

KGAOLO YA NTLHA

1.1 MATSENO

Fa go lebeletswe dipuo dingwe tsa Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa, go lemogiwa fa go setse go kwadilwe thata ka pokothoriso. Le fa maboko a thoriso a Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa a batlisisitswe, go na le babatlisisi ba ba buang ka mathata a a mabapi le popego ya maboko a. Kgang e ke yona e e iseng e rarabololwe thata mo Setswaneng. E tshegediwa ke dikgang tsa ga Opland (1983: 159). Kakanyo e ya pokothoriso, go ya ka Opland (1983: 159), e lebagane le tiriso ya metara, segolothata mo mabokong a setso a Bantsho. Opland (1983: 159) o bona pokothoriso ya setso e tshwanetse go nna le lenaneo. A re poko nngwe le nngwe e tshwanetse go nna jaaka maboko a bophirima, go tshwana le a Seesimane:

The meter of Xhosa izibongo awaits definition. It may, like Gregorian plain chant in the Middle Ages (ref. Bailley 1974) and Treitters (1981) as David Rycroft (1960) has demonstrated some Zulu izibongo to be melodically based. One of the most exciting development in the study of Southern Bantu meter has been Rycrofts' recent recognition of the principle of extrinsic timing in Zulu song and his application of this principle to Shona and Zulu eulogy, with passing reference to plain chants. The metrical principle might thus be an aspect of performance that an examination of the text alone could not reveal (Opland 1983: 159).

Go ya ka Opland (1983: 159), maiteko a batiori ba, ga a ise a fitlhelele tharabololo ya mathata a metara. Mathata a mangwe a ga Opland (1983: 159) ke a a lebaganeng le fomula.

The quest for meter in South-eastern Bantu eulogy is not yet concluded and this situation inhibits Xhosa 'Formula' (as explained by Lord (1962: 194) at present. One can still however, for our present purpose, beg the question of meter for the time being proceed to an examination of what might be in the end pass for Xhosa formulas (When we have come to know more about the meter), using the criterion of repetition (Opland 1983: 159).

Sekaelo kana setlhopha sa melawana se Opland (1983:159) a buang ka sona fa, se lebagane le poeletso ya ngatana ya mafoko a gantsi e leng tlhatlhagano. Bothata ba gagwe ke gore, poeletso e ya setlhopha sa mafoko ga e tshalose ka fa mmoki a tthagisang poko ya gagwe ka teng. O tswelela pele ka go botsa gore setlhopha sa mafoko a a boeleditsweng se thusa jang go senola botswerere jwa poko. Puo e, e na le mosola mo mabokong a Setswana ka gone e lebagane le thekeniki e e nolofatsang tiragatso ya mmoki. Go ya ka Lord (1971: 285) fomula e e buiwang ke Opland ke letshwao la tiragatso e e tshwantshisiwang kgotsa e e bapisiwang.

Mathata a ga Opland a go se bonagale sentle ga metara mo pokong ya Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa, a bakiwa ke thulaganyo e e fosagetseng ya popego ya poko ya baboki bangwe ba Setswana. Fa maboko a Setswana a buisiwa ka kelotlhoko, go lemogiwa gore mo Setswaneng go na le bakwadi ba bangwe ba maboko, a bona a nang le sebopego sa kanelo, jaaka leboko

la 'Motata' le le tlhagelelang mo ngataneng ya *Motswako wa puo*. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe go na le baboki ba bangwe ba ba kwalang maboko a a nang le sebopego sa metara jaaka leboko la 'Masupatsela' le le tlhagelelang mo ngataneng ya *Sefalana sa Menate*. Fa maboko a, a buisiwa ka kelotlhoko go lemogiwa gore sebopego le mokwalo wa maboko a mabedi a, se a farologana. Kgang e, e tlhola bothata ka gonne mmuisi a ka nna le kgakanego magareng ga maboko a mabedi a, le gore tota ke lefe lebokoboko magareng ga ona. Gape mmuisi a ka nna le mathata a go tlhaloganya gore poko e tshwanetse go kwalwa ka mokgwa wa kanelo kgotsa ka mokgwa wa poko e e nang le metara. Go raya gore go ya go nna le mathata a karologanyo ya mefutatlhangwa e ya maboko go ya ka popego le tlhamego.

1.2 MAIKAELELO A PATLISISO

Maikaelelo a patlisiso e, ke go itebaganya le kgang e e reng maboko a Setswana a a tlhamegileng sentle a na le metara o o farologaneng le metara wa a Seesimane ka gonne metara wa maboko a Setswana o na le tlhamego e e sa tshwaneng le tlhamego ya metara wa dipuo tse dingwe. Ka jalo, go ya go tlhokomelwa ka fa mathata a ga Opland (1983: 159) a thulaganyo ya metara wa pokothoriso ya Sethosa o tsamaelanang le tiragatso ya maboko a ka teng.

Le fa Opland a batlisisitse pokothoriso ya Sethosa, a re go sa ntse go na le mathata a mangwe a lebaganeng le metara, a ene a sa kgonang go a tlhalosa ka mokgwa o o kgotsofatsang, ka gonne gongwe mathata a a lebagane le go boka, go bua le go diragatsa. Opland (1983: 159) o

lebaganya mathata a, le pokothoriso ka kakaretso. Bokgoni jwa baboki ba Setswana bo ya go lebagangwa le dithuto tse pedi tse, e leng:

- Thutaditlhangwa le
- Thutametara

Fa godimo ga dithuto tse, thutametara ke yona e e botlhokwa thata ka gone:

- e ya go batlisisa melawana e e laolang metara mo pokong ya Setswana, e e ka rarabololang mathata a Opland a a lemogileng fa a batla tharabololo ya metara wa puo ya Sethosa, segolothata fa a lebaganya le pokothoriso ya setso.
- e ya go tlhalosa dipharologantsho '*characteristic*' tsa metara, tse di tswelletsang setaele le matshwao a sona '*stylistic features*'.

1.3 KETELELAPELE YA DITHUTAKWALWA

Go ya ka dipatlisiso, go setse go na le basekaseki ba bantsi ba ba sekasekileng maboko a Setswana ka kakaretso. Le fa go ntse jalo, ke basekaseki ba le mmalwa ba ba tshetsotseng metara wa maboko a Setswana ka bokhutshwane. Kgang e, e lebagane le mathata a metara mo mabokong a Setswana a a umakilweng ke Opland. Ka jalo, go ya go tlhokomelwa ditshekatsheko tsa basekaseki ba ba farologaneng tse di malebana le tharabololo ya mathata a a metara. Basekaseki ba ba setseng ba sekasekile metara wa Setswana ke: Lesele (1991) *Tsaya o ithute*, David (2002)

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Leboko la ga Kgosi Tautona Quett Masire, Masote (2002) *Pokothoriso ya ga Kgosi Molefi K. Pilane*, Moloto (1970) *The Growth and Tendencies of Tswana Poetry* le Malimabe (1997) *Motshwarateu*.

Mo ngataneng ya maboko a a bidiwang *Tsaya o ithute*, Lesele (1991) o sekasekile sebopego sa metara mo mabokong a Setswana ka bokhutshwane ka go naya dikao tsa metara tse di tshwanang le moribo, dikgaotso, tobetso, segalo, boleele jwa melapoko, enjambamente, sekantiereng le dipoeletsomedumo.

Maikaelelo a gagwe fa a kwala patlisiso e, e ne e le go sekaseka maboko a a farologaneng a Setswana. Mo tshekatshekong ya gagwe, dingwe tsa dintlha tse di botlhokwa e nnile metara, ka gonne o umakile mareo a a jaaka sešura, sekantiereng ka go naya dikao fela. Ka jalo patlisiso ya gagwe, ga e rarabolole mathata a a lebaganeng le go nna teng ga metara kgotsa go se nne teng ga ona mo mabokong a Setswana. Go raya gore Lesele (1991) ga a rarabolola mathata a ga Opland a a mabapi le metara mo mabokong a Setswana.

Mo tshekatshekong ya ga David (2002) e go tweng *Leboko la ga Tautona Ngaka Quett Masire*, o ikaegile ka mmotlolo wa boaneledi (*naratoloji*) o o tthalosang gore sekwalwa se kgaogantswe ka matlalo a mararo, e leng: letlalo la diteng, la thulaganyo le la setaele. Leboko le le sekasekilwe go ya ka matlalo a mararo a. Fa letlalo la diteng le sekasekiwa, o tthalositse fa le kgaogantswe ka dielemente di le nne, e leng: baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo. Letlalo la thulaganyo lona le itebagantse le dikarolo tse pedi, tsona ke kanedi le poko. Leboko le le tthalositswe go ya ka ditheo tse di botlhokwa tsa thulaganyo. Tebang le metara wa poko go ikaegilwe ka melao e mebedi

e e laolang metara, yona ke molao wa kgaoganyo le wa kutlwano. Mo tshekatshekong e, setaele sa leboko le, se ikaegile ka maikutlo le maikaelelo a mokwadi ka go dirisa dithekiniki di tshwana le tlogelo, lekopanyi le tse dingwe, go gatelela thitokgang. Thitokgang ke yona molaetsa o o botlhokwa o o amanang le tlhabololo ya naga ya Botswana.

Patlisiso ya ga David, e thaetswe mo go reng, leboko ke thoriso. O buile ka ga tiriso ya metara wa pokothoriso ka bokhutshwane, mme a dirisa melawana ya metara ka bokhutshwane. Ke ka moo tshekatsheko ya gagwe ya metara e sa tsenelelang, ka gonne maikaelelo a gagwe e ne e se go sekaseka metara ka bophara. O ne a ikaeletse go gatelela elemente ya kanedi. Patlisiso ya gagwe e lebeletse elemente ya kanedi mo pokothorisong ya ga *Tautona Ngaka Quett Masire* e seng go rarabolola mathata a ga Opland a metara.

Masote (2002) fa a sekaseka lebokothoriso la ga *Kgosi Molefi K. Pilane* mo lekwalong la M.A, o ikaegile ka molaetsa o o gatelelang botlhokwa jwa molao le tolamo mo motseng. O sekasekile leboko le jaaka e kete ke kanedi, ka gonne leboko le, le anela jaaka padi kgotsa khutshwe. O totobaditse gore dipharologantsho tsotlhe tsa kanedi di bonagala mo go lona. Ka ntlha e, tshekatsheko ya gagwe e ikaegile ka thulaganyo.

Mo thulaganyong ya leboko le, o tlhokometse ditheo tsa thulaganyo, e leng: tshenolo, tharaano, setlhoa le tharabololo. Fa a tswelala ka tshekatsheko o thagisitse fa ntlha e e botlhokwa ya setaele e le ponagalo ya metara mo pokong ya ga *Kgosi Molefi K. Pilane* a bo a gatelela tiriso ya melawana e mebedi ya metara e leng: (a) molao wa kgaoganyo le (b) wa kutlwano.

Jaaka fa Masote (2002) a ne a sa ikaelela go sekaseka metara mo pokothorisong ya ga *Kgosi Molefi K. Pilane*, tshekatsheko ya gagwe ga e rarabolole mathata a ga Opland a metara mo dipuong tsa Bantsho, go akaretsa le mo puong ya Setswana.

Moloto (1970) mo go *The Growth and Tendencies of Setswana Poetry* o batlisisitse dikakanyo tsa batoro ba ba farologaneng mabapi le motheo, tlhologo le tshimologo ya poko ya Setswana. O tlhalosa gore poko e arogantswe ka maphata a mabedi e leng (a) poko ya setso le (b) ya segompiano. Moloto (1970) o tswelletse pele ka go kokoanya dingatana tsa maboko a mafelo a a farologaneng a Aforika Borwa le Botswana, jaaka fa a ne a kokoanya maboko a a tswang kwa botlhabatsatsi le bophirimatsatsi ba Teransefala, bokonebophirima ba Kapa le kwa Botswana. A lemoga fa go na le pharologano fa gare ga poko le kanedi. O tlhagisitse fa kamano ya Basweu ba ba tswang Yuropa Bophirima e nnile le phokelelo e kgolo mo pokong ya Setswana. Matshwao mangwe a phokelelo e, ke go tlhagelela ga ditemana, moribo, morumo le metara mo mabokong a Setswana. A re phokelelo ke yona e e tlhakatlhakantseng setaele mo pokong ya Setswana ka gonne metara le ditemana di tlhagelela mo dipuong tsotlhe go akarediwa le Setswana.

