

**TSHEKATSHEKO YA TIKOLOGO MO GO *MATLHOKO*,
MATLHOKO YA GA R.M. MALOPE**

BAITSHEBI IRENE SEBATE

FERIKGONG 2008

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ka

BAITSHEBI IRENE SEBATE

E neetswe go kgotsofatsa ditlhokego tsa dikerii

ya

MAGISTER ARTIUM

mo

LEFAPHENG LA DIPUO, DIKWALO LE FILOSOFI

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YUNIBESITHI YA PITORIA

PRETORIA

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DITEBOGO

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1. KGAOLO YA NTLHA

1.1 MATSENO

Recias Melato Malope ke mokwadi le modibelaSetswana yo seabe sa gagwe se leng segolo thata mo bokwading jwa Setswana. O itshupile jaaka mokwadi fa a ne a kwala ngatana ya dikhutshwe ya setlhogo sa *Mmualebe* (1982), a kwala dibuka tsa thutapuo le fonetiki, e leng, *Ithuteng Setswana* (1991), *Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana* (1978), mme o ne a kwala le padi e e bidiwang *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985). Gape o itshupile jaaka modibelaSetswana fa a ne a lwela gore Setswana se rutiwe ka Setswana e seng Seesimane. Ka bokhutshwane re ka re Malope ke moitseanape mo bokwading jwa puo ya Setswana.

Ditiro tsa ga Malope di akgolwa ke baithutedi le basekaseki ba le bantsi ba akaretsa Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) le Shole (1997). Mo tlhotlhomising e, mmatlisisi o ikaelela go nanganela bogolosegolo mo tshekatshekong ya tikologo jaaka e tsweliswa mo go *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Le gale, pele go ka dirwa jalo, go tla tlhokomelwa maikaelelo, ga nankolwa dintlha ka ga tikologo, mmotlolo wa boaneledi, tlhaloso ya dikakanyo, diteng, thulaganyo, thitokgang, setaele, mokgwa wa tlhotlhomiso le tsamaiso ya dikgang.

Mo tlhotlhomising go tla alwa tiori ya tikologo e e tla dirisiwang mo tshekatshekong ya padi *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Fa ba bua ka tikologo, Heese le Lawton (1988:139) ba re:

The milieu or background against which the events in the novel take place is also important.

Tlhaloso ya batiori ba babedi ba, ke ya go akaretsa ka gonne bona ba lebeletse bogolosegolo lemorago la ditiragalo, mme ga ba bue sepe ka ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa nngwe ya ditikologo tse pedi tse.

Kenny (1966:38) o leka go rarabolola bothata jo bo tlhagisiwang ke Heese le Lawton tebang le tlhaloso e, ka gonne ena a re:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

Se se gatalelwang ke Kenny (1966) fa, ke gore fa tikologo ya setlhangwa kgotsa sekwalwa e sekasekiwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore e lebagannwa le poloto. BoChapole (1992: 47) bona fa ba tlhalosa tikologo ba re, e kaya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalang mo go lona, mme lefelo le, le tshwanetse la tsamaelana le go amana le tikologo. Fa mokwadi a kwala padi ya setso, lefelo le tshwanetse la tsamaelana le go amana gape le nako ya setso se se tlhalosiwang. O

tshwanetse a bo a itse ka ga mokgwa, molao, setso, moaparo wa nako eo kgotsa batho bao.

Mojalefa (1995: 22 - 45) fa a sekaseka diteng le poloto, o bontsha gore go na le pharologano fa gare ga diteng le poloto. O netefatsa pharologano e ka go tlhalosa gore dielemente tse nne tsa diteng, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo di farologane le dielemente tse nne tsa poloto, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo, ka gone dielemente tsa poloto di fetoga ditshwantsho fa di sekasekiwa mo polotong. Jaanong, go ka twe, tikologo ya diteng e tlhagelela mo setlhangweng e le setshwantsho. Ntlha e, e kaya gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo kgotsa dielemente di le pedi tsa diteng, e leng, baanelwa le ditiragalo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto gone dikarolwana tse pedi tse, e leng, diteng le poloto, di ka se bonwe e le makaelagongwe mo tlhotlhomising.

Jaanong go ruma se se umakilweng go ya go tlhokomelwa bonnete jwa kang e ka go sekaseka tikologo ya padi, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985).

1.2 MAIKAELELO

Jaaka go na le tlhakatlhakano kana tlhokatumalano ya tlhaloso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto, go botlhokwa go tlhalosa tlhakatlhakano eo. Ka jalo,

maikaelelo a tlotlhomisi e, ke go sekaseka tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto ka maikaelelo a go lemoga fa dikgopolo tse pedi tse di tshwana kgotsa di farologana. Patlisiso ya dikgopolo tse, e ya go ikaega godimo ga padi ya ga Malope, e leng, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985), mme e tla ikaega ka mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o tlabolotsweng. Ke maikaelelo a patlisiso e gore thaetlele ya padi e, e ama tswelolelo ya ditiragalo, tshenolo ya baanelwa, poloto e bile e bolelela pele se se tla diragalang. Ka jalo, thaetlele ya padi e botlhokwa thata mo patlisisong e.

Maikaelelo a patlisiso e, ke go tlhalosa matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, mo go diteng, go tla tlhagisiwa setlhogo (*'topic'*) fa mo go poloto gone go tla tlhalosiwa thitokgang (*'theme'*). Morago ga moo, go tla tlhalosiwa tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, se se tlotlhomisiwang mo kgaolong ya bobedi.

1.3 TSHEKATSHEKO YA DIKWALO TSA BATHUTEDI BA BANGWE

Le fa Batswana ba tlotlhomisitse maphata oomabedi a bolepapuo le dikwalo, bontsi jwa ditlotlhomisi bo dirilwe mo lephateng la dikwalo. Ditlotlhomisi tse di dirilweng mo dikwalong di akaretsa dipatlisiso di tshwana le tse di latelang: RM Malope's, *Tshekatshekotsenelelo ya dipadi tsa ntlha tse tlhano tsa ga DPS Monyaise* (1977); JWP Mashike's, *Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe* (1988); PM Sebate's, *Setting, plot structure and narrative point of view in JS Shole's short story collection, O foo, ke fano!*; JSS Shole's, *Time relations in selected novels of Monyaise, Mmileng and Marope: A*

structuralist Analysis (1997); MM Mosehla's, *Bogosi kupe: Padi ya ditshiamelo tsa basadi* (2000); JSS Shole's, *Mefama ya diterama tsa Setswana*, (1988); SE Masote's, *Tshekatsheko ya leboko la ga Kgosi Molefi K Pilane jaaka pokothoriso* (2001); MM Makgato's, *Tshenolo ya baanelwa ba basadi ka bakwalakhutshwe ba Setswana*, (2005); PM Sebate's *The Tswana short story: From BD Magoleng to OK Bogatsu* (1999); MH Mataboge's *Se se jeleng rre: Molebo wa kanedi* (2001); PR Komati's *Manyobonyobo: Padi ya Boitsholo* (2000). Go tswa mo tshekatshekong ya ditlhotlhomisi tse di dirilweng ke baithutedi ba Batswana, go itlhalosa sentle gore bontsi jwa ditlhotlhomisi bo ne bo lebane bakwadi ba: DPS Monyaise, JSS Shole, MK Pilane, BD Magoleng, OK Bogatsu, DP Moloto, PTM Marope le MT Mmileng, mme ga go tlhotlhomisi epe e e neng e itebagantse padi ya Malope, e leng, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* etswa e phasaladitswe ka ngwaga 1985. Gape, ga go tlhotlhomisi epe e e itebagantseng tikologo mo lokwalong lope lwa Setswana, fa e se athikele ya ga Sebate (1995): *A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories*. Mo athikeleng e, Sebate (1995) o tlhalosa seabe sa tikologo le ditiragatso gammogo le tikologo le boanedi a totile dikhutshwe tsa ga JSS Shole. O sekaseka dilwana le mafoko a a fang setshwantsho se segolwane sa lefelo, le ka moo tikologo gale e tshwantshang atemosefere ya maikutlo a a renang. Le fa Sebate (1995) a sekaseka tikologo, tshekatsheko ya gagwe e nanganetse mo dikhutshweng. Ga a name maoto go akaretsa tikologo jaaka e tlhagelela mo pading. Ka ntlha ya phatlha e, tlhotlhomisisi e, e bone go le botlhokwa thata go batlisisa ka ga tikologo mo go *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

1.4 MMOTLOLO WA BOANELEDI

Mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o yang go latelwa kgotsa go salwa morago mo tlhotlhomising e, ke wa naratholoji. Mmotlolo o, o tlhalosa gore setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba. Go tla nopolwa batiori ba se kae go

bona gore bona ba tlhalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa ka tsela efe. Ka jalo, go tla nna botlhokwa go tlhalosa pele ka ga Bolebapopego kana Fomaliseme (*'Formalism'*) ka gonne naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia (*'Russian Formalists'*).

Mokgatlho wa Balebapopego ba Rašia o simolotse go nna teng ka 1915. Mokgatlho o o tllhabologile ka tsela ya ditlhopho di le pedi tsa dipuisano tse dinnye tsa go lebagana le ditshekatsheko tsa ditlhangwa tsa puo ya poko (OPOJAZ), e leng, *'Moscow Linguistic Circle'* le Mokgatlho wa St. Petersburg. Go ya ka Shole (1997:6):

The former was led by Roman Jakobson while the most prominent collaborators of Opojazz were its chairman, Viktor Šklovskij and Boris Ejxenbaum. The Movement had a relatively short existence as by approximately 1930 it was virtually smoothed by the Soviet authorities.

Go gatelelwa gore bangwe ditokololo tsa mokgatlho o jaaka Jakobson, ba ne ba tswelela pele go dira ka fa gare ga mokgatlho o o bidiwang *'Prague Linguistic Circle'* mo nageng ya Tšhekosolovakia (Czekoslovakia). Go lemogwa gore mokgatlho wa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia (*'Russian Formalism'*) o nnile le phokelelo e e botlhokwa mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa tse di neng tsa latela kgotsa tse di tlileng morago. Fa a tlhalosa kang e, du Plooy (1986: 98) a re,

kitso ya Bolebapopego jwa Rašia e botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya ditlhangwa tsa Saense ya segompiono. Ditiori tsa gompiono di sa ntse di itshetlegile le go ikaega ka mabaka a a botlhokwa a a rileng a Bolebapopego. Fa a tseweletsa kgang e pele, Visser (1982: 15) a re:

Although not widely known in the English speaking world until comparatively recently, Russian Formalism has a good claim to being the most influential critical Theoretical School of this century. It gave rise to major critical movements in Czechoslovakia and Poland, significantly influenced German literary studies in the period following the Second World War, provided much of the foundation for French Structuralism of the 1960s and has a continuing influence on contemporary stylistics and semiotics.

Visser (1982) o bua gore Bolebapopego jwa Rašia ke mokgatlho o o nnileng le seabe se segolo mo tlihabololong ya ditshekatsheko tsa ditlhangwa mo ngwagakgolong wa masomepedi. Fa a tthalosa seabe sa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa, Visser (1982) a re Balebapopego ba Rašia ba bonwa jaaka bathei ba tiori ya ditlhangwa tsa segompiono.

Se se gatelelwang ke tlhotlhomisi e, ke gore Balebapopego ba Rašia ba ne ba tthalosa setlhangwa ka sekwalwa jaaka pinagare ya thuto ya ditlhangwa. Ba ne

ba lwela tthaloso, patlisiso le thanolo ya saense ya dikwalo. Go ya ka Visser (1982: 16) Balebapopego ba Rašia ba ne ba gatelela ka moo setlhangwa ka sekwalwa se neng se rulagangwa ka teng, ke gore, ba ne ba tlhokometse ka moo dithekeniki le dikutlwano (*'conventions'*) tsa ditlhangwa di neng di dirisiwa ka teng.

Balebapopego ba Rašia ke bone ba simolotseng go dirisa mareo a *'fabula'* le *'sjuzet'* fa go sekasekiwa setlhangwa. *'Fabula'* e tthalosa kanedi (*'story'*) ke gore, paakanyo ya ditiragalo go ya ka tatelano ya tsona, fa ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe *'sjuzet'* e tthalosa gore poloto ke thulaganyo ya botswerere ya ditiragalo jaaka e rulagantswe ke mokwadi.

Tthaloso e khutshwane e ya sebopego sa setlhangwa e botlhokwa ka gonne tlhotlhomisi e e theilwe mo godimo ga mmotlolo wa boaneledi o o bonang matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa a le botlhokwa mo tlhotlhomising. Ka jalo, go botlhokwa go tthalosa matlalo a mararo a, go ya ka moo a tthalosiwang ka teng ke batori. Fa a akaretsa tthaloso ya sebopego sa setlhangwa, Strachan (1988: 2) a re, setlhangwa se na le matlalo a le mararo a a bidiwang, *'teks'*, *'verhaal'* le *'geskiedenis'*. Groenewald (1993: 4) mmogo le Mojalefa (1995: 13) le bone ba bua fa setlhangwa se na le matlalo a mararo. Bona ba re go na le letlalo la ntlha la ka fa gare le le bidiwang diteng kgotsa hisetori, mme la latelwa ke la bobedi le go twang ke la poloto, fa la boraro le bidiwa setaele. Strachan (1988) o farologana le batori ba, Groenewald le Mojalefa, ka fa ena letlalo la poloto

(‘*verhaal*’) le bontsha kanedi, fa la setaele (‘*teks*’) a re le lebagane le tebelelo (‘*point of view*’) ya mokwadi.

Tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go tthalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa go tshwana le ka fa se tthalosiwang ke Groenewald le Mojalefa ka teng.

1.5 TLHALOSO YA DIKAKANYO

Dikakanyo tse di yang go tthalosiwa mo tlhotlhomising e, ke tsa matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa kana sekwalwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, mo go diteng, go tla tlhagisiwa setlhogo (‘*topic*’) fa mo go poloto gone go tla tthalosiwa thitokgang (‘*theme*’). Morago ga moo, go tla tthalosiwa tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, se se tlhotlhomisiwang mo kgaolong ya bobedi.

1.5.1 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, o kwala ka ga maitemogelo a gagwe mo botshelong. Seno se totobatswa ke Chatman (1978: 19- 20) fa a re:

The 'fable' ('fabula') or basic stuff, is the sum total 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 bontsha fa diteng e le ditiragalo tsa kgale tse mokwadi a di fitlhelang di ntse di le teng pele a simolola go kwala sekwalwa. Georgakopoulou le Goutsos (1997: 42) ba netefatsa kang e jaana:

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.

Nopolo eno e gatelela gore maitemogelo a mokwadi ke ona a leng mosola thata mo go bopeng sekwalwa. Strachan (1988: 5), Heese le Lawton (1988: 104) le Groenewald (1992: 1) ba oketsa ka go re dikgang tsa diteng ke kologano ya ditiragalo tse di baakantsweng go naya sekwalwa sebopego sa sona. Ke ka moo Bennet le Royle (1999: 58) le O'Neil (1994: 24) ba buang ka ditiragalo tse di rulagantsweng tse, gore di ile go tlotliwa ke moanedi go tswa mo sekwalweng.

Jefferson le Robey (1993: 39) fa ba tlhalosa kanedi, ba re ke:

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

Seno se tlhalosa fa baanelwa le bona e le nngwe ya dielemente tse di botlhokwa tsa diteng go sa lebalwe nako le lefelo (Lekganyane, 1997: 21). Groenewald (1993: 8-9) le Mojalefa (1997: 8) le bona ba gatelela botlhokwa jwa baanelwa le gore nako e baanelwa ba diragatsang mo go yona e laola go fetoga ga ditiragalo. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, nako e bontsha tshimologo le bokhutlo jwa tiragalo e e rileng. Rimmon Kenan (1983: 3) le Vandermoere (1982: 124) le bona ba tlhalosa botlhokwa jwa baanelwa go tsamaelana le mosola wa lefelo.

Mojalefa (1997: 8) a re dielemente tsa diteng di golaganngwa ke setlhogo ('*topic*') gore e nne kgang e le nngwe. A re:

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

Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe setlhogo se botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa diteng, ka gore:

- 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.

Tlhaloso ya letlalo le la ntlha, e leng, diteng, e ka sobokiwa ka go re:

.... 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 tsela e, go mosola thata gore fa go sekasekiwa letlalo le la ntlha la sekwalwa, go tlhokomelwe tiro ya setlhogo. (Makgato, 2005: 52)

1.5.2 Thulaganyo (Poloto)

Thulaganyo ke letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa. Fa ba tlhalosa thulaganyo, Barry le Wright (1966:69), Barnet, Berman le Burto (1971:83-84), Rylance (1987:571), Grobler, (1989:41) le Walder (1992:107) ba re ke paakanyo kgotsa tlhatlhamano ya ditiragalo tsa tiro ya bokwadi tse di golaganngwang ka botswerere mo sekwalweng. Groenewald (1991:22) ena a re thulaganyo ke tshiamiso ya dikgang le ditiragalo tse mokwadi a di itlhophetseng gore a di dirise fa a kwala sekwalwa. O tswelala ka go re thulaganyo ya sekwalwa ke tlhopho ya

dithekeniki. Mojalefa (1995:30) o dumela gore ka thulaganyo, dikgang tsa sekwalwa di a baakanngwa. Ka jalo, o tshegetsa ntlha ya gore thulaganyo ke letlalo le le farologanyang sekwalwa le se e seng sekwalwa.

Go itlhalosa sentle gore basekaseki le batiori ba ba fa godimo ba gatelela tatelano le kgolagano ya ditiragalo mo go bopeng kgang. Cohen (1973:15) a re ditiragalo tse di diragalang fa, di diragatswa ke baanelwa ka gonne ke bona motswedi wa ditiragalo. Forster, mo go Heese le Lawton (1993:135), a re ditiragalo ke:

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

Fano go bontsha fa e se baanelwa fela ba ba botlhokwa fa go dirwa tlhotlhomiso ya thulaganyo. Nako le yona e botlhokwa. Machiu (1994:69) a re, ga se baanelwa le nako fela tse di tlhokomelwang fa go rulaganngwa ditiragalo, mme le lefelo le tshwanetse go umakiwa gonne ke mo ditiragalo di diragalelang baanelwa teng.

Groenewald (1992:22) o gatelela kgang eno ka go re, baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo ke tsona dielemente tsa thulaganyo. More (1995:20) a re fa dielemente tsotlhe tse, di rulagantswe ka matsetseleko, di ya go tsweletsa kgang e le nngwe e e kitlaneng.

1.5.3 Thitokgang

Mojalefa (1995:27) o tthalosa fa thitokgang e le maikaelelo kgotsa thuto e mokwadi a ratang go e neela mmuisi fa a kwala sekwalwa. Groenewald (1991:230) fa a tshegetsa kakanyo eno a re, thitokgang ke tebelelo ya mokwadi e e tlhophilweng mabapi le dikgang kgotsa ditiragalo tse a di itemogetseng mo botshelong. Thitokgang e golaganya gape le dithekeniki tsa thulaganyo tse di itlhophetsweng ke mokwadi.

1.5.4 Setaele

Setaele ke letlalo la boraro la sekwalwa. Wales (1995:435) le Stern (1991:224) ba re ke tsela ya mokwadi ya go dirisa puo mo sekwalweng. Groenewald (1991:79) o tthalosa setaele jaana, a re:

*Ge polelo e šomišwa ka mokgwa wa gore mongwadi a
itlhalošé go bolelwa ka ga mongwalelo / setaele sa gagwe.
Setaele se bonagatšwa ke go šomišwa ga mantšu le
mafoko.*

Ka bokhutshwane, seno se gatelela fa setaele se golagana le puo. Le fa go ntse jalo, Mojalefa (1995:40) o lemosa fa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore puo le

setaele ga di laolwe ke dikapuo fela, di laolwa le ke maikutlo a mokwadi a tlhagisang thitokgang ka ona.

1.6 MOKGWA WA TLHOTLHOMISO

Tlhotlhomisi e, e tlhophile mekgwa e meraro ya tlhotlhomiso e leng : (a) mokgwa wa go tlhalosa, (b) mokgwa wa go ranola, le (c) mokgwa wa go bapisa. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e ya go tlhalosa le go ranola sebopego sa *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* go totilwe tikologo ya padi e. Dikakanyo tse pedi tse, di tshwanetse go tlhalosiwa ka tlhokomelo gore go tle go bonagale pharologano magareng ga tsona, le go re di se tsewe e le makaelagongwe fa e le dikakanyo tse di farologaneng go ya ka tlhotlhomisi e.

Go tlhalosa ke go tlhalosa selo ka tsela e se bopegileng ka teng gore se tle se itsege sentle. Ke ka ntlha eo Lebaka (1999:8) le David (2000:28) ba tseweledisang kgopolo eno pele ka go re, go tlhalosa go lebagane le diponagalo tsa selo se se tlhalosiwang.

Turco (1999:126) ena o bua gore go tlhalosa sekwalwa go lebagane le diponagalo tse di rileng tse di farologanyang sekwalwa mo go tse dingwe. Ke ka moo Baker (1990:77) le Kgatla (2000: 17) ba reng go tlhalosa ke go tlhagisa diponagalo gore sebopego sa selo se se tlhalosiwang se tlhagelele mo

pepeneneng. Serudu o wetsa kgang eno ka go re mokgwa wa go tthalosa o tsweletsa sebopego, seemo le kamano ya selo se se tthalosiwang le tse dingwe.

Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, go ranola go ya ka Peck le Coyle (1984:145) ke go itebaganya le tshedimosetso le go tshwaela ka puo. Masote (2001:4) o tsweledisa kgang eno pele ka go re go ranola ke go tthalosa ka go gatelela diponagalo tsa selo se se tthalosiwang gore mesola ya sona e tlhagelele mo pepeneneng. Ke ka ntlha eo Abrams (1999:127) a reng :

... to interpret a work of literature is to make clear the artistic features and purport of the overall literary work of which language is the medium. Interpretation in this sense includes the analysis of such matters as the work's genre, component elements, structure, theme and effects.

Abrams (1999) o bua gore fa go ranolwa dikwalwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa diponagalo tse di tlhagelelang ka mokgwa wa puo gore molaetsa o bonagale sentle. Mojalefa (1995:30) o netefatsa kgang e ka go re, fa go ranolwa go gatelelwa mabaka a go netefatsa tlhaloso e e filweng. Ka tsela e go ka gatelelwa gore fa go ranolwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa mesola ya diponagalo tsa selo se se tthalosiwang.

Ka jalo, go tthalosa ke go bontsha diponagalo tsotlhe tse selo se ka itsiweng ka sona, fa ka fa lotlhakoreng le lengwe go ranola e le go bontsha mesola ya diponagalo tsa selo se se tthalosiwang. Ke yona pharologano e e bonalang magareng ga go tthalosa le go ranola go ya ka moo mareo a a dirisiwang mo tlhotlhomising e.

Kgopolo e nngwe e e botlhokwa e e tshwanetseng go dirisiwa mo tlhotlhomising e, ke papiso. Fa a tthalosa papiso, Makgato (2005:12) a re papiso ke mokgwa wa go itemogela dikamano tse di rileng, tse di tthagisiwang mo dikwalweng kana mo dipuong tse di farologaneng. Jost, mo go (Swanepoel, 1990:42) o gatelela kang e fa a re dikamano tse, ga di magareng ga dikwalwa tse di farologaneng fela, gape le tse di tshwanang le tsona di ka bapisiwa . Ke ka ntlha e Sikwane le ba bangwe (1994:104) ba reng, go a tlhokagala gore go tthagisiwe fa dikwalwa kana dipuo di tshwanang ka teng le fa di farologanang teng. Ke gore, go a tlhokagala gore setlhangwa se tthalosiwe gore go lemogwe gore ke sefe se se gaisang magareng ga tsona. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe boSikwane (1994) ba gatelela papiso e e leng magareng ga dikwalwa. Fa a tswaledisa kang eno pele Tallis (1995:31) a re:

Intertextuality makes it necessary to read the text in the light of or context of another.

