

KGAOLO YA BORARO

3.1 SEKWALWA

3.1.1 Matseno

Kgaolo ya boraro e ya go ikamanya le tlhaloso ya sekwalwa (sebopego sa sekwalwa). Go tlhalosiwa fa sekwalwa se na le matlalo a le mararo, e leng, diteng, thulaganyo le setaele.

3.1.2 Tlhaloso ya sekwalwa

Sekwalwa se ya go tlhalosiwa go ya ka Bolebapopego (*Russian Formalism*). Fa go tlhalosiwa Bolebapopego ga twe, ke tiori ya ntlha ya go sekaseka sekwalwa e e simolotseng kwa Russia. Go ya ka Stevens le Stewart (1987: 2) ba re ke mokgwa wa go kgaolagare sekwalwa go bona bogare jwa sona.

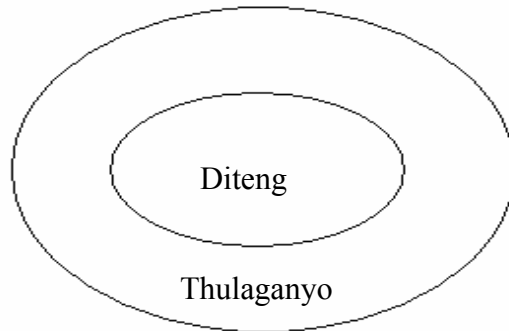
- **Basekaseki ba bogologolo**

Bogologolo go ne go na le basekaseki ba dikwalwa kwa Russia, fela ba ne ba sa ipopa go ya ka ditlhopha. Basekaseki ba, fa ba lebelela sekwalwa, ba ne ba lebanya tshekatsheko eo le botshelo jwa mokwadi gonne ba mo tsaya jaaka motho wa maemo a a kwa godimo. Tshekatsheko ya bona e ne e golaganya mokwadi le sekwalwa. Ka mafoko a mangwe, go ya ka basekaseki ba ba bogologolo, mokwadi le sekwalwa ke selo se le sengwe. Ga go na pharologano magareng ga mokwadi le sekwalwa. Puo e, e tshegediwa ke Grobler le ba bangwe (1992: 7) fa ba re:

...literary scholars, both in Russia and elsewhere were clearly author-orientated in their approach: as reflected by their giving precedence to the moral,

biographical, ideologies and historical dimensions of literary words.

Fa batiori ba ba bogologolo ba kgaolagare sekwalwa, ba ne ba se bona fa se na le matlalo a le mabedi, e leng, '*fabula*' le '*syuzhet*' go ya ka fa Ryan le van Zyl (1982: 20) ba buang ka teng. Visser (1982: 20) le Segre (1988: 230) ba re '*fabula*' ke ditiragalo tse di tlwaelegileng, mme di tlhagisiwa ka tsela ya tlhamalalo. '*Syuzhet*' yona e senolwa e le dikgang tsa '*fabula*' tse di rulagantsweng ka matssetseleko ka tiriso ya malepa a botlhami, thulaganyo e e matswakabele gore dikgang tseo di tlhagisiwe ka mokgwa o o seng wa ka metlha, o o sa tlwaelegang kana wa tshwanololo (*defamiliarization/enstrangement*). Matlalo a mabedi a, a ka bontshiwa ka seralo se:



- **Balebapopego (*Russian Formalists*)**

Elrich (1986: 63-64) a re Balebapopego ke basekaseki ba ntlha ba tiori ya dikwalwa e e simolotseng kwa '*Russia*'. Basekaseki ba, ba ne ba ipopile go ya ka ditlhopha di le pedi, e leng, '*Moscow Linguistic Circle*' le '*Opages*' go tswa kwa '*St Pietersburg*'. Ba ne ba tsaya thuto ya dikwalwa jaaka e e kgethegileng, gape e e ikemetseng ka boyona. Fa ba rotoga, ba ne ba amogela sebopego sa sekwalwa go ya ka fa se tlhagisiwang ka teng ke basekaseki ba bogologolo ka gore se na le matlalo a le mabedi a a setseng a tlhalositswe ke batiori ba ba farologaneng ka fa godimo. Se ba neng ba le

kgatlhanong le sona e ne e le gore fa go sekasekiwa sekwalwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa botshelo jwa mokwadi ka fa basekaseki ba bogologolo ba tlhalosang ka teng. Go ya ka Balebapopego se se leng mo sekwalweng ke sona se se mosola thata, e bile ke sona se tshwanetseng go sekasekiwa. Ka go rialo, fa go lebelelwa sekwalwa, ga go a tshwanela go tlhatlhabiwa botshelo jwa mokwadi. Ke ka foo, Jefferson le Robey (1986: 32) ba reng:

A literary work has nothing to do with vision or with its authorial meaning. A given work of literature is related to literature in general and not to the personality of its author.

Go tlhalosiwa go se nne le kamano magareng ga mokwadi le sekwalwa. Ke ka ntlha e Schklosky (Abrams, 1988:234) a gatelelang kgang e ka gore maikaelelo a sekwalwa ke tshwanololo. Go dirisiwa ga mafoko kgotsa puo ka mokgwa o e seng wa mmuagale, o o sa tshwaneng le tiriso ya ona ya ka metlha, ke gona go go leng mosola. Fa ba oketsa mo puong e, Eagleton (1983: 34) le Mojalefa (1995: 82) ba re sentlente go tshwanetse ga sekasekiwa sekwalwa go ya ka moo Balebapopego ba buang ka teng, e seng botshelo jwa mokwadi ka gore bo ka se thuse mosekaseki ka gope. Basekaseki ba, le bona ba sa ntse ba tiisa go se nne le kgolagano magareng ga mokwadi le sekwalwa. Ke ka tsela e Lemon le Reis (1965: 107) ba tlatsang ka gore fa tshkatshekong ya bona, Balebapopego ba tlhokomela malepa a puo a a dirisiwang ke mokwadi fa a tlhama sekwalwa gonne tiriso e ya puo ke yona e farologanyang sekwalwa se se rileng le dikwalwa tse dingwe.

Ka mokgwa o, go kaya gore Balebapopego go tshwana le basekaseki ba bogologolo, ba lebaganya kgang ya bona le sebopego sa sekwalwa fa se na le matlalo a le mabedi, e leng diteng (*fabula*) le thulaganyo (*syuzhet*) go ya ka fa Groenewald (1993) le Mojalefa (1995) ba a bitsang ka teng.

Balebakagego (*Structuralists*)

Morago ga Balebapopego, go ne ga tlhagelela balebakagego ba go tshwana le Genette (1980: 40) le Strachan (1988: 3-5). Le bona ba ne ba amogela sebopego sa sekwalwa fa se arogantswe go ya ka matlalo. Ba re sekwalwa se na le matlalo a le mararo, e seng, a le mabedi go ya ka fa basekaseki ba bogologolo le balebapopego ba buang ka teng. Letlalo le la boraro ga ba le tlhagise ka tlhamalalo. Fa ba le tlhalosa ba re e kete ke thekeniki ya tebelelo (*point of view*) e e dirisiwang mo thulaganyong. Go netefatsa kgang e, Strachan (1988: 5) a re:

Soos in die voorwoord genoem, word daar van die veronderstelling uitgegaan dat 'n verhalende teks uit drie lae bestaan teks, verhaal en geskiedenis.

Strachan le Genette go ka twe ba akaretsa matlalo a sebopego sa sekwalwa ka go a bitsa '*geskiedenis*'/'*story*', '*verhaal*'/'*narrative*' le '*teks*'/'*narration*' a Groenewald (1993: 14) le Mojalefa (1995: 1) ba a tlhalosang gore ke diteng, thulaganyo le setaele. Go farologana le boGenette, Groenewald le Mojalefa ga gatelela gore fa go sekasekiwa diteng, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa setlhogo, fa go tlhotlhomisiwa ka ga thulaganyo, se se botlhokwa se se tshwanetseng go lemogiwa ke thitokgang, mme ka fa ntlheng e nngwe mowa le maikutlo di tshwanetse go tsewa tsia thata fa go lekodisiwa setaele. Ka jalo, go ya go sekasekiwa matlalo a le mararo a go ya ka fa a tlhalosiwang ka teng ke boGroenewald.

3.1.3 Diteng

Groenewald (1991: 12) le Mojalefa (1993: 4) ba re diteng ke letlalo la ntlha la sekwalwa. Fa a atolosa kgang e, Marggraff (1994: 61) a re ke ditiragalo

tsotlhe tse di iseng di rulaganngwe ke mokwadi. Dikgang tse, ke tse e reng fa mokwadi a simolola go tlhama sekwalwa tsa bo di ntse di le teng. Ka jalo, ditiragalo tse tsa diteng, ga se tse mokwadi a itlhamelang tsona gonne ena o kwala ka tse a itemogetseng mo botshelong. Ke ka foo, Chatman (1978: 19-20) a reng:

The "fable" (fabula) or basic stuff, is the sumtotal of events to be related in the narrative "Fable" is the set of events tied together which are communicated to us in the course of the work.

