

KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO YA SEPEDI

MMAMOYAHABO CONSTANCE MAKGABO

2007

KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO YA SEPEDI

MMAMOYAHABO CONSTANCE MAKGABO

E neelwa bjalo ka karolo go ya ka dinyakwa tša dikrii ya

MAGISTER ARTIUM

ka

LEFAPHENG LA THUTABOMOTHO

MOHLAHLI: PROFESA M.J. MOJALEFA

YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA

PRETORIA

JANAWARE 2007

DITEBOGO

Ditebogo ke di lebiša go wena mohlahli wa ka Profesa M.J. Mojalefa ka ge o ntshepeditše tseleng ye ka bogale le go se fele pelo. Le ge ke be ke fela ke ewa mo tseleng, o ile a mpha thekgo le tlhahlo ya botswadi. Ka ge e se nna fela, ke holofela gore le ba bangwe ba ba tlogo ba tla hwetša tlhahlo ye borutho ye. Modimo a ke a go šegofatše o gole o lekane le tlou, tšhukudu e be mošemanyana.

Ke rata go leboga le bašomi ba bokgobapuku bja Yunibesithi ya Pretoria. Ge nkabe e se be ka thušo ya lena, ruri ke be ke tlo gakanega tseleng.

Ke leboga le Mohumagatšana Andrea Vermaak ka ge a ile a nkema nokeng ka go phošolla kakaretšo ya leleme la Seisimane le go fetolela kakaretšo ya lengwalonyakišišo le lelemeng la Seburu. Ke re Yo Godimodimo a go šegofatše.

Nka dira phošo ge nka lebala Mohumagadi Johanna Kgeledi Lebaka yo a bilego mohlohleletši yo mogolo go nna. O ile a mpha legetla la gagwe ntle le tikatiko gore ke ikokotlele ka yena ge ke be ke sa ithuta go sepela. Tema ye e wetše ka lebaka la maele le tlhahlo ya gagwe. Modimo a go godiše, a go okeletše!

Go mma yo a ntswetšego, Mohumagadi Mmanoko Chokoe, ke leboga thekgo le kwešišo ya gago Mošitwa' Meetse! Le ge o le bohlokong bja bolwetši, tlhohleletšo ya gago e be e sa fele. Anke Modimo a go šegofatše a go thobe dihlabinng tše o lego go tšona.

Nka dira phošo ge nka se leboge bana ba ka, bao ba ilego ba mpha thekgo tlhohleletšo ka mafolofolo le ge ke be ke fokola moyeng. Ke re Modimo a ke a le šegofatše gomme a le hlahle mo dithutong tša lena.

Ditheto le ditebogo ka moka ke di lebiša go Yo Godimodimo ka ge a ile a mpabalela tseleng ye, a mpha bohlale, kwešišo le tšhireletšo. Ke ka thato ya Gago ge ke ile ka kgona go wetša tema ye.

DITENG

TŠHUPANE

LETLAKALA

KGAOLO YA PELE	1
1.1 MATSENO	1
1.2 MAIKEMIŠETŠO	2
1.3 BASEKASEKI BAO BA ŠETŠEGO BA SEKASEKILE	2
KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO MO DIPADING	
TŠA SEPEDI	
1.3.1 Lekganyane, E.M.: <i>Noto-ya-Masogana: Padi ya Boitshwaro</i> (1997)	3
1.3.2 Groenewald, P. S.: <i>Thutadingwalo ya Sesotho sa Leboa 2</i> (1993)	3
1.3.3 Ramahuta, P. P.: <i>A Comparative Literary Study of the novels of H. Z. Motuku</i> (1993)	4
1.3.4 Mojalefa, M. J.: <i>Ntlhahle ya Bobedi (B.A) Sepedi 202</i> (1995)	5
1.3.5 Lebaka, K.J.: <i>Megokgo ya Lethabo: Kanegelorato ya Sepedi</i> (1999)	5
1.3.6 Lebaka, K.J.: <i>Kanegelorato ya Sepedi</i> (2006)	6
1.4 MOKGWA WA NYAKIŠIŠO	7
1.4.1 Go hlopha	7
1.4.2 Go hlaloša	8
1.4.3 Go hlatholla	8
1.5 TSHEPEDIŠO YA DITABA	9
KGAOLO YA BOBEDI	10
2.1 KANEGELORATO	10
2.1.1 Matseno	10
2.1.1.1 Kanegelorato ke eng?	10
2.1.1.2 Histori ya kanegelorato	13

2.1.1.3 Mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato	16
2.1.1.4 Phapano gare ga mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato	17
2.1.1.5 Diphapantšho tša kanegelorato	18
2.1.1.6 Diteng tša kanegelorato ya go thabiša	19
2.1.1.7 Dikokwane tša thulaganyo ya kanegelorato ya go thabiša	19
2.2 TLHALOŠO YA KANEGELOBOITSHWARO	23
2.2.1 Matseno	23
2.2.2 Boitshwaro	23
2.2.3 Kanegeloboitshwaro	24
2.2.4 Tlhalošo ya khutlotharo ya lerato	25
2.3 KAKARETŠO	26
KGAOLO YA BORARO	28
3.1 MERERO YA KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO	28
3.1.1 Matseno	28
3.1.2 Diteng	29
3.1.2.1 Kakaretšo ya diteng: Khutlotharo ya lerato	29
3.1.3 Thulaganyo	30
3.1.3.1 Kalotaba	30
3.1.3.2 Tšwetšopele	34
3.1.3.3 Sehloa le tlemollo ya lehuto	39
3.2 KAKARETŠO	42
KGAOLO YA BONE	43
4.1 TSHEKASEKO YA MORWEŠI (1969)	43
4.2 MATSENO	43
4.2.1 Diteng	43

4.2.1.1 Kakaretšo ya diteng	44
4.2.1.2 Khutlotharo ya lerato	44
4.2.2 Thulaganyo	45
4.2.2.1 Kalotaba	45
4.2.2.2 Tšwetšopele	49
4.2.2.3 Sehloa	53
4.2.2.4 Tlemollo ya lehuto	53
4.3 PAPETŠO YA TSHEKASEKO YA NOTO-YA-MASOGANA LE	54
<i>MORWEŠI</i>	
4.4 KAKARETŠOMOKA	55
KGAOLO YA BOHLANO	56
5.1 THUMO	56
5.1.1 Matseno	56
5.1.2 Kgaolo ya pele	56
5.1.3 Kgaolo ya bobedi	57
5.1.4 Kgaolo ya boraro	58
5.1.5 Kgaolo ya bone	59
6. BIBLIOKRAFI	61
6.1 DIPUKU TŠA MOTHOPPO	61
6.2 DIPUKU TŠEO DI TSOPOTŠWEGO	61
6.3 DIPUKU TŠEO DI BADILWEGO GOMME DI SE TŠA TSOPOLWA	66
7. SUMMARY	68
7.1 KEY WORDS	70

8. OPSOMMING	71
8.1 SLEUTELWOORDE	73

KGAOLO YA PELE

1.1 MATSENO

Ge go hlokomelwa bangwadi ba mathomo ba dinaga tša Yuropa go swana le Mafora, go lemogwa gore ba ngwadile gagolo ka kanegelorato. Ge go lekodišišwa tlhalošo ya kgopolo ye ya kanegelorato go lemogwa gore ba be ba hlakahlakanya ditaba tša lerato le merero ye mengwe ya go fapafapana ka gare ga sengwalo se tee. Taba yeo e tlišwa ke Cuddon (1977:758) ge a re:

Chrétien de Troyes, who flourished in the latter half of the 12th Century was one of their most distinguished composers..., he showed remarkable skill in combining the story with the adventure story...

Cuddon o gatelela gore dingwalo tšeo tša peleng, go tšona go be go tswakatswakanywa morero wa lerato ('love story') le morero wa bohlagahlaga ('adventure story'). Lewis (1960:23) o kgonthiša polelo ye ya Cuddon ka gore o re Chrétien de Troyes ke mongwadi wa mathomo nageng ya Fora wa go šomiša lerato bjalo ka motheo wo mogolo wa kanegelorato. Kgopolo ye ya Cuddon ya merero ya go fapafapana (mohlala, lerato le boitshwaro), sengwalong se tee, e oketšwa ke *Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia* (1876:344) ka go bolela gore kanegelorato ke sengwalo sa go itiša seo go sona go hlathollwago mahlakore a mabedi a ditaba, e lego (a) lehlakore la ditaba tša lerato le (b) la ditaba tša boitshwaro.

Ge go lekolwa dingwalo tša Sepedi malebana le go hlakahlakanya merero ye mebedi ya go fapana, e lego lerato le boitshwaro, sengwalong se tee, go lemogwa bothata bjo le bjona bo tšweletše ka magetla. Ge go balwa *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe,1954), *Morweši* (Motuku,1969), *Tshehlana ya ka*

(Bosoma,1990) le *Sesasedi sa Katlego* (Kekana,1990) go tšwelela mathata a go swana le ao a bangwadi ba Mafora. Kgonthe ya taba yeo e yo lekolwa ka botlalo ge go ahlaahlwa dingwalo tša mohuta wo tša Sepedi.

1.2 MAIKEMIŠETŠO

Maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye ke go hlokomela ka fao bangwadi ba dikanegelo tša Sepedi ba tswakatswakanyago morero wa boitshwaro ka gona ka gare ga ditaba tša lerato. Maikemišetšo ao a yo bonagatšwa ka go tsopola dipadi tše pedi tša Sepedi, e lego *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) le *Morweši* (1969) ka gobane ge go ka hlalošwa mehlala ka moka, nyakišišo ye e tla ba ye kgolo kudu go feta maikemišetšo a yona.

Go phethagatša maikemišetšo a ka tshwanelo, go tla ba bohlokwa kudu go hlaloša kgopolo ya kanegelorato le ya kanegeloboitshwaro gore go tle go lemogwe phapano magareng ga tšona. Fela pele ga tlhalošo yeo go tla ba bohlokwa go lekola basekaseki bao ba šetšego ba ahlaahlile kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro mo dingwalong tša Sepedi gomme ka morago gwa tšweletšwa mokgwa wa nyakišišo wo o lebanego le kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro go šeditšwe *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) le *Morweši* (1969).

1.3 BASEKASEKI BAO BA ŠETŠEGO BA SEKASEKILE KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO MO DIPADING TŠA SEPEDI

Maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye ke go tšweletša basekaseki bao ba ngwadilego ka ga kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro mo dingwalong tša Sepedi go šeditšwe merero ye mebedi yeo fela. Nyakišišo e utolotše gore basekaseki bao ke Legganyane (1997), Groenewald (1993), Ramahuta (1993), Mojalefa (1995) le Lebaka (1999 le 2006).

1.3.1 LEKGANYANE, E.M.: *Noto-ya-Masogana: Padi ya Boitshwaro* (1997)

Maikemišetšo a Lekganyane ke go hlopha kanegelorato ka tsela ya go sekaseka padinyana ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* ya go ngwalwa ke Tsebe ka 1954. Go iša pele o bolela gore padinyana ye ya Tsebe e laodiša ka lerato fela. Tsebe o tswakile (a) morero wa lerato le (b) morero wa boitshwaro. Ke ka lebaka le mo tshekatshekong ya gagwe a bolelago gore *Noto-ya-Masogana* ke kanegelo ya boitshwaro yeo ka gare ga yona go tšwelelago morero wa lerato. Ka go realo go ka thwe Tsebe o rera ka merero ye mebedi. Thulaganyo ye bjalo, Lekganyane o e bona bjalo ka ge e hlola kgakanego ge go hlopšha mohuta wa kanegelorato. Ka go realo Lekganyane ga a rarolle mathata a tlhopho ya padi ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* ao a gatelelago gore mohuta wo ke wa kanegelorato ka gobane o utolla fela merero ya go tswakatswakana, e lego wa lerato le wa boitshwaro fela. Maikemišetšo a Lekganyane, ka go realo, a fapana le a nyakišišo ye.

1.3.2 GROENEWALD, P. S.: *Thutadingwalo ya Sesotho sa Leboa 2* (1993)

Ge Groenewald a leka go rarolla mathata a tlhopho ya dingwalo tša lerato, o tšweleditše mehlala ya dikanegelorato tša Sepedi bjalo ka *Tshehlana ya ka* (Bosoma,1990), *Le lerato* (Moloišie,1986), *Lerato* (Ramokgopa,1978), *Leratorato* (1974), *Morweši* (1969) ka Motuku, *Leratosello* (Rafapha,1977), *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe,1954), *Nonyana ya Tokologo* (1985), *Sesasedi sa Katlego* (1990), le *Nnete Fela* (1989) ka Kekana. Ge a nyakišiša dikanegelorato tšeo, Groenewald o hlaloša gore go na le dipadi tše dingwe tšeo go tšona go kopakopantšwego morero wa lerato le wa thuto/boitshwaro, e lego *Nonyana ya Tokologo* (1985) gape le morero wa lerato le wa botseka dipading tša Kekana.

Se bohlokwa seo se utollwago ke Groenewald mohuteng wo wa kanegelorato ke gore dingwalo ka moka tšeo di hlophelwago mohuteng wo di na le diponagalo tša go swana tša kanegelorato. Go tšwela pele o bolela gore mo Sepeding go na le mehuta ya dikanegelorato bjalo ka tša go itiša le tša kwešišano. O oketša kgopolo yeo ka go re bontši bja dikanegelorato, ke tša go itiša go feta tša kwešišano.

Nyakišišo e gatelela gore tlhopho ya Groenewald e nepiša gore go na le mehuta ye mebedi, e lego kanegelorato le kanegelo ka ga lerato mo dingwalong tša Sepedi. Ka go realo, go na le phapano magareng ga nyakišišo ye le ya Groenewald ka gobane mo go gatelelwa tlhopho ya lerato le boitshwaro dingwalong tša Sepedi.

1.3.3 RAMAHUTA, P. P.: *A Comparative Literary Study of the novels of H. Z. Motuku (1993)*

Ramahuta o nyakišišitše dipadi tša Motuku tše tharo, e lego *Morweši* (1969), *Leratorato* (1977) le *Dithomo* (1985). O lemogile gore dikanegelong tše, go hlalošwa ka ga ditaba tša lerato leo le lebanego le batho ba babedi. Lerato leo le dirišitšwe go tšweletša thulano gare ga baanegwa.

Ramahuta (1995:211) o tšwela pele go bolela gore Motuku o šomišitše thaetlele, *Leratorato* bjalo ka seka se se gapeletšago kamogelo ye e tletšego ya gore padi yeo ke ya lerato. Mo go thulaganyo ya dikanegelo tšeo tše tharo tša Motuku, Ramahuta o tšweleditše gore di fapana ka moko wa ditaba. Phapano yeo e godišwa ke taba ya gore kanegelong ye nngwe le ye nngwe Motuku o nepiša molaetša wo o rilego.

Dipading tše tharo tše, Ramahuta o iša pele go bolela gore tlemollo ya lehuto ya dikanegelo tše e a fapana. Phapano ya thumo ya ditaba dingwalong tšeo tša Motuku e kgethologanya gore tlhopho ya dipadi tše ke dikanegelorato tša go itiša

ka gore di felela ka lethabo. *Dithomo* (1985) yona ke kanegelo ya kwešišano ka ga lerato ka gobane e rungwa ka ditaba tša masetlapelo. Nyakišišo ye e fapana le ye ya Ramahuta ka gobane yona ga e nepiše kanegelo ka ga lerato, eupša tlhopho ya kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro.

1.3.4 MOJALEFA, M. J.: *Ntlhahle ya Bobedi (B.A) Sepedi 202 (1995)*

Ge Mojalefa a rarolla mathata a tlhopho ya kanegelorato, o dumela gore Lentsoane mo go *Megokgo ya lethabo* (1992) o hlaloša ditaba tša lerato. Ge a hlopha kanegelo ya *Megokgo ya lethabo* (1992), o re ke kanegelorato ka gobane mo go yona go laodišwa ka morero wa lerato fela. Go tšwela pele o bolela gore padi ye ya Lentsoane e na le diponagalo tše tharo tša kanegelorato, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) yo a senyago lerato la baratani. Diponagalo tše di bohlokwa ka gobane di laola tatelano ya ditiragalo dingwalong tša lerato.

Mojalefa o gatelela gore tlhopho ya mohuta wo e nepiša kanegelorato gotee le diponagalo tše tharo tša padilerato. Nyakišišo e lemoga gore Mojalefa ga se a hlatholla ka botlalo padi ya lerato ge e tswakane le ya boitshwaro.

1.3.5 LEBAKA, K.J.: *Megokgo ya Lethabo: Kanegelorato ya Sepedi (1999)*

Ge a sekaseka *Megokgo ya Lethabo* bjalo ka kanegelorato ya Sepedi, Lebaka o gateletše morero wa lerato pading ye. O tšwetše pele go bontšha bohlokwa bja thaetlele mo nyakišišong ya gagwe. O hlaloša *Megokgo ya Lethabo* ge e na le diponagalo tše tharo tša lerato, e lego (a) baratani, (b) mathata a lerato le (c) tharollo ya mathata, e lego lenyalo. Diponagalo tše di bohlokwa ka gobane ke tšona tše padi ye ya Letsoane e bopilwego ka tšona. Ke ka fao go thwego padi ye ke kanegelorato. Go iša pele Lebaka o hlokometše gape le mehuta ye mebedi ya kanegelorato, e lego kanegelorato, ya go itiša le kanegelorato ya kwešišano.

Lebaka o rumile nyakišišo ya gagwe ka go tšweletša mehuta le tlhopho ya kanegelorato eupša ga a tšweletše phapano magareng ga mehuta ye mebedi ye nyakišišo ye e itebantšego le yona.