Tallis (1995) o gatelela gore dikwalwa di ka farologana kgotsa tsa tshwana ka go lekola kamano ya tsona. Baker (1990:67) o tlhagisa ponalo e nngwe ya papiso ka go tlhalosa gore, mosola wa papiso ke go tlhagisa tse di neng di fitlhilwe mo pepeneneng gore di itsiwe ka mokgwa wa go gatelela dilo tse di bapisiwang. Fowler (1982:46) ena a re, mosola o mongwe wa go bapisa ke go tlhalosa maemo a selo se se rileng ka go se bapisa le tse dingwe.

Fa a wetsa kgang e, Hawthorn (1992:126) a re mokgwa o wa go bapisa o botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya dikwalwa ka gonne maikaelelo a papiso ke go senola dikgakologelo, diphetogo le dipoeletso tsa dikakanyo tsa bakwadi go tswa dikwalweng tse di farologaneng. Ka jalo, mokgwa wa papiso o botlhokwa mo tlhotlhomising e ka gonne ke one o tlang go thusa go farologanya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto.

1.7 TSAMAIISO YA DIKGANG

Mo kgaolong ya ntlha go gatelelwa gore kanedi e botlhokwa ka gonne ke sebopego sa botswerere. Go lemotshegile gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo kgotsa dielemente di le pedi tsa diteng, e leng, baanelwa le ditiragalo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto.

Malebana le mokgwa wa go tlhotlhomisa, go thagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi tse e leng go tthalosa (*'define'*) le go ranola (*'interpret'*) go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tthalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, ga bo ga buiwa ka diteng, thulaganyo, thitokgang le setaele.

Mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o yang go latelwa kgotsa go salwa morago mo tlhotlhomising e, le ona o tthalositswe, mme ga bo ga buiwa gore mmotlolo o wa naratholoji, o tthalosa fa setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba. Go tthalosiwa le Bolebapopego ka gobo naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia. Kgaolo e, gape e tthalosa mekgwa e meraro ya tlhotlhomiso, e leng, mokgwa wa go tthalosa, mokgwa wa go ranola le mokgwa wa go bapisa.

Mo kgaolong ya bobedi go tthalosiwa bokao jwa tikologo, mefuta e mebedi ya tikologo, e leng, tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego; le dikarolwana di le nne tsa tikologotlhokapopego, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori; matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolo tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; dikarolo tsa nako, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

Kgaolo ya boraro e ya go itebaganya le sebopego sa sekwalwa sa *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko*. Fa sekwalwa se ya go tlhalosiwa go lebeletswe tikologo gammogo le dikarolo tse pedi tse tikologo e ka aroganngwang ka tsona, e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le dikarolwana tsa tsona. Gape, kgaolo e e ya go bapisa tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo go lebeletswe gore dinako di farologana jang le mafelo a farologana jang.

Kgaolo ya bone ke tshosobanyo ya dintlha tsotlhe tsa botlhokwa tsa tlhotlhomisi.

2. KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

2.1 TIKOLOGO YA DITENG

Mo kgaolong e, go tllilwe go tthalosiwa bokao jwa tikologo, mefuta e mebedi ya tikologo, e leng, tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego; le dikarolwana di le nne tsa tikologotlhokapopego, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori; matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolo tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; dikarolo tsa nako, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Se, e le go alela tshekatsheko ya padi ya ga Malope (1985), *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko*, e e leng yona setlhangwa kana sekwalwa sa tlhotlhomisi eno.

Fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Tikologo e akaretsa dilo di le dintsanantsana tse, dingwe tsa tsona, di tla tthalosiwang sentle mo tthalosong ya tiori ka ga tikologo. Baithutedi ba tikologo ba farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ba dumela gore tikologotlhokapopego e ka aroganngwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori. Go tllilwe go lemogiwa gore dikakanyo tsa baithutedi ba tikologo,

di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Moithutedi a tshwana le Mojalefa (1997:27), a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo, mme bangwe bona ba tlaelelsa ka lefelo la loago. Go tliilwe go tlhalosiwa fa tlase gore tikologo e akaretsa nako, mme Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a bua ka ntlha e, a re nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Se, ka bokhutshwane, se kaya gore nako e na le dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Bokao le ditlhaloso mabapi le matlhakore le dikarolo tsotlhe tse di kailweng ka ga tikologo, di tlaa tlhalosiwa sentle fa tlase.

2.2 TIKOLOGO (MILIEU)

Cohen (1973:27) fa a bua ka tikologo a re, mokwadi, moaneledi kgotsa motho mongwe le mongwe o itse gore nako le lefelo di ama maitemogelo a motho jang. O tswelela ka go re, tikologo e akaretsa bogotlhe jwa lefelo. Se se tlaelelwa ke Sebate (1992:9) fa a re, fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo le le rileng fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. O tswelela ka go bua gore tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona.

Ka bokhutshwane, dilo tsotlhe tse, di botlhokwa thata mo go bopeng tikologo. Go tswa mo batioring ba, go itlhalosa sentle gore tikologo e kaya lefelo la ditiragalo kgotsa lemorago le kanedi e ikaegileng ka lona. Heese le Lawton (1988:139-140) bona ba re, lemorago mo pading e e tlhoafetseng *'does not consist just of scenery, ... but of the whole environment which includes the location, customs, economic level, religion, politics and moral assumptions'*. Se se raya gore tikologo e akaretsa lefelo lotlhe gammogo le mekgwa yotlhe ya baanelwa, e tshwana le, ya sepolotiki, seikonomi, sedumedi le ditlwaelo tsa setšhaba. Tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa gonne e na le phokedi e bile e ama maitsholo a baanelwa, mme kamo ya tikologo e ka nna e e molemo kgotsa ya nna e e bosula.

Pretorius le Swart (1982: 8) bona, ba farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego. Ba re, tikologopopego ke lemorago le le bopegileng le kanedi e diragalang mo go yona. Ke gore, kanedi kgotsa kang e ka phuthologela mo lemoragong le mo go lona go kaiwang dithaba, ditlhare, ditlhaketlhake, dikepe, dikake kgotsa toropo. Batiori ba babedi ba, ba tswela ka go re, tikologotlhokapopego ke tlelaemete e e sa kgomegeng kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona. Fa kanedi e phuthologela mo lemoragong la kgotlhang ya semorafe, go fa sekao, kgaruuruu, letlhoo, kutlobotlhoko le ipusolotsetso di nna le seabe mo phuthologong ya poloto. Serudu le bangwe (1994:30) ba ikamanya le pharologanyo e ya ga Pretorius le Swart (1982). Bona ba re mofuta wa tikologopopego o amana le sebopego

kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Le bona ba tshotse mogopolo wa boPretotius (1982) wa gore mokwadi a ka dirisa lefelo la dithaba, meboto, meedi, lebopowatle kgotsa naga, lefelo la magaeng kgotsa la makgoeng, ditorotswana kgotsa ditoropokgolo. Fa ba bua ka tikologotlhokapopego, boSerudu (1994:30) ba re mofuta o wa tikologo o ka arogangwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori. Mefuta e e tla tlhalosiwa ka bokhutshwane fa tlase:

2.2.1 Tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki

Serudu le bangwe (1994) ba bua gore fa mokwadi a dirisa mofuta o o tswelletsa dintwa tsa merafe tsa khaphamadi tsa ditšhaba, letlhoo fa gare ga merafe kgotsa katlego, kagiso le boikhutso.

2.2.2 Tikologo ya loago le setso

Mo mofuteng o, mokwadi o akaretsa batho, tseo ba di dirang mo ba dulang teng, tse ba sa di rateng mabapi le ditlwaelo, dielo, ditumedi le dingwao tse di fitlhelwang mo morafeng kana mo setšhabeng sa bona.

2.2.3 Tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo)

Mo tikologong ya legae le ikonomi, mokwadi o tswelletsa ditiro tsa botlhokwa tse e leng tsona di laolang e bile e le tsona di thusang batho mo botshelong jwa bona. E ka nna ditiro tse morafe kgotsa setšhaba se ikaegileng ka tsona, ditiro di tshwana le, ditiro tsa temo, go tsoma, tsa meepo, diintaseteri, jalo le tlhokomelo ya dikgwa kana kgwebo kgotsa dipapatso tsa methalethale.

2.2.4 Tikologo ya loago le hisetori

Tikologo ya loago le hisetori ke tikologo e mo go yona mokwadi a alang metlha kgotsa dinako tse kang kgotsa ditiragalo di diragalang mo go tsona. Ditiragalo di ka tswa di diragetse mo metlheng e e fetileng bogologolotala kgotsa mo metlheng ya gompiano e e tshwanang le e re tshelang mo go yona. Serudu le bangwe (1994:31) fa ba tiisa ntlha e, ba re:

Ditiragalo di ka phethagatšwa mehleng ya kgale ya mpo le tšhikidi goba ya ba ditiragalo tšeo di amanago le mabaka a mehleng ya rena. Ge mongwadi a sa hlokomele dintlha tše gona padi goba sengwalo sa gagwe se ka se be le mohlodi.

Go tswa mo nopolong e, go itlhalosa sentle gore tikologo ya loago le hisetori e tshwanetse go tseletswa ka manontlhotlho gore e se ka ya tloga ya koafatsa boleng jwa padi kgotsa bokwadi jwa mokwadi.

Tshekatsheko e e fa godimo, e itlhalosa sentle gore go na le tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego le gore tikologo e ka ama maitsholo kana matshelo a baanelwa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. Tikologo e ka nna le phokedi e e molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula. Gape, go itlhalositswe sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, empa gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Fa a tlhalosa kakanyo e, Abrams (1971:157) a re:

*Setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale
and the historical time in which the action occurs.*

Tlhagiso ya ga Abrams, e tlhalosa ka tlhamalalo gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana di le pedi, e leng, lefelo ('*locale*') le nako ('*historical time*'). Kakanyo e e tiisiwa le ke Potter fa a nopolwal ke Komati (2000:41) fa a re, '*... the actions of the characters take place at some time, in some place, amid some things...*'. Dikakanyo tsa bobedi jo, di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go aroganya tikologo ka dikarolwana di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le nako, mo tshekatshekong ya yona ya padi, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

2.2.5 LEFELO

Shaw (1985:151) o bua gore ga go sepe se se ka diragalang mo loleeng kgotsa mo lefeeeleng, mme lefelo la tiragalo go le gantsi le ntlafatsa tiragalo kgotsa le fa tiragalo mmala o o rileng. Sebate (1995:29) o tthalosa ntlha e botoka fa a re, motho o aga a iphitlhela a le felo gongwe gonne go nna mo lefelong, ke ntlha ya botlhokwa mo botshelong jwa motho. O tswelala ka go re, motho a ka se ka a tshela mo loleeng kgotsa mo lefeeeleng, gonne lolea kgotsa lefeelele ga lo na lefelo (tikologo) la go gola mo semoweng le mo tlhaloganyong; lefelo le mo go lona a ka ikgogelang morago kgotsa a itshenolelang lefatshe. Groenewald (1993:8) o tthalosa gore lefelo ke elemente ya bone le ya bofelo ya diteng. O tiisa ntlha e ka go re, lefelo ke moo:

*baanegwa ba phelago, moo ditiragalo tša sengwalwa di
diregago gona.*

Mo nopolong e, Groenewald o tiisa gore lefelo ke mo go fitlhelwang baanelwa ba sekwalwa e bile ke moo ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa di diragalelang teng, jaaka, kwa motseng, kwa nokeng, kwa sekgweng, kwa Mangaung, kwa Gaborone, kwa Tshwane, kwa Tlhakong, jalojalo. Marggraff (1994:64) o tshegetsatsa ntlha e fa a re:

Place is considered to be a physical spot at which events take place and at which characters are positioned.

Go tswa mo dikakanyong le mo ditlhalosetsong tsa batiori ba ba fa godimo, go mo pepeneneng gore fa go buiwa ka lefelo go gatelelwa lefelo le baanelwa ba sekwalwa ba fitlhelwang mo go lona, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Mojalefa (1995:8) fa a tswelletsa kakanyo e kwa pele a re, mafelo a ke mafelo a a supang hisetori ya setlhangwa kgotsa ya sekwalwa, mme mafelo a a supang hisetori a, a botlhokwa bogolosegolo gonne a laola phetogo ya ditiragalo le etswa ona mafelo a, a laolwa ke setlhogo. Botlhokwa jo jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle fa Mojalefa (1997:27) a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo.

2.2.5.1 Lefelo le le rileng

Mojalefa (1995:9) o tthalosa lefelo le le rileng jaaka lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tlhaloseng ka tthamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng jaaka fa a bua ka lefelo lengwe, lefelo le a sa boleleng leina la lona jaaka fa a ka re, kwa Lenatong, kwa Nebo, kwa Mafikeng, jalojalo. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe ke lefelo le mokwadi a letlang mmuisi go le ikakanyetsa, gongwe go dirisa

dielemente tse di rileng go le akanyetsa. Ntle le lefelo le le rileng, Mojalefa (1995) o bua ka lefelo la ditiragalo.

2.2.5.2 Lefelo la ditiragalo

Mojalefa (1997:27) o tihalosa gore lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tihalosang ka tlihamalalo kana a le totomatsa, jaaka fa a ka re, kwa Lenatong, kwa Mabopane, kwa Tlhatlhaganyane, jalojalo. Go le gantsi, lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo la tlhago, lefelo le le itsegeng, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang kgotsa di diragaletseng mo go lona. Ka bokhutshwane, mo tihalosong ya lefelong la ditiragalo, mokwadi ga a fopholetse, ga a kabakanye, o bitsa lefelo ka leina la lona ka tlihamalalo moo motho o ka kgonang go le supa le go kaela mongwe gore ke lefelo le le kwa bolebelebe le gore le fa kae. Lefelo la ditiragalo, ka go rialo, ke lefelo la hisetori e seng lefelo le le akanngwang.

2.2.6 NAKO

Fa go akanngwa ka nako mo pading, ga go itshwenngwe thata ka gore kanedi kana kang e diragetse leng. Nako e padi e itshetlegileng mo go yona, e ka nna ya gompieno kgotsa ya motlha mongwe mo nakong e e fetileng. Ka jalo, mo tlhotlhomising e, go lebilwe bogolosegolo ka moo mokwadi a dirisang go feta ga nako mo kaneding. Kakanyo e, e tiisiwa ke Shole le bangwe (1988:42) fa ba

tsaya nako e le motlha o ditiragalo di diragalang mo go ona. Ba dumela gore ditiragalo di ka tswa di diragetse mo nakong (motlheng) ya segompieno kgotsa mo nakong (motlheng) ya maloba kana e e fetileng. Rimmon-Kenan le Chatman (mo go, Mosehla, 2000:63) bona ba re go na le nako ya setlhangwa le nako ya ditiragalo. Bona ba gatelela gore nako ya setlhangwa le nako ya ditiragalo; ke dinako tse di amaneng kgotsa tse di golaganeng. Nako ya ditiragalo e na le fa e simololang le fa e khutlang teng. Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a garela ntlha e a re nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Mogopolo o wa ga Mojalefa (1993) o lemosa baithutedi le baithuti ba dikwalo gore nako e mosola mo setlhangweng kana mo sekwalweng ka gobo e thusa go lemoga tatelano ya ditiragalo. Botlhokwa jwa nako bo lemotshega bogolosegolo mo mabakeng a tshwana le go feta ga nako jaaka, metsotso, diura, letsatsi, beke, kgwedi le ngwaga. Ka bokhutshwane go ka twe nako ga e a ema felo go le gongwe, mme tota e a fetoga. Marggraff (1994:64) o tiisa ntlha e fa a re:

Time is considered as the order in which happenings are presented.

Mo nopolong e, Marggraff (1994) o tlhalosa gore nako ke tatelano e ka yona ditiragalo di tlhomaganngwang mo sekwalweng kana mo setlhangweng. Se se kaya gore nako ke ntlha e e lemosang mmuisi wa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa ka ga go latelana le go fetogafetoga ga ditiragalo go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng,

go kgabaganya nako ya jaanong, go ya go nako e e tlang. Ka bokhutshwane, Mojalefa (1993) le Marggraff (1994) ba tlhalosa fa mosola wa nako e le go laola tatelano ya ditiragalo. Mojalefa (mo go, Komati, 2000:41) o ruma ka go re, nako e e laolang ditiragalo e, e arogantswe ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, nako e e rileng le nako ya ditiragalo. Komati (2000:41) o tlaleletsa karoganyo e ka go re go na le nako ya boraro, e leng, nako ya loago. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go sekaseka nako go ya ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

2.2.6.1 Nako e e rileng

Fa a tlhalosa nako e e rileng, Mojalefa (mo go, Mosehla, 2000:25) a re ke nako e e se nang tshimologo le bokhutlo, ke gore, ga go itsiwe gore e simolotse leng le gore e khutlile kgotsa e khutla leng. Ke nako e e tshwanang le bosigo, motshegare, mariga le selemo. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe ke nako e go leng bokete go e lekanyetsa, ke nako e e akanngwang mme go sa itsiwe gore sentlente e simolola leng e khutla leng. Mokwadi o e akanya fela, nako nngwe ga a e bue gotlhelele, mme mmuisi ena a ikakanyetse yona go ya ka kelelo ya ditiragalo.

2.2.6.2 Nako ya ditiragalo

Mojalefa (1995:8) o tthalosa nako ya ditiragalo jaaka nako e e nang le tshimologo le bokhutlo, ke gore go a itsiwe gore e simologile leng le gore e khutlile leng. Ke nako e e tshwanang le ura, letsatsi, beke, kgwedi le ngwaga. Go ka swediwa ka gore nako ya ditiragalo ke nako e e ka lekanyediwang, nako e e sa akanngweng gone mokwadi a ka tsepamisetsa matlho a mmuisi mo go yona, jaaka go ka twe ka ura ya bolebelebe, letsatsi e le la bonnene, kgwedi e le boketekete, jalojalo.

2.2.6.3 Nako ya loago

Mosehla (2000: 67) o tthalosa gore nako ya loago ke nako e e tswelatsang dilo e bile e fetola maemo a dilo. A re ka nako ya loago go kgonwa go bonwa se se diragalang le se se ka diragalang morago ga foo. Serudu (1995: 71-73) ena o tthalosa gore nako ya loago e supa gore dikanelo tsa loago di lebagane le ditiragalo tsa bogologolo tse di neng di akaretsa setšhaba sotlhe se se rileng. Dikanelo tse tsa loago, gape di tthagisa dikgang ka botlalo mabapi le tikologo e e rileng, tikologo e e fetogang le mabaka. Kwa bokhutlong go ka twe, nako ya loago e golagane thata le tswelelo le phetogo ya maemo a dilo go ya ka mabaka a a di tlhotseng le a a di tlholang.

2.3 TSHOSOBANYO

Go tswa mo tshekatshekong e e fa godimo ya tikologo, go tlhalosega sentle gore fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona. Gape, tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa mo pading gonne e ka nna le phokedi e e molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula mo maitsholong a baanelwa. Bontsi jwa baithutedi bo farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ba re tikologopopego e amana le sebopego kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona fa tikologotlhokapopego yona e le tlelaemete e e se nang popego kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona. Serudu le bangwe (1995) ba re mofuta o wa tikologo o ka aroganngwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori.

Go tlhalosegile sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, mme gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Dikakanyo tsa baithutedi ba kgaolo e e sekasekile megopolo ya bona, di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Botlhokwa jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle fa Mojalefa

(1997:27) a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo. Lefelo le le rileng le tlhalosiwa e le lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tlhaloseng ka tllhamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng kana lefelo le a sa boleleng leina la lona. Lefelo la ditiragalo lona le tlhalosiwa e le lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tlhalosa ka tllhamalalo kana a le totomatsa. Go le gantsi, lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo la tlhago, lefelo le le itsegeng, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Jaaka go tlhalositswe kwa godimo, tikologo e akaretsa nako, mme Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a bua ka ntlha e, a re nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Komati (2000:41) o sosobanya ntlha ya nako ka go re, nako e e laolang ditiragalo e arogantswe ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e riling, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go sekaseka nako go ya ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Nako e e rileng ke nako e go leng bokete go e lekanyetsa, nako e e akanngwang, mme go sa itsiwe gore totatota e simolola leng e bile e khutla leng; nako ya ditiragalo yona ke nako e e ka lekanyediwang, e e sa akanngweng, nako e motho o ka tsepamisang matlho mo go yona; mme, nako ya loago yona e golagane thata le tswelelo le phetogo ya maemo a dilo go ya ka mabaka a a di tlhotseng kgotsa a a di tlholang.

3. KGAOLO YA BORARO

3.1 TIKOLOGO YA POLOTO

Mo kgaolong ya bobedi go tthalositswe gore tikologo e arogantswe ka matlhakore kgotsa dikarolo di le pedi, mme dikarolo tse pedi tse tsa tikologo, ke lefelo le nako. Dikarolo tsoopedi di na le dikarolwana tsa tsona nngwe le nngwe; mme dikarolwana tsa lefelo ke, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; fa dikarolwana tsa nako e le, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Fa go sekasekiwa poloto go sa ntse go ya go elwa tlhoko dikarolo tse pedi tse gammogo le dikarolwana tsa tsona, go sa lebalwe go tshwanela kgotsa go sa tshwanele ga tsona. Ka bokhutshwane, mo tshekatshekong ya tikologo ya diteng, go ne go alelwa tshekatsheko ya padi ya ga Malope (1985), *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko*, e e leng yona sethangwa kana sekwalwa sa tlhotlhomisi eno. Mo kgaolong ya tikologo ya diteng, go tthalositswe tiori ya botlhokwa e e tla dirisiwang, mme mo kgaolong e, go ya go sekasekiwa poloto kgotsa thulaganyo go dirisiwa dintlha tsa tikologo ya diteng. Se se kaya gore go sa ntse go ya go elwa tlhoko dikarolo le dikarolwana tsa tikologo, mme fela mo kgaolong e dintlha tse di ya go fiwa tiro.

3.2 NAKO YA POLOTO

Nako ke elemente ya boraro ya tshenolo, mme nako ya poloto e farologana le nako ya diteng. Pharologano e tlisiwa ke gore nako ya poloto e na le tiro e e e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya maikutlo le nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e ya go sekasekiwa e lebagantswe le *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

3.2.1 Nako ya tshwanelo

Lekganyane (1997:85) a re mofuta o wa nako o lebagane le tlhago. O tswelela ka go re tlhago e, e bonagala fa go na le phetogo ya metlha le mabaka. Phetogo e ke e e tshwanang le fa bogologolo bo fetoga bogompieno. Mo pading e, go lemogiwa fa ditiragalo tsa kanelo di diragala mo nakong ya gompieno. Mo go yona nako e, go umakiwa botshelo jwa segompieno jo bo tshelwang mo dihoseteleng, mo metsesetoropong, mo go kopakopaneng, mo merafeng e e farologaneng kgotsa mo magaeng mo go sa ntseng go tlhokomelwa ngwao le setso. Mokwadi o dirisa nako ya ***bosigo*** le ***motshegare*** jaaka dinako tsa tshwanelo tse ditiragalo tsa padi e di diragalang mo go tsona.

