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Tlhotlhomiso ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa setswana mo Aforikaborwa: Molebo wa botswa-bokoloniale

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TSHOSOBANYO

Aforikaborwa ke nngwe ya dinaga tse di sa ntseng di itemogela dithapolo tsa bodidi le tlala; se se tlhodilwe ke ditlamorago tsa go tlhoka metsi le lefatshe la go lema mmogo le bonno jo bo nametshegileng. Maikaelelo a patlisiso eno ke go tlhotlhomisa ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi e e tlholegileng morago ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale le go feta ba sutisa Maaforika mo mafelong a bona ka dikgoka. Maitlhomomagolo ke go busetsa bosekaseki jwa Setswana kwa morago go ela tlhoko merero e amanang le metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Dipuo tsa Bantsho bogolosegolo puo ya Setswana, go leka go senola bogoma jwa Bokoloniale le Bo-imperiale mmogo le dithapolo tsa kgatelelo ya bokwadi mo mererong ya tiriso ya metsi. Patlisiso eno e lemogile fa bontsi jwa bosekaseki bo itebagantse le go gapiwa ga mafatshe ka paka ya Bokoloniale, fa ba itlhokomolosa go gapiwa ga metsi. Ka jalo, patlisio e e ikaegile ka botlhami jwa maboko a segompieno le diane tsa Setswana go leka go tlhotlhomisa ditlamorago tsa Bokoloniale mo metsing le go bo bona jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga mafatshe. Patlisiso e dirisa Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale go tlhatlhoba merero le diteng tsa maboko mme Molebo wa Seikholoji o dirisiwa go tlhatlhoba maemo le tikologo e Maaforika a iphitlhetseng mo go yona e e tlhodilweng ke ditlamorago tsa Bokoloniale jaaka go latlhegelwa ke mafelo a manaana, sekaka, phediso ya sekgwa jalo le jalo. Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi o tsetswe tirisong go tsoma le go tsharolola dinewane tse di tlaa tsomiwang ka mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo. Dithekeniki tse di maleba e leng Tsharololo ya diteng le Tsharololo ya boamegi di dirisiwa go sekaseka le go tsharolola maboko le diane tse di kgethilweng.

MAREO A DIKONOKONO: *Kolonifatso ya metsi; Botswa le Bolwantsha-bokoloniale; Bokoloniale; Seikholoji, Mayuropa; Tsharololo ya diteng; Tsharololo ya Boamegi.*

ABSTRACT

South Africa is one of the countries that still experience problems with hunger and poverty; this was mainly caused by lack of water, land for agriculture and sufficnt land for settlement. The aim of this dissertation is to investigate the empirical themes of hydrocolonialism mainly initiated by the arrival of Colonials and convincingly remove Blacks from their native lands. The main aim of this study is to encourage the intellectual centre of gravity to rethink themes related to water in Southern African Languages and Literatures particularly, Setswana to understand the world shaped by the imperial uses of water and the effects of this hegemony on censorship laws. The study has taken a note that the field has largely been land-focused as a world shaped by European and their aftermath. Therefore, the study will investigate the consequences of colonialism and the material meaning of water and colonisation of land by means of water with specific reference to selected Setswana poetry and proverbs. The study will be based on Post-colonial approach to uncover features of colonial practices and their Aftermath as well as the theory of Ecocriticism which will expose how literature respond to the environmental concerns which Africans were eventually faced with such as wetland loss, endangered species, deforestation, etc. A qualitative method will be employed to collect and analyse data, textual data technique will be used for data gathering, collected data will be analysed with specific reference to content analysis and cross-impacts analysis.

Key words: *Hydrocolonialism; Post and Anti-colonialism; Colonialism; Ecocriticism Europeans; Content analysis; Cross-impacts analysis.*