1.3.6 LEBAKA, K.J.: *Kanegelorato ya Sepedi* (2006)

Mo nyakišišong ya bongaka Lebaka o hlophile kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro, kanegelorato le kanegelotseka, kanegelorato le kanegelosetšo, kanegelorato le kanegelosemorafe le kanegelorato fela mo dipading tša go fapafapana tša Sepedi. Ka ge maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye e se go hlokomela mehutana ye mengwe yeo ya merero ya lerato ka moka mo kanegelong e tee, ka go realo mehuta yeo ga e yo šalwa morago; go yo hlalošwa fela mohutana wa kanegelorato le kanegelo ya boitshwaro go ya ka fao di hlalošwago mo nyakišišong ya Lebaka.

Ka gare ga mohuta wo go anegwa ka mahlakore a mabedi a go fapana, e lego lehlakore la ditaba tša lerato le lehlakore la ditaba tša boitshwaro. Lebaka o kgonthiša tlhalošo ya gagwe ya mohuta wo ka mehlala ya dikanegelo tša Sepedi, e lego *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) *Morweši* (1969), *Tshehlana ya ka* (1990) le *Sesasedi sa katlego* (1990). Thulaganyo ya dipadi tše tša lerato le boitshwaro e gare ga botse le bobbe. Diteng tša dipadi tše di a swana ka gobane di bopilwe ka khutlotharo ya lerato. Baratani ba dipadi tše tša lerato le boitshwaro ba kgaogantšhwa ke mapheko a go fapafapana ao a lebanego le phetogo ya boitshwaro bja baanegwathwadi ba banna (Lesibana, Motšhitšhi le Medupi).

Thumo ya ditaba tše tša lerato le boitshwaro e kgotsofatša mmadi ka gobane baanegwathwadi bao ba banna ba hweditše kotlo mabošaeding ao a bona. Ka morago ga tshokologo ya bona ba a amogelwa gomme go ba le lenyalo.

Bjalo ka ge Lebaka a be a nyakišiša ka ga mehuta ye mehlano ye e fapanego ya lerato, nyakišišong ya gagwe ga se a tsenelela ka bophara malebana le ditaba

tšeo tša lerato le boitshwaro mo thulaganyong ya sengwalo se tee. Ka go realo nyakišišo ye, e ya go leka go rarolla mathata ao.

1.4 MOKGWA WA NYAKIŠIŠO

Mekgwa ye e kgethilwego ke nyakišišo ye ke ye meraro, e lego (a) go hlopha ('to classify'), (b) go hlaloša ('to define') le (c) go hlatholla ('to interpret')

1.4.1 Go hlopha

Mokgwa wo wa go hlopha o lebane le go beakanya ditiragalo go ya ka magoro. Shipley (1970:49) o fahlela taba ye go hlopha ka gore dingwalo tše di swanago di ka beakanywa go ya ka kwano le phapano ya tšona. Ge go hlokomedišišwa polelo ye ya Shipley gabotse, go tla lemogwa gore o tšweletša kokwane ye bohlokwa ye e itšego ya go hlopha dingwalo. O tšwela pele ka gore dingwalo di ka hlaolwa go ya ka magoro a mabedi, e lego (a) legoro la dingwalo tše di swanago le (b) legoro la dingwalo tše di fapanago.

Kgopolo ye ya Shipley, e tšwetšwa pele ke Pearsall (1999:263–264) ge a re magoro ao a mabedi a na le diponagalo tšeo di kgathago tema ye bohlokwa tlhophong ya dingwalo. Kgobe (1989:19) le yena o kgonthišiša taba ye ka go re ge go hlopšha dingwalo go swanetše go hlokomelwe diponagalo tše di itšego tša go swana mo sengwalong.

Go ka rungwa ka go re nyakišišo ye e tlo hlopha dikanegelo tša Sepedi tša lerato le tša boitshwaro go lemogwa phapano ye e lego gona magareng ga tšona.

1.4.2 Go hlaloša

The Heritage Illustrated Dictionary of the English Language (1973:346) ge e bolela ka go hlaloša e re ke: 'To state the precise meaning of a word or sense of a word'

Kgopolo ye ya ka godimo e bolela gore go hlaloša ke go fa tlhalošo ya maleba ya selo ka go šomiša polelo ye e tla se tšweletšago nyanyeng. Horward (1962:179), Kgatla (2000:17), David (2000:28-29) le Lebaka (2006:12) ba tlaleletša polelo ye ka go re go hlaloša ke go tšweletša polelo ye e tseneletšego ya selo le go utolla dipharologantšho tša selo seo gore sebopego sa sona se šale se le pepeneneng.

Serudu (1989:25) le Mampho (1999:4) ba iša pele ka go re go hlaloša go lebane le sebopego, seemo goba kamano ya selo se tee le tše dingwe sengwalong. Ka go realo go ka thwe kamano e bohlokwa gare ga diphapantšho tšeo di fatlotšwego sengwalong.

Ka fao go ka rungwa ka go re mokgwa wo wa nyakišišo o tla lebana le go hlaloša dikgopolo tša kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro.

1.4.3 Go hlatholla

Phala (1999:6), Sebake (2002:7) le Lekganyane (2002:4) ba re ge go bolelwa ka go hlatholla go gatelelwa mešomo goba mehola ya diphapantšho tša sengwalo. Ge e le Peck le Coyle (1984:134) bona ba re go hlatholla ke go tšweletša tlhalošo ye e tseneletšego ya maleba sengwalong.

Ka go realo go hlatholla ga se fela go hlaloša sengwalo, eupša go amana le kwešišo ye e tseneletšego ya seo se hlalošwago sengwalong. Ka gona go ka thwe go hlatholla ke go tsinkela ka šedi gore go be le kwešišo ya sengwalo. Go

realo go ra gore ditaba di re go hlalošwa gwa šitlelwa ka mabaka. (Mojalefa,1995:30).

Go ka rungwa ka go re go hlatholla go amana le go kwešiša tlhalošo le kgwekgwe ya ditaba.

Dikgopolo tše pedi tše, go hlatholla le go hlaloša di ka šomišwa bjalo ka mahlalošetšagotee mo polelong ya mehleng, eupša phatišišong ye tirišo ya tšona e tlo fapantšhwa ka go re, go hlaloša go amana le go utolla dipharologantšho tša selo mola go hlatholla go amana le mešomo goba mehola ya selo.

1.5 TSHEPEDIŠO YA DITABA

Mo kgaolong ya pele go tšweleditšwe merero ye mebedi ya go fapana sengwalong se tee, e lego morero wa lerato le morero wa boitshwaro. Maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye ke go hlatholla ka botlalo merero ya go tswakatswakana sengwalong se tee, e lego wa lerato le wa boitshwaro. Malebana le mekgwa ya nyakišišo, go boletšwe ka go hlopha, go hlaloša le go hlatholla sebopego sa sengwalo sa lerato le sa boitshwaro.

Kgaolong ya bobedi, go ya go šetšwa tlhalošo ya kanegelorato, histori ya kanegelorato le dikokwane tše bohlokwa tša yona.

Kgaolo ya boraro, e amana le morero wa kanegelorato le morero wa kanegeloboitshwaro go hlokometšwe *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954).

Kgaolo ya bone, e lebane le go hlaloša morero wa kanegelorato le wa kanegeloboitshwaro go lebeletšwe kanegelo ya *Morweši* (1969).

Kgaolo ya bohlanano e tšweletša kakaretšo ya dikgaolo tše nne tša mathomo tša lengwalonyakišišo le.

KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

2.1 KANEGELORATO

2.1.1 Matseno

Ge go sekasekwa kanegelorato go ya go latelwa lenaneo le:

- Kanegelorato ke eng?
- Histori ya kanegelorato
- Mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato
- Phapano gare ga mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato
- Diphapantšho tša kanegelorato
- Diteng tša kanegelorato
- Dikokwane tša thulaganyo ya kanegelorato
- Kakaretšo

2.1.1.1 Kanegelorato ke eng?

Kanegelorato ke mohuta wa sengwalo seo mo go sona go tšweletšwago kamano ya lerato gare ga baratani (baanegwa), ke go re lerato leo le tukago mollo gare ga monna le mosadi. Ke ka fao Varga (1997:24) a tlaleletšago taba ye ka go re kamano yeo e gare ga mogale le mogaleadi. Kamano yeo e bohlokwa ka gore ke yona motheo wa kanegelorato. Stern (1991:208) le Urdang (1991:1172) ba iša pele ka go bolela gore kanegelorato (*‘romance’/ ‘love story’*) ke kanegelo yeo go yona go laodišwago ditaba tša lerato gare ga baanegwa. Ramsdell (1987:4) o tšwetša pele kgopolo yeo ya go re kanegelorato e lebane le morero wa lerato, ka go re:

Not just any love story will do. Certain criteria must be met before a love story can qualify as a proper romance, at least by today's standards.

Go gatelelwa polelo ye go ka thwe ga se dingwalo ka moka tša go ba le morero wa lerato tšeo di ka bitšwago gore ke dikanegelorato. Radway (1949:64) o re go na le mehuta ye mebedi ya dikanegelo tša lerato, e lego (a) kanegelorato ('romance') le (b) kanegelo ka ga lerato ('novel about love'). O tšwela pele ka go re:

To qualify as a romance, the story must chronicle not merely the events of courtship but what it feels like to be the object of one

Ge Beckson le Ganz (1995:237) ba tiišetša kgopolo yeo ba re go na le maatla a lerato gare ga baanegwa ao a laolwa ke go re e ka ba lerato la nnete goba la bofora. Taba yeo e bolela gore diteng tša kanegelorato di lebane le kamano magareng ga baratani. Beye (1982:72) o kgonthišiša seo ka go re baanegwathwadi ke bagale ba kanegelorato ka ge ba sa fenywe ke mathata a lerato.

Ge Groenewald (1993:26) a bolela ka moko wa ditaba wa kanegelorato, o re o lebane le mathata a lerato gare ga baanegwa. Lebaka (2006:40) o tšwetša polelo ya Groenewald pele ka go re mathata ao a lerato ke yona kgwekgwe ya kanegelorato gomme a tlemaganya ditaba tša thulaganyo. Mo go *Encyclopedia Britannica* (1968:493) go hlalošwa gore moko wa dikanegelorato o lebane le karoganyo le poelano.

Ka tsela yeo thulano ya kanegelorato e lebane le dikgopolo 'tša go loka' le tša 'go se loke'. Radway (1949:65) o hlaloša kanegelorato ka go re thulano yeo, e hlola mathata a go tliša karoganyo, go fihlela mafelelong ge go eba le poelano le lethabo go baratani. Maatlakgogedi a kanegelorato a lebane le ka moo mathata

(a lerato) a tloga rarollwa ka gona. Muir (1957:19) o iša kgopolo yeo pele ka go re:

Its object is to arouse our curiosity. But curiosity is obviously greatly intensified if the events follow a line; if instead of asking for another marvel the reader is made to wonder what is going to happen.

Bohlokwa bja maatlakgogedi ke gore ka gona go lootša phišegelo ya mmadi, ke go re mmadi o nyaka go tseba maikemišetšo a mongwadi le pheletšo ya baanegwa. Se bohlokwahlokwa ke gore baanegwa ba kanegelorato ba tšwelela go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong. Abrams (1998:132) ge a bolela ka baanegwa bao ba kanegelorato o re:

The prose romance usually deploys characters who are sharply discriminated as heroes or villains, masters or victims.

Baanegwa ba kanegelorato ba bitšwa gore ke baanegwahlaedi gomme go na le ba go loka le ba go se loke. Maatlakgogedi a kanegelorato a godišwa ke mathata ao a lego gona magareng ga baanegwa ba go loka le ba go se loke. Mathata ao a hlola dithulano le dikgakgano gare ga baanegwa. Go ruma polelo ye, Lebaka (2006:42) o re ke ona mapheko a bohlokwa ao a diegišago tlemollo ya lehuto.

Tlemollo ya lehuto ya kanegelorato e lebane le tharollo ya mathata a lerato a a lego gona. Ge Varga (1997:28) a tlaletšha polelo ye o re tharollo yeo ya mathata a lerato, e utolla lerato la nnete leo mogale a nago le lona go mogaleadi. Morago ga tharollo ya mathata go latela lethabo goba lenyalo. Ka fao ge Guldemann (1997:4) a fahlela taba yeo o re motheo wa kanegelorato o lebane le lerato la

nnete, gomme tlemollo ya lehuto e tliša lethabo go baratani ka mokgwa wa poelano goba lenyalo.

Varga (1977:72) le Mojalefa (1995:10) ba re kanegelorato e bopilwe ka dielemente tše tharo, e lego tše di latelago:

- a) go na le motho yo a ratago,
- b) go na le yo a ratwago, le
- c) go na le yo a senyago lerato

Groenewald (1993:27) le Lebaka (1999:6) ba tlaleletša polelo ye ya boMojalefa ka go re dikokwane tše tharo tše ke:

- (a) go na le baratani,
- (b) go na le mathata ao a thibelago lerato, le
- (c) mathata ao a rarollwa, baratani ba nyalana, a phela ka lethabo.

Baratani ba kanegelorato ba kopana le mathata ao e bago mapheko a go palediša lerato la bona go tšwela pele ka katlego. Mafelelong baratani ba fenywa mapheko ao a lego gona gomme ba boela ba thaba goba gwa ba le lenyalo.

2.1.1.2 Histori ya kanegelorato

Ge go lebeletšwe histori ya kanegelorato, go tla lekodišišwa khuetšo ya mathomo gammogo le phetogo ya yona. Nyakišišo ye e tla tsinkela ka boripana fela mehlala ya dingwalo tša kanegelorato ya Magerike, Maisimane le Mafora gomme morago go tlo lebeletšwa tša Sepedi.

- **Khuetšo ya mathomo**

Bangwadi ba Magerike ba humane khuetšo ya go ngwala dikanegelorato go tšwa Bibeleng. Ditaba tša lerato gare ga Simisone le Delila, Sara le Abrahamama le Jakobo le Ragele, bjalo bjalo, ke tšona tšeo di kgathilego tema ye bohlokwa mo khuetšong ye. *The World Book Encyclopedia* (1994:348) e kgonthiša nnete ya seo ka go re dikanegelo tša mathomo tša Magerike di gatelela morero wa lerato.

Bangwadi ba dikanegelorato tša Mafora ba humane khuetšo ya go ngwala dikanegelorato go tšwa go tša Magerike. Cuddon (1977:578) ge a hlaloša seo o re dikanegelorato tša Mafora tšeo di ngwadilwego ka ngwagakgolo wa lesomepedi, di be di tšweletša morero wa lerato, wa bohlagahlaga, le wa tlhomphe ka gare ga sengwalo se tee. Sengwalo se sebjalo ba re ke kanegelorato. Ge Gillie (1972:758) a tšwetša taba yeo pele o re khuetšo ya dikanegelorato tša Mafora e nabile go fihla Engelane ka ngwagakgolo wa lesometharo. Ka fao, Maisimane le bona ba ile ba thoma go ngwala dikanegelorato.

Bangwadi ba dingwalo tša Sepedi ga se ba rate go phalwa ke dinaga tše dingwe malebana le go ngwala dikanegelorato. Dingwalo tša go tšweletša merero ya lerato e ile ya thoma go bonagala la mathomo go tloga ka ngwaga wa 1945. Lebaka (2006:26) o kgonthiša taba yeo ka go re khuetšo yeo ya peleng, e rotošitše dingwalo tša mathomo tša Sepedi tšeo go tšona go bolelwago ka ga ditaba tša lerato la bafsa le melao ya batswadi ya setšo (bogologolo) go swana le *Maaberone* (Franz, 1945), *Kgopotšo go Beatrice wa Botlokwa* (Moloišie, 1953), bjalo bjalo. Bangwadi ba bangwe ba Sepedi ba tšweletša morero wa lerato le wa boitshwaro go swana le mo go *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954).

Ka fao go ka rungwa ka go re dingwalo ka moka tšeo e lego dikanegelorato di swana ka diteng ka ge morero wa tšona e le lerato. Le ge di laodiša ka lerato, di

tswakwa le merero ye mengwe ka gare. Baanegwa ba gona ke baratani bao lerato la bona le tukago mollo.

- **Phetogo ya tlhalošo ya kgopolo ye, kanegelorato**

Kgopolo ye, kanegelorato (*'romance'*) e fetogile gantši go tloga dingwalong tša Magerike tšeo di ngwadilwego mathomong go fihla lehono. Beckson le Ganz (1995:237) ba hlaloša polelo yeo ya phetogo ka go re kanegelorato e thomile e le sengwalo sa go ngwalwa ka ditemana, gomme morago ya ba kanegelo. Phetogo yeo ya kanegelorato e ile ya lemogwa le ke dinaga tše di fapanego. Dinaga tša go swana le Fora, Brithania le Roma di be di hlaloša kanegelorato ka ditsela tša go se swane. Lebaka (2006:27) o tlaleletša seo ka go re tlhopho ya kanegelorato e be e fapantšhwa ke mabaka ao a bego a lebane le ditiragalo tša nako ye e itšego.

Cuddon (1977:803) le Ker (1957:3) ba kgonthišiša taba ya kanegelorato ka go re, ke sengwalo seo se lebanego le ditaba tša lerato seo go sona go nepišwago merero ya go tswakana sengwalong se tee.