Go netefadiwa diteng gore ke ditiragalo tsa bogologolo tse mokwadi a di fitlhelang di ntse di le teng pele a simolola go kwala sekwalwa. Fa ba netefatsa kang e, Georgakopoulou le Goutsos (1997: 42) ba re:

Narrative is the encoding of previous experiences that took place at a specific point or over past time of storyworld. In their narrativisation experiences are segmented into sequence of discrete events that are temporally ordered.

Go ya ka basekaseki ba, maitemogelo a mokwadi ke ona a leng mosola thata mo go bopeng sekwalwa. Maitemogelo a, ke ditiragalo tse mokwadi a simololang ka tsona go di baakanya gore e nne kang e le nngwe. Fa ba oketsa mo go se, Strachan (1988: 5), Heese le Lawton (1988: 104) le Groenewald (1992: 1) ba re dikgang tse tsa diteng ke kologano ya ditiragalo tse di baakantsweng go naya sekwalwa sebopego sa sona. Ke ka foo Bennett le Royle (1999: 58) le O Neil (1994: 24) ba buang ka ditiragalo tse di rulagantsweng tse, gore ke tsona tse moanedi a yang go di tlotlela babuisi go tswa mo sekwalweng. Go tswela pele, Jefferson le Robey (1986: 37) ba re diteng ke:

...a series of logically and chronologically related events that are caused or experienced by characters.

Go itemogelwa fa ditiragalo e se tsona fela tse di bopang letlalo le la ntlha, baanelwa, nako le lefelo di le botlhokwa gonne le tsona e le karolo ya diteng (Lekganyane, 1997: 21). Groenewald (1993: 9) o bua ka baanelwa gore ke badiragatsi gonne ke bona ba ba diragatsang ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa. Ka go rialo, go ka twe ke motswedi wa ditiragalo. Go tswela pele, Mojalefa (1997: 8) a re nako e laola go fetoga ga ditiragalo. Ke yona e e bontshang tshimologo le bokhutlo jwa tiragalo e e rileng. Ka fa go je lengwe, Rimmon-Kenan (1983: 3) le Vandermoere (1982: 124) ba bua ka go nna mosola ga lefelo ka gonne ke fa ditiragalo di diragalelang le go diragadiwa ke baanelwa teng.

Mojalefa (1997: 8) o sa ntse a gatela pele ka gore tsona dielemente tse nne tse tsa diteng, di gokaganngwa ke setlhogo (*topic*) gonna ngatana e le nngwe. O tiisa ntlha e ka go re:

*Sona sererwa se, se logagantšwe go ba selo se tee
gomme se lebane thwii le histori (diteng).*

Go buiwa ka go nna tlhwatlhwa ga setlhogo mo sekwalweng se boSikwane (1984: 108) ba se tlhalosang gore ke leina la buka, kgankhutshwe, jalo jalo. Serudu (1989: 4) ena fa a bua ka ga setlhogo a re ke kgang e mokwadi a kwalang kgotsa a buang ka ga yona mo sekwalweng. Magapa (1997: 1) o tlatsa ka gore yona kgang e, e ka nna lefoko kgotsa polelwana e le nngwe e e akaretsang diteng tsa sekwalwa. Ka jalo, go ka twe ke tshobokanyo ya diteng ka lefoko le le lengwe kgotsa a a mmalwanyana. Ke ka foo, Marggraff (1994: 6) a reng setlhogo ke:

When a point is reached at which the reality cannot be abstracted any further, when a final abstraction is reached; then one refers to the topic of the story.

Setlhogo ke tshosobanyo ya bofelo ya sekwalwa. Go tswela pele, Marggraff (ibid) o bua fa setlhogo se, se le botlhokwa:

It is this topic which is of vital importance on the story level; and which exerts its influence into two directions: Vertically it determines the four elements of level one; and horizontally it establishes connections.

Setlhogo se mosola e le tota gonne se laola dielemente tsotlhe tsa diteng ka fa letlhakoreng le le tsepameng, mme ka fa go le le rapameng dielemente tse tsa diteng, di a tshwaraganngwa go nna kgang e le nngwe e e kitlaneng. Ke ka tsela e Groenewald (1993: 8–9) le Mojalefa (1995: 3) ba akaretsang go nna mosola ga setlhogo ka go re:

- se logaganya ditiragalo tsotlhe tsa sekwalwa;
- se laola ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa;
- se laola tikologo (nako le lefelo);
- se laola fa ditiragalo di simololang le fa di felelang teng; le
- go itsise babuisi baanelwabagolo le ditiragalokgolo tsa sekwalwa.

Go ka sobokiwa ka gore diteng ke dikgang tse mokwadi a di fitlhelang di ntse di le teng fa a kwala sekwalwa sa gagwe. Letlalo le la diteng, le laolwa ke setlhogo, mme ke sona se se tlhophang dikgang tse mokwadi a batlang go kwala ka ga tsona. Ka jalo, setlhogo se botlhokwa ka gore se na le tiro e e rileng ya go tlhopha dikgang tsa diteng. Ka tsela e, go mosola thata gore fa

go sekasekiwa letlalo le la ntlha la sekwalwa, go tlhokomelwe tiro ya setlhogo.

3.1.4 Thulaganyo

Barry le Wright (1966: 69), Barnet, Berman le Burto (1971: 83-4), Rylance (1981: 571), Grobler (1989: 41)) le Walder (1992: 107) ba tlhalosa thulaganyo ka gore ke paakanyo kgotsa tlhatlhamano ya ditiragalo tsa tiro ya bokwadi tse di golaganngwang ka matssetseleko mo sekwalweng. Go gatelelwa kologano ya ditiragalo go bopa kgang e le nngwe e e rileng.

Holman (1972: 397) le Murray (1996: 65) ba re ke foreime kana motheo o dikgang tsa sekwalwa di ikaegileng godimo ga ona. Brooks le Warren (1975: 25) ba re ke fa ditiragalo di rulaganngwang go ya ka fa di tlholanang ka teng. Groenewald (1991: 22) o tswetsa kgang e pele ka gore ditiragalo tse, di itlhophetswe ke mokwadi go di dirisa. Ke ka ntlha e Lentricchia le McLaughlin (1990: 403) le Seema (1995: 4) ba reng di kologanngwa go ya ka lenaneo le le rileng ka go latelana ga tsona. Hawkes (1977: 77) le Rimmon-Kenan (1983: 3) ba re fa a rulaganya ditiragalo tse, mokwadi o dirisa mafoko, dipolelwana le dikarolo dingwe tsa puo go gatelela molaetsa o o tsamaelanang le se a ithutileng sona mo botshelong. Di Girolamo (1981: 84) o atolosa kgopolo e ka a re molaetsa oo, o botlhokwa e le tota gonno o loisa kgolagano e e bofagantseng mokwadi le babuisi ba sekwalwa.

Crane (Madden, 1980: 142) a re fa ditiragalo di rulagantswe ka tlhomamo, di tla ntshetsa mo pepeneneng ditiro tsa baanelwa jaaka e le bona badiragatsi ba sekwalwa. Ke ka foo, Cohen (1973: 15) a reng:

*A plot involves characters in a sequence of events
arranged in any order deemed suitable by the author.*

Foster (Heese le Lawton, 1988: 135) o oketsa ka gore fa go tlhlotlhomisiwa thulaganyo, ga se baanelwa fela ba ba tshwanetseng go elwa tlhoko gonne nako le yona e batla go tlhokomediwa. Ke ka foo, a reng thulaganyo ke:

...a narrative of events arranged in their time sequence.

Ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa di rulaganngwa go ya ka nako e di yang go diragadiwa le go diragalela baanelwa ka yona. Nako e e rileng e, ke yona e e di laolang. Machiu (1994: 69) a re ga se dielemente tse fela tse di tsewang tsia fa go tlhatlhabiwa thulaganyo, lefelo le lona le tshwanetse go sekasekiwa gonne ke fa ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa di diragadiwang le go diragalela baanelwa teng. More (1995: 20) a re fa dielemente tsotlhe tse, di rulagantswe ka matsetseleko le manontlhotlho, di ya go tseweletsa kgang e le nngwe e e kitlaneng. Thulaganyo e ya ditiragalo go ya ka Mfoloe (1992: 37) le Dietrich le Sundell (1967: 115) e tshwanetse go fiwa tiro ka go e lebanya le thitokgang. Se, se bontsha babuisi gore dielemente tsotlhe tsa thulaganyo, di fiwa ditiro mo sekwalweng.

Pretorius le Swart (1982: 20) ba tlhalosa fa go na le dikgato tsa botlhokwa tse di tshwanetseng go elwa tlhoko fa go sekasekiwa thulaganyo, e leng, (a) tshenolo (*exposition*), (b) thaologo (*motorial moment*), (c) tharaano (*complication*), (d) setlhoa (*climax*), (e) phetsogo (*peripet/turning point*) le (f) tharabololo le katlholo (*the devolvment phase and unravelling/denouement*). Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, Cohen (1973: 68), Cole le Lindemann (1990: 93) le Groenewald (1993: 18-19) bona ba bua ka ga dikgato di le nne fela, e leng, (a) tshenolo (*exposition*) (b) phuthologo (*development*), (c) setlhoa (*climax*) le (d) tharabololo (*denouement*).

