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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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E NEETSWE GO YA KA DITLHOKEGO TSA DIKERII YA

M.A YA PATLISISO

LEFAPHA LA DIPUO TSA BANTSHO

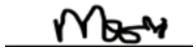
YUNIVESITHI YA WITWATERSRAND

MOFATLHOSI: DR. K. THELEDI

NGWAGA: 2021

MAIKANO

Nna, **Mothusi Moswele** ke ikana gore tlhotlhomisi eno ya dikerii ya M.A (Setswana), e bong ***TLHOTLHOMISO YA MORERO WA KOLONIFATSO YA METSI MO DITLHANGWENG TSA SETSWANA MO AFORIKABORWA*** ga e ise e ke e neelwe mo yunibesithing eno kgotsa nngwe esele go tlhatlhobelwa dikerii. Ke tiro ya me ka thulaganyo le ka phethagatso ya yona, mme metswedi yotlhe e e dirisitsweng mo go yona, e ikaegile ka fa tshwanelong. Ka bokhutshwane ke gore ga gona karolo epe ya patlisiso eno go utswileng tshedimosetso ntle le go neela motswedi wa mokwadi.



Mothusi Moswele **Moranang 2021**

DITEBOGO

Ke lebisa ditebogo tsa me go ba ba latelang, ba ba nthekgileng le go tshameka karolo e kgolo mo katlegong ya patlisiso e:

- Mofatlhosi wa me Dr. K. Theledi yo a ntshwereng ka letsogo ka bopelotelele le thotloetso e e ka se lekanngweng le sepe go tloga kwa tshimologong go fitlha kwa bokhutlong jwa patlisiso e.
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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 sufficient 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.*

MAREO A BOTLHOKWA LE DILEKANE TSA ONA TSA SEESIMANE

(Bokwadi jwa) Boamegi	*(Literature of) Commitment*
Bapolola,Tsharolola	*Analyse*
Bokaelo	*Context*
Bolwantsha-Aparteite	*Anti-Apartheid*
Bolwantsha-bokoloniale	*Anti-colonialism*
Bosenodi	*Realism*
Botlhobotlhobo	*Diversity*
Botswa-Bokoloniale	*Post-Colonialism*
Dikatlanegiso	*Recommendations*
Dinewane	*Data*
Diphitlhelelo	*Findings*
Ditemeteme	*Multilingual(ism)*
Dithalethale	*Variables*
Ditlhangwa	*Literary works of art (written or oral)*
Ditsiane	*Lecture handouts*
Kabeletso/Kabakanyetso	*Hypothesis*
Kadisiso	*Survey*
Kamogedi	*Reception*
Kapesi	*Cover page*
Kolonifatso ya metsi	*Hydrocolonisation*
Lemorago	*Background*
Lenaane la diteng	*Table of contents*
Lenaane la metswedi	*List of references*
Maikaelelo	*Aims/ Objectives*
Maitelo	*Protest*
Maitlhomo	*Aim*
Malemelo	*Tendencies*
Maremelo a tiori	*Theoretical framework*
Mareo a dikonokono	*Keywords*
Mareo	*Terms/Terminology*
Mayuropa	*Europeans*

Mefama	*Aspects*
Mereo	*Concepts*
Mererwana	*Objectives*
Metswedi	*References*
Mmatlisisi	*Researcher/ Investigator*
Mmeo wa dipalakako/Khwantitatifi	Quantitative approach
Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi	Gualitative approach
Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi	*Qualitative methodology*
Mmeo	*Methodology*
Molebo wa Seloago	*Sociological approach*
Molebo	*Critical approach*
Moralo wa patlisiso	*Research design*
Morero	*Theme*
Mosekaseki	*Critic*
Patlisi ya tlhotlhomisi	*Research proposal*
Patlisiso	*Research/Investigation*
Phasalatsa	*Publish*
Radisa	*Outline*
Seikholoji	*Ecocriticism*
Tebalebiso ya ditshekatsheko	*Literature review*
Tebelelo ya sekwalo	*Texual or document data*
Tekolo ya ditshekatsheko	*Literature review*
Tlhagiso ya setlhotlhomiswa	*Problem statement*
Tlhotlhomisi	*Dissertation/Thesis*
Tlhotlhomiso	*Research/Investigation*
Tsharololo ya boamegi	*Cross-impacts analysis*
Tsharololo ya diteng	*content analysis*
Tshekatsheko	*Critical study/Analysis/Exposition*
Tshwaedi ya mmantlha	*Original contribution*

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KGAOLO 1: MATSENOMAGOLO

1.1 MATSENO

Maikaelelo a patlisiso eno ke go radisa ka ga morero le sebopego sa tlhotlhomisi e maitlhomomagolo a yona, e leng go batlisisa ka mathata a kolonifatso ya metsi e e tlhodilweng ke Makoloniale ka go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho le go rotloetsa bosekaseki ka ga morero wa metsi mo dikwalong tsa Dipuo tsa Bantsho mo Aforikaborwa – Setswana.

Metsi ke nngwe ya didiriswa tse lefatshe le re tlamelang ka tsona, ke letshwaolegolo le le supang khumo mo lefatsheng *(territorial marker*). Musemwa (2014) a re metsi le lefatshe ke monwana le lonala, a re ga go ka moo lefatshe le metsi di ka kgaoganngwang ka teng. Patlisiso eno e batlisisitse ka ga mabaka a a totobatsang fa metsi e le nngwe ya didiriswa tse Makoloniale le booradipolotiki ba didirisang go gatelela boipuso jwa Bantsho mo mafatsheng a bona. Ntlha e nngwe ke go lepa seabe sa kgatelelo ya bokwadi mo botlhaming le bosekaseki jo bo mabapi le merero ya ditlhangwa tsa kolonifatso ya metsi. Go ya ka dikwalo tse di fetileng tse di ka ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale le botshelo morago ga foo *(post-colonial era),* go bontsha fa Bantsho ba ne ba kgerisiwa, ba gatelelwa le go gapelwa mafatshe ke Makoloniale ka dikgoka (Wookey, 1938), (Stephenson le *ba bangwe,* 2013) le (Fernandez le *ba bangwe,* 2013) go neela fela ba le mmalwa.

Patlisiso e, e neetse mabaka a a senolang mekgwa e Makoloniale ba e tsentseng tirisong go sotlakaka batho ba maloba, mme se se dirilwe ka go dirisa dikao go tswa mo mefutakwalong e e jaaka maboko a segompieno le diane tsa Setswana tse di buang ka metsi le merero ya kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale. Go kgethilwe maboko a mararo a a tlhagelelang mo dibukeng tse tharo tsa bakwadi ba ba farologaneng, le le lengwe e leng, Shole (1979:24), Shole (1982:6) le Raditladi (1975:27) mme ngatana ya diane ya ga Mokoma (2016) e dirisitswe go sekaseka diane tse di buang ka ga metsi. Lenan le le fa tlase le tlhagisa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tse di dirisitsweng go diragatsa maitlhomo a patlisiso e.