Dingwalo tša Sepedi le tšona di tšweletša merero ya go fapana sengwalong se tee. Bangwadi ba tšweletša merero ya go swana le ya lerato le boitshwaro, ya lerato le botseka, lerato le phatose, lerato le saekholotši, bjalobjalo. Tlhalošo ya kanegelorato, e fetogile gantši go tloga go bangwadi ba Magerike go fihla go bangwadi ba Bapedi. Ke ka fao Lebaka (2006:29) a rego dingwalo tša lerato, e lego tša bangwadi ba mafase a Bodikela go fihla ka bangwadi ba Bapedi, di ka aroganywa ka mehuta ye mebedi, e lego (a) kanegelorato (*'romance'*) le kanegelo ka ga lerato (*'novel about love'*). Le ge mehuta ye mebedi ye ya dingwalo e tšweletša merero ya go fapana sengwalong se tee, kanegelorato e amana le lethabo mola kanegelo ka ga lerato e lebane le manyami.

Go ruma polelo ye, Groenewald (1993:6) le Mojalefa (1995:29) ba tiišetša seo ka gore phapano magareng ga mehuta ye mebedi ye ya dingwalo, e bonala ka mekgwa ya go anega. Nyakišišo ye ga yo šala mohuta wa kanegelo ka ga lerato ka ge o sa amane le maikemišetšo a yona.

2.1.1.3 Mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato

Groenewald (1993:6) le Mojalefa (1995:29) ba re bangwadi ba na le mekgwa ye mebedi fela ya go laodiša ditaba dingwalong tša bona. Mekgwa yeo e lebane le dingwalo tša (a) go nepiša ditiragalo le (b) go nepiša baanegwa. Ge go nepišwa ditiragalo, baanegwa ba tšwelela ka mokgwa wa go hlaela gomme ba bitšwa baanegwahlaedi. Ge go nepišwa baanegwa, ba hlalošwa ka botlalo ge e le baanegwaphethegi. Ge Broomley (1977:24), Serudu (1989:32) le Lekganyane (2002:30) ba hlatholla moanegwahlaedi ba re ke moanegwa yo a hlamilego kgopolong e tee. Ke moanegwa yo a sa hlagišwego ka bophara gomme ga a fetoge ge go fetošwa mabaka mo sengwalong. Moanegwa yo o emela kgopolo e tee gomme mmadi ga a mo lebale.

Moanegwaphethegi ke moanegwa yo a golago le kanegelo gomme o na le bošaedi le bothakga. Taba ye e tlaleletšwa ke Cohen (1978:38), Carter (1998:24) le Heese le Lawton (1988:138) ge ba re moanegwaphethegi ke moanegwa wa mahlakore a mabedi goba go feta. Moanegwa yo o bapetšwa le motho wa nama gomme o kgona go fetoša dikgopolo tša gagwe ge a le mathateng. Lebaka (2006:31) o iša polelo ye pele ka go re mongwadi wa kanegelo ye nngwe le ye nngwe, e ka ba ya go etiša goba ya kwešišano, o bolela ka mathata a bophelo ao a welago baanegwa. Mathata ao a tšweletšwa ke ge go eba le thulano magareng ga go loka le go se loke, goba ditaba tša go loka le tša go se loke le ge e le baanegwa ba go loka le ba go se loke.

- **Go loka**

Ge Marggraff (1994:21) a bolele ka go loka o re go nepiša maitshwaro a mabotse ('good'), bothakga ('virtue') le bonatla ('strength'). Coulson le ba bangwe (1975:360) ba oketša kgopolo ya Marggraff ka go re go loka go gatelela boleng ('qualities') bjo bobotse bja motho. Go iša pele Rooney (2002:618) le Hawkins le Allen (1991:608) ba re boleng bjo ke mekgwa ya motho ye e lebanego le toka, bothakga gape le bolo, bopelotelele le go ratwa ke batho. Go ka rungwa ka go re motho wa go loka ke motho wa go ba le mekgwa, yo a tiilego, wa go kgona go ikemela ka noši. Mmadi o itswalanya le yena ka ge a se na bosodi.

- **Go se loke**

Go se loke go amana le bobbe, bošaedi, go se botege le maitshwaro a mabe. Hasley le ba bangwe (1981:70) ba re ditiro tše di šupa mekgwa ye e befilego yeo e sa rategogo ebilego e sa amogelwe ke batho. Ditiro tše bjalo ga di age motho. Motho wa mohuta wo ga a na kwelobohloko ge a kgopiša batho goba a ba dira bošula. Ke ka fao Rooney (2002:1635) a tlaleletšago kgopolo ye ka go re motho yo mobjalo o na le bofokodi bja gore ga a tia, gomme o fenywa ke mathata a bophelo. Motho yo mobjalo o amana le tša bofora gomme ga a na maikarabelo. Ka ge batho ba sa rate diphošo, boradia le megabaru, ga ba ikgweranye le motho yo.

2.1.1.4 Phapano gare ga mekgwa ya go anega kanegelorato

Mekgwa ye mebedi ya go anega kanegelorato e lebane le ge go nepišwa baanegwa, e lego kanegelo ya kwešišano, le ge go nepišwa ditiragalo, e lego kanegelo ya go etiša. Mo nyakišišong ye ga go yo hlalošwa mokgwa wa

kanegelo ya kwešišano ka ge o lebane le kanegelo ka ga lerato, e sego kanegelorato.

- **Kanegelo ya go etiša**

Mo kanegelong ye, go nepišwa ditiragalo. Hornby (1974:284) o hlaloša polelo ye ka go re e lebane le taba ye e kgahlišago. Lebaka (2006:37) o tšwetša kgopolo ye pele ka go re kanegelo ya go etiša ke mohuta wa sengwalo wo o bolelago ka ditaba tše botse tša go thabiša babadi ge ba iketlile goba ba itloša bodutu. Groenewald (1993:6) le Mojalefa (1995:29) ba tšwela pele ka go re dikanegelo tša go etiša di kgahla babadi, ka gobane ba di bala ka ntle le go tlaletšwa ke mathata a baanegwa. Mohuta wo wa kanegelo o tšweletša thulano, ka ge e le bohlokwa ka gobane ke yona motheo wo mogolo wa kanegelo. Go tšwelela lehlakore la go loka leo mmadi a itswalanyago le lona, gomme a nyatša lehlakore la go se loke. Ka ge kanegelo ya go etiša e thabiša go e bala, ebile e gatelela lethabo, go ka rungwa ka go re e akaretša kanegelorato.

2.1.1.5 Diphapantšho tša kanegelorato

Groenewald (1993:26) le Cuddon (1998:759) ba re kanegelorato ke sengwalo sa go etiša goba sa go itloša bodutu (*'entertainment'*). Ke mohuta wa sengwalo sa go itapološa ge motho a lapile le go ipshina ka ditaba tša lerato gare ga baanegwa (baratani). Lebaka (2006: 38) o re go na le mehuta ye mebedi ya kanegelorato, e lego (a) kanegelorato ya go thabiša babadi le (b) kanegelorato ya metlae (*'romantic comedy'*). Beckson le Ganz (1995:238) ba re kanegelorato ya metlae ke papadi ya sefaleng yeo go yona go nepišwago lerato le lethabo mafelelong. Phapano ye kgolo go dikanegelo tše ke gore kanegelorato ya go thabiša ke ya go etiša mola kanegelorato ya metlae e šupa papadi ya go bolaiša babogedi disego.

Ka fao go ka rungwa ka go re nyakišišo ye e tla tsinkela diphapantšho tša kanegelorato ya go thabiša, e sego kanegelorato ya metlae.

2.1.1.6 Diteng tša kanegelorato ya go thabiša

Ge Lebaka (2006:24) a bolela ka baanegwa ba kanegelorato, o re go na le kamano gare ga baratani gomme go laodišwa ka lerato la nnete leo le hlotšwego ke setswalle sa bona. Varga (1997:24) le yena o tlaleletša polelo yeo ka go re setswalle sa gona se gare ga mogale le mogaleadi, e lego wona motheo wa kanegelorato. Le ge baanegwathwadi bao ba na le mathata mo leratong la bona, ga nke ba fenywa, ka ge lerato la bona e le le le tiilego ebile le tuka mollo go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong. Ba feleletša ba fenya mathata gomme ba boelana, ka morago go ba le lenyalo.

2.1.1.7 Dikokwane tša thulaganyo ya kanegelorato ya go thabiša

Ge go hlalošwa dikokwane tša thulaganyo ya kanegelorato ya go thabiša, go ya go latelwa tsela ye: moko wa ditaba, thulano, maatlakgogedi, baanegwa, tšwetšopele, tlemollo ya lehuto le dielemente tšeo di fapantšhago kanegelorato ya go thabiša.

- **Moko wa ditaba**

Bohlokwa bja moko wa ditaba wa kanegelorato ya go thabiša o lebane le mathata a baanegwa (baratani). Go ya ka Groenewald (1993:26), moko wa kanegelorato ya mohuta woo o lebane le mathata a lerato. Lebaka (2006:40), o tšwetša polelo ye pele ka go re mathata ao a lerato ke yona kgwekgwe ya kanegelorato ye, gomme a tlemaganya ditaba ka thulaganyo. O tšwela pele ka go re moko wa ditaba o lebane le karoganyo le poelano. Radway (1949:65) o re bangwadi ba bantši ba dikanegelorato tša mohuta wo ba šomiša thulano yeo

e arogantšhago baratani le go diegiša tlemollo ya lehuto, gomme mafelelong go ba le poelano. Thulano ye e tšwelela bjalo ka lepheko leo le diegišago tlemollo ya lehuto, e lego lenyalo goba lethabo la baratani. Ka go realo, moko wa ditaba o bohlokwa ka gobane o amana le go nepiša molaetša wa kanegelorato ya mohuta wo.

- **Thulano**

Thulano ya kanegelorato ye e magareng ga 'go loka' le 'go se loke'. Groenewald (1993:26) o oketša kgopolo ye ka gore thulano e gare ga moanegwa yo mmadi a itswalanyago le yena le moanegwa yo mongwe goba selo se sengwe seo e lego lepheko. Kgopolo ye e tšwetšwa pele ke Radway (1949:65) ge a re:

...the middle of every romantic narrative must create some form of conflict to keep the romantic pair apart until the proper moment ... many authors settle for misunderstanding or distrust as the cause of the intermediary delay of the couple's happy union,

Thulano ke lepheko leo le hlolago karogano ya baratani, gomme e diegiša tlemollo ya lehuto. Thulano e bohlokwa ka ge e le yona e hlolago maatlakgogedi a sengwalo. Mmadi o nyaka go tseba pheletšo ya baratani.

- **Maatlakgogedi**

Maatlakgogedi a kanegelorato ye a lebane le ka fao mathata a lerato a tlogorarollwa ka gona. Seo se tlišwa ke Muir (1957:19) ge a re:

Its object is to arouse our curiosity. But curiosity is obviously greatly intensified if the events follow a line; if instead of asking for another marvel the reader is made to wonder what is going to happen.

Bohlokwa bja maatlakgogedi bo lebane le go lootša phišegelo ya mmadi, mmadi o nyaka go tseba maikemišetšo a mongwadi le pheletšo ya baanegwa, ka fao o tšwela pele ka go bala.

- **Baanegwa**

Baanegwa ba kanegelorato ba tšwelela go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong. Abrams (1998:132) ge a bolela ka baanegwa ba kanegelorato ye o re:

The prose romance usually deploys characters who are sharply discriminated as heroes or villains, masters or victims.

Baanegwa ba kanegelorato ye ba bitšwa gore ke baanegwahlaedi ka ge ba nepiša ditiragalo tša kanegelorato, gomme mmadi ga a ba lebale ka baka la mekgwa ya bona ye mebotse. Baanegwa ba ke dinatla gomme ga ba fetošwe ke mabaka.

- **Tšwetšopele**

Maatlakgogedi a kanegelorato ye a godišwa ke mathata ao a lego gona magareng ga baanegwa ba go loka le ba go se loke. Mathata ao a hlola dithulano le dikgakgano gare ga baanegwa. Go ruma polelo ye, Lebaka (2006:42) o re thulano e kgatha tema ye bohlokwa ka gobane e tšwetša pele ditiragalo tša kanegelorato le gona e diegiša tlemollo ya lehuto.

- **Tlemollo ya lehuto**

Tlemollo ya lehuto ya kanegelorato ye e lebane le tharollo ya mathata a lerato a a lego gona. Ge Varga (1997:28) a tlaleletša polelo ye o re tharollo yeo ya mathata a lerato, e utolla lerato la nnete leo mogale a nago le lona go mogaleadi. Morago ga tharollo ya mathata go latela lethabo goba lenyalo. Ka fao ge Guldemann (1997:4) a tšwetša taba ye pele o re motheo wa kanegelorato ke lerato la nnete, gomme tlemollo ya lehuto e tliša lethabo go baratani ka mokgwa wa poelano goba lenyalo.

Go ka rungwa ka go re tlemollo ya lehuto ya kanegelorato ya mohuta wo e a thabiša ka ge e fela ka lethabo la ge baratani ba aga motse.

- **Dielemente tše di fapantšhago kanegelorato ya go thabiša**

Go šetše go gateletšwe gore Varga (1997:72) le Mojalefa (1995:10) ba re kanegelorato e bopilwe ka dielemente tše tharo, e lego tše di latelago:

- a) go na le motho yo a ratago,
- b) go na le yo a ratwago, le
- c) go na le yo a senyago lerato.

Gape Groenewald (1993:27) le Lebaka (1999:6) ba tlaleletša polelo ye ya boMojalefa ka go re dikokwane tše tharo tše ke:

- a) go na le baratani,
- b) go na le mathata ao a thibelago lerato, le
- c) mathata ao a rarollwa, baratani ba nyalana, ba phela ka lethabo.

Baratani ba kanegelorato ye ba kopana le mathata ao e bago mapheko a go palediša lerato la bona go tšwela pele ka katlego. Mafelelong baratani ba fena mapheko ao a lego gona gomme ba boela ba thaba goba gwa ba le lenyalo.

2.2 TLHALOŠO YA KANEGELOBOITSHWARO

2.2.1 Matseno

Ge go sekasekwa dikanegelorato go lemogilwe gore go na le bangwadi bao ba tswakago mohuta wo wa sengwalo le merero ye mengwe ya go swana le botseka, masetlapelo, boitshwaro, bjalobjalo. Basekaseki ba go swana le Groenewald (1976:25), Marggraff (1994:14), Mojalefa (1994:14), Lekganyane (1997:7), Phala (1999:15), Komati (2000:7) le Kekana (2000:18), ba šetše ba sekasekile dingwalo tša go ba le merero ya lerato ya go tswakana le boitshwaro. Mo nyakišišong ye, ga go yo hlokomelwa merero ka moka ye e tswakilwego le kanegelorato, eupša go yo lebelelwa ge kanegelorato e tswakilwe le boitshwaro. Fela pele ga fao, go tlo hlalošwa seo boitshwaro e lego sona. Nyakišišo ye e tlo nepiša dikokwane tše pedi, e lego (a) boitshwaro le (b) kanegeloboitshwaro.

2.2 2 Boitshwaro

Marggraff (1994:14) ge a hlaloša boitshwaro o re:

'Moral' deals with the discrepancy between good and bad, (with regard to character) and all its related forms; for example: honesty versus dishonesty, loyalty versus disloyalty, sincerity versus insincerity.

Lekganyane (1997:7), Phala (1999:15), Komati (2000:7) le Kekana (2000:18) ba hlatholla kgopolo ye, boitshwaro, ka go re ke thuto yeo motho a e hwetšago mo gongwe le mo gongwe, go swana le ka gae goba setšhabeng. Ke thuto yeo e lebanego le maitshwaro a 'go loka' le a 'go se loke', a mabotse le a mabe. Ge Lebaka (2006:55) a tlaleletša kgopolo ye o re thuto ya mohuta woo, ke yeo e solago mediro ye mebe ya motho, gomme ya tumiša maitshwaro a go hloka bosodi. Boitshwaro bjo bobbe, bo tliša diphošo go moanegwa gomme a welwa ke madimabe. Taba ye e tiišetša bohlokwa bja mediro ye mebotse yeo e thekgilwego ke melao ya setšo, ka ge e bopa motho gore a be le mekgwa ye mebotse, a se ikgweranye le bošula.

Ka go realo, go ka rungwa ka go re morero wa boitshwaro ka gare ga ditaba tša lerato o bohlokwa ka ge o aga moanegwathwadi gore a se be le bofokodi bja bošaedi le mekgwa ye mebe.

2.2.3 Kanegeloboitshwaro

Ge Marggraff (1994:14) a hlaloša kanegeloboitshwaro o re e lebane le go kgethologanya gare ga mahlakore a mabedi ao a thulanago, e lego la go loka le la go se loke, le lebotse le le lebe, o re:

A moral story will therefore obviously be a story in which there is conflict between good and bad, between right and wrong.

Mojalefa (1994:14) o tlaleletša kgopolo ye ka go re maikemišetšo a mongwadi wa kanegeloboitshwaro e ka ba go kgalema maitshwaro a mabe goba go tumiša maitshwaro ao a lokilego mo setšhabeng. Ka go realo ke thuto ye e lebanego le maitshwaro a mabotse goba a mabe. Abrams (1998:98) o swantšha maitshwaro a go loka le bophelo bja Sekriste ka go re ge motho a dira tša go loka a ka se

wele sebeng goba lehung. Groenewald (1976:25) o tšwetša pele kgopolo ye malebana le maitshwaro a go loka le a go se loke ka go re:

The moral story deals with guilt and penance, and its theme is compressed into a moral which appeals to the reader's moral – ethical values, and thus determines that injustice should be punished.

Ke ka fao go gatelelwago kotlo yeo e tlogo wela motho yo a dirago ditiro tša go se loke gore a tle a fetoge a dire tša go loka. Kekana (2000:19) o tiišetša seo ka go re moanegwathwadi wa kanegeloboitshwaro o swanetše go ba le mahlakore a mabedi, e lego (a) la bokgoni (go loka) le (b) la bofokodi (go se loke). Ka go realo, bofokodi ke bjona bo mo dirišago ditiro tše mpe. Ge a sentše o swanetšwe ke kotlo.

