditiragalo tše dingwe gore tše bohlokwahlkwa di tle di anegwe ka bottlalo. Seo se ra gore tše Kgoteledi a di botšago ba lapa la Seporo ke tšona tše bohlokwahlkwa gobane di lebane le leeto leo.

Ke ka fao maatla a leeto leo a golelagoo godimo ge Kgoteledi a goroga gomme go thongwa ka poledišano gare ga gagwe le ba lapa la Seporo.

- **Poledišano**

Ge Cohen (1973:183) a nepiša thekniki yeo o re :

*“Dialogue is the conversation between people
in poetry, plays and stories.”*

O re poledišano ke ye nngwe ya dibetša tše bohlokwa tša sengwalo. Ke gore o gatelela mohola wa poledišano sengwalong. Serudu le ba bangwe (1995:119) ba tlaleletša ka gore poledišano ke setlabelo se bohlokwa sa mongwadi go tšweletša tiragatšo ya gagwe. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:49) a rego poledišano ke tebelelo ye e itšego ya mohola ka ge e emela mmakgonthe. Lekganyane (1997:3) o ruma ka gore yona poledišano yeo e tšwelela kudu gare ga baanegwa. Lentsoane o hlagiša polelo ya Kgoteledi go Seporo ka go re :

“Yola Dikgoneng o re tswaletše koma ka lapeng.
o gorogile a etetša kgarebe tsoko ya Motsonga a
re yena o ipheleleeditše. Ke lekile go
swantšhetšana le yena, eupša go padile. O re ga
a sa katakata, o gatela pele” (letl.42).

Seporo yena ge a fetola o re :

“Banenyan ba Bopedi ge ba sa hlokwe
kua Gauteng o be a tsenwe ke eng ge a
no šiteletša mehlolo ye mengwe?” (letl.42).

Ka poledišano ye, Lentsoane o gatelela taba yeo e gapeleeditšego Kgoteledi go etela ba lapa la Seporo. Yona ke ya ge Dikgoneng a ganeletše go ratana le Mihloti. Ka thekniki yeo mongwadi o utollela mmadi gore Kgoteledi gammogo le ba lapa la Seporo ba sa šetše melao ya setšo morago. Ke ka fao ba thekgago Kgoteledi kgahlanong le lenyalo

la Dikgoneng ka gobane a nyako nyala merafeng e šele mola ka segologolo motho a swanetše go nyala morafeng wa gabon. Ka thekniki yeo ya poledišano, Lentsoane o dira gore mmadi a tshepe ditaba tšeotša gore Kgoteledi le ba lapa la Seporo ba sa šetše melao ya šetšo morago. Ke gore ba gana phetogo ya bophelo.

Ka go realo go ka thwe thekniki ye e bohlokwa ka gobane e lebane le go gana go fetoga ga Kgoteledi. Ke gore e lebane le phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi, e lego wona moko wa ditaba wa padi yeo ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*. Ge a gatelela mohola wa poledišano mabapi le leeto la Kgoteledi, mongwadi o šomiša thekniki ya potšišoretoriki.

- **Potšišoretoriki**

Abrahams (1981:161) o nepiša thekniki yeo ka mokgwa wo :

“A rhetorical question is a question asked, not to evoke an actual reply, but to achieve an emphasis than direct statement, by inviting the author himself to supply an answer which the speaker presumes to be obvious one. The figure is most used in persuasive discourse, and tends to import an oratorial tone to a speech.”

O gatelela gore potšišoretoriki ke potšišo yeo e botšišwago eupša e sa tsomego karabo. Serudu (1989:41) o tlaleletša kgopolole yeo ka gore ke mokgwa woo mongwadi a hlohlago mmadi ka wona gore a mo fe tsebe gore ba kgone go šogišana seo a se bolelago. Gore mmadi a mo fe tsebe, Lentsoane o hlagiša maikutlo a Ngwatomosadi ka go re :

“Ke dilo mang le gona tša kae tše Dikgoneng a di dirago? Ruri tše a lekago go di dira ke tša bošilo bja mafelelo” (letl.43).

Ka thekniki yeo Lentsoane o rata go utollela mmadi mohola wa poledišano magareng ga Kgoteledi le ba lapa la Seporo. Ke gore mongwadi o hlohla mmadi gore a mo fe tsebe mabapi le ditaba tše di kukilego Kgoteledi go tloga Soweto go fihla gaMarishane lapeng la Ngwatomosadi. Ngwatomosadi o gatelela bothata bjoo Dikgoneng a bo hloletšego Kgoteledi.

Ka gona thekniki yeo e lebane le mathata a lerato la Dikgoneng ao a amago phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi le Thola.

Dithekniki tša phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi

Go yo tsinkelwa tše dingwe tša tše bohlokwa tša dithekniki tša phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi, e lego: seka, tekolapejana, boipoletšo, phapantšho, go diegiša nako, moriti le khuetšo.

Seka

Ge a nepiša seka Abrahams (1985:184) o re :

“The term symbol is applied only to a word or phrase that signifies an object or event which in turn signifies something or has a range of reference beyond itself.”

O re seka ke kemedi ya selo goba tiragalo yeo mongwadi a ipopetšego yona ka mantšu

a gagwe ge a anega ditaba tša gagwe. Mmadi yena o kgona go bona selo seo goba tiragalo yeo ka leihlo la moyo ge a bala sengwalo. Ge a diriša thekniki yeo ya seka, Lentsoane o re :

“Tseleng Kgoteledi o kgahlilwe ke botse bja naga. O lemogile gore metse yela a e tsebilego e le kgarebe bjale e fetogile. Kgoteledi o bone phapano ye kgolo ge a bapetša dilo tša kgale le tša bjale. Šo, o kgonne go lemoga diphetogo tša meago, temo le diruiwa ge a le tseleng ya go tšwa gaMasemola, eupša ge go etla mothong o iphapantšha le matšema” (letl.48).

Tlhalošo yeo ya ditaba tša leeto la Kgoteledi go tšwa gaMasemola go ya gaMarishane, e nepišwa ke mongwadi. Le ge go le bjalo mmadi o kgona go bona tiragalo yeo ka leihlo la moyo. Gona go palelwa ke ditaba tšeobgologolo ga Kgoteledi, go fetotše bophelo bja gagwe. Go dira gore Kgoteledi ka boyena a thone go bona dilo ka leihlo le lengwe ge a le tseleng ya go boela gaMarishane go tšwa gaMasemola. O lemogile dilo tše : meago, temo le diruiwa gore di fetogile ga e sa le tšela a bego a di tseba kgale a sa gola. Ka gona Lentsoane o šomišitše thekniki ya seka go gatelela phetogo ya bophelo. Ka go realo meago, temo le diruiwa ke dika tšeobgologolo bo fetogile. Le ge e le gore e sa le nagamagaeng mo ba phelago bophelo bja segologolo, tšwelopele ga e lebane le sebjalebjale fela. Seo se ra gore phetogo yeo ya bophelo e fetotše bophelo bja Kgoteledi, a kgona go amogela gore bogologolo ga bo ganetše tšwelopele. Mmadi le yena o lemoga phetogo yeo ya bophelo bja bogologolo. Gape phetogo yeo ya bophelo e lemogwago ke mmadi, e tiiša phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi.

Ka go realo thekniki yeo ya seka e bohlokwa kudu gobane e lebane le phetogo ya

bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Ke ka fao Lentsoane a dirišago gape thekniki ya tekolapejana go lemoša mmadi mohola wa phetogo ya bophelo.

- **Tekolapejana**

Cohen (1973:185), Serudu (1989:45) le Brooks le ba bangwe ba hlaloša thekniki yeo ka mokgwa wo :

“Foreshadowing is the process of giving the reader an imitation, of some event that is to follow.”

Ba re tekolapejana ke thekniki yeo e šomišwago ke mongwadi ge a rata go hlagiša seo se tlogo direga mafelelong goba ge a utollela mmadi gannyane ditiragalo tše di tlogo direga ka moragonyana mo kanegelong ya gagwe. Taba yeo e tlaleletšwa ke Cuddon (1998:326) ka go re :

“A well-constructed novel, for instance, will suggest at the very beginning what the outcome may be, the end is contained in the beginning and this gives structural and thematic unity.”

Seo a se gatelelago ke kwano yeo e lego gona gare ga ditiragalo tša mathomo le tša mafelelo. Ke ka fao Lentsoane ka boyena a rego :

“Kgoteledi o bone phapano ye kgolo ge a bapetša dilo tša kgale le tša bjale” (letl.48).

Tlhalošo yeo e tshepiša gore mafelelong Kgoteledi a ka hlagiša phetogo yeo ka go

kgopela tshwarelo go Dikgoneng, gape a amogela gore mehlā le mabaka di fetogile, go rena sebjalebjale. Ke ka fao mongwadi a dirišago thekniki yeo ya tekolapejana go lemoša mmadi bohlokwa bja phetogo yeo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi.

Ka gona go ka thwe mohola wa thekniki yeo ke go godiša maatlakgogedi ao a bego a fokotšegile ge Kgoteledi a amogela phetogo ya bophelo ka go bona ka noši gore meago, temo le diruiwa le tšona di fetogile ge a le leetong la go tšwa gaMasemola go ya gaMarishane. Phetogo yeo ya bophelo ke yona e tsošago kgahlego ya mmadi gore a balele pele ka go rato tseba tšeо di tlogo diragalela Kgoteledi mo mafelelong a kanegelo ye ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*.

Seo se ra gore thekniki yeo ya tekolapejana e bohlokwa kudu gobane e lebane le phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi, gape le go tlo kgopela tshwarelo ga gagwe go Dikgoneng. Lentsoane o gatelela phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi gape ka go diriša thekniki ya boipoeletšo.

- **Boipoeletšo**

Ge a nepiša boipoeletšo Rimmon-Kenan (1983:56) o hlaloša polelo ya Genette ka mokgwa wo :

“Frequency is the relation between the number of times an event appears in the story the number of times it is narrated (or mentioned) in the text.”