Mofuta o wa nako o ya go lebelelwe ka fa o tlhagelelang ka teng mo pading ya *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, ka dikao di se kae. Mokwadi a re:

*Mpotseng o fitlhetse go gatanwa kwa ga Komosasa gonne
ka kgwedi ya Morula-a-peo, thaka e e ikaelelang go ya
majako borwa, e tshwanetse go feta fa. (Ts: 2)*

Mokwadi o tlhalosa nako ka go tsepamisa matlho a rona mo kgweding ya Morula-a-peo, kgwedi e ka yona morula o golokang e bile o jewang ka yona. Ke kgwedi ya lesometharo go ya ka khalentara ya ngwao le setso sa Setswana, khalentara e mo go yona dikgwedi di neng di na le malatsi a le masomeamabedirobedi. Mokwadi o tlhalosa gore ke ka yona kgwedi e, moo makau, banna le makolwane a a ikaelelang go ya go batla tiro kgotsa mmereko ba simololang go kgobokanela kwa diofising tsa ga Komosasa go ikwadisa teng le go batla makwaloitshupo kgotsa makwalo a tetelelo ya go ka bereka. Ke ka yona nako e, ya kgwedi ya Morula, e ka yona bontsi bo supologang mo dintlong le mo magaeng go rekisa diatla tsa bona. Ke sona sebaka se se tshwanelang nako ya fa go thapiwa. Malope fa a tswelela go tlhalosa ditiragalo tsa nako e, a re:

*Teng koo a apola a sala a le mošampa, go lejwa gore a ga
a na malwetse – thosola. (Ts. 2)*

Nopolo e e fa godimo e, e thusa go thaolola mathata a Mpotseng a yang go kopana le ona. Mokwadi o bua gore Mpotseng o ne a tshwanela go apola diaparo tsa gagwe go fitlhela a setse a le mošampa gore a lekolelwe malwetse a

a ka tswang a na le ona. Ditiragalo tse di tlhalosiwang gammogo le nako e e kaiwang di tshwanela motsi kana motlha wa ditiragalo gonne ke ka nako e batho bogolosegolo bantsho ba neng ba tsewa ba sa itekanela, ba se phepa kgotsa ba na le malwetse. Ka bokhutshwane, botshelo ba mofuta o, ke botshelo ba segologolo, botshelo jwa tlhaolele jo ditshwanelo tsa botho di neng di gatakiwa, ga se botshelo jwa segompiano, jwa Aforika Borwa yo mošwa. Mo mofuteng o wa nako, Malope o dirisa tekeniki ya tsepamiso go tsepamisa ditiragalo tsa tlhaolele le kgatelelo tse di tsamaelanang le ditiro tse di bosula tse di neng di dirwa ke puso ya maloba ya apareteite kgotsa tlhaolele.

3.2.2 Nako ya sekai (setshwantsho)

Fa a tlhalosa nako ya sekai, Mojalefa (1997:16) a re ke nako e e tshwantshang matlhakore a mabedi, e leng, letlhakore la tshiamo le letlhakore la bosula. Go raya gore nako eo e fetoga setshwantsho, jaaka fa e tlhagelela mo pading ya botlhoko. Gantsi **bosigo** bo emelela **bosula** fa motshegare o emelela tshiamo. Go tla latela dinopolo di se kae tse di tswang mo pading ya ga Malope, fa a re:

*Le gompiano go sa ntse go dumelwa gore ammaaruri
bosigo ga go fetwe mo kgorong e. Maletamotse a a
epetsweng foo, a sa ntse a utlwa, a ka se go letle go feta
fa o sa itsheka. (Ts. 12)*

.....

*Bommadisefe ba goroga ka bongwe ka bongwe go tla go
tsholola matlakala a ba neng ba a feela bosigo mo
motseng gonne bosigo ga bo rune nta. (Ts. 32)*

Mokwadi mo nopolong e, o tiisa botlhokwa jwa nako ya bosigo mabapi le ditiragalo tse di bosula. O tshwantsha nako ya bosigo jaaka nako e mo go yona go sasailang dinokwane, baba le dikebekwa. Mo tlhalosong ya ditiragalo tse di diragalang mo kgorong e bosigo, mokwadi o gatelela ntlha ya gore bontsi jwa batho bo tshwanetse go feta fa go ya kwa magaeng a bona. O bua gore fa banna ba ne ba tswa kwa matsholong a bona bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; fa bayadira ba ne ba ya kgotsa ba tswa ntsweng bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; fa botshegaingate ba ne ba tswa go bapola naga bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; mme ka ntlha ya ditiragalo tse di tshosang tsa bosigo mo kgorong e, “ammaaruri bosigo ga go fetwe mo kgorong e”. Mokwadi o gatelela bosula jwa nako ya bosigo ka go dirisa ditiragalo tse di tshwanang le tsa go lekeletsa dirwe tsa batho ba ba ripitlilweng mo kgorong e. Ditiragalo tsa dipolao tsa batho di diragetse gona mo kgorong e e kailweng, go le bosigo. Go supa bosula jo bo golaganngwang le nako ya bosigo le kgoro e, mokwadi o bua gore, go epetswe maletamotse mo kgorong e, mme a sa ntse a utlwa. Se se kaya gore maletamotse a a a tsoga bosigo, mme a etegetse maemo a bosula le letshogo a a renang fa kgorong e. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe bontsi jwa batho ba ba swetseng fa kgorong e, go akarediwa le maletamotse a a kaiwang, bo a poka, mme bo tlhagelela sentle bosigo.

Nako ya bosigo e golanganngwa thata le dilo tse di maswe e bile di le bosula mo pading e. Mo nopolong ya bobedi fa godimo, mokwadi o kaya 'magolegwa' a bosigo jaaka 'matlakala', a re bommadisefe ba ne ba 'tsholola matlakala a ba neng ba a feela bosigo'. Ka bokhutshwane, batho ba ba sasankang le mebila bosigo ba tsewa e le matlakala kgotsa batho ba ba se nang boitshwaro jo bo eletsegang. Fa a tswelala pele, mokwadi o bua fa bosigo bo sa rune nta go kaya gore motho o kgona go dira ditiro tsa bosula, botlhokatsebe le tse di seng mo molaong bosigo gone ga a bonwe. Mo tsebeng ya padi e nopolole e e kailweng, e inotsweng mo go yona, mokwadi o dirisa nako ya bosigo gatlhano go gatelela maikaelelo a a bosula a a renang mo ditlhaloganyong tsa boSefako le Mpotseng. Mokwadi o bua ka: 'maphodisa a a dirang **bosigo**', 'bommadisefe ba ba disang motse **bosigo**', 'maphodisa a **bosigo**', 'ba a feela **bosigo**', '**bosigo** ga bo rune nta', go rurifatsa gore ditiro tsa bosigo joo di ne di le kgatlang le boitshwaro jwa sepodisi. Ditiro tse ke tsa fa Sefako a ne a ya kwa ofising ya gagwe le Mpotseng go ya go direla Mpotseng lokwalo lwa tetelelo ya go bereka mo Tshwane ka bokhukhuntswane le ka botsweneka le boradia. Ke ka moo ba iphetotseng dimumu mo ofising, ba sa batle gore ope a ba utlwe. Se se gatelelwa ke polelo e e reng, Sefako le Mpotseng ba nna mo kantorong ya ga Sefako ka lefifi. Le fa Sefako e le lepodisi le le tshwanetseng go tlhokomela motse, go feela matlakala a a dirwang bosigo, go disa ditsela kgotsa mebila bosigo, o nna mongwe wa batlolamolao o le ena tota a o disitseng.

O gakgamaletse gore ke botubi jwa eng ka mopako o, ga ke re! Fa o ne o le fano la bofelo, go ne go sa nna jaana. Felo mono re tshela ka letshogo mo malatsing ano. Go bolailwe motho maloba gona mo seteneng se sa rona se. Go fela beke ya bobedi Ga go ope yo o batlang go nna setlhabelo sa boraro. (Ts. 7)

Mokgwa o Mmadisenke a tswetseng mojako wa ntlo ya gagwe ka ona bosigo, o bontsha gore botshelo bo ne bo sa itekanela mo Eersterus. Tiragalo eno ya dipolao tsa bosigo e golagangwa le bosula e bile e golagangwa le nako e e dirilweng ka yona, e leng, nako ya bosigo. Ka jalo, nako ya bosigo e emela bosula. Ke nako ya sekai sa bosula.

Fa Mmadisenke a goroga go tswa kwa tirong, e ne e le motshegare fa a tla a lotlolola mojako. Malope fa a bua ka tiragalo e, a re:

“Tswela kwa ntle, o thabiwe ke phefo, o tloga o tsikitlela mosimane towe!” A bua a bula difesetere, e le gona mowa wa bosigo jwa maabane o tswang. (Ts. 17)

Go tswela kwa ntle motshegare ke tiro ya tshiamo gonne o ne a tlhabiwa ke phefo. Mpotseng ya nna gona a ikutlwang a boela mo bothong ka iketlo. Ka jalo, motshegare o emela tshiamo.

Mokwadi o dirisa tegeniki ya phapologantsho go bapisa motshegare le bosigo, ke gore, tshiamo e bapisiwa le bosula go tswelatsa molaetsa wa gagwe.

3.2.3 Nako ya atemosefere

Mojalefa (1997:16) o tlhalosa gore nako ya atemosefere e lebagane le khuduego e e lemosang mmuisi botlhokwa ba se mokwadi a ratang go se gatelela. Goenewald (1991:32) ena a re ke nako e e lebaganeng le setshwantsho go tlhagisa atemosefere. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, Cohen (1973:175) ena o tlhalosa atemosefere jaaka:

The mood or moods of literary work treated by the description of settings by the actions and words of characters, by the tone of an author or the voice through which he speaks.

Se a se gatelelang ke mowa ('spirit') o o renang mo sekwalong. Se se utlwala sentle fa go nopolwa sekao se se tlhagisang mofuta o wa nako. Malope o

kgonne go tlhagisa mathata a ga Mpotseng ka ditiragalo tse di lebaganeng le nako e ya dikhuduego fa a re:

- *Mogopolo wa gagwe o ne o huduegile gape. Ka 1950 o ne a tshwanelwa ke go tlogela sekolo gonne mogolowe – Moreti – a ne a ya makgoeng (Ts. 3).*

Mo kinolong e, go tlhalosiwa khuduego mo mogopolong wa ga Mpotseng. Go itshupa Mpotseng a ne a batla go tswelletsa dithuto tsa gagwe, mme mabaka a a kwa ntle ga taolo ya gagwe a mo pateletsa go tlogela sekolo. Tiragalo e, e ne ya mo lerela maikutlo a kutlobotlhoko mo botebong jwa pelo ya gagwe.

Khuduego, kutlobotlhoko le kwelotlase mo botshelong jwa ga Mpotseng tse di bakwang ke botlhokathuto, botlhokaleruo, jalojalo, di tlhalosega sentle mo dikinolong tse di latelang:

- *Ena, mogolowe le mmaabo – Modiegi – ba sala mahutsaneng. Ba se na thuto. Ba se na leruo lepe. Jaanong o fano o ya kwa botlhe ba felelang gona ... (Ts. 4).*

- *“Ba tla dumela fela thata. O itlhokomele thata. O se ka wa tshwenyega ka ga me go le kalo. Ga se lwa ntlha ke ya Isiterose, le fa e le la ntlha ke ya teng ka mokgaphe wa gompieno (Ts. 3).*
- *Mo nakong e, Mpotseng a utlwa go bereberwa mo phaposing e e bapileng le ya ga mmaneagwe; a itse a sa bolelelwa gore ke ka ntlha ya eng. Ka ona motsotswana oo, a lemoga gore o tshwanetse go itlhalosa ka bonako e bile ka botlalo; go seng jalo... (Ts. 7).*
- *Gompieno o esi, mme boammaaruri jwa mafoko ao jwa mo tshosa gore a be a leke go tlhotlhomisa mo mogopolong wa gagwe gore mafoko a mangwe a ga mmaagwe a botlhokwa ke a afe (Ts. 14)*
- *“O letleletswe go nna mo Eersterus lobaka lwa dikgwedi di le tharo ka maikaelelo a go batla tiro mo tikologong ya mmasepala wa Tshwane!” (Ts. 27).*
- *“.... O tsoga o tsena mo tirong ka moso. O itse fa o le lesego go feta bontsi. Ga se tiro e e bonolo. Ke ya*

dikgoka gonne o sa rutega. O itshoke. Fa o ka dira tsa bonyana, o tla ipona. Se ke go se diretseng ga se dirwe leboelela. Ke go buletse phatlha, mme o sukunyele. O se akanye gore gongwe lesoba le le butsweng le ka okediwa... Ga go kgonege. A ke re o nkutlwile?(Ts:39).

- *“Wa reng, abuti Mpo? Tlhang e kete gompiano ga o wa maloba le maabane?” (Ts. 59).*
- *Morago ga dikgwedi tse tharo a ntse a roba fa a sa jalang gona, kgetse ya tlala mabele. Ka Labotlhano wa loso lwa Morena, a phirimelelwa kwa 200 Ramasodi. E rile ba rapame mo bolaong, e le ‘moratiwa ke tla swa nao’, Keneeletswe a phatloga jaaka mpumpushega: “Moratiwa, ga ke ipone sentle.” Mpotseng a garoga pelo mo go maswe, mofufutso o o maruru o utlwala mo mokwatleng. A solofela gore o mo utlwile ka tsooMorakile. (Ts. 61)*
- *A itima Keneeletswe beke yotlhe, mogopolo wa gagwe o tghanasela jaaka dikgobe di le mo isong. Ka Matlhatso a a latelang a mo fitlhela mo*

*ntsulolong ya Emthonjeni a sa bolo go mmatla
gonne kwa ntle ga Sefako, Mpotseng o ne a akanya
gore Mosala a ka mo tswa thuso. (Ts. 63).*

- *“E le fa nna nka reng ka le wena o ne o itse gore o monna wa lelapa? Ke bona gore o tla nna monna wa malapa. Fa ke riana ke tshwanetse go rola tiro mo kgwedding tse tlhano tse di tlang. Ke ikantse wena. O tla re pataganya.*
- *“Ba goga dinao ka se, megopolo e dubegile. ‘Mpotseng’, e le lwa ntlha a mmitsa Mpotseng gonne fa metsi a itshekile, e ne e le ‘abuti Mpo’. (Ts. 65)*

3.2.4 Tshosobanyo

Kwa bokhutlong, go lemogilwe fa nako ya poloto e sekasekilwe go tlhokometswe dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le nako ya atemosefere. Go tlhageletse gape gore mokwadi o dirisa ditegeniki tse di riling go oketsa botlhokwa jwa nako ya poloto mo sekwalong.

3.3 LEFELO LA POLOTO

3.3.1 MATSENO

Nako ke elemente ya botlhokwa yaq sekwalwa sengwe le sengwe, mme lefelo la poloto le farologana le lefelo la diteng. Pharologano e tlisiwa ke gore lefelo la poloto le na le tiro e le e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go le gantsi mafelo a na le go fetoga ka gone lefelo le le riling le ka fetoga go nna setshwantsho e bile le kgona go godisa atemosefere. Tiriso ya lefelo e laolwa ke kgolagano magareng ga lefelo le dikgang tsa teng. Ke jaaka, re bua gore go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa lefelo, e leng, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la atemosefere kgotsa maikutlo le lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e ya go sekasekiwa e lebagantswe le *Mathoko, Mathoko*. Go tla elwa tlhoko gore mafelo a a kailweng fa go sekasekiwa diteng, a ya go fiwa ditiro go tsweletsa morero. Mojalefa (1997:35) fa a bua ka mafelo a re, gantsi mafelo a a fetoga gone lefelo le le rileng le ka fetoga setshwantsho kgotsa sekai e bile le ka godisa atemosefere. Tiriso ya lefelo jaaka teganiki e laolwa ke kamano fa gare ga lefelo leo le dikgang tseo. O gatelela ntlha e re e umakileng fa godimo fa a re, lefelo le lona le arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, lefelo le le tshwanelang, lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le lefelo la atemosefere.

3.3.1.1 Lefelo le le tshwanelang

Mojalefa (1997:38) o tlhalosa mofuta o wa lefelo ka go re ke lefelo leo ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Lekganyane (1997:85) o dumelana le ena fa a re ke lefelo la tlhago ka gore ke mo ditiragalo di diragalelang teng e bile le emela maemo a a tshwanelang. Lefelo le, le tshwanetse go nna teng mo sekwalong gonne ke mo baanelwa le ditiro tsa bona di tsweledisiwang teng (Maila, 1997:113).

Mo pading ya ga Malope, mafelo a a leng botlhokwa e bile e le mafelo a tshwanelo ke a a latelang:

- *Ka la bobedi o tloletse gategate ya gagwe jaaka bontsi a leba Hammanskraal kwa Komosasa wa tikologo a neng a nna gona. (Ts. 1).*
- *Hosetele ya Phelandaba e gaufi le seteišene sa Saulsville. O ke motse wa banna bosii, mme o ageleditswe ka terata. Ga go tsenwe fela mo hoseteleng-baeng ba ipega kwa kgorong e e disiwang bosigo le motshegare-fa e le banna. Basadi ba ilediwa gotlhelele go nna baeng mo*

*hoseteleng e. Le fa mosadi a tlile go lekola
mogatse, ga go tsenwe; o tshwanetse go romeletsa
ka bangwe ena a letile mo kgorong...Ke yona
hosetele ya boMpotseng eo. (Ts:57)*

Mpotseng o simolotse go kopana le mathata kwa diofising tsa Komosasa wa Hammanskraal. Morero wa padi o simolola mo lefelong le. Teng koo o ne a apolwa diaparo a sala a le mošampa, go lejwa gore a ga a na malwetse. Ga o age, ga o leme, ga o nyale, ga o dire, ga o je, fa o sa kgabaganya letsibogo le fa o le mmala o sebilo. Kwa diofising tsa Komosasa wa Hammanskraal, ke lefelo le le tshwanelang ditiragalo tse di diragetseng ka nako eo, jaaka go bona lokwalo la go batla tiro pele ga o ka bona tiro le mathata a a mo tlhageletseng fa a le kwa teng. Go nna kwa lefelong le le rileng go ne go tshwanela gore motho a fete fao. Tiragalo e, ya go bona tetla ya go batla tiro ke yona e e oketsang mathata a ga Mpotseng. O feletsa a nna kwa hosetele mo lefelong le le disiwang bosigo le motshegare mo go sa letlelelweng basadi, e leng, lefelo le le gaisang la kwa ga mmaneagwe. Lefelo le le bolokesegileng la kwa hosetele le mmakela mathata ka go ipona a jewa ke bodutu, a etsisa mmaneagwe ka go batla tsala ya mosadi. Mpotseng ga a sala melao ya hosetele morago, mme o bona e kete lefelo leno ga se la tshwanelo, ka jalo, a ipakele mathata ka go nna kwa mmileng wa 200 Ramasodi.

Tegeniki e e dirisitsweng mo lefelong le ke ya tsepamiso ka gonne mokwadi o tsepamisa lefelo le Mpotseng a boneng makwalo a tetla ya go nna mo Tshwane, mme morago a bone tetla ya go batla tiro. Morago ga go bona tiro o nnile sebakanyana kwa ga mmaneagwe mme ka ntlha ya mabaka a lefelo le le sa nnesegeng o ne a itlhophela go nna kwa hosetele ya Phelendaba. Go bapisa lefelo la hosetele le la kwa ga Mmadisenke, Mpotseng o tshwanelwa ke go dula le banna ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ena ka maemo. Hosetele eno e babalesegile gonne e ageleditswe ka terata ebile go nna banna fela.

3.3.1.2 Lefelo la ditshwantsho kana dikai

Lekganyane (1997:85) a re lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa la sekai le emela sengwe se se rileng. Go raya gore lefelo le fetoga sekai. Lebaka (1999:126) o tlatsa puo ya ga Lekganyane ka go re mafelo a mofuta o, a godisa kgotlang magareng ga segologolo le segompieno. Sekao sa lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho ke:

- *Mo teng ga phaposi, dilo di ne di beilwe ka matsetseleko. Go le bolao kwa motsheo mo letsogong la moja fa o tsena bo sireleditswe ka garetene ya lesela le letala le le kgabisitsweng ka malomo a masweu ...go le tafojana le ditulo tse pedi. (Ts: 9.)*

- *Sefako a potela ka fa morago ga garetene le Mmadisenke jaaka e kete ba bosu... gone mo bosigong joo, rra, ditlhale di ne di feletse Mmadisenke morutsheng.(Ts:21)*

Mo teng ga phaposi ke lefelo la sekai, ke gore le emela sekai se se emelang semelo sa ga Mmadisenke. Ke mosadi yo o matlhagatlhaga, yo o ithatang e bile a rata tlhago. Tafojana le ditulo tse pedi di supa fa mmangwanaagwe Mpotseng a na le mothwana yo a tle a mo ntshe bodutu. Mmadisenke ke mosadi yo o matlhajana. O ratana le Sefako, monna wa letseka gore a se ka a tshwarwa. Mkwadi fa a tlhalosa tlhokomelo e Mmadisenke a e fang Sefako, o bua gore bolao bo ne bo sireleditswe ka garetene ya lesela le letala le le kgabisitsweng ka malomo a masweu, e bile go le ditulo tse pedi. Setshwantsho se mokwadi a se tshwantshang ka nopolo e e fa godimo ke sa baratani kgotsa balekane ba babedi. O tlhalosa gore garetene e ne e le ya lesela le letala ka malomo a masweu, go tsepamisa matlho a rona mo bošweng le mo bonananeng jwa lorato lwa ga Mmadisenke le Sefako. Mkwadi o tseletsa botlhokaselabe jwa lorato le go phophoma ga maikutlo a bobedi jo ka go thala malomo a masweu mo leseleng. Setshwantsho se re se fiwang ka tlhaloso e ya lefelo ke ya sekai sa batho ba babedi ba lorato lo sianang mo mading a bona. Lorato lo lo tshwantshangwa le botala jwa tlhago. Ka bokhutshwane mokwadi o rata go re

leмоса gore lorato ke selo sa tlhago, ke maikutlo a a tlhodilweng ke Modimo go tswa Ga Lowe.

Nopolo ya bobedi e gatelela kgang ya gore Sefako o a tle a etele Mmadisenke. Mpotseng a ka se kgone go nna mmogo le mmaneagwe go ya ka tlhaloso e e fa godimo. Phaposi e nngwe e tlhodile go fuduga ga ga Mpotseng go ya kwa hoseteleng ya Atteridgeville. Mpotseng o batla go nna mo go phuthologileng jaaka balekane ba gagwe ba nna. Maemo a lefelo le Mmadisenke a nnang mo go ona a baka go se nnisege ga ga Mpotseng. Mpotseng o eletsa botshelo jo bo tshelwang ke Sefako le Mmadisenke jwa lorato lwa tlhago lorato lo lo phuthologileng lo lo sa kganelweng ke sepe kana ope. Tegeniki e mokwadi a e dirisang go tlhalosa lefelo le le jaaka le le pitlaganeng le, ke ya tsepamiso. Ka jalo, lefelo le le fetoga setshwantsho.