Groenewald (1993:19) o oketša polelo yeo ka go re moko wa ditaba tša kanegeloboitshwaro o lebane le seema sa go re mahlale a ja mong, ka gore ditiro tša go loka di thulana le tša go se loke. Lebaka (2006:56) o iša pele ka go re boitshwaro bja mohuta woo bja go se loke, bo godiša maatlakgogedi gore mmadi a rate go tseba pheletšo ya ditaba tše di nepišago morero wa lerato, e lego poelano goba lenyalo. Kotlo ya moanegwa yoo, e thabiša mmadi ka gore e lebane le tshokologo, gomme o kgaogana le ditiro tša go se loke. Ka morago ga go itshola le go sokologa, moanegwa o a swarelwa.

2.2.4 Tihalošo ya khutlotharo ya lerato

Diteng tša kanegelorato di lebane le kamano gare ga monna le mosadi, e lego baratani. Ka fao, di theilwe godimo ga khutlotharo ya lerato. Polelo yeo e tiišwa ke Varga (1997:72) le Mojalefa (1995:10) ge ba re khutlotharo ya lerato e bopilwe ka dielemente tše tharo, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko ao a senyago lerato leo. Groenewald (1993:27), Beckson le Ganz

(1995:237) le Lebaka (1999:6) ba oketša polelo ya boVarga ka go re dielemente tša khutlotharo ya lerato go kanegelorato ke (a) baratani, (b) go na le bothata bjo bo thibelago lerato leo le (c) tharollo ya mathata ka mokgwa wa go thabiša, ke go re go ba le poelano goba baratani ba aga motse.

Go ka thwe dielemente tše bohlokwa tseo di fapantšhago kanegelorato (diponagalo tša kanegelorato) ke lethabo goba lenyalo mafelelong a sengwalo. Nyakišišo ye e tla tsinkela mohuta wa sengwalo wo o tšweletšago morero wa lerato wa go tswakana le morero wa boitshwaro.

2.3 KAKARETŠO

Ge go hlalošwa kanegelorato go gateletšwe mekgwa ye mebedi, e lego go nepiša ditiragalo le go nepiša baanegwa. Ka go realo mekgwa ye mebedi yeo ya go anega e a fapana, ke go re ge go nepišwa baanegwa, kanegelo ke ya kwešišano, mola ge go nepišwa ditiragalo, kanegelo e le ya go itiša.

Go iša pele go lemogilwe gore kanegelo ya go itiša e lebane le kanegelorato. Bjale ge go hlalošwa thulaganyo ya kanegelo ya go itiša, go swanetše go hlokomelwe tshekatsheko ya yona ka go e nepiša le moko wa ditaba, thulano, kgogedi, baanegwa, tšwetšopele, tlemollahuto le dielemente tša go fapantšha kanegelorato ya go ithabiša/itiša. Dielemente tša go fapantšha kanegelorato ya go itiša ke: go swanetše go ba le (a) baratani, (b) mapheko a go šitiša lerato, le (c) lethabo/lenyalo mafelelong.

Kanegeloboitshwaro e hlalošwa ka go nepišwa le kgethologanyo magareng ga go loka le go se loke. Ka go realo go na le thulano ye e lebanego le maitshwaro a mabotse goba a mabe. Ka tsela yeo moko wa ditaba wa kanegeloboitshwaro o lebane le ditiro tše botse di thulana le tše mpe.

Kgaolo ye e rumilwe ka go lekola diphapantšho tša kanegeloro tšeo di nepišago lethabo goba lenyalo mafelelong a sengwalo.

KGAOLO YA BORARO

3.1 MERERO YA KANEGELORATO LE KANEGELOBOITSHWARO

3.1.1 Matseno

Bjale ka ge sererwa sa lengwalonyakišišo le se lebane le kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro, nyakišišo ga e yo sekaseka dikanegelo ka moka mo polelong ya Sepedi, eupša go yo nepišwa tše pedi fela, e lego *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969) le *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954), go kgonthiša ge eba bangwadi ba Sepedi ba tswaka merero ye kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro dingwalong tša bona.

Ge *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) e yo sekasekwa, go yo latelwa lenaneo le:

- Diteng
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng: Khutlotharo ya lerato
- Thulaganyo
 - Kalotaba
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng tša kalotaba
 - Baanegwa
 - Tšwetšopele
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng tša tšwetšopele
 - Ditiragalo
 - Go godiša maatlakgogedi
 - Sehloa le tlemollo ya lehuto
 - Sehloa sa thulano I
 - Tlemollo ya lehuto I
 - Sehloa sa thulano II
 - Tlemollo ya lehuto II

3.1.2 Diteng

Diteng tša kanegelo ye ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe,1954) di tla amana le kakaretšo ya khutlotharo ya lerato.

3.1.2.1 Kakaretšo ya diteng: Khutlotharo ya lerato

Mo go diteng tša padi ye ya Tsebe, *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) go tla hlokomelwa khutlotharo ya lerato, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko ao a lekago go senya lerato leo. Baanegwa bao ba ratanago mo pading ye ke Lesibana le Mamahlo. Lerato la bona le tuka mollo gomme mapheko mo ke batho ba go swana le Mpe, Jimmie, Dikwata, Manthipe, Madlamini, Nora le Lešala. Lesibana o ile a loša Mamahlo, gomme Mamahlo a amogela lerato la gagwe. Mamahlo a botša Lesibana gore a ye Makgoweng go yo šomela dikgomo tša magadi:

Nnete ya ka še. Ga ke nyake go nyalwa ke monna wa motlapa, yo a tshepilego go ntšhetšwa magadi ke tatagwe. Motho yo a tlo'go nyala nna, o swanetše go ya Makgoweng, a ye go šomela dikgomo tša magadi, le go aga motse wa gagwe. Ge e ka ba wena o a rereša, ge o re o nyaka gore ke be mosadi wa gago, tloga o ye Makgoweng gore o tle o kgone go boa o mpeka ka maatla a gago... [letl. 15-16].

Morago ga gore Mamahlo a kwane le ditaba ša Lesibana tša lerato, o ile a mo apeša pheta ya gagwe ye tšhweu molaleng, e le sešupo sa kgokagano le lerato la bona. Le ge Mamahlo a lekile go tiišetša lerato la bona ka pheta yela, mapheko a ile a no ba gona ao a ilego a ntšha Lesibana tseleng ya go loka gore a dire dilo tša go se loke. Mamahlo ka ge a be a na le lerato la nnete go Lesibana, le ile la kgona go fenya mapheko ale a go ntšha Lesibana tseleng ya

go loka. Mafelelong Lesibana o ile a hwetša kotlo, a ba le boitsholo, gomme a amogelwa ke Mamahlo. Ka go realo morago ga kamogelo ya Lesibana ba ile ba boelana ka lethabo, gwa latela lenyalo.

3.1.3 Thulaganyo

Thulaganyo ya padi ya Tsebe, *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954), e tla lebana le dikokwane tše di latelago, e lego kalotaba, tšwetšopele le sehloa le tlemollo ya lehuto.

3.1.3.1 Kalotaba

Ge Mojalefa (1997:32) le Maibelo le ba bangwe (1991:1) ba hlaloša kgopolo ye kalotaba ba re ke matseno a ditaba tšeo mongwadi a tlogo di anegela mmadi. Ditaba tša gona ke tša diteng, tšeo di beakantšwego ke mongwadi ge a thoma go ngwala sengwalo. Taba ye e tiišwa ke Cohen (1973:69) ge a re:

Exposition, which comes at the beginning, provides the necessary background material for a reader. It establishes the setting, creates the basic atmosphere, provides information about the pasts of characters, and delineates vital contexts for the events which will soon begin to unfold

Kgopolo ye ya Cohen, e tlaleletšwa ke Holman (1972:214) ge a re kalotaba e lebane le go tšweletša baanegwa ba sengwalo le go fa tlhalošo ya ditiragalo tšeo di diregilego le tšeo di tlogo latela. Ka go realo, kalotaba ke tlhagišo ya ditaba yeo e tšweletšwago mo mathomong a sengwalo gore bothata bja kanegelo yeo bo tle bo iponagatše gabotse. Brooks le ba bangwe (1975:7), Mojalefa (1996:14) le Lebaka (1999:77) ba ruma taba yeo ya kalotaba ka go re mo go kalotaba,

mongwadi o swanetše go tsebiša mmadi baanegwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo, ka ge e le tšona dielemente tša kalotaba.

Ge go hlalošwa kalotaba ya ditaba tša padi ye ya *Noto-ya-Masogana*, go tlo latelwa lenaneo le:

- **Kakaretšo ya diteng tša kalotaba**

Ditaba di thoma ge Lesibana a eya komeng, gomme morago ge a alogile o ile a lemoga gore bjale ke yena monna. Lesibana o ile a thoma go kganyoga Mamahlo, gomme a roma Tokwane gore a yo mmotša gore ba gahlane ka fase ga mohlare wa motswiri ka ditaba tša lerato. Mamahlo o ile a kwana le tšona mathomong gomme karogano ya bona e be e se monate.

Lesibana o ile a se hwe matwa, a boela a yo gahlana le Mamahlo gape. Mamahlo o ile a kwana le ditaba tša Lesibana tša lerato, eupša a mo kgopela gore a ye go ngwadiša gore a ye Makgoweng go yo šomela tšhelete ya magadi go laetša bonna bja gagwe.

Erile pele Lesibana a eya Makgoweng, Mosadinyana a mo kgopela gore ge a fihla gona a botše lesogana la gagwe, Dikwata, gore o sa mo letile mo gae. Mamahlo o ile a tšhošwa ke go kwa seo, a kgopela Lesibana gore a se ke a mo lebala bjalo ka ge Dikwata a lebetše Mosadinyana. Lesibana o ile a tshepiša Mamahlo gore yena a ka se tsoge a mo lebetše, ge e se yena Mamahlo a ka mo lebalago. Taba ye ya Lesibana e tšweletša mathomo a thulano ka ge a ile a tshepiša dilo tšeo a paletšwego ke go di phethagatša.

- **Baanegwa**

Padi ye e thoma ka go tšweletša baanegwathwadi, e lego Lesibana le Mamahlo. Lesibana le Mamahlo ba kopantšhwa ke lerato ebile ba na le maikemišetšo a go aga lapa. Mmadi o ikgweranya le bona ka ge ba na le maikemišetšo a go loka ebile e le batho ba go loka. Mamahlo o na le maitshwaro a mabotse ka ge a ile a tshepagalela Lesibana ka go mo rata le go mo emela ge a be a ile Makgoweng. Ka go realo o emela lehlakore la go loka. Lesibana ge a fihla Makgoweng, a thoma go ipha bophelo le mekgwa ye e sa lokago, ka tsela yeo a ba le maitshwaro a go se loke. Maitshwaro ao a Lesibana a go se loke ke ona mapheko a go mo lebatša Mamahlo le ditshepišo tšeo a di dirilego go yena. Lesibana o ile a feleletša a lebane le kotlo yeo e dirilego gore a be le boitsholo, morago a amogelwa. Nyakišišo ye e yo tsinkela ka botlalo mabošaedi a go dirwa ke Lesibana ka ge a lebane le boitshwaro.

Ge go tsinkelwa dimelo tša baanegwa, go yo tšweletšwa dintlha tše bohlokwa tše:

yo a ratago: **Lesibana,**

yo a ratwago: **Mamahlo,** le

mapheko ao a senyago lerato la bona: **boitshwaro bja Lesibana ge a le Makgoweng;**

ka gobane di lebane le kanegelorato.

- **Yo a ratago: Lesibana**

Mo pading ye Lesibana ke yena moanegwa yo a ratago e bile ke moanegwahlaedi. Ge Becks le Ganz (1961:71) ba bolela ka moanegwahlaedi ba re ke moanegwa yo mmadi a sa mo lebalego ka baka la ditiro tša gagwe tše dibotse. Lesibana ke moanegwa yo mmadi a sa mo lebalego ka baka la ditiro tša gagwe. Mmadi o itswalanya le yena ka baka la ditiro tše botse tša gagwe. Ditiro

tšeo tša gagwe tše botse di tšwelela ge go bolelwa gore Lesibana o na le tlhompho, lerato le mafolofolo. Tlhompho ya Lesibana e bonagala ge a ile a se arabišane le tatagwe nakong ya ge a laelwa gore o swanetše go ya komeng. O hlompha le melao ya setšo ka go dumela go ya komeng. Kgotlelelo ya gagwe e tšwelela ge a rile go bona gore Mamahlo o ganana le ditaba tša gagwe tša lerato, a se hwe matwa. O ile a no boelela gore a boledišane naye. Lesibana ke motho wa mafolofolo le maikemišetšo ka ge a rile go fihla meepong, a šoma ka mafolofolo a gopotše tshepišo ye a e dirilego go Mamahlo. Lesibana ke motho wa go ba le boitsholo ka gore le ge a ile a ba le mediro ya go se loke, o ile a tlelwa ke tshokologo gomme a thoma go gopola ka Mamahlo gomme a bile a phegelela go phethagatša ditshepišo tša gagwe tša go mo nyala. Mmadi o itswalanya le Lesibana ka gore morago ga tshokologo o tlogetše boitshwaro bja gagwe bja go se loke a ikemišetša go nyala Mamahlo ka lethabo.

- **Yo a ratwago: Mamahlo**

Mamahlo ke moanegwa yo a sa golego le kanego ka gobane ga a fetoge. Tsebe o tšweletša Mamahlo e le mosetsana wa go bopega. Bobotse bja gagwe bo gapile Lesibana gare ga makgarebe ka moka mo motseng. Le ge a na le dipopo tše dibotse, ke kgarebe ya go ba le tlhompho, lerato, kgotlelelo le botshepegi. Taetšo ya tlhompho ya gagwe e bonagala ge a be a sa rate go bontšha batswadi ba gagwe gore yena o ratana le Lesibana ka ge ba be ba sešo ba aga lapa. O tseba le go hlompha setšo ka gore yena le Lesibana, le ge ba be ba kopana, ba be ba dira bjalo ka sephiring.

Mamahlo ke motho wa go ba le lerato ka gore o ratile Lesibana a nnoši gomme ga se a ka a se mmotegele. Le ge Lesibana a be a sa boe gae, yena o be a dutše a mo letile a sa lebelele masogana a mangwe. Taba ye e kgonthišwa ke gore, le ge mafelelong a ile a dumela go nyalwa ke Lešala, pelo ya gagwe ga ya ka ya lebala Lesibana. O ile a mo lemoša gore yena o sa rata Lesibana.

Kgotlelelo le botshepegi di tšweletšwa ke ge a ile a se lahle tshepo, a no fela a holofela gore Lesibana o tla boa gae gore ba age motse. Le ge Mamahlo a be a šetše a dumetše go nyalwa ke Lešala, o ile a amogela Lesibana ka diatla tše pedi nakong ya ge a boa gomme a tlogela Lešala. Mamahlo o ile a swarela Lesibana gomme ba boelana, ba aga motse.

- **Mapheko ao a ganetšago lerato: Boitshwaro bja Lesibana**

Lesibana o rile go fihla Makgoweng a fetoga. O ile a lebala kgodišo ye botse yela a godilego ka yona le setšo sa gagwe. O gapilwe ke mekgwa ya Makgoweng gomme a lebala le maikemišetšo a gagwe a go ya meepong, e lego go yo šomela tšhelete ya magadi a go nyala Mamahlo. Lesibana o ile a ikgweranya le batho bao ba sa lokago gomme a thoma go ithuta mekgwa ye e sa lokago yeo e ilego ya mo lebatša le morero wa gagwe wa go ya Gauteng. Baanegwa ba go amana le mekgwa ye e sa lokago ke Mpe, Tholo, Thema, Manthipe, Madlamini, Dikwata (Jimmie) le Nora.

3.1.2.2 Tšwetšopele

Go ya ka Serudu (1989:52), tšwetšopele e amana le go tšwela pele ga ditiragalo mo kanegelong. Kgopolo ye ya Serudu e tšwetšwa pele ke Mojalefa (1996:17) ge a re tšwetšopele e nepiša go direga le go rarana ga ditaba. Tšwetšopele e thoma mola kalotaba e felelago gona, gomme e felela ka thulano ya mafelelo. Ge Lazarus le ba bangwe (1983:71) ba tlaleletša taba ye ba re go raragana moo ga ditaba ke thulano yeo e lego gare ga baanegwa. Go ruma kgopolo ye ya tšwetšopele, Groenewald (1993:21) o re e na le mošomo wo bohlokwa wa go godiša maatlakgogedi ka maikemišetšo a go tšwetša pele moko wa ditaba.

Kamano gare ga ditiragalo tša kalotaba le tšeo di rulagantšwego mo go tšwetšopele, e godišwa ke mahuto ao a bofšago mo tiragalong ye nngwe le ye nngwe, yeo e bonagalago mo go *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954).

- **Kakaretšo ya diteng tša tšwetšopele**

Tšwetšopele ya ditaba tša padi ye ya Tsebe, e bonagala ge Lesibana a laelana le Mamahlo kua seteišeneng, a mo tshepiša gore o yo šomela tšhelete, e lego dikgomo tša magadi. Le ge a ile a tshepiša Mamahlo gore a ka se mo lebale, o ile a re go fihla Gauteng a fekeetšwa ke bophelo bja gona, a lebala ka ditshepišo tša gagwe ka moka. Bophelo bjo Lesibana a ilego a ikgweranya le bjona kua meepong ya Crown Mines ke ona mapheko ao a senyago lerato la gagwe le Mamahlo, yo a bego a mo letetše kua gae gore a boe ba tle ba age lapa. Mafelelong Lesibana o ile a swarwa a išwa kgolegong, mo a ilego a tlelwa ke boitsholo le tshokologo. O ile a thoma go gopola ka Mamahlo yo a bego a mo lebetše gomme a ba le tshepo ya gore ge a ka boela gae a kgopela tshwarelo, o tla amogelwa. O rile go lokollwa kgolegong a boela gae e le motho wa go loka, a amogelwa ka lethabo ke batswadi ba gagwe, batswadi ba Mamahlo, le yena Mamahlo.