Se bohlokwa seo se gatelewago ke kamano gare ga tiragalo ye e tšwelelago le yeo e anegwago makga a mantši. Maila (1995:71) ge a tlaleletša kgopolو yeo o re ke ge dilo tša go swana di bolelwa nako ye nngwe le ye nngwe go lemoša mmadi bohlokwa bja

tšona. Ge a tšwetša taba yeo pele Mojalefa (1994:174) o re tšona ditiragalo tše di swanago mongwadi a ka di boeletša mafelong a a fapanego, gape di ka tšweletšwa ke batho ba ba fapanego, ka nepo ya go di gatelela. Ka go diriša thekniki yeo ya boipoeletšo, Lentsoane o lemoša mmadi ka ga thulano magareng ga bogologolo le sebjalebjale. Yona thulano yeo magareng ga Kgoteledi (bogologolo) le Dikgoneng (sebjalebjale) mongwadi o e bolela nako ye nngwe le ye nngwe eupša e boeletšwa mafelong a a fapanego ke batho ba ba fapanego. Ka ge Kgoteledi (bogologolo) a thulana le Dikgoneng (sebjalebjale), mongwadi o diriša thekniki yeo, go gatelela bohlokwa bja leeto leo ge Kgoteledi a eya go kgonthiša bonnete bja taba yeo ya bogologolo.

Thulano magareng ga bogologolo le sebjalebjale e ipoeletša gantsi. Yona tiragalo yeo e tšweletšwa mafelong a a fapanego ke batho ba ba fapanego. Kgoteledi o etela gaMarishane o hwetša tiragalo ya go thulana ga bogologolo le sebjalebjale gare ga boSeporo le Kgano. Kgano, kgorutlane ya Seporo o thekga sebjalebjale ka ge e le mofsa mola boSeporo ba thekga bogologolo ka ge e le batho ba bagolo. Thulano yeo gape e ipoeletša gaMasemola lapeng la Phaahlakwena. Phaswane, e lego morwa wa Phaahlakwena, ka kgopoloy a bofsa o thekga sebjalebjale mola boPhaahlakwena bona ka kgopoloy a bogologolo ba thekga Kgoteledi kgahlanong le lenyalo la Dikgoneng le Mihloti. Ge a diriša thekniki yeo ya boipoeletšo, Lentsoane o re :

“Phaahlakwena, ke gakanegile go feta ka
mokgwa wo o naganago. Ge o mpona ke le mo...
Dikgoneng o šalašalane le kgarebe tsoko
ya Motsonga. Ga a nyake go kwa selo ka ga
yena” (letl.46).

Ka go diriša thekniki yeo ya boipoeletšo, mongwadi o fetola tebelelo ya gagwe ka go šomiša moanegwa, e lego Kgoteledi go laodiša ditaba tše di leeto tša gore mmadi a

kgolwe gore ke tša mmakgonthe. Ke yena Kgoteledi ka boyena a bolelago gore o tlabja ke sebjalebjale (Dikgoneng) ka ge yena a sa šetše setšo morago. Ke ka fao a etelago dinagamagaeng go yo kgonthišša melao ya setšo.

Ka gona thekniki ye e bohlokwa kudu ka gobane e amana le bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Ke gore leeto leo Kgoteledi a le tšerego go yo kgonthišša ka bophelo bja bogologolo, le lebane le phetogo ya bophelo bja gagwe.

- **Phapantšho**

Ge a nepiša thekniki ye, Cohen (1973:182) o re :

“Contrast is the juxtaposition of opposites details, concepts, or people.”

O bolela gore ke thekniki yeo e šomišwago go gatelela go bontšha dilo tše pedi tša go fapano. Lentsoane o dirišitše thekniki yeo go godiša mathata a lerato la Dikgoneng go Mihloti ka go fapantšha baanegwa ba lapa le tee ka go thulantšha bogologolo (boSeporo) le sebjalebjale (Kgano) ka mokgwa wo:

“Batho bešo, mantšu ao a boletšwego mo lehono ke ao a lebilego felo go tee. Nna ke re ge re ka ya le thato ya mošemane yo, re tla segwa ke dinonyana. Tabanyana ye ya gagwe ga re e tsene, ebile ga re e amogele le gatee” (letl. 43).

Tlhalošo ye e tšweletša phapantšho ya dikgopololo tša bafsa (Dikgoneng) le batho ba bagolo. Ge Kgoteledi a etetše gae gaMarishane, mongwadi o diriša thekniki ya phapantšho go tšweletša dikgopololo tše di fapanego magareng ga bafsa (Ntšhetšeng yo

a thekgago bogologolo) le bafsa (Dikgoneng yo a thekgago sebjalebjale). BoSeporo (Ntšhetšeng, Ngwatomosadi le Seporo) ba fapano le Dikgoneng (sebjalebjale) mola Kgano, kgorutlane ya Seporo, e lego mofsa yena a thekga kgopololo ya bafsa (Dikgoneng) ka go re:

“Mo feng seo a se nyakago. Mmapelo o ja serati”
(letl. 44).

Ka go se kgotsofale, Kgoteledi a tšwela pele ka leeto go tloga gaMarishane go ya gaMasemola nepo e le go nyaka thekgo kgahlanong le lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Kgoteledi o Iwantšha lerato la Dikgoneng le Mihloti. Ka go diriša thekniki ya phapantšho, mongwadi o sa fapantšha kgopololo ya bogologolo (Kgoteledi) le sebjalebjale (Dikgoneng) ka mokgwa wo:

“Le rena mono Phaswane o re tirable. O be a ntsebiša gore o robile kgarebe ya go tšwa Umtata leoto. Ge ke le mo ke lla sa go šiiša” (letl. 46).

Tlhalošo yeo e sa fapantšha gape kgopololo ya bogologolo (Phahlakwena) le sebjalebjale (Phaswane) yoo a robilego mosetsana wa Lethosa, Thandi Radebe, leoto ka nepo ya go mo nyala. Mongwadi o tšwela pele go fapantšha dikgopololo tša bafsa (Dikgoneng, Phaswane, Kgano) le bogologolo (Ntšhetšeng, Ngwatomosadi, Seporo, Phahlakwena, Kgoteledi) ka go diriša motho yo mogolo, Matšea, gore e be yena a rego:

“Re mo matšatšing a boima, re mo matšatšing a šele. Ge ngwana a re ke bone kaekae, mo feng sebaka re mmone” (letl. 70).

Ka dikgopololo tša bogolo, Matšea le mosadi wa gagwe, mmagoMphele, ba thekga

sebjalebjale (Dikgoneng).

Ka go realo thekniki ye e bohlokwa kudu gobane ka yona Lentsoane o fapanya dikgopololo tša batho ba bagolo le tša batho ba bafsa, gape o fapanya dikgopololo tša batho ba bagolo le tša batho ba bagolo; a fapanya gape dikgopololo tša bafsa le tša bafsa go gatelela phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Mongwadi o tšwela pele go gatelela phetogo yeo ya bophelo ka go diriša thekniki ya go diegiša nako.

- **Go diegiša nako**

Mojalefa (1993:103) o hlaloša gore go diegiša nako ke ge mmadi a itemogela gore mongwadi o hlagiša tiragalo goba taba ka tlhokomelo ye e se nago tekanyetšo. Ka go realo, mongwadi o anega ditaba tša thulaganyo ka botlalo. Go gatelela maatla a leeto la Kgoteledi mongwadi o diriša thekniki ye ka mokgwa wo:

“Pese e fihlike, gomme leeto la thoma. E kgatlampane ya tsena Groblersdal. E gorogile Gauteng ge letšatši le thoma go hubahuba le laela batho. E ile ge e ema Park Station ya ba Dikgoneng o šetše a emetše Kgoteledi gore a fologe” (letl. 59).

Tlhalošo ye e godiša ditaba tše di lebanego le mathata a padi ye. Kgoteledi o boela gae Diepkloof go tšwa gaMarishane gomme o tlo thulana le Dikgoneng. Gabotse seo mongwadi a se dirago ke go široša mathata ao ka go tlaleletša tlhalošo ya leeto la Kgoteledi ka ditaba tše di se nago mohola. Tšona ditaba tše di ka akaretšwa ka go re: Ge pese e fihla leeto la thoma ge Dikgoneng a gahlanetša Kgoteledi Park Station gomme ba eya ka gae Diepkloof; ge bana ba gagwe (Dikgoneng le Thola) ba mo gahlanetša; Dikgoneng a mo nametša sefatanaga le merwalo. Ditaba tše di bohlokwa

le ge di se tša lebana le mathata ao a lapa la Kgoteledi.

Mohola wa tšona ke go godiša maatlakgogedi ka go diegiša ditaba tše di lebanego le go rarolla mathata ao a lenyalo la Dikgoneng ao a amago phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Ditaba tše ga di nepiše mafelelo a leeto la Kgoteledi eupša di fega Dikgoneng le Thola. Seo se tiišwa ke gore bobedi bja bona (Dikgoneng le Thola) ba be ba letile gape ba fela pelo gore Kgoteledi o tlo ba botša ka tharollo ya mathata a Dikgoneng eupša gwa se be bjalo. Ka go realo Lentsoane o dirišitše thekniki ye ya go diegiša ditaba ka go akaretša mafelelo a leeto la Kgoteledi la go tloga gaMarishane go fihla lapeng la gagwe, Diepkloof.

Ka gona mohola wa thekniki ye ke go akaretša mafelelo a leeto la Kgoteledi. Gape thekniki ye ya go diegiša nako e dira gore mmadi a rato tseba magomo a thulano ya bogologolo le sebjalebjale. Bohlokwa bja thekniki ye ke gore e ama phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Le ge e le gore phetogo ya bophelo e lebane kudu le Kgoteledi fela le phetogo ge e lebane le Thola le yona e tlo hlalošwa ka boripana.

Ka gona go tla latela dithekniki tše di lebanego le phetogo ya bophelo bja Thola.

Dithekniki tša phetogo ya bophelo bja Thola

Bjale go tlo tsinkelwa tše dingwe tša dithekniki tše di amago phetogo ya bophelo bja Thola, e lego moriti le khuetšo.