Fa go ka lebelelwa dikgato tsa boPretorius, go lemogiwa fa kgato ya bobedi le ya boraro, e leng, thaologo le tharaano di filwe lereo le le lengwe ke

boCohen gore ke phuthologo, fa kgato ya bone le ya botlhano, e leng, setlhoa le phetsogo tsa boPretorius le tsona tse, boCohen ba di bitsa ka lereo le le lengwe, e leng, tharabololo.

Tlhotlhomisi e ya go sala latela dikgato di le nne tsa boGroenewald, e seng, di le thataro go ya ka fa di buiwang ka teng ke boPretorius ka gonne dikgato tse dingwe, di atolositswe go bopa kakanyo e le nngwe.

Ditiragalo tsa thulaganyo di tshwaraganngwa ke thitokgang go bopa kgang e le nngwe, gape ke yona e e gokaganyang dithekeniki tsotlhe gore di lebane sentle. Dithekeniki ke karolo ya thulaganyo. Fa go buiwa ka ga thekeniki ke fa go supiwang tsela e mokwadi a rulaganya sekwalwa sa gagwe ka yona. Groenewald (1993: 17) o tiisa mafoko a ka gore thekeniki ke mokgwa o ka ona mokwadi a tswelletsang thitokgang ka ona. Fa a bua go ya pele a re, thekeniki e, e na le mesola e le mebedi, e leng, (a) go gatelela, go godisa le go tlisa kgopolo e e rileng le (b) go lebanya kgopolo eo le thitokgang. Kgang e, e tlhalosa gore thitokgang e mosola mo sekwalweng (Groenewald, 1993: 4-5).

Fa ba tlhalosa thitokgang Thrall le Hibbard (1960: 486), Scott (1960: 29), Olmsted (1973: 20), boMeij (1977: 53), boKniekebocker (1985: 10) le Natoli (1987: 267) ba re ke se totatota se toutiwang mo sekwalweng kgotsa se mokwadi a se rutang babuisi. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, go ka twe ke se mokwadi a se tlhalosetsang babuisi kana se ba se inopolelang mo sekwalweng. Go netefadiwa fa thitokgang e le kgankgolo e ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa di ikaegileng godimo ga yona. Kgankgolo e, ke ona molaetsa wa mokwadi. Fa ba oketsa mo ntlheng e, boSikwane (1984: 31) ba re molaetsa o, ke ona o senolelang babuisi lebaka le le dirileng mokwadi go kwala sekwalwa seo se se rileng. Gape ba re ditiragalo, dikakanyo le maitseo a baanelwa tsotlhe tse, di lebisitse kwa go thitokgang e le nngwe. Kgang e, e atolosiwa ke Shole (1988: 11) fa a re mo diterameng, ditiro, ditiragalo le

dipuo tsotlhe tse di lebile lebaka lengwe la botshelo jwa setho, le moterama a ratang go le lemosa babogedi le babuisi. Lebaka le, ke lona thitokgang. Ke thitokgang e e golaganyang diteng, go di naya bokaelo jo di ka tlhalogannwang ka jona. Ke ka ntlha e Dietrich le Sundell (1967: 44) ba reng:

Theme of course is derived from the total effect of all the elements of a story – characters, tone, plot and the rest.

Ga se ditiragalo le baanelwa fela tse di tlhagisiwang ke thitokgang, dielemente tsotlhe tse di bopang kgang le tsona di a akarediwa.

Armstrong le Brandes (1963: 218) le Brooks le Warren (1975: 273) ba fetsa ka gore thitokgang ke bokhutlo jwa se mokwadi a ratang go se dira mabapi le setlhogo se a se tlhophileng. Ke se mokwadi a se bonang mo kgannyeng, mo kgopolong e e rileng, e a ratang go e abelana le babuisi.

Go ka wediwa ka gore thulaganyo ke foreime ya ditiragalo. Foreime e, e bopilwe ke dielemente di le nne, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo. Dielemente tse nne tse, di fiwa ditiro. Ditiro tsa dielemente tse, di lebagane le go senola maikaelelo a mokwadi. Tiro ya thitokgang le dithekeniki ke go tswelletsa molaetsa wa mokwadi.

3.1.5 Setaele

Phala (1999: 11) le Mataboge (2001:16) ba tlhalosa setaele gore ke letlalo la boraro la sekwalwa. Wales (1989: 435) le Stern (1991: 224) ba re ke tsela ya mokwadi ya go dirisa puo mo sekwalweng. Ke ka ntlha e Kane (1988: 10), Serudu (1989: 5) le Murray (1996: 65) ba reng ke tlhopho ya mafoko thulaganyo ya dipolelo le botshwantshi. Basekaseki ba, ba gatelela gore

mokwadi o tshwanetse go nna le tlotlofoko e e humileng kgotsa go itse puo ya gaabo ka botlalo.

Buffon (Cooper, 1968: 176) le Groenewald (1991: 79) ba re fa puo e dirisiwa ka mokgwa o wa go itlhalosa ga mokwadi ka go dirisa mafoko a a rileng ke fa teng fa go buiwang ka setaele. Ke ka ntlha e Van Peer (1988: 291-292) a tlatsang mo kgannye e, ka gore kakanyo ya setaele ga e ya lebana le tlhopho ya mafoko fela fa go tlangwa sekwalwa, gape e golagane le maikutlo a mokwadi (Celine, 1972:934). Ke ka foo Abrams (1971: 18), Mokoko (1995: 18) le Seema (1996: 18) ba reng setaele ke karolo ya maemo a a kwa godimo ya sekwalwa ka gonne se amana le puo e e rileng e mokwadi a e dirisang.

Cuddon (1991: 892) o senola ponagalo e nngwe e e tshwanetseng go tsewa tsia fa go buiwa ka setaele, e leng, thulaganyo ya puo:

The analysis and assesment of style involves examination of a writer's choice of words, his figures of speech, the devices (rhetorical and otherwise), the shapes of his sentences (whether they be loose or periodic), the shapes of his paragraphs, indeed of conceivable aspect of his language and the way he uses it.

Fano, ga tse setaele se tsamaelana le tlhopho ya mafoko, dikapolelo le ditemana. Ke tsona dielemente tsa botlhokwa tsa setaele. Tiro ya puo e e ntseng jaana, e nyalelana le maikaelelo a mokwadi a go kwala sekwalwa sa gagwe. Fa ba gatelela sebopego sa ditemana jaaka karolo ya setaele, Stone le Bell (1977: 115) ba re ga di a tshwanela gonna '*just hunks of prose marked by indentations*'. Ba re ditemana tse, ga di a tshwanela go nna tse di khutshwane thata gonne babuisi ba ka akanya gore mokwadi o ba tlhaetsa matlho. Ka fa

letlhakoreng le lengwe, ba re fa di le dileele thata le gona ga go a siama ka gonne babuisi ba ka fitlhela dikakanyo tse dingwe di boeleditswe ka phoso.

Van Gorp (1984: 291-292) a re setaele ke mokgwa o o golaganeng le tlhaeletsano ya puo kgotsa e ka nna mokgwa o merafe e mengwe e itshenolang ka ona. Ke ka tsela e Lucas (1974: 49) a reng ke kgolagano ya mokwadi le babuisi ba sekwalwa sa gagwe ka mokgwa wa mmuisano. Holman (1983: 432-433) o tiisa kgang e ka gore botsalano jo bo tlhalosiwang magareng ga mokwadi le babuisi ga se jona fela gonne bo fitlhelwa gape le fa gare ga mokwadi le sekwalwa sa gagwe. Ke ka mokgwa o go sa kgonagaleng go fetola setaele sa mokwadi yo mongwe gonne se amana le botho jwa gagwe ka sebele (Kruger le Ntsime, 1989: 40). Fa ba tshegetsa kgang e, Green le LeBihan (1989: 21) ba gatelela setaele gore se golagane le motho kgotsa mokwadi ka gonne ba re '*style is the man*'. Go ya ka boGrobler (1992: 90) fa setaele se fetolwa, molaetsa le ona o a fetoga. Batori ba go tshwana le Wymer le ba bangwe (1978: 64) ba bona botshwantshi jaaka sebetsa se segolo sa setaele. Ba re:

While remaining literal in each individual instance, images may make an added contribution to the total design of a story if they recur frequently in the story.

Puo ya basekaseki ba, e tiisetse gore mokwadi a ka itsiwe ka setaele sa tiriso e e rileng ya botshwantshi go godisa molaetsa wa sekwalwa sa gagwe (boSikwane, 1984: 27). Fa a tlhalosa go ya pele, More (1995: 3) a re go na le dithekeniki tsa setaele:

Style means a totality of techniques employed by an author in manipulating the language to express his thoughts, feelings and emotions.

Go tiisediwa gore go na le dithekeniki tse di lebaneng le thulaganyo le tsa setaele. Dithekeniki tsa thulaganyo di golagane le puo go senola molaetsa fa ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, dithekeniki tsa setaele tsona di amana le maikutlo le mowa go bontsha thitokgang.