Kwa bokhutlong, Moloto (1970) a re metara wa maboko a Setswana ga o ise o sekasekiwe, fela se se gakgamatsang ke gore ene ga a o sekaseka morago ga go lemoga bothata bo, ka jalo, ga a tle ka tharabololo ya metara mo mabokong a, a Setswana.

Tlhotlhomiso ya ga Malimabe (1997) le yona e lebeletse sebopego sa sekwalwa. O itsetsepetse ka tiori ya mmotlolo wa narotoloji o o gatelelang

fa sekwalwa se kgaogantswe ka matlalo a mararo e leng letlalo la diteng, la thulaganyo le la setaele. Malimabe (1997) o amile ditlhangwa tsa setso di tshwana le dinaane, dithamalakwane, Diane, maele le dipina tsa setso, mme a garela ka mefuta e meraro ya maboko a Setswana, e bong, a segompiano, a magareng le a bogologolo. Tebang le diponagalo tsa poko, o amile diponagalo di tshwana le mothofatso, morumo, dipoeletso, tshwantshanyo, tshwantshiso, neeletsano, tshekaganyo, tlhatlagano, tlogelo, metara, jalo le jalo. O lebeletse metara ka bokhutshwane ka go ama melao e mebedi e e o laolang, e leng: molao wa kgaoganyo le molao wa kutlwano.

Ke ka ntlha e go ka tweng Malimabe (1997) o tlhagisitse fa metara e le nngwe ya diponagalo tsa poko, fela ga a tlhalosa sepe mabapi le gore metara o o wa maboko a Setswana o tlhamegile jang, o bonwa jang, mme dipharologantsho tsa ona ke dife. Mo godimo ga moo, ga a bua sepe tebang le mathata a a tlhagelelang mo go ona a a kailweng ke Opland e bile ga a tlhagise tharabololo ya mathata a.

Go ya ka se se lemogilweng fa godimo, go ka swediwa ka go re, le fa go na le basekaseki ba ba setseng ba tlhotlhomisitse metara mo mabokong a Setswana, ga ba a rarabolola mathata a a bonweng ke Opland. Ka jalo, patlisiso e, e ya go leka go bona tharabololo e e lebaganeng le go nna teng ga metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

1.4. MOKGWA WA PATLISISO

Lekwalopatlisiso le, le lebagane le mekgwa e meraro ya patlisiso e leng: (a) go tlhalosa (b) go ranola le (c) go bapisa. Go botlhokwa go dirisa mekgwa e meraro e, ka gonne fa go ya go batlisiswa metara mo Setswaneng, go ya go tlhalosiwa, go ranolwa go bo go bapisiwa dikakanyo le mareo a a rileng go tlhofofatsa tshedimoso e e mabapi le metara mo mabokong a Setswana.

1.4.1 Mokgwa wa go tlhalosa

Hibbard (1972: 148-149) le Hornby (1983: 227) ba re go tlhalosa ke go naya tshedimosetso e e mabapi le bokao ba lefoko kana puo. Fa a gatelela ntlha e, Turco (1989: 2) o bua gore go tlhalosa ke:

An agreement on the meaning of a word or other language unit.

Puo ya ga Turco (1989: 2) e supa botlhokwa ba tumalano ya gore puo e e umakiwang e kaya eng kgotsa e tlhalogangwa jang. Irmischer (1972: 65) o tswelala pele ka go tlhagisa maikaelelo a yona a re:

Definition is one of the purest forms of exposition because its main purpose is to explain. It answers the basic questions: 'What is it' or 'What does it mean?'

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Go ya ka Irmischer (1972: 65) tlhaloso e e feleletseng e tshwanetse ya lekiwa ka dipotso. O gatelela fa tlhaloso e thaetswe mo godimo ga maikaelelo le melao.

Lanham (1968: 30) ena a re go na le mekgwa e merataro ya go tlhagisa maikutlo le mogopolo e leng: (a) go tlhalosa ka taelo, (b) ka tlhomamo, (c) ka bukantswe, (d) ka kganetso, (e) ka tshwano le phapaano ya bokao le (f) ka ditlhopha. Lanham (1968: 30) o tswela pele ka go tlhalosa mekgwa e merataro e ka tsela e e latelang:

- Mokgwa wa go tlhalosa ka taelo. Mokgwa o, o lebagane le tlhaloso e e leng yona fela e e amogelesegang.
- Mokgwa wa go tlhalosa ka tlhomamo. Mokgwa o, o tlhalosa gore lefoko le le lengwe, le ka nna le bokao jo bo farologanang.
- Mokgwa wa go tlhalosa ka bukantswe. Mokgwa o, o ikaegile ka tlhaloso e e tlhagelelang mo bukantsweng.
- Mokgwa wa kganetso. Mokgwa o, o tlhalosa sengwe ka go gatelela se e seng sona.
- Mokgwa wa tshwano le phapaano ya bokao. Mokgwa o, o tlhalosa ka go kgaoganya ka ditlhopha tse di bontshang malatodi le makaelagongwe.
- Mokgwa wa go kgaoganya ka ditlhopha. Mokgwa o, o tlhalosa ka go kgaoganya ka ditlhopha tse di bontshang go tshwana le go tsamaelana ga tsona.

Mo godimo ga moo, Kane (1988: 98) le ena o tlhalosa ka ditselana tse di fapaaneng tsa go ntsha bowena ka mekgwa e merataro e e latelang:

- Mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka makaelagongwe. Mokgwa o, o tthalosa ka go dirisa mafoko a a tshwanang ka bokao.
- Mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka madumatshwana. Mokgwa o, o tthalosa ka go dirisa mafoko a a dumisiwang ka go tshwana fela a farologana ka bokao.
- Mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka ditshwantsho. Mokgwa o, o dirisa ditshwantsho go tthagisa bokao.
- Mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka ditlhopha. Mokgwa o, o supa go re lefoko le le tthalosiwang le amana le a mangwe a setlhopha sa bo ona.
- Mokgwa wa go tshwantshanya. Mokgwa o, o tthalosa ka go bapisa dilo tse pedi.
- Mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka go dirisa kutu ya lefoko e e senolang tlhamego ya lona.

Le fa go le jalo, Kane (1988: 99) a re go tthalosa ga se tiro e e bonolo. A re:

In its basic sense, to define means 'to set limits or boundaries' but in practice defining is rarely simple. The problem of defining is further complicated by the fact that there are different kinds of classifications.

Mathata a a lemogilweng ke Kane a boitthaloso, a bakiwa ke gore go na le ditlhalosetso tse di farologaneng tse di dirisetwang go senola maikaelelo a a rileng ka mekgwa e e sa tshwaneng. Le gale, fa go ka tlhokomelwa sentle, go tla lemogiwa gore le fa batiori ba, ba dirisa mareo a a farologaneng, ditlhalosetso tsa bona di bua selo se le sengwe.

Ka mantswe a mangwe, Kane (1988: 99) le Lanham (1968: 30) ba aroganya mokgwa wa go tthalosa ka dikarolo di le thataro. O mongwe le o mongwe wa dikarolwana tse tsa bona di ya go thusa fa go tthalosiwa metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

Go ka garelwa ka go re go itshupa fa mokgwa wa go tthalosa o le botlhokwa mo patlisisong e ka gonne o ya go dirisiwa go baya mo pontsheng mathata a a lemogilweng ke Opland, a metara wa leboko le le jaaka 'Motata' le le tlhagelelang mo ngataneng ya *Motswako wa Puo* le la 'Masupatsela' le le tlhagelelang mo ngataneng ya *Sefalana se Menate*.

1.4.2 Mokgwa wa go ranola

Abrams (1988: 127) a re, go ranola ke go senola bokao jo bo bofitlha jo bo tlhagelelang mo puong, fa a re:

In a narrow sense, to interpret a word of literature is to specify the meaning of its language by analysis, paraphrase and commentary. Usually such interpretation focuses on especially secure, ambiguous or figurate passages.

Puo e, e raya gore gantsi thanolo e ikaegile thata ka go senola bokao ba sekwalwa, ka go bo baya mo pepeneneng gore dikarolo tse di bofitlha di tlhaloganyege. Ke ka moo Harris (1992: 172), Scholes (1985: 53), Fowler (1982: 47) le Peck (1990: 31) ba gatelelang gore thanolo e senola bokao ba

sekwalwa ka tsela e e utlwagalang sentle. Trail (2000: 7) o lebaganya thanolo le tshekatsheko ya dikwalwa ka go re:

The literary approach concentrating on the historical author and his personality or on interpreting the text as a 'message' the author wishes us to share in, falls into the trap of oversimplifying the real nature of the literary text.

Puo ya ga Trail (2000: 7) e kaya fa thanolo e le botlhokwa mo tshekatshekong ya dikwalwa, gonne ka yona go ka fitlhelelwa se se lebaganeng le molaetsa wa mokwadi, le gore mmuisi a tlhologanye se go buiwang kgotsa se go kwadilweng ka sona. Le fa go le jalo, Shipley (1989: 164) a re thanolo e na le mathata a a rileng gonne se se kwadilweng se ka nna le go se tlhologangwe ke mmuisi ka tsela e e usang pelo. Fa a tswelala pele Shipley (1989: 164) o tiisa fa thanolo e na le tiro e kgolo ka gonne (a) e kgona go thusa go senola dikakanyo tse di bofitlha tsa sekwalwa, le (b) go tlhofofatsa tshekatsheko ya sekwalwa. Mesola e mengwe e mebedi ya thanolo go ya ka Hawthorn (1987: 13) ke (c) go ithuta lemorago la sekwalwa le (d) go batlisisa maikutlo a mokwadi. Go botlhokwa gore fa go sekasekiwa go se ke ga kgapelwa thoko mesola e mene e e umakilweng ya thanolo.

Mokgwa wa go ranola ke o mongwe wa metheo e e tiileng e tshekatsheko e e thaetsweng mo godimo ga yona ka gobo ke ona o o yang go thusa go fenyekolola sebopego sa poko ya 'Motata' le 'Masupatsela' go bona ka fa Serobatse le Raditladi ba tlhamileng leboko la 'Motata' le la 'Masupatsela' ka teng, le go senola ka fa mathata a metara mo pokong ya Setswana a thaegileng ka teng.

1.4.3 Mokgwa wa go bapisa

Shipley (1968: 60) le Cuddon (1991: 164) ba re, go bapisa ke go batlisisa kamano fa gare ga dilo le batho ka go ela tlhoko gore di tshwana ka eng, mme di fapaana ka eng. Joost (cf: Swanepoel 1990: 42) o tswelela pele ka go re:

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

Swanepoel (1990: 42) fa a ala dikgang tse a re ke thuto e e amanang le mafoko, dipolelo le ditemana tsa sekwalwa, tse di tlhagisiwang ke molaetsa mme e nyalelana le mafoko a a dirisitsweng. Fa dikakanyo tsa ga Shipley (1968: 60), Cuddon (1991: 164) le Joost (cf: Swanepoel 1990: 42) di tlhokomelwa, go lemogiwa gore papiso e, e itebagantse le go amana ga dikwalwa ka go tlhokomela (a) ka fa di tshwanang le (b) ka fa di farologanang ka teng. Patlisiso e, e ya go tshwantshanya maboko a Setswana. Kgabagare Kgatla (2000: 17) o naya dikeletso ka mafoko a a reng fa go bapisiwa go tshwanetse ga tlhokomelwa gore diponagalo tse di tshwanang di bopa setlhopha se le sengwe. Ka tsela e, fa go bapisiwa leboko la 'Motata' le la 'Masupatsela' go ya go elwa tlhoko diponagalo tse di tshwanang le tse di sa tshwaneng. Diponagalo tse di sa utlwaneng di bopa setlhopha sa ntlha, fa diponagalo tse di utlwanang di bopa setlhopha sa bobedi. Go tswelwa pele jalo go fitlhelela fa go sa tlhole go na le dipharologano dipe. Le gale mo dipakeng tse dingwe, papiso e e laolwa ke motheo o o rileng o o jaaka popego kgotsa mofuta wa sekwalwa.