• Moriti

Groenewald (1993:22) ge a hlaloša thekniki yeo o re mongwadi o e diriša bjalo ka ya tekolapejana, ke gore o diriša moriti go gatelela seo se tlogo direga. Lekganyane (1997:83) yena o tlaleletša kgopolو yeo ka gore moanegwa a ka emela yo mongwe ka

lebaka la ditiro tšeо di swanago. Lentsoane o diriša thekniki ye ka gore:

“Ngwanenyana tena, o na le kgang ya go swana
le ya monamelatsela Ke re o tlogele go
getlagetla morago ga Dikgoneng. Le gona ga ke
tsebe gore o hlokile eng goba o tshaba eng go
batho ba geno” (letl. 56).

Polelo ye e bontsha thulano ya Thola le Mihloti gomme yona thulano yeo e emela ya gare ga Kgoteledi le Mihloti. Thola le Kgoteledi ba emela bogologolo mola Mihloti a thekga sebjalebjale. Ka gona Thola ke moriti wa Kgoteledi gobane bobedi ba thulana le sebjalebjale. Ke gore ba dira ditiro tšeо di swanago. Bobedi (Kgoteledi le Thola) ga ba nyake Dikgoneng a nyala Mihloti. Lentsoane o diriša Thola gore e be yena a rego:

“Letšatši le ka hlaba bosobela, gomme la sobela
bohlabela ge Mihloti a ka mpitša mogadibo”
(letl. 78).

Ba sa šetše melao ya setšo morago ya gore Dikgoneng a se ke a ikgethela mosadi. Seo se ra gore Thola le yena bjalo ka Kgoteledi, o lebane le phetogo ya bophelo. Ke gore o swanetše go fetoga a lemoge gore bophelo bja bogologolo bo fetogile, go rena bophelo bja sebjalebjale.

Ka go realo thekniki ye e bohlokwa kudu gobane e lebane le go fetoga ga bophelo bja Thola. Le ge go le bjalo mathata a lapa la Kgoteledi ga a rarollwe ke thulano yeo. Ke ka fao Lentsoane a tšwelago pele go gatelela thulano yeo ka go diriša thekniki ya khuetšo.

- **Khuetšo**

Ge ba nepiša khuetšo, Hornby le ba bangwe (1980:47) ba re:

*“Assimilation is to make or become (one thing)
like something else.”*

Ba gatelela gore go huetša ke go dira selo goba motho gore se swane le se sengwe swaniswani goba se nyake go swana le sona. Ka go diriša thekniki ye, mongwadi o šomiša Thola gore e be yena a botšago Dikgoneng ka mokgwa wo:

“Mokgadi le yena o go rata kudukudu. Mokgadi
ke Mopedi ke ngwana wa gae. Mihloti Ke
Motsonga gomme ga ke tsebe gore o mo iša kae?
Le go bolela, ga ke tsebe gore le boledišana
bjang?” (letl. 16).

Tlhalošo ye e bontšha gore Thola bjalo ka Kgoteledi le yena o hloile Mihloti. Thola ga a rate Mihloti ka pelo ya gagwe ka moka ka gore ke kgarebe ya Motsonga. Ka gona, ka thekniki ye, mongwadi o diriša Thola gore e be yena yo a lekago go hlohleletša le go huetša Dikgoneng gore a nyale Mokgadi ka gore ke Mopedi, e sego Mihloti ka ge e le wa morafe o šele.

Ka go realo thekniki ye ya khuetšo e na le mohola gobane e lebane le go gana phetogo ya bophelo ga Thola. Ke gore Thola le yena bjalo ka Kgoteledi o gana phetogo ya bophelo, o sa šetše melao ya setšo morago. Phetogo ya bophelo e lebane le moko wa ditaba wa padi ye.

Leeto la Dikgoneng

Leeto le, le hlaloša ditaba tša Dikgoneng ge a tloga lapeng labo, Diepkloof, a etela ga boMihloti kua Mamelodi ga gabomogweragwe, Bareng, gona Mamelodi. O etela gape motswala wa rragwe, e lego Matšea, kua Dube go kgonthišiša ditaba tša sebjalebjale. Yena ke motho wa sebjalebjale gomme o thulana le bogologolo, ka ge bogologolo bo mo šitiša go tšwetša tebanyo ya gagwe pele ya go rato nyala Mihloti. Bohlokwa bja leeto le, ke gore ka lona Dikgoneng o kgonthišiša taba yeo ya gore phetogo e lebane le bophelo. Ke gore bophelo bja bogologolo bo a fetoga bjalo ka mo le bja sebjalebjale bo sa tlogo fetoga ka gona. Mongwadi o le hlaloša ka bokopana leeto leo. O le hlatholla ka kgaolo e tee fela ya lesometharo.

Leeto le, lona le ya go tsinkelwa ge le na le dithekniki tše di lebanego le taba yeo ya gore phetogo e lebane le bophelo.

Dithekniki tša leeto la Dikgoneng

Tše dingwe tša tše bohlokwa tša dithekniki tša leeto la Dikgoneng ke tše di latelago: phetogonepišo, boipoletšo le go akgofiša nako.

Ge go tsinkelwa lona leeto le, go tla lemogwa gore ga se mongwadi fela yo a le laodišago, eupša le hlalošwa gape ke baanegwa. Ke ka fao Lentsoane a šomišago thekniki ya phetogonepišo go nepiša leeto leo.

• Phetogonepišo

Lekganyane (1997:3) o hlaloša thekniki ye ka go re ke ge mongwadi a šomiša poledišano gore ponego ya gagwe e se be gona. Go tšwelela kudu poledišano ya baanegwa. Ke ka fao Groenewald (1993:23) a rego mongwadi o nepiša taba ge a e

hlaloša gabotse gape a kgona go nepiša taba yeo ka go šomiša moanegwa goba baanegwa goba molaodiši.

Ka go diriša thekniki ye Lentsoane o dira gore e be yena Dikgoneng yo a botšago mogweragwe, Bareng, ditaba tša mathata a lerato la gagwe go Mihloti ka mokgwa wo:

“Monna, se bolele ka tša Mamelodi. Ge ke ilalo
ke tšhabile tšona ka kua gae. Ga ba nyake go
kwa selo ka tšona... Gabotse ba re ba nyaka
kgarebe ya Mopedi e sego ya mohlobo wo
mongwe” (letl. 68).

Dikgoneng o na le pelaelo le letšhogo mabapi le lenyalo la gagwe go Mihloti. Seo se mo tšošago ke ditaba tša boSeporo tšeо Kgoteledi a tliego natšo go tšwa kua Bopedi tšeо di thekgago Kgoteledi kgahlanong le lenyalo la Dikgoneng go Mihloti ka lebaka la bomorafe. Thekgo ya boSeporo (bogologolo) go Kgoteledi (bogologolo) e thulana le kgopolو ya Dikgoneng ya sebjalebjale.

Ka gona go tlaišwa ke tšona ditaba tšeо tša lenyalo, Dikgoneng o etela mogweragwe e lego Bareng, go kgonthišiša bonnete bja ditaba tšeо tša sebjalebjale ka go ikgethela Mihloti. Ka go diriša thekniki yeo ya phetogonepišo, ke Bareng ka boyena a laodišago thekgo ya gagwe go Dikgoneng ka mokgwa wo:

“Mogwera, gape Mihloti ke a mo tseba. Ke
motho wa tlhompho, lerato, lesego le botho...
Kgotlelala o sware Mihloti gabotse, gomme
nnete e tla tšwelela” (letl. 68).

Bareng o thekga Dikgoneng gore a nyale Mihloti. Le ge go le bjalo, bothata bjoo bja

lenyalo bo tshwenya Dikgoneng kudu. Ke ka fao a tšwelago pele ka leeto go kgonthiša melao ya setšo. O etela motswala wa rragwe, e lego Matšea, kua Dube go mmotša ka taba yeo ya lenyalo. Ka go diriša thekniki ya phetogonepišo, mongwadi o šomiša moanegwa, Matšea, gore e be yena a hlalošago ditaba ka mokgwa wo:

“Di a kwala, nna ga ke bone go na le molato.

Matšatši a re bona motho a no ikgethela
mogwera moo a ratago. Bagologolo ba re
mmapel o ja serati, senyakelwa ga a se rate”
(letl. 69).

Thekgo yeo Matšea a efago Dikgoneng ke ya gore yena ga a bone bothata ge Dikgoneng a rata go nyala morafeng o šele. Matšea o re bagologolo ba re mmapelo o ja serati senyakelwa ga a se nyake. Ke gore Matšea o thekga kgopol o ya gore Dikgoneng a nyale morafeng o šele wa Batsonga. Seo se ra gore Matšea o hloile kgethologanyo ya merafe ka lebaka la lerato. Ka go diriša thekniki yeo ya phetogonepišo, Lentsoane o fetola tebelelo ya gagwe ka go šomiša baanegwa, e lego Dikgoneng, Bareng le Matšea go laodiša ditaba tšeotša leeto gore mmadi a kgolwe gore ke tša mmakgonthe.

Tlhalošo yeo ya ditaba tša leeto le thekgo yeo a e humanego, ge di nepišwa ke baanegwa, di dira gore mmadi a di amoge e le tša mmakgonthe. Taba yeo e dira gore mmadi a kgolwe seo baanegwa (Bareng, Matšea) ba se bolelago. Mohola wa thekniki ye ke gore ke baanegwa ka bobona ba ba bolelago, e sego mongwadi. Ditaba tšeotša di bolelwago ke baanegwa ka bobona, di dira gore mmadi a amoge e le tša mmakgonthe. Ka go realo thekniki yeo e bohlokwa kudu ka gobane e lebane le leeto. Leeto ka bolona le lebane le bophelo. Lentsoane o gatelela maatla a leeto leo ka go diriša gape thekniki ya boipoeletšo.

- **Boipoelešo**

Mojalefa (1994:174) o hlaloša gore boipoeletšo ke:

“Thekniki yeo mongwadi a e šomišago ge a rata go gatelela tiragalo goba taba ye e itšego; yona taba yeo a e gatelelago o tlo e bolela goba a e hlaloša gantši le gantši... Ke mokgwa wo mongwadi a o dirišago go tšweletša ditiragalo tše di swanago, a ka di boeletša mo mafelong a a fapanego. Ditiragalo tše di ka tšweletšwa ke batho ba ba fapanego ka dinako tše di fapanego ka nepo ya go gatelela.”