- **Ditiragalo**

Ditiragalo tša padi ye ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954), di tšweletša thulano gare ga botse le bobbe. Thulano ye e tšweletša mahlakore a mabedi, e lego (a) lehlakore la go loka le (b) lehlakore la go se loke.

Padi ye ya Tsebe, e arogantšwe ka dikarolo tšeo di nago le dihloa tše pedi le ditlemollo tša lehuto tše pedi. Thulano ya mathomo e godišwa ke ge Lesibana a palelwa ke go phethagatša tshepišo ya gagwe ya go nyala Mamahlo. Thulano yeo e amana le maitshwaro a go se loke a Lesibana. Le ge Lesibana a be a

ikgweranya le maitshwaro a go se loke, morago ga bošaedi bjo bongwe le bjo bongwe bja gagwe, o be a humana kotlo.

Thulano ya bobedi e amana le ditiragalo magareng ga Lesibana le Lešala. Mediro ya Lešala e emela go se loke mola ya Lesibana e emela go loka. Padi ye ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) ke mohuta wa kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro ka gobane Lesibana le Mamahlo ke baratani gomme mapheko a go palediša lerato la bona ke maitshwaro a go se loke a Lesibana. Thulano e bohlokwa mo pading ka ge e nepiša gore moko wa ditaba o tle o tšwelele gabotse.

Ka fao, go ka thwe, maatlakgogedi a padi ye a lebane le thulano ye e lego gona ebilego e godiša phišegelo ya mmadi gore a tšwele pele ka go bala e le ge a rata go tseba gore baratani ba tlo feletša kae.

- **Go godiša maatlakgogedi: Boitshwaro**

Tsebe o tšweletša boitshwaro bja Lesibana mo pading ye ka mokgwa wa go godiša maatlakgogedi. Lesibana o thoma ka go tshepiša Mamahlo gore a ka se mo hlanogela gomme o tla re go boa meepong o tlo mo ntšhetša magadi. Lesibana ge a fihla Makgoweng o a fetoga, o ithuta mekgwa ye e sa lokago ya Gauteng, yeo e dirago gore a lebale Mamahlo. Lesibana o swana le Dikwata yo a sa lego a tlogela Mosadinyana ka gore o yo šomela tšhelete ya magadi gomme ga a sa boa. Mamahlo bjale o swana le Mosadinyana ka go bea mokganya phatleng.

Lesibana o thoma ka go kganyoga yo mongwe wa baoki ge a be a ile ntlong ya balwetši go yo alafiša maphone diatleng. Lesibana, ntle le dihlong, o botša mogwera wa gagwe Lemeko gore o rata lekgarebe leo. Lemeko o ile a mo kgala ge ba be ba le tseleng ya go boela kompong. Lesibana o ile a itshola gomme seo sa mo gopotša ditshepišo tšeo a di dirilego go Mamahlo. Le ge Lesibana a ile a

laetša boitsholo mo tiragalong yeo ya pele, o ile a thoma go laetša phetogo ka go reka diaparo le dilo tša go hloka mohola bjalo ka peipe le motšoko. Diaparo tšeo Lesibana a bego a di rekile di be di swanela batho ba Makgoweng, e sego yena.

Tsebe o godiša maatlakgogedi a padi ye ka go tšweletša bofokodi bjo bongwe bja Lesibana. O thomile go gwerana le batho ba go ba le maitshwaro a go se loke. O ile a sepela le boMpe go ya kua ntotomeng ya moepo go yo nwa bjala bjo bo bitšwago '*Barberton*'. BoLesibana ba ile ba lebana le kotlo ye kgolo ya molato woo, e lego papalase yeo e ilego ya ba palediša go šoma ka letšatši le le latelago ba be ba opša ke dihlogo ebile ba konegile ditho. Lemeko o ile a tšwela pele ka go mo kgala le go mo lemoša kotsi ye e ka mo hlagelago, ka ge a ka tla a lebala ka moratiwa wa gagwe Mamahlo. Lesibana o ile a laetša boitsholo mo tiragalong yeo, gomme a lebalelwa.

Go tšwela pele Lesibana o ile a ngwegela mogwera wa gagwe wa potego, Lemeko, gomme a ya le boMpe motsaneng wo o bitšwago Fidase, go yo nwa bjala. BoLesibana ba ile ba nwa bjala bja go bitšwa *Skomvana* gomme morago ba fologetša ka go nwa '*Brandy*'. Lesibana o laeditše maitshwaro a mabe ka go raga galase ya bjala ka diatleng tša Tholo nakong ya ge a e iša molomong. Ge ba le tseleng ya go boela gae, Lesibana o ile a kgalwa ke Thema ka bošoro bjo a bo dirilego. Taba ya go mo kweša bohloko e bile ge ba mmotša ka go mo nyefola le go mo iša fase gore Mamahlo ga a mo swanela. Mantšu ao a ile a mo kweša bohloko kudu gomme a laetša go itshola ge a gopola tshepišo ya gagwe go Mamahlo.

Lesibana o sa tšwela pele ka phetogo ya gagwe le kamano ya maitshwaro a go se loke. Molato wa gagwe wo mongwe ke wa boikgodišo le go itheta a sa fetše ge a be a le leetong la go ya Fidase. O apere diaparo tše botse gomme o botša le Tholo gore ga a natšo. O sepela a nnoši go ya lefelong leo a sa le tsebego gabotse, go yo nwa bjala. O ile a palelwa ke go hwetša lapa la Manthipe gomme a nyatša dijo tšeo di bego di rekišwa mo mmileng, e lego dihlogwana le

dingathana tša nku. O gahlana le Madlamini yo a ilego a mo fa dijo le dino lapeng la gagwe. Maswabi e bile ge Lesibana a šitwa ke go lefa ponto ka ge a be a se nayo. Ka pefelo Madlamini o ile a ntšha thipa ye kgolo yeo ka yona a bego a re o bolaya Lesibana. Lesibana o phologile moo ka go tšwa ka lefastere a tšhaba, le ge a be a apere gabotse ka tsela yeo.

Kotlo ya gagwe e bile ge a fošwa ka ditena gomme se sengwe sa mo ntšha madi mo hlogong. Ge a fihla kompong, o segilwe ke Tholo gomme Thema a mo gopotša ka Mamahlo. Boitsholo bja gagwe bo bonagetše ge a be a ikana gore a ka se sa ya Fidase.

Tiragalo ye nngwe ya bošaedi go feta tše dingwe ke ge Lesibana a kopana le Dikwata yo bjale a fetotšego leina, ke Jimmie. Dikwata o tlogetše Mosadinyana kua gae gomme o šetše a ipitša Jimmie, Lesibana le yena o gata mohlaleng wa gagwe ka go hlanogela Mamahlo. Lesibana o gapilwe maikutlo ke bophelo bja go se loke bja Jimmie le moaparo wa gagwe. Ga a sa šoma meepong gomme o sepela le Jimmie. O ile a hwetša mošomo wa serapaneng ntlong ya Makgowa a Rosebank. Jimmie o ile a mo dula nokeng a ba a mo ruta maanomabe a mangwe a go dira tšhelete.

Lesibana o thomile bjale ka go hlankela bobee, o raloka mataese le dipere. Ka morago Lesibana o gahlana le Nora gomme ba ratana ebile ba dula bjalo ka monna le mosadi. Ga a sa gopola selo ka Mamahlo. Bothata bo tlišwa ke ge Nora a tšhabela Lesibana ka phahlo ya gagwe ka moka gomme a mo laetša gore a tle lefelong leo le fošagetšego. Lesibana o ile fao ka maikemišetšo a go humana Nora, semaka go yena ya ba ge a sa kgone go mo hwetša gomme yena a swarwa ba re ke lehodu. Kotlo ye kgolo yeo Lesibana a e hweditšego ke go ya kgolegong. Ge a le gona o ile a lora a bona Mamahlo gomme bobotse bja gagwe bo feta mabotse ka moka ao a kilego a a bona Gauteng. O ile a laetša boitsholo, a lebalelwa. O ile a boela gae bjalo ka motho wa go hloka diphošo gomme Mamahlo a mo amogela.

3.1.2.3 Sehloa le tlemollo ya lehuto

Go ya ka Groenewald (1993:22), sehloa ke magomo a maatlakgogedi. Serudu (1989:41) o tlaleletša kgopolo ye ya Groenewald ka go re sehloa ke karolo ya kanegelo goba papadi le ge e le kanegelokopana moo kgakgano e fihlago magomong. Ke makgaolakgang ka ge morago ga yona mathata a rarollwa gomme ga go sa na thulano goba phapano. Shipley (1979:51) le Wales (1989:67) ba iša pele kgopolo yeo ka go re ke mafelelo a tšwetšopele ka ge e lebane le mafelelo a phišegelo ya mmadi ka ge go se sa na dithulano tša go tlo latela. Ka go realo, go ka rungwa ka go tsopola MacDonell le ba bangwe (1979:548) ge ba re sephetho seo se nepiša tharollo ya mafelelo ya mathata:

The climax takes place where the reader experiences the greatest emotional response to a character's problem, when the situation is such that the conflict must be resolved one way or another

Go ya ka dikgopolo tše, sehloa ke mafelelo a thulano goba mathata le ge e le maatlakgogedi.

Go tlo lemogwa gore *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) e arogantšwe ka dihloa tše pedi, le ditlemollahuto tše pedi. Go ya go thongwa ka go hlaloša ditaba tše di lebanego le sehloa sa I le tlemollo ya lehuto ya I. Morago go tla latela sehloa sa II le tlemollo ya lehuto ya II.

- **Sehloa sa thulano ya I**

Kgopolo ye, ya tlemollo ya lehuto, ke tiragalo ya mafelelo mo kanegelong, pading le ge e le kanegelongkopana moo ditaba di fedišwago gona. Ke ka fao

Mojalefa (1995:25) le Alternbernd le Lewis (1966:24) ba tlaleletšago taba ye ka go re ke mo ditaba di felelago gona. Ke gona mo diphapano le makatika ao a bego a diragalela molwantšhwa a rungwago. Ke ka fao Fowler (1991:58) a tšwetšago kgopolo ye pele ka go re:

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

Baldick (1990:55) o kgonthiša taba ye ka go ruma ka go re tlemollo ya lehuto ke magomo a mabotse a dithulano kua mafelelong a ditaba, gomme bothata bjola bo bego bo le gona bo a rarollwa ka ge ditaba di fihlile seremong.

Sehloa se se lebane le kotlo ye bohloko ya Lesibana. Nora o mo tšhabetše ka phahlo ya gagwe, o šitwa go mo hwetša, o pharwa ka molato wa bohodu woo a sa o tsebego; o a swarwa a išwa kgolegong dikgwedi tše tharo. Ge a le kgolegong, o laeditše boitsholo gomme a amogelwa ke Lekgowa leo a bego a le šomela. O ile a fetoga a ba motho wa go loka go swana le ge a be a tloga gae a etla Gauteng.

- **Tlemollo ya lehuto ya I**

Tlemollo ye ya lehuto ya I e tšweletša maatlakgogedi. Lesibana o fihlile gae gomme o swanetše go aga motse le Mamahlo ka ge e le bona baratani bao ba tšweletšego go tloga mathomong a padi ye. Bothata ke gore Lešala le yena o boile Makgoweng, mo a bego a ile go šomela tšhelete ya magadi a Mamahlo. Mmadi o ikgwerantše le Lesibana ka ge a sokologile ebile a fetogile, gomme o mo kwela bohloko, o rata ge a ka aga motse le Mamahlo, e sego Lešala. Diphošwana tša Lešala ke tšona tšeo di dirago gore mmadi a se ikgweranye le yena.

- **Sehloa sa thulano ya II**

Sehloa sa thulano II se bonala ge Lesibana a tšhabiša Mamahlo ka leotwana la gagwe. Tiragalo ye e ile ya befediša Lešala gomme a thoma go fetoga motho yo mobe. Go tšweletša bobedi bja Lešala nyanyeng, o ile a yo rapa masogana a gabo a mabedi gore ba tlo mo thuša go bolaya Lesibana. Ntwa ye šoro magareng ga Lešala le Lesibana e ile ya tsoga. Lesibana o ile a kgona go fenywa boLešala gomme a boelana le Mamahlo ka lethabo ntle le mapheko ao a ka ba paledišago go aga lapa.

- **Tlemollo ya lehuto ya II**

Mathata a fedišwa ke ge Lesibana a seno fenywa boLešala. Bjale ga go sa na mapheko ao a ka paledišago Lesibana le Mamahlo go aga lapa. Kgonthe ya seo e tlišwa ke ge Lesibana a rile morago ga go lwa le boLešala, a hwetša Mamahlo a mo letile tseleng gore ba ye gae mmogo, a mo nametša leotwana ba leba gae. Ge ba fihla gae, ba hweditše masogana le makgarebe ba ba letetše, ba amogelwa ka lethabo. Go ile gwa ketekwa mokete wa lenyalo la Lesibana le Mamahlo ka lethabo le legolo. Morago ga moo ba ile ba aga lapa la bona ka lethabo le le sa felego. Lerato la Lesibana le Mamahlo ke lerato le le tiilego kudu gomme ga le fenywe ke mapheko.

3.2 KAKARETŠO

Tshekatsheko ye ya kanegelo ya Tsebe, e tšweleditše, gomme e bontšhitše bohlokwa bja dielemente tša khutlotharo ya lerato e lego yona taetšo ye go re ke kanegelorato, e lego taba ye e hlagišago gore go na le moanegwa (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago, le (c) mapheko ao a paledišago lerato la baratani go tšwela pele. Baanegwa ba *Noto-ya-Masogana* le bona ba tšweleditšwe ge e le ba go loka le ba go se loke. Mamahlo o emetše go loka ka ge a ile a tshepagala

ka go emela Lesibana ge a sa ile Makgoweng. Boitshwaro bja Lesibana bo emetše go se loke ka ge a ile a ithuta mekgwa le bophelo bja go se amogelege kua Makgoweng. Le ge lerato la bona le ile la se kgone go tšwela pele ka baka la ditiro tša go se loke tša Lesibana, mafelelong le ile la kgona go atlega ka ge Lesibana a ile a itshola/fetoga gomme ba boelana ka lethabo ba aga lapa.

Maatlakgogedi a kanegelo ye a godišwa ke ditiro tša go se loke tša Lesibana. Ke ka fao mmadi a bago le phišegelo ya go balela pele ditiragalo tša kanegelo ye gore a tsebe gore baratani ba ba felela kae. Seo se direga ka gore mmadi o itswalanya le Lesibana, le ge a amana le go se loke.

Kanegelo ye ya Tsebe e tšweletša dihloa tše pedi le ditlemollahuto tše pedi. Sehloa sa mathomo se tliša phetogo go Lesibana morago ga go tšwa kgolegong. Sehloa sa bobedi ke sona sa go tliša lethabo le poelano go baratani bao. Morago ga boitsholo bja Lesibana, Mamahlo o mo amogetše gomme ba boelana ka lethabo, ba aga lapa.

KGAOLO YA BONE

4.1 TSHEKASEKO YA *MORWEŠI* (1969)

4.2 MATSENO

Ge *Morweši* (1969) e yo sekasekwa go tlo latelwa lenaneo le la ka tlase:

- Diteng
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng
 - Khutlotharo ya lerato
- Thulaganyo
 - Kalotaba
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng tša kalotaba
 - Baanegwa
 - Tšwetšopele
 - Kakaretšo ya diteng
 - Ditiragalo
 - Go godiša maatlakgogedi
 - Sehloa
 - Tlemollo ya lehuto

4.2.1 Diteng

Diteng tša kanegelo ye ya *Morweši* (1969) di lebane le kakaretšo le khutlotharo ya lerato.

4.2.1.1 Kakaretšo ya diteng

Mo pading ye, Motuku o thoma ditaba ka go tšweletša lerato gare ga Tlhomogi le Lerole. Bothata ke gore Lerole o swerwe ke bolwetši bja kankere. Tlhomogi, ka ge a mo rata kudu, le gona ebile e le ngaka ya go ba le kwelobohloko, o ikgafela go thuša moratiwa wa gagwe, Lerole. Go dira bjalo o ile Natala, go Ngaka Motaung, yo e bego e le yena a nnoši wa go kgona go alafa bolwetši bjo. Tlhomogi ge a le gona Natala, maikutlo a gagwe a ile a gapša ke morwedi wa Ngaka Motaung, e lego Morweši. Tlhomogi le Morweši ba agile motse, ba boela mmogo Tshwane. Tlhomogi o kgonne go bolela le Ngaka Motaung gore a alafe Lerole, gomme a fola. Ge Lerole a sa le Natala go alafša, Tlhomogi le Morweši ba ile ba šegofatšwa ka mafahlana, e lego Tsheko le Mmatsheko.

Lerole o rile go fola, a boa gae gomme gwa thoma mathata. Go boela ga Lerole Tshwane, go hlotše karogano ya Tlhomogi le Morweši ka ge a be a nyaka gore yena le Tlhomogi ba boele ba ratane. Le ge Morweši a ile a ngala a tlogela Tlhomogi, Lerole ga se nke a humane maemo a go boelana le Tlhomogi. Tlhomogi o ile a ikana gore ge a sa boelane le Morweši a ka se nyale.

Motuku o tšweletša maitshwaro a go nyatšega a Lerole. Mmadi ga a itswalanya le yena ka lebaka la ona. Mmadi o ba le phišego ya go iša pele ka go bala e le ge a rata go tseba pheletšo ya ditaba tšeo.