3.3.1.3 Lefelo la atemosefere

Lefelo la atemosefere le tlhalosiwa e le lefelo le le tshosang le le bontshang kutlobotlhoko, mme le lebagane le ditshwantsho go tlhagisa mowa wa khuduego (Maila, 1999:114). Mokwadi o le dirisetsa go tshwantsha maikutlo a gagwe go leмоса mmuisi botlhokwa ba se a ratang go se gatelela. Jaanong go ya go latelwa lenaneo la go supa mafelo a atemosefere:

*Ga go na dipone mo mebileng gonne motlakase ga o
itsiwe mono. Bosigo jwa teng, mogaetsho, bo goroga ka
ponyo ya leitlho. Fa bo goroga, o ipoloke gonne fa le
phirima jalo, beng ba motse ba tswa mo mengobong go
simolola letsomo (Ts. 6).*

Mokwadi fano o tihalosa maikutlo a gagwe mabapi le lefelo la Eersterus. Ke lefelo le le pitlaganeng, le le se nang manno; fa dipula di na go hunaganwa ka fa tlase ga ditafole, mo gongwe go lalwa go engwe ka dinao; le matlwana a boithusetso ke mesima e bontsi bo inotsweng mo yona, ka dinako tsotlhe batho ba teng ba khurumediwa ke mosi wa dipaola tsa malatlha o o ka reng mouwane. Mokwadi o tihalosa lefelo le ka mokgwa o, go tswelletsa kutlobotlhoko ya gagwe mabapi le botshelo jo bo humanegileng jwa baagi ba Eersterus. Ke botshelo jo bo se nang kgololosego ya motsamao gonne mokwadi a re lefelo la teng le pitlagane le tlhoka manno. Botlhoki le khumanego ya lefelo le e utlwala sentle fa go twe baagi ba teng ba hunagana ka fa tlase ga ditafole fa go le diphefo le dipula le gore fa dipula di tsorotla baagi ba teng ba lala ba eme ka dinao. Go itshupa sentle gore bontsi jwa baagi bo gobetse makgetlo a le mantsi ka ntlha ya mesima e e bidiwang matloboithusetso. Mokwadi fa a tswelletsa kgotlelego ya naga le le kgotlelego ya mowa wa Eersterus o ama mosi wa dipaola tsa malatlha tse di godiawang mo mosong le mo tshokologong, go le selemo kgotsa go le mariga. Mokwadi o dirisa setshwantsho sa mosi o o ka reng mouwane wa dira ga

di bonwe go tthagisa setshwantsho sa lefifi le le aparelang motse wa Eersterus nako nngwe le nngwe fa go gotsiwa dipaola. O tswelletsa ntlha e ya lefifi le le thibang matlho fa a bua gore ga go na dipone mo mebileng ka gobo go se na motlakase. Ke yona atemosefere e, e e bakang khuduego le maikutlo a go sa iketlang mo motseng wa Eersterus. Ke ka moo, mokwadi a reng bosigo jwa teng bo goroga ka bonako le gona fa bo goroga o le motho, o ipoloke ka gonne manaba a a bo a simolola ditiro tsa bona tsa dikgaruuruu le metsubutsubu. Ka 'beng ba motse' mokwadi o rata go re kaela gore ke fela batho ba boitshwaro jo bo rileng ba ba sasailang mo mebileng ka nako ya tthatlhakano ya phirimane mo Eersterus. Mowa wa dikhuduego le kutlobotlhoko o sa ntse o tswelletswa ke nopollo e e latelang, ya fa mokwadi a anela ka botlhokapabalesego jwa motse wa Eersterus. A re:

*Go bolailwe motho maloba gona mo seteneng se sa rona
se. Go fela beke ya bobedi jaanong go ntse go bolailwe
mosadi mo seteneng se se ka fa morago ka fa. (Ts. 7).*

Botshelo jwa kwa Isiterose bo tthagisa atemosefere e e rileng, e leng, ya lefelo le le kotsi le le tshabegang le go tshosa go ka aga teng. Maikutlo a ga Mpotseng le ona a ne a huduega, mme a hutsafala.

3.3.1.4 Tshosobanyo

Mo tshimologong ya tlhotlhomisi e, go gateletswe gore padi e botlhokwa ka gonne ke sebopego sa botsweretshi. Go lemotshegile gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa tikologo, dikarolo tse pedi tsa tikologo e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto. Malebana le mokgwa wa go tlhotlhomisa, go tthagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi, e leng, go tlhalosa le go ranola, go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tlhalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, maikaelelomagolo e le go alela papiso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo. Mo kgaolong e, go sekasekilwe tikologo ya poloto mo go *Matlhoko*, *matlhoko* go totilwe matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolwana tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la setshwantsho kana sekai le lefelo la atemosefere; dikarolwana tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa ya sekai le nako ya atemosefere.

Nako ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo e farologana le nako ya diteng gonne nako ya thulaganyo e na le tiro e e e dirang mo pading. Ke ka ntlha eo Mojalefa (1997:34) a tlhalosang tiro e ya nako ka go re, “nako e bopa mowa le atemosefere gore e

nne ditshwantsho”, ke gore, e lebagane le morero jaaka thito ya dikgang gore e fetoge setshwantsho. Groenewald (1993:21) o tiisa pharologano ya nako ya hisetori fa a e bapisa le nako ya thulaganyo ka go re, nako ya thulaganyo e na le kelelo e e rileng. Se se raya gore nako ya hisetori e fela ka bonako go gaisa ya thulaganyo gonne yona e a diegisiwa.

KGAOLO YA BONE

4.1 BOKHUTLO

Mo kgaolong e, go ya go akaretswa dikgaolo di le tharo tsa tlhotlhomisi, go simololwa ka kgaolo ya ntlha go fitlha go kgaolo ya boraro. Maikaelelomagolo ke go naya dintlha tsa botlhokwa tse dikgaolo tse di buang ka tsona gammogo le diphitlhelelo tsa tlhotlhomisi ka boyona.

4.1.1 Kgaolo ya ntlha

Kgaolo e, e simolola ka go ama ditiro tsa ga Melato Recias Malope ka maikaelelo a go lemotsha babuisi ka ga botlhokwa le ditiro tsa mokwadi yo. Botlhokwa jwa ga Malope bo tlhatlhabiwa le go gatelelwa gonne a kwadile dikwalwa tse di farologaneng di tshwana le dikhutshwe, dibukathuto tsa thutamedumopuo le tsa fonoloji gammogo le padi. Gape o itshupile e le motlhotlhomisi mo dikwalweng tsa padi fa a ne a kwala *Tshekatshekotsenelelo ya dipadi tsa ga Monyaise* e botlhokwa jwa yona bo sa ntseng bo utlwala le mo ditlhotlhomising tsa gajaana.

Mabapi le maikaelelo go lebeletswe tlhakatlhakano kana tlhokatumalano fag are ga tlhaloso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto le gore go botlhokwa go tlhalosa tlhakatlhakano eo. Go lemogilwe gore ga go moithutedi ope yoo setseng

a sekasekile padi ya *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* a lebeletse tikologo. Mokgwa wa tlhotlhomiso o o dirisitsweng mo tlhotlhomising e, ke wa go tthalosa (define) le wa go ranola (interpret). Go tthalositswe fa mareo a mabedi a, a tthalosiwa ka maikaelelo a go lemotsha gore ga a na bokao bo le bongwe. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe, ga se makaelagongwe. Ka jalo, maikaelelo a tlhotlhomisi e, ke go sekaseka tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto ka maikaelelo a go lemoga fa dikgopolo tse pedi tse di tshwana kgotsa di farologana.

Mmotlolo o o dirisiwang mo tlhotlhomising e, ke wa tsela ya bolepanekedi kana boaneledi o o ka bidiwang naratholoji ka lefoko le lengwe. Mmotlolo o, o tthalosa gore setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba, e leng, diteng, thulaganyo, puo le setaele. Mo tshekatshekong ya padi e e kailweng, go lebeletswe bogolosegolo tikologo malebana le matlalo a mabedi fela, e leng, diteng le thulaganyo kgotsa poloto. Gape go tthalositswe ka ga batori ba se kae go bona gore bona ba tthalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa ka tsela efe. Bona ke Balebapopego (Formalists) ka gonne naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia (Russian Formalists). Go lemogilwe gore mokgatlho wa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia (Russian Formalism) o nnile le phokelelo e e botlhokwa mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa. Gape go lemogilwe gore ditiori tsa gompiano di sa ntse di itshetlegile le go ikaega ka mabaka a a botlhokwa a a rileng a Bolebapopego.

Mabapi le tthaloso ya dikakanyo, tlhotlhomisi e totile tse di mabapi le, matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa kana sekwalwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, gp

tlhalositswe tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Diteng di tlhalositswe jaaka letlalo la ntlha la sekwalwa, le gore ke ditiragalo tsothe tse di iseng di rulagangwe ke mokwadi kgotsa dikgang tse e reng fa mokwadi a simolola go tlhama sekwalwa tsa bo di ntse di le teng. Go utlwilwe gape gore Mojalefa (1997: 8) o golaganya setlhogo le dielemente tsa diteng gore e nne kang e le nngwe. Ka bokhutshwane, Mojalefa (1997) o dumela fa setlhogo se le botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa diteng, ka gobo:

- se logaganya ditiragalo tsothe 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.

Mabapi le thulaganyo, go tlhalositswe fa e le letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa, le gore ke paakanyo kgotsa tlhatlhamano ya ditiragalo tsa tiro ya bokwadi tse di golagangwang ka botswerere e bile ke tshiamiso ya dikgang le ditiragalo tse mokwadi a di itlhophetseng gore a di dirise fa a kwala sekwalwa.

Fa e le ka ga thitokgang gona, go tlhalositswe gore thitokgang ke maikaelelo kgotsa thuto e mokwadi a ratang go e neela mmuisi fa a kwala sekwalwa e bile ke tebelelo e mokwadi a e tlhophilweng mabapi le dikgang kgotsa ditiragalo tse a di itemogetseng mo botshelong. Setaele sona se tlhalositswe e le letlalo la

boraro la sekwalwa kgotsa tsela e mokwadi a dirisang puo mo sekwalweng ka yona. Go itlhalositse ga bo ga lemogiwa gore go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore puo le setaele ga di laolwe ke dikapuo fela, di laolwa le ke maikutlo a mokwadi a tlhagisang thitokgang ka ona.

Mabapi le mokgwa wa tlhotlhomiso, jaaka go tlhalositswe fa godingwana, go builwe gore tlhotlhomisi e, e tlhophile mekgwa e meraro ya tlhotlhomiso e leng : mokgwa wa go tlhalosa, mokgwa wa go ranola, le mokgwa wa go bapisa. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e e tlhalositse le go ranola sebopego sa *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* go totilwe tikologo.

Mo tsamaisong ya dikgang, go adilwe phate mabapi le thulaganyo ya tlhotlhomisi yotlhe le gore dikgaolo di ya go tlhomagana jang, di bua ka eng.

4.1.2 Kgaolo ya bobedi

Kgaolo e, e lebagane le tikologo ya diteng. Mo go yona go tlhalositswe dikakanyo tse di lebaganeng le tikologo ya diteng, mme go tlhalosegile gore fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Go tlhalositswe fa tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona. Gape, go tlhalositswe gore tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa mo pading gonne e ka nna le phokedi e e

molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula mo maitsholong a baanelwa. Gape go ne ga buiwa gore go na le pharologano magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ga tthalosiwa fa tikologopopego e amana le sebopego kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona fa tikologotlhokapopego yona e le tlelaemete e e se nang popego kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona.

Go tthalosegile sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, mme gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Dikakanyo tse di sekasekilweng tsa baithutedi kgotsa batori di gateletse ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolo di le pedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Go lemogilwe gape gore botlhokwa jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle lefelo le aroganngwa ka dikarolwana, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago. Lefelo le le rileng le tthalositswe e le lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tthaloseng ka tthamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng kana lefelo le a sa boleleng leina la lona. Lefelo la ditiragalo lona le tthalositswe e le lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tthalosa ka tthamalalo kana a le totomatsa. Go tthalositswe gape gore tikologo e akaretsa nako, le gore nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Kwa bokhutlong ga bo ga tthalosiwa gore nako e e laolang ditiragalo e arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

4.1.3 Kgaolo ya boraro

Kgaolo e, e lebagane le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa tikologo ya thulaganyo. Mo go yona go lebeletswe nako ya poloto go tlhokometswe dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le nako ya atemosefere. Go tlhageletse gape gore mokwadi o dirisa ditegeniki tse di rileng go oketsa botlhokwa jwa nako ya poloto mo sekwalong. Gape, go tlhalositswe fa nako e le elemente ya botlhokwa ya sekwalwa sengwe le sengwe, mme lefelo la poloto le farologana le lefelo la diteng. Go lemotshegile gore pharologano e e teng e tlisiwa ke gore lefelo la poloto le na le tiro e le e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa lefelo, e leng, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la maikutlo le lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e sekasekilwe e lebagantswe le *Matlhoko, matlhoko*. Gape, go tlhalositswe gore fa go sekasekiwa mafelo mo thulaganyong, mafelo a a a fiwa ditiro go tsweletsa morero. Go lemogilwe gape gore gantsi mafelo a a a fetoga jaaka fa lefelo le le rileng le ka fetoga setshwantsho kgotsa sekai e bile le ka godisa atemosefere. Go tlhalositswe gore tiriso ya lefelo jaaka tegeeniki e laolwa ke kamano fa gare ga lefelo leo le dikgang tseo. Go gateletswe le ntlha ya gore lefelo le lona le arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, lefelo le le tshwanelang, lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le lefelo la atemosefere.

Go lemotshegile gore go bothokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa tikologo, dikarolo tse pedi tsa tikologo e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto. Malebana le mokgwa wa go tlhotlhomisa, go tlhagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi, e leng, go tlhalosa le go ranola, go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tlhalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, maikaelelomagolo e le go alela papiso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo. Mo kgaolong e, go sekasekilwe tikologo ya poloto mo go *Matlhoko, matlhoko* go totilwe matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolwana tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la setshwantsho kana sekai le lefelo la atemosefere; dikarolwana tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa ya sekai le nako ya atemosefere.

Go lemotshegile gore nako ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo e farologana le nako ya diteng gonne nako ya thulaganyo e na le tiro e e e dirang mo pading fa nako ya diteng e se na tiro e e dirang. Ke ka moo tlhotlhomisi e, e tlhalositseng gore tiro ya nako ke go bopa mowa le atemosefere gore e nne ditshwantsho, ke gore, e lebagane le morero jaaka thito ya dikgang gore e fetoge setshwantsho. Ka bokhutshwane, go lemotshegile gore nako ya hisetori e fela ka bonako go gaisa ya thulaganyo gonne yona e a diegisiwa.

Kwa bokhutlong go lemogilwe gore tikologo e mokwadi a e dirisang mo go *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* ke ya motlha wa tlaaoelele mo go neng go le boima go tsamaya o sa tsholo lokwaloitshupo fa o le mothomontsho. Gape, go tthalosegile gore ke ka motsi o go neng go dirisiwa dipaola thata gonne motlakase o ne o se yo mo dikgaolong tsa bammala le bathobantsho.

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SUMMARY

Malope is a prolific Setswana linguist and narrative writer. His works of art are acclaimed by scholars such as Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) and Shole (1997). Some of the books that appeared from Malope's pen include **Mmualebe** (1982), **Ithuteng Setswana** (1991), **Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana** (1978) and **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** (1985). While Malope is acknowledged as a major Setswana novelist, short story writer and linguist, not much research has been carried out on the literary importance of his novel. A major contribution has been made by JWP Mashike (1991) through his excellent study on Malope's short stories in his Master's dissertation, **Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe** (1988). Again, no research has been done on milieu in any literary work of Setswana, except for Sebate's (1995) article: **A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories**. In his article, Sebate (1995) discusses the functionality of setting and action as well as setting and characterization with specific reference to JS Shole's short stories. He looks at objects and words that provide a bigger picture of space, and at how setting normally portrays the prevailing emotional atmosphere. Although Sebate (1995) investigates setting, his examination is specifically concentrated on short stories. It is on the basis of this gap that the present study saw a dire need for a scientific study of milieu in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

In this dissertation, a critical analysis of milieu is undertaken with reference to Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Although Heese and Lawton (1988:139) view milieu as an important background against which the events of the novel occur, this stance is considered too general because its main concern is the background of events and not the milieu of contents and the milieu of plot. Kenny (1966:38) tries to solve this problem when he says:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

This stance is supported by Mojalefa (1995: 22-45) where, in his investigation into content and plot, he demonstrates the difference between the two concepts. Mojalefa supports this distinction by explaining that the four elements of content - events, characters, time and milieu - differ when analysed from the perspective of the plot, because the content elements change to being symbolic if they are analysed in plot.

This is the reason why the confusion or disagreement reigns in the definition of the milieu of content and the milieu of plot. The main aim of this dissertation, therefore, is to investigate the milieu of content and the milieu of plot with the objective of drawing a distinction between the two concepts. An investigation into these concepts is done with reference to Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. The study follows an adapted narratological model of theorists such as Mojalefa (1995) and Groenewald (1991). In terms of this model, a literary text operates on three levels. These are content level, plot level and style level. The model is used in conjunction with Russian Formalism because it is accepted that narratology owes its origin to the Russian Formalists and that Formalism shares similar ideas regarding the notion that a work of art is arranged according to a specific form.

The study considers the title of **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** as very important with regard to the content and plot levels because it links the events of the content coherently, and determines the relationship that exists between all the events. The study also considers theme as the most important component of plot, for it adds coherence to the events of the novel under investigation. The events in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** are arranged and linked by means of specific techniques to highlight the author's intention. Therefore, this dissertation adopts a method of describing and interpreting how milieu helps in the development of plot. In the

process of doing so, the study also draws a distinction between the two concepts, 'define' and 'interpret' so that they are taken as synonyms. Literary terms are defined and events in the novel are interpreted. This method thus leads to a better understanding of milieu of content and milieu of plot as revealed through **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

In order to do justice to a critical analysis of milieu in Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**, it is emphasized that a literary text is important, for it is a work of art. It is also determined that if a work of art is analysed with reference to milieu or two elements of content, namely, characters and events, cognizance should be given to the difference that exists between content milieu and plot milieu. Furthermore, milieu is examined as the time of events and place of events, giving greater understanding of how time and place influence actions of characters and direct the reader's visual imagination.

OPSOMMING

Malope is 'n produktiewe Setswana linguïes en skrywer. Sy werke word hoog aangeslaan deur kundiges soos Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) en Shole (1997). Van die werke wat uit sy pen gevloei het sluit in **Mmualebe** (1982), **Ithuteng Setswana** (1991), **Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana** (1978) en **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** (1985). Alhoewel Malope beskou word as 'n belangrike Setswana novelle skrywer, kortverhaal skrywer en linguïes, is daar nie veel navorsing gedoen omtrent die literêre belangrikheid van sy novelle nie. 'n Belangrike bydra is gelewer deur JWP Mashike (1991) met sy studie van Malope se kortverhale in sy Meesters skripsie, **Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe** (1988). Geen navorsing is egter nog gedoen oor ruimte in enige literêre werk van Setswana nie, behalwe in Sebate (1995) se artikel: **A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories**. In sy artikel bepreek Sebate (1995) die funksionaliteit van omgewing en handeling sowel as omgewing en karakterisering met spesifieke verwysing na JS Shole se kortverhale. Hy kyk na voorwerpe en woorde wat 'n groter prent skets van ruimte en hoe omgewing normaalweg die heersend emosionele atmosfeer skets. Alhoewel Sebate (1995) omgewing ondersoek, is sy ondersoek spesifiek gerig op kortverhale. Dit is op grond van hierdie gaping dat die bestaande studie die noodsaaklikheid vir 'n wetenskaplike studie van ruimte in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** raak gesien het.

In hierdie studie word 'n kritiese analise gemaak van ruimte met verwysing na Malope se novelle **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Alhoewel Heese en Lawton (1988:139) ruimte sien as 'n belangrike agtergrond waarteen die gebeure van die novelle afspeel, word hierdie siening as té algemeen gereken aangesien die belangrikste komponent die agtergrond van gebeure is en nie die ruimte van die inhoud en die ruimte van die intrige nie. Kenny (1966:38) probeer die probleem oplos wanneer hy dit soos volg stel:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

(Omgewing is die element van fiksie wat aan die leser die waar en wanneer van gebeure en die tyd wanneer en plek waar gebeur plaasvind in die intrige onthul.)

Hierdie standpunt word ondersteun deur Mojalefa (1995:22-45) waar hy, in sy ondersoek na inhoud en intrige, die verskil tussen die twee konsepte demonstreer. Hy ondersteun die onderskeid deur te verduidelik dat die vier elemente van inhoud – gebeure, karakters, tyd en ruimte – verskil wanneer dit ondersoek word vanuit die perspektief van die intrige, aangesien die inhoud elements verander na 'n simboliese komponent wanneer dit binne intrige geanaliseer word.

Dit is om hierdie rede dat daar vewarring heers aangaande die beskrywing van ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige. Die hoofdoel van hierdie studie is daarom om die ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige te ondersoek met die doel om onderskeid tussen die twee begrippe daar te stel. Die ondersoek na hierdie twee begrippe word gedoen met verwysing na Malope se novelle, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Die studie volg 'n aangepasde narratologiese raamwerk van teoretikuste soos Mojalefa (1995) en Groenewald (1991). In terme van hierdie raamwerk funksioneer 'n literêre teks op drie vlakke, naamlik, die inhouds vlak, intrige vlak en die styl vlak. Die raamwerk word aangewend in pas met Russiese Formaliste aangesien dit aanvaar word dat narratologie sy ontstaan aan hulle te danke het en dat hulle dieselfde idees deel aangaande die opvatting dat 'n literêre kunswerk saamgestel word volgens 'n spesifieke vorm.

Die studie ag die titel van **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** as baie belangrik met verwysing na die inhoud en intrige vlakke aangesien dit die gebeure van die inhoud

samehangend verbind en die verhouding wat tussen al die gebeure bestaan bepaal. Die studie reken ook tema as die belangrikste element van die intrige, aangesien dit samehangendheid toevoeg tot die gebeure van die novelle wat ondersoek word. Die gebeure in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** word geranskik en verbind deur spesifieke tegnieke om die outeur se intensies toe te lig. Hierdie skripsie neem daarom 'n werkswyse aan wat beskryf en interpreteer hoe die ruimte bydra tot die ontwikkeling van die intrige. In die proses onderskei die studie tussen die twee begrippe 'definieer' en 'interpreteer' deur hulle te beskou as sinonieme. Literêre terme word gedefinieer en gebeure in die novelle word geïnterpreteer. Hierdie werkswyse lei dus na 'n beter begrip van ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige soos onthul deur **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

Om reg te laat geskied aan die kritiese analise van ruimte in Malope se novelle **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**, word dit benadruk dat 'n literêre teks belangrik is aangesien dit 'n kunswerk is. Daar word ook vasgestel dat as 'n kunswerk geanaliseer word met verwysing na die ruimte of die twee elemente van inhoud, naamlik karakters en gebeure, kennis geneem moet word van die bestaan van die verskil tussen inhoud ruimte en intrige ruimte. Meer nog, ruimte word ondersoek as die tyd van gebeure en plek van gebeure wat tot 'n beter begrip lei van hoe tyd en plek die optrede van karakters beïnvloed en die leser se visuele verbeelding rig.

1. KGAOLO YA NTLHA

1.3 MATSENO

Recias Melato Malope ke mokwadi le modibela Setswana yo seabe sa gagwe se leng segolo thata mo bokwading jwa Setswana. O itshupile jaaka mokwadi fa a

ne a kwala ngatana ya dikhutshwe ya setlhogo sa *Mmualebe* (1982), a kwala dibuka tsa thutapuo le fonetiki, e leng, *Ithuteng Setswana* (1991), *Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana* (1978), mme o ne a kwala le padi e e bidiwang *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985). Gape o itshupile jaaka modibela Setswana fa a ne a lwela gore Setswana se rutiwe ka Setswana e seng Seesimane. Ka bokhutshwane re ka re Malope ke moitseanape mo bokwading jwa puo ya Setswana.

Ditiro tsa ga Malope di akgolwa ke baithutedi le basekaseki ba le bantsi ba akaretsa Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) le Shole (1997). Mo tlhotlhomising e, mmatlisisi o ikaelela go nanganela bogolosegolo mo tshekatshekong ya tikologo jaaka e tsweliswa mo go *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Le gale, pele go ka dirwa jalo, go tla tlhokomelwa maikaelelo, ga nankolwa dintlha ka ga tikologo, mmotlolo wa boaneledi, thaloso ya dikakanyo, diteng, thulaganyo, thitokgang, setaele, mokgwa wa tlhotlhomiso le tsamaiso ya dikgang.

Mo tlhotlhomising go tla alwa tiori ya tikologo e e tla dirisiwang mo tshekatshekong ya padi *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Fa ba bua ka tikologo, Heese le Lawton (1988:139) ba re:

The milieu or background against which the events in the novel take place is also important.