Ka go diriša thekniki ya boipoeletšo, Lentsoane o hlaloša dikopano tše pedi, e lego (a) ya Dikgoneng le Bareng le (b) ya Dikgoneng le Matšea. Tabakgolo ke go gatelela gore sebjalebjale le ge se ganetšwa, ga se taba ye e sa lokago. Ke gore sebjalebjale le sona se lokile se swanetše go amogelwa. Ke ka fao mongwadi a gahlanyago Dikgoneng le Bareng, mofsa yo a tsebago tša sebjalebjale. Ke yena Bareng ka boyena a rego:

“Mogwera, gape Mihloti ke a mo tseba. Ke motho wa tlhompho, lerato, lesego le botho. bjale ba nyaka ba go lala mabjaleng? Kgotlelela o sware Mihloti gabotse, gomme nnete e tla tšwelela” (letl. 68).

Dikgoneng ga a kgotsofatšwe ke thekgo yeo a e humanego go Bareng. O sa tšwela pele ka leeto go ya go Matšea, monna yo mogolo yo a tsebago tša sebjalebjale le tša bogologolo. Kopano ya Dikgoneng le Matšea e na le mohola kudu ka gobane e

tšweletša maemo a Matšea ka mokgwa wo:

“Matšea e be e le motho yoo a ka mo kgotholelago boima bjoo a bo rwelego. Gape e be e le motho wa go hloka tshele, wa pelo ye telele. Ke gantši Dikgoneng a mmona a thuša batho ge ba le kgakanegong ka dikeletšo tše bohlokwa” (letl. 69).

Thekgo ya Matšea go Dikgoneng kgahlanong le bogologolo e bohlokwa kudu gobane e kgonne go tloša letšhogo le dipelaelo tša Dikgoneng gape ya tiiša bonnete bja sebjalebjale. Seo se ra gore Matšea o thulana le tebanyo ya Kgoteledi (bogologolo) ka ge yena a sa rate Dikgoneng a nyala Mihloti. Thulano yeo e lego gare ga Kgoteledi (bogologolo) le Matšea (sebjalebjale) e tiiša ditaba tše di lebanego le phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi, e lego moko wa ditaba wa padi ye.

Ka thekniki ye Lentsoane o tšweletša ditiragalo tše di swanago, Dikgoneng o etela Bareng gape o etela Matšea ka nepo ya go kgonthišiša ditaba tša sebjalebjale. Dikopano tše di hlaga mafelong a a fapanego, go swana le Mamelodi gape le Dube eupša morero ke o tee wa go kgonthišiša ditaba tša sebjalebjale le gore bophelo bo lebane le phetogo. Ka thekniki ye mongwadi o dira gore Dikgoneng a gahlane le baanegwa ba ba fapanego, e lego Bareng, (mofsa) le Matšea (yo mogolo) eupša bobedi bja bona ba gatelela gore sebjalebjale se lokile.

Ka go realo thekniki ye ya boipoletšo e bohlokwa kudu ka gobane mohola wa yona ke go thulanya sebjalebjale le bogologolo, go godiša maatlakgogedi, gape e swantšha phetogo ya bophelo bja Kgoteledi. Go gatelela maatla a leeto la Dikgoneng, mongwadi o diriša thekniki ya go akgofiša nako.

- **Go akgofiša nako**

Groenewald (1993:21) o nepiša thekniki yeo ka go re:

“Nako e akgofa ge mongwadi a sa bolele tiragalo
ye nngwe, ge a tlogela, goba ge a bolela ka ga
ditaba le ditiragalo ka go di akaretša.”

Tabakgolo ke gore go akgofiša nako ke ge mongwadi a akaretša fela ditaba tšeо di lego
bohlokwa ka go tlogela ditiragalo tšeо a bonago di se na mohola tebanyong ya gagwe.
Mabapi le leeto leo la Dikgoneng, mongwadi o akgofišitše nako ka mokgwa wo:

“Go ya go itiša le Bareng e be e le go leka go
široga muši woo o bego o ka mo fahla. Ka gae
ba be ba kokomogile nke dinana” (letl. 68).

Ditaba tšeо tša ketelo ya Dikgoneng go Bareng, di tšeа letlakala le tee fela. Mongwadi
ka pele o tšweletša seo e lego kgwekgwe ya taba ntle le go dikadika. Ke gore o
tlogetše ditaba goba ditiragalo tšeо di sa amanego le leeto leo. Ka gona o fihliša
Dikgoneng ka pele ka ga boBareng gomme a hwetša thekgo yeo a bego a e nyaka. Ke
ka fao Dikgoneng a tšeago leeto gape ka bjako go etela Matšea kua
Dube. Le ntshe o ya go kgonthišiša ditaba tša sebjalebjale. Ke mongwadi a akgofišago
nako ka go re:

“La Mokibelo ge le hlabo ke ge Dikgoneng a šetše
a kokota ga Matšea. Ba maketše kudu ge ba bona
a ba tsogeletše ba sa iketlile, ba sa itebetše” (letl.
69).

Le tšona ditaba tše tša leeto la Dikgoneng ge a etela Matšea, mongwadi o di hlagiša ka letlakala le tee. Seo se ra gore ditaba ka moka tša leeto la Dikgoneng mongwadi o di akareditše ka matlakala a mahlano ao a bopago kgaolo e tee ya lesometharo. Ka go realo mongwadi o akgofisitše nako ya leeto la Dikgoneng ka go tlogela ditaba tše di ka go be di diragetše leetong la Dikgoneng. Mongwadi o dirile seo ka go tlogela tše a bonago di se na mohola bjalo ka ditiragalo ka moka tše di diragetšego tseleng mosegare ka moka. Bohlokwa bja leeto leo bo hlalošwa ge Dikgoneng a šetše a gorogile ka ga boBareng le ka ga Matšea kua Dube.

Ka thekniki yeo mongwadi o dira gore mmadi a lemoge gore ditiragalo ka moka tše di tlogetšwego ga di na le mohola eupša tša mohola ke tše Dikgoneng a di botšago Bareng le Matšea. Mohola wa thekniki yeo ke go tlogela ditiragalo tše dingwe gore tše bohlokwahlkwa di tle di hlalošwe ka bottalo. Seo se ra gore tše Dikgoneng a di botšago Bareng le Matšea ke tšona tše bohlokwa ka gobane di lebane le leeto leo. Leeto leo le lebane le bophelo mola bophelo bo lebane le phetogo, e lego moko wa ditaba wa padi ye ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo*.

Go ka rungwa ka gore leo ke lona leeto la mafelelo ka mo pukung ye, ka gore ka morago ga ge Dikgoneng a etšwa go kgonthišiša melao ya setšo, le go hwetša thekgo ya sebjalebjale go Bareng le Matšea, o napile o nyala Mihloti. Kgoteledi o bona setifikeiti; o a babja; o amogelwa bookelong. O okwa ke Mihloti sepetlele, o napile o bona phetogo ya bophelo. Kgoteledi ka boyena o kgopela tshwarelo go bana ba gagwe, Dikgoneng le Thola gomme o a hlokofala.

4.1.5 Kakaretšo

Ge a rulaganya padi ye, Lentsoane o dirišitše leeto bjalo ka thekniki go rarolla mathata a lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Mathata ao a tlišwa ke ge Kgoteledi a ganetša Dikgoneng go nyala Mihloti. Mathata a napile a golela godimo ka lebaka la thulano yeo. Ke ka fao

mongwadi a šomišago thekniki yeo ya leeto gore mathata ao a rarollwe. Leeto leo bjalo ka thekniki, mongwadi o le arola ka maeto a mabedi, e lego (a) leeto la Kgoteledi le (b) leeto la Dikgoneng. Thekniki yeo ya leeto le yona e na le dithekniki tše nnyane, e lego nepišo, phetogonepišo, go akgofiša nako, poledišano, potšišoretoriki, seka, tekolopejana, boipoeletšo, phaphantšho, go diegiša nako, moriti le khuetšo, tše di nago le mošomo wa go e godiša gore e be le maatlakgogedi.

Le ge Kgoteledi a ile a swara leeto la go ya Bopedi leo go lona go tšweleditšwego sebjalebjale (phetogo) fela ga se a fetoga ka gobane o sa ngangeletše go tshepedišo ya bogologolo. Ka thekniki ya leeto Lentsoane o gatelela go se fetoge ga Kgoteledi.

KGAOLO YA BOHLANO

5.1 TIRIŠO YA THULAGANYO YA "TUBATSE"

5.1.1 Matseno

Go dipuku tše tlhano tše di šetšego di akareditšwe, direrwa tša tšona di hlaloša maeto a go fapano:

- Leeto la go se tliše phetogo le le tšweleditšwago ke padinyana ya *Kgamphuphu* (Mamogobo)
- Leeto la nyakišo ya bosenyi bja sindikheiti leo le bontšhwago mo go paditseka ya *Nnet Fela* (Kekana)
- Leeto la go nepiša gore bophelo bo lebane le phetogo leo le hwetšwego mo go padirato ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo* (Lentsoane)
- Leeto la go hlaloša tša bafsa leo le hlathollwago ke padinyana ya *Tsietsi* (Bopape)
- Leeto la go bolela ditaba tša histori leo le anegwago kgoboketšong ya ditaodišo ya *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (Mahapa)

Nyakišo e yo hlaola ditaodišo tša Mahapa, go kgonthišiša tirišo ya thekniki ya leeto go ya ka fao e dirišitšwego ke bangwadi ba dipuku tša Sepedi. Mahapa o ngwadile sengwalwa sa ditaodišo tše di hlalošago ditiragalo tša histori ya setšo sa Bapedi. Ditaodišo tše di anega ka ga dithaba tše diselelago le noka e tee.

Ga go yo hlokamelwa ditaodišo ka moka eupša go tlo kgethwa taodišo e tee, e lego "Tubatse", go hlaloša ka fao Mahapa a rulagantšego ditiragalo tša taodišo ye ka thekniki ya leeto.