4.2.1.2 Khutlotharo ya lerato

Khutlotharo ya lerato mo pading ya mohuta wo e na le dielemente tše di latelago: (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko ao a senyago lerato leo, e lego Lerole, Mosebjadi le ba ga Mokoka (Thandi le Monti). Maatlakgogedi a padi ye a tlišwa ke mahlakore a mabedi a go fapana, e lego lehlakore la go loka (bothakga) le lehlakore la go se loke (bošaedi). Lehlakore la go loka le amana le mediro ye mebotse ya Tlhomogi, go swana le ge a ile a lweša go a alafiša bolwetši bja

Lerole. Tlhomogi o tšwela pele go emela bothakga ka gore le ge Morweši a be a mo tlogetše, a bile a ikgafetše mabjala, ga se nke a tlogele go mo rata. O ile a no tšwela pele ka go kgotlelela mathata a lapa la gagwe le go hlokomela bana ba gagwe ka lerato go fihlela ge a boelana le mosadi wa gagwe. Ditiro tša Morweši di emela go se loke ka ge a rile go fihla Gauteng a thoma go phela bophelo bjo bobee, bja go nwa mabjala, go gwerana le batho ba go se loke le go se sa itlhompha. Mafelelong o ile a hwetša kotlo ya ditiro tša gagwe tša go se loke ka ge a ile a amogwa bana ke Tlhomogi. Taba ye e ile ya mo kweša bohloko kudu ka ge a ile a hlologela bana ba gagwe. O ile a thoma go itshola, a sokologa, le go fetoga, a swana le peleng, morago o ile a amogelwa.

4.2.2 Thulaganyo

Thulaganyo ya padi ye e tlo amana le go ahlaahla kalotaba, tšwetšopele, sehloa le tlemollo ya lehuto.

4.3.2.1 Kalotaba

Go ya ka fao kalotaba e šetšego e hlalošitšwe mo kgaolong ya boraro, mo go tlo šalwa morago lenaneo le le latelago:

- **Kakaretšo ya diteng tša kalotaba**

Ditiragalo tša kalotaba ye di thoma mo letlakaleng la 7 go fihla letlakaleng la 13. Motuku o thoma ditaba tša kanegelo ye ka go hlagiša moanegwathwadi, e lego Tlhomogi, a le sekolong se se phagamego. Morena Mataboge, e lego hlogo ya sekolo o ile a bitša Tlhomogi go mo lebogiša ka ge a šoma ka mafolofolo dithutong tša gagwe. Tlhomogi o mmoditše gore o be a ka rata go ithutela bongaka ge nkabe mmagwe a na le tšhelete. Morena Mataboge o ile a tshepiša Tlhomogi gore ge a ka tšwela pele go šoma gabotse, o tla fiwa thušo ya tšhelete ke ba Lekgotla la Thuto ya Babaso. Bonnete bja maikemišetšo a Tlhomogi bo ile

bja tšwelela ka letšatši le lengwe kua sekolong. Bašemane ba rile ba raloka, yo mongwe a raga yo mongwe ka seeta sa go ba le sepikiri ka fase, seo se ilego sa mo gagola tšhika ya mo potaneng. Tlhomogi o ile a akgofo a gagola letsogo la hempe ya gagwe ya go sega le go hlonama, a tlema mogobatšwa ka lona gore madi a eme. Le ge thulano ye ya bašemane sekolong e bile ye nnyane, e kgonne go tšweletša maikemišetšo a Tlhomogi le gore go rata go ba ngaka ga gagwe ke seo a se tswaletšwego.

- **Baanegwa**

Go ya go tsinkelwa baanegwa go lebeletšwe dielemente tša khutlotharo ya lerato, e lego:

- **Yo a ratago: Tlhomogi**

Tlhomogi ke yena moanegwa yo a ratago mo pading ye. Moanegwa yo ke yena yo mmadi a ikgweranyago le yena ka ge a na le ditiro tše botse. Kgonthišo ya ditiro tša gagwe tše botse e lebane le gore o ile a kwela moratiwa wa gagwe wa pele, Lerole, bohloko bolwetšing bja kankere gomme a mo alafiša. Le ge a be a se sa ratana le Lerole, ga se a tlogele go mo lefelela ditshenyagalelo tša kalafo. Go tšwetša pele go loka ga Tlhomogi go bonala ge a kgonne go kgotlelela mathata a lapa magareng ga gagwe le Morweši, mosadi wa gagwe.

Le ge Morweši a be a mo fetogetše, a iphile mabjala le maitshwaro a go se amogelege, Tlhomogi ga se a ka a lesa go mo rata. Go kgonthiša lerato la gagwe go Morweši, o ile a tloga a ikana gore a ka se nyale mosadi yo mongwe. O tla ikgodišetša bana a nnoši. Bonnete bja lerato la gagwe go Morweši bo tšwelela gabotse mafelelong ge ba ile ba boelana ka lethabo.

- **Yo a ratwago: Morweši**

Mo pading ye, Morweši ke yena moanegwa yo a ratwago. Mongwadi o mo tšweleditše bjalo ka kgarebe ye botse kudu ya go tšwa lapeng la go ba le molao. Ka go realo, Morweši le yena o be a na le tlhompho le lerato go monna wa gagwe Tlhomogi. Tšeo ka moka di sentšwe ke maitshwaro a gagwe a mabe ge a be a le Dube. Lerato la bona le tsenwe bogare ke kutollo ya ditaba tša Lerole. Morweši o ganne go kwa gore yena o nyaletšwe fela go ba matseno go tatagwe, Ngaka Motaung, gore a kgone go alafa Lerole. O ile a tšea bana a ipha la Gauteng, Dube ga mogwera wa gagwe. Bošaedi bja gagwe e bile go ya lapeng la batho ba go se loke, ba go mo ruta go nwa bjala le mekgwa ye mengwe ya go se loke. Ditiro tše mpe tše tša Morweši, di ile tša kweša Tlhomogi bohloko kudu. Le ge a lekile go ka boledišana le mosadi wa gagwe, Morweši ga se a ka a mo fa sebaka seo. Mafelelong Morweši o ile a ba le tlhologelo ye kgolo go bana, ka ge a be a ba amogilwe. A thoma go itshola, gomme morago a amogelwa gape ka lethabo.

- **Mapheko ao a senyago lerato**

Mo kanegelong ye, baanegwa ba ba latelago ke bona bao ba lekago go senya lerato la Tlhomogi le Morweši:

- **Lerole**

Lerole ke yena a kgathago tema ye kgolo mo go aroganyeng Morweši le Tlhomogi. O fela a gokagoketša Tlhomogi gore a hlanogele Morweši. O be a thekga Tlhomogi ka dinako tše ntši e le ge a gopola gore o tla tla go yena ka ge mosadi wa gagwe a sepetše. O ile a mo fa thekgo ka go ya le yena kgorong ya tsheko ge ba yo hlalana le Morweši, a gopotše gore Tlhomogi o tla sokollela pelo ya gagwe go yena, eupša Tlhomogi a se laetše kgahlego le gatee.

- **Mosebjadi**

Mosebjadi ke mmagoLerole yo a bilego le maikarabelo a magolo go thubeng lapa la Tlhomogi le Morweši. Ke yena mothekgi yo mogolo wa Lerole. Ke yena a boditšego Morweši gore Tlhomogi ga a mo rate, o mo nyetše fela gore a kgone go hweletša Lerole thušo go tatagwe, gore a mo alafe bolwetšing bja kankere. Morweši o ile a kwa bohloko kudu gomme a bona gore go kaone a tloge pele a tlo rakwa bjalo ka mpša. Go sepela ga Morweši go ile gwa mo thabiša kudu ka ge a ile a bona gore bjalo sebaka ke sa Lerole. O lekile ka maatla go laetša Tlhomogi gore ga go bohlokwa gore a ntšhe magadi a go nyala Lerole, ka ge a šetše a mo diretše mo gontši. Taba ya go mo nyamiša kudu e bile poelano ya Tlhomogi le Morweši.

- **Ba ga Mokoka**

Ba ke bagwera ba Morweši ba kua Soweto. Ke bona bao ba amogetšego Morweši le bana ka motseng wa bona. Ke batho bao ba hlohleeditšego Morweši gore a kgaogane le monna wa gagwe. Ba ile ba mo tlwaetša le bagwera ba go se loke. Ka fao, khuetšo ya bona ya go se loke, e rutile Morweši maitshwaro a mabe, go swana le go se hlokomele bana ka tshwanelo ka ge a be a na le go sepela mašego, le go nwa bjala. Ga se bagwera ba nnete go Morweši. Nnete ke gore ke bona bao ba bego ba hlohleletša thulano magareng ga Morweši le Tlhomogi.

- **Thandi**

Thandi ke mogwera wa Morweši yo a bego a phela le yena kua ntlong ya bjala. Ga se mogwera wa potego ka gore o be a mo dira gore a lebale ka bana a be a hlokomologe le maikarabelo a gagwe a bosadi. Thandi o be a sa

kgale Morweši ge a be a sepela mašego mola a na le bana ba masea. Ke yena yo a rutilego Morweši go nwa bjala. O amanywa le go se loke.

- **Monti**

Monti ke lesogana leo le bego le na le kgahlego go Morweši ka lebaka la bobotse bja gagwe. O be a rata go tlontlolla Tlhomogi ge a be a tile go Morweši. Ga se mogwera wa nnete ka gore o be a ruta Morweši bjala le mekgwa ya go se loke. O be a na le tshepo ya gore o tla gapa pelo ya Morweši, ke ka mo a ilego a ba a mo felegetša ga masetrata ka letšatši la tlhalo, nepo e le gore Morweši o tla ratana le yena, fela gwa pala.

4.3.2.2 Tšwetšopele

Tšwetšopele e bontšha kamano magareng ga diteng tša kalotaba le ditiragalo tša diteng. Go yo sekasekwa tšwetšopele go lebeletšwe dintlha tše di latelago, e lego (a) kakaretšo ya ditiragalo tša diteng, (b) ditiragalo le (c) seo se godišago maatlakgogedi.

- **Kakaretšo ya diteng**

Ditiragalo tša diteng tša tšwetšopele ya padi ye di thoma letlakaleng la 53 go fihla letlakaleng la 128. Mo pading ye ya Motuku, ditiragalo tša gona di tšweletšwa ke thulano gareng ga moanegwa yo a ratago le moanegwa yo a ratwago. Moanegwa yo a ratago, e lego Tlhomogi, o emela lehlakore la go loka ka ge a na le maitshwaro a go loka. Ke motho wa potego, kgotlelelo, kwelobohloko, ebile o na le lerato. Go laetša potego ya gagwe le kwelobohloko o ile a alafiša Lerole bolwetšing bja kankere le ge ba be ba se sa ratana. O lekile ka maatla go buša mosadi wa gagwe ge a be a le Gauteng le ge a ile a palelwa. O be a kgotlelela

maitshwaro a mabe a Morweši e bile a be a nyefolwa ke bagwera ba gagwe ge a be a ilo bona bana.

Thulano e tšwelela gareng ga go loka ga Tlhomogi le go se loke ga Morweši. Tlhomogi o be a leka ka maatla gore a boledišane le mosadi wa gagwe Morweši, gomme yena a mo hlokomologa le go mo nyefodiša ka bagwera ba gagwe ba go nwa bjala. Le ge Tlhomogi a be a sa kwane le ditiro tša Morweši, ga se a ka a tlogela go mo rata. O be a mo laetša ka mehla gore o sa ikemišeditše go mo amogela. Taba ye e kgonthišwa ke ge Tlhomogi a sa hwe matwa le ge a humana mosadi wa gagwe a enwa bjala e bile a atlana le banna ba bangwe mo pele ga gagwe. Le ge a ile a bitšwa bošego gore a tlo tšea mosadi wa gagwe yo a bego a topilwe ke maphodisa mmileng ka baka la botagwa, lerato la gagwe go Morweši ga se la ka la fokotšega.

- **Thulano**

Thulano ya mathomo e tšwelela magareng ga Morweši le masogana a mabedi nakong ya ge a be a le holong ya motantsho. Masogana ao a bonagetše a ikemišeditše go gobatša Morweši gomme a thušwa ke Tlhomogi yo a bego a ba ja leonyane ka ge a be a na le kgahlego ya go bolela le Morweši ka tša lerato. Morero wa masogana ao wa go šulafatša Morweši o ile wa folotša ka ge Tlhomogi a ile a ba tsena gare ka go phološa Morweši le ge ba be ba sa tsebane.

Thulano ye nngwe ya ka gare e tšwelela ge Morweši le Tlhomogi ba be ba le tseleng ya go boela Tshwane morago ga lenyalo la bona. Le ge Tlhomogi a be a rata Morweši, o be a bonala a tshwenyegile kudu ka Lerole yoo a bego a ile go Ngaka Motaung gore a mo alafe bolwetši bja kankere. Tseleng ge ba le ka sefofaneng, Tlhomogi o be a ile le megopolo kudu ka taba yeo. O be a tloga a sa belaele lerato la gagwe go Morweši fela o be a nyaka gore Lerole a thušege bolwetšing bja kankere.

Thulano ye nngwe e tšwelela ge Morweši a seno tseba ditaba tša Lerole tše a go di botšwa ke mmagoLerole. Mosadi yo o ile a gapeletša Tlhomogi gore o swanetše a nyale Lerole ka ge Morweši yena a mo nyaletše gore ba hwetše thušo ya go alafiša Lerole go tatagwe. Morweši o ile a kgopišega kudu gomme a rwala bana a leba Dube go bagwera ba gagwe. Morago ga go re Morweši a rwale bana a lebe Dube, Tlhomogi o ile a mo šala morago, e le ge a nyaka go tseba gore bothata ke bofe bja go tloša Morweši ka gae. Semaka e bile gore ge Tlhomogi a fihla Gauteng, o hweditše Morweši a iketlile le bagwera ba gagwe ebile ba mo potapotile, ebile a thomile go nwa bjala. Bagwera ba gawe, e lego bo Monti, Judo le Dubaduba ba ile ba nyefola Tlhomogi ka go mo sega botlaela o ka re ga a tsebe seo a se tletšego. Morweši le yena, ga a ka a fa Tlhomogi sebaka sa go bolela le yena le go bona bana ba gagwe.

Thulano ye nngwe e lebane le taba ya Morweši ya go gana ka bana. Taba ye ile ya kweša Tlhomogi bohloko go fetiša. Go direla go re Morweši a se ke a sepela le bana go ya go batswadi ba gagwe Natala, Tlhomogi o ile a thušwa ke Morena Kgaphola wa moemedi go ngwalela Morweši lengwalo la semolao, nepo e le go mo thibela gore a se ke a ba a tshela mellwane ya Transefala le bana. Morweši gammogo le bagwera ba gagwe ba ile ba kgopišwa ke ditaba tša lengwalo leo. Le ge ba ile ba leka go lwa, ba paletšwe ka lebaka la go kwa gore molao o tla ba ka lehlakoreng la Tlhomogi mo tabeng ya bana.

Gape thulano e tšwelela ge bagwera ba Morweši ba be ba leka go nyefola Tlhomogi le go mo segiša ka batho. Morweši o be a sa longwe ke nta ditiragalong tše. Tlhomogi o be a kwešwa bohloko ke taba ya gore Morweši o be a ineetše bjala kudu ebile go itaetša gore ga a sa hlokomela bana ka tshwanelo. Maitshwaro a go se loke a Morweši a tšwela pele go fihlela ge a tla re a ile Tshwane go yo leka go boledišana le Tlhomogi, a mmona a na le Lerole ka ntlong ya bona. Se se ile sa dira gore a fetše le pelo gore go fedile ka ga gagwe le Tlhomogi gomme a tšwela pele ka go itshwara gampe go fihlela ge a tla topša

ke maphodisa bošego mo mmileng ka baka la botagwa. Ka ge Tlhomogi e bile yena wa go yo mo tšea maphodiseng, o ile a mo kgopela gore ba boele Tshwane motseng wa bona, Morweši o ile a mo tšhela ka mae a go bola ge a mmošša gore yena Tshwane ga se mo a yago.

Dithulano tše di hlohleletša phišegelo ya mmadi go balela pele ka nepo ya go itemogela pheletšo ya ditaba. Ka go dira bjalo, go ka thwe mongwadi o rulaganya ditaba tšeo go godiša maatlakgogedi.

- **Go godiša maatlakgogedi**

Mo pading ye maatlakgogedi a tlišwa ke maitshwaro a mabe a Morweši. Morweši o rile go tseba ka ga Lerole, a tshwenyega kudu ka ge a kwele gore Tlhomogi o be a mo nyaletše fela gore a hweletše Lerole thušo go tatagwe. O be a sa nyake go tlo rakwa bjalo ka mpša, ke ka fao a tlogilego pele seo se direga. Taba ya manyami e bile ya gore Morweši o ile a tsenela lapeng la go se loke ka gore Thandi o be a mo fa thekgo yeo e sa lokago. Ka tsela yeo Morweši a thoma go ipha madila le go se hlokomele bana ka tshwanelo.

Maitshwaro a go se loke a Morweši a tšwetše pele go fihlela ge a tla hwetšwa ke maphodisa ka nako ya matlagosa a robetše mmileng ka lebaka la botagwa. Mekgwa ya go se loke ye ya Morweši ga e amogelege gomme mmadi ga a itswalanye le yena. Bagwera ba Morweši ba be ba nyatša le go tlontlolla Tlhomogi ge a be a tlile go bolela le Morweši le go bona bana. Morago ga go hlalana, Tlhomogi o ile a tšea magato a go amoga Morweši bana ka lebaka la bophelo bja gagwe bja go se loke.