A. Lenane la maboko le phokelelo

MABOKO	**PHOKELELO**
1. Thulamotse (Bulldozer) – Selelo Sa Khuduga	khutsafalo
2. Lewatle	keletso
3. Letlodi la metsi	papiso

Leboko lengwe le lengwe le tsharolotswe go lebilwe **diteng** le **morero** wa lona mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo ya dinewane ***(leba ts. ya 65).***

B. Diane go tswa mo ngataneng diane ya ga Mokoma (2016)

a) **Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile (ts. 39).**
b) **Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe (ts. 130).**

Seane sengwe le sengwe se tsharolotswe mo bokaelong jwa hisetori go lebilwe mokgwa, tlholego le puo e e dirisitsweng mo go sona ***(leba ts. ya 74).***

Molebo o mogolo wa Botswa-bokoloniale o tsentswe tirisong go latela maitlhomo a patlisiso e, e leng go bipolola fa ditlhangwa tsa merero ya metsi jaaka maboko le diane tse di kaiwang fa godimo di na le boamegi jwa bolwantsha Polotiki le Bokoloniale. Pooe (2019:2) a re Botswa-bokoloniale ke lereo le le tlhalosiwang ka mekgwa e e farologaneng ke baitseanape ba tiori ya bosekaseki, mme mo patlisisong eno, lereo leno le dirisitswe go kaya molebo o o rotloetsang go sekaseka ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo matshelong a Maaforika ka go tlhagisa seabe le go tsitsinya dikgato tse di ka tsewang go tlhalosa le go paka fa metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a rotloeditseng Makoloniale go gatelela le go gapa mafatshe mo bathong ba maloba ka dikgoka. Ka jalo, molebo o, o tlhopilwe ka go bo o tsamaisana le maikaelelo a patlisiso e. Le fa go le jalo, molebo o, ga o tsamaye o le nosi, o patwa ke Molebo wa Seikholoji o ona o thusitseng go bipolola ditlamorago tsa Bokoloniale mo ikholojing *(ecology/ecosystem)* e Maaforika a neng a itshegeditse ka yona go itshedisa jaaka sekgwa, metsi, diphologolo tsa naga, jalo le jalo.

Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi *(Qualitative)* o dirisitswe go ralala patlisiso, tshedimosetso e tserwe go tswa mo dikwalong tse di kgethilweng jaaka di tlhagisitswe fa godimo le go buisa diathikele go tswa mo dijenaleng le dipatlisiso tsa seakademi tse di setseng di le teng tebang le setlhotlhomiswa ka mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo *(document or texual data).* Dipotsotherisano le dipotsolotso ga di a tsenngwa tirisong ka ntlha ya fa

go sa kokoanngwa dinewane go tswa mo melomong ya batho, mme go dirisitswe mokgwa wa desekethopo *(deskop),* ka bokhutshwane ke gore go dirisitswe tshedimosetso e setseng e le teng mabapi le setlhogo sa patlisiso. Mekgwa e mengwe e thusitseng mo loetong la patlisiso eno e akaretsa tsharololo ya diteng *(content-analysis)* le tsharololo ya boamegi kgotsa bolepa-boamegi *(cross-impacts anaysis)* go tsharolola le go sekaseka dinewane.

1.1.1 Kolonifatso ya metsi (Hydrocolonisation)

Lereo le *"hydrocolonisation*" ke konokono mo patlisisong e, ke lona sediriswasegolo se patlisiso eno e ageletsweng mo go lona. Fa go aroganngwa lefoko le *"Hydrocolonialism"* ka mokgwa wa thutapuo ke gore *"Hydro + colonialialism"* ke tlhogo le kutu. Tlhogo e, "*hydro"* e raya metsi le tsotlhe tse di amanang le metsi fa kutu e "*colonialism"* e raya Bokoloniale mo metsing mmogo le tse di amanang le mekgwa ya Bokoloniale mo metsing le tiriso ya ona. Moitseanape Hofmeyr le Bystrom (2017: 3) ba lokolola lereo le ka dikarolwana jaana:

> *In all of these usages, the prefix hydro points to a material (or hydro-material) turn in recent Oceanic Studies that grapples with the seaness of the sea. The suffixes — whether colonial or imperialism — signal an affinity with postcolonialism.*

Hofmeyr le Bystrom (2017: 3) ba baya mo pontsheng ka go neela ka ga ditlhaloso tse di sedimositseng se kolonifatso ya metsi e leng sona. Baitseanape ba, ba anaanela jaana tebang le "hydrocolonialism"

> *The possible meanings of the term could include colonization by way of water (various forms of maritime imperialism), colonisation of water (occupation of land with water resources, the declaration of territorial waters, militarization and geopoliticization of oceans) and a colony on or in water (the ship as a miniature colony or a penal island).*

Se, se tlhagisa ka botlalo se kolonifatso ya metsi e leng sona. Go a bonala gore kolonifatso eno ya metsi e ka tlhagelela ka ditsela tse di mmalwa. Sa ntlha e ka tlhagelela jaaka tsela kgotsa mokgwa wa go kgoafatsa metsi, go gapa mafatshe a manaana, e kaya gape kgoafalo ya metsi mmogo le Bokoloniale mo metsing. Tshenolo e e mosola thata mo patlisisong eno ka e tlhagisa ka botlalo go se

kolonofatso ya metsi e leng sona, se se tlaa thusa go tlhaloganya tlhamego ya lereo le mmogo le se se amanang le lona le gore le ka lejwa le go tlhaloganngwa jang. Boammaaruri ke gore lereo le, le senola ketsaetsego ya ditlamorago tsa lefatshe mo nakong ya botswa-bokoloniale, le tsenya metsi go nna nngwe ya diketsaetsego tsa diketso tsa bokoloniale. Lereo le lemaphatha mabedi, ke gore le senola botshelo mo dinakong tsa methale ya bokoloniale le go bontsha seabe sa ketsaetsego e mo matshelong, lefatsheng le mo tlhagong. Moono wa patlisiso eno ke go tlhotlhomisa le go netefatsa fa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tse di ka ga morero wa metsi di bua ka go gapiwa ga metsi le gore a di senola metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng kgoafalo ya mafatshe kgotsa nnyaya. Fela jaaka ditlhangwa tse di ka ga gogapiwa ga mafatshe di lejwa jaaka tsa Botswa-bokoloniale, tumelo ya patlisiso eno e ikaegile ka gore ditlhangwa tsa morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi di lebelelwe jaaka dingwe tsa botswa-bokoloniale. Ke jaaka Hofmeyr (2019: 13) a gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> *Across the definitions, the term signals an affinity with postcolonialism while declaring an intention to shift the intellectual centre of gravity away from a purely a land focused one.*

Fela jaaka maitlhomo a ditlhangwa tsa Botswa-bokoloniale e le go sutlha megopolo e e setseng mo setšhabeng ya kgatelelo ya puso ya Mayuropa (Makoloniale) le ditlamorago tsa bona mo setšhabeng, kolonifatso ya metsi le yona e tlhalosa dikgatelelo le ditlamorago tsa Maimperiale kgotsa Mayuropa babapi le taolelo-tiriso ya lefatshe le metsi *(imperial use of water)* mo setšhabeng. Hofmeyr (2019: 13) o gatisa se jaana:

> *Just as the term postcolonial aim to understand a world shaped by European empires and their aftermaths, so hydrocolonialism signals a commitment to understanding a world indelibly shaped by imperial uses of water.*

Se Hofmeyr (2019: 13) a lekang go se dira ke go thala mola magareng ga Botswa-bokoloniale le kolonifatso ya metsi mmogo le go bontsha fa dinyalanang gona, ka phisegelo go sedifatsa le go rokaganya dikakanyo tse pedi tse.