5.1.2 Maikemišetšo

Go bohlokwa go lemoga phapano ya ge Lentsoane a diriša thekniki ya leeto mo go *Megokgo ya Lethabo* le ka fao Mahapa a e šomišitšego ka gona ge a ngwala ditaodišo tša *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*. Tabakgolo ke go bapetša tirišo ya thekniki yeo ka nepo ya go bona gore a e ka be e dirišitšwe ka go fapano ge go ngwalwa padi goba taodišo. Phapano yeo e yo lemogwa ge go yo sekasekwa taodišo e tee ya go bitšwa “Tubatse”. Pele go tlo nyakišwa phapano yeo, go bohlokwa go hlaloša ka boripana moko wa ditaba wa taodišo ye.

5.1.3 Moko wa ditaba

Ge go balwa ditaodišo tša Mahapa tše dišupago, *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*, go tla lemogwa gore o tšweletša molaetša o tee ditaodišong tšeо ka moka, e lego go thulanya setšo le sebjalebjale.

Ditaba tšeо di ya go tiišwa ka go hlaloša taodišo e tee ya go bitšwa “Tubatse”. Ge a laodiša ditiragalo tša “Tubatse”, Mahapa o kopantšha ditaba tša bogologolo le tša sebjalebjale ka go anega ditiragalo tša kgale go swana le mašemo, bogoši, bagale ba dintwa, go diša dikgomo, pokolo, go ntšha koma le bjona bokgomana bja mošate. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe o laodiša ka ga ditaba tša matšatšing a lehono, e lego sefatanaga, moago wa poso, paesekele, sekontiri, dipolasa tša Maburu le lebenkele.

Ka go realo thulano yeo e lego gona gare ga setšo le sebjalebjale, ke yona e godišago maatlakgogedi. Mmadi o gapeletšega go balela pele go rato tseba gore mafelelong gare ga setšo le sebjalebjale se bohlokwa ke sefe, ka gore le ge Bapedi ba hudugile Tubatse eupša tše dibotse tša bophelo bja bona bja bogologolo di sa le gona. Seo se gatelela gore le ge mo Tubatse go phelwa bophelo bja selehono fela go sa na le dilo tše dibotse tša setšo tšeо di tlogetšwego ke Bapedi.

Ka tsela yeo le ge Mahapa a thulanya setšo le selehono o tšwela pele go bontšha ge bobedi, setšo le selehono, di le bohlokwa mo maphelong a setšhaba sa Bapedi.

5.1.4 Lenaneo la Tshekatsheko

Maikemišetšo a lengwalo le, ke go sekaseka thulaganyo ge e lebane le leeto bjalo ka thekniki mo go kgoboketšo ya ditaodišo tša Mahapa. Go yo kgethwa e tee ya tšona, bjalo ka ge go boletšwe, e lego “Tubatse” go lekola ka fao Mahapa, mongwadi wa *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* a rulagantšego taodišo yeo ka dithekniki tše nnyane go godiša thekniki ye kgolo ya leeto. Tshekatsheko e ya go latela lenaneo le:

- Mathata
- Tharollo ya mathata ao

5.1.4.1 Mathata

Mahapa o swere leeto ka sefatanaga go tloga Schoonoord go ya Tubatse go la Steelpoort. Maikemišetšo a gagwe ka leeto le, ke go laodiša ka ga ditaba tša Tubatse. Ge a anega ditiragalo tša Tubatse, o hlakahlakanya ditaba tša bogologolo le tša sebjalebjale. Go yo tsopolwa fela mehlala ye meraro ye e tiišago tlhakatlhakano yeo:

- (1) “Gona ka mo godingwana ka mola, mo gonabjale go emeng sekolwana sa Mokororwane, ke gona mo go bego go agile Bapedi. Le meroto/meloto ya bona lehono e sa le gona, moo ba bego ba bolotša gona” (letl. 55).
- (2) “Aowa, wena Taporo, tloga tseleng re fete, naga ya Bopedi e sa namile. Gape... Aowa, ka go tšhaba bengnaga re bile re tlide ka thoko ka mmotoro wa rena, beng ba sa hlapa” (letl. 59).

- (3) “Matšatšing a lehono ke dipolasa tša Babašweu, re feta ntlo ye kgolo ka gona go la mpati ka gona ka fao go le letshadi, ke ngwako wa poso, ka go la goja ke lebenkele le leselaga” (letl. 55).

Ge go ka hlokamelwa dipolelo tše tša Mahapa go tla lemogwa gore o bolela ka ditaba tša setšo go swana le mefato ya dikoma, mošate le mašemo a Bapedi gammogo le pokolo; a buša a anega ka ditiragalo tša sebjalebjale, e lego sekolo, sefatanaga, dipolasa tša Babašweu, poso, lebenkele ka nako e tee.

Go ka gatelelwa gore o hlaloša setšo ka go se kopantšha le sebjalebjale ka mošito o tee. Ka go realo go ka thwe o ka re ga a bone bothata ge a dira bjalo ka gobane go yena dilo tše pedi ga di fapane ke selo se tee, ke gore di lekana ka maatla. Ke ka tsela yeo a kopanyago setšo le sebjalebjale; go yena ga go bothata.

Go nyalanya setšo le sebjalebjale ka tsela yeo Mahapa a dirago ka gona, go hlola mathata. Mathata ao a lebane le tlhaloša ya gagwe ya gore setšo le sebjalebjale ga di tshwenye ge di kopane e le selo se tee mola e le gore di a fapano. Theknolotši le tlhabologo ya bogologolo ga se tša maemo a godimo, mohlala, gantsi baeti ka setšo ba swara maeto a bona ka pokolo mola mehleng ya lehono banamedi ba kgokagana le mafelo a a fapanego ka dinamelwa tša go swana le sefatanaga. Ka tsela yeo dilo tše pedi tše, setšo le sebjalebjale ke dilo tše pedi tše di fapanego kudu. Ka gona nyakišo ye e ka se amogele tlhaloša ye e bontšhago mareo a mabedi ao bjalo ka genke ke mahlalošetšagotee go ya ka fao Mahapa a hlalošago ka gona.

Bjalo go yo lekolwa tharollo ya mathata ao.

5.1.4.2 Tharollo ya mathata

Tharollo ya mathata ao e lebane le thulano ya setšo le sebjalebjale ka dithekniki tše nnyane go godiša thekniki ye ya leeto. Dithekniki tše nnyane tše Mahapa a di dirišitšego ge a godiša thekniki yeo ya leeto ke molaodiši, phapantšho, tlhalošišo le theto. Go ya go lekolwa ka fao Mahapa a rulagantšego dithekniki tše nnyane tše go tšwetša pele thekniki ya leeto.

Molaodiši

Ge a hlaloša molaodiši Groenewald (1993:48-49) o re:

“Molaodiši ke motho yo a se nago leina, fela o lemogwa ge go balwa. Nako ye nngwe molaodiši o bolela le mmadi. Ka nako ye nngwe molaodiši o bolela le batheeletši.”

Seo se gatelewago ke gore molaodiši e ka ba tlhokaina yeo e lemogwago ge go balwa, e ka bolela le mmadi goba motheeletši. Mohlala (1994:56) yena o re molaodiši ke mohlahli. Ge a tšwela pele gona letlakaleng leo, o re mohlahli ke moanegwa yo a šomišwago ke mongwadi gore a ete motho (batho) pele ge go putlwana naga goba go namelwa goba go rotogwa thaba. Mogwadi o šomiša mohlahli yo go hlaloša se sengwe le se sengwe ka botlalo.

Go yo hlokomelwa ka fao molaodiši yo a thulanyago setšo le sebjalebjale. Ge a diriša thekniki ye ya mohlahli Mahapa o re:

“Matšatšing a lehono ke dipolasa tša Babašweu,
re feta ntlo ye kgolo ka gona go la mpati ka gona

go le letshadi ke ngwako wa poso...” (letl. 55).

Tlhalošo ye, e lemoša mmadi gore mongwadi o hlakahlakantšha ditaba tša setšo le tša selehono. O re mola a bolela ka ditiragalo tša kgale go swana le mašemo a Bapedi, a buša a anega ka ditaba tša matšatšing a lehono, e lego dipolasa tša Babašweu le ngwako wa poso. Taba yeo e nepiša gabotse gore mongwadi o thulanya sebjalebjale le setšo. Ka go šomiša thekniki yeo ya mohlahli, Mahapa o sa tšwela pele go thulanya setšo le sebjalebjale ka mokga wo:

“Re thelela ka sefatanaga sa rena, tsela e a re dumela, re no budubutša re roka naga ka thaere, ka morago lerole le kgama kolobe. Ga ra ema! Bengtsela ke bao, bopokolo. Mmalo, a nke o e bone, e no pshikologa gare ga tsela, maotwana godimo” (letl. 59).

Seo se hlalošwago ke tsopolو ye ke ditaba tša sebjalebjale, e lego sefatanaga gape le ditiragalo tša kgale, e lego pokolo. Go tla lemogwa gore batho kgale maetong a bona ba be ba šomiša dipokolo mola matšatšing a lehono go namelwa difatanaga. Ka go realo mongwadi o thulanya setšo le sebjalebjale, ke gore setšo se emelwa ke pokolo mola sebjalebjale se emelwa ke sefatanaga. Thulano yeo e tšweletšwa ke go hlaloša dilo tše pedi tše ka go di bapiša. Go ka thwe Mahapa o godiša thulano yeo ya setšo le sebjalebjale ka go diriša thekniki ya molaodiši.

□ Phapantšho

Shipley (1970:77) le Cohen (1973:182) ba bolela gore phapantšho ke thekniki yeo e hlalošago dilo tše pedi ka tsela ya go di fapantšha. Ge a tiiša taba yeo, Cohen gona letlakaleng leo o re:

“Contrast is the juxtaposition of opposites, details, concepts, or people.”

Ke ka fao Serudu (1989:39) a rego phapantšho ke mokgwa wa go bapetša diswantšho goba dikgopoloo tše pedi tše di sa swanego ka nepo ya go hlaloša taba goba tiragalo ka tsela ya maatlakgogedi.