Ka lebaka la go hlologela bana kudu, Morweši o ile a tlelwa ke boitsholo gomme a tloga Gauteng go yo šoma bookelong bja Philadelphia ka maikemišetšo a gore o tla kgona go bona bana ge ba tlile ntlong ya bona ya Boikhutšong. Ka ge

maitshwaro a gagwe a be a fetogile, mafelelong o ile a lebalelwa, a boelana le Tlhomogi ka lethabo.

4.3.2.3 Sehloa

Ditiragalo tša sehloa di thoma letlakaleng la 136 go fihla go la 139. Ditiragalo tšeo di amana le thulano ya mafelelo. Sehloa se lebane le kotlo ye bohloko yeo Morweši a ilego a e humana ka lebaka la maitshwaro a gagwe a go se loke. Ka gona go ipha bophelo le mekgwa ya go se loke ya Gauteng, kgoro ya tsheko e ile ya fa Tlhomogi tumelelo ya go re a mo amoge bana. Go laetša gore tiragalo ye e mo kwešitše bohloko kudu, tihologelo ya gagwe baneng e mo dirile gore a fetoge. Mafelelong o ile a boelana le monna wa gagwe ka lethabo.

4.3.2.4 Tlemollo ya lehuto

Go gobala ga Tlhomogi nakong ya ge a le Boikhutšong le bana, ke yona tiragalo ya go fediša ngangego yeo e bego e le gona. Ka ge Tlhomogi a ile a amogelwa bookelong bja Philadelphia, o be a hlokometšwe ke Morweši le ge yena a be a sa idibetše. Morweši o rile go bona gore Tlhomogi o fodile, a phuthaphutha gomme a laelana le baokamedi ba bookelo gomme a boela Natala. Tlhomogi o rile go tsogela sa ruri mo malaong a gagwe, a botšwa ke bana le go lemoga ka diswantšho tšeo di bego di tlogetšwe malaong a gagwe gore o be a hlokomelwa ke Morweši. Ka fao yena le bana ba akgofile ba ya bookelong mo ba ilego ba gahlana le Morweši a etšwa ka kgoro ya bookelo. Poelano yeo e bile ya lethabo go bona ka moka, e lego, Tlhomogi, Morweši, Tsheko le Mmatshoko.

Bjale go yo rungwa ka go bapetša *Noto-ya-Masogana* le *Morweši*.

4.4 PAPETŠO YA TSHEKASEKO YA NOTO-YA-MASOGANA LE MORWEŠI

Mohuta wo wa kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro o laeditše gore ka bobedi ga yona go anegwa ka merero ye mebedi ya go fapana, e lego (a) morero wa ditaba tša lerato le (b) morero wa ditaba tša boitshwaro. Dikanegelo tšeo di sekasekilwego ke *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe,1954) le *Morweši* (Motuku,1969). Diteng tša tšona di a swana ka ge di bopilwe ka khutlotharo ya lerato, e lego:

Khutlotharo ya lerato	<i>Noto-ya-Masogana</i> (1954)	<i>Morweši</i> (1969)
(a) Yo a ratago	Lesibana	Tlhomogi
(b) Yo a ratwago	Mamahlo	Morweši
(c) Mapheko ao a lekago go senya lerato	Boitshwaro bja Lesibana ge a le Makgoweng	Boitshwaro bja Morweši

Motheo wo mogolo wa dikanegelo tše pedi tše, e lego ya Tsebe le ya Motuku ke lerato gare ga baanegwathwadi. Mo thulaganyong go tšwelela thulano magareng ga dikgopolo tša go loka le tša go se loke. Go na le baanegwa bao ba emelago dikgopolo tša go loka go swana le Tlhomogi mo kanegelong ya Motuku, le Mamahlo mo kanegelong ya Tsebe. Lesibana le Morweši, le ge mmadi a itswalanya le bona, mafelelong ba na le maitshwaro a bošaedi. Bohlokwa bja kanegelo ya mohuta wo ke go nepiša gore moko wa ditaba o tšweletše karoganyo le poelano ya lethabo ya baratani ba, Lesibana le Mamahlo, le Tlhomogi le Morweši.

Go realo go ra gore baratani bao ba kgaogantšhwa ke mapheko a go fapafapana ao a lebanego le phetogo ya boitshwaro bja baanegwa ba, Lesibana le Morweši, ka ge ba emela go se loke. Ka morago ga boitsholo bja bona, ba a amogelwa.

4.4 KAKARETŠOMOKA

Dikanegelo tše pedi tše, e lego *Morweši* le *Noto-ya-Masogana*, di tšweleditše morero wa ditaba tša lerato le morero wa ditaba tša boitshwaro. Ka go realo, taba ye e bontšha gore mo go tšona dikanegelo tše, Motuku le Tsebe ba tšweleditše dielemente tša khutlotharo ya lerato ka tshwanelo, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko ao a senyago lerato la baanegwa / baratani. Mapheko ao ke ona a tlišago maatlakgogedi ebile a diegišago tlemollo ya lehuto. Go ka thwe ke ona a hlolago **karogano** ya baratani. Lerato la bona ke la nnete ebile le bonagala go tloga mathomong go fihla mafelelong. Ka ge lerato la bona e le la nnete ebile le tiile, le feny a mapheko a ka moka gomme baratani morago ga go fetoga ga baanegwa ba babe, baanegwa ba go loka ba amogela tshwarelo ba **boelana** ka lerato le bona gomme go ba poelano e lego lethabo goba lenyalo mafelelong.

KGAOLO YA BOHLANO

5.1 THUMO

5.1.1 Matseno

Kgaolo ye e lebane le thumo ya lengwalonyakišišo le, yeo e akaretšago dikgaolo ka moka tše nne tše tshekatsheko ye e theilwego godimo ga tšona.

5.1.3 Kgaolo ya pele

Kgaolo ye, e arogantšhitšwe ka dikarolo tše nne, e lego matseno, maikemišetšo, basekaseki ba peleng bao ba šetšego ba sekasekile, le mokgwa wa nyakišišo.

Mo matsenong, go hlokomedišwa polelo ya Cuddon (1977:758) ge a re bangwadi ba peleng ba be ba tswakatswakanya morero wa lerato le merero ye mengwe sengwalong se tee. Le ge go le bjalo, lerato le be le šomišwa bjalo ka motheo wo mogolo wa kanegelo. Bangwadi ba dingwalo tša Sepedi le bona ba kgathile tema tabeng yeo ya go tswakatswakanya merero sengwalong se tee.

Mabapi le maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye, go hlokomedišitšwe ka fao bangwadi ba dikanegelo tša Sepedi ba tswakatswakantšego morero wa boitshwaro ka gare ga ditaba tša lerato, go lebeletšwe dipadi tše pedi, e lego *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) le *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969).

Go lemogilwe gore go bile basekaseki ba ba nyakišišitšego ka ga merero ye mebedi: wa lerato le wa boitshwaro. Dinyakišišo tša bona di fapane le tša nyakišišo ye ka gobane yona e nepišitše go tswakanywa ga morero wa lerato le wa boitshwaro sengwalong se tee ka go nepiša dipadi tše pedi.

Go tšwela pele go lekodišitšwe mekgwa ye meraro ya nyakišiša, e lego mokgwa wa go hlopha, wa go hlaloša le wa go hlatholla. Go hlopha go nepiša go beakanya dingwalo go ya ka magoro a tšona, e lego dikanegelo tša Sepedi tša lerato le tša boitshwaro. Malebana le go hlaloša gammogo le go hlatholla, go lemogilwe gore mareo a a kwagala eke a bolela selo se tee, eupša phapano ke gore go hlaloša go lebane le go fa dipharologantšho tša selo gore se kwešišege, se be se bonagale gabotse, mola go hlatholla gona go amana le kwešišo ye e tseneletšego ya selo ka go gatelela mešomo ya dipharologantšho tša sona.

5.1.3 Kgaolo ya bobedi

Kgaolo ye ya bobedi e lebane le teori ya kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro. Go hlalošitšwe le go gatelela seo kanegelorato e lego sona, le seo kanegeloboitshwaro e ke bago sona. Ka ge lengwalonyakišišo le le lebane le kanegelorato, le kanegeloboitshwaro, go lebeletšwe fela gore diteng tša kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro di lebane le kamano magareng ga baanegwathwadi, e lego baratani.

Ge go lebelelwa thulano ya kanegelorato, go lemogilwe gore e lebane le go loka le go se loke go go kgathago tema ya go hloka karogano ya baratani, gomme mafelelong go loka go fenya go se loke ka ge baratani ba boelana ka lethabo ba bile ba aga lapa.

Kanegelorato e na le dielemente tše tharo, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko oa a senyago lerato la baanegwa. Mapheko oa a senyago lerato ke ona a diegišago tlemollo ya lehuto. Ona mapheko oa, a dira gore baanegwa ba arogane. Ka ge lerato la bona le tiile, ba feleletša ba boelana ka ge lerato la bona e le la nnete go tloga mathomong.

Ge go anegwa kanegelorato, go ka nepišwa ditiragalo goba baanegwa. Ka go realo, ge go nepišwa ditiragalo, baanegwa ba tšwelela ka mokgwa wa go hlaela gomme ge go nepišwa baanegwa, ba hlalošwa ka botlalo. Ka fao go ka thwe kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro di lebane le mokgwa wa go etiša ka ge di tšweletša baanegwa ka botlalo gomme gwa bonala lehlakore la go loka le lehlakore la go se loke, e lego lona la go hlola mathata gare ga baratani.

Mabapi le thulaganyo ya kanegelorato, moko wa ditaba o nepiša mathata a lerato gare ga baratani. Go ya ka Radway (1949:65) bangwadi ba bantši ba šomiša thulano gare ga baratani, e lego yona e diegišago tlemollo ya lehuto. Thulano ye e magareng ga go loka le go se loke.

Thulano yeo ke yona e hlolago maatlakgogedi, e lego ona a fago mmadi phegelelo ya go bala go iša pele ka ge a nyaka go tseba pheletšo ya baanegwa. Malebana le tlemollo ya lehuto ya kanegelorato, mathata ale a baratani a fihlišwa seremong. Tlemollo ya lehuto ya kanegelorato e amana le phedišo ya mathata le poelano ya baratani goba lenyalo, e lego wona motheo wa kanegelo.

Ka go realo, go ka rungwa ka go re baratani ba kanegelorato ba lebane le mathata ao a paledišago lerato la bona go tšwela pele gabotse, eupša mafelelong ba fenywa mathata ao ka go boelana goba go aga motse ka ge ba fetoga ka lebaka la lerato la mmakgonthe.

5.1.4 Kgaolo ya boraro

Mo kgaolong ye go gateletšwe tshekatsheko ya sengwalo seo go sona go tšwelelago merero ye mebedi, yeo e lego (a) morero wa lerato le (b) morero wa boitshwaro. Malebana le taba ye, lengwalonyakišišo le le amana le tshekatsheko ya padi ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) fela.

Diteng tša kanegelo ye ya *Noto-ya-Masogana* di amana le khutlotharo ya lerato, e lego (a) yo a ratago, (b) yo a ratwago le (c) mapheko ao a senyago lerato. Mo kanegelong ye, Lesibana ke yena yo a ratago gomme Mamahlo ke yena yo a ratwago, gomme mmadi o ikgweranya le yena(Mamahlo) ka lebaka la go loka ga gagwe. Moanegwa yo a ratago, e lego Lesibana, o dira ditiro tša go se loke. Ditiro tšeo tša go se loke, ke ona mapheko oa a paledišago lerato la bona go tšwela pele.

Maatlakgogedi a kanegelo ye a godišwa ke mekgwa ya go se loke ya Lesibana ge a tšwela pele a dira go se loke. Kotlo yeo e tšwelelago morago ga ditiro tša go se loke ke yona ye e fago mmadi phišegelo ya go balela pele e le ge a rata go bona pheletšo ya gagwe (moanegwa wa go dira tša go se loke).

Go laeditšwe gape le gore pheletšong ya moanegwa yoo wa go dira tša go se loke, ke boitsholo le poelano ya lethabo - lenyalo.

Kgaolo ye e rumilwe ka go gatelela gore *Noto-ya-Masogana* ke kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro ka gobane e lebane le karogano le poelano ya baratani. Poelano ye e ithekgile kudu mo tabeng ya lerato la nnete leo le lego gona gareng ga baanegwa, gomme ga le fenywe ke mapheko oa a bilego gona a go senya poelano.

5.1.5 Kgaolo ya bone

Go no swana le kgaolo ya boraro, go gateletšwe dikokwane tša kanegelorato le kanegeloboitshwaro, ka go di bapetša bjalo le kanegelo ya *Morweši* (Motuku,1969).

Diteng tša kanegelo ye le tšona di na le khutlotharo ya lerato. Lerato magareng ga baratani ke la nnete ebile ke leo le sa tekatekišwego ke mapheko ao a

tšwelelago. Kanegelo ye e tšweletša dielemente tša khutlotharo ya lerato, e lego yo a ratago, yo a ratwago le mapheko ao a paledišago lerato, ao a rarollwago ke boitsholo. Tlhomogi ke moanegwa yo a ratago ka ge a laeditše lerato la nnete go mosadi wa gagwe Morweši. Le ge Morweši a be a dira tša go se loke, Tlhomogi ga a ka a lahlegelwa ke tshepo go lerato la bona. O godišitše mafahla a bona ka lerato. Ka go realo, moanegwa yo a ratwago mo kanegelong ye ke Morweši. Le ge Morweši a amana le ditiro tša go se loke. O rile go palelwa ke tša lefase, a thoma go ikgweranya le mediro ya go loka gomme a amogelwa.

Ka go realo, maatlakgogedi a kanegelo ye a tlišwa ke ditiro tša go se loke tša Morweši. Le ge Morweši a sa dire tša go loka, mmadi o itswalanya le yena ka ge a fetogile.

Kgaolo ye, e tšwetša pele bonnete bja karogano ya baratani ka lebaka la go se loke, kotlo yeo e tlelago Morweši(wa go dira go se loke), e hlola boitsholo bjo bo godišago poelano ya baratani (Morweši le Tlhomogi).

Kgaolo ye e rungwa ka go tšweletša dikokwane tše bohlokwa tša mohutangwalo wo ka go bontšha kwano magareng ga *Morweši* (1969) le *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954).

6. BIBLIOKRAFI

Bibliokrafi ya lengwalonyakišišo le, e arogantšwe ka dikarolo tše tharo, e lego (a) dipuku tša mothopo, (b) dipuku tšeo di tsopotšwego, le (c) dipuku tšeo di badilwego gomme tša se tsopolwe.

6.1 DIPUKU TŠA MOTHOPO:

1. Motuku, H.Z. 1969. *Morweši*. Pretoria: Beter Boeke.
2. Tsebe, D.G.P. 1954. *Noto-ya-Masogana*. King William's Town: Thandapers.

6.2 DIPUKU TŠEO DI TSOPOTŠWEGO:

1. Abrams, M. H. 1998. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Rinehart and Winston.
2. Alternberd, L. & Lewis, A. 1966. *A handbook for the study of Drama*. New York: Macmillan Publishing Co. Inc.
3. Baldick, C. 1990. *The Concise Oxford Dictionary of Literary Terms*. New York: Oxford University Press.
4. Beckson, K. & Ganz. 1961. *A Readers Guide to Literary Terms*. London: Thames and Hudson.
5. Beckson, K. & A. Ganz. 1995. *A Readers Guide to Literary Terms*. London: Thames and Hudson.
6. Beye, C.R. 1982. *Epic and Romance in the Argonautica of Appollonium*. Carbondale and Edwardsville: South Illinois University Press.
7. Bosoma, P.S. 1990. *Tshehlana ya ka*. Bloemfontein: Via Afrika.

8. Brooks, C.; J.T. Purser & R.P. Warren. 1975. *An Approach to Literature*. Englewood Cliffs: Prentice Hall Inc.
9. Broomley, D. B. 1977. *Personality Description in Ordinary Language*. London: Wiley.
10. Carter, D. 1998. *How to Write a Play*. Chicago: Contemporary.
11. Cohen, B. B. 1973. *Writing about Literature*. Glenview Illinois: Scott, Foresman and Company.
12. Cohen, B.B. 1978. *Writing about Literature*. Glenview, Illinois: Scott Foreman.
13. Coulson, J., L. William & H. W. Fowler. 1975. *The Shorter Oxford English Dictionary on Historical Principles*. Oxford: Clarendon Press.
14. Cuddon, J.A. 1977. *A Dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory*. New York: Doubleday.
15. Cuddon, J.A. 1998. *A dictionary of Literary Terms and Literary Theory* (4th Edition). Oxford: Blackwell Publishers.
16. David, M.H. 2000. *Pego ka Patlisiso ya Leboko la Tautona Ngaka Quett Masire*. Thesese ya M. A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
17. Fowler, R. 1991. *A Dictionary of Modern Critical Terms*. London and New York: Routledge ang Kegan Paul.
18. Franz, G.H. 1945. *Maaberone*. Bloemfontein: Nationale Pers.
19. Gillie, C. 1972. *Longman Companion to English Literature*. Hong Kong: Sheck Wah Tong Printing Press.
20. Goenewald, P.W.J. 1976. *Learn to speak Afrikaans: a method on one thousand words*. Pietermaritzburg: Shuter & Shooter.
21. Groenewald, P.S. 1993. *Thutadingwalo ya Sesotho sa Leboa 2*. Pretoria: Via-Afrika.
22. Groenewald, P.S. 1994. *Sesotho sa Leboa. Dingwalo: B.A. (Hons)*. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
23. Guldemann, C. 1997. *Bessie Head: Re-Writing the Romance: Journalism, Fiction (and Gender)*. M.A. Dissertation. Cape Town: University of Cape Town.