Ka dikai tse di fa godimo, go supagala gore mokgwa o wa go bapisa ke ona o o yang go thusa go bona tharabololo ya motswedi wa mathata a a lemogilweng ke Opland fa go tshwantshannngwa 'Motata', leboko le le theilweng mo godimo ga kanelo le 'Masupatsela' leboko le le theilweng mo godimo ga metara.

Ke ka moo go ka tweng, tshekatsheko e, e lebagane le dithuto tse pedi, e leng thutametara le thutapoko. Botlhokwa ba metara mo patlisisong e ke bo bogolo ka gone metara o ikaegile ka (a) thulaganyo ya poko mabapi le sekwalwa le (b) setaele. Gape metara o ya go lebelelwa ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho gore mathata a a fenyekolotsweng ke Opland a tle a rarabololwe ka go dirisa mmotlolo wa boaneledi.

1.5 MMOTLOLO WA BOANELEDI

Mmotlolo o wa boaneledi o lebagane le naratoloji e e thadisang gore sekwalwa se na le matlalo a mararo. Patlisiso e, e tla latela mokgwa wa naratoloji, go ya ka se se buiwang ke batiori ba naratoloji ba ba jaaka Mojalefa (1996: 164), Groenewald (1993: 13) le ba bangwe, le ka fa ba anaanelang ka ga mmotlolo o, ka teng.

Pele go ka tlhotlhomisiwa popego ya sekwalwa, go ya go elwa tlhoko ka fa batiori ba naratoloji ba lotlegelang ka ga kakanyo e ka kakaretso ka teng. Kgatla (2000: 18) a re, bogologolo fa batiori ba ne ba sekaseka sekwalwa, ba ne ba lebaganya patlisiso ya bona le botshelo ba mokwadi. Go raya gore ba ne ba sa itlhore boroko go leka go farologanya sekwalwa le mokwadi.

Sebe sa phiri ke gore balebapopego ga mmogo le balatedi ba bona ba ne ba thulana le mokgwa o wa patlisiso. Go ya ka balatedi ba, se se leng ka fa gare ga sekwalwa ke sona se se botlhokwa, mme ke sona seo fela se se tshwanetseng go batlisiswa. Fa go sekasekiwa, ga go a tshwanelwa gore go batlisisiwe botshelo jwa mokwadi. Ke ka ntlha e Ryan le van Zyl (1982: 16) ba reng:

The formalists insisted that how a work is constructed, that is what literary techniques and convention it employed, was of far greater significance than what is said, and accordingly it should be the centre of the text exclusive concern of the literary studies.

Ka mafoko a mangwe, mokwadi ga a botlhokwa fa sekwalwa se sekasekiwa. Mojalefa (1995: 82) o ikamanya le kakanyo e, fa a re totatota go tshwanetse ga sekasekiwa sekwalwa, e seng mokwadi ka ntata ya fa se se botlhokwa e le se se ka mo bukeng fela. Dikgang tsa mokwadi le botshelo jwa gagwe di ka se ka tsa tlhaga mosekaseki thuso.

Ka tsela e e jalo batiori ba bogologolo ba Bolebapopego le balatedi ba bona ba lebaganya dikgang/diteng le sebopego sa sekwalwa. Bona ba farologanya dikarolo tse pedi tsa sekwalwa e leng (a) diteng le (b) thulaganyo fa ba sekaseka sekwalwa. Ke ka ntlha e Wellek le Warren (1949: 141) ba babatsang gore:

Structure is a concept including both content and form so far as they are organised for aesthetic purpose. The work of art is

then considered as a whole system of signs or structure of signs serving a specific aesthetic purpose.

Puo e, e gatelela kgokagano e e fa gare ga diteng tsa sekwalwa le sebopego sa sona. Mo godimo ga moo, sebopego le diteng ke selo se le sengwe se se logagantsweng ka matsetseleko e bile se bonagala e le se se kitlaganeng.

Go tswelala pele, batiori ba ba jaaka Bal (1980: 60), Genette (1980: 40) le Strachan (1988: 3-5) ba naya tshedimosetso e e supang fa sekwalwa se bopilwe ka matlalo a mararo, fela letlalo la boraro ga ba le tlhagise ka tlhamalalo. Fa a lotlegela ka ga letlalo le, Strachan (1988: 3) o bua ka 'Vissie' e e tlhalosiwang jaaka tebelelo. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe Mojalefa (1995: 63) o tlhagisa letlalo le jaaka setaele e seng 'Vissie'.

Go bonagala gore batiori ba ba jaaka boMojalefa ba tlhomamisa fa letlalo la boraro e le setaele e seng 'Vissie' jaaka boStrachan ba kaile. Kwa ntle ga kgang e ya setaele, go na le dipharologano tse dingwe fa gare ga matlhakore a mabedi a a batiori e leng gore:

- BoStrachan ga ba bue sepe ka botlhokwa ba setlhogo fa ba tlhalosa diteng tsa sekwalwa.
- Ga ba tlhagise botlhokwa ba thitokgang fa ba sekaseka thulaganyo.

Lwa bofelo, mo patlisisong e go ya go salwa morago mmotlolo o wa ga boMojalefa wa go sekaseka sekwalwa. Fa go akaretswa dikgang tse go ka twe mmotlolo wa naratoloji o gatelela fa sebopego sa sekwalwa se kgaogantswe ka matlalo a mararo, e leng (a) letlalo la diteng, (b) letlalo la thulaganyo le (c) letlalo la setaele.

1.5.1 Letlalo la diteng

Groenewald (1993: 3) a re diteng ke letlalo la ntlha la sekwalwa. Fa a netefatsa ntlha e Chatman (1978: 19-20) a re ke *basic story stuff*. Ke ka foo Marggraff (1994: 6) a reng ke motheo wa dikgang tsa sekwalwa. Strachan (1988: 5), Shole (1991: 6) le boPeck (1985: 12) ba tlaelelsa puo ya ga Chatman ka go re diteng ke dikgang tse di ntseng di le teng pele sekwalwa se tlangwa. Fa mokwadi a kwala, o fitlhela dikgang tse di ntse di le teng. Go ya ka Groenewald (1991: 18) dikgang tse, ke tse mokwadi a iseng a di rulaganye kgotsa a di baakanye.

Fa a tswelala pele Hammond-Tooke (1988: 93) a re dikgang tsa diteng ga di tlhaloganyege, ke ka ntlha e a di bitsang ditlhamane tse di bofitlha. Go raya gore ke tlhamane e e bofitlha e e tshwanetseng ya fenyekololwa ke mokwadi ka go e tlhatlhamolola le go e baya mo pepeneneng. Ke ka jalo Erlich (1965: 180), Bertens (2001: 18) le Fekete (1977: 46) ba netefatsang ntlha e fa ba re:

For the New Critic, Content and Form are inextricably interwoven and that interweaving is determined to a considerable extent by the text under discussion.

Batori ba, ba gatelela ntlha e e reng sebopego le diteng ga di aroganyege gone di logagantswe go nna selo se le sengwe se se komota. Mokgwa o wa go tlhalosa diteng ka go di rokaganya le sebopego ke o Lausberg (1960: 112) a o babatsang ka go re:

There is no a such thing as separable form and separable content. The value of a literary work cannot lie on its form alone, neither it be found in its content.

Fa a ala dikgang tse, mosekaseki yo o sa ntse a gatisa fa diteng le sebopego e le selo se le sengwe. Ka jalo, fa go buiwa/kwalwa ka diteng go tshwana fela le fa go buiwa/kwala ka sebopego.

Eagleton (1988: 179) o tlhagisa mogopolo o o reng diteng di na le dielemente di le pedi tse e leng baanelwa le ditiragalo. Marggraff (1996: 44) le Strachan (1988: 157) ba tswelela pele ka go ema mafoko a nokeng fa ba re diteng di theilwe ka dielemente di le nne e leng: baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo. Marggraff (1996: 62) a re dielemente tse ga di lekane. Elemente ya baanelwa le ya ditiragalo ke tsona tse di botlhokwa e bile ke tsona di tlhagelelang ka magetla go gaisa dielemente tse pedi tse di nnye e leng nako le lefelo.

Go ya ka Groenewald (1993: 8) mokwadi o tsaya tshwetso ya go itlhophelela fa diteng di yang go simolola teng le foo di yang go felelang teng. Tshwetso e, e laolwa ke setlhogo.

- **Setlhogo**

Serudu (1989: 43) le Shipley (1968: 418) ba re, setlhogo ke kgankgolo e e reriwang mo lokwalong. Go raya gore setlhogo ke dikgang tseo mokwadi a kwalang ka ga tsona. Ke ka foo Wales (1995: 462) a oketsang ka go golaganya setlhogo le tshimologo ya puo. Puo e e tlhotlhomisa gore setlhogo ke motheo wa tshekatsheko ya diteng ka gonne motho a ka se ka a kwala a se na se o kwalang ka ga sona kgotsa a sa itse gore o kwala ka ga eng. Groenewald (1993: 5) o netefatsa puo e fa a re, fa mokwadi a simolola go kwala, o simolola ka lefoko le le tla tsalang mafoko a mangwe a mantsi, mme lefoko leo ke setlhogo. Fa a tlaleletsa kgang e, Mojalefa (1993: 33) a re setlhogo se rokagantswe go nna selo se le sengwe le sekwalwa, mme se lebagane thwii! le hisetori ya sekwalwa. Ke ka ntlha e Groenewald (1993: 7) le Mojalefa (1993: 33) ba tshegetsang kgang e fa ba bontsha botlhokwa ba setlhogo. Ba dumalana gore setlhogo:

- se golaganya diteng go nna selo se le sengwe,
- se lemosa mokwadi tshimologo le bokhutlo jwa sekwalwa,
- se laola maitshetlego ka ga nako le lefelo,
- se lemosa babuisi ka ga ditiragalokgolo le moanelwamogolo,
- Se laola ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa.

Fa a sedimosa ka ga mosola o mongwe wa setlhogo, Marggraff (1994: 61-21) a re:

Topic holds a vital position. Its influence exerts itself in two directions vertically and horizontally. Topic influences all four elements of level one, mainly events and characters and in principle also time and place.

Ntlha e e netefatsa fa tirokgolo ya setlhogo e lebagane le dikarolwana tsa diteng, e leng, baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo, go bopa kgang e le nngwe. Ka ntlha ya bomosola bo, go itshupa fa diteng e le dikgang tse mokwadi a fitlhelang di ntse di le teng pele a kwala. Ke hisetori ya sekwalwa. Dikgang tse di golaganngwa ke setlhogo go nna selo se le sengwe. Setlhogo se na le elemente ya boitlhaodi ka gobo se tlaola se mokwadi a tshwanetseng go se kwala kgotsa go se bua.

1.5.2 Letlalo la thulaganyo

Cuddon (1998: 328) a re Balebapopego ba Rašia (*Russia Formalists*) ba re letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa ke *Sjuzhet*. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe balatedi ba mmotlolo wa naratoloji ba ba jaaka Groenewald (1993: 4) Marggraff (1994: 44) le Mojalefa (1995: 17) ba re thulaganyo ke letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa. Le fa Marašia a farologana le boGroenewald ka mareo, tlhaloso ya bona e kaya selo se le sengwe, e leng gore, letlalo la bobedi la sekwalwa ke thulaganyo.