Mahapa o diriša thekniki ye ka go fapanya setšo le sebjalebjale:

- **Setšo**

** Setšo se iponatša ka mašemo:

“Mašemomng a go be go sabaletše metse ya Bapedi le melalaneng ye ka moka go fihla le mola... Gona mola go fulang mamane a maswanyana mola, e be e le motse wo mogolo wa bana baThulare” (letl 55).

** Se ikgantšha ka bogoši:

“Tše di bonwego ke Bapedi kgale ka mehla ya dintwa, mono Tubatse e sego bjale, ka ge re e etetše lehono, di ka begwa ke rena ge re reta Sekwati Kgoši ya rena Bapedi. Mohlang wola a tseneletšwe ke madira a Mosilikatse wa Matšhobane” (letl. 54).

** Se reta bagale ba dintwa:

“Ke nna Phaswa a Makwa! Phaswa a Makwa o retwa Matebeleng! O retwa ke Moshabane'a Maredi. O reta Phaswa, a e reta a re: O šale o bona motse wa Ledimo ke woo, ...” (letl. 55).

** Se dumela go badimo:

“Ke bale ba leba Mosego. Thaba ya badimo, yeo ba rego ga e šupše ka menwana. Go thwe ge o ka e šupa ka monwana, pula e ka na ya se khule, batho ba bolawa ke mafula a meetse” (letl. 56).

** Se ikeme ka go fudiša mehlape ya leruo:

“Khwiting ya noka ke mafulo a bosana ka gore ke bile ke bona dinamane tšela tša go fula gona, di holofetše ebile nke di itebetše, di tswikinya meselana, di lebaditšwe ke bose bja mphafa” (letl. 56).

** Se ikgantšha ka go lema ka dipokolo

“Ga ra ema! Bengtsela ke bao, bopokolo... Gape boSeelane ge ba sa tlošwe, ba rata gona, ba tla tloga ba timelela ba tšhaba go lema” (letl. 59).

** Se hlaloša go ntšhwa ga dikoma:

“Le meroto/meloto ya bona lehono e sa le gona,
moo ba bego ba bolotša gona.” (Letl 55).

Go ka akaretšwa ka gore Mahapa o laodiša ka mašemo a Bapedi, magoši a ditšhaba le bagale ba dintwa, go dumela go badimo , phulo ya leruo, go lema ka dipokolo gape le go bolotša dikoma yona taba yeo e hlalošago bohlokwa bja setšo maphelong a batho.

- **Sebjalebjale**

** Sebjalebjale se ipontšha ka sefatanaga:

“Bana le bona ke ba re ba feta ka sejanaga, ba kgobokane ka motseng; mongwe o nametše hlakeng ya ngwako, go a rulelw” (letl. 55).

** Se ikgantšha ka dipolasa, moago wa poso, lebenkele le leselaga:

“Matšatšing a lehono ke dipolasa tša Babašweu, re feta ntlo ye kgolo ka gona go la mpati ka gona ka fao go le letshadi, ke ngwako wa poso, ka go la go ja ke lebenkele le leselaga” (letl. 55).

** Se bolotša bodika le bjale ka mphatong o tee (thuto ya sebjalebjale):

“Gona ka mo godingwana ka mola, mo gonabjale go emeng sekolwana sa

Mokororwane, ke gona mo go bego go agile
Bapedi” (letl. 55).

** Se hlaloša ditsela tša sekontiri:

“Re thelela ka sefatanaga sa rena, tsela e a re
dumela, re no budubutša re roka naga ka thaere,
ka morago lerole le kgama kolobe” (letl. 59).

Dipolelo tše di hlalošago sebjalebjale di lebane le sefatanaga, dipolasa tša Babašweu, moago wa poso, lebenkele le leselaga, sekolo, gammogo le ditsela tša sekontiri. Gona mo le gona Mahapa o hlatholla mohola wa ditaba tša sebjalebjale ka fao di amago maphelo a batho ba selehono.

Go tla hlokamelwa gore Mahapa o bapetša dikgopoloo tše pedi tše bohlokwa, e lego setšo le sebjalebjale. Ka go di hlaloša ka go di bapetša ka tsela yeo o hlola thulano magareng ga tšona. Yona thulano yeo ke yona e hlolago maatlakgogedi ao a bopago phišegelo ya mmadi.

Ka go realo mohola wa thekniki ye ya phapantšho ke go godiša maatlakgogedi a go hlohleletša mmadi go rata go tseba ka ga mafelelo a thulano yeo ya sebjalebjale le segologolo.

□ **Tlhalošišo**

Kenney (1966:74) o nepiša tlhalošišo ka go re:

*“By description we mean the direct presentation
of the qualities of a person, place, or thing. For*

some, description extends to the presentation of non-material qualities, as when the author tells us directly of the moral nature of the character."

O bolela gore ke ge ditaba di lebanywa le baanegwa le tikologo. Thekniki ye e hlaloša semelo sa moanegwa goba mohlahli. Ke ka fao Mohlala (194:58) a rego ka thekniki ye mongwadi o laodiša ka botlalo sebopego sa tiragalo gore mmadi a šale a kgona go bona taba yeo ka leihlo la moyo. Ge a kgonthišiša seo Groenewald (1976:16) o no re:

"Die uitvoerige beskrywing wat volg, bou die teenstellinge wat terselfdertyd die spanning lewendig hou, versigtig uit. Mahapa handhaaf 'n subtiese korrelassie tussen die teenstelling; hy wissel hulle af; vul hulle selfs met nuwes aan, sonder om die eenheidsgedagte te versteur wat om hierdie essays saambind."

Seo a se bolelago ke gore tlhalošo ke thekniki ya go ala ditaba ka botlalo ntle le go senya morero goba maikemišetšo a mongwadi.

Mahapa o diriša thekniki ye ka go re:

"Gona ka mo godingwana ka mola, mo gonabjale go emeng sekolwana sa Mokororwane, ke gona mo go bego go agile Bapedi. Le meroto/meloto ya bona lehono e sa le gona, moo ba bego ba bolotša gona. Ke gona mo ba ileng ba hloma mantlwana a bona ba sa

tšwa Kgatleng ba sa bina Kgabo, tšhwene ya makopo” (letl. 55).

Go tlo lemogwa gore mongwadi o diriša thekniki ye nnyane ya mohlahli go godiša thekniki ya tlhalošišo. Mahapa o šomiša mohlahli go eta pele mmadi ge a rotoga dithaba tšeо tša Tubatse le yena. Go rotoga goba go namela thaba, ke sekai goba seka sa bophelo bja go ba le mathata. Mohlahli o rotoga le mmadi dithaba tšeо e le go mo ruta go katana le mathata a bophelo. O theoga le yena dithaba tšeо e le go hlohleletša gape go tšwela pele ka bophelo.

Ge a hlaloša mošomo wa sekai gona letlakaleng leo, Groenewald o re:

“Die detail kwalifieer hier, ken soveel kenmerke aan die berg toe wat tematies ter sake is, dat hy onmiskenbaar simbool word.”

Sekai seo a bolelago ka sona se emela segologolo; mola gape se ka emela le sebjalebjale. Seo se ra gore sekai ka bosona se ka emela segologolo le sebjalebjale ka go fapano. Phapano yeo ke yona e hlolago thulano magareng ga setšo le sebjalebjale.

Go ka rungwa ka gore mohola wa thekniki ye ke gore ka thušo ya mohlahli, mongwadi o kgona go itswalanya le mmadi ka gobane mmadi a boledišwa mo o ka rego ke moanegwa. Nke ga a hlalošetšwe ditaba tšeо le yena o di bona ka noši.

Theto

Ge ba hlaloša theto, Gordon le de Villiers (1968:xv) ba re:

“Poetry is a philosophy, often a substitute for religion, in which Man expresses his ideals, hopes and strivings.”

Ba bolela gore makgeng a mangwe, mongwadi o diriša direto bjalo ka thekniki go rulaganya ditaba tša gagwe. Ke ka fao Beckson le Ganz (1961:170) ba hlalošago theto ka go re:

“Poetry is defined as any metrical composition, for the most part a distinction is made between it and verse. It presents an emotional and intellectual experience - it produces pleasure.”

Ba gatelela gore theto e bohlokwa kudu ka go e nyalanya le maikutlo le boitemogelo bja mongwadi. Ge a tšwetša pele kgopolole yeo, Mohlala (1994:75) o re mošomo wo mogolo wa theto ke go godiša le go tumiša. O tšwela pele gona letlakaleng leo ka gore ka theto mongwadi o gatelela bohlokwa goba botse goba bogolo bja motho goba selo gammogo le go godiša maatlakgogedi.

Mahapa o reta yo mongwe wa bagale ba Tubatse ka go re:

“Ke nna Phaswa 'a Makwa! Phaswa 'a Makwa o retwa Matebeleng! O retwa ke Moshabane 'a Maredi. O reta Phaswa, a e reta a re: O šale o bona motse wa ledimo ke woo, motse ke tšhidinkokoto, ba bangwe ba senyetša Theledi motse, ba tšeа motse wa Ledimo ba o dira Seboka. Mamapšhe 'a Ledimo sehlwa se loloka 'a Morwa' Loise 'a Ratau...” (letl. 55).

Mola ka lehlakoreng le lengwe ge a reta Tubatse o fo re:

“Ke gona Tubatse tletlolo, meetsemathata 'a
Bokone, Maropolantswe” (letl. 54).

Go tla hlokomelwa gore Mahapa o diriša thekniki ye ya theto go tumiša bagale ba dintwa setšhabeng sa Bapedi mo Tubatse ka nepo ya go ba hlompha le go ba godiša. O šomiša gape thekniki yeo go laodiša ka ga botse le bohlokwa bja dithaba tše di farafarilego Tubatse.

Go ka rungwa ka gore mohola wa thekniki ye ke go goga šedi ya mmadi mabapi le dilo tša setšo tše botse tše di sa lego gona fao Tubatse ge di bapetšwa le tša selehono. Ka go realo Mahapa o thulanya setšo le sebjalebjale ka thekniki ye ya theto.