24. Halsey, W.D., B.J. Michalski, P. Paoello, S. Risler, R.F. Silver & E. Velasquez. 1981. *Macmillan Dictionary for Students*. New York: Macmillan.
25. Hawkins, J.M. & A. Allen. 1991. *The Oxford Encyclopedic Dictionary*. Oxford: Clarenton Press.
26. Heese, M. & Lawton, R. 1993. *The New Owl Critic: An Introduction to Literary Criticism*. Cape Town: Nasou.
27. Holman, C.H. 1972. *A handbook of Literature*. Indianapolis: Odyssey.
28. Hornby, A.S. 1974. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
29. Horward, E.H. 1962. *Aspects of fiction*. Canada: Little Brown and Company.
30. Kekana, M.A. 1985. *Nonyana ya Tokologo*. Johannesburg: Educum.
31. Kekana, M.A. 1989. *Nnete Fela*. Johannesburg: Educum.
32. Kekana, M.A. 1990. *Sesasedi sa katlego*. Johannesburg: Educum.
33. Kekana, M.I. 2000. *Moelelwa: Padinyana ya Boitshwaro*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
34. Ker, W.P. 1957. *Epic and Romance*. New York: Dover.
35. Kgatla, P.M. 2000. *Kgolo, tšwelopele le katlego ya kanegelokopana ya Sepedi (1951 – 1999)*. Thesese ya Bongaka. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
36. Kgobe, D.M. 1989. *The Oral Nature of Northern Sotho 'Direto'*. M.A. Dissertation. Pretoria: University of South Africa,
37. Komati, P.R. 2000. *Manyobonyobo: Padi ya Boitsholo*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
38. Lazarus, A. & Smith, H.W. 1983. *A Glossary of Literature and Composition*. Illinois: Urban University Press.
39. Lebaka, K.J. 1999. *Megokgo ya Lethabo: Kanegelorato ya Sepedi*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
40. Lebaka, K.J. 2006. *Kanegelorato ya Sepedi*. Thesese ya Bongaka. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.

41. Lekganyane, E.M. 1997. *Noto-ya-Masogana: Padi ya Boitshwaro*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
42. Lekganyane, E.M. 2002. *Tihalošo ya semelo sa moanegwa dingwalong tša Sepedi*. Thesese ya Bongaka. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
43. Lentsoane, H. M. L. 1992. *Megokgo ya Lethabo*. Pretoria: De Jager-Haum.
44. Lewis, C.S. 1960. *The Allegory of Love: A study in Medieval Tradition*. New York: Oxford University Press.
45. MacDonell, H.C. & Cohen, E.N. 1979. *Literature and Life*. Illinois: Scott and Foresman and Co.
46. Maibelo, J.R.; H.M.L. Lentsoane, M.J. Mojalefa & Nkomo, P. 1994. *Direti tše nne*. Randburg: Vivlia Publishers.
47. Mampho, E.E. 1999. *Mamogobo: Mongwadi wa padisetšo ya mathomo*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria. Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
48. Marggraff, M.M. 1994. *The Moral Story in Zulu (1930-1955)*. M.A. Dissertation. Pretoria: University of Pretoria.
49. Mojalefa, D.D. 1994. *Tshekatsheko ya Hlwayang Tsebe*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
50. Mojalefa, M. J. 1995. *Ntlhahle ya Bobedi (B.A) Sepedi 202*. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
51. Mojalefa, M.J. 1995. *Pego ye e beakantšhitšwego ya Nyakišišo ya Makxohlo (Lekgothoane)*. Thesese ya Bongaka. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
52. Mojalefa, M. J. 1996. *Ntlhahle ya Boraro (BA) Sepedi 303*. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
53. Mojalefa, M. J. 1997. *Ntlhahle III (BA) Sepedi 302*. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
54. Moloisie, R.B.L. 1953. *Kgopotšo go Beatrice wa Botlokwa*. Pretoria: J.L.van Schaik.

55. Moloisie, R.B.L. 1986. *Le Lerato*. Johannesburg: Maskew Miller-Longman.
56. Morris, M. 1973. *The Heritage illustrated dictionary of the English language*. Boston: American Heritage Publishing co.
57. Motuku, H.Z. 1988. *Leratorato*. Bloemfontein: Via Afrika.
58. Muir, E. 1957. *The Structure of the Novel*. London: The Hogarth Press.
59. Pearsall, J., B. Trumble, C. Soanes, J. Elliot, & C. Bailey, 1999. *The Concise Oxford English Dictionary*. London: Oxford University Press.
60. Peck, J. & M. Coyle, 1984. *Literary Terms and Criticism*. London: Macmillan.
61. Phala, R.S. 1999. *Thellenyane Batlabolela: Tiragatšo ya Boitshwaro*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
62. Radway, J.A. 1949. *Reading the Romance: Women, Patriarchy, and Popular Literature*. Chapel Hill, N.C: University of North Carolina Press.
63. Rafapa, J.R.L. 1978. *Leratosello*. Pretoria: J.L van Schaik.
64. Ramahuta, P.P. 1993. *A Comparative Literary Study of the Novels of H.Z. Motuku*. M.A. Dissertation. Pretoria: University of South Africa.
65. Ramokgopa, H.H. 1978. *Lerato*. Johannesburg: McGraw-Hill.
66. Ramsdell, K. 1987. *Happily Ever After: A guide to Reading Interests in Romance Fiction*. Littleton: Libraries Unlimited.
67. Rooney, K. 2002. *Encarta Concise English Dictionary*. London: Bloomsbury.
68. Sebake, S.J. 2002. *Leeto: Dingwalong tša Sepedi*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
69. Serudu, S.M. 1989. *Koketšatsebo*. Pretoria: De Jager-HAUM.
70. Shipley, J.T. 1970. *Dictionary of World Literary Terms*. Boston: The Writer.
71. Shipley, J.T. 1979. *Dictionary of World Literary Terms*. Boston: The Writer Inc.
72. Stern, J. 1991. *Making Shapely Fiction*. New York: Norton.

73. Urdang, L. 1991. *The Oxford Thesaurus: An A-Z Dictionary of synonyms*. London: Oxford University Press.
74. Varga, E. 1997. *Reading the Readers, South African Romance Readers and their Novels*. M.A. Dissertation. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand.
75. Wales, K. 1989. *A Dictionary of Stylistics*. England: Longman Group Limited.
76. Yelland, H.L, S.C. Jones & K.S.W. Easton. 1984. *A handbook of Literary Terms*. London: Augus and Robertson.
77. _____ 1968. *Encyclopedia Britannica*. William Benton Publisher.
78. _____ 1876. *Funk and Wagnalls New Encyclopedia*. Volume 22. Q-Russel Cave National Monument. New York: Funk and Wagnalls.
79. _____ 1994. *The World Book Encyclopedia*. Chicago: World Book-Childcraft International, Inc.

6.3 DIPUKU TŠA TEORI TŠEO DI BADILWEGO GOMME TŠA SE TSOPOLWE:

1. Abrams, M.H. 1985. *A Glossary of Literary Terms*. New York: Rinehart and Winston.
2. Dona, M. O. 1994. *Bosadi dingwalong tša Sesotho sa Leboa*. Thesese ya M.A. Pretoria: Yunibesithi ya Pretoria.
3. Hornby, A.S. 1995. *Oxford Advanced Learner's Dictionary*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.
4. Kristeva, J. 1987. *Desire in Language: A Semiotic Approach to Literature and Art*. Oxford: Basil Blackwell.
5. Lerner, L. 1979. *Love and Marriage: Literature and its Social Context*. London: Arnold.

6. MacDonald, A.M. 1977. *Chambers Twentieth Century Dictionary*. London: Chambers.
7. Motsilanyane, V.K. 1992. *Lerato jaaka tlhotlheetso mo diterameng tsa ga J.M. Ntsime tsa go fitlha 1990*. M.A. Dissertation. Potchefstroom: University of Potchefstroom.
8. Nkadimeng, S. N. 1985. *Mantšhaotlogele*. Johannesburg: Educum.
9. Pollhemus, R.M. 1990. *Erotic Faith*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.
10. Sehlodimela, M.M. 1958. *Moelwa*. Bloemfontein: Nationale Press.

7. SUMMARY

A close look at the first literary works in European countries reveals that love stories and the theme of romance took prominence among the authors of the time. French authors are a good example of writers of these love stories. An in-depth study shows that different and/or supporting themes or series of events accompany the main love story in these stories. This trend is supported by Cuddon (1977:758) by emphasizing that in these early writings it was the trend to combine an adventure story aspect with the love story. Lewis (1960:23) supports Cuddon's view in stating that Chrétien de Troyes was the first writer in France to apply love as a main theme for a love story. Funk and Wagnalls's *New Encyclopedia* (1876:344) bears out Cuddon's idea of combining various series of events (love and moral) in the same writing and explains that a love story should enhance two views of what the writing is about, in this case (a) the love aspect and (b) the moral aspect.

The trend of combining themes, where one theme supplements the main theme in the same writing, also exists in Sepedi literature. Examples are *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe,1954) and *Morweši* (Motuku,1969). It will, be important and necessary to explain the love story and the moral story first.

Cuddon states that the idea of having a variety of series of events supporting the main theme of the narrative is visible where a love story is a two-in-one narrative, relating love and moral, such as in *Sir Gawain and Green Knight* (14th C.). This demonstrates the importance of a love story. This fact led Yelland *et al* (1984:161) to state, in support of the important role of character, that love and moral are evidence of chivalry, such as that found in *Morte D'Arthur* (Malory,1470). Character or chivalry depicts the impeccable manners of the main characters of the love story. This combination of love and moral can also be seen in Sepedi writing, such as

Noto-ya-Masogana (Tsebe,1954), *Morweši* (Motuku,1969), *Tshehlana ya ka* (Bosoma,1990) and *Sesasedi sa katlego* (Kekana,1990).

Before proceeding with a discussion on this type of love and moral story, it is important to explain the other types of stories as well. Research by Phala (1999:18) and Abrams (1998:98) describes the idea of character and conduct as what one finds, learns or acquires at home, from the community, society or wherever one finds one's self. The education acquired in this way gives birth to the basis of character, conduct and behaviour, be it good or bad. This should not be confused with formal school learning, but upbringing which is reinforced by cultural practices, religion and socialization, for example. This influences the complete person, including the soul.

A person influenced in this manner becomes complete and can distinguish between good and bad, acceptable and unacceptable, as well as proper and improper, according to place and time. Marggraff (1994:14) stresses this distinction between the two opposing views of good and bad; desirable or acceptable on the one side and undesirable or unacceptable on the other. Groenewald (1994:20) also supports this view of right and wrong, stating that it gives us the understanding that bad, evil and wrong deeds or behaviour displeases the ancestors and can lead to punishment and misfortune for the character concerned. This encourages people to strive towards good deeds. It can, therefore, be concluded that humanity was meant to be and do good. Good deeds, behaviour and conduct are important and should be the goal, as depicted by the main character in the love story. The main character who does wrong things and changes his behaviour to good, is rewarded for being good with happiness, love, success and prosperity in his relationship with his partner.

Viewed in this light, the importance of further examining and analyzing the

love and moral story will be emphasized. In this type of story, where the main character does wrong things with which the reader does not approve or align himself, the reader's curiosity will be aroused to read further in order to know what will happen to the main character at the end. Since there is always the anticipated element of punishment and reward for the main character present at the end of these types of love and moral stories, it serves as an attraction and magnet that hold the reader's interest until the end. It also adds a moral value for the reader.

Sepedi authors who write love stories are also on this bandwagon of combining love and moral themes in the same story, such as in *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) and *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969).

In order to establish the importance of combining love and moral or behaviour in the same love story, the following have been examined and researched in full: Tsebe's *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) and Motuku's *Morweši* (1969). This will be preceded by taking heed of the research and study results of these works already done by other critics.

7.1 KEY WORDS

Romance

Love story

Love

moral

Conduct

The lover

The loved

Obstacles that stand in love's way

Suspense

Change

8. OPSOMMING

'n Fyn ontleding van die eerste letterkundige werke in Europese lande openbaar dat liefdesverhale en die tema van romanse vernaamheid geniet het onder die skrywers van die tydperk. Franse skrywers is 'n goeie voorbeeld van skrywers van hierdie liefdesverhale. 'n Intense studie wys dat verskillende en/of ondersteunende temas of reeks van gebeurtenisse die hoof liefdesverhale in hierdie verhale vergesel. Hierdie tendens is deur Cuddon (1997:758) ondersteun deur te beklemtoon dat dit in hierdie vroeë skrywings die tendens was om 'n avontuuraspek met die liefdesverhaal te verbind. Lewis (1960:23) ondersteun Cuddon se mening in sy verklaring dat Chrétien de Troyes die eerste skrywer in Frankryk was om liefde as 'n hooftema vir 'n liefdesverhaal toe te pas. Funk and Wagnalls's *New Encyclopedia* (1876:344) beaam Cuddon se idee om verskillende gebeurtenisse (liefde en moreel) in dieselfde skrywe te kombineer en verduidelik dat 'n liefdesverhaal twee menings van die verhaal behoort te versterk, in hierdie geval (a) die liefdesaspek en (b) die morele aspek.

Die tendens van temakombinerings, waar een tema die hooftema aanvul in dieselfde skrywe, bestaan ook in Sepedi letterkunde. Voorbeelde is *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) en *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969). Hierdie feit sal in meer besonderheid op 'n later stadium bespreek word wanneer hierdie aspek volledig in Sepedi letterkunde ondersoek word. Dit sal egter belangrik en nodig wees om eers die liefdesverhaal en die morele verhaal te verduidelik.

Cuddon verklaar dat die idee van 'n reeks van verskillende gebeurtenisse wat die hooftema van 'n verhaal ondersteun, sigbaar is waar daar 'n liefdesverhaal 'n twee-in-een verhaal is, wat liefde en moreel verbind, soos in *Sir Gawain and the Green Knight* (14th C.). Hierdie toon aan die

belangrikheid van 'n liefdesverhaal. Hierdie feit het Yelland *et al* (1984:161) gelei om te verklaar, in ondersteuning van die belangrike rol van karakter, dat liefde en moreel bewyse is van ridderlikheid, soos dié wat in *Morte D'Arthur* (Malory, 1470) gevind is. Karakter of ridderlikheid skilder die onberispelike maniere van die hoof karakters van die liefdesverhaal. Hiedie kombinasie van liefde en moreel kom ook in Sepedi skrywe voor, soos in *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954), *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969), *Tshehlana ya ka* (Bosoma, 1990) en *Sesasedi sa katlego* (Kekana, 1990).

Voor ons voortgaan met 'n bespreking oor hierdie tipe liefde en morele verhaal, is dit belangrik om die ander tipe verhale ook te verduidelik. Navorsing deur Phala (1999:18) en Abrams (1988:98) beskryf die idee van karakter en gedrag as iets wat een vind, leer of verwerf by die huis, van die gemeenskap, samelewing of waarookal 'n mens jou bevind. Die opleiding wat op die wyses verkry is, gee die grondslag van karakter en gedrag, of dit dit goed is, of sleg. Hierdie moet nie met formele skoolopleiding verwar word nie; dit is 'n opvoeding wat versterk word deur byvoorbeeld, kulturele gewoontes, godsdiens en sosialisasie. Hierdie beïnvloed die hele mens, die siel ingesluit.

'n Mens wat op hierdie manier beïnvloed is word heel en kan onderskeid maak tussen goed en sleg, aanvaarbaar en onaanvaarbaar asook gepas en ongepas, ooreenstemmend met plek en tyd. Marggraff (1994:20) beklemtoon hierdie onderskeiding tussen die twee bestrydende menings van goed en sleg; gewens of aanvaarbaar aan een kant en ongewens of onaanvaarbaar aan die ander kant. Groenewald (1994:20) ondersteun ook hierdie mening van reg en verkeerd en verklaar dat ons verstaan dat slegte, onheilige en verkeerde dade of gedrag die voorvaders ongelukkig maak wat kan lei tot straf of ongeluk vir die betrokke karakter. Dit is 'n aanmoediging vir mense om na goeie dade te strewe. Gevolglik kan ons tot die gevolgtrekking kom dat die mensdom veronderstel is om goed te doen en te

wees. Goeie dade en gedrag is belangrik en behoort die doelwit te wees van die hoofkarakter van die liefdesverhaal. Die hoofkarakter wat verkeerd doen en dan sy gedrag verander, word beloon met geluk, sukses en welvaart in sy verhouding met sy maat.

In die lig gesien, sal die belangrikheid van verdere ondersoek en ontleding van die liefdesverhaal beklemtoon word. In die soort verhaal waar die hoofkarakter verkeerd doen en die leser dit nie goedkeur nie, sal die leser nuuskierig word om uit te vind wat van die hoofkarakter word. Omdat daar verwag word dat die hoofkarakter in die soort van liefde en morele verhaal gestraf en beloon word, hou dit die leser se aandag tot die einde. Dit voeg ook morele waarde by vir die leser.

Sepedi skrywers van liefdesverhale verbind nou ook die liefde en morele temas in dieselfde verhaal, soos in *Noto-ya-Masogana* (Tsebe, 1954) and *Morweši* (Motuku, 1969).

Om die belangrikheid vas te stel van die verbinding van liefde en morele of gedrag in dieselfde verhaal, sal die volgende skrywes deeglik ondersoek en nagevors word: Tsebe se *Noto-ya-Masogana* (1954) en Motuku se *Morweši* (1969). Daar sal eers opgelet word aan die navorsing en studie uitslae van hierdie skrywes wat ander resensente voltooi het.

8.1 SLEUTELWOORDE

Romanse

Liefdesverhaal

Liefde

Moreel

Gedrag

Die minnaar

Die geliefde

Hindernisse wat liefde dwarsboom

Spanning

Verandering