Tlhaloso ya batiori ba babedi ba, ke ya go akaretsa ka gonne bona ba lebeletse bogolosegolo lemorago la ditiragalo, mme ga ba bue sepe ka ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa nngwe ya ditikologo tse pedi tse.

Kenny (1966:38) o leka go rarabolola bothata jo bo tlhagisiwang ke Heese le Lawton tebang le tlhaloso e, ka gonne ena a re:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

Se se gatalelwang ke Kenny (1966) fa, ke gore fa tikologo ya setlhangwa kgotsa sekwalwa e sekasekiwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore e lebagannwa le poloto. BoChapole (1992: 47) bona fa ba tlhalosa tikologo ba re, e kaya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalang mo go lona, mme lefelo le, le tshwanetse la tsamaelana le go amana le tikologo. Fa mokwadi a kwala padi ya setso, lefelo le tshwanetse la tsamaelana le go amana gape le nako ya setso se se tlhalosiwang. O tshwanetse a bo a itse ka ga mokgwa, molao, setso, moaparo wa nako eo kgotsa batho bao.

Mojalefa (1995: 22 - 45) fa a sekaseka diteng le poloto, o bontsha gore go na le pharologano fa gare ga diteng le poloto. O netefatsa pharologano e ka go

tlhalosa gore dielemente tse nne tsa diteng, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo di farologane le dielemente tse nne tsa poloto, e leng, ditiragalo, baanelwa, nako le lefelo, ka gone dielemente tsa poloto di fetoga ditshwantsho fa di sekasekiwa mo polotong. Jaanong, go ka twe, tikologo ya diteng e tlhagelela mo setlhangweng e le setshwantsho. Ntlha e, e kaya gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo kgotsa dielemente di le pedi tsa diteng, e leng, baanelwa le ditiragalo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto gone dikarolwana tse pedi tse, e leng, diteng le poloto, di ka se bonwe e le makaelagongwe mo tlhotlhomising.

Jaanong go ruma se se umakilweng go ya go tlhokomelwa bonnete jwa kang e ka go sekaseka tikologo ya padi, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985).

1.4 MAIKAELELO

Jaaka go na le tlhakatlhakano kana tlhokatumalano ya tlhaloso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto, go botlhokwa go tlhalosa tlhakatlhakano eo. Ka jalo, maikaelelo a tlhotlhomisi e, ke go sekaseka tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto ka maikaelelo a go lemoga fa dikgopolo tse pedi tse di tshwana kgotsa di farologana. Patlisiso ya dikgopolo tse, e ya go ikaega godimo ga padi ya ga Malope, e leng, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* (1985), mme e tla ikaega ka mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o tlhabolotsweng. Ke maikaelelo a patlisiso e gore thaetlele ya padi

e, e ama tswelero ya ditragalo, tshenolo ya baanelwa, poloto e bile e bolelela pele se se tla diragalang. Ka jalo, thaetlele ya padi e botlhokwa thata mo patlisisong e.

Maikaelelo a patlisiso e, ke go tihalosa matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, mo go diteng, go tla tlhagisiwa setlhogo ('*topic*') fa mo go poloto gone go tla tihalosiwa thitokgang ('*theme*'). Morago ga moo, go tla tihalosiwa tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, se se thotlhomisiwang mo kgaolong ya bobedi.

1.3 TSHEKATSHEKO YA DIKWALO TSA BAITHUTEDI BA BANGWE

Le fa Batswana ba thotlhomisistse maphata oomabedi a bolepapuo le dikwalo, bontsi jwa ditlhotlhomisi bo dirilwe mo lephateng la dikwalo. Ditlhotlhomisi tse di dirilweng mo dikwalong di akaretsa dipatlisiso di tshwana le tse di latelang: RM Malope's, *Tshekatshekotsenelelo ya dipadi tsa ntlha tse tlhano tsa ga DPS Monyaise* (1977); JWP Mashike's, *Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe* (1988); PM Sebate's, *Setting, plot structure and narrative point of view in JS Shole's short story collection, O foo, ke fano!*; JSS Shole's, *Time relations in selected novels of Monyaise, Mmileng and Marope: A structuralist Analysis* (1997); MM Mosehla's, *Bogosi kupe: Padi ya ditshiamelo tsa basadi* (2000); JSS Shole's, *Mefama ya diterama tsa Setswana*, (1988); SE Masote's, *Tshekatsheko ya leboko la ga Kgosi Molefi K Pilane jaaka pokothoriso* (2001); MM Makgato's, *Tshenolo ya baanelwa ba basadi ka bakwalakhutshwe ba Setswana*, (2005); PM Sebate's *The Tswana short story: From BD Magoleng to OK Bogatsu* (1999); MH Mataboge's *Se se jeleng rre: Molebo wa kanedi* (2001); PR Komati's *Manyobonyobo: Padi ya Boitsholo* (2000). Go tswa mo

tshekatshekong ya ditlhotlhomisi tse di dirilweng ke baithutedi ba Batswana, go itlhalosa sentle gore bontsi jwa ditlhotlhomisi bo ne bo lebane bakwadi ba: DPS Monyaise, JSS Shole, MK Pilane, BD Magoleng, OK Bogatsu, DP Moloto, PTM Marope le MT Mmileng, mme ga go tlhotlhomisi epe e e neng e itebagantse padi ya Malope, e leng, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* etswa e phasaladitswe ka ngwaga 1985. Gape, ga go tlhotlhomisi epe e e itebagantseng tikologo mo lokwalong lope lwa Setswana, fa e se athikele ya ga Sebate (1995): *A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories*. Mo athikeleng e, Sebate (1995) o tlhalosa seabe sa tikologo le ditiragatso gammogo le tikologo le boanedi a totile dikhutshwe tsa ga JSS Shole. O sekaseka dilwana le mafoko a a fang setshwantsho se segolwane sa lefelo, le ka moo tikologo gale e tshwantshang atemosefere ya maikutlo a a renang. Le fa Sebate (1995) a sekaseka tikologo, tshekatsheko ya gagwe e nanganetse mo dikhutshweng. Ga a name maoto go akaretsa tikologo jaaka e tlhagelela mo pading. Ka ntlha ya phatlha e, tlhotlhomisisi e, e bone go le botlhokwa thata go batlisisa ka ga tikologo mo go *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

1.5 MMOTLOLO WA BOANELEDI

Mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o yang go latelwa kgotsa go salwa morago mo tlhotlhomising e, ke wa naratholoji. Mmotlolo o, o tlhalosa gore setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba. Go tla nopolwa batiori ba se kae go bona gore bona ba tlhalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa ka tsela efe. Ka jalo, go tla nna botlhokwa go tlhalosa pele ka ga Bolebapopego kana Fomaliseme (*'Formalism'*) ka gone naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia (*'Russian Formalists'*).

Mokgatlho wa Balebapopego ba Rašia o simolotse go nna teng ka 1915. Mokgatlho o o tihabologile ka tsela ya ditlhophadi le pedi tsa dipuisano tse dinnye tsa go lebagana le ditshekatsheko tsa ditlhangwa tsa puo ya poko (OPOJAZ), e leng, 'Moscow Linguistic Circle' le Mokgatlho wa St. Petersburg. Go ya ka Shole (1997:6):

The former was led by Roman Jakobson while the most prominent collaborators of Opojazz were its chairman, Viktor Šklovskij and Boris Ejxenbaum. The Movement had a relatively short existence as by approximately 1930 it was virtually smoothed by the Soviet authorities.

Go gatelelwa gore bangwe ditokololo tsa mokgatlho o jaaka Jakobson, ba ne ba tswelela pele go dira ka fa gare ga mokgatlho o o bidiwang 'Prague Linguistic Circle' mo nageng ya Tšhekoslovakia (Czekoslovakia). Go lemogwa gore mokgatlho wa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia ('Russian Formalism') o nnile le phokelelo e e botlhokwa mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa tse di neng tsa latela kgotsa tse di tlileng morago. Fa a tlhalosa kang e, du Plooy (1986: 98) a re, kitso ya Bolebapopego jwa Rašia e botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya ditlhangwa tsa Saense ya segompiano. Ditiori tsa gompiano di sa ntse di itshetlegile le go ikaega ka mabaka a a botlhokwa a a rileng a Bolebapopego. Fa a tswelletsang e pele, Visser (1982: 15) a re:

Although not widely known in the English speaking world until comparatively recently, Russian Formalism has a good claim to being the most influential critical Theoretical School of this century. It gave rise to major critical movements in Czechoslovakia and Poland, significantly influenced German literary studies in the period following the Second World War, provided much of the foundation for French Structuralism of the 1960s and has a continuing influence on contemporary stylistics and semiotics.

Visser (1982) o bua gore Bolebapopego jwa Rašia ke mokgatlho o o nnileng le seabe se segolo mo tlabelolong ya ditshekatsheko tsa ditlhangwa mo ngwagakgolong wa masomepedi. Fa a tlabelosa seabe sa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa, Visser (1982) a re Balebapopego ba Rašia ba bonwa jaaka bathei ba tiori ya ditlhangwa tsa segompieno.

Se se gatelelwang ke tlhotlhomisi e, ke gore Balebapopego ba Rašia ba ne ba tlabelosa setlhangwa ka sekwalwa jaaka pinagare ya thuto ya ditlhangwa. Ba ne ba lwela tlabeloso, patlisiso le thanolo ya saense ya dikwalo. Go ya ka Visser (1982: 16) Balebapopego ba Rašia ba ne ba gatelela ka moo setlhangwa ka sekwalwa se neng se rulagannwa ka teng, ke gore, ba ne ba tlhokometse ka moo dithekeniki le dikutlwano ('conventions') tsa ditlhangwa di neng di dirisiwa ka teng.

Balebapopego ba Rašia ke bone ba simolotseng go dirisa mareo a '*fabula*' le '*sjuzet*' fa go sekasekiwa setlhangwa. '*Fabula*' e tthalosa kanedi ('*story*') ke gore, paakanyo ya ditiragalo go ya ka tatelano ya tsona, fa ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe '*sjuzet*' e tthalosa gore poloto ke thulaganyo ya botswerere ya ditiragalo jaaka e rulagantswe ke mokwadi.

Tthaloso e khutshwane e ya sebopego sa setlhangwa e botlhokwa ka gonne tlhotlhomisi e e theilwe mo godimo ga mmotlolo wa boaneledi o o bonang matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa a le botlhokwa mo tlhotlhomising. Ka jalo, go botlhokwa go tthalosa matlalo a mararo a, go ya ka moo a tthalosiwang ka teng ke batori. Fa a akaretsa tthaloso ya sebopego sa setlhangwa, Strachan (1988: 2) a re, setlhangwa se na le matlalo a le mararo a a bidiwang, '*teks*', '*verhaal*' le '*geskiedenis*'. Groenewald (1993: 4) mmogo le Mojalefa (1995: 13) le bone ba bua fa setlhangwa se na le matlalo a mararo. Bona ba re go na le letlalo la ntlha la ka fa gare le le bidiwang diteng kgotsa hisetori, mme la latelwa ke la bobedi le go twang ke la poloto, fa la boraro le bidiwa setaele. Strachan (1988) o farologana le batori ba, Groenewald le Mojalefa, ka fa ena letlalo la poloto ('*verhaal*') le bontsha kanedi, fa la setaele ('*teks*') a re le lebagane le tebelelo ('*point of view*') ya mokwadi.

Tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go tthalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa go tshwana le ka fa se tthalosiwang ke Groenewald le Mojalefa ka teng.

1.5 TLHALOSO YA DIKAKANYO

Dikakanyo tse di yang go tthalosiwa mo tlhotlhomising e, ke tsa matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa kana sekwalwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, mo go diteng, go tla tlhagisiwa setlhogo ('*topic*') fa mo go poloto gone go tla tthalosiwa thitokgang ('*theme*'). Morago ga moo, go tla tthalosiwa tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, se se tlhotlhomisiwang mo kgaolong ya bobedi.

1.5.5 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, o kwala ka ga maitemogelo a gagwe mo botshelong. Seno se totobatswa ke Chatman (1978: 19- 20) fa a re:

The 'fable' ('fabula') or basic stuff, is the sum total 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 bontsha fa diteng e le ditiragalo tsa kgale tse mokwadi a di fitlhelang di ntse di le teng pele a simolola go kwala sekwalwa. Georgakopoulou le Goutsos (1997: 42) ba netefatsa kgang e jaana:

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.

Nopolo eno e gatelela gore maitemogelo a mokwadi ke ona a leng mosola thata mo go bopeng sekwalwa. Strachan (1988: 5), Heese le Lawton (1988: 104) le Groenewald (1992: 1) ba oketsa ka go re dikgang tsa diteng ke kologano ya ditiragalo tse di baakantsweng go naya sekwalwa sebopego sa sona. Ke ka moo Bennet le Royle (1999: 58) le O'Neil (1994: 24) ba buang ka ditiragalo tse di rulagantsweng tse, gore di ile go tlotliwa ke moanedi go tswa mo sekwalweng.

Jefferson le Robey (1993: 39) fa ba tlhalosa kanedi, ba re ke:

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

Seno se tlhalosa fa baanelwa le bona e le nngwe ya dielemente tse di botlhokwa tsa diteng go sa lebalwe nako le lefelo (Lekganyane, 1997: 21). Groenewald (1993: 8-9) le Mojalefa (1997: 8) le bona ba gatelela botlhokwa jwa baanelwa le gore nako e baanelwa ba diragatsang mo go yona e laola go fetoga ga ditiragalo. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, nako e bontsha tshimologo le bokhutlo jwa tiragalo e e rileng. Rimmon Kenan (1983: 3) le Vandermoere (1982: 124) le bona ba tlhalosa botlhokwa jwa baanelwa go tsamaelana le mosola wa lefelo.

Mojalefa (1997: 8) a re dielemente tsa diteng di golaganngwa ke setlhogo ('*topic*') gore e nne kgang e le nngwe. A re:

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

Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe setlhogo se botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa diteng, ka gore:

- 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.

Tlhaloso ya letlalo le la ntlha, e leng, diteng, e ka sobokiwa ka go re:

.... 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 tsela e, go mosola thata gore fa go sekasekiwa letlalo le la ntlha la sekwalwa, go tlhokomelwe tiro ya setlhogo. (Makgato, 2005: 52)

1.5.6 Thulaganyo (Poloto)

Thulaganyo ke letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa. Fa ba tlhalosa thulaganyo, Barry le Wright (1966:69), Barnet, Berman le Burto (1971:83-84), Rylance (1987:571), Grobler, (1989:41) le Walder (1992:107) ba re ke paakanyo kgotsa tlhatlhamano ya ditiragalo tsa tiro ya bokwadi tse di golaganngwang ka botswerere mo sekwalweng. Groenewald (1991:22) ena a re thulaganyo ke tshiamiso ya dikgang le ditiragalo tse mokwadi a di itlhophetseng gore a di dirise fa a kwala sekwalwa. O tswelala ka go re thulaganyo ya sekwalwa ke tlhopho ya dithekeniki. Mojalefa (1995:30) o dumela gore ka thulaganyo, dikgang tsa sekwalwa di a baakanngwa. Ka jalo, o tshegetsatsa ntlha ya gore thulaganyo ke letlalo le le farologanyang sekwalwa le se e seng sekwalwa.

Go itlhalosa sentle gore basekaseki le batiori ba ba fa godimo ba gatelela tatelano le kgolagano ya ditiragalo mo go bopeng kgang. Cohen (1973:15) a re ditiragalo tse di diragalang fa, di diragatswa ke baanelwa ka gonne ke bona motswedi wa ditiragalo. Forster, mo go Heese le Lawton (1993:135), a re ditiragalo ke:

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

Fano go bontsha fa e se baanelwa fela ba ba botlhokwa fa go dirwa tlhotlhomiso ya thulaganyo. Nako le yona e botlhokwa. Machiu (1994:69) a re, ga se baanelwa le nako fela tse di tlhokomelwang fa go rulaganngwa ditiragalo, mme le lefelo le tshwanetse go umakiwa gonne ke mo ditiragalo di diragalelang baanelwa teng.

Groenewald (1992:22) o gatelela kgang eno ka go re, baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo ke tsona dielemente tsa thulaganyo. More (1995:20) a re fa dielemente tsotlhe tse, di rulagantswe ka matsetseleko, di ya go tswelletsa kgang e le nngwe e e kitlaneng.

1.5.7 Thitokgang

Mojalefa (1995:27) o tlhalosa fa thitokgang e le maikaelelo kgotsa thuto e mokwadi a ratang go e neela mmuisi fa a kwala sekwalwa. Groenewald

(1991:230) fa a tshegetsa kakanyo eno a re, thitokgang ke tebelelo ya mokwadi e e tlhophilweng mabapi le dikgang kgotsa ditiragalo tse a di itemogetseng mo botshelong. Thitokgang e golaganya gape le dithekeniki tsa thulaganyo tse di itlhophetsweng ke mokwadi.

1.5.8 Setaele

Setaele ke letlalo la boraro la sekwalwa. Wales (1995:435) le Stern (1991:224) ba re ke tsela ya mokwadi ya go dirisa puo mo sekwalweng. Groenewald (1991:79) o tlhalosa setaele jaana, a re:

*Ge polelo e šomišwa ka mokgwa wa gore mongwadi a
itlhalošē go bolelwa ka ga mongwalelo / setaele sa gagwe.
Setaele se bonagatšwa ke go šomišwa ga mantšu le
mafoko.*

Ka bokhutshwane, seno se gatelela fa setaele se golagana le puo. Le fa go ntse jalo, Mojalefa (1995:40) o lemosa fa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore puo le setaele ga di laolwe ke dikapuo fela, di laolwa le ke maikutlo a mokwadi a tlhagisang thitokgang ka ona.

1.6 MOKGWA WA TLHOTLHOMISO

Tlhotlhomisi e, e tlhophile mekgwa e meraro ya tlhotlhomiso e leng : (a) mokgwa wa go tlhalosa, (b) mokgwa wa go ranola, le (c) mokgwa wa go bapisa. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e ya go tlhalosa le go ranola sebopego sa *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* go totilwe tikologo ya padi e. Dikakanyo tse pedi tse, di tshwanetse go tlhalosiwa ka tlhokomelo gore go tle go bonagale pharologano magareng ga tsona, le go re di se tsewe e le makaelagongwe fa e le dikakanyo tse di farologaneng go ya ka tlhotlhomisi e.

Go tlhalosa ke go tlhalosa selo ka tsela e se bopegileng ka teng gore se tle se itsege sentle. Ke ka ntlha eo Lebaka (1999:8) le David (2000:28) ba tsweledisang kgopolo eno pele ka go re, go tlhalosa go lebagane le diponagalo tsa selo se se tlhalosiwang.

Turco (1999:126) ena o bua gore go tlhalosa sekwalwa go lebagane le diponagalo tse di rileng tse di farologanyang sekwalwa mo go tse dingwe. Ke ka moo Baker (1990:77) le Kgatla (2000: 17) ba reng go tlhalosa ke go tlhagisa diponagalo gore sebopego sa selo se se tlhalosiwang se tlhagelele mo pepeneneng. Serudu o wetsa kang eno ka go re mokgwa wa go tlhalosa o tsweletsa sebopego, seemo le kamano ya selo se se tlhalosiwang le tse dingwe.

Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, go ranola go ya ka Peck le Coyle (1984:145) ke go itebaganya le tshedimosetso le go tshwaela ka puo. Masote (2001:4) o tsweledisa kang eno pele ka go re go ranola ke go tlhalosa ka go gatelela

diponagalo tsa selo se se tshalosiwang gore mesola ya sona e tlhagelele mo pepeneneng. Ke ka ntlha eo Abrams (1999:127) a reng :

... to interpret a work of literature is to make clear the artistic features and purport of the overall literary work of which language is the medium. Interpretation in this sense includes the analysis of such matters as the work's genre, component elements, structure, theme and effects.

Abrams (1999) o bua gore fa go ranolwa dikwalwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa diponagalo tse di tlhagelelang ka mokgwa wa puo gore molaetsa o bonagale sentle. Mojalefa (1995:30) o netefatsa kgang e ka go re, fa go ranolwa go gatelelwa mabaka a go netefatsa tlhaloso e e filweng. Ka tsela e go ka gatelelwa gore fa go ranolwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa mesola ya diponagalo tsa selo se se tshalosiwang.

Ka jalo, go tlhalosa ke go bontsha diponagalo tsotlhe tse selo se ka itsiweng ka sona, fa ka fa lotlhakoreng le lengwe go ranola e le go bontsha mesola ya diponagalo tsa selo se se tshalosiwang. Ke yona pharologano e e bonalang magareng ga go tlhalosa le go ranola go ya ka moo mareo a a dirisiwang mo tlhotlhomising e.

Kgopolo e nngwe e e botlhokwa e e tshwanetseng go dirisiwa mo tlotlhomising e, ke papiso. Fa a tihalosa papiso, Makgato (2005:12) a re papiso ke mokgwa wa go itemogela dikamano tse di rileng, tse di tthagisiwang mo dikwalweng kana mo dipuong tse di farologaneng. Jost, mo go (Swanepoel, 1990:42) o gatelela kgang e fa a re dikamano tse, ga di magareng ga dikwalwa tse di farologaneng fela, gape le tse di tshwanang le tsona di ka bapisiwa . Ke ka ntlha e Sikwane le ba bangwe (1994:104) ba reng, go a tlhokagala gore go tthagisiwe fa dikwalwa kana dipuo di tshwanang ka teng le fa di farologanang teng. Ke gore, go a tlhokagala gore setlhangwa se tthalosiwe gore go lemogwe gore ke sefe se se gaisang magareng ga tsona. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe boSikwane (1994) ba gatelela papiso e e leng magareng ga dikwalwa. Fa a tsewedisa kgang eno pele Tallis (1995:31) a re:

Intertextuality makes it necessary to read the text in the light of or context of another.

Tallis (1995) o gatelela gore dikwalwa di ka farologana kgotsa tsa tshwana ka go lekola kamano ya tsona. Baker 1990:67) o tthagisa ponalo e nngwe ya papiso ka go tihalosa gore, mosola wa papiso ke go tthagisa tse di neng di fitlhilwe mo pepeneneng gore di itsiwe ka mokgwa wa go gatelela dilo tse di bapisiwang. Fowler (1982:46) ena a re, mosola o mongwe wa go bapisa ke go tihalosa maemo a selo se se rileng ka go se bapisa le tse dingwe.

Fa a wetsa kang e, Hawthorn (1992:126) a re mokgwa o wa go bapisa o botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya dikwalwa ka gonne maikaelelo a papiso ke go senola dikgakologelo, diphetogo le dipoeletso tsa dikakanyo tsa bakwadi go tswa dikwalweng tse di farologaneng. Ka jalo, mokgwa wa papiso o botlhokwa mo tlhotlhomising e ka gonne ke one o tlang go thusa go farologanya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto.

1.7 TSAMAIISO YA DIKGANG

Mo kgaolong ya ntlha go gatelelwa gore kanedi e botlhokwa ka gonne ke sebopego sa botswerere. Go lemotshegile gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo kgotsa dielemente di le pedi tsa diteng, e leng, baanelwa le ditiragalo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto.

Malebana le mokgwa wa go tlhotlhomisa, go tlhagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi tse e leng go tlhalosa (*'define'*) le go ranola (*'interpret'*) go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tlhalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, ga bo ga buiwa ka diteng, thulaganyo, thitokgang le setaele.

Mmotlolo wa Boaneledi o o yang go latelwa kgotsa go salwa morago mo tlhotlhomising e, le ona o tlhalositswe, mme ga bo ga buiwa gore mmotlolo o wa naratholoji, o tlhalosa fa setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba. Go tlhalosiwa le Bolebapopego ka gobo naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia. Kgaolo e, gape e tlhalosa mekgwa e meraro ya tlhotlhomiso, e leng, mokgwa wa go tlhalosa, mokgwa wa go ranola le mokgwa wa go bapisa.