Fa a bua ka ga kgang ya dithekeniki tsa setaele, Marggraff (1996: 49) a re:

The style of a text is the sum of stilistica used to achieve the mood of the perfect author, attitudes, which the perfect author takes towards his theme.

Marggraff o tlhalosa fa dithekeniki tsa setaele di laolwa ke dipharologantsho (*style markers*). Mojalefa (1991: 40) ena o amanya setaele le maikutlo:

Mongwalelo ke polelo ye tiišago moko wa ditaba. Ke yona polelo yeo mongwadi a dirago segwera le mmadi gobane mongwadi o ntsha khuduego. Go gatelelwa gore mongwalelo ga o laolwe ke dikapolelo fela, eupsa o laolwa le ke khuduego le maikutlo tseo di tswetsago moko wa ditaba pele.

Go gatelelwa go nna mosola ga setaele. Ka fa ntlheng e nngwe, khuduego e senolwa e le karolokgolo e e bopang setaele fa puo yona e le karolo e nnye ya setaele. Ke ka foo, khuduego e leng botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa setaele. Ohman (1972: 4) o tshegetsa Mojalefa fa a re ga se thulaganyo ya dikakanyo fela e e tlhokomelwang mo tshekatshekong ya setaele, gape mokwadi o tshwanetse go tsaya maemo mabapi le se a kwalang ka ga sona ka go senola maikutlo a gagwe.

Fa a akaretsa khuduego, Cohen (1973: 175) a re ke maikutlo a a tlhagelelang mo go mokwadi fa babuisi ba buisa sekwalwa sa gagwe. Maikutlo a, a

tlhodiwa ke baanelwa ka ditiro, dipuo le maitsholo a bona. Abrams (1971: 112) le Serudu (1992: 24) ba nesetsa mafoko a pula fa ba re maikutlo a, e ka nna a boitumelo, bonaba, bohutsana, botsalano, jalo jalo. Ke ka mokgwa o Cuddon (1979: 16) a reng, mowa le maikutlo tse di renang mo pelong ya mokwadi ke tsona di tshwarang dithwe tsa kutlo tsa babuisi fa ba buisa tiro ya mokwadi yo o rileng, gape e e kwadilweng ka matsetseleko.

Go ka swetswa ka gore setaele ke kakanyo e kgolo e e bopiwang ke dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, puo le maikutlo. Puo ke karolo e nnye fa maikutlo e le karolokgolo ya setaele gonne ke ona a a tswelatsang molaetsa. Ka go rialo, setaele ga se puo fela, mme ke puo e e senolang maikutlo a mokwadi. Ke ka foo go ka tweng, setaele ke mokgwa wa go tlhagisa maikutlo a mokwadi ka puo (Marggraff, 1994: 68). Go ya go tlhokomelwa ka fa sekwalwa se amanang ka teng le babuisi .

Go ya ka Culler (1997: 56) le Lodge (1988: 35) molaetsa mo sekwalweng o ka tlhagisiwa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. Mokwadi a ka nna motho yo o kwalang kana yo o buang fela. Fa e le mokwadi wa sekwalwa sa go kwadiwa (*written text*), o tla abelana le babuisi molaetsa wa gagwe ka sona. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, fa mokwadi e le yo o sa kwaleng, gona o tla naya babuisi molaetsa wa gagwe ka molomo (*oral text*). Ke ka ntlha e boRanamane (1976: 1) le Selden (1989: 65) ba reng mo dikwalweng go na le tse di kwadiwang jaaka dikwalo (*written texts*) le tse di buiwang fela go tshwana le dithamalakwane (*oral literature*), maboko le dinaane tsa bogologolo. Groenewald (1991: 3) le Webster (1995: 25) ba re dikwalwa tse di kwadilweng, e bile di gatisitwe tsotlhe di ka mefuta e e farologaneng jaaka terama, poko, esei, porouse, jalo jalo.

Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e itshetlegile thata ka porouse gonne dikwalwa tse di yang go sekasekiwa di wela ka fa tlase ga yona. Ka fa gare ga porouse go na

gape le mefuta e mengwe e mennye ya go tshwana le padi, patsana, lokwalotshelo kgotsa baokerafi le kgankhutshwe.

Maikaelelo a tshekatsheko ga se go tlhokomela dikarolwana tsotlhe tsa porouse, fela ke go itebaganya le tlhaloso ya kgankhutshwe gonne e le sekwalwa se se kwadilweng, e seng, se se buiwang ka molomo.

3.1.6 Tshosobanyo

Mo kgaolong ya boraro, sekwalwa se tlhalositswe fa se na le matlalo a le mararo, e leng, diteng, thulaganyo le setaele. Diteng ke dikgang tsotlhe tse mokwadi a di fitlhelang di ntse di le teng, mme di ise di rulaganngwe go nna ngatana e le nngwe. Diteng tse, di na le dielemente di le nne, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo, tse di gokaganngwang ke setlhogo go nna kang e e kitlaneng. Ke tse mokwadi a simololang ka tsona fa a tlhama sekwalwa sa gagwe. Thulaganyo yona go builwe gore ke paakanyo ya ditiragalo tsa bokwadi tse di rulaganngwang ka manontlhotlho mo sekwalweng. Le yona e na le dielemente di le nne, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo tse di fiwang ditiro ka go di lebaganya le thitokgang e e senotsweng gore ke bokhutlo jo mokwadi a batlang go bo dira ka setlhogo se a se tlhophileng. Fa setaele se ne se sekasekiwa, go lemogilwe gore se bopilwe ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, puo le maikutlo. Puo e bopa karolo e nnye fa maikutlo ona e le karolokgolo ya setaele. Ka mafoko a mangwe, setaele ga se puo fela, mme ke puo e e tlhagisang maikutlo a mokwadi tebang le kang e a e kwalang.

KGAOLO YA BONE

4.1 KGANKHUTSHWE

4.1.1 Matseno

Mo kgaolong e, kgankhutshwe e ya go sekasekiwa ga mmogo le mefuta ya yona e mebedi e megolo, e leng, dikgankhutshwe tsa tshedimose tso le tsa go itisa.

Fa kgankhutshwe e ya go tshalosiwa go ya go tlhokomelwa lenaneo le:

kgankhutshwe ke eng; le
mefuta e le mebedi e mogolo ya kgankhutshwe.

4.1.2 Kgankhutshwe ke eng

Fa Abrams (1981: 177) a tshalosa kgankhutshwe a re:

... the name short story covers a diversity of prose fiction all the way from the short story, which is a slightly elaborated anecdote of perhaps 500 words to such a long complex forms...

Tlhaloso ya ga Abrams e naya mathata fa e ka tlhokomelwa sentle gonne o tshalosa kgankhutshwe le anakethoutu jaaka e kete ke selo se le sengwe. Fa Cuddon (1991: 865) a leka go rarabolola bothata jo jwa ga Abrams, a re:

It may be argued that the forefathers of the short story, however, rude in some cases are legends,

parables, fairy tales, anecdote, exemplum, essay, character study.

Tlhaloso ya ga Cuddon le yona ga e rarabolole mathata a tlhaloso a kgankhutshwe ka gonne o kopanya kgankhutshwe le tlhamo kana esei ga mmogo le mefuta e mengwe e e tsamaelanang le kgankhutshwe.

Fa a tlhalosa kgankhutshwe, O'Brien (Lategan, 1956: 6) ramaleme yo o nnileng le tlhotlheletso e kgolo mo dikgankhutshweng, a re: '*A short story is a story that is short*'. Go gatelelwa bokhutshwane jwa dikgang fa go kwadiwa kgankhutshwe. Baldick (1990: 204) le Poe (Cuddon, 1998: 17) ba tswetsa pele kang e ka gore le fa kgankhutshwe e le e khutshwane, fela bolelele jwa yona ga bo ka ke jwa lekanyediwa.

4.1.3 Ditiragalo

Ferguson (1989: 3) o bua ka ga pharologantsho e nngwe ya kgankhutshwe ka go re:

A short story must be tremendously succinct-with a very short story pulse or rhythm and the closest selection of detail - in other words summarise intensely and keep down the lateral development.

Puo ya ga Ferguson e gatelela gore ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe di tshwanetse go nna tse di khutshwane, e seng tshobokanyo ya ditiragalo tsa kang e telele. Ke ka ntlha e Matthews (Current Garcia, 1974: 34) a reng:

The writer of the short story must be concise, and compression, a vigorous compression is important: ...For him the half is more than the whole.

Se Matthews a se kayang fa, ke gore tshobokanyo e telele ya dikgang ga e amane ka gope le kgankhutshwe. Se, se tlhalosa gore kgankhutshwe ga se kgaolo e e ntshitsweng mo dikwalweng tse dingwe kgotsa khutshwafatso ya dikwalwa tseo.

Reid (1977: 54), Shaw (1983: 46), Meyer (1983: 46) le Malimabe (1984: 1) ba utolola diponagalo tse dingwe tsa kgankhutshwe, e leng, tiragalokgolo, motifi le kgopolo. Ka mafoko a mangwe, kgankhutshwe e na le kgankgolo e le nngwe, motifi o le mongwe le kgopolo e le nngwe.