Fa a tlhalosa kgopolo e ya thulaganyo, Serudu (1989:48) a re, ke motheo o mo go ona mokwadi a baakanyetsang dikgang tsa gagwe. Mo godimo ga moo Harris (1992: 310) o gatelela gore thulaganyo ke motheo kampo

foreimi e dikgang tsa diteng di tlhamelwang mo go yona. Ka go rialo, motheo / foreimi ke yona e e laolang gore sekwalwa se ya go baakangwa jang. Fa a netefatsa ntlha e, Cuddon (1998: 676) le Perrine (1983:41) ba re ke togamaano e e kaelang le e e supang tsela le mokgwa o sekwalwa se yang go kwalwa ka ona. Ke ka moo Perrine (1983:41), Brooks (1975: 25), Heese le Lawton (1982: 105), Cohen (1972: 68), Madden (1985: 142) le Shole (1991: 109) ba isang pele fa ba re mokwadi o na le tiro ya go itlhoba boroko ka go itlhopela dikgang go ya ka togamaano ya gagwe, a bo a di baakanya ka botswerere.

Marggraff (1996: 66) o naya kgakololo e e reng fa tshekatsheko ya thulaganyo e diriwa, go tshwanetse ga tlhomiwa matlho mo dielementeng tse nne e leng: baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le lefelo. Mo dielementeng tse nne tse, ditiragalo ke tsona tse di tlhagelelang ka magetla go gaisa tse dingwe, gonne ke tsona tse mokwadi a di dirisang segolo bogolo fa a rulaganya sekwalwa. Go tswelala pele Widdowson (1993: 33) le Abrams (1981: 137) ba atolosa dikgang tse ka go tlhagisa keletso e e reng fa ditiragalo di rulagannwa, go tshwanetse ga dirisiwa botsweretshi go senola matsetseleko a a rileng:

The plot in a dramatic or narrative work, is the structure of its action as these are ordered and rendered towards achieving a particular emotional and artistic effect.

Se se raya gore mokwadi o rulaganya ditiragalo ka bonontlhotlho gore molaetsa wa gagwe o utlwagale sentle. Le fa go le jalo, Forster (1927: 27), Potter (1967: 24), Fludernik (1996: 20), Chatmann (1978: 20) le Strachan (1988:18) ba re fa ditiragalo di baakangwa go tshwanetse ga

tlhomamisiwa gore di tlhatlhagangwa le go tlhomogangwa ka tatelano go tloga kwa tshimologong go fitlha kwa bofelong ba sekwalwa. Go ya ka boNtsime (1993: 366), Groenewald (1993: 14) le Abrams (1981: 137) dikgang tse di tlhomagangwang ka tatelano tse, di lebagangwa le maikaelelo a mokwadi. Ke ka jalo Groenewald (1993: 14) a gatelelang gore, maikaelelo a a mokwadi ke thitokgang.

Mojalefa (1995: 27), Abrams (1993: 121), Marggraff (1996:66), Mogapi (1985: 38) le boChapole (1998: 5) ba etleetsa ka kakanyo e e supang gore thitokgang ke molaetsa le thuto e mokwadi a eletsang fa mmuisi a ka e fitlhelela, gape ke maitlhomomagolo a mokwadi. Ka jalo Wales (1995: 462), Peck le Coyle (1984: 14), Beckson le Ganz (1960: 223), Fowler (1982: 1957), Makaryk (1993: 642) le Shipley (1968: 418) ba konotelela ka mafoko a a bontshang fa thitokgang e le kgankgolo ya sekwalwa. Go ya ka Holman (1972: 528):

Theme is the central or dominating idea in a literary work.

Kgang e, e gatelela bomosola ba thitokgong ka gore fa mokwadi a kwala, o tsepamisa dikgang mo go yona. Malimabe (1997: 6) le Groenewald (1993: 16) ba re, ke kgogedi e e ngokang mmuisi go kgatlhegela go buisetsa sekwalwa go ya kwa pele. Go ya ka Cuddon (1998: 66) kgogedi e, ke yona e e tsenyang mmuisi tshutshumetso le phisegelo ya go buisa sekwalwa go fitlha kwa bofelong a sa lape mogopolo. Groenewald (1993: 16) o tlhagisa matlhakore a mabedi a yona e leng: letlhakore la ntlha le le itebagantseng le tse mmuisi a di itseng (tse di malebana le setlhogo le diteng) fa la bobedi le totile tse mmuisi a sa di itseng. Fa Malope (1977: 6) a sobokanya bokao jo bo leriwang ke thitokgang a re ke thuto le maele, gonne e a ruta, e a

tsibosa, e a laya, e a iletsa e bile e naya babuisi maele a mangwe a a rileng. Ke se mokwadi a ikaelelang go se fitlhisetsa babuisi. Thitokgang e aga kgolagano le botsalano fa gare ga mmuisi le mokwadi. Ka yona mokwadi o kgona go diragatsa maitlhommo a gagwe ka thuso ya dithekeniki.

Go ya ka Hawthorn (1987: 14-15) le Fowler (1987: 245) dithekeniki ke ditselana tse mokwadi a di dirisang fa a itlhalosa. Wellek (1963: 59) a re di thusa go senola dikakanyo tsa mokwadi. Ke ka ntlha e Hall (1965: 374) le Selden (1988: 288) ba reng ke didiriswa tse di bothokwa tse di nayang mokwadi bokgoni ba go ribolola bokao ba se se mo mafatlheng a gagwe. Selden (1988: 288) o netefatsa puo e a re:

When we speak of technique, then we speak of nearly everything. For technique is the means by which the writers experience the subject matter, which compels him to attend to it. Technique is the only means he has of discovering, exploring, developing his subject matters, of conveying its meaning and finally of evaluating it.

Se se umakiwang ke batiori se bontsha gore kwa ntle ga thekeniki, mokwadi a ka se ka a kgona go tlhagisetsa mmuisi boena. Fa go akarediwa go ka twe, thekeniki ke sedirisiwa se se tlhwatlhwa e e kwa godimo, se se thusang mokwadi go itlhalosa le go senolela mmuisi molaetsa, thuto le maikaelelo a gagwe ka tsela e e utlwagalang.

Go runngwa karolwana e ka go supa fa thulaganyo e le letlalo le mo go lona go baakanngwang ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa ka tlhatlhamano ya tsona.

Ditiragalo tse, di tihamelwa mo godimo ga foreimi e e laolang ka fa sekwalwa se yang go kwalwa. Mokwadi o tsaya matsapa a go kwala ka bonontlhotlho jo bogolo, a bo a ela tlhoko seabe sa dielemente tse nne tsa sekwalwa, e bong, baanelwa, ditiragalo, nako le felo. Gape o dirisa dithekeniki tse di mo tlhotlheletsang go itlhalosa le go tlhagisa kgankgolo, molaetsa kgotsa thuto ya sekwalwa. Kwa bokhutlong thitokgang ke yona e e golaganyang thulaganyo yotlhe ya sekwalwa go nna kgang e le nngwe e e utlwagalang sentle le e e kitlaneng.

Ka jalo thulaganyo ke letlalo le mo go lona mokwadi a rulaganyang dikgang ka go di lebaganya le metara. Go botlhokwa go tlhalosa letlalo le la thulaganyo gonne le lebagane le tharabololo ya mathata a ga Opland a a malebana le thulaganyo ya metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

1.5.3 Letlalo la setaele

Groenewald (1993: 20) a re letlalo la boraro la sekwalwa ke setaele. Kakanyo e, e tlhalosiwa ke Abrams (1985: 203), Brewer (1986: 140), Peck le Coyle (1984: 122), Shole (1991: 2), Libberman le Forster (1968: 111), Gómez de Silva (1991: 479) le Hawthorn (1992: 244) fa ba re setaele ke mokgwa o mokwadi a ipayang mo pontsheng ka teng, e ka nna mo kaneding kgotsa mo pokong. Ke tsela e mokwadi a dirisang puo. McMahan (1984: 253) le Abrams (1985: 203) ba re puo ya mokwadi e bopilwe ka dikarolwana tse di tshwanang le dipolelo, kgelekiso, moribo le medumo. Gape e laolwa ke botswerere ba gagwe. Ke ka foo Shipley (1968: 397) a reng, mokwadi o itlhophela mafoko le dipolelo ka manontlhotlho. Tlhopho ya mafoko ke yona e tlišang pharologano ya setaele fa gare ga bakwadi ba ba farologaneng. Pharologano e, e botlhokwa ka gonne e senola se mokwadi e

leng sona, gonne bakwadi ba bangwe ke dikgeleke tsa puo, ba kgona go dirisa puo e e humileng, le e e looditsweng ka matsetseleko go ya ka maitemogelo le kitso ya bona. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe bangwe ke bomagogorwane, ba ba dirisang puo e e botlhofo e e tlhaelang e e sa kgwediseng. Cuddon (1991: 922) le Beckson (1972: 214) ba oketsa ka go re setaele se supa mokwadi ka nama. Fa a gatelela kgang e, Shipley (1968: 297) a re:

Style differs both in kind and in degree. Under his hand, the genus style is broken down into species and sub-species until it terminates into an individual. The style is the man.

Mmui wa mafoko a, o raya gore mokwadi yo o kgonang go dirisa puo ka matsetseleko, o farologana ka boleng le yo o tlhaelang bokgoni, ka gobo o kgona go baya dikgopolo ka mokgwa o o ngokang le o o usang mmuisi pelo. Sengwe gape ke gore tiriso ya puo ke karolo e e botlhokwa fa go sekasekiwa setaele. Lotman (1968: 3) o oketsa ka go tlhagisa fa karolo e nngwe e e botlhokwa ya setaele e le atemosefere.

Fa ba netefatsa puo e, Cuddon (1976: 19), Beckson le Ganz (1995: 20) ba re, atemosefere e lebagane le maikutlo a a tlhagelelang mo sekwalong. Wales (1995: 14) a re maikutlo a, a senolwa ka go dirisa mafoko a a rileng, e ka nna maikutlo a khutsafalo kgotsa a boitumelo. Halsey (1972: 344) o isa pele kgang e ka go re maikutlo a mosola mo matshelong a batho ka gonne botshelo jo bo tlhokang maikutlo ga bo a felelela, bo golofetse, e bile, ga bo itumedise. Fa a tswelala pele Halsey (1972: 344) a re, go na le maikutlo a a thusang go tlhagisa mowa o o renang mo sekwalong jaaka a lorato, a

letlhoo, a boitumelo, a khutsafalo, a tšhakgalo, a kutlobotlhoko, a poifo, a kgakgamalo, jalo le jalo.

Batiori ba ba jaaka McMahan (1984: 253), Wales (1995: 14), Short (1970: 59), Furbank (1970: 60-61) le Halsey (1972: 244) ba farologana ka mareo a ba a dirisitseng go tihalosa atemosefere. Le fa go ntse jalo, ditlhalosetso tsa bona di a tshwana ka gone di kaya selo se le sengwe, e leng, mowa wa maikutlo. Jaanong ka gobo metara e le karolo ya setaele, go botlhokwa go tihalosa letlalo le ka bophara go leka go batla tharabololo ya mathata a metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

Fa go sekasekiwa setaele, go tshwanetse ga se tlhokomologiwe dikarolo tse pedi tsa sona, e leng, puo le maikutlo. Le fa puo e se karolo e kgolo ya setaele, fela e botlhokwa ka gone go ya ka Groenewald (1993: 5) e na le mesola e mebedi e leng:

- go bonagatsa thulaganyo, le;
- go tlhagisa phisegelo ya mokwadi e e malebana le gore mmuisi a itsalanye le maikutlo a gagwe.

Ka mabaka a, go ka twe maikutlo ke karolo e kgolo ya setaele, e bile setaele se itsetsepitse ka maikutlo. Le fa letlalo la setaele le gologangwa le mokgwa o mokwadi a dirisang puo ka teng, go itshenolela mmuisi, maikutlo ke ona a a senolang mowa o o renang mo sekwalong.

1.6 TSAMAISO YA DIKGANG

Mo kgaolong ya ntlha, matseno a lebagane le tlhaloso ya mathata a metara mo pokong ya Bantsho go akaretsa le Setswana, a a tlhagisitsweng ke Opland le go batla tharabololo ya ona ka go a lebaganya le thutaditlhanga le thutametara.