Mo kgaolong ya bobedi go tlhalosiwa bokao jwa tikologo, mefuta e mebedi ya tikologo, e leng, tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego; le dikarolwana di le nne tsa tikologotlhokapopego, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori; matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolo tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; dikarolo tsa nako, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

Kgaolo ya boraro e ya go itebaganya le sebopego sa sekwalwa sa *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko*. Fa sekwalwa se ya go tlhalosiwa go lebeletswe tikologo gammogo le dikarolo tse pedi tse tikologo e ka aroganngwang ka tsona, e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le dikarolwana tsa tsona. Gape, kgaolo e e ya go bapisa tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo go lebeletswe gore dinako di farologana jang le mafelo a farologana jang.

Kgaolo ya bone ke tshosobanyo ya dintlha tsotlhe tsa botlhokwa tsa tlhotlhomisi.

2. KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

2.3 TIKOLOGO YA DITENG

Mo kgaolong e, go tliilwe go tlhalosiwa bokao jwa tikologo, mefuta e mebedi ya tikologo, e leng, tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego; le dikarolwana di le nne

tša tikologotlhokapopego, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori; matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolo tša lefelo jaaka, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; dikarolo tša nako, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Se, e le go alela tshekatsheko ya padi ya ga Malope (1985), *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, e e leng yona setlhangwa kana sekwalwa sa tlhotlhomisi eno.

Fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Tikologo e akaretsa dilo di le dintsanantsana tse, dingwe tša tsona, di tla tlhalosiwang sentle mo tlhalosong ya tiori ka ga tikologo. Baithutedi ba tikologo ba farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ba dumela gore tikologotlhokapopego e ka arogangwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori. Go tlišwe go lemogiwa gore dikakanyo tša baithutedi ba tikologo, di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Moithutedi a tshwana le Mojalefa (1997:27), a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo, mme bangwe bona ba tlaleletsa ka lefelo la loago. Go tlišwe go tlhalosiwa fa tlase gore tikologo e akaretsa nako, mme Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a bua ka ntlha e, a re nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go

fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Se, ka bokhutshwane, se kaya gore nako e na le dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Bokao le ditlhaloso mabapi le matlhakore le dikarolo tsotlhe tse di kailweng ka ga tikologo, di tlaa tlhalosiwa sentle fa tlase.

2.4 TIKOLOGO (MILIEU)

Cohen (1973:27) fa a bua ka tikologo a re, mokwadi, moaneledi kgotsa motho mongwe le mongwe o itse gore nako le lefelo di ama maitemogelo a motho jang. O tswelela ka go re, tikologo e akaretsa bogotlhe jwa lefelo. Se se tlaeleletswa ke Sebate (1992:9) fa a re, fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo le le rileng fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. O tswelela ka go bua gore tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona.

Ka bokhutshwane, dilo tsotlhe tse, di botlhokwa thata mo go bopeng tikologo. Go tswa mo batioring ba, go itlhalosa sentle gore tikologo e kaya lefelo la ditiragalo kgotsa lemorago le kanedi e ikaegileng ka lona. Heese le Lawton (1988:139-140) bona ba re, lemorago mo pading e e tloafetseng '*does not consist just of scenery, ... but of the whole environment which includes the location, customs, economic level, religion, politics and moral assumptions*'. Se se raya gore tikologo e akaretsa lefelo lotlhe gammogo le mekgwa yotlhe ya baanelwa, e

tshwana le, ya sepolotiki, seikonomi, sedumedi le ditlwaelo tsa setšhaba. Tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa gonne e na le phokedi e bile e ama maitsholo a baanelwa, mme kamo ya tikologo e ka nna e e molemo kgotsa ya nna e e bosula.

Pretorius le Swart (1982: 8) bona, ba farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego. Ba re, tikologopopego ke lemorago le le bopegileng le kanedi e diragalang mo go yona. Ke gore, kanedi kgotsa kang e ka phuthologela mo lemoragong le mo go lona go kaiwang dithaba, ditlhare, ditlhaketlhake, dikepe, dikake kgotsa toropo. Batori ba babedi ba, ba tswela ka go re, tikologotlhokapopego ke tlelaemete e e sa kgomegeng kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona. Fa kanedi e phuthologela mo lemoragong la kgotlhang ya semorafe, go fa sekao, kgaruuruu, lethoo, kutlobotlhoko le ipusolotsetso di nna le seabe mo phuthologong ya poloto. Serudu le bangwe (1994:30) ba ikamanya le pharologanyo e ya ga Pretorius le Swart (1982). Bona ba re mofuta wa tikologopopego o amana le sebopego kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Le bona ba tshotse mogopolo wa boPretotius (1982) wa gore mokwadi a ka dirisa lefelo la dithaba, mebotu, meedi, lebopowatle kgotsa naga, lefelo la magaeng kgotsa la makgoeng, ditorotswana kgotsa ditoropokgolo. Fa ba bua ka tikologotlhokapopego, boSerudu (1994:30) ba re mofuta o wa tikologo o ka aroganngwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki,

tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori. Mefuta e e tla tlhalosiwa ka bokhutshwane fa tlase:

2.4.1 Tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki

Serudu le bangwe (1994) ba bua gore fa mokwadi a dirisa mofuta o o tswelletsa dintwa tsa merafe tsa khaphamadi tsa ditšhaba, letlhoo fa gare ga merafe kgotsa katlego, kagiso le boikhutso.

2.4.2 Tikologo ya loago le setso

Mo mofuteng o, mokwadi o akaretsa batho, tseo ba di dirang mo ba dulang teng, tse ba sa di rateng mabapi le ditlwaelo, dielo, ditumedi le dingwao tse di fitlhelwang mo morafeng kana mo setšhabeng sa bona.

2.4.3 Tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo)

Mo tikologong ya legae le ikonomi, mokwadi o tswelletsa ditiro tsa botlhokwa tse e leng tsona di laolang e bile e le tsona di thusang batho mo botshelong jwa bona. E ka nna ditiro tse morafe kgotsa setšhaba se ikaegileng ka tsona, ditiro di

tshwana le, ditiro tsa temo, go tsoma, tsa meepo, diintaseteri, jalo le tlhokomelo ya dikgwa kana kgwebo kgotsa dipapatso tsa methalethale.

2.4.4 Tikologo ya loago le hisetori

Tikologo ya loago le hisetori ke tikologo e mo go yona mokwadi a alang metlha kgotsa dinako tse kang kgotsa ditiragalo di diragalang mo go tsona. Ditiragalo di ka tswa di diragetse mo metlheng e e fetileng bogologolotala kgotsa mo metlheng ya gompiano e e tshwanang le e re tshelang mo go yona. Serudu le bangwe (1994:31) fa ba tiisa ntlha e, ba re:

Ditiragalo di ka phethagatšwa mehleng ya kgale ya mpo le tšhikidi goba ya ba ditiragalo tšeo di amanago le mabaka a mehleng ya rena. Ge mongwadi a sa hlokomele dintlha tše gona padi goba sengwalo sa gagwe se ka se be le mohlodi.

Go tswa mo nopolong e, go itlhalosa sentle gore tikologo ya loago le hisetori e tshwanetse go tsweliswa ka manontlhotlho gore e se ka ya tloga ya koafatsa boleng jwa padi kgotsa bokwadi jwa mokwadi.

Tshekatsheko e e fa godimo, e itlhalosa sentle gore go na le tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego le gore tikologo e ka ama maitsholo kana matshelo a

baanelwa ka ditsela tse di farologaneng. Tikologo e ka nna le phokedi e e molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula. Gape, go itlhalositswe sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, empa gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Fa a tlhalosa kakanyo e, Abrams (1971:157) a re:

*Setting of a narrative or dramatic work is the general locale
and the historical time in which the action occurs.*

Tlhagiso ya ga Abrams, e tlhalosa ka tlhamalalo gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana di le pedi, e leng, lefelo ('*locale*') le nako ('*historical time*'). Kakanyo e e tiisiwa le ke Potter fa a nopolwal ke Komati (2000:41) fa a re, '*... the actions of the characters take place at some time, in some place, amid some things...*'. Dikakanyo tsa bobedi jo, di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go aroganya tikologo ka dikarolwana di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le nako, mo tshekatshekong ya yona ya padi, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

2.4.5 LEFELO

Shaw (1985:151) o bua gore ga go sepe se se ka diragalang mo loleeng kgotsa mo lefeeeleng, mme lefelo la tiragalo go le gantsi le ntlafatsa tiragalo kgotsa le fa tiragalo mmala o o rileng. Sebate (1995:29) o tlhalosa ntlha e botoka fa a re,

motho o aga a iphitlhela a le felo gongwe gonne go nna mo lefelong, ke ntlha ya botlhokwa mo botshelong jwa motho. O tswelela ka go re, motho a ka se ka a tshela mo loleeng kgotsa mo lefeleleeng, gonne lolea kgotsa lefeelele ga lo na lefelo (tikologo) la go gola mo semoweng le mo tihaloganyong; lefelo le mo go lona a ka ikogelang morago kgotsa a itshenolelang lefatshe. Groenewald (1993:8) o tthalosa gore lefelo ke elemente ya bone le ya bofelo ya diteng. O tiisa ntlha e ka go re, lefelo ke moo:

*baanegwa ba phelago, moo ditiragalo tša sengwalwa di
diregago gona.*

Mo nopolong e, Groenewald o tiisa gore lefelo ke mo go fitlhelwang baanelwa ba sekwalwa e bile ke moo ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa di diragalelang teng, jaaka, kwa motseng, kwa nokeng, kwa sekgweng, kwa Mangaung, kwa Gaborone, kwa Tshwane, kwa Tlhakong, jalojalo. Marggraff (1994:64) o tshegetsatsa ntlha e fa a re:

*Place is considered to be a physical spot at which events
take place and at which characters are positioned.*

Go tswa mo dikakanyong le mo ditlhalosetsong tsa batiori ba ba fa godimo, go mo pepeneneng gore fa go buiwa ka lefelo go gatelelwa lefelo le baanelwa ba

sekwalwa ba fitlhelwang mo go lona, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Mojalefa (1995:8) fa a tswelletsa kakanyo e kwa pele a re, mafelo a ke mafelo a a supang hisetori ya setlhangwa kgotsa ya sekwalwa, mme mafelo a a supang hisetori a, a botlhokwa bogolosegolo gonne a laola phetogo ya ditiragalo le etswa ona mafelo a, a laolwa ke setlhogo. Botlhokwa jo jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle fa Mojalefa (1997:27) a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo.

2.2.5.1 Lefelo le le rileng

Mojalefa (1995:9) o tthalosa lefelo le le rileng jaaka lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tlhaloseng ka tthamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng jaaka fa a bua ka lefelo lengwe, lefelo le a sa bolelang leina la lona jaaka fa a ka re, kwa Lenatong, kwa Nebo, kwa Mafikeng, jalojalo. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe ke lefelo le mokwadi a letlang mmuisi go le ikakanyetsa, gongwe go dirisa dielemente tse di rileng go le akanyetsa. Ntle le lefelo le le rileng, Mojalefa (1995) o bua ka lefelo la ditiragalo.

2.2.6.2 Lefelo la ditiragalo

Mojalefa (1997:27) o tthalosa gore lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tlhalosang ka tthamalalo kana a le totomatsa, jaaka

fa a ka re, kwa Lenatong, kwa Mabopane, kwa Tlhatlhaganyane, jalojalo. Go le gantsi, lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo la tlhago, lefelo le le itsegeng, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang kgotsa di diragaletseng mo go lona. Ka bokhutshwane, mo tlhalosong ya lefelong la ditiragalo, mokwadi ga a fopholetse, ga a kabakanye, o bitsa lefelo ka leina la lona ka tlhamalalo moo motho o ka kgonang go le supa le go kaela mongwe gore ke lefelo le le kwa bolebelebe le gore le fa kae. Lefelo la ditiragalo, ka go rialo, ke lefelo la hisetori e seng lefelo le le akanngwang.

2.2.7 NAKO

Fa go akanngwa ka nako mo pading, ga go itshwenngwe thata ka gore kanedi kana kang e diragetse leng. Nako e padi e itshetlegileng mo go yona, e ka nna ya gompiano kgotsa ya motlha mongwe mo nakong e e fetileng. Ka jalo, mo tlhotlhomising e, go lebilwe bogolosegolo ka moo mokwadi a dirisang go feta ga nako mo kaneding. Kakanyo e, e tiisiwa ke Shole le bangwe (1988:42) fa ba tsaya nako e le motlha o ditiragalo di diragalang mo go ona. Ba dumela gore ditiragalo di ka tswa di diragetse mo nakong (motlheng) ya segompiano kgotsa mo nakong (motlheng) ya maloba kana e e fetileng. Rimmon-Kenan le Chatman (mo go, Mosehla, 2000:63) bona ba re go na le nako ya setlhangwa le nako ya ditiragalo. Bona ba gatelela gore nako ya setlhangwa le nako ya ditiragalo; ke dinako tse di amaneng kgotsa tse di golaganeng. Nako ya ditiragalo e na le fa e simololang le fa e khutlang teng. Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a garela ntlha e a re nako

ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Mogopolo o wa ga Mojalefa (1993) o lemosa baithutedi le baithuti ba dikwalo gore nako e mosola mo setlhangweng kana mo sekwalweng ka gobo e thusa go lemoga tatelano ya ditiragalo. Botlhokwa jwa nako bo lemotshega bogolosegolo mo mabakeng a tshwana le go feta ga nako jaaka, metsotso, diura, letsatsi, beke, kgwedi le ngwaga. Ka bokhutshwane go ka twe nako ga e a ema felo go le gongwe, mme tota e a fetoga. Marggraff (1994:64) o tiisa ntlha e fa a re:

Time is considered as the order in which happenings are presented.

Mo nopolong e, Marggraff (1994) o tlhalosa gore nako ke tatelano e ka yona ditiragalo di tlhomaganngwang mo sekwalweng kana mo setlhangweng. Se se kaya gore nako ke ntlha e e lemosang mmuisi wa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa ka ga go latelana le go fetogafetoga ga ditiragalo go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go kgabaganya nako ya jaanong, go ya go nako e e tlang. Ka bokhutshwane, Mojalefa (1993) le Marggraff (1994) ba tlhalosa fa mosola wa nako e le go laola tatelano ya ditiragalo. Mojalefa (mo go, Komati, 2000:41) o ruma ka go re, nako e e laolang ditiragalo e, e arogantswe ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, nako e e rileng le nako ya ditiragalo. Komati (2000:41) o tlaleletsa karoganyo e ka go re go na le nako ya boraro, e leng, nako ya loago. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go sekaseka

nako go ya ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

2.3.6.1 Nako e e rileng

Fa a tihalosa nako e e rileng, Mojalefa (mo go, Mosehla, 2000:25) a re ke nako e e se nang tshimologo le bokhutlo, ke gore, ga go itsiwe gore e simolotse leng le gore e khutlile kgotsa e khutla leng. Ke nako e e tshwanang le bosigo, motshegare, mariga le selemo. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe ke nako e go leng bokete go e lekanyetsa, ke nako e e akanngwang mme go sa itsiwe gore sentlente e simolola leng e khutla leng. Mokwadi o e akanya fela, nako nngwe ga a e bue gotlhelele, mme mmuisi ena a ikakanyetse yona go ya ka kelelo ya ditiragalo.

2.3.6.2 Nako ya ditiragalo

Mojalefa (1995:8) o tihalosa nako ya ditiragalo jaaka nako e e nang le tshimologo le bokhutlo, ke gore go a itsiwe gore e simologile leng le gore e khutlile leng. Ke nako e e tshwanang le ura, letsatsi, beke, kgwedi le ngwaga. Go ka swediwa ka gore nako ya ditiragalo ke nako e e ka lekanyediwang, nako e e sa akanngweng

gonne mokwadi a ka tsepamisetsa matlho a mmuisi mo go yona, jaaka go ka twe ka ura ya bolebelebe, letsatsi e le la bonnenne, kgwedi e le boketekete, jalojalo.

2.3.6.3 Nako ya loago

Mosehla (2000: 67) o tlhalosa gore nako ya loago ke nako e e tswelatsang dilo e bile e fetola maemo a dilo. A re ka nako ya loago go kgonwa go bonwa se se diragalang le se se ka diragalang morago ga foo. Serudu (1995: 71-73) ena o tlhalosa gore nako ya loago e supa gore dikanelo tsa loago di lebagane le ditiragalo tsa bogologolo tse di neng di akaretsa setšhaba sotlhe se se rileng. Dikanelo tse tsa loago, gape di tlhagisa dikgang ka botlalo mabapi le tikologo e e rileng, tikologo e e fetogang le mabaka. Kwa bokhutlong go ka twe, nako ya loago e golagane thata le tswelelo le phetogo ya maemo a dilo go ya ka mabaka a a di tlhotseng le a a di tlholang.

2.4 TSHOSOBANYO

Go tswa mo tshekatshekong e e fa godimo ya tikologo, go tlhalosega sentle gore fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le

metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona. Gape, tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa mo pading gonne e ka nna le phokedi e e molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula mo maitsholong a baanelwa. Bontsi jwa baithutedi bo farologanya magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ba re tikologopopego e amana le sebopego kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona fa tikologotlhokapopego yona e le tlelaemete e e se nang popego kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona. Serudu le bangwe (1995) ba re mofuta o wa tikologo o ka arogangwa ka dikarolwana di le nne, e leng, tikologo ya loago le dipolotiki, tikologo ya loago le setso, tikologo ya legae le ikonomi (itsholelo) le tikologo ya loago le hisetori.

Go tthalosegile sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, mme gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Dikakanyo tsa baithutedi ba kgaolo e e sekasekile megopolo ya bona, di gatelela ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolwana kana matlhakore a le mabedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Botlhokwa jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle fa Mojalefa (1997:27) a re lefelo le ka arogangwa ka dikarolo di le pedi, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, le, lefelo la ditiragalo. Lefelo le le rileng le tthalosiwa e le lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tthaloseng ka tthamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng kana lefelo le a sa boleleng leina la lona. Lefelo la ditiragalo lona le tthalosiwa e le lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tthalosa ka tthamalalo kana a le totomatsa. Go le gantsi, lefelo la ditiragalo ke lefelo la tlhago, lefelo le le

itsegeng, lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Jaaka go tthalositswe kwa godimo, tikologo e akaretsa nako, mme Mojalefa (1993:64) fa a bua ka ntlha e, a re nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Komati (2000:41) o sosobanya ntlha ya nako ka go re, nako e e laolang ditiragalo e arogantswe ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e riling, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e, e ya go sekaseka nako go ya ka dikarolo di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Nako e e rileng ke nako e go leng bokete go e lekanyetsa, nako e e akanngwang, mme go sa itsiwe gore totatota e simolola leng e bile e khutla leng; nako ya ditiragalo yona ke nako e e ka lekanyediwang, e e sa akanngweng, nako e motho o ka tsepamisang matlho mo go yona; mme, nako ya loago yona e golagane thata le tswelole le phetogo ya maemo a dilo go ya ka mabaka a a di tlhotseng kgotsa a a di ttholang.

3. KGAOLO YA BORARO

3.3TIKOLOGO YA POLOTO

Mo kgaolong ya bobedi go tthalositswe gore tikologo e arogantswe ka matlhakore kgotsa dikarolo di le pedi, mme dikarolo tse pedi tse tsa tikologo, ke

lefelo le nako. Dikarolo tsoopedi di na le dikarolwana tsa tsona nngwe le nngwe; mme dikarolwana tsa lefelo ke, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago; fa dikarolwana tsa nako e le, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago. Fa go sekasekiwa poloto go sa ntse go ya go elwa tlhoko dikarolo tse pedi tse gammogo le dikarolwana tsa tsona, go sa lebalwe go tshwanela kgotsa go sa tshwanele ga tsona. Ka bokhutshwane, mo tshekatshekong ya tikologo ya diteng, go ne go alelwa tshekatsheko ya padi ya ga Malope (1985), *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko*, e e leng yona setlhangwa kana sekwalwa sa tlhotlhomisi eno. Mo kgaolong ya tikologo ya diteng, go tlhalositswe tiori ya botlhokwa e e tla dirisiwang, mme mo kgaolong e, go ya go sekasekiwa poloto kgotsa thulaganyo go dirisiwa dintlha tsa tikologo ya diteng. Se se kaya gore go sa ntse go ya go elwa tlhoko dikarolo le dikarolwana tsa tikologo, mme fela mo kgaolong e dintlha tse di ya go fiwa tiro.

3.4 NAKO YA POLOTO

Nako ke elemente ya boraro ya tshenolo, mme nako ya poloto e farologana le nako ya diteng. Farologano e tlišiwa ke gore nako ya poloto e na le tiro e e e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako

ya tshwanelo, nako ya maikutlo le nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e ya go sekasekiwa e lebagantswe le *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*.

3.2.1 Nako ya tshwanelo

Lekganyane (1997:85) a re mofuta o wa nako o lebagane le tlhago. O tswela ka go re tlhago e, e bonagala fa go na le phetogo ya metlha le mabaka. Phetogo e ke e e tshwanang le fa bogologolo bo fetoga bogompino. Mo pading e, go lemogiwa fa ditiragalo tsa kanelo di diragala mo nakong ya gompino. Mo go yona nako e, go umakiwa botshelo jwa segompino jo bo tshelwang mo dihoseteleng, mo metsesetoropong, mo go kopakopaneng, mo merafeng e e farologaneng kgotsa mo magaeng mo go sa ntseng go tlhokomelwa ngwao le setso. Mokwadi o dirisa nako ya ***bosigo*** le ***motshegare*** jaaka dinako tsa tshwanelo tse ditiragalo tsa padi e di diragalang mo go tsona.

Mofuta o wa nako o ya go lebelelwe ka fa o tlhagelelang ka teng mo pading ya *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*, ka dikao di se kae. Mokwadi a re:

*Mpotseng o fitlhetse go gatanwa kwa ga Komosasa gone
ka kgwedi ya Morula-a-peo, thaka e e ikaelelang go ya
majako borwa, e tshwanetse go feta fa. (Ts: 2)*

Mokwadi o tlhalosa nako ka go tsepamisa matlho a rona mo kgweding ya Morula-a-peo, kgwedi e ka yona morula o golokang e bile o jewang ka yona. Ke kgwedi ya lesometharo go ya ka khalentara ya ngwao le setso sa Setswana, khalentara e mo go yona dikgwedi di neng di na le malatsi a le masomeamabedirobedi. Mokwadi o tlhalosa gore ke ka yona kgwedi e, moo makau, banna le makolwane a a ikaelelang go ya go batla tiro kgotsa mmereko ba simololang go kgobokanela kwa diofising tsa ga Komosasa go ikwadisa teng le go batla makwaloitshupo kgotsa makwalo a tetelelo ya go ka bereka. Ke ka yona nako e, ya kgwedi ya Morula, e ka yona bontsi bo supologang mo dintlong le mo magaeng go rekisa diatla tsa bona. Ke sona sebaka se se tshwanelang nako ya fa go thapiwa. Malope fa a tswela go tlhalosa ditiragalo tsa nako e, a re:

*Teng koo a apola a sala a le mošampa, go lejwa gore a ga
a na malwetse – thosola. (Ts. 2)*

Nopolo e e fa godimo e, e thusa go thaolola mathata a Mpotseng a yang go kopana le ona. Mokwadi o bua gore Mpotseng o ne a tshwanela go apola diaparo tsa gagwe go fitlhela a setse a le mošampa gore a lekolelwe malwetse a a ka tswang a na le ona. Ditiragalo tse di tlhalosiwang gammogo le nako e e kaiwang di tshwanela motsi kana motlha wa ditiragalo gonne ke ka nako e batho bogolosegolo bantsho ba neng ba tsewa ba sa itekanela, ba se phepa kgotsa ba na le malwetse. Ka bokhutshwane, botshelo ba mofuta o, ke botshelo ba

segologolo, botshelo jwa tlhaolele jo ditshwanelo tsa botho di neng di gatakiwa, ga se botshelo jwa segompiano, jwa Aforika Borwa yo mošwa. Mo mofuteng o wa nako, Malope o dirisa tegeiki ya tsepamiso go tsepamisa ditiragalo tsa tlhaolele le kgatelelo tse di tsamaelanang le ditiro tse di bosula tse di neng di dirwa ke puso ya maloba ya apareteite kgotsa tlhaolele.