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *…hydrocolonialism makes visible relations of power that have been shaped around water and its colonial appropriations (ibid).*

Dikakanyo tsa ga Hofmeyr (2019) di nnile le seabe thata mo patlisisong eno ka di tsamaelana le maikaelelo a yona. Di tlisitse mo pepeneneng mabaka a lomaganyang molebo wa patlisiso eno le morero wa yona e leng go leba metsi ka leitlho la kolonofatso kgotsa go gapiwa ga ona.

Sekao se re ka bapisang ka sona go tlhalosa ka botlalo kgopolo e ya kolonifatso ya metsi go ya ka maitlhomo a patlisiso eno ke gore metsi, naga le mowa ke ditsatlhago tse di leng botlhokwa thata mo go nneng teng le mo botshelong jwa diphologolo le jwa motho mo polaneteng. Fa e le gore go na le motho, setlhopha kana feme tse di tla nnang beng ba mowa ka popego ya okosijene, mme ba kgona go e rekisa, seno se tlaa tshwana le fa motho yoo kgotsa setlhopha seo gongwe go ba neela maemo a go nna beng ba babopi ba mowa. Seno se tlile go ketefatsa matshelo a batho ba ba sa itsholelang ka go nne ba ne ba sena le tšhono ya go fitlhelela sediriswa seo. Se patlisiso e lekang go se senola ke gore go gapiwa ga metsi go tlhodile ketsaetsego ya go fitlhelela metsi mo matshelong a batho, tikologo go akaretswa tlhago, diphologolo jalo le jalo. Ka jalo, mo bokaelong jwa ditlhangwa go maleba gore botlhami bo tlhalose mathata a le gore basekaseki ba simolole go tsibogela go tlhotlhomisa ka ga metlhodi e e ketefaletsang bagaabo matshelo mo nakong ya gompieno e re e bitsang ya temokerasi.

1.2 LEMORAGO LA PATLISISO

1.2.1. Lemorago la Aforikaborwa

Aforikaborwa ke nngwe ya dinaga tse di neng tsa thapolwa (*disadvantaged)* ke meotlo ya mmuso wa Makoloniale mo dinageng tsa Aforika. Wookey (1938) o kaya fa ka dingwaga tsa bo1750 pele ga masula a a tlisitsweng ke Makoloniale, Maaforika a ne a le seopo sengwe. Go tlhagelela fa Batswana ba ne ba nna mo mafatsheng a humileng, ba a dirisa go iphedisa le go iphemela pele ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale.

Batswana ba ne ba arogane ka ditlhopha tsa merafe e e buang dipuo di le pedi e leng AbeNguni le Basotho. Mo setlhopheng se go ile ga nna le diphetogo tsa puo, moo baagi ba neng ba simolola go bua ditengwana tsa bona tse kwa bofelong di fetogileng go bidiwa dipuo tsa semmuso tsa naga ya Maaforika morago ga kgololosego (Stephenson *etal*, 2013: 116). Setswana ke nngwe ya dipuo tse di akarediwang jaaka puo ya Maaforika ka ntlha ya fa e tlhagelela mo dinageng le go buiwa ke merafe e

farologaneng mo dinageng tse di jaaka Aforikaborwa, Namibia, Botswana, Zimbabwe le tse dingwe.

Pele ga 1994, dipuo tsa Bantsho di ne di gateletswe mo Bantsho ba iphitlhetseng ba kwala ka mekgwa e e farologaneng go ntsha dilelo tsa bona. Mangwekea (2019) ene a re dipuo tse ga di ise di neelwe tšhono;

> Dipuo tsa Seaforika tsa Aforikaborwa di nnile le maitemogelo a a sa jesang di-welang ka motsi wa puso ya Makoloniane le ya Aparteite e e neng e kgoreletsa Bantsho go dirisa dipuo tsa bona go akgetsa mo mererong e mentsi go akaretsa ya Sepolotiki, Loago, Boamegi jwa Botlhami, Maitelo le Bolwantsha-Aparteite.

Seleke (2017:75) o gatelela ntlha e ka go re setswana se ke nngwe ya tse di neng tsa tlamiwa ke dithapolo tse ka gore:

> Fa o ne o le mokwadi wa Setswana o ne o sa tshwanela go kwala ka ditiragalo tsa Aparteiti le tsa sepolotiki thata jang mo bokwading jwa Setswana jo bo neng bo farologana le bokwadi jwa dipuo tse dingwe kwa go neng go kwala ka phuthologo. Ka nako ya Aparteiti fa o ne o ka dira jalo o ne o ka iphitlhela o le mo mathateng a gore o tshwarwe, ka jalo bokwadi jwa Setswana bo ne bo fitlhelela mo mabakeng a a rileng fela. Bakwadi ba puo ya Setswana ba ne ba gateletswe, mme fa o ne o ka leka go kwala ka maemo a nako ya Aparteiti setlhangwa sa gago se ne se sa phasaladiwe mme se ne se feleletsa se sa itsege.

1.2.2 Kgololosego ya 1994

Morago ga 1994 Bantsho mo Aforikaborwa ba ne ba bona boipuso le kgololosego, dipuo tsa Bantsho di nnile le kgolo e tona mo bokwading le bosekaseki tebang le dikgatelelo tsa bokoloniale. Dipuo tsa semmuso di tlhagisiwa sentle ke Molaotheo wa Repaboliki ya Aforikabowa (Molao 108 wa 1996), Puso ya temokerasi e fetlhile ya tlhoma Boto ya Dipuotsotlhe mo Aforikaborwa *(PanSALB)* ka Molao 59 wa 1995 o o tlhabolotsweng ka 1999 go tlhokomela dipuo mo nageng. Molaotheo wa 1996 (Molao 108) wa Repaboliki ya Aforikaborwa o tlhagisitse ditlamelwana tsa puo mo Kgaolong 1, karolo 6. Dipuo tsotlhe tse di neng di kgapetswe thoko di dirilwe dipuo tsa semmuso

e bile di neilwe tlotla ya go lekalekanngwa le tse dingwe tse di neng di gateletse jaaka Seesimane le Seaforikanse (Republic of South Africa, 1996 of 108).