Go dirisiwa mekgwa e meraro ya patlisiso, e leng, wa go tlhalosa, wa go ranola le wa go bapisa mareo le dikakanyo tse di mabapi le go tlhagisa tharabololo ya mathata a metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

Mo lekwaloatlisisong le, go ya go dirisiwa mmotlolo wa naratoloji o o tlhalosang gore sekwalwa fa e tla nna sekwalwa tota, se simolola e le kanedi. Patlisisong e, e ya go tlhalosa tshimologo ya ditiragalo tsa sekwalwa ka tsela ya naratoloji.

Mo kgaolong ya bobedi go ya go tlhalosiwa ka ga poko ya setso ka kakaretso e e leng poko ya setso ya bophirima, poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika ga mmogo le poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa.

Kgaolo ya boraro e thadisa ka ga poko ya segompiano go totilwe diteng, sebopego le mefuta ya diteng.

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Kgaolo ya bone e tlhalosa kakanyo ya pokokanelo. Go ya go lebelelwa ka fa dikakanyo tsa outu, balate, epiki, le pokokanelo ka boyona di tshwanang ka teng le ka fa di farologaneng ka teng. Kakanyo ya tiragatso e tlhalosiwa ka fa e amanang ka teng le poko ka go sekaseka tiragatso le bokgoni ba mmoki wa Setswana, mmoki yo o ithutang ka tlhogo le mmoki yo e leng mokwadi. Gape go ya go lebelelwa metara mo mabokong a Setswana le thulaganyo ya ona.

Kgaolo ya botlhano e ama metara II. Mo go ona go tlhomiwa matlho mo molaong wa kutlwano go totilwe sešura, tiro ya katoloso, palo ya ditlhoa tsa moribo le ya dinoko mo lebokong la 'Motata' le la 'Masupatsela'. Mo godimo ga moo go tla tsepamisiwa matlho mo lebokong la 'Masupatsela' ka go anaanela dipoeletso le kutlwano ya ditlhaloso, le dikapolelo tse di nang le sebopego sa metara.

Mo kgaolong ya borataro go tlotlhomisiwa metara III ka go o lebaganya le molao wa kgaoganyo, moribo, dipaterone tsa segalo, ditemana tsa melametlhano, kgaotso ya kgaoganyo le ditshwaelo tse di konosetsang thulaganyo ya metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

Kgaolo ya bosupa ke bokhutlo ba tshekatsheko e. Mo go yona go ya go sosobannngwa dikgaolo tse tsotlhe tse di bopileng lekwalopatlisiso le.

Mo kgaolong ya borobedi go sobokannngwa lekwalopatlisiso le ka Seesimane le Seaforikanse. Kgaolo ya borobongwe ke metlobo mo go tlhagisitsweng maina a bakwadi ba ditshwaelo tsa bona di tlhagelelang mo lekwalopatlisising le.

KGAOLO YA BOBEDI

2.1 POKO YA SETSO

2.1.1 Matseno

Go setse go builwe thata ka ga poko ka gonne batiori ba mafatshe a a farologaneng ba sekasekile kakanyo e ya poko ka botlalo. Le fa go ntse jalo, mo kgaolong e, go ya go tthalosiwa poko ya setso. Fa poko e sekasekiwa go ya go salwa morago lenaneo le:

- Poko ya setso ya bophirima
- Poko ya Bantsho

2.1.2 Poko ya setso ya bophirima

Fa go sekasekiwa hisetori ya mofuta o wa poko, go lemogilwe gore go ya ka Preminger (1993: 864) e arogantswe ka metlha e le meraro e leng:

- Poko ya molomo
- Poko ya motlhagare
- Poko ya tsosoloso

Kwa bokhutlong, go ya go itebaganngwa le motlha wa poko ya molomo fela, ka gonne poko ya motlhagare le ya tsosoloso di na le diponagalo tsa poko ya segompieno. Ka jalo, di ya go akarediwa le poko ya segompieno.

- **Poko ya molomo**

Holman (1972: 405) a re mo dingwageng tse di fetileng batiori ba ba farologaneng ba lekile go batlisisa gore poko ya molomo e simolotse kwa kae, leng, ke bomang kgotsa mang. Fela, ka ntlha ya go tlhoka bopaki bo bo usang pelo ba dikwalwa, go lemogiwa fa tshimologo ya yona e sa itsiwe ka gore e sa kwalwa. Se se botlhokwa mo go yona ke gore, ke letlhaku le legologolo ka gobo e simolotse bogologolo le tlhago ya motho. Ke ka ntlha e Halsey (1972: 139) a reng:

History seems to indicate that oral poetry is the earliest form of expression in the primitive societies

Kakgelo e, e raya gore ditiragalo le setso ke pinagare e poko ya molomo e itsetsepetseng ka yona. Ke ka ntlha e Cuddon (1996: 659) a reng poko ya molomo ke yona ya ntlha go dirisiwa ke merafe ya bophirima e e jaaka Magerika, Maindia, Majapane, Maitali, Mafora le ba bangwe. Payne (1996: 390) o tsweleletsa pele ntlha e fa a re, poko ya molomo ke lefika la motheo wa poko ya bophirima. E neeletsanwa ka molomo go tswa mo bagolong go ya kwa baneng, go tswa mo setšhabeng se, go ya go se sengwe le go tswa mo losikeng lo, go ya go lo longwe ka tsela ya go boka.

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Cohen (1972: 19) le Hawthorn (1987: 52) fa ba anaanela go ya pele ba re, tiriso ya puo mo pokong ya setso, e tseelwa matsapa. Ba re e tlhamilwe ka bonontlhotlho le botswerere bo bogolo ka mafoko a a tlhophilweng ka kelotlhoko go aga puo e e humileng e e lebaganeng le setso. Morero wa poko e, o itebagantse ka tlhamalalo le merero ya setšhaba e e jaaka setso, meetlo, ngwao, ditumelo le ditirelo tsa badimo. Ke ka moo go ka tweng poko ya molomo ke poko ya setso e e senolang ditiragalo tsa morafe o o rileng ka molomo. Peck (1990: 200) o tiisa gore poko ya molomo ga e a kwalwa, e lebagane le tsebe (go utlwa) e seng matlho (go kwala). Ga go makatse fa ditiragalo tsa yona di lebalega kgotsa di fetoga le mabaka. Fa a netefatsa kgang e, Preminger (1975: 572) a re:

The most distinctive characteristic of oral poetry is its fluidity of the text ... Fluidity of the text, or to put it in reverse, the absence of a single fixed text, arise from the technique of oral composition, which the poet learns over many years.

Gantsi ditiragalo tsa mofuta o wa poko ga di a golagana sentle ka gonne e tlhoka bopaki bo bo kwadilweng. Selo sa botlhokwa mabapi le poko ya bogologolo ke mokgwa o e buiwang ka teng. E na le puo e e bofitlha, e e makgaokgao, le e e pateletsang moreetsi go eta a inaganela. Ke ka ntlha eo go bonagalang e kete ga e elele sentle fa e bokiwa.

Le fa go ntse jalo, go ya ka Adams (1990: 52) fa dingwaga di ntse di feta, mofuta o wa poko o ne wa simolola go tlhabololwa wa ba wa gola. Tharabololo ya mathata a go lebalega le go fetoga ya fitlhelelwa ka tiriso ya dithekeniki tse tlhano tse e leng:

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

- thekeniki ya fomula, e e dirisang setlhopha sa mafoko a a ipoeletsang gangwe le gape,
- thekeniki ya thitokgang e e dirisang mererwana e le mmalwa e e farologaneng mo pokong e le nngwe,
- thekeniki ya go ithuta lefoko ka lefoko,
- thekeniki ya go ekisa, ke gore kekiso,
- thekeniki e e dirisang dipaterone tsa medumo e e boelediwang gangwe le gape.

Batiori ba ba farologaneng ba gatelela gore poko ya setso e mosola. Hardison (1986: 178) o sosobanya bomosola ba yona fa a re:

- poko ya setso e tsosolosa maikutlo a a rotloetsang go tlotlomatsa setso,
- e tlotlheletsa go rata segaabo motho,
- e rotloetsa batho go lemoga fa ngwao e le boswa bo bo tswang kwa ga Lowe ka jalo bo tshwanetse go somarelwa.

Shiple (1968: 312) ene o tthalosa mosola wa poko ya setso ka go o amanya le boipelo ba setšhaba ka go re (a) e a itumedisa (b) e ntsha batho bodutu gonne e ikaegile ka tiragatso. Kwa ntle ga moo, Scott (1967: 226) a re, (a) e thusa go anamisa thuto le kitso e e mabapi le setso (b) e tlotlheletsa morafe go rata le go tihokomela hisetori ya setso sa ona.

Go sa ntse go na le batiori ba bangwe ba ba jaaka Chickera (1982: 260) ba ba tswelolang pele go tthalosa botlhokwa ba poko ya setso. Chickera (1982: 260) o oketsa ka go supa fa maitlhomomagolo a poko ya molomo e le go

(a) thusa gore setso se se ke sa nyelela, sa lebalega kgotsa sa tlodisiwa matlho, (b) e lemosa batho gore ngwao, meetlo, ditumelo le dikgatlhego tsa morafe ke boswa ba setšhaba, ka jalo, go botlhokwa go bo somarela. Adams (1990: 514) o isa pele ka go re: (a) poko ya setso e senola dithuto tsa bogologolo, (b) e naya tshedimosetso e e mabapi le ditiragalo tsa nako ya dintwa tsa morafe tse di buang gore monna o tshwanetse go nna pelokgale (c) e gatelela tshwanelo le tlwaelo ya morafe e e gatelelang fa mongwe le mongwe a tshwanetse go nna le leruo la gagwe.

Thomas Love Peacock (cf: Preminger 1993: 509) a re, go na le mefuta e mene ya maboko a setso e leng: (a) poko ya paka ya tshipi, (b) poko ya paka ya gauta, (c) poko ya paka ya selefera le (d) poko ya paka ya koporo.

Jaanong go ya go tlhotlhomisiwa ka fa mefuta e, e tshalosiwang ka teng ke Thomas Love Peacock.

- **Poko ya paka ya tshipi**

Poko ya nako ya tshipi ke tshimologo ya poko ya bophirima, e e leng kgato ya ntlha pele batho ba ithuta go kwala. E lebeletse botshelo ba setšhaba, dintwa tse di lolweng bogologolo le ditiro tsa bogatlamelamasisi tsa batlhabani ba marumo. Monna o ne a bontsha bonna ba gagwe ka go nna motlhabani yo o pelokgale, fa seganka sona se rorisetswa bokgeleke le makgethe a sona kwa tllhabanong. Ka jalo, banna ba ipatlela maemo le khumo ka go tsaya karolo mo dintweng. Mo godimo ga moo, kgosi le yona e ne e tlotlomaletswa diphitlhelelo tsa yona.

- **Poko ya paka ya gauta**

Ditiragalo tsa poko ya paka ya gauta, di tsamaelana thata le ditiragalo tsa paka ya tshipi. Le fa go ntse jalo, go ipatlela maemo ga banna go ne ga nna ga nyelela. Ga tsepamisiwa matlho mo ditiragalong tsa setso. Motho o ne a rorisiwa go lebeleletse losika lwa gaabo. Se se botlhokwa ka paka e, ke gore poko e ne ya gola, ka gonne batlhalefi ba ne ba simolola go batla mekgwa le dikakanyo tse dintšhwa mabapi le yona. Ka jalo ga tlhagelela maboko a a jaaka leboko la ga 'Pindai', la ga 'Akaeus' le la ga 'Sophoels'.

- **Poko ya paka ya selefera**

Mofuta o wa poko ke wa paka ya diphetogo, ka gonne batlhalefi ba tokafaditse sebopego, tlhamego le morero wa yona. Poko e, e arogantswe ka mefuta e mebedi e leng: (a) e e ekisang le (b) e e dirisang thoriso, tshotlo le metlae. Mafoko a yona a tlhophilwe ka kelotlhoko go tswelletsa maikutlo le phisego ya mmoki, e bile e na le ditemana.