3.2.5 Nako ya sekai (setshwantsho)

Fa a tlhalosa nako ya sekai, Mojalefa (1997:16) a re ke nako e e tshwantshang matlhakore a mabedi, e leng, letlhakore la tshiamo le letlhakore la bosula. Go raya gore nako eo e fetoga setshwantsho, jaaka fa e tlhagelela mo pading ya botlhoko. Gantsi **bosigo** bo emelela **bosula** fa motshegare o emelela tshiamo. Go tla latela dinopolo di se kae tse di tswang mo pading ya ga Malope, fa a re:

*Le gompiano go sa ntse go dumelwa gore ammaaruri
bosigo ga go fetwe mo kgorong e. Maletamotse a a
epetsweng foo, a sa ntse a utlwa, a ka se go letle go feta
fa o sa itsheka. (Ts. 12)*

.....

*Bommadisefe ba goroga ka bongwe ka bongwe go tla go
tsholola matlakala a ba neng ba a feela bosigo mo
motseng gonne bosigo ga bo rune nta. (Ts. 32)*

Mokwadi mo nopolong e, o tiisa botlhokwa jwa nako ya bosigo mabapi le ditiragalo tse di bosula. O tshwantsha nako ya bosigo jaaka nako e mo go yona go sasailang dinokwane, baba le dikebekwa. Mo tlhalosong ya ditiragalo tse di diragalang mo kgorong e bosigo, mokwadi o gatelela ntlha ya gore bontsi jwa batho bo tshwanetse go feta fa go ya kwa magaeng a bona. O bua gore fa banna ba ne ba tswa kwa matsholong a bona bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; fa bayadira ba ne ba ya kgotsa ba tswa ntweng bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; fa botshegaingate ba ne ba tswa go bapola naga bosigo, ba ne ba feta fa kgorong e; mme ka ntlha ya ditiragalo tse di tshosang tsa bosigo mo kgorong e, “ammaaruri bosigo ga go fetwe mo kgorong e”. Mokwadi o gatelela bosula jwa nako ya bosigo ka go dirisa ditiragalo tse di tshwanang le tsa go lekeletsa dirwe tsa batho ba ba ripitlilweng mo kgorong e. Ditiragalo tsa dipolao tsa batho di diragetse gona mo kgorong e e kailweng, go le bosigo. Go supa bosula jo bo golaganngwang le nako ya bosigo le kgoro e, mokwadi o bua gore, go epetswe maletamotse mo kgorong e, mme a sa ntse a utlwa. Se se kaya gore maletamotse a a a tsoga bosigo, mme a etegetse maemo a bosula le letshogo a a renang fa kgorong e. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe bontsi jwa batho ba ba swetseng fa kgorong e, go akarediwa le maletamotse a a kaiwang, bo a poka, mme bo tlhagelela sentle bosigo.

Nako ya bosigo e golaganngwa thata le dilo tse di maswe e bile di le bosula mo pading e. Mo nopolong ya bobedi fa godimo, mokwadi o kaya ‘magolegwa’ a

bosigo jaaka 'matlakala', a re bommadisefe ba ne ba 'tsholola matlakala a ba neng ba a feela bosigo'. Ka bokhutshwane, batho ba ba sasankang le mebila bosigo ba tsewa e le matlakala kgotsa batho ba ba se nang boitshwaro jo bo eletsegang. Fa a tswelala pele, mokwadi o bua fa bosigo bo sa rune nta go kaya gore motho o kgona go dira ditiro tsa bosula, botlhokatsebe le tse di seng mo molaong bosigo gonne ga a bonwe. Mo tsebeng ya padi e nopolole e e kailweng, e inotsweng mo go yona, mokwadi o dirisa nako ya bosigo gatlhano go gatelela maikaelelo a a bosula a a renang mo ditlhaloganyong tsa boSefako le Mpotseng. Mokwadi o bua ka: 'maphodisa a a dirang **bosigo**', 'bommadisefe ba ba disang motse **bosigo**', 'maphodisa a **bosigo**', 'ba a feela **bosigo**', '**bosigo** ga bo rune nta', go rurifatsa gore ditiro tsa bosigo joo di ne di le kgatlang le boitshwaro jwa sepodisi. Ditiro tse ke tsa fa Sefako a ne a ya kwa ofising ya gagwe le Mpotseng go ya go direla Mpotseng lokwalo lwa tetelelo ya go bereka mo Tshwane ka bokhukhuntswane le ka botsweneka le boradia. Ke ka moo ba iphetotseng dimumu mo ofising, ba sa batle gore ope a ba utlwe. Se se gatelelwa ke polelo e e reng, Sefako le Mpotseng ba nna mo kantorong ya ga Sefako ka lefifi. Le fa Sefako e le lepodisi le le tshwanetseng go tlhokomela motse, go feela matlakala a a dirwang bosigo, go disa ditsela kgotsa mebila bosigo, o nna mongwe wa batlolamolao o le ena tota a o disitseng.

O gakgamaletse gore ke botubi jwa eng ka mopako o, ga ke re! Fa o ne o le fano la bofelo, go ne go sa nna jaana. Felo mono re tshela ka letshogo mo malatsing ano. Go

*bolailwe motho maloba gona mo seteneng se sa rona se.
Go fela beke ya bobedi Ga go ope yo o batlang go nna
setlhabelo sa boraro. (Ts. 7)*

Mokgwa o Mmadisenke a tswetseng mojako wa ntlo ya gagwe ka ona bosigo, o bontsha gore botshelo bo ne bo sa itekanela mo Eersterus. Tiragalo eno ya dipolao tsa bosigo e golagangwa le bosula e bile e golagangwa le nako e e dirilweng ka yona, e leng, nako ya bosigo. Ka jalo, nako ya bosigo e emela bosula. Ke nako ya sekai sa bosula.

Fa Mmadisenke a goroga go tswa kwa tirong, e ne e le motshegare fa a tla a lotlolola mojako. Malope fa a bua ka tiragalo e, a re:

*“Tswela kwa ntle, o tlhabiwe ke phefo, o tloga o tsikitlela
mosimane towe!” A bua a bula difesetere, e le gona mowa
wa bosigo jwa maabane o tswang. (Ts. 17)*

Go tswela kwa ntle motshegare ke tiro ya tshiamo gonne o ne a tlhabiwa ke phefo. Mpotseng ya nna gona a ikutlwang a boela mo bothong ka iketlo. Ka jalo, motshegare o emela tshiamo.

Mokwadi o dirisa tegeniki ya phapologantshe go bapisa motshegare le bosigo, ke gore, tshiamo e bapisiwa le bosula go tswelaetsa molaetsa wa gagwe.

3.2.6 Nako ya atemosefere

Mojalefa (1997:16) o tlhalosa gore nako ya atemosefere e lebagane le khuduego e e lemosang mmuisi botlhokwa ba se mokwadi a ratang go se gatelela. Goenewald (1991:32) ena a re ke nako e e lebaganeng le setshwantsho go tlhagisa atemosefere. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe, Cohen (1973:175) ena o tlhalosa atemosefere jaaka:

The mood or moods of literary work treated by the description of settings by the actions and words of characters, by the tone of an author or the voice through which he speaks.

Se a se gatelelang ke mowa ('spirit') o o renang mo sekwalong. Se se utlwala sentle fa go nopolwa sekao se se tlhagisang mofuta o wa nako. Malope o kgonne go tlhagisa mathata a ga Mpotseng ka ditiragalo tse di lebaganeng le nako e ya dikhuduego fa a re:

- *Mogopolo wa gagwe o ne o huduegile gape. Ka 1950 o ne a tshwanelwa ke go tlogela sekolo gonne mogolowe – Moreti – a ne a ya makgoeng (Ts. 3).*

Mo kinolong e, go tthalosiwa khuduego mo mogopolong wa ga Mpotseng. Go itshupa Mpotseng a ne a batla go tswelletsa dithuto tsa gagwe, mme mabaka a a kwa ntle ga taolo ya gagwe a mo pateletsa go tlogela sekolo. Tiragalo e, e ne ya mo lerela maikutlo a kutlobotlhoko mo botebong jwa pelo ya gagwe.

Khuduego, kutlobotlhoko le kwelotlase mo botshelong jwa ga Mpotseng tse di bakwang ke botlhokathuto, botlhokaleruo, jalojalo, di tthalosega sentle mo dikinolong tse di latelang:

- *Ena, mogolowe le mmaabo – Modiegi – ba sala mahutsaneng. Ba se na thuto. Ba se na leruo lepe. Jaanong o fano o ya kwa botlhe ba felelang gona ... (Ts. 4).*
- *“Ba tla dumela fela thata. O itlhokomele thata. O se ka wa tshwenyega ka ga me go le kalo. Ga se lwa ntlha ke ya Isiterose, le fa e le la ntlha ke ya teng ka mokgaphe wa gompieno (Ts. 3).*
- *Mo nakong e, Mpotseng a utlwa go bereberwa mo phaposing e e bapileng le ya ga mmaneagwe; a itse a sa bolelelwa gore ke ka ntlha ya eng. Ka ona*

*motsotswana oo, a lemoga gore o tshwanetse go
itlhalosa ka bonako e bile ka botlalo; go seng jalo...
(Ts. 7).*

- *Gompieno o esi, mme boammaaruri jwa mafoko ao
jwa mo tshosa gore a be a leke go tlhotlhomisa mo
mogopolong wa gagwe gore mafoko a mangwe a ga
mmaagwe a botlhokwa ke a afe (Ts. 14)*
- *“O letleletswe go nna mo Eersterus lobaka lwa
dikgwedi di le tharo ka maikaelelo a go batla tiro mo
tikologong ya mmasepala wa Tshwane!” (Ts. 27).*
- *“.... O tsoga o tsena mo tirong ka moso. O itse fa o
le lesego go feta bontsi. Ga se tiro e e bonolo. Ke ya
dikgoka gonne o sa rutega. O itshoke. Fa o ka dira
tsa bonyana, o tla ipona. Se ke go se diretseng ga
se dirwe leboelela. Ke go buletse phatlha, mme o
sukunyele. O se akanye gore gongwe lesoba le le
butsweng le ka okediwa... Ga go kgonege. A ke re
o nkutlwile?(Ts:39).*

- *“Wa reng, abuti Mpo? Tlhang e kete gompieno ga o wa maloba le maabane?” (Ts. 59).*
- *Morago ga dikgwedi tse tharo a ntse a roba fa a sa jalang gona, kgetse ya tlala mabele. Ka Labotlhano wa loso lwa Morena, a phirimelelwa kwa 200 Ramasodi. E rile ba rapame mo bolaong, e le ‘moratiwa ke tla swa nao’, Keneeletswe a phatloga jaaka mpumpushhega: “Moratiwa, ga ke ipone sentle.” Mpotseng a garoga pelo mo go maswe, mofufutso o o maruru o utlwala mo mokwatleng. A solofela gore o mo utlwile ka tsooMorakile. (Ts. 61)*
- *A itima Keneeletswe beke yotlhe, mogopolo wa gagwe o tghanasela jaaka dikgobe di le mo isong. Ka Matlhatso a a latelang a mo fitlhela mo ntsulolong ya Emthonjeni a sa bolo go mmatla gonne kwa ntle ga Sefako, Mpotseng o ne a akanya gore Mosala a ka mo tswa thuso. (Ts. 63).*
- *“E le fa nna nka reng ka le wena o ne o itse gore o monna wa lelapa? Ke bona gore o tla nna monna wa malapa. Fa ke riana ke tshwanetse go rola tiro*

mo kgweding tse tlhano tse di tlang. Ke ikantse wena. O tla re pataganya.

- *“Ba goga dinao ka se, megopolo e dubegile. ‘Mpotseng’, e le lwa ntlha a mmita Mpotseng gone fa metsi a itshekile, e ne e le ‘abuti Mpo’. (Ts. 65)*

3.2.7 Tshosobanyo

Kwa bokhutlong, go lemogilwe fa nako ya poloto e sekasekilwe go tlhokometswe dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le nako ya atemosefere. Go tlhageletse gape gore mokwadi o dirisa ditegeniki tse di riling go oketsa botlhokwa jwa nako ya poloto mo sekwalong.

3.3 LEFELO LA POLOTO

3.3.1 MATSENO

Nako ke elemente ya botlhokwa yaq sekwalwa sengwe le sengwe, mme lefelo la poloto le farologana le lefelo la diteng. Pharologano e tlisiwa ke gore lefelo la

poloto le na le tiro e le e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go le gantsi mafelo a na le go fetoga ka gonne lefelo le le riling le ka fetoga go nna setshwantsho e bile le kgona go godisa atemosefere. Tiriso ya lefelo e laolwa ke kgolagano magareng ga lefelo le dikgang tsa teng. Ke jaaka, re bua gore go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa lefelo, e leng, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la atemosefere kgotsa maikutlo le lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e ya go sekasekiwa e lebagantswe le *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Go tla elwa tlhoko gore mafelo a a kailweng fa go sekasekiwa diteng, a ya go fiwa ditiro go tswelletsa morero. Mojalefa (1997:35) fa a bua ka mafelo a re, gantsi mafelo a a fetoga gonne lefelo le le rileng le ka fetoga setshwantsho kgotsa sekai e bile le ka godisa atemosefere. Tiriso ya lefelo jaaka tegeniki e laolwa ke kamano fa gare ga lefelo leo le dikgang tseo. O gatelela ntlha e re e umakileng fa godimo fa a re, lefelo le lona le arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, lefelo le le tshwanelang, lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le lefelo la atemosefere.

3.3.1.1 Lefelo le le tshwanelang

Mojalefa (1997:38) o tlhalosa mofuta o wa lefelo ka go re ke lefelo leo ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona. Lekganyane (1997:85) o dumelana le ena fa a re ke lefelo la tlhago ka gore ke mo ditiragalo di diragalelang teng e bile le emela maemo a a tshwanelang. Lefelo le, le tshwanetse go nna teng mo sekwalong

gonne ke mo baanelwa le ditiro tsa bona di tsweledisiwang teng (Maila, 1997:113).

Mo pading ya ga Malope, mafelo a a leng botlhokwa e bile e le mafelo a tshwanelo ke a a latelang:

- *Ka la bobedi o tloletse gategate ya gagwe jaaka bontsi a leba Hammanskraal kwa Komosasa wa tikologo a neng a nna gona. (Ts. 1).*
- *Hosetele ya Phelandaba e gaufi le seteišene sa Saulsville. O ke motse wa banna bosj, mme o ageleditswe ka terata. Ga go tsenwe fela mo hoseteleng-baeng ba ipega kwa kgorong e e disiwang bosigo le motshegare-fa e le banna. Basadi ba ileliwa gotlhelele go nna baeng mo hoseteleng e. Le fa mosadi a tllile go lekola mogatse, ga go tsenwe; o tshwanetse go romeletsa ka bangwe ena a letile mo kgorong...Ke yona hosetele ya boMpotseng eo. (Ts:57)*

Mpotseng o simolotse go kopana le mathata kwa diofising tsa Komosasa wa Hammanskraal. Morero wa padi o simolola mo lefelong le. Teng koo o ne a

apolwa diaparo a sala a le mošampa, go lejwa gore a ga a na malwetse. Ga o age, ga o leme, ga o nyale, ga o dire, ga o je, fa o sa kgabaganya letsibogo le fa o le mmala o sebilo. Kwa diofising tsa Komosasa wa Hammanskraal, ke lefelo le le tshwanelang ditiragalo tse di diragetseng ka nako eo, jaaka go bona lokwalo la go batla tiro pele ga o ka bona tiro le mathata a a mo tlhageletseng fa a le kwa teng. Go nna kwa lefelong le le rileng go ne go tshwanela gore motho a fete fao. Tiragalo e, ya go bona tetla ya go batla tiro ke yona e e oketsang mathata a ga Mpotseng. O feletsa a nna kwa hosetele mo lefelong le le disiwang bosigo le motshegare mo go sa letlelelweng basadi, e leng, lefelo le le gaisang la kwa ga mmaneagwe. Lefelo le le bolokesegileng la kwa hosetele le mmakela mathata ka go ipona a jewa ke bodutu, a etsisa mmaneagwe ka go batla tsala ya mosadi. Mpotseng ga a sala melao ya hosetele morago, mme o bona e kete lefelo leno ga se la tshwanelo, ka jalo, a ipakele mathata ka go nna kwa mmileng wa 200 Ramasodi.

Tegeniki e e dirisitsweng mo lefelong le ke ya tsepamiso ka gonne mokwadi o tsepamisa lefelo le Mpotseng a boneng makwalo a tetla ya go nna mo Tshwane, mme morago a bone tetla ya go batla tiro. Morago ga go bona tiro o nnile sebakanyana kwa ga mmaneagwe mme ka ntlha ya mabaka a lefelo le le sa nnesegeng o ne a itlhophela go nna kwa hosetele ya Phelendaba. Go bapisa lefelo la hosetele le la kwa ga Mmadisenke, Mpotseng o tshwanelwa ke go dula le banna ba bangwe ba ba tshwanang le ena ka maemo. Hosetele eno e babalesegile gonne e ageleditswe ka terata ebile go nna banna fela.

3.3.1.2 Lefelo la ditshwantsho kana dikai

Lekganyane (1997:85) a re lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa la sekai le emela sengwe se se rileng. Go raya gore lefelo le fetoga sekai. Lebaka (1999:126) o tlatsa puo ya ga Lekganyane ka go re mafelo a mofuta o, a godisa kgotlang magareng ga segologolo le segompieno. Sekao sa lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho ke:

- *Mo teng ga phaposi, dilo di ne di beilwe ka matsetseleko. Go le bolao kwa motsheo mo letsogong la moja fa o tsena bo sireleditswe ka garetene ya lesela le letala le le kgabisitsweng ka malomo a masweu ...go le tafojana le ditulo tse pedi. (Ts: 9.)*
- *Sefako a potela ka fa morago ga garetene le Mmadisenke jaaka e kete ba bosu... gone mo bosigong joo, rra, ditlhale di ne di feletse Mmadisenke morutsheng.(Ts:21)*

Mo teng ga phaposi ke lefelo la sekai, ke gore le emela sekai se se emelang semelo sa ga Mmadisenke. Ke mosadi yo o matlhagatlhaga, yo o ithatang e bile

a rata tlhago. Tafojana le ditulo tse pedi di supa fa mmangwanaagwe Mpotseng a na le mothwana yo a tle a mo ntshe bodutu. Mmadisenke ke mosadi yo o matlhajana. O ratana le Sefako, monna wa letseka gore a se ka a tshwarwa. Mokwadi fa a tlhalosa tlhokomelo e Mmadisenke a e fang Sefako, o bua gore bolao bo ne bo sireleditswe ka garetene ya lesela le letala le le kgabisitsweng ka malomo a masweu, e bile go le ditulo tse pedi. Setshwantsho se mokwadi a se tshwantshang ka nopolo e e fa godimo ke sa baratani kgotsa balekane ba babedi. O tlhalosa gore garetene e ne e le ya lesela le letala ka malomo a masweu, go tsepamisa matlho a rona mo bošweng le mo bonananeng jwa lorato lwa ga Mmadisenke le Sefako. Mokwadi o tseweletsa botlhokaselabe jwa lorato le go phophoma ga maikutlo a bobedi jo ka go thala malomo a masweu mo leseleng. Setshwantsho se re se fiwang ka tlhaloso e ya lefelo ke ya sekai sa batho ba babedi ba lorato lo sianang mo mading a bona. Lorato lo lo tshwantshangwa le botala jwa tlhago. Ka bokhutshwane mokwadi o rata go re lemosa gore lorato ke selo sa tlhago, ke maikutlo a a tlhodilweng ke Modimo go tswa Ga Lowe.

Nopolo ya bobedi e gatelela kgang ya gore Sefako o a tle a etele Mmadisenke. Mpotseng a ka se kgone go nna mmogo le mmaneagwe go ya ka tlhaloso e e fa godimo. Phaposi e nngwe e tlhodile go fuduga ga ga Mpotseng go ya kwa hoseteleng ya Atteridgeville. Mpotseng o batla go nna mo go phuthologileng jaaka balekane ba gagwe ba nna. Maemo a lefelo le Mmadisenke a nnang mo go ona a baka go se nnisege ga ga Mpotseng. Mpotseng o eletsa botshelo jo bo

tshelwang ke Sefako le Mmadisenke jwa lorato lwa tlhago lorato lo lo phuthologileng lo lo sa kganelweng ke sepe kana ope. Tegeniki e mokwadi a e dirisang go tthalosa lefelo le le jaaka le le pitlaganeng le, ke ya tsepamiso. Ka jalo, lefelo le le fetoga setshwantsho.

3.3.1.3 Lefelo la atemosefere

Lefelo la atemosefere le tlhalosiwa e le lefelo le le tshosang le le bontshang kutlobotlhoko, mme le lebagane le ditshwantsho go tlhagisa mowa wa khuduego (Maila, 1999:114). Mokwadi o le dirisetsa go tshwantsha maikutlo a gagwe go lemosa mmuisi botlhokwa ba se a ratang go se gatelela. Jaanong go ya go latelwa lenaneo la go supa mafelo a atemosefere:

*Ga go na dipone mo mebileng gonne motlakase ga o
itsiwe mono. Bosigo jwa teng, mogaetsho, bo goroga ka
ponyo ya leitlho. Fa bo goroga, o ipoloke gonne fa le
phirima jalo, beng ba motse ba tswa mo mengobong go
simolola letsomo (Ts. 6).*

Mokwadi fano o tthalosa maikutlo a gagwe mabapi le lefelo la Eersterus. Ke lefelo le le pitlaganeng, le le se nang manno; fa dipula di na go hunaganwa ka fa

tlase ga ditafole, mo gongwe go lalwa go engwe ka dinao; le matlwana a boithusetso ke mesima e bontsi bo inotsweng mo yona, ka dinako tsotlhe batho ba teng ba khurumediwa ke mosi wa dipaola tsa malattha o o ka reng mouwane. Mokwadi o tihalosa lefelo le ka mokgwa o, go tswelletsa kutlobotlhoko ya gagwe mabapi le botshelo jo bo humanegileng jwa baagi ba Eersterus. Ke botshelo jo bo se nang kgololosego ya motsamao gonne mokwadi a re lefelo la teng le pitlagane le tlhoka manno. Botlhoki le khumanego ya lefelo le e utlwala sentle fa go twe baagi ba teng ba hunagana ka fa tlase ga ditafole fa go le diphefo le dipula le gore fa dipula di tsorotla baagi ba teng ba lala ba eme ka dinao. Go itshupa sentle gore bontsi jwa baagi bo gobetse makgetlo a le mantsi ka ntlha ya mesima e e bidiwang matloboithusetso. Mokwadi fa a tswelletsa kgotlelego ya naga le le kgotlelego ya mowa wa Eersterus o ama mosi wa dipaola tsa malattha tse di godiwang mo mosong le mo tshokologong, go le selemo kgotsa go le mariga. Mokwadi o dirisa setshwantsho sa mosi o o ka reng mouwane wa dira ga di bonwe go tlhagisa setshwantsho sa lefifi le le aparelang motse wa Eersterus nako nngwe le nngwe fa go gotsiwa dipaola. O tswelletsa ntlha e ya lefifi le le thibang matlho fa a bua gore ga go na dipone mo mebileng ka gobo go se na motlakase. Ke yona atemosefere e, e e bakang khuduego le maikutlo a go sa iketlang mo motseng wa Eersterus. Ke ka moo, mokwadi a reng bosigo jwa teng bo goroga ka bonako le gona fa bo goroga o le motho, o ipoloke ka gonne manaba a a bo a simolola ditiro tsa bona tsa dikgaruuruu le metsubutsubu. Ka 'beng ba motse' mokwadi o rata go re kaela gore ke fela batho ba boitshwaro jo bo rileng ba ba sasailang mo mebileng ka nako ya tlhatlhakano ya phirimane mo

Eersterus. Mowa wa dikhuduego le kutlobotlhoko o sa ntse o tsweliswa ke nopollo e e latelang, ya fa mokwadi a anela ka botlhokapabalesego jwa motse wa Eersterus. A re:

*Go bolailwe motho maloba gona mo seteneng se sa rona
se. Go fela beke ya bobedi jaanong go ntse go bolailwe
mosadi mo seteneng se se ka fa morago ka fa. (Ts. 7).*

Botshelo jwa kwa Isiterose bo tlhagisa atemosefere e e rileng, e leng, ya lefelo le le kotsi le le tshabegang le go tshosa go ka aga teng. Maikutlo a ga Mpotseng le ona a ne a huduega, mme a hutsafala.