Mogale (1998: 20) ene o e bona jaana:

> *The unbanning of the ANC and other liberation movements ushered in a spirit of freedom in South Africa. That fear which kept on lurking at the back of the mind and inhibiting authors in their work was now dispelled. Authors could now write about their true everyday experiences without fear of censorship.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *...narrative of the 1990s reveals this freedom, particularly the freedom of pointing out the harassment, the corruption and cruelty of the police force (ibid).*

Seemo se Bantsho ba neng ba le mo go sone ka mmuso wa kgatelelo se ile sa tokafala, ga jaana Maaforika ba kgona go dirisa dipuo tsa bona mo boitlhameding le mo bosekaseking go ama le go akgela mo mererong ya sepolotiki le ya bolwantsha-bokoloniale. Gompieno, bakwadi le basekaseki ga ba sa tlhola bana le letswalo go tlharamolola merero e e amang matshelo a bona, ba bua puophaa ka ga dithapolo, bosenyi le bosetlhogo jwa bagateledi. Merero e, e akaretsa go tlhoka ditiro ka ntlha ya go tlhoka bonno, go bolawa ke tlala ka ntlha ya go tlhoka lefatshe le go ka lemelwang mo go lona, go gapelwa dithoto, dipolao jalo le jalo. Ke mengwe ya merero e ga jaana Maaforika ba boneng tšhono ya go dirisa dipuo tsa bona go upolola le go kwala ka dipatikego tse.

Fela jalo le patlisiso eno e tshameka karolo e kgolo mo go sekasekeng mathata a a sa leng a tlisitswe ke mekgwa ya Bokoloniale mo nakong ya maloba ka tiriso ya botlhami jwa maboko le diane tsa Setswana. Metsi ke nngwe ya mabaka a le gompieno e leng tlhobaboroko, Maaforika ba lebane le kgwetlho e kgolo tebang le go gapelwa metsi. Patlisiso eno e akgetse go utlwala tebang le go gapiwa ga metsi, e senotse fa metsi a sa le a gapiwa mo Bantshong ka nako ya fa Makoloniale a gapa mafatshe a Bantsho. Seno se, se diragala ka ntlha ya gore mafelo kgotsa mafatshe a a neng a gapiwa ke a a siametseng temo kgotsa difeme tse Makoloniale ba fetileng ba di thankgolola mo Aforika tsa bokapitale ka gonne metsi e se bothata. Ka jalo, kgololosego e nnile botlhokwa thata ka go bo le gompieno re kgona go bontsha ba ga

rona ka ga kgatelelo le dipatikego tsa setšhaba mo go neng go se bonolo go ka dira jalo ka dinako tsa maloba.

Go tlhaloganya gore Makoloniale ba dirisitse ditogamaano di le mmalwa go gapa le go kgaoganya Maaforika le mafatshe a bona, seno se itshupa mo lekaleng le le latelang.

1.2.3 Molawana wa 1913 wa lefatshe mo Aforikaborwa

Patlisiso eno e dumela gore metsi e sale a kolonifatswa ka motlha wa fa Makoloniale a gapa mafatshe ka dikgoka mo bathong ba maloba ka jalo Aforikaborwa ke nngwe ya dinaga tse di itemogetseng dikgwetlho tsa dithapolo tsa ditogamaano tse di gorogileng le Makoloniale mo Aforika. Lefatshe e ne e le la botlhe, dikgosi di tshamekile karolo e e kgolo mo go netefatseng fa motse mongwe le mongwe wa morafe wa Aforika ba sa tlhoke lefatshe le ba lemelang mo go lona – thatathata morafe wa Batswana. Se ke pele ga mekgwa kgotsa ditogamaano tsa Bokoloniale di goroga, Gudhlanga (2016: 76) o gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> *However, after the on slaught of collonialism the indigenous people were deprived of their land by the new colonial invaders*.

Molawana o, o sale o thailwe le go tlhongwa semmuso pele ga mmuso wa kgatelelo ya apareteite, o tlhomilwe semmuso ka 1948 mme wa fedisiwa ka 1994 fa Aforikaborwa e ne e ba bona kgololosego. Melao ya puso ya Aparteite ene e tlama Bantsho, e ne e ba beela maparego e bile e ne e tla ka dithapolo le di kgatelelo tse di neng di ba tshedisa bokete. Ka nako ya Aparteite merafe ya Bantsho e ne e le mentsi go feta ya Basweu mme ba abetswe karolo e nnye ya lefatshe fa go bapisiwa le merafe ya Basweu. Basweu ba ne ba thapa Bantsho mme ba sa ba letle go dula mo tulong e ba direlang mo go yona, ba ba neng ba nna mo meagong e neng ba e agetswe ba ne ba sa letlelelwe gore bagaabo ba ka ba etela.

Molawana ona o thailwe ke bagapa boipuso mo mafatsheng a Maaforika. Dingwaga pele ga molawana o o tsena tirisong, Bantsho ba ne ba ipusa mo mafatsheng a bona jaaka go kailwe fa godimo, ba ne ba kgona go dirisana le go lepalepana le balemi ba Basweu (Stephenson et al , 2013, Fernandez et al, 2013). Dingwaga pele ga molawana o, Bantsho ba ne ba kgona go tsaya mafatshe a bona a saleng a tserwe ke Basweu ka dikgatelelo mo bagologolong, bangwe ba Bantsho ba ne ba lemisana le

Basweu mme ba kgaogane dijalo *(sharecroppers)* fa ba bangwe ba ne ba hirisa mafatshe a masimo a batho Basweu *(cash tenants).*

Stephenson et al (2013: 233) ba re Basweu ba ne ba sa rate:

> *Largely because of the pressure from the politically powerful white farmers, the government passed the Native Land Act of 1913.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *To prevent Africans fom competing with whites in the land market and to force sharecroppers and cash tenants to become wage labours or labour tenants (ibid).*

Se se bontsha e le kotelo e ne ya itsa Bantsho go ka gaisana le Basweu mo dipolaseng. Go bontsha fa gape molawana o e le ona o tlhotlheleditseng maemo a gore Bantsho ba tle ba ye go direla Basweu ka dituelo tse di kwatlase le go sa nneng le seabe mo ikonoming ya bone.

Couzens (1975: 2) o umaka ka ga molao o, mo go tlhokeng kutlwelobotlhoko ga maburu ka mafoko a a latelang:

> *But the acme of the ingratitude of the sons of the Voortrekkers came painfully into prominence in 1913 when, under draconian pains and penalties, natives were debarred from even hiring land for which their fathers bled (Act 27 of 1913).*

Fernandez *le ba bangwe* (2013: 317) ba re molawana o e ne e le kotelokgolo ya makoloniale le letsibogo la Aparteite mabapi le bong jwa lefatshe:

> *Unequal access to land was one of the main pillars of racial segregation, and later of aparetheid.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *In South Africa's cities and farms, therefore, racism and official racial discrimination were part of everyday life before 1948 (ibid)*

Se, se bontsha fa kgethololo le kgatelelo ya mmala mo nageng ya Aforikaborwa e sa le e nna teng pele ga mmuso wa Aparteite o tlhomiwa semmuso ka 1948. Dingwaga

tse di bontsha fela gore mmuso wa apareteite e sale o tlhongwa leng semmuso, seno ga se phimole megopolo ya gore e sale e simolola le kgorogo ya Makoloniale mo dinageng tsa Maaforika. Molawana o o tsamaelana le molawana wa go aroganya mafatshe wa 1930 (Land Apportionment Act of 1930). Tshuma (1997) o tlhalosa molawana o jaana:

> *Land Apportionment Act of 1930 refers to the sub-division of the colony of sourthern Rhodesia by colonial settlers into six specified categories namely; native reserves, native areas, Eroupean area, undermined area, forest area and unassigned area.*

Se, se bontsha fa makoloniale ba ne ba dirisa molawana yo go aroganya mafatshe go ya ka digopa kgaola mme fa bone ba ikgethela lefatshe le le nonotshegileng. Ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Moyana (1984) le Tshuma (1997) ka gore:

> *The Blacks were moved from arable land through the Land Apportionment Act of 1930 to live in native reservers and native areas that were barren and infested with tsetse flies whilst whites occupied large arable areas that were fit for human habitation and the practice of agriculture.*

Melawana eno e dumalana ka ntlha e le nngwe ya gore Makoloniale ba ne ba kgetha mafatshe a nonotshegileng e bile a go ka lemelwang mo go ona, fa Maaforika (beng ba lefatshe) ba ne ba fetisetswa kwa mafatsheng a tletseng leuba. Ka jalo go mo pontsheng gore puso ya Aparteite e ne e rotloetsa tlhaolele, e ka yona e neng e sa tseye Bantsho tsia mme e etegetsa go tsaya Basweu sentle go gaisa Bantsho.