4.1.4 Baanelwa

Shiple (1970: 373), Phillips (1977: 10), May (1976: 52) le Aycok (1982: 99) ba tswela pele ka go golaganya kgankhutshwe le elemente ya thulaganyo, e leng, baanelwa, ka go bua gore ke karolo ya sebopego sa sekwalwa ya botlhokwa. Johnson le Hamlin (1966: 1-2) le Frakes le Traschen (1969: 1) ba re kgankhutshwe e na le moanelwamogolo a le mongwe yo bongwefela jwa ditiragalo bo ikaegileng godimo ga gagwe. Moanelwamogolo yo, go ya ka Carpenter le Neumeyer (1967: 9), Bonheim (1982: 166) le Lazarus le Smith (1983: 261) ga se ena a le nosi, fela o na le baanelwabatlaleletsi ba ba mo thusang kgotsa ba ba mo kgoreletsang go diragatsa maikaelelo a gagwe. Maxwell-Mahon (1984: 4) le Mashike (1988: 286) bona ba tiisetse ka gore go tshwanetse ga nna le palo e e rileng ya baanelwabatlaleletsi mo kgankhutshweng. Ke ka tsela e boChaphole (1992: 17) ba tsepamisang palo e ka gore e tshwanetse go nna pedi go ya go tlhano. Ka go rialo, palo ya baanelwa ba kgankhutshwe ga e a tshwanela go feta tlhano.

4.1.5 Tikologo

Stone le Bell (1977: 5) le Sebate (1990: 10) ba re tikologo ke karolo e nngwe e e tlhwatlhwa ya kgankhutshwe. Fa ba tswetsa pele go tsepanisa tikologo fa e lebane le kgankhutshwe ba re, ga e a tshwanela go tlhalosiwa ka botlalo, fela se se botlhokwa ke go bontsha fa e le yona e e ngotlang dikgang tsa kgankhutshwe. Fano, go bontsha fa tikologo ya kgankhutshwe e le e khutshwane. Irmscher (1981: 37) o tshegetsa puo e fa a re kgankhutshwe e golagane le nako e khutshwane le lefelo le le ngotlegileng.

4.1.6 Thitokgang

Grobler le ba bangwe (1992: 48) le Boshego (1993: 8) ba oketsa ka gore ga se ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo fela tse e leng, dielemente tsa botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya kgankhutshwe ka gonne thitokgang le yona e na le seabe se segolo mo thulaganyong ya ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe. Beckson le Ganz (1961: 303) ba bua gore thitokgang e tshwanetse go nyalelana le bogolo jwa sebopego sa kgankhutshwe:

Prose narrative briefer than the short novel, more restricted in character and situations, and usually concerned with a single effect... because of limited length, background against which the character's movement is generally sketched slightly.

Le fa basekaseki ba bua ka ga kgankhutshwe gore e tshwanetse go nna le palo ya baanelwa e e ngotlilweng, fela ba gatelela gore e tshwanetse go tlhalosa kang e le nngwe, le gona e seng e telele. Mfoloe (1992: 94) le Boshego (1993: 8) ba netefatsa kang e ka gore ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe di agelela mo go thitokgang e le nngwe. Gore thitokgang e, e tle e nne bonolo fa pele ga matlho a babuisi, ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe di tshwanetse tsa

nna tse dikhutshwane, gape di nne maleba. Ka go rialo, tatelano ya dikgang tsa kgankhutshwe e tshwanetse go nna bonolo, mme e tlhoke tharaano (Shaw, 1983: 46). Ke ka jalo go ka tweng, fa go sekasekiwa kgankhutshwe go a tlhokega gore go tlhokomelwe maikaelelo a yona a a tlhagisang kakanyo e e rileng le moonono o o tlhotlholeditseng mokwalakhutshwe go kwala kgang e, gore e se ke ya latlhegelwa ke boleele ga mmogo le boleng jwa yona. Ke ka tsela e de Grandsaigne (1985: 2) a tiisetsang ka gore kgankhutshwe e tshwanetse go itshetlega ka moanelwamogolo a le mongwe, lefelo le le lengwe le kakanyo e le nngwe.

4.1.7 Dithekeniki

Bonheim (1982: 166) a re mo kgankhutshweng go na le dithekeniki tse di rileng tse di dirisiwang ke mokwalakhutshwe:

A limitation of its length, brings with it a limited cast of characters, restricted time scheme, a single action, or at least a few separate action and a unity of techniques.

Ngotlego ya baanelwa, ditiragalo le tikologo e tlhola tiriso ya dithekeniki tse le tsona di kitlaneng go bopa bongwefela jwa dikgang tsa kgankhutshwe.

Fa a tlhalosa thekeniki, Groenewald (1993: 17) a re ke mokgwa o mokwadi a tsweletsang kgotsa a bayang dikgang tsa gagwe mo sekwalweng ka teng. Mampho (1999: 89) ena a re thekeniki ke kgopolo e e lebaneng le kamano. Kamano e, e na le matlhakore a le mabedi, e leng, le le rapameng le le tseпамeng. A re kamano e, ke yona e lemosang babuisi thekeniki e e rileng. Madden (1980: 2) le Mayekiso (1985: 102) ba tlhalosa go ya pele gore nngwe ya ditiro tsa thekeniki ke go tlhola kgogedi mo sekwalaweng. Ke ka ntlha e Groenewald (1993: 17) a buang ka mesola ya yona e le mebedi, e

megolo, e leng, go tiisa kgopolo e e itsegeng le go e lebanya le thitokgang. Fa ba tswetsa pele kang e, Yelland le ba bangwe (1983: 182) le Manyaka le Sekeleko (1992: 172) ba ribolola dithekeniki di le pedi fela, tse gantsi di dirisiwang ke bakwalakhutshwe, e leng, polelwapele (*foreshadowing/prolepsis*) le polelwamorago (*flashback/analepsis*). Kgatla (2000: 199) a re mosola wa thekeniki ya polelwapele ke go dira gore maikaelelo a mokwadi a go kwala sekwalwa a atlege. Gape a re polelwapele e na le seabe se segolo gonne e tswelletsa kang e e toutiwang mo sekwalweng, e leng, yona thitokgang kana molaetsa. Botlhokwa jwa polelwamorago bo lebagane le bokhutlo jwa kgankhutshwe gore thekeniki e, e tihole kgamarego kana kgakgamalo mo babuising ka gonne bofelo jwa yone e se jo ba neng ba bo solofetse. Ka go rialo, go ka lemogiwa gore go na le pharologano e e rileng magareng ga se mokwalakhutshwe a se buang kwa tshimologong le se kgankhutshwe e felelang ka sona. Ke ka jalo, Baker (1990: 64) a reng se kang ya kgankhutshwe e se senolang kwa bokhutlong, ke sona se tlholang kgogedi gonne ga se a tlhalosiwa kwa tshimologong. Ka jalo, babuisi ba nna le kgatlhego ya go itse kang e e mo sekwalweng, fela nako ga e ba letle ka gore ke e khutshwane. Ke ka moo, Shaw (1983: 264) a reng dikgang tse di sa kwadiwang, tse di sa tlhalosiwang kana go sa buiwang sepe ka ga tsona kwa tshimologong, di na le maatlakgogedi mo kgankhutshweng ka gonne ke tsona di ngokang babuisi mo sekwalweng. Sikwane le ba bangwe (1984: 49) ba oketsa ka thekeniki e nngwe e e maleba mo tshekatshekong ya kgankhutshwe:

Mo dikgankhutshweng tse dingwe mokwadi a ka dirisa mmuisano mo matsenong ka go bona baanelwa ba ganetsana. Ka go dirisa mmuisano mathata a bona a itsiwe.

Le fa thekeniki e ya mmuisano e sa dirisiwe ke bakwadi mo dikwalweng tse dingwe, fela e nonofile thata fa e dirisiwa go bonagatsa kana go rulaganya

ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe. Ke ka foo, Cassill (1975: 159) le Pretorius le Swart (1982: 22-23) ba reng mmuisano o tselelsa pele dikgang kgotsa o godisa poloto, o senola semelo, maikutlo le dikgatlhego tsa baanelwa gore babuisi ba itse boammaaruri jwa botshelo go ya ka fa mokwalakhutshwe a bo bonang ka teng. BoGrobler (1992: 48) ba re thekeniki e nngwe e e mosola, mme e dirisiwa ke mokwalakhutshwe, ke e e lebaneng le nako gonne ba re mo kgankhutshweng ga go na nako ya go tshwara fale le fale, maikaelelo ke go somarela nako e khutshwane ya kgankhutshwe. Se se botlhokwa ke go dirisa dithekeniki tsa phetakapejana tse di farologaneng jaaka tshomarelo ya mafoko, ditshitshinyo le tsamaiso e e bonako ya ditiragalo go thusa mokwalakhutshwe go tlhagisa maikaelelo a gagwe kwa ntle ga tikatiko. Thekeniki e nngwe ya kgankhutshwe go ya ka Sebate (1992: 8) ke:

*Other devices such as extended descriptions,
comments and explanations.*

Puo e, e gatelela thekeniki ya tlhaloso ya ditiragalo ka botlalo gore le yona e mosola mo thulaganyong ya dikgang tsa kgankhutshwe. Fela go ka tiisediwa ka gore tlhaloso ya mofuta o, le fa e le ka botlalo, e tshwanetse go nna e e ngotlegileng gonne boatlhamo jwa kgankhutshwe bo amana le kgang e khutshwane. Ka go rialo, go kwala dikgang tsa kgankhutshwe ke thekeniki e e dirisiwang mo thulaganyong ya ditiragalo tsa kgankhutshwe.