5.1.5 Kakaretšo

Mahapa ge a laodiša ditiragalo tša Tubatse, o phetha seo ka go hlakahlakanya segologolo le sebjalebjale. O bona bobedi di swana e le selo se tee. Ka go dira bjalo, o hlola mathata ka ge setšo le selehono e le dilo tše pedi tše di fapanego. Go rarolla mathata ao, mongwadi o diriša dithekniki tše nnyane tše nne, e lego molaodiši, phapantšho, tlhalošišo le theto go godiša thekniki yeo ye kgolo ya leeto la go tloga Schoonoord go ya Tubatse.

KGAOLO YA BOSELELA

6.1 THUMO

Nyakišo ye e gatelela tirišo ya leeto, bjalo ka thekniki mo dingwalong tša Lentsoane, *Megokgo ya Lethabo* le Mahapa, "Tubatse" go tšwa mo go *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*. Gape go hlokometšwe ka fao bangwadi ba babedi bao ba godišago thekniki ya leeto ka go e rulaganya ka dithekniki tše dingwe tše nnyane go tšweletša melaetša ya bona. Mešomo ya bangwadi bao e akareditšwe ka dikgaolo tše tlhano. Mo mafelelong a dikgaolo tše go gateletšwe ditiragalo tše ka go bapetša mediro ya bokgabo ya bangwadi bao.

6.2 KGAOLO YA PELE

Go hlalošitšwe bohlokwa bja leeto dingwalong tša Sepedi. Gomme bohlokwa bjoo bo tiišwa ke Groenewald (1993), Lebaka (1999), Gérard (1981), Lekganyane (1997) le Mampho (1999) ka go no fa dikakaretšo tša leeto leo fela.

Groenewald (1993) o tšwetša pele taba yeo ya bohlokwa bja leeto ka gore le swantšha kgolo ya motho. Ke gore le na le mathomo le mafelelo. Ka go realo le bohlokwa dingwalong tša Sepedi. Mabapi le maikemišetšo go bontšitšwe bao ba šetšego ba sekasekile leeto ka boripana. Mojalefa (1995(a)) o akareditše letlalo la diteng fela mola boSerudu (1995) ba ahaahlile letlalo la thulaganyo fela. Go ya ka tlhalošo ya boMojalefa, go lemogilwe gore kanegelo yeo ga se ya tsinkelwa ka botlalo. Mokgweng wa nyakišo go hlalošitšwe go hlaloša le go hlatholla, gore ke mareo a a fapanego: go hlaloša go šupa diphapantšho tša selo seo se hlalošwago mola go hlatholla go gatelela mehola ya diphapantšho tša selo seo se hlalošitšwego.

Nyakišo ye e hlalošitše ditaetšo tše di lebanego le naratholotši ge di lebane le

sebopego sa sengwalo ge se na le matlalo a mararo, e lego diteng, thulaganyo le mongwalelo. Diteng ke ditaba tšeong mongwadi a di hweditšego di le gona pele a thoma go ngwala sengwalo. Ditaba tšeong di kgokaganywa le sererwa gore e be taba e tee. Thulaganyo ke tlhamo goba peakanyo ya ditiragalo tšeong di logagantšwego go nepiša maikemišetšo a mongwadi. Letlalo la mongwalelo ga se le lebane le nyakišišo ye. Mabapi le tlhalošo ya dikgopololo go hlalošitšwe kgopololo e tee ya thekniki.

6.3 KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

Ge go hlalošwa diteng, go akareditšwe ditiragalo tša *Megokgo ya Lethabo* (1992), *Kgamphuphu* (1972), *Nnete fela* (1994), *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (1968) le *Tsietsi* (1995).

Direrwa tša dikanegelo tšeong ke tše di latelago: *Megokgo ya Lethabo* (lerato la merafe e šele ga le dumelwelwe). Sererwa seo se hlaloša ka fao batswadi ba ganetšago lerato la bana ba bona ka lebaka la semorafe. *Kgamphuphu* (bošoro le bobe bja Mmabzi bo mo hlagišetša masetlapelo), *Nnete fela* (nyakišišo ya bosenyi bja sindikheiti), *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (ditaba tša bogologolo tša histori).

Diteng di nepišitšwe ge di na le dielemente tšeong nne, e lego baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le fele. Dielemente tšeong di bohlokwa ge go anegwa leeto ka gobane go na le moanegwa yo a tšeago leeto ka nako ye e rilego go tloga lefelong le lengwe go ya go le lengwe.

6.4 KGAOLO YA BORARO

Mo go thulaganyo go ahlaahlilwe moko wa ditaba, maatlakgogedi, leeto bjalo ka thekniki le dikokwane tša thulaganyo.

Moko wa ditaba ke molaetša woo mongwadi a ratago go o tšweletša go mmadi malebana le taba ye a e lemogilego bophelong. Ka tsela yeo moko wa ditaba o bohlokwahlokwa ka gobane o laola go rulaganywa ga ditaba tša thulaganyo gore e be sengwalo. Ke ona moko wa ditaba o swaraganyago dithekniki tša thulaganyo gore di lebane go godiša maatlakgogedi.

Maatlakgogedi a thoma ge mongwadi a beakanya ditaba gore go be le thulano. Thulano yeo e tsoša kgahlego ya mmadi goba motheeletši gore a se kgaotše go bala goba go theeletša go iša pele. Thekniki ya leeto ke sebetša seo se dirišwago ke bangwadi kudu ba Sepedi moo dipading tša bona. Groenewald (1993:20) o re lona leeto leo le swantšha bophelo; le na le mathomo le mafelelo. Thulaganyo ya dingwalwa tša mohuta woo gantsi ga ya raragana e hlaloša tiragalo e tee fela ya moanegwathwadi yoo a swerego leeto. Muir (1957:32) o re thekniki ye ya leeto e dirišwa kudu dingwalong tša mohuta wa pikareski le tša boitshwaro. Moanegwa yo mogolo wa sengwalo sa pikareski ke pikaro. Pikaro o swere leeto o welwa ke ditaba tše di itšego mo leetong, o gahlana le baanegwa ba bangwe ba itšego gomme mongwadi o hlaloša maemo a ditaba bathong ka yena.

Go hlalošitšwe gore gantsi thekniki ye ga e dirišwe dikanegelongkopana ka lebaka la bokopana bja tšona. Eupša e ka dirišwa dipading le dingwalweng tše dingwe ka ge e hlaloša botelele bja leeto.

Dikokwane tša thulaganyo di hlalošitšwe ge e le kalotaba, tšwetšopele, sehloa le tlomollahuto. Kalotaba e nepišitšwe ge e na le dielemente tše nne, e lego: baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo. Go bohlokwa ge go hlalošitšwe dielemente tše ka gobane di lebane le thekniki ya leeto. Ke gore moanegwa o swere leeto ka dinako tše di rilego go ya mafelong a a rilego.

6.5 KGAOLO YA BONE

Go hlalošitšwe gore ge a rulaganya padi ye, Lentsoane o dirišitše leeto bjalo ka thekniki go rarolla mathata a lenyalo la Dikgoneng. Mathata ao a tlišwa ke ge Kgoteledi a ganetša Dikgoneng go nyala Mihloti. Mathata a napile a golela godimo ka lebaka la thulano yeo. Ke ka fao mongwadi a šomišago thekniki yeo ya leeto gore mathata ao a rarollwe. Leeto bjalo ka thekniki, mongwadi o le arola ka maeto a mabedi, e lego (a) leeto la Kgoteledi le (b) leeto la Dikgoneng. Thekniki yeo ya leeto le yona e na le dithekniki tše nnyane, e lego nepišo, phetogonepišo, go akgofiša nako, poledišano, potšišorethoriki, seka, tekolapejana, boipoeletšo, phapantšho, go diegiša nako, moriti le khuetšo, tše di nago le mošomo wa go e godiša gore e be le maatlakgogedi.

Le ge Kgoteledi a ile a swara leeto la go ya Bopedi leo go lona go tšweleditswego sebjalebjale (phetogo) fela ga se a fetoga ka gobane o sa ngangeletše go tshepedišo ya bogologolo. Ka thekniki ye leeto Lentsoane o gatelela go se fetoge ga Kgoteledi.

6.6 KGAOLO YA BOHLANO

Mo kgaolong ye, go ahlaahlilwe phapano ya ge Lentsoane a diriša thekniki ya leeto mo go *Megokgo ya Lethabo* le ka fao Mahapa a e šomišitšego ka gona ge a ngwala taodišo ya “*Tubatse*” mo go *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*.

Tabakgolo ke go bapetša tirišo ya thekniki ya leeto ka nepo ya go bona gore a e ka be e dirišitšwe ka go fapano ge go ngwalwa padi goba taodišo. Phapano yeo e lemogilwe ge go sekasekwa taodišo e tee ya Mahapa ya go bitšwa “*Tubatse*”. Mahapa ge a laodiša ditiragalo tša “*Tubatse*”, o phetha seo ka go hlakahlakanya segologolo le sebjalebjale. O bona bobedi di swana e le selo se tee. Ka go dira bjalo o hlola mathata ka ge setšo le selehono e le dilo tše pedi tše di fapanego. Go rarolla mathata ao,

mongwadi o diriša dithekniki tše nnyane tše nne, e lego molaodiši, phapantšho, tlhalošišo le theto go godiša thekniki yeo ye kgolo ya leeto la go tloga Schoonoord go ya *Tubatse*.

6.7 PAPETŠO YA LEETO MAGARENG GA *MEGOKGO YA LETHABO* LE “TUBATSE” MO GO DI SA RE ŠALETŠE MONAGANONG.

6.7.1 Matseno

Go ya go rungwa kgaolo ye ka go tšweletša phapano magareng ga *Megokgo ya Lethabo* le “Tubatse”. Phapano yeo e ya go akaretšwa go hlokometšwe diteng le thulaganyo.

6.7.2 Diteng

Ge go hlokemedišwa diteng tša dingwalo tša Lentsoane le Mahapa go tlo lemogwa phapano ye e rilego. Lentsoane o arogantše leeto ka dikarolo tše pedi e lego (a) leeto la Kgoteledi le (b) leeto la Dikgoneng. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe Mahapa yena o laodiša ditiragalo tša Tubatse ka leeto le tee.