Tsamaiso ya Aparteite e ne e sa dumalane gotlhelele le tekatekano, ntlha e e gatelelwa ke Tsambo (1999:52) fa a re bolaodi jwa lefatshe ke mokgwa wa go bo baokamedi ba morafe wa Basweu ba tsaya lefatshe le le neng e le la Bantsho ntle le tumelano:

> *By land dispossession in this sub-section we refer to an action whereby the white authorities take land owned by the blacks with very little or no form of compensation...*

Go setse go kailwe fa godimo gore naga ke sesupo sa maatla e bile ke thoto e bontsha khumo. Bantsho ba ne ba tlhokisiwa ditšhono, e se gore ga ba na bokgoni jwa go

dirisa mafatshe, e le fela ka ntlha ya go bo Makoloniale ba ne ba itse gore lefatshe ke nngwe ya ditšhono tsa go busa le go nna le maatla. Ka jalo, megopolo e senolwang ke dinopolo tse di tlaa tswelang patlisiso eno mosola ka ba bontsha mekgwa, ditogamaano le melawana e neng e dirisiwa ke Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe mo batho bantshong ka kgatelelo.

Ka jalo, mo loetong lwa patlisiso e go lekilwe go dirisiwa diane le maboko go bontsha fa mafatshe a a neng a gapiwa e ne e se mafatshe fela, e ne e le mafatshe a nang le bonno jo bo edileng e bile a le manaana, menotsha, tlhago, e bile a siametse temo ka gonne metsi e ne e se bothata. A mangwe e ne e le mafatshe a meepo e tlhomilweng mo go ona le ga jaana, a go simolotsweng diporojeke tsa gauta, teemane, oli le tse dingwe tsa bokepitale. Patlisiso eno e tsentse molawana o mo tirisong go bontsha bonnete le boammaaruri jo bo diragetseng go paka fa go gapiwa ga mafatshe go arabela go gapiwa ga metsi. Ka jalo, ditshwaelo tebang le molawana o di tswetse patlisiso eno mosola ka di bipolotse mabaka a a dirileng gore re fitlhele bolaodi ba lefatshe bo sekametse ka fa letlhakoreng le le lengwe, ke gore morafe o le mongwe o laolang lefatshe le tsotlhe tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona.

1.3 MOTLHODI WA PATLISISO/PHARELA YA PATLISISO

Patlisiso eno e tlhotlheleditswe ke go bona bosekaseki ba Setswana mo Aforikaborwa bo itlhokomolosa ntlha ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go kgerisa le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho. Mo dikwalong tse di setseng di tlhagisitswe jaaka bo Mangwekea (2019), Pooe (2019), Seleke (2017) mmogo le Tsambo (1999) go neela fela ba le mmalwa tebang le mabaka a senolang ditshotlakako le kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale mo Setswaneng ga go mosekaseki a le mongwe yo a kileng a akgela fa ditlhangwa dingwe tsa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi e le dingwe tsa bolwantsha-bokoloniale. Bakwadi le basekaseki ba Setswana ba sekametse thata mo ditlamoragong tsa Bokoloniale tebang le tiriso ya puo, kgetholoolo, lefatshe le tse dingwe mme ga go mosekaseki a le mongwe yo a lekileng go atlhaatlha ka ga morero wa metsi le go gapiwa ga ona.

1.4 BOTLHOKWA JWA PATLISISO

Botlhokwa jwa patlisiso eno ke go sekaseka seabe sa Makoloniale mo ditlhangweng tsa puo ya Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Ka ntlha e, patlisiso eno e botlhokwa ka e le tlholo ntšhwa mo Botlhaming le Bosekaseking jwa Setswana tebang le morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi le go tsosolosa Bosekaseki jo bo amang tikologo le tlhago mo botlhaming jwa Setswana.

1.5 MAITLHOMO LE MERERWANA YA PATLISISO

1.5.1 Maitlhomo a patlisiso

Maitlhomo a patlisiso eno ke go senola mathata a kolonifatso ya metsi e e tlhodilweng ke morago ga kgorogo ya Maakoloniale ka go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho le go rotloetsa bosekaseki le botlhami ka ga morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi mo dikwalong tsa Dipuo tsa Bantsho bogolosegolo puo ya Setswana.

1.5.2 Mererwana ya patlisiso.

Mererwana ke dikgato tse di salwang morago go fitlhelela maitlhomo a patlisiso e e logeletsweng mo go yona mme se se gatisiwa ke Pooe (2019: 18). Mo patlisisong eno go setswe morago dikgato di le tlhano tse di latelang:

a) Go tlhola metswedi e e mabapi le kolonifatso ya metsi mo bosekaseking ka kakaretso;
b) Go tlaa lebelelwa ditogamaano tse dintšhwa tse di ka thusang go rarabolola bothata bo ka tiriso ya botlhami jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana;
c) Go anaanela ka ga kamego ya tikologo e e rileng, go lebilwe metsi le lefatshe ka tiori ya Bolepa-tikologo (Seikholoji) jaaka e tlhaga mo ditlhangweng;
d) Go sekaseka ditlhangwa tse di kgethilweng, tse di bontshang kelelo le ditlamorago tsa kolonifatso ya metsi mo botshelong jwa Maaforika.

1.6 DIPOTSO TSA PATLISISO

Patlisiso eno e lekile go araba dipotso tse di latelang:

a) Ke mabaka afe a a thibelang bokwadi jwa Setswana ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi?
b) Ke eng se se tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go tsenelela le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho ka bodipa mo Aforika?
c) Ke seabe sefe seo kolonifatso e ya metsi e se kgethileng mo nageng ya Aforkaborwa?
d) Ke dikgwetlho dife tse Maaforika a sa ntseng a lebane le tsona mabapi le tseelo ya metsi?
e) Ke dikgato dife tse di ka tsewang go thibela go tseelwa metsi ka dikgoka?

1.7 TEKOLO YA DITSHEKATSHEKO

Maikaelelo a kgaolo eno ke go tlhagisa dikakanyo le ditshwaelo tsa bakwadi ba patlisiso eno e ba tsentseng tirisong mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso. Mo kgaolong eno mmatlisisi o lebeletse gore batlapele ba reng tebang le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso, le go netefatsa gore a ga go ope yo o setseng a batlisitse ka setlhogo se se mo matshegong bogolosegolo mo bosekaseking ba Setswana.