- **Poko ya paka ya koporo**

E ke kgato ya poko, e mo go yona batho ba eletsang go boela kwa morago kwa tlhologong le kwa tshimologong ka go tsosolosa mekgwa wa tlhamego le tshimologo ya poko. Ka ntata ya se, merafe e e sa tlhabologang ya bophirima ba Yuropa, ya simolola go fetoga ka iketlo le go tlhabolola mekgwa ya go tlhama maboko.

Go akaretsa se se umakilweng fa godimo fa, go ka twe kgato ya ntlha ya maboko a bogologolo e simolotswe ka puo ya molomo, ya bobedi e tsepamisitse setso, ya boraro ke tlhabololo ya tlhamego ya poko le tshimololo ya ditemana mme ya bofelo e ikaegile ka diphetogo tse di lerilweng ke tlhabologo. Ka jalo, ga tlhagelela mekgwa, dikakanyo le tlhamego e ntšhwa ya poko ya molomo.

2.1.3 Poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika

Ka fa go setse go sekasekilwe poko ya bogologolo ya bophirima, tshekatsheko e, e ka se ke ya lebelela poko ya bogologolo ya Aforika, ka ntlha ya gore tlhotlhomiso e e ka phatlalala thata. Go tswela pele, maikaelelo a tshekatsheko e, a ikaegile thata ka poko ya Setswana le go leka go bona tharabololo ya bothata bo bo senotsweng ke boOpland ba metara mo pokong ya dipuo tsa Bantsho. Ka jalo, go ya go tlhokomelwa poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika pele go ka sekasekiwa poko ya Setswana. Le fa go ntse jalo, patlisiso e, e ya go simolola ka mathata a a itemogelwang mabapi le tshimologo ya poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika.

Fa tshimologo ya poko ya Aforika e lebelisiwa, go tlhagelela mathata a a rileng. Mathata a, a tlhagisiwa ke Jones (1989: 4) fa a re:

There used to be a widely held view, especially among European intellectuals who observed African societies in the nineteenth century, that there was nothing of true poetic merit in traditional African Societies. Traditional societies were still groping in the dark and battling with

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

elementary problems of existence and had not yet attained where men could pursue in poetic excellence. Their language was not sufficiently developed to cope with the complex techniques of poetic experience.

Kinolo e, e tiisa kgang e e reng tlhamego ya poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika e farologana le tlhamego ya poko ya dipuo tsa bophirima. Ke ka moo Bourton (cf: Finnegan 1988: 26) a tshegetsang kgang e ka go re:

The savage custom of going naked we are told, has denuded the mind, and destroyed all human decorum in the languages. Poetry, there is none ... There is no metre, no rhyme, nothing that interest and soothes the feeling, or arrests the passion ...

Ratoriri yo, o godisa mathata a ga Opland a gore metara ga o bonagale sentle mo pokong ya Bantsho ba Aforika. Ga go makatse fa Opland a ne a gatelela phapaano magareng ga metara mo pokong ya Bantsho ba Aforika le metara mo pokong ya bophirima. Ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe Finnegan (1988: 82) o kgatlhanong le se se buiwang ke boOpland. A re:

The practice of poetic composition and performance as specialist art is not uncommon in Africa. Poetry is marked by greater specialism.

Finnegan o tiisa puo e e reng sebopego le tiragatso ke tsona diponagalo tse di bothokwa tsa poko ya Bantsho. Ka jalo, kakanyo ya go se nne teng ga metara mo pokong ya Bantsho e tlhoka go sekasekiwa. Ke ka ntlha e Preminger (1993: 803) a tlaleletsang ka go tshwantshanya poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika le poko ya bophirima fa a re:

African oral poetry, though delivered orally does not differ from Western poetry in the manner of composition.

Go ya ka nopolo e, sebopego sa poko ya Bantsho ga se farologane le sebopego sa poko ya bophirima. Ke ka moo go tlhokegang go tlhomamisa fa poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika e se na metara. Ke ka jalo go leng bothokwa go leka go ela tlhoko thulaganyo le sebopego sa poko ya Bantsho go ya ka lenaneo le le latelang:

- Poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika ke eng?
- Poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa
- Poko ya Batswana

2.1.3.1 Poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika ke eng?

Tanure Ojaiden (2001: 44) o tlhalosa gore puo ya molomo ke motheo wa poko ya bogologolo ya dipuo tsa Bantsho a re:

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

The Malian Philosopher Hampte states that: In 'Africa' a dying old man is a burning library. Traditional African culture is oral and the literature in the form of poetry, legends, tales and other forms are translated by word of mouth from one generation to another.

Puo e, e tlhalosa fa dikwalwa tsa setso tsa Aforika e le tsa molomo ka gonne di sa kwalwa, di lebagane le (tsebe) e seng (matlho). Motheo wa setso o itsetsepetse ka setlhangwa sa molomo, e seng setlhangwa se se kwadilweng. Fa gare ga ditlhangwa tse tsa setso, go akarediwa le poko. Finnegan (1988: 206) o tlhagisa tshimologo ya poko ya molomo ka go e golaganya le mafelo a le mane a:

- Kwa Kenya le Cameroon poko e simolotswe fa makolwane a a rupisiwang a ithuta go ipoka mmogo le ba masika a bona,
- Kwa Sierra Leone, e simolotswe ke batsomi, ba ipoka fa ba kgonne go bolaya phologolo e e boitshegang,
- Kwa Congo e simolotswe ke badisa ba dikgomo fa ba disitse kwa merakeng,
- Mono Aforika Borwa e simolotswe fa go tlotlomadiwa kgosi malebana le puso e e usang pelo kgotsa fa a gakololwa go ela tlhoko sengwe se se sa siamang mo morafeng. Ka nako e nngwe go bokiwa bagale ba dintwa ka ntlha ya bogatlhamelamasisi jwa bona.

Botlhokwa ba hisetori ya poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika, ke ntlha e e masisi ka gonne hisetori e lebagane le ditiragalo tse di diregileng bogologolotala le fa di sa kwalwa mo sekwalong.

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Okpewho (1975: 1) o bua gore mono Aforika poko ya molomo e tswa le mabutswapele a Bantsho go tswa kwa ga Lowe. Ke ka nako e ngwao e neng e le motheo wa botshelo, meila e sa ntse e obamelwa. Kwa ntle ga moo, Elimimian (1988: 112) a re e itshegeditse mo ditirelong tsa badimo ka tsela e:

- fa ba ya ntweng ba kopa tshireletso ya badimo ka poko,
- fa ba lwala kgotsa ba lwalelwa ba kopa pholo ka poko,
- fa ba swelwa ba kopa gore badimo ba amogele mowa wa moswi ka poko,
- fa ba nyadisa ba kopa gore badimo ba fe banyalani katlego ka poko,
- fa ba kopa pula, ba e rapelela ka poko.

Ke ka ntlha eo Finnegan (1988: 83) a akaretsang botlhokwa ba poko fa a re:

In a panegyric poetry, great deeds of ancestors are glorified.

Se se buiwang se tlhalosa gore tlhaeletsano le badimo e diriwa ka tsela ya go boka.

Eyoh (2000: 09) o amogela gore poko ya Bantsho e na le sebopego se se rileng. David Dorsey (1988: 34) a re sebopego se, se na le mathata ka gonne ke segobogobo fela se se se nang ditemana. Le fa go ntse jalo, segobogobo se, se na le diponagalo tse thataro e leng: (a) moribo, (b) morumo, (c) tobetso, (d) segalo, (e) dipoeletsomodumo,

(f) dipoeletsomafoko le (g) mothofatso. Diponagalo tse di mosola mo tlhotlhomisong e ka gonne di thusa go senola sebopego sa poko. Kgang ya ga Eyoh e lebagane le metara wa poko ya Bantsho ka go re e amana le moribo.

2.1.3.2 Mosola wa poko ya Bantsho

Mo patlisisong e, go ka se ke ga tlhalosiwa mesola ya poko ka botlalo, ka gonne e sa tsamaelane le sebopego sa metara fa e bapisiwa le diponagalo tsa poko. Ke ka jalo Wilfred van Damme (2000: 21) a rumang kobo moroko ka go re poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika e na le mosola o mogolo mo mats Shelong a morafe ka kakaretso, ka gonne e ruta: (a) setso le sedumedi, (b) maitseo, (c) boitumelo, (d) maikutlo, (e) bokgabo le (f) puo.

2.1.3.3 Mefuta ya maboko a Bantsho

Fa a tlhalosa mefuta e e farologaneng ya maboko a Bantsho ba Aforika, Nina Pawlock (cf: Tylock 1985: 130) a re:

The rich and interesting social, political and religious life of Western African people (Akan), has contributed to the creation of original and vivid poetry, and attention should above all be drawn to funeral dirges, poems on wars, hunting and religious poetry as well as works on drumming and horn-blowing.

Mafoko a, a gatelela fa poko ya Bantsho e arogantswe ka mefuta e mene e leng: (a) poko ya poloko (b) poko ya dintwa (c) poko ya batsomi (d) poko ya sedumedi.

Jaanong, mefuta e ya maboko e ya go tthalosiwa go ya ka lenaneo le le kailweng fa godimo.

- **Poko ya poloko**

Go ya ka Nina Pawlock (cf: Tylock 1985: 130-133), poko e, e lebagane le poloko ya baswi. Pele moswi a bolokwa, go tshwarwa tirelo e e diriwang ka tsela ya poko. Batsenelatirelo e nna ba losika, ditsala, baagisani le morafe ka kakaretso. Le gale (se se botlhokwa mo tirelong ke go re) batsamaisatirelo kana baradisi ke basadi.

Ka poko, badimo ba lopiwa go amogela mowa wa moswi, mme moswi o bidiwa ka mainamafatshwa a a farologaneng go mo felegetsa le go mmegelela badimo ba gaabo. Badimo le bona ba bidiwa ka mainaina fa ba rapelwa go amogela mowa wa ngwana wa bona, yo o tlogang mo lefatsheng la batho ba ba tshelang go ya kwa lefatsheng (le lengwe) la badimo ba ba ithobaletseng.

Diteng tsa poko di mabapi le tlotlomatso, bomolemo, bopelonomi le bonatla ba moswi. Ka nako e nngwe thoriso ya moswi e lere maikutlo a khutsafalo le tatlhegelo go ba losika. Ka moo poko e tlhakatlhakanngwa le selelo sa

matlhotlhapelo. Fa maikutlo a khutsafalo a gotela, poko e tswaisiwa ka moopelo, meropa le dinaka go leka go gomotsa ba losika ba ba lelelang moswi. Go ka garelwa ka go re poko ya poloko ke (a) tirelo ya taelano le moswi, (b) tirelo ya badimo le (c) tlotlomatso ya moswi e e tlhakanngwang le moopelo, meropa le diletso.

- **Poko ya dintwa**

Nina Pawlock (cf: Tylock 1985: 134), o tthalosa gore poko ya dintwa e lebelela dintwa tsa marumo le batlhabani ba e leng makolwane a a kwenneng a tiro ya ona e leng go sireletsa morafe.

Fa ntwana e fagile, batlhabani ba dirisa poko go buisana, le go amogela ditaello. Fa ba simolola loeto lwa go ya ntweng ba itsenya mowa wa bopelokgale le boganka ka go ipoka le go ithorisa go go supang bogatlamelamasisi, mme ba ya go fenyana manaba a bona, fela jaaka ba a fentse mo dintweng tse di fetileng. Tota poko e ba tsenya matlhagatlhaga le mowa wa phenyo. E dirisiwa go nyatsa le go nyenyefatsa baemakgatlhanong. Lonyatso lo lo naya batlhabani maatla a go lwa ka natla. Fa dira di ba atamela, batlhabani ba tlhotlheletsana ka poko go nna ba thantse. Kwa bokhutlong fa ba phatlalala mo kokoanong e e rileng, ba laelwa go ya ka magoro ka poko.