3.3.1.4 Tshosobanyo

Mo tshimologong ya tlhotlhomisi e, go gateletswe gore padi e botlhokwa ka gonne ke sebopego sa botsweretshi. Go lemotshegile gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa tikologo, dikarolo tse pedi tsa tikologo e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto. Malebana le mokgwa wa go

tlhotlhomisa, go tlhagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi, e leng, go tlhalosa le go ranola, go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tlhalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, maikaelelomagolo e le go alela papiso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo. Mo kgaolong e, go sekasekilwe tikologo ya poloto mo go *Matlhoko*, *matlhoko* go totilwe matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolwana tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la setshwantsho kana sekai le lefelo la atemosefere; dikarolwana tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa ya sekai le nako ya atemosefere.

Nako ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo e farologana le nako ya diteng gonne nako ya thulaganyo e na le tiro e e e dirang mo pading. Ke ka ntlha eo Mojalefa (1997:34) a tlhalosang tiro e ya nako ka go re, “nako e bopa mowa le atemosefere gore e nne ditshwantsho”, ke gore, e lebagane le morero jaaka thito ya dikgang gore e fetoge setshwantsho. Groenewald (1993:21) o tiisa pharologano ya nako ya hisetori fa a e bapisa le nako ya thulaganyo ka go re, nako ya thulaganyo e na le kelelo e e rileng. Se se raya gore nako ya hisetori e fela ka bonako go gaisa ya thulaganyo gonne yona e a diegisiwa.

KGAOLO YA BONE

4.1 BOKHUTLO

Mo kgaolong e, go ya go akaretswa dikgaolo di le tharo tsa tlhotlhomisi, go simololwa ka kgaolo ya ntlha go fitlha go kgaolo ya boraro. Maikaelelomagolo ke go naya dintlha tsa botlhokwa tse dikgaolo tse di buang ka tsona gammogo le diphitlhelelo tsa tlhotlhomisi ka boyona.

4.1.4 Kgaolo ya ntlha

Kgaolo e, e simolola ka go ama ditiro tsa ga Melato Recias Malope ka maikaelelo a go lemotsha babuisi ka ga botlhokwa le ditiro tsa mokwadi yo. Botlhokwa jwa ga Malope bo tlhatlhabiwa le go gatelelwa gonne a kwadile dikwalwa tse di farologaneng di tshwana le dikhutshwe, dibukathuto tsa thutamedumopuo le tsa fonoloji gammogo le padi. Gape o itshupile e le motlhotlhomisi mo dikwalweng tsa padi fa a ne a kwala *Tshekatshekotsenelelo ya dipadi tsa ga Monyaise* e botlhokwa jwa yona bo sa ntseng bo utlwala le mo ditlhotlhomising tsa gajaana.

Mabapi le maikaelelo go lebeletswe tlhakatlhakano kana tlhokatumalano fag are ga tlhaloso ya tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto le gore go botlhokwa go tlhalosa tlhakatlhakano eo. Go lemogilwe gore ga go moithutedi ope yoo setseng a sekasekile padi ya *Matlhoko, Matlhoko* a lebeletse tikologo. Mokgwa wa tlhotlhomiso o o dirisitsweng mo tlhotlhomising e, ke wa go tlhalosa (define) le wa go ranola (interpret). Go tlhalositswe fa mareo a mabedi a, a tlhalosiwa ka maikaelelo a go lemotsha gore ga a na bokao bo le bongwe. Ka bokhutshwane, go ka twe, ga se makaelagongwe. Ka jalo, maikaelelo a tlhotlhomisi e, ke go sekaseka tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto ka maikaelelo a go lemoga fa dikgopolo tse pedi tse di tshwana kgotsa di farologana.

Mmotlolo o o dirisiwang mo tlotlhomising e, ke wa tsela ya bolepakenedi kana boaneledi o o ka bidiwang naratholoji ka lefoko le lengwe. Mmotlolo o, o tlhalosa gore setlhangwa se lebagane le matlalo a le mararo a moraba, e leng, diteng, thulaganyo, puo le setaele. Mo tshekatshekong ya padi e e kailweng, go lebeletswe bogolosegolo tikologo malebana le matlalo a mabedi fela, e leng, diteng le thulaganyo kgotsa poloto. Gape go tlhalositswe ka ga batiori ba se kae go bona gore bona ba tlhalosa sebopego sa setlhangwa ka tsela efe. Bona ke Balebapopego (Formalists) ka gonne naratholoji e simolotswe ke Balebapopego ba Rašia (Russian Formalists). Go lemogilwe gore mokgatlho wa Bolebapopego jwa Rašia (Russian Formalism) o nnile le phokelelo e e botlhokwa mo kgolong ya tiori ya ditlhangwa. Gape go lemogilwe gore ditiori tsa gompiano di sa ntse di itshetlegile le go ikaega ka mabaka a a botlhokwa a a rileng a Bolebapopego.

Mabapi le tlhaloso ya dikakanyo, tlotlhomisi e totile tse di mabapi le, matlalo a mararo a setlhangwa kana sekwalwa, e leng, diteng, poloto le setaele. Gape, gp tlhalositswe tikologo ya poloto jaaka fa e le kakanyo e e lebaganeng le sekwalwa se, *Matlhoko, Matlhoko*. Diteng di tlhalositswe jaaka letlalo la ntlha la sekwalwa, le gore ke ditiragalo tsothe tse di iseng di rulaganngwe ke mokwadi kgotsa dikgang tse e reng fa mokwadi a simolola go tlhama sekwalwa tsa bo di ntse di le teng. Go utlwilwe gape gore Mojalefa (1997: 8) o golaganya setlhogo le dielemente tsa diteng gore e nne kang e le nngwe. Ka bokhutshwane, Mojalefa (1997) o dumela fa setlhogo se le botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa diteng, ka gobo:

- se logaganya ditiragalo tsothe 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.

Mabapi le thulaganyo, go tihalositswe fa e le letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa, le gore ke paakanyo kgotsa thatlhamano ya ditiragalo tsa tiro ya bokwadi tse di golaganngwang ka botswerere e bile ke tshiamiso ya dikgang le ditiragalo tse mokwadi a di itlhophetseng gore a di dirise fa a kwala sekwalwa.

Fa e le ka ga thitokgang gona, go tihalositswe gore thitokgang ke maikaelelo kgotsa thuto e mokwadi a ratang go e neela mmuisi fa a kwala sekwalwa e bile ke tebelelo e mokwadi a e tlhophilweng mabapi le dikgang kgotsa ditiragalo tse a di itemogetseng mo botshelong. Setaele sona se tihalositswe e le letlalo la boraro la sekwalwa kgotsa tsela e mokwadi a dirisang puo mo sekwalweng ka yona. Go itlhalositse ga bo ga lemogiwa gore go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore puo le setaele ga di laolwe ke dikapuo fela, di laolwa le ke maikutlo a mokwadi a tlhagisang thitokgang ka ona.

Mabapi le mokgwa wa tlotlhomiso, jaaka go tihalositswe fa godingwana, go builwe gore tlotlhomisi e, e tlhophile mekgwa e meraro ya tlotlhomiso e leng :

mokgwa wa go tthalosa, mokgwa wa go ranola, le mokgwa wa go bapisa. Ka jalo, tlhotlhomisi e e tthalositse le go ranola sebopego sa *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* go totilwe tikologo.

Mo tsamaisong ya dikgang, go adilwe phate mabapi le thulaganyo ya tlhotlhomisi yotlhe le gore dikgaolo di ya go tlhomagana jang, di bua ka eng.

4.1.5 Kgaolo ya bobedi

Kgaolo e, e lebagane le tikologo ya diteng. Mo go yona go tthalositswe dikakanyo tse di lebaganeng le tikologo ya diteng, mme go tthalosegile gore fa go buiwa ka tikologo ga go tewe lefelo fela, mme go akarediwa le nako e ditiragalo di diragalang ka yona. Go tthalositswe fa tikologo e akaretsa dilo dingwe di tshwana le puo, setso, mekgwa ya batho, meaparo, ditsela tsa go akanya, makoa a batho le metlha e ditiragalo di diragalang mo go yona. Gape, go tthalositswe gore tikologo e na le seabe sa botlhokwa mo pading gonne e ka nna le phokedi e e molemo kgotsa ya nna le phokedi e e bosula mo maitsholong a baanelwa. Gape go ne ga buiwa gore go na le pharologano magareng ga tikologopopego le tikologotlhokapopego, mme ga tthalosiwa fa tikologopopego e amana le sebopego kgotsa popego ya lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona fa tikologotlhokapopego yona e le tlelaemete e e se nang popego kgotsa atemosefere e kanedi kgotsa kang e phuthologelang mo go yona.

Go tthalosegile sentle gore tikologo ga se fela lefelo le ditiragalo di diragalelang mo go lona, mme gape e akaretsa nako, hisetori, loago, dipolotiki, ngwao le setso le itsholelo kana ikonomi. Dikakanyo tse di sekasekilweng tsa baithutedi kgotsa batori di gateletse ntlha ya gore tikologo e na le dikarolo di le pedi, e bong, lefelo le nako. Go lemogilwe gape gore botlhokwa jwa lefelo mo setlhangweng le mo sekwalweng, bo popomala sentle lefelo le aroganngwa ka dikarolwana, e leng, lefelo le le rileng, lefelo la ditiragalo le lefelo la loago. Lefelo le le rileng le tthalositswe e le lefelo le mokwadi a sa le tthaloseng ka tthamalalo kgotsa le mokwadi a sa le totomatseng kana lefelo le a sa boleleng leina la lona. Lefelo la ditiragalo lona le tthalositswe e le lefelo le mokwadi a le bitsang ka leina kgotsa a le tthalosa ka tthamalalo kana a le totomatsa. Go tthalositswe gape gore tikologo e akaretsa nako, le gore nako ke lebaka leo ditiragalo di diragalang ka lona ka go latelana go tloga kwa nakong e e fetileng, go fitlha mo nakong ya jaanong go fetela kwa nakong e e tlang. Kwa bokhutlong ga bo ga tthalosiwa gore nako e e laolang ditiragalo e arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, nako e e rileng, nako ya ditiragalo le nako ya loago.

4.1.6 Kgaolo ya boraro

Kgaolo e, e lebagane le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa tikologo ya thulaganyo. Mo go yona go lebeletswe nako ya poloto go tthokometswe dikarolwana di le tharo tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le nako ya atemosefere. Go tthageletse gape gore mokwadi o dirisa ditegeniki tse di rileng

go oketsa botlhokwa jwa nako ya poloto mo sekwalong. Gape, go tthalositswe fa nako e le elemente ya botlhokwa ya sekwalwa sengwe le sengwe, mme lefelo la poloto le farologana le lefelo la diteng. Go lemotshegile gore pharologano e e teng e tlisiwa ke gore lefelo la poloto le na le tiro e le e dirang mo sekwalweng. Go na le dikarolwana di le tharo tsa lefelo, e leng, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la maikutlo le lefelo la setshwantsho kgotsa sekai. Mefuta e meraro e ya nako e sekasekilwe e lebagantswe le *Matlhoko, matlhoko*. Gape, go tthalositswe gore fa go sekasekiwa mafelo mo thulaganyong, mafelo a a a fiwa ditiro go tswelatsa morero. Go lemogilwe gape gore gantsi mafelo a a a fetoga jaaka fa lefelo le le rileng le ka fetoga setshwantsho kgotsa sekai e bile le ka godisa atemosefere. Go tthalositswe gore tiriso ya lefelo jaaka teganiki e laolwa ke kamano fa gare ga lefelo leo le dikgang tseo. Go gateletswe le ntlha ya gore lefelo le lona le arogantswe ka dikarolwana di le tharo, e leng, lefelo le le tshwanelang, lefelo la sekai kgotsa setshwantsho le lefelo la atemosefere.

Go lemotshegile gore go botlhokwa go lemoga gore fa setlhangwa kana sekwalwa se sekasekiwa, se lebagane le tikologo, go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa tikologo, dikarolo tse pedi tsa tikologo e leng, nako le lefelo, gammogo le pharologano e e leng teng magareng ga tikologo ya diteng le tikologo ya poloto. Malebana le mokgwa wa go tlhotlhomisa, go tlhagisitswe pharologano e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga dikgopolo tse pedi, e leng, go tthalosa le go ranola, go supa fa dikakanyo tse e se makaelagongwe. Gape, go tthalositswe le kgopolo ya go bapisa, maikaelelomagolo e le go alela papiso ya tikologo ya

diteng le tikologo ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo. Mo kgaolong e, go sekasekilwe tikologo ya poloto mo go *Matlhoko*, *matlhoko* go totilwe matlhakore a mabedi a tikologo a tshwana, le lefelo le nako; dikarolwana tsa lefelo jaaka, lefelo la tshwanelo, lefelo la setshwantsho kana sekai le lefelo la atemosefere; dikarolwana tsa nako, e leng, nako ya tshwanelo, nako ya setshwantsho kgotsa ya sekai le nako ya atemosefere.

Go lemotshegile gore nako ya poloto kgotsa thulaganyo e farologana le nako ya diteng gonne nako ya thulaganyo e na le tiro e e e dirang mo pading fa nako ya diteng e se na tiro e e dirang. Ke ka moo tlhotlhomisi e, e tshalositseng gore tiro ya nako ke go bopa mowa le atemosefere gore e nne ditshwantsho, ke gore, e lebagane le morero jaaka thito ya dikgang gore e fetoge setshwantsho. Ka bokhutshwane, go lemotshegile gore nako ya hisetori e fela ka bonako go gaisa ya thulaganyo gonne yona e a diegisiwa.

Kwa bokhutlong go lemogilwe gore tikologo e mokwadi a e dirisang mo go *Matlhoko*, *Matlhoko* ke ya motlha wa tlaolele mo go neng go le boima go tsamaya o sa tsholo lokwaloitshupo fa o le mothomontsho. Gape, go tshalosegile gore ke ka motsi o go neng go dirisiwa dipaola thata gonne motlakase o ne o se yo mo dikgaolong tsa bammala le bathobantsho.

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SUMMARY

Malope is a prolific Setswana linguist and narrative writer. His works of art are acclaimed by scholars such as Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) and Shole (1997). Some of the books that appeared from Malope's pen include **Mmualebe** (1982), **Ithuteng Setswana** (1991), **Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana** (1978) and **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** (1985). While Malope is acknowledged as a major Setswana novelist, short story writer and linguist, not much research has been carried out on the literary importance of his novel. A major contribution has been made by JWP Mashike (1991) through his excellent study on Malope's short stories in his Master's dissertation, **Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe** (1988). Again, no research has been done on milieu in any literary work of Setswana, except for Sebate's (1995) article: **A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories**. In his article, Sebate (1995) discusses the functionality of setting and action as well as setting and characterization with specific reference to JS Shole's short stories. He looks at objects and words that provide a bigger picture of space, and at how setting normally portrays the prevailing emotional atmosphere. Although Sebate (1995) investigates setting, his examination is specifically concentrated on short stories. It is on the basis of this gap that the present study saw a dire need for a scientific study of milieu in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

In this dissertation, a critical analysis of milieu is undertaken with reference to Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Although Heese and Lawton (1988:139) view milieu as an important background against which the events of the novel occur, this stance is considered too general because its main concern is the

background of events and not the milieu of contents and the milieu of plot. Kenny (1966:38) tries to solve this problem when he says:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

This stance is supported by Mojalefa (1995: 22-45) where, in his investigation into content and plot, he demonstrates the difference between the two concepts. Mojalefa supports this distinction by explaining that the four elements of content - events, characters, time and milieu - differ when analysed from the perspective of the plot, because the content elements change to being symbolic if they are analysed in plot.

This is the reason why the confusion or disagreement reigns in the definition of the milieu of content and the milieu of plot. The main aim of this dissertation, therefore, is to investigate the milieu of content and the milieu of plot with the objective of drawing a distinction between the two concepts. An investigation into these concepts is done with reference to Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. The study follows an adapted narratological model of theorists such as Mojalefa (1995) and Groenewald (1991). In terms of this model, a literary text operates on three levels. These are content level, plot level and style level. The model is used in conjunction with Russian Formalism because it is accepted that narratology owes its origin to the Russian Formalists and that Formalism shares similar ideas regarding the notion that a work of art is arranged according to a specific form.

The study considers the title of **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** as very important with regard to the content and plot levels because it links the events of the content coherently, and determines the relationship that exists between all the events. The study also considers theme as the most important component of plot, for it adds coherence to the events of the novel under investigation. The events in

Matlhoko, Matlhoko are arranged and linked by means of specific techniques to highlight the author's intention. Therefore, this dissertation adopts a method of describing and interpreting how milieu helps in the development of plot. In the process of doing so, the study also draws a distinction between the two concepts, 'define' and 'interpret' so that they are taken as synonyms. Literary terms are defined and events in the novel are interpreted. This method thus leads to a better understanding of milieu of content and milieu of plot as revealed through **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

In order to do justice to a critical analysis of milieu in Malope's novel, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**, it is emphasized that a literary text is important, for it is a work of art. It is also determined that if a work of art is analysed with reference to milieu or two elements of content, namely, characters and events, cognizance should be given to the difference that exists between content milieu and plot milieu. Furthermore, milieu is examined as the time of events and place of events, giving greater understanding of how time and place influence actions of characters and direct the reader's visual imagination.

OPSOMMING

Malope is 'n produktiewe Setswana linguïes en skrywer. Sy werke word hoog aangeslaan deur kundiges soos Sebate (1992), Mashike (1988) en Shole (1997). Van die werke wat uit sy pen gevloei het sluit in **Mmualebe** (1982), **Ithuteng Setswana** (1991), **Thutamedumopuo ya Setswana** (1978) en **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** (1985). Alhoewel Malope beskou word as 'n belangrike Setswana novelle skrywer, kortverhaal skrywer en linguïes, is daar nie veel navorsing gedoen omtrent die literêre belangrikheid van sy novelle nie. 'n Belangrike bydra is gelewer deur JWP Mashike (1991) met sy studie van Malope se kortverhale in sy Meesters skripsie, **Tshekatsheko ya dikgankhutshwe tsa ga RM Malope mo go Mmualebe** (1988). Geen navorsing is egter nog gedoen oor ruimte in enige literêre werk van Setswana nie, behalwe in Sebate (1995) se artikel: **A region down to its dust: an examination of setting in Shole's short stories**. In sy artikel bepreek Sebate (1995) die funksionaliteit van omgewing en handeling sowel as omgewing en karakterisering met spesifieke verwysing na JS Shole se kortverhale. Hy kyk na voorwerpe en woorde wat 'n groter prent skets van ruimte en hoe omgewing normaalweg die heersend emosionele atmosfeer skets. Alhoewel Sebate (1995) omgewing ondersoek, is sy ondersoek spesifiek gerig op kortverhale. Dit is op grond van hierdie gaping dat die bestaande studie die noodsaaklikheid vir 'n wetenskaplike studie van ruimte in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** raak gesien het.

In hierdie studie word 'n kritiese analise gemaak van ruimte met verwysing na Malope se novelle **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Alhoewel Heese en Lawton (1988:139) ruimte sien as 'n belangrike agtergrond waarteen die gebeure van die novelle afspeel, word hierdie siening as té algemeen gereken aangesien die belangrikste komponent die agtergrond van gebeure is en nie die ruimte van die inhoud en die

ruimte van die intrige nie. Kenny (1966:38) probeer die probleem oplos wanneer hy dit soos volg stel:

Setting is the element of fiction which reveals to the reader, the where and the when of events, the point in time and space at which events of the plot occur.

(Omgewing is die element van fiksie wat aan die leser die waar en wanneer van gebeure en die tyd wanneer en plek waar gebeur plaasvind in die intrige onthul.)

Hierdie standpunt word ondersteun deur Mojalefa (1995:22-45) waar hy, in sy ondersoek na inhoud en intrige, die verskil tussen die twee konsepte demonstreer. Hy ondersteun die onderskeid deur te verduidelik dat die vier elemente van inhoud – gebeure, karakters, tyd en ruimte – verskil wanneer dit ondersoek word vanuit die perspektief van die intrige, aangesien die inhoud elements verander na 'n simboliese komponent wanneer dit binne intrige geanaliseer word.

Dit is om hierdie rede dat daar vewarring heers aangaande die beskrywing van ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige. Die hoofdoel van hierdie studie is daarom om die ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige te ondersoek met die doel om onderskeid tussen die twee begrippe daar te stel. Die ondersoek na hierdie twee begrippe word gedoen met verwysing na Malope se novelle, **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**. Die studie volg 'n aangepasde narratologiese raamwerk van teoretikuste soos Mojalefa (1995) en Groenewald (1991). In terme van hierdie raamwerk funksioneer 'n literêre teks op drie vlakke, naamlik, die inhouds vlak, intrige vlak en die styl vlak. Die raamwerk word aangewend in pas met Russiese Formaliste aangesien dit aanvaar word dat narratologie sy ontstaan aan hulle te danke het en dat hulle dieselfde idees deel aangaande die opvatting dat 'n literêre kunswerk saamgestel word volgens 'n spesifieke vorm.

Die studie ag die titel van **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** as baie belangrik met verwysing na die inhoud en intrige vlakke aangesien dit die gebeure van die inhoud samehangend verbind en die verhouding wat tussen al die gebeure bestaan bepaal. Die studie reken ook tema as die belangrikste element van die intrige, aangesien dit samehangendheid toevoeg tot die gebeure van die novelle wat ondersoek word. Die gebeure in **Matlhoko, Matlhoko** word geranskik en verbind deur spesifieke tegnieke om die outeur se intensies toe te lig. Hierdie skripsie neem daarom 'n werkswyse aan wat beskryf en interpreteer hoe die ruimte bydra tot die ontwikkeling van die intrige. In die proses onderskei die studie tussen die twee begrippe 'definieer' en 'interpreteer' deur hulle te beskou as sinonieme. Literêre terme word gedefinieer en gebeure in die novelle word geïnterpreteer. Hierdie werkswyse lei dus na 'n beter begrip van ruimte van inhoud en ruimte van intrige soos onthul deur **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**.

Om reg te laat geskied aan die kritiese analise van ruimte in Malope se novelle **Matlhoko, Matlhoko**, word dit benadruk dat 'n literêre teks belangrik is aangesien dit 'n kunswerk is. Daar word ook vasgestel dat as 'n kunswerk geanaliseer word met verwysing na die ruimte of die twee elemente van inhoud, naamlik karakters en gebeure, kennis geneem moet word van die bestaan van die verskil tussen inhoud ruimte en intrige ruimte. Meer nog, ruimte word ondersoek as die tyd van gebeure en plek van gebeure wat tot 'n beter begrip lei van hoe tyd en plek die optrede van karakters beïnvloed en die leser se visuele verbeelding rig.