Kumar (2011: 46) o senola botlhokwa jwa tekolo ya ditsekatsheko jaana:

> *The process of reviewing the literature helps you to understand the subject area better and thus helps you to conceptualise your research problem clearly and precisely and makes it more relevant and pertinent to your field of enquiry.*

Tekolo ya patlisiso eno e dirilwe go ikaegilwe ka makala le tshekatsheko ya metswedi e e latelang:

1.7.1 Bolwantsha-Bokoloniale le methale ya bona

Patlisiso eno e senotse mabaka a a tlisang mo pontsheng gore ditlhangwa tse di senolang go kgoafadiwa le go gapiwa ga metsi di tshwanetse tsa tsewa jaaka dingwe tsa bolwantsha-bokoloniale.

Go ya ka Ashcroft et al (2007: 11-12) mo go Mangwekea (2019: 21) a re:

> *Anti-colonialism magnifies the point at which the various forms of opposition become articulated as a resistance to the operation of colonialism in political, economic and cultural institution. It emphasizes the need to reject colonial power and restore local control.*

Maitlhomo a Bolwantsa-bokoloniale le methale *(tricks)* ya bona e ne e le phisegelo ya go fedisa masula a a tlisitsweng ke Bokoloniale ka go kgaratlhela go neela Bantsho maatla a bona.

Go megopolo e tletseng ya gore lefatshe ke nngwe ya tse Bantsho ba leng thata ka tsona ke ka moo Makoloniale ba fetileng ba gapa mafatshe gore ba kgone go laola Bantsho le matshelo a bona. Ee, seno ke boammaaruri. Ka jalo, patlisiso e e senotse metswedi e maleba e bontshang fa metsi e le nngwe ya tse di supang khumo ya lefatshe, mo metsweding e fitlheletsweng patlisiso e lekile go bontsha gore lefatshe le amana jang le metsi le go gapiwa ga ona.

1.7.2 Baitseanape ba bosekaseki jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi

Patlisiso eno e senotse metswedi e maleba le patlisiso e, metswedi e e atolositswe go ultwala mo kgaolong ya bobedi le go bontsha gore e amana jang le patlisiso e le gore patlisiso e mo isong e itlhaola jang mo go se se setseng se builwe ke ba bangwe. Metswedi e ke e senolang mabaka mangwe a go kolonifatswa ga metsi, go dirilwe jalo go ikaegilwe ka baitseanape ba batlapele ba ba setseng ba lekile go batlisisa ka ga kolonifatso ya metsi mme e se mo bosekaseking ba Setswana.

Baitseanape ba ba akaretsa Hofmeyr (2019), Brystom le Hofmeyr (2017), Hofmeyr (2018), Musemwa (2006), Mike (2012), Mabula (2018) go neela fela ba le mmalwa ba ba tsentsweng tirisong mo karolong ya tekolo ya ditshekatsheko. Go bonagetse gore le fa patlisiso eno e le ya ntlha mo Setswaneng go lebelela morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo mabokong le diane tse di kailweng ga se yona ya ntlha go tsibogela morero o. Babatlisisi ba dipuo tse dingwe bogolosegolo ba Seesimane ba setse ba le kwa pele tebang le setlhogo se. Ka jalo se se dirile patlisiso eno botlhokwa ka e le ya ntlha go tlhotlhomisa ka morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo botlhaming jwa Setswana.

1.7.3 Ditlhangwa tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale

Patlisiso e lebeletse bosekaseki jo bo supang kgolo ya ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika mo go lwantsheng bokoloniale le go lwela ditsa Maaforika go boela gae go lebilwe thata lefatshe jaaka nngwe ya tse di tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa metsi a Bantsho. Go tlaa lebelelwa basekaseki ba le mmalwa ba ba setseng ba adile phate tebang le kgolo ya ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika tse di arabang mathata a lefatshe, metsi, tlhago le tikologo. Baitseanape ba bosekaseki ba bolwantsha-bokoloniale ba tshwana le boTsambo (1999), Mangwekea (2019), Mukoma wa Ngugi (2018), Alioui (2016) le Le Roux et al (2014) le bakwadi ba tshwana le boSol Plaatje, Chinua Achebe, Ngugi wa Thiong'o le ba bangwe ba ba senotsweng mo kgaolong ya bobedi tebang le merero ya boamegi jwa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale ba thusitse go utlwala mo patlisisong eno ka ntlha ya fa dikakanyo tsa bona di tsamaelana le megopolo e patlisiso eno e solofeditseng go e fitlhelela. Basekaseki le bakwadi ba, ba tshwaetse le go tlhagisa ditlhangwa tse di maleba tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le go bontsha gore di farologana jang le patlisiso eno. Ke ka moo go itshupileng fa bosekaseki jwa ditlhangwa tsa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi jaaka dingwe tse di tshwanetseng tsa tsewa jaaka tsa bolwantsha bokoloniale bo tlhaela bogolosegolo, mo Setswaneng.

1.8 MMEO LE MAREMELO A TIORI

Kgaolo eno e radisitse ka ga didiriswa tsotlhe tse patlisiso e di tsentseng tirisong le go di ikanya go fitlhelela maitlhomo a patlisiso eno. Go tlhagisitswe ka moo go dirisitsweng mmeo le maremelo a tirori ka teng mo letsomong, tsharololong le tshekatshekong ya dinewane.

1.8.1 Mmeo wa patlisiso

Patlisiso e, e dirisitse Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi gareng ga e mengwe. Ka mmeo o, mmatlisisi o nnile motsayakarolo ka boena, mmatlisisi o semagane le go ela tlhoko dikwalo tse di farologaneng tse di amanang le tlhotlhomiso e. Mmeo o o tlhopilwe go latela mabaka a latelang go:

a) Lebelela metswedi, megopolo le maitemogelo a batho mabapi le setlhogo sa patlisiso
b) O senola bokao jwa setlhogo go ya ka bakwadi le babatlissi ba batlaele.

c) O tlaa tlhalosa se setlhogo sa patlisiso se ikaeletseng go se fitlhelela botoka ka metswedi e farologaneng ya bosekaseki.

Mabaka a a tlhalositswe ka botlalo le go atolosiwa mmogo le go nyadisiwa le patlisiso mo kgaolong ya boraro e ka ga mmeo le maremelo a tiori ***(leba ts. ya 57).***

1.8.2 Moralo Wa Patlisiso

Patlisiso e, e ikaegile ka tshedimosetso ya dinewane tse di kwadilweng fa go batlisisiwa megopolo le dipatlisiso tsa baitseanape ba batlapele mabapi le kolonifatso ya metsi jaaka e tlhagelela mo bosekaseking. Se se sa dirwang ke go kokoanya tshedimosetso ka mokgwa wa dipotsotherisano *(interviews)* kgotsa mmotsolotso ka ntlha ya fa go sa ikgolaganngwa gope le batsayakarolo. Fano batsayakarolo ke megopolo ya babatlisisi ba batlapele le dikwalo tse patlisiso eno e dikgethileng e leng maboko le diane tsa Setswana tse di kaiwang fa tlase.