Mo polokong ya batlhabani ba ba swelang kwa ntweng, baswelantweng ba tlotlomaletswa go nna bagale ka poko. Poko ya dintwa e thusa gore

batlhabani ba tlotlege ba bo ba ratege mo setšhabeng. Ke ka ntlha eo makolwane a mantši a neng a nna le seabe mo dintweng.

Ka nako e nngwe poko ya dintwa e tlhakanngwa le meropa, segolothata fa batlhabani ba le mo leetong kgotsa mo mogwantong. Tiriso ya moropa e thusa gore ba se ke ba utlwa bokete ba leeto, ba gatele ka gangwe le ka matšato, mme tsela e e thata e nne botlhofo. Mo godimo ga moo poko e ka tswaisiwa ka moopelo o o tlhakanngwang le meropa le go tlhabeletswa.

- **Poko ya batsomi**

Nina Pawlock (cf: Tylock 1985: 135-136) a re poko ya batsomi e lebagane le batsomi ba diphologolo tse ditlhaga tse di nnang mo dikgweng tse di kitlaneng tsa lefatshe la Aforika. Mo letsholong la go batla dibatana, batsomi ba ipaakanya ka poko gore fa phologolo e ka tsoga, ba ya go e bontsha kwa dipitse di noleng teng metsi. Fa ba kgonne go e bolaya, le gona ba itlotla ka poko gore ke bagaka. Gape fa go tlhokega gore ba thusane, batsomi ba bitsana ka poko, ka go letsa manaka a diphologolo tse ba di bolaileng. Mokgwa wa go tswaka poko ka moopelo le diletso tsa manaka o tlhagisa moribo o o nang le molotsana o o itumedisang.

Kwa bokhutlong, mo pokong ya batsomi go na le tlhaeletsano, diletswa tsa manaka le moopelo o o tlhabelediwang.

- **Poko ya sedumedi**

Nina Pawlock (cf: Tylock 1985: 132) o tlhalosa poko ya ditumedi ka go re e ikaegile ka: (a) go dumela mo badimong le mo Modimong, (b) mo dingakeng le (c) mo boloing.

Leboko la badimo ke le lengwe la maboko a a botlhokwa mo Bantshong, ka gonne ba dumela fa botshelo ba letsatsi le letsatsi bo laolwa ke badimo. Ka poko mongwe le mongwe o nna le kgolagano e e tiileng le badimo ba gagwe. Badimo ba akgoelwa go kgona go tlisa pholo, masego, phenyo mo ntweng, lesego le bana mo lenyalong. Kgabagare badimo ba ka otlhaya yo o tloang melao ya bona, ka go mo tlhokisa masego le botshelo jo bo itumedisang, le go mo tsenya mo dipharagobeng le mo madimabeng. Ke ka moo go nang le tumelo ya gore fa badimo ba huraleitse mongwe kana ba mo tlhokomologile o tlelwa ke madimabe. Go tloga bogologolo Bantsho ba Aforika ba itse gore Modimo o teng. Modimo o tlotlelwa bogolo ba ona ka poko e e tlhagisang mafoko a a jaaka Modimo wa borraarona, Modimo wa boikanyo, Modimo yo a sa jeng nkabo jalo le jalo. Mogapi (1992: 139) o tlaleletsa ka go re, ka poko, bagologolo ba ne ba raya bana ba bona maina a supang tumelo mo Modimong. Mangwe a ona ke a a jaaka Goitsemodimo, Modimoofile, Oteng, Omphile le a mangwe.

Dingaka tsa setso di dirisa poko mo ditirelong tsa kalafi. Fa di batlisisa tlholego ya bolwetse, di dirisa poko go buisana le ditaola. Fa ngaka e kopa go senolelwa se se bakileng bolwetse le kalafo ya bona, ngaka e bitsa ditaola ka mainaina a a jaaka Moremogolo, Maboni a ga Rapatsi le Mosarwana. Mogapi (1991: 122) a re ka nako e nngwe ngaka e tlhakanya poko le moropa, diletswa, moopelo le mmimo mo tirelong ya go thaya lelapa

le go sireletsa beng ba lona kgatlhanong le baloi. Tirelo ya mothale o, e dira gore Bantsho ba ikutlwe ba sireletsegile e bile ba babalesegile kgatlhanong le diphatsa tsa baloi.

Kwa bokhutlong go ka twe mefuta e mene e ya maboko e botlhokwa gonne e bopilwe ka dipharologantsho tse tharo tsa poko, e leng: (a) poko e e tswaisiwang ka moopelo, mmino, moropa le diletso (b) poko e e tlhabelediwang le (c) poko ya mogwanto e e nang le moribo. Dipharologantsho tse, ke karolo ya sebopego sa metara wa poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika. Tiriso ya tsona e ya go leka go thusa go rarabolola mathata a metara. Ka jalo tshekatsheko e e ya go tswelela pele go lebelela poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa.

2.1.4. Poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa

Fa go kanokiwa poko ya dipuo tsa Aforika Borwa, go ka se ke ga lebelelwa Aforika Borwa ka bophara gonne dipuo tsa Aforika Borwa ke karolwana ya dipuo tsa Aforika, e bile dipharologantsho tsa poko ya Aforika Borwa, ga di farologane thata le tsa poko ya Aforika. Fa go tshalosiwa poko ya Aforika Borwa, go ya go elwa tlhoko ka fa e dirisiwang ka teng mo dipuong tse di farologaneng tsa Bantsho, e leng: (a) dipuo tsa Setsonka le Setswetla, (b) dipuo tsa Senkuni le (c) dipuo tsa Sesotho.

2.1.4.1. Poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla.

Mo patlisisong e, go ya go akarediwa poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla mo setlhopheng se le sengwe ka gone go ya ka Finnegan (1988: 122)

It has been particularly documented that among such people as the Tsonga and Venda speaking groups, that in general, their poetry share same form'.

Ke lona lebaka le le gapeletsang tlhotlhomiso e go pataganya poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla mmogo. Tshekatsheko e e ikaelela gore fa dipuo tse di tlhagisiwa, go sosobanngwe dipharologantsho tse di sa umakiwang fa go sekasekiwa poko ya Aforika.

Fa go tlhalosiwa sebopego sa poko ya Setsonka le ya Setswetla, Johnston (1971: 111) a re moribo ke e nngwe ya diponagalo tse di tlhagelelang ka magetla mo mabokong a Setsonka le a Setswetla. Ke ka moo Edmonson (1981: 40) a gatelelang gore:

The simplest, most fundamental and most widespread features of Tsonga and Venda poetry is its rhythmical structure.

Le fa moribo o tlhagisitswe fa go umakiwa ka ga poko ya Aforika, go botlhokwa gore go buiwe gape ka ona mo pokong ya Setsonka le ya Setswetla. Dipaterone tsa moribo wa poko ya Setsonka le ya Setswetla ke e nngwe ya dipharologantsho tse di sa ka keng tsa tlodisiwa matlho. Dipaterone tse tsa moribo wa dipuo, di gatelelwa thata go gaisa mo mabokong a dipuo tse dingwe. Blacking (1967: 155) o tshegetsa ntlha e ka go re:

Among the features claimed to be universal in Tsonga and Venda poetry, is its rhythmical patterning ...

Brailoiu (1984: 64) le Blacking (1967: 165) ba tswelela pele ka go naya tshedimoso e e mabapi le sebopego sa dipaterone tsa maboko a dipuo tse ka gone di na le mafoko a a bopilweng ka dinoko tse di sa lekaneng. Go raya gore ka nako e nngwe mafoko a poko a bopiwa ka dinoko tse di khutshwane. Ka jalo, boleele kana bokhutshwane ba dinoko go ya ka Brailoui (1984: 64) bo laolwa ke maikaelelo a mmoki, bokgeleke ba gagwe mo tirisong ya puo, tlhopho ya mafoko le thulaganyo ya yona.

Ntlha e nngwe e e malebana le sebopego sa moribo wa poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla ke segalo. Fa Nketia (1972: 744) le Mathivha (1972: 313) ba tlhalosa kakanyo e ba re, segalo se lebelela kodu ya mafoko a a buisiwang mo pokong. Ke ka moo go ka tweng segalo se lebagane le kgatelelo kgotsa tlhofofatso ya puo, fa e buiwa ka kodu ya segalo se se kwa tlase kgotsa e buiwa ka segalo se se kwa godimo. Segalo sa poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla se thusa go tswelletsa bokao ba mafoko. Blacking (1967: 192) o pikitletsa mosola wa segalo ka go re:

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Speech tone is an important element of poetry as it can some times affect the meaning of words in poetry.

Westphal (1965: 55) le Guthrie (1967: 82) ba oketsa ntlha e ka go aroganya segalo sa mafoko a poko ya Setsonka le ya Setswetla ka ditlhopha tse pedi e leng: (a) mafoko a poko a a nang le segalo se se kwa godimo le (b) a a nang le segalo se se kwa tlase. Le gale, ditlhopha tse pedi tse, di nyalantshiwa mmogo go bopa puo ya poko e le nngwe e e logaganeng sentle. Ke ka ntlha e Mathivha (1972: 375) a buang gore fa go sekasekiwa sebopego sa puo ya poko ya Setswetla le Setsonka segalo se tlhokomelwe.

Go na le mefuta e e botlhokwa ya maboko a Setsonka le a Setswetla a go tlhokegang gore a anaanelwe. Bill (1990: 283) le Milubi (1988: 20) ba akaretsa mefuta e ya maboko ka ditlhopha tse tharo tse e leng: (a) maboko a bana, a a dirisiwang go ruta bana go buisa, (b) maboko a boitapoloso, a a golaganngwang le motshameko wa basimane le basetsana le (c) moboko a thoriso a a dirisediawang go tlotlomatsa bagale, magosi le batho fela ka ntlha ya bonatla jwa bona.

Go ya ka dipharologantsho tse di umakilweng fa godimo fa (a) moribo le dipaterone tsa ona, (b) segalo se se kwa godimo le se se kwa tlase sa mafoko a poko le (c) dinoko tsa mafoko a poko tse di sa lekalekaneng ke tsona di ka thusang mo tharabololong ya mathata a metara mo pokong ya dipuo tsa Bantsho go ya ka foo a tlhagisitsweng ke boOpland ka teng.

2.1.4.2 Poko ya Senkuni

Guthrie (1967: 112) a re puo ya Senkuni e arogantswe ka dipuo tse nne e leng (a) Sethosa (b) Sezulu (c) Setebele (d) le Seswatsi. Fa go sekasekiwa poko ya Senkuni, go ya go lebelelwa go ya ka fa e theilweng mo dipuong tse nne tse. Opland (1983: 12) le Rycroft (1984: 125-126) ba bua ka segalo mo pokong ya Senkuni, ka gonne Opland (1983: 12) o bua jaana:

It is the imbongi control of intonation that is the major point of difference in the style of delivery.

Rycroft (1984: 125) o mo maitekong a go tsweledisa kgang e pele fa a re mmoki wa poko ya Senkuni fa a boka, o tthatloetsa lentswe kwa godimo mo tshimologong kgotsa mo matsenong a poko, mme a le usetse kwa tlase kwa bofelong ba yona. Ka jalo, o feleletsa poko ka segalo se se kwa tlase. Ka kakaretso, segalo sa poko ya Senkuni se gaisa segalo sa maboko a dipuo tse dingwe tsa Aforika Borwa ka gonne sone se utlwagala thata.