4.1.8 Mefuta ya kgankhutshwe

Groenewald (1993: 19-65) o aroganya porouse le terama ka mefuta e le mebedi, e leng, (a) wa tshedimotso le (b) wa go itisa. Jaaka kgankhutshwe e le karolo ya porouse, le yona e ya go kgaoganngwa ka mefuta e le mebedi, e leng, wa tshedimotso le wa go itisa. Ka tsela e, fa kgankhutshwe e ya go sekasekiwa go ya go tlhokomelwa mefuta e.

4.1.8.1 Dikgankhutshwe tsa tshedimosetso

Groenewald (1993: 8) o tthalosa mofuta o wa sekwalwa ka go o lebaganya le kgotlhang. Kgotlhang ya kgankhutshwe ya tshedimosetso e magareng ga tshiamo le bosula. Ka jalo, babuisi ba itsalanya le moanelwamogolo, e leng, molwantshiwa le fa e le gore moanelwamogolo yo, e ka nna motho yo o bosula. Ka ntlha ya fa kgotlhang e, e le magareng ga tshiamo le bosula, e seng magareng ga moanelwamogolo yo o siameng le yo o bosula, setlhoa le tharabololo di lebane le tshiamo. Fa moanelwamogolo e le motho wa tshiamo, fela a na le makoa, (go se siame), moanelwamogolo yoo, o tla otlwa ka ntlha ya makoa ao a gagwe. Ke ka jalo, baanelwabagolo ba mofuta o, ba bidiwang ba ba sa itekanelang le ba ba itekanetseng

Groenewald (1993: 37-65) o tswela pele go kgaoganya mofuta wa dikgankhutshwe tsa tshedimosetso go ya ka dikarolo di le lesome, e leng, (a) kgankhutshwe ya botshelo jwa segompiano, (b) kgankhutshwe ya botshelo jwa segologolo, (c) kgankhutshwe ya balelapa, (d) kgankhutshwe ya saekholoji, (e) kgankhutshwe ya tshotlo kana tlaopo, (f) kgankhutshwe ya thadiso ya botshelo, (g) kgankhutshwe ya matlhotlhapelo (*tragedy*), (h) kgankhutshwe ya phatose (*pathos*) (i) kgankhutshwe ya tshegiso (*humor*) le (j) kgankhutshwe ya bašwa.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya botshelo jwa segompiano**

Fa a tthalosa mofuta o, Groenewald (1993: 37-38) a re bakwadi ba ona ba kwala ka ga botshelo jwa kwa motsetoropong. Ke ka ntlha e a o bitsang '*Motifi wa Makgoeng*'. Gape go tthalosiwa gore batho ba ba tshelang botshelo jo jwa segompiano, bangwe ba bona ga ba sa tlhole ba tlotla mekgwa le ditlwaelo tsa setso. Ba simolotse go tshela sešwa. Go tswela pele, a re kgankhutshwe ya botshelo jwa segompiano e na gape le karolo e nngwe, e leng, tthaloso ya ka fa batho ba ba setseng ba itlwaeditse botshelo jwa kwa

ditoropong gonne ke fa ba nnang teng. Kwa ditoropong ke legae la bona. Ke ka foo, batho bao ba bidiwang gore ke batho ba segompieno. 'MmaModiegi', *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya ga Sikwane, 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana `a mmaago...' le 'O nkutlwe' *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, ke dikgankhutshwe tsa segompieno ka gonne baanelwa ba basadi ba bakwalakhutshwe ba buang ka ga bona ba tsene sekolo le fa ba bangwe ba sa fitlha kwa kgakala ka dithuto tsa bona, fela ba na le kitso e nnye malebana le thuto. Ke ka jalo, ba sa batleng go gatelediwa ke banna. Ga ba rate go ipona ba sotlegile mo botshelong jwa bona go tshwana le mo nakong ya bogologolo.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya botshelo jwa segologolo**

Groenewald (1993: 39-40) a re bakwadi ba mofuta o wa kgankhutshwe, ba kwala ka ga ditiragalo tsa bogologolo. Mo dikgankhutshweng tse, segologolo se dira tiro e kgolo e e tshwanang le ya moanelwamogolo, yo e leng, thwadi gonne se tselelsa thitokgang pele. Gape a re ditiragalo ga mmogo le tikologo ya setlhopho se, ke tsa setso. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Khutsana', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magolengle Ntsime, 'Mafaratlhatlha a botshelo' le 'Sego sa metsi', *Mafaratlhatlha* (1987), ya ga Chikane le 'Seteropo ke sa gago', *O Foo ke Fano* (1985), ya ga Shole ke tsona di tlhagisang botshelo jwa segologolo.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya balelapa**

Groenewald (1993: 40) o gatelela gore bakwalakhutshwe ba mofuta o wa kgankhutshwe, ba kwala ka ga dikgang tse di amanang le balelapa. Mo kgankhutshweng ya balelapa, botlhe ka fa lelapeng ke balwantshiwa. Balelapa ba a fetogafetoga ka ntlha ya go tuma le go tlotliwa ga bona. Thitokgang ya kgankhutshwe e, e ka golaganngwa le matlhotlhapelo mo babuising ka gore bona ba itsalanya le batho bao balelapa jaaka e le

batlotlegi. Pharologano e kgolo ya mofuta o, ke boatlhamo jwa yona jo bo bonnyanenyane jwa dikgang tse go buiwang ka ga tsona. Ka jalo, go ka twe kgankhutshwe e, ke kanedi ya tlhatlagano ya ditiragalo tse di rileng. Kgankhutshwe e e buang ka ga batho balelapa ba e leng, balwantshiwa ke, 'O nkutlwe', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope ka gonne mo go yona Tholo le Kedisaletse ba lwantshiwa ke batsadi gore Tholo a ye seantlo sa ga mogolole yo o tlhokafetseng, fela boobabedi ba kgalhanong le kakanyo e. Ba fetsa ba lwantshiwa ke batho ba bagolo. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Mafaratlhatlha a botshelo' le 'Sego sa metsi', *Mafaratlhatlha* (1987), ya ga Chikane, le gona go na le baanelwabagolo ba basadi ba e leng, batho balelapa, mme ba lwantshiwa ke baanelwa ba bangwe balelapa.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya saekholoji**

Fa a tswela pele, Groenewald (1993: 44-47) a re kgopolo e ya saekholoji e dirisiwa ke mokwalakhutshwe fa a batla go tlhalosa ka fa moanelwa a akanyang le go huduega mo moweng ka teng. Se segolo ke gore saekholoji ga e a le bana le go tlhalosa moanelwa yo o tsenwang fela, mme e tlhalosa maikutlo, kgopolo le khuduego ya moanelwa yo o sa ntseng a tlhaloganya dikgang ka nepagalo le ka tlwaelo. Ka jalo, go dumelwa gore saekholoji ga e a golagana le ditsenwa fela, mme e ka dirisiwa gape ke mokwalakhutshwe fa a batla go tlhalosa semelo sa moanelwa kana baanelwa. Ka mafoko a mangwe, saekholoji jaaka thekeniki e ka lemogiwa ka go nna le dibopego tse di farologaneng go tshwana le fa motho a palelwa ke go araba dipotso tse a di bodiwang gore go tle go boniwe boammaaruri. Dipotso tse di tla bong di bodiwa mo, di tlhagisa maikutlo, kgopolo le khuduego ya motho yo o di botsang, ke gore ke tsa kgakgamalo. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime, mokwalakhutshwe o tlhalosa semelo sa moanelwamogolo Mmina ka dikgang tsa lerato tse di mo palelang go di araba morago ga go gobala ga gagwe.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya tshotlo kgotsa tlaopo**

Groenewald (1993: 48) o tlhalosa fa mofuta o wa kgankhutshwe o amana le go sotliwa ga batho ka go senola makoa a bona a jaaka boikgogomoso, boikgantsho le megabaru. Mokwalakhutshwe wa mofuta o wa kgankkhutshwe, a ka sotla ka batho ka maikaelelo a go tshegisa babuisi, mme a dirisa thekeniki ya phapologantsho go tswelatsa tshotlo eo pele. Ka jalo, tiriso ya thekeniki ya phapologantsho e botlhokwa ka gore e tshegisa babuisi, e bile e tswelatsa gape dikgang tse di tlhagisang tlaopo, segolothata, fa go tsewa ditiragalo tse e seng tsa ka metlha, tse di sa tlwaelegang go bapisiwa. Ke ka tsela e babuisi ba keketegang ka ditshego gonne phapologantsho e godisa ditiragalo tse di sa reng sepe. Kgankhutshwe ya 'MmaModiegi', *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya ga Sikwane, 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1987), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime le 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, ke tsona dikao tse di nepagetseng ka gonne ke fa baanelwa ba basadi ba ikgokgomosang teng e bile ba nang le megabaru fa ba bapisiwa le baanelwa ba bangwe.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya thadiso ya botshelo**

Mo mofuteng o wa kgankhutshwe, Groenewald (1993: 61-62) a re go buiwa ka ga botshelo jwa moanelwa yo o itsegeng thata. Se, se tlhalosa gore mofuta o, o lebane le dikgang tsa hisetori tse e leng, boammaaruri. Dikgankhutshwe tsa mothale o, ga se tsa botsweretshikakanyo (*maginative art*). Le tsona di tshwanetse go kwadiwa ka matsetseleko le manontlhotlho fela jaaka dikwalwa tse dingwe. Mo mofuteng o, setlhogo se golagane le botshelo jwa motho, mme thitokgang yona e amana le thorisio, tlotlo, le lerato, jalo jalo, tse e leng, khuduego ya mokwadi. Thadiso e ya botshelo e tshwanetse ya nna le maatlakgogedi a magolo a a godisang phisegelo ya babuisi go buisa kgankhutshwe eo. Mo kgankhutshweng e e ntseng jaana, go tshwanetse ga nna le kgotlhang kana mathata a a tswelatsang maatlakgogedi pele.

Kgankhutshwe ya 'Mafaratlhatlha a botshelo' le 'Sego sa metsi', *Mafaratlhatlha* (1987), ya ga Chikane, 'Khutsana' le 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime, ke tsona dikao tsa botlhokwa tse di welang mo mofuteng o, ka gonne di thadisetse babuisi botshelo jwa baanelwa ba basadi.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya matlhotlhapelo**

Groenewald (1993: 61) a re kgankhutshwe e, yona e bua ka ga matlhotlhapelo. Matlhotlhapelo a, a tlhodiwa ke moanelwamogolo yo e leng, ena thwadi. Moanelwamogolo yo, o na le makoa. Makoa a a rileng a, ke ona a mmakelang matlhotlhapelo. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime, Mmina ke moanelwamogolo yo o nang le makoa, e bile a mmakela matlhotlhapelo a go teketiwa ke basimane ba bangwe kwa nageng ka maikaelelo a go mmolaya. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, moanelwamogolo Tselane o feletsa a tlhokafetse ka ntlha ya makoa a gagwe. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'MmaModiegi', *Iphimole dikededi* (1987), MmaModiegi o ipolaela setlogolo ka ntlha ya maemo a gagwe a a kwa godimo.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya phatose**

Fa a tlhalosa mofuta o, Groenewald (1993: 61) o sa ntse a bua ka ga matlhotlhapelo. Matlhotlhapelo a, ke a magolo go gaisa a a golaganeng le a mofuta wa masetlapelo. Mo mofuteng wa phatose, go na le kutlwelobotlhoko. Kutlwelobotlhoko e, e amana le moanelwamogolo, e leng, ena thwadi. Moanelwamogolo yo, ga a na makoa. Ke ka ntlha e babuisi ba ikgolaganyang le ena gonne ba mo utlwela botlhoko. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'O nkutlwe', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, Kedisaletse ke moanelwamogolo, mme o patelediwa go nyalwa ke monna yo o sa mo rateng

ka ntlha ya keletso ya batsadi. Kwa bokhutlong o ya kwa tlase ka gonne o nyaditse melao ya setso. Ga a sa tlhole a na le dithoto tsela monna wa gagwe, e bong, Mofeti Matlapeng a mo tlogeletseng tsona.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya tshegiso**

Go ya ka Groenewald (1993: 63-64) mo dikgankhutshweng tsa mafatshe a mangwe go na le mefuta e le mebedi ya dikgankhutshwe tsa tshegiso, e leng, (a) tsa go itisa le (b) tsa khuduego. Mo dikgankhutshweng tsa tshegiso tsa go itisa, babuisi ba itumelela ditlhaloso tsa kgamarego kgotsa kgakgamalo ya baanelwa. Kgamarego e, e golagane le makoa kgotsa botshwakga bongwe jwa baanelwa. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'Tlogela ngwanake', *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya ga Sikwane, moanelwamogolo wa mosadi, e leng, Mapula o na le makoa a a gakgamatsang babuisi ka gonne o bua le mogatse jaaka a rata. O feletsa ena le morwaagwe ba otlala monna go fitlhela baagisani ba tsereanya, mme ba mo tsaya ba mo isa kwa bookelong.

Mo dikgankhutshweng tsa tshegiso e e lebaganeng le khuduego, se babuisi ba se kgatlhegelang le go se itumelela ke sona se se ba tsibosang ka boeleele jwa moanelwa yo o rileng gonne ba amega mo go sona. Babuisi ba le bona, ba iphitlhela ba le mo tsielegong ka ntlha ya boramatla jwa moanelwa yoo. Go ya ka Groenewald (1993: 63) kgamarego e, ke e e sa dumelesegegeng ka gore e diragala ka sewelo. Ga e a tlwaelega, ga se ya ka metlha. Ka go rialo, ga se e babuisi ba e solofelang. Kgankhutshwe ya 'O potile noga ka fa mosimeng', *Tsa fa Isong* (1968), ya ga Moroke, 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope le 'Tlogela ngwanake' *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya ga Sikwane, ke dikao tse di maleba tsa dikgankhutshwe tse fa go tsona go diragalang dilo tse di sa tlwaelegang.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya bašwa**

Groenewald (1993: 65-66) o tlhalosa fa dikgankhutshwe tsa bašwa di arogantswe ka mofuta e le meraro. Mofuta wa ntlha ke wa bašwa ba ba simololang go ithuta ka go lebelela ditshwantsho go tloga mo dingwageng di le thataro go ya go di le robedi. Dikgankhutshwe tse di dirisiwang fa, di tshwanetse go tlala ka ditshwantsho tse dintsi tsa mebalabala. Ditshwantsho tse, di tshwanetse go tlhalosa ka tsenelelo se se diragalang, puo le yona e nne e e bonolo gore bana ba tlhaloganye ka bonako. Fa e le mofuta wa bobedi ona, o tshwanetse go nna le ditshwantsho tse di lekanetseng puo e e dirisiwang mo dikgankhutshweng. Dikgankhutshwe tsa mofuta o, di kwalelwa baithuti go fitlhela ba tsena mo mephatong e e kwa godimo ya sekolo. Baithuti ba, ke ba go lekana dingwaga di le somepedi go ya go di le somenne. Fa mosekaseki a bua ka ga mofuta wa boraro wa bašwa, a re ke o o golaganeng le baithuti ba ba setseng ba godile. Dikgang tsa dikgankhutshwe tsa mofuta o, le tsona di tsamaelana le bogolo jwa baithuti. Baithuti ba go buiwang ka ga bona fa, ke ba ba simololang go ithuta ka tsa lerato. Mo dikgankhutshweng tsa mothalo o, baithuti ba itumelela dikgang go gaisa ditshwantsho. Kgankhutshwe ya 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime, 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...!', 'Le fa o ka e buela lengopeng...' le 'O nkutlwe', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, ke dikao tsa dikgankhutshwe tsa bašwa ka gonne mo go tsona bašwa ba itumelela dikgang tsa lerato.

4.1.8.2 Dikgankhutshwe tsa go itisa

Groenewald (1993: 7) o tlhalosa gore kgotlhang ya kgankhutshwe ya go itisa e magareng ga moanelwa wa tshiamo le yo o bosula. Fa e le gore kgotlhang e magareng ga baanelwa (mongwe o emela go siama fa yo mongwe ena a emela bosula). Kgotlhang ya mofuta o, ke ya ka fa ntle. Babuisi ba ikamanya le moanelwa yo o siameng, mme ba nyatsa yo o bosula. Ke ka ntlha e

baanelwa ba dikgankhutshwe tsa mofuta o, ba bidiwang gore ke ba ba sa itekanelang. Moanelwa wa go siama ke yo o siameng wa go se siame ke yo o bosula. Mo kgankhutshweng ya 'MmaModiegi', *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya ga Sikwane, mmaagwe Modiegi o siame gape o bosula. Mo go 'Tlogela ngwanake', *Iphimole dikeledi* (1987), ya Sikwane, Mapula ga a siama, mme mo go 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...', *Mmualebe* (1982), moanelwamogolo Tselane o siame fa ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, a boniwa e le moanelwamogolo yo o bosula ka gore o pataganya makau a le mabedi ka nako e le nngwe, mme bona ba sa itse sepe go fitlhela kwa losong lwa gagwe.

Kgotlhang ya dikwalwa tsa mofuta o, yona e golagane le setlhoa le tharabololo ka gonne kgankhutshwe e felela fa dikgang di siamang teng. Sekao, ke fa go simololwa go buisiwa kgankhutshwe ya botseka mo babuisi ba setseng ba itse gore dikgang di ya go siama, ke gore ba lemoga leina la mmolai. Ke ka ntlha e Muir (1957: 22-23) a oketsang ka go re:

In this course the novel of action will generally deal out death to certain of the subsidiary characters; the wicked will be slaughtered, and some even of the good may safely be sacrificed, so long as the hero returns to peace and prosperity after his tumultuous vacation. The plot, in short, is in accordance with our wishes, not with our knowledge. It externalises with greater power than we ourselves possess our natural desire to live dangerously and yet be safe; to turn things upside down, transgress as many laws as possible, and yet escape the consequences. It is a fantasy of disire rather than a picture of life.

BoGrobler (1992: 43) ba tswela pele ka go aroganya dikgankhutshwe tsa go itisa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, tsa go lebadisa babuisi mathata le

mahutsana fa ba di buisa gonne di a ba itumedisa thata (*escapist literature*) le tsa thanolo (*interpretive literature*). Fa basekaseki ba bua ka ga dikgankhutshwe tsa go lebadisa babuisi mathata le mahutsana ba re, ga di na boleng jo bo tseneletseng (*real depth*), fela babuisi ba tswela pele go di buisa kwa ntle ga lebaka lepe fa e se fela gore di ba ngoka maikutlo. Ga twe, fa go buisiwa dikgankhutshwe tsa mofuta o, babuisi ba tshwanetse go ela tlhoko gore ke dithekeniki dife tse mokwalakhutshwe a di dirisang go ba ngokela mo go tsona. Mo mofuteng wa dikgankhutshwe tsa thanolo ga twe, kgang ka boyona ga e mosola go gaisa molaetsa. Ka mafoko a mangwe, dikgankhutshwe tsa mothale o, ga di buisiwe fela ka ntlha ya go itumedisa babuisi, gape ba ithuta ka ga botshelo ka kakaretso go tswa mo go tsona.

BoGrobler ba re mofuta o wa bobedi o tlhwatlhwa e le tota go gaisa wa ntlha wa dikgankhutshwe tse di tlhokang boleng. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, babuisi ba mofuta o wa kgankhutshwe, ba tshwanetse go tsaya tshwetso tebang le mokwalakhutshwe gore o dirisa eng mo bokwading jwa gagwe go ngoka maikutlo a bona le gore ba tlhaloganye molaetsa ka botlalo kwa ntle ga thuso epe. Go tswela pele, Groenewald (1993: 21) o kgaoganya mofuta wa dikgankhutshwe tsa go itisa ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, (a) kgankhutshwe ya thuto kgotsa boitshwaro, (b) kgankhutshwe ya lorato le (c) kgankhutshwe ya botseka.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya thuto kgotsa boitshwaro**

Groenewald (1993: 19-20) o tlhalosa gore kgankhutshwe ya mofuta o, ga e a lebana le leeto go tswana le padi kana patsana gonne e na le tikologo e e ngotlegileng. Bakwalakhutshwe ba dikgankhutshwe tsa thuto kana boitshwaro ba eletsa fa thitokgang e ka nna thuto kana boitshwaro fa ba bangwe bona ba dirisa thuto kgotsa boitshwaro jaaka setlhogo. Kgankhutshwe ya 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana a mmaago...', *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope, 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga

Magoleng le Ntsime le 'O potile noga ka fa mosimeng', *Tsa fa Isong* (1968), ya ga Moroke, ke dikgankhutshwe tsa thuto kgotsa boitshwaro.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya lerato**

Groenewald (1993: 25) a re bontsi jwa dikgankhutshwe tsa lerato ke tsa go itisa. Le fa go ntse jalo, o bua fa go na le tse dingwe tsa dikgankhutshwe tse, tse e leng, tsa tshedimosetso. Fa a tswela pele a re, dikgankhutshwe tse di lebaneng le matlhotlhapelo gantsi di sekametse ka fa ntlheng ya lerato. Kgankhutshwe ya 'Bodiba jo bo jeleng ngwana 'a mmaago...', 'Le fa o ka e buela lengopeng...' le 'O nkutlwe, *Mmualebe* (1982), ya ga Malope le 'Lerato le e seng lona', *Mpolelele dilo* (1972), ya ga Magoleng le Ntsime, ke dikgankhutshwe tsa lerato.

- **Kgankhutshwe ya botseka**

Fa a tlhalosa kgankhutshwe ya botseka, Stewart (1980: 12) a re e theilwe godimo ga letseka kgotsa matseka a a tshwaraganeng le go batlisisa ka ga bosenyi. Fa ba tiisetsa puo e, Boileau le Narcejac (Groenewald, 1993: 29) ba re:

Le roman policier est un enquete,` a coupe sur, mais une enquete qui a pour but d`elucider un certain myst`ere en apparence incomprehensible, accablant pour le raison.

Se se tthagisiwang fa ke gore kgankhutshwe ya botseka e lebane le patlisiso e e utololang sephiri (*myst`ere*). Go gatela pele, Stewart o nopola Ellery Queen fa a re, kgankhutshwe ya botseka e tshwanetse go nna le letseka kgotsa mmatlisisi yo o golaganeng le bosenyi. Gape ga twe, lona letseka le, le

tshwanetse go nna molwantshiwa yo o atlegang mo dipatlisisong tsa gagwe ka dinako tsotlhe.

Groenewald (1993: 28-36) o bua ka melao ya dikgankhutshwe tsa botseka: '*Le lois du roman policier*' ka go re:

*Le roman est r`ecit ou `le raisonnement cree
l`effriu qu`ul est charg`e di`apaiser.*

Go tiisediwa gore kgankhutshwe ya mofuta o, e na le matlhakore a le mabedi: (a) la go tshosa le (b) la go gomotsa babuisi. Murch (1968: 84) o akaretsa kgopolo e ya kgankhutshwe ya botseka ka go re:

*A detective story is a tale in which the primary
interest lies in the methodical discovery, the rational
means, of the exact circumstances of a mysterious
event or series of events.*

Boileau le Narcrjac ba aroganya dikgankhutshwe tsa botseka ka mefuta e le lesome, e leng, (a) kgankhutshwe ya botseka (*detective*), (b) kgankhutshwe ya lepodisi (*policier*), (c) kgankhutshwe e e botlhoko ya lepodisi (*policier noir*), (d) kgankhutshwe ya mathata (*probl`eme`*), (e) kgankhutshwe e e botlhoko (*noir*), (f) kgankhutshwe ya mmolai kana phisegelo (*bourreau*), (h) kgankhutshwe e e utlwisang botlhoko (*cruel*), (i) kgankhutshwe ya kokobalo (*suspense*) le (j) kgankhutshwe ya go boifisa kgotsa ya poifo (*thriller*).

Go ka konwa kgang e ka gore mokwadi wa kgankhutshwe e nngwe le e nngwe o kwala ka ga mathata a botshelo. Ke ka tsela e a buang ka kgotlhang: kgotlhang e e leng magareng ga baanelwa kgotsa fa moanelwa a lebagannwang le matlhotlhapelo teng. Se segolo fa, ke gore go tshwanetse

ga nna le kgotlhang kgotsa pharologano. Kgotlhang kana pharologano e, e na le matlhakore a le mabedi: (a) letlhakore la tshiamo le (b) letlhakore le le bosula.

4. 1.9 Tshosobanyo

Go ka akarediwa ka go bua gore kgankhutshwe e tlhalositswe jaaka sekwalwa se se khutshwane. Go bontshitswe gore mo kgankhutshweng, go na le dielemente di le nne, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo. Sengwe gape se se botlhokwa mo tshakatshekong ya kgankhutshwe, ke thitokgang e ditiragalo tsotlhe di etleeditsweng godimo ga yona. Go lemogilwe fa go na le dithekeniki tse gantsi di dirisiwang ke bakwalakhutshwe, go tshwana le polelwapele le polelwamorago. Polelwapele e tlhalositswe fa e le mosola gonne e tsweletsa pele kang e e toutiwang. E diragatsa maikaelelo a mokwalakhutshwe. Fa e le polelwamorago, yona e senotswe fa e amana le bokhutlo jwa dikgang ka go tlhola kgamarego mo babuising gonne bofelo jwa ditiragalo e se jo ba neng ba bo solofetse. Kgankhutshwe e arogantswe ka mefuta e le mebedi e megolo, e leng, dikgankhutshwe tsa tshedimosetso le tsa go itisa. Dikgankhutshwe tsa tshedimosetso tsona di kgaogantswe go ya ka dikarolo di le lesome, e leng, tsa segompiano, tsa botshelo jwa segologolo, tsa balelapa, tsa saekholoji, tsa tshotlo kana tlaopo, tsa thadiso ya botshelo, tsa matlhotlhapelo, tsa phatose, tsa tshegiso le tsa bašwa. Fa e le dikgankhutshwe tsa go itisa, tsona di arogantswe go ya ka mefuta e le meraro, e leng, tsa thuto kgotsa boitshwaro, tsa lerato le tsa botseka.