1.8.3 Segopa sa patlisiso

Segopa sa patlisiso eno ke ditlhangwa tsa puo ya Setswana, mo go lebeletsweng maboko a mabedi go tswa mo dibukeng tse pedi tse di farologaneng tsa borre Shole (1979: 24), Shole (1982: 6) le Raditladi (1975: 27) le ngatana e le nngwe ya diane ya ga mme Mokoma (2016) mme e le tse di ka ga morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi.

18.4 Metswana ya patlisiso

Patlisiso e, e ikaegile ka maboko le diane tsa Setswana tse di senolang morero wa metsi. Go dirisitswe leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) *“Thulamotse-Selolo sa khuduga”*, Shole (1982: 6) *“Letlodi la metsi”* le la ga Raditladi (1975: 27) *“Lewatle”* le Diane tse pedi tse di reng *“Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile”* (p39) le se se reng *“Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe”* (p130). Go setse go tlhalositswe fa ditlhangwa tse di tlhophilwe ka mabaka a go bontsha fa di senola metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a bantsho. Le fa go le jalo, leboko le le lengwe la ga Shole (1979: 24) ga le ka ga morero wa metsi le kgethilwe ka le bontsha matlhotlhapelo a go gapelwa mafatshe mo Bantshong, le fa go le jalo le botlhokwa ka patlisiso eno e dumela gore morero wa go gapelwa mafatshe o arabela morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi.

1.8.5 Tsharololo ya dinewane

Tsharololo ya dinewane e dirilwe ka mokgwa o latelang:

a) Tsharololo e dirilwe mo **mabokong le diane** tsa Setswana tse di maleba le tlhotlhomiso tse di setseng di senotswe fa godimo.
b) Melebo e megolo e mebedi e leng, molebo wa **Botswa-bokoloniale** le wa **Seikholoji** e tsentswe tirisong go sekaseka le go tsharolola tshedimosetso.
c) Go tsentswe tirisong gape le thekeniki ya **Tsharololo ya diteng** *(Content analysis)*. Holsti (1969: 14) a re tsharololo ya diteng ke thekineki e e thusang go senogelwa ke molaetsa o o totobetseng. Ka thekeniki e go sekasekilwe maboko a a kgethilweng ka tsenelelo go senogelwa ke morero.
d) Go tsentswe gape tirisong thekeniki ya **Tsharololo ya boamegi** *(Cross impacts analysis),* ke thekeniki e e bontshang gore seabe sa mabaka kgotsa seemo se se rileng se tshwaetsa jang seemo se se rileng le ditlamorago tsa seemo seo mo isagong. Ka jalo, thekeniki e e thusitse go lepolola boamegi jaaka bo senotswe mo mabokong le diane tsa Setswana tse di kgethilweng.

1.8.6 Merero ya Boiphaphi/Se-ethiki

Patlisiso e, ga e tlhoke thebolo ya Boiphaphi ka e sa kokoanya dinewane go tswa mo melomong ya batho. Patlisiso eno e tsentse tirisong tshedimosetso e e setseng e le teng mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso, ka moo go sa tlhokegang merero ya boiphaphi.

1.9 MAREMELO A TIORI LE MELEBO WA PATLISISO

Tiori ke thulaganyo ya megopolo le ditheo tsa bosekaseki ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Shole (1983: 12). Se se bontsha fa go bonala gore ditiori di dirisiwa ke basekaseki go leka go tlhalosa ditlhangwa le go di tlhaloganya botoka.

a) **Molebo o mogolo wa Botswa-bokoloniale** *(Post-colonialism)* o tsentswe tirisong go tsweletsa maikaelelo a patlisiso e. Molebo o wa Botswa-bokoloniale o ka tlhalositswe ka ditsela tse di mmalwa go tswa mo batioring ba ba farologaneng, Sinha (2008: 9), Ashcroft (1989: 2), Ashcroft et al (2007) Seleke (2017: 71), Pooe (2019) mmogo le Mangwekea (2019: 74) ba ba dumelang gore setlhangwa se ka tsewa jaaka Botlhami jwa Botswa-bokoloniale fa se senola masula a Apareteite, se kgalema

bokoloniale e bile se kgothaletsa kgololosego ya Bantsho. Tlhotlhomiso eno e dirisitse molebo o, go senogelwa ke mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng kolonifatso ya metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a tlhodileng kgatelelo le go kgeriwa ga mafatshe a Bantsho ke Makoloniale. Maboko le diane di sekasekilwe go ikaegilwe ka molebo o go senola fa di na le boamegi le bokaelo jwa hisetori.

b) **Molebo wa Seikholoji** *(Ecocriticism)* o dirisitswe jaaka go senogelwa ke tikologo e Maaforika ba iphitlhetseng ba le mo go yona morago ga go dikgatelelo le go gapelwa dithoto ke Makoloniale. Ntlhakemo e le go supa fa e le ruri batho le tikologo e ba iphitlhelang ba le mo go yona e na le kamano e kgolo e bile ba tshegetsa matshelo a bona ka yona go ya ka se se fitlhelwang mo tikologong eo. Ruekert (1978) a re tiori ya Seikholoji e thusa go senola tikologo le tlhago jaaka e tlhaga mo ditlhangweng. Tikologo ka bokutshwane ena le kamano le batho, diphologolo le dimela tse di fitlhelwang mo go yone. Ka jalo, tiori ya Seikholoji e tsentswe tirisong go lebelela mokgwa o maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng di tlhagisang kamano eno ka teng go tlhalosa maemo a tikologo e Bantsho ba iphitlhetseng mo go yona morago ga go gapelwa mafatshe.

1.10 THULAGANYO YA DIKGAOLO

Kgaolo 1: Matsenomagolo

Mo kgaolong e, go tlhalosiwa setlhotlhomiswa le botlhokwa, maitlhomo le mererwana le dipotso tse patlisiso e e lebaneng go di araba. Lemorago la patlisiso le tlaa neelwa go sekae ka ga hisitori ya Aforikaborwa go tlhagola tsela ka mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng patlisiso eno go tswelwa letsholo.

Kgaolo 2: Tekolo ya ditshekatsheko

Mo kgaolong e, go tlhagisiwa dikakanyo tsa ba bangwe mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso. Se se dirwa go lebeletswe motlhala tebang bosekaseki mabapi le setlhogo sa patlisiso go bona gore a basekaaseki ba setse ba tsibogetse ntlha eno.

Kgaolo 3: Mmeo, moralo le maremelo a tiori.

Mo kgaolong e, go senolwa didiriswa tsotlhe tse patlisiso e tlileng go di dirisa, mekgwa le melebo e tlileng go dirisiwa go tsoma dinewane, go di sekaseka le go di dirisa.

Kgaolo 4: Diphitlhelelo le dikatlenegiso

Mo kgaolong e, go akgelwa ka maitlhomo a neng patlisiso eno itlamile go a fitlhelela mmogo le go atlenegisa megopolo e e fitlheletsweng mo kokoanyong ya dinewane mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso.