Dipaterone tsa poko ya Senkuni go ya ka Rycroft (1984: 272) di farologana le tsa poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla ka gonne ke tsa moribo, fa tsa poko ya Senkuni di ikaegile ka tobetso. Ke ka moo Lestrade (1935: 4) a akgelang ka go re tobetso ke motheo wa dipuo tse. Fa puo ya poko ya Senkuni e ka tlhoka tobetso e ka se ke ya tlhologanyega ka gonne e tla bo e se na kgatelelo e e tlhokegang, gonne tobetso e loisa puo gore e utlwagale jaaka e tshwanetse. Le gale tiriso ya yona mo pokong ya Senkuni e farologane le ka fa e dirisiwang ka teng mo pokong ya Setsonka le Setswetla. Go ya ka Rycroft (1984: 291) fa poko ya Senkuni e buiwa, puo ya yona e diriwa ka

ditlhopha tsa khemo tse di bopilweng ka mafoko a a sa gatelelwang ka go lekana. Go raya gore poko ya Senkuni e bopilwe ka motswako wa mafoko a a nang le kgatelelo e e maatla le a a sa gatelelwang ka gope, kgotsa a a nang le kgatelelo e e bokoa.

Mzolo (1980: 243) o isa pele fa a re pharologantsho e nngwe ya poko ya Senkuni ke tumediso kgotsa boikitsiso bo bo tlhagelelang mo matsenong a pokothoriso ya magosi le magosana a dikgoro tsa morafe, jaaka fa go twe:

Wena! Donda! Wena ka Langalibalele!

Go ya ka se se buiwang fa godimo fa, go ipontsha gore segalo, tobetso le matseno a pokothoriso ya magosi le magosana e le dingwe tsa matshwao a poko ya Senkuni. Matshwao a, a ya go thusa mo tshekatshekong ya metara mo pokong ya Bantsho ka gonne ke dipharologantsho tse di malebana le sebopego.

2.1.4.3. Poko ya dipuo tsa Sesotho

Mo karolwaneng e, go ya go tlhotlhomisiwa maboko a dipuo tsa Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa go sekametswe ka fa dipuong tsa Sesotho. Opland (1998: 08) o bua gore dipuo tsa Sesotho di kgaogantswe ka ditlhopha tse tharo tse: (a) puo ya Sesotho, (b) ya Sepedi le (c) ya Setswana. Fa go sekasekiwa poko ya dipuo tse, go ya go elwa tlhoko dipharologantsho tse di iseng di sekasekiwe fa go tlhotlhomisiwa poko ya Bantsho ba Aforika, poko

ya puo ya Setsonka le ya Setswetla, le poko ya puo ya Senkuni. Patlisiso e, e ya go simolola ka dipharologantsho tsa poko ya Sepedi le ya Sesotho, mme morago go bo go tlhomiwa matlho mo go tsa poko ya Setswana ka gonne maikaelelomagolo a patlisiso e, ke go fenyekolola go tlala seatla ka ga metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

Serudu (1990: 1) le Guma (1967: 143) ba dumalana gore maboko a Sepedi le a Sesotho a farologana le a dipuo tse dingwe tsa Bantsho ka gonne a na le dikarolwana tse tharo tse e leng (a) matseno, (b) mmele le (c) bokhutlo. Mojalefa le Maduane (1993: 6) ba re mo matsenong a poko ya Sepedi, go le gontsi mmoki o gwetlha bareetsi go mo adima ditsebe. Matseno ke taletso kgotsa kopo ya gore bareetsi ba nne tsebe ntlha. Groenewald (1993: 110) o tswelala pele ka go bontsha fa matseno a poko ya Sepedi a na le fomula e e rileng e e diriwang ka mokgwa wa mmuisano. Kgabagare Guma (1967: 154) a re matseno a poko ya Sesotho ona ke boikitsiso ba mmoki, ka gobo ke fa a itlhagisetsang bareetsi teng.

Mashilo (1998: 8) le Guma (1967: 155) fa ba ala dikgang go ya pele ba re karolo ya bobedi ya poko ya Sepedi le ya Sesotho ke mmele. Mo go ona go thadisiwa ka ditiragalo dingwe tse di amanang le batho ba bangwe, mo mafelong a mangwe, ka motlha mongwe o o rileng. Ke ka moo Guma (1967: 155) a tlaleletsang ntlha e ya diteng tsa mmele wa poko, a re:

In the main body, the praiser or the reciter may refer to several things, striking personality, personal appearance and geographical areas.

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Go raya gore mmele wa poko ya Sepedi le ya Sesotho o bua ka hisetori ya morafe o o rileng. Maloti (1995: 39), Serudu (1990: 1) le Guma (1967: 155) ba re hisetori ya maboko a, e tlhagisiwa ka dikgopolo tse di farologaneng. Fa kgopolo e e rileng e felelelang teng, ke gona moo go ka tweng go ya ka maboko a bophirima ke molelwane wa temana. Le fa e bile go bonala e kete maboko a dipuo tse ga a na ditemana, fa go ka tlhokomelwa ntlha e ya dikgopolo tse di farologaneng, go ka lemogiwa gore a na le ditemana tse di tlhagisiwang ka dikakanyo tse di rileng tse di farologaneng.

Mabapi le bofelo ba maboko a dipuo tse, boMashilo (1998: 3) le boMaloti (1995: 53) ba re bokhutlo ba poko ya Sepedi bo nyalelelana le matseno ka gonne bo na le fomula e e rileng. Go na le mokgwa o o tlwaelegileng wa go khutlisa maboko a Sepedi. Kgabagare, poko ya Sesotho le yona e na le mokgwa o o rileng wa go digelwa. Guma (1967: 158) o tiisa kgang e ka go re:

In the vast majority of cases, the reciter does not conclude his praise in any formal way, he merely tapers off to the end.

Groenewald (1993: 34) o wetsa ka go tlhagisa kakanyo e e reng mokgwa o mafoko le dipolelo di latelanang ka teng mo pokong, o amana le thulaganyo ya metara. Se se raya gore sebopego sa mela ya poko se dumelana le sebopego sa metara se e leng yona kgankgolo ya lekwalo patlisiso le.

2.1.4.4. Poko ya puo ya Setswana

Karolwana e, e ya go thadisa ka ga poko ya puo ya Setswana, fela go ka se ke ga boelediwa dipharologantsho tse di setseng di umakilwe fa go sekasekiwa poko ya dipuo tsa Aforika le tsa Bantsho ba Aforika Borwa: Setsonka, Setswetla, Senkuni le Sesotho. Le fa dipharologantsho tsa matseno, mmele le bokhutlo di setse di builwe fa go tlhotlhomisiwa poko ya Sepedi le Sesotho, go botlhokwa gore di anaanelwe gape ka gonne ga go a tlhotlhorelwa kgetse ka ga dintlha tsotlhe. Ke ka fao go nang le pharologano e nnye fa gare ga poko ya dipuo tse le poko ya Setswana e e malebana le ka fa di tlhalositsweng ka teng mo pokong ya dipuo tsa Sepedi le Sesotho.

BoSikwane (1989: 62) ba bua gore poko ya Setswana le yona e na le sebopego se se rileng. Ke ka moo boSeboni (1995: 4) ba oketsang ka go tsweledisa ntlha e e buang fa matseno a poko ya Setswana a sa farologane thata le matseno a poko ya Sesotho ka gonne le ona ke boikitsiso. Pharologano e nnye e e tlhagelelang fa gare ga poko ya Sesotho le ya Setswana ke gore matseno a poko ya Setswana a tsamaelana thata le boikitsiso bo bo mabapi le lotso lwa balosika la ga mmokiwa kgotsa mmoki ka boene.

BoSeboni (1995: 4) ba tswelela pele ka go senola fa karolwana ya bobedi ya poko ya Setswana e le mmele, fela boatlhamo ba mmele wa poko ya Setswana ga bo lekane ka dinako tsotlhe gonne ka nakonngwe mmele o ka lelefadiwa kgotsa wa khutshwafadiwa. Ka gona boleele ba ona kana bokhutshwane ba ona bo laolwa ke maikaelelo a mmoki. Se se botlhokwa ke gore mmele o bopiwa ka ditheneniki tse di farologaneng tse di thusang mmoki go itlhalosa le go itlhaola. Dithekeniki tse ke: tshwantsho,

makaelagongwe, tepatepano, kgokaganyo, poeletsomafoko, poeletsomedumo, tshotlo, kobiso, pheteletso, phefofatso, kemedi, tlogelo, jalo le jalo.

Go sa ntse go na le dipharologantsho tse dingwe tse di sa tshwanelang go kgapelwa thoko fa go tlhotlhomisiwa poko ya Setswana. Go ya ka Mogapi (1992: 23) le Lesele (1991: 81) mmoki a ka kgaola leboko fa a kgwa mowa kgotsa a ikhutsa. Se se raya gore ditemana ga di botlhokwa mo pokong ya Setswana, se se botlhokwa ke maikutlo. Go tiisa ntlha e ya maikutlo, Lesele (1991: 81) a re popo ya mela ya poko ya Setswana e tlamilwe go ya ka melawana ya tlhago ya dikgaotso, ka gonne moo mmoki a gapeletsegang go kgwa mowa teng, go nyalelana le mokgwa wa tlhago wa go hema ga motho. Mokgwa o, ke mongwe wa mekgwa e e dirisang tlhologo ya sebopego sa poko seo se lebaganeng le go tlhamega ga metara mo pokong.

Le fa segalo e le nngwe ya dipharologantsho tse di umakilweng mo tshekatshekong ya maboko a dipuo tsa Bantsho, tlhaloso ya sona ga e tshwane totatota le ka fa se anaanelwang ka teng mo pokong ya Setswana. Ntlha e, e tshegediwa ke Mogapi (1991: 24) fa a re gantsi mo mola wa poko e e rileng o felelelang teng, segalo sa mafoko a se a usiwa. Fa a oketsa, Makofane (1991: 19) o latlhela la motlapitsong a re segalo sa poko ya Setswana se amana le tiragatso ka gonne, fa mmoki a ntse a bua, o a bo a ntse a dirisa dikarolo tsa mmele wa gagwe go tsamaelana le seo a se buang. Ke ka moo tiragatso e golaganeng le poko, e bile poko e le bontlhabongwe kgotsa karolo ya tiragatso. Gape tiragatso ya poko ya Setswana e farologana le tiragatso ya poko ya dipuo tse dingwe tsa Bantsho gonne yona e nyalelana le segalo. Mogapi (1992: 25) o gatelela kgang e ka go bua jaana:

University of Pretoria etd – Komati, P R (2006)

Tlholego ya poko mo Setswaneng, mmoki o boka ka lentswe le le tthatlogileng, a tsenwe ke mowa, a thuthafetse, go ka twe e se ene wa ka gale go nonotsha kgakatso, thoriso kgotsa kgalalelo e maikutlo a leboko a ikaegileng ka lona, mmoki ka matlhagatlhaga le majato, o dirisa dikarolo tsa mmele bogolo mabogo go etsa, go kaya le go supa ditiragalo gongwe sebopego sa se a se buang. Mokgwa o, o tsenya botshelo mo lebokong o bo o kgatlhise babogedi.

Puo ya ga Mogapi ke konotelo e e senolang fa poko ya Setswana sa lekgorokgoro e lebagane le ditsebe (go reetsa) e seng matlho (go buisa). Kgang e ya tiragatso, e amana le mathata a ga Opland a a malebana le tiragatso e e tsamaelanang le metara mo pokong ya Setswana.

2.2. KAKARETSO

Fa go itewa kobo moroko, go tlhagelela fa poko ya bophirima e arogantswe ka dipaka tse tharo, e leng: (a) poko ya molomo e basimolodi ba yona ba mmatota ba sa itsegeng ka gobo e sa kwalwa, (b) ya motlhagare (c) le motlha wa tsosoloso tse di nang le diponagalo tsa poko ya segompieno. Kwa ntle ga moo go lemogilwe fa poko ya dipuo tsa Bantsho e arogantswe ka ditlhopha tse tharo tse: (a) poko ya Setsonka le Setswetla, (b) poko ya dipuo tsa Senkuni le ya dipuo tsa Sesotho. Poko ya puo ya Sesotho le yona e arogantswe ka dikarolwana tse tharo e leng: (a) poko ya Sesotho, (b) ya Sepedi le (c) ya Setswana. Go digetswe kgaolo e ka go tlhoma matlho mo godimo ga poko ya Setswana.