Sererwa sa *Megokgo ya Lethabo* se hlaloša ka fao batswadi ba ganetšago lerato la bana ba bona ka lebaka la semorafe. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe sererwa sa “Tubatse” se nepiša lefelo la setšo le histori.

Tikologo ya *Megokgo ya Lethabo* e lebane le leago mola ya “Tubatse” e nepiša histori.

6.7.3 Thulaganyo

Phapano ya thulaganyo ye e tšwelelago magareng ga Lentsoane le Mahapa e lebane le baanegwa, ditiragalo, moko wa ditaba le thekniki ya leeto.

Go lemogwa gore ka ge *Megokgo ya Lethabo* e le padi, e rulagantšwe ka baanegwathwadi le baanegwathuši mola ka lehlakoreng le lengwe Mahapa a sa diriše

baanegwa thwii bjalo ka ge e le taodišo e se kanegelo.

Ditiragalo tša *Megokgo ya Lethabo* di laodišwa ke mongwadi mola tša “Tubatse” di anegwa ke mongwadi ka molomo wa molaodiši.

Lentsoane o thulanya bogologolo le sebjalebjale gomme a rume ka gore sebjalebjale se fenza segologolo. Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe Mahapa le yena o thulanya bogologolo le sebjalebjale eupša yena o gatelela gore bobedi di bohlokwa maphelong a batho.

Mo go *Megokgo ya Lethabo* Lentsoane o šomiša dithekniki tše lesometee go godiša thekniki ya leeto mola mo go “Tubatse” Mahapa a diriša dithekniki tše nne go bonagatša thekniki ye ya leeto.

6.7.4 Kakaretšo

Lentsoane le Mahapa ba rulaganya ditiragalo tša bona ka go diriša thekniki ya leeto ka ditsela tše di fapanego go godiša bohlokwa bja melaetša ya bona.

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8 SUMMARY

When Groenewald (1993:20) examined Sepedi novels, he discovered that certain Sepedi authors have based their stories on a journey. They use a journey to depict life. What is important is that they use the journey motif in different ways to achieve different aims and objectives.

Groenewald is, however, not the first one to have discovered the importance of a journey in Sepedi literature, but is the first to emphasise the importance of a journey when it is used by an author to explain and to reveal his/her intentions of writing such work of literary art.

The use of a journey has been thoroughly researched with the aim of equating it with the significance of a journey used as a technique in literary art. The aim of this dissertation is to examine the journey as a technique in Sepedi literature.

To support this investigation, the researcher has made reference to existing research materials of his predecessors who have already studied the journey technique in Sepedi literature. These scholars are P. S Groenewald, A Gerald, K. J Lebaka, E. M. Lekganyane and E. E Mampho. The researcher has realised that the intention of their investigations differs from the intention of this study because this study aims to compare the use of a journey as used by various authors as a technique in Sepedi literature.

When a journey was examined in *Megokgo ya lethabo*, it was discovered that Lentsoane divides the journey into two categories, viz: (a) Kgoteledi's journey and (b) Dikgoneng's journey. It was further discovered that Kgoteledi's journey is more important than that of Dikgoneng. As a result, Dikgoneng's journey is dealt with in one chapter only, whereas Kgoteledi's journey is spread over seven chapters.

Even though the use of the journey motif is briefly explained using five literary works, viz: *Megokgo ya lethabo*, *Kgamphuphu*, *Nnete Fela*, *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* and *Tsietsi*, the comparison of journeys is based on *Megokgo ya lethabo* (Lentsoane) and “Tubatse”, an extract from *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* (Mahapa).

This dissertation used three methods of investigation, namely, the method of definition, the method of explanation and the method of comparison. Each of these three methods is important because terms are defined, ideas and propositions explained and a comparison of literary works made, which relate to the problems that emanate from the use of a journey technique in Sepedi literature.

This investigation has been designed according to an adapted narratological model because it is a design that relates to the method of solving problems relating to the use of the journey as a technique.

Only two of the narratological levels, namely, the content and the compositional levels, have been investigated because the problem of the journey technique is focused within the framework of these two levels.

When Lentsoane’s topic (*sererwa*) is compared to Mahapa’s topic, one realises that the topic of *Megokgo ya lethabo* explains how parents refuse to allow their children to love, or to be loved by, foreigners (cultural differences) whilst that of “Tubatse” focuses on a historical-cultural place. Therefore, the milieu in *Megokgo ya lethabo* is based on human relationships whilst that of “Tubatse” rests on history. Incidents in *Megokgo ya lethabo* are explained by the author, but those in “Tubatse” are told by the author through the mouth of a narrator.

Lentsoane contrasts the traditional way of life with the modern philosophy of life and concludes by saying that the modern way of life defeats the traditional way of

life. On the other hand, while Mahapa also contrasts a traditional way of life with a modern way of life, he emphasises that both ways are of equal importance in people's lives.

In *Megokgo ya lethabo*, Lentsoane uses eleven techniques to enlarge the journey technique while Mahapa uses only four techniques to strengthen it. Lentsoane and Mahapa structure their incidents by using the journey technique in different ways in order to communicate their messages to their readers.

Key concepts:

1. Journey
2. Technique
3. Theme
4. Conflict
5. Comparison
6. Traditional way of life
7. Modern way of life
8. Essay
9. Novel
10. Narrator

9. OPSOMMING

Groenewald (1993:20) se ondersoek met betrekking tot die Sepedi-novelle bepaal dat sommige Sepedi skrywers veral fokus op die reis as tema en tegniek in hulle verhale. Die reis word ‘n metafoor vir die lewe en daarom is dit belangrik om in gedagte te hou dat die reis op verskillende maniere gebruik word en verskillende doelwitte kan bereik.

Groenewald (1993:20) is nie die eerste navorser wat die belangrikheid van die reis in Sepedi letterkunde beklemtoon nie. Hy is wel eerste om die belangrikheid daarvan as ‘n voertuig vir die skrywer se verduideliking van sy voorname met die skryf van die bepaalde literêre werk te beklemtoon.

Die reis as tema word deeglik ondersoek met die doel om dit te vergelyk met die belangrikheid van die reis as ‘n tegniek in literêre tekse. Die doel van hierdie studie is dus om die reis as ‘n literêre tegniek in Sepedi letterkunde te ontleed.

Om hierdie ondersoek te ondersteun, verwys die navorser na bestaande navorsingsmateriaal van sy voorlopers wat alreeds navorsing met betrekking tot die reis as ‘n literêre tegniek voltooï het. Diegene soos P S Groenewald, A Gerard, K J Lebaka, E M Lekganyane en E E Mampho se werk is van uiterste belang. Die navorser het tot die gevolgentrekking gekom dat daar ‘n duidelike verskil is tussen die genoemde studies en hierdie spesifieke ondersoek, in dié sin dat hierdie studie daarop gemik is om die gebruik van die reis as ‘n literêre tegniek deur verskillende skrywers gebruik te vergelyk.

In, *Megokgo ya lethabo*, verdeel Lentsoane die reis onder twee kategorieë, n1 Kgoteledi se reis en Dikgoneng se reis. Die navorser het verder die afleiding gemaak dat Kgoteledi se reis belangriker is as dié van Dikgoneng en gevolglik

word eersgenoemde se reis in sewe hoofstukke bespreek, terwyl laasgenoemde slegs tot een hoofstuk beperk word.

Hoewel die reis kortliks verduidelik is aan die hand van vyf tekste, te wete *Megokgo ya lethabo*, *Kgamphuphu*, *Nnete Fela*, *Di sa re šaletše monaganong* en *Tsietsi*, is die vergelyking op *Megokgo ya lethabo* en die kortverhaal “Tubatse” uit *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*, gebaseer.

Drie metodes van ondersoek is toegepas, naamlik omskrywing, verduideliking en vergelyking. Al drie metodes van belang met betrekking tot die omskrywing van begrippe, idees, die maak en uiteensetting van voorstelle en tekste is met mekaar vergelyk. Hierdie stappe is toegepas met die oog op probleme wat uit die gebruik van die reis as ‘n literêre tegniek ontstaan het.

Hierdie ondersoek vind plaas volgens ‘n aangepaste narratiewe model. Dit hou verband met die metode van probleemoplossing wat toepaslik is vir die gebruik van die reis as ‘n tegniek.

Slegs twee vlakke van die narratiewe model is ondersoek want die probleem van die reis as ‘n tegniek lê gefokus binne die raamwerk van hierdie twee vlakke, te wete die vlakte inhoud en samestelling.

‘n Groter deel van hierdie ondersoek is hoofsaaklik gebaseer op *Megokgo ya lethabo* en “Tubatse”, ‘n uittreksel van *Di sa re šaletše monaganong*.

In *Megokgo ya lethabo* word die ouers se weiering om kinders toe te laat om liefde vir buitestaanders (kulturele verskille) te wys en ontvang uiteengesit. “Tubatse”, aan die ander kant fokus op ‘n histories-kulturele omgewing.

Die milieu in *Megokgo ya lethabo* is op menslike verhoudings gebaseer, terwyl “Tubatse” op geskiedenis gebaseer is. Gebeure word in *Megokgo ya lethabo* deur die skrywer verduidelik, maar in “Tubatse” word gebeure deur die mond van die verteller bekend gestel.

Lentsoane bewerkstellig konflik tussen die tradisionele en moderne lewensopset en kom tot die gevolgtrekking dat die moderne lewensopset uitstyg bo die tradisionele lewensopset. Mahapa maak ook gebruik van hierdie konflik, maar beklemtoon dat beide ewe belangrik in mense se lewens is.

In *Megokgo ya lethabo* gebruik Lentsoane elf tegnieke om die reistegniek te vergroot, terwyl Mahapa net vier tegniek gebruik om die reistegniek te verstrek.

Lentsoane en Mahapa struktureer hul gebeure met gebruik van die reistegniek om hul boodskappe aan die leser oor te dra, hoewel dit in verskillende maniere gedoen word.

Sleutelkonsepte:

1. Reis
2. Tegniek
3. Tema
4. Konflik
5. Vergelyking
6. Tradisionele lewensopset
7. Moderne lewensopset
8. Essay
9. Novelle
10. Verteller