Kgaolo 5: Konosetsokgolo/Bokhutlo

Mo Kgaolong e, go garelwa ka kakaretso mabapi le se se dirilweng mo kgaolong e nngwe le nngwe ya tlhotlhomiso go bontsha fa patlisiso e dirile se e se solofeditseng.

1.11 KONOSETSO

Mo kgaolong eno, go tlhagisitswe kgankgolo e patlisiso eno ikaegileng ka ga yona le mokgwa wa go e diragatsa. Go senotswe ka botlalo motlhodi wa patlisiso, go supa mabaka a tlhodileng phisegelo ya patlisiso eno. Gareng ga tse dingwe, go beilwe mabala a nkwe tebang le botlhokwa, maitlhomo le mererwana ya patlisiso gammogo le dipotso tse patlisiso eno e ikaeletseng go di araba kwa bokhutlong. Dikgaolo tse di latelang di tlaa diragatsa le go atolosa se se senotsweng mo kgaolong e. Ka jalo kgaolo e e latelang e tlaa lebelela metswedi e e farologaneng ya batlapele e e tsamaelanang le setlhotlhomiswa sa patlisiso e.

KGAOLO 2: TEKOLO YA DITSHEKATSHEKO

2.1. MATSENO

Maikaelelo a kgaolo eno ke go tlhagisa dikakanyo le ditshwaelo tsa bakwadi ba ba rileng mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso. Mmatlisisi o dira seno go lebelela gore batlapele ba reng tebang le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso, le go netefatsa gore a ga go ope yo o setseng a batlisitse ka setlhogo se se mo matshegong. Seno, ke sona se se tsibosang mmatlisisi go itse fa patlisiso ya gagwe e tlaa nna botlhokwa kgotsa nnyaya.

Mo kgaolong eno, patlisiso e arogantswe ka ditlhogwana tse di maleba le maikaelelo a setlhogo sa patlisiso go itsa babuise go pholetha kgotsa go etsaetsega. Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso eno e le ya ntlha go tlhotlhomisa ka ga morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana, go botlhokwa gore go lebelelwe metswedi e e nametshegileng go tlisa bosekaseki mo pontsheng malebana le morero wa patlisiso eno. Ka go rialo, go ka twe patlisiso eno ke motsosa-kgang mo bosekaseking jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana.

Ntlha e nngwe ke go atumetsa megopolo ya basekaseki le boratiori ba ditlhangwa tsa Botswa-bokoloniale ka maikaelelo a go ba busesa mo ntlheng ya gore ditlhangwa tse di ka ga morero wa metsi di tshwanetse tsa lejwa jaaka dingwe tsa Botswa-bokoloniale le go tsewa jaaka tsa bolwantsha-bokoloniale.

Ka jalo, go etetswe metswedi e farologaneng mme e le e maleba le setlhogo sa patlisiso go thusa mmatlisisi go ela tlhoko fa e le ruri basekaseki le bakwadi ba Setswana ba tsibogetse morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi kgotsa nnyaya. Mmatlisisi o neetse mabaka le bosekaseki jo bo lemosang mathata a a dirileng gore go nne le tlhaelo mo dikwalong tsa Setswana malebana le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi kgotsa go gapiwa ga metsi.

2.2. MOSOLA WA TEKOLO YA DITSHEKATSHEKO

Go baitseanape ba le mmalwa ba ba thusitseng ka go kwala patlisiso e, ka go neelana ka ga dikgato, ditogamaano le dikaelo tse di maleba le go ka salwa morago go atlenegisa patlisiso e mme bone ke Maree (2017), Hofstee (2018), Cresswell (2009) le ba bangwe ba babatlisisi ba patlisiso ya khwalitatifi e mo go yona go tlhotlhiwang dikwalo. Mo patlisisong ya Khwalitatifi, tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e nna botlhokwa thata ka go bo e le nngwe ya ditsela tsa go kokoanya tshedimosetso e le wa go lebelela dikwalo tse di tsamaelanang le setlhogo sa patlisiso. Ke ka moo Pooe (2019: 45) a reng tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e botlhokwa thata mo patlisisong ya Khwalitatifi ka e ka nna karolo ya moralo wa patlisiso jaaka mokgwa mongwe wa go tsoma kgotsa go kokoanya tshedimosetso.

Ka jalo, tebang le mosola wa tekolo ya ditshekatsheko, Creswell (2009: 250) o tlhalosa jaana:

> *Literature review accomplishes several purposes. It shares with the reader the results of other studies that closely related to the one being undertaken. It relates the study to larger, on-going dialogue in the literature, filling in gaps and extending prior study.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *It also provides a framework for establishing the importance of the study as a benchmark for comparing the results with other findings (ibid).*

Se, se bontsha fa tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e le mosola thata ka go lomaganya patlisiso e e tswetsweng letsholo le tsa batlapele mme e le tse di tsamaelanang le setlhogo. Ka tekolo ya ditshekatsheko o kgona go bona se se setseng se batlisisitswe le se se iseng se batlisisiwe, se se thusa mmatlisisi go bona diphatlha tse di tlhokang go thibiwa ke patlisiso e e mo letsholong. Se segolo ke gore mmatlisi a kgone go bontsha le go totobatsa fa patlisiso ya gagwe e le ya ntlha, ke sona ke sona se tlaa neelang patlisiso ya gagwe boleng le gore e amogelesege ka e sa gate patlisiso epe motlhala.

Mogopolo wa ga Creswell (2009) o tsamaelana le dintlhana tse di kologantsweng ke Pooe (2019) tebang le mosola wa tekolo ya ditshekatsheko. Pooe (2019: 45) a re mosola wa go dira jalo ke:

a) Go naya patlisiso maitshetlego le bokaelo jwa se se setseng se dirilwe, go supa fa e le patlisiso e e setseng e itshupile e le botlhokwa; seno ke jaaka Setswana se re “Letlhaku le lešwa le agelelwa mo go le legologolo.”

b) Go golaganya patlisiso le tse di tlileng pele ga yona jaaka tshwaedi e ntšhwa mo lekaleng la patlisiso;

c) Go utlwa megopolo e e farologaneng le e e ganetsanang le ya batlapele, e e ka nnang karolo ya morero wa patlisiso e ntšhwa; le

d) Go bona fa go na le ditlhaelo mo dipatlisisong tsa pele, tse patlisiso e ntšhwa e ka thusang go di thiba; (mme seno se raya gore fa go se na ditlhaelo, go tlaa supa gore patlisiso e ntšhwa ga e tlhokege, gonne e tlaa bo e le poeletso fela)

Se tekolo eno e tlileng go se leka, ke go tlhagisa metswedi e totobetseng mabapi le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo dikwalong tsa Setswana. Go botlhokwa go lebelela megopolo ya basekaseki ba bangwe tebang le mekgwa e Makoloniale ba e dirisitseng go tsenelela le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho, e le go tlhola gore ke eng se se tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go tsenelela le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho. Ntlha e nngwe ke go paka fa e le ruri bontsi jwa mafatshe le mafelo a a gapilweng ke Makoloniale e le a manaana ka metsi e bile e le a a siametseng temo. Go dira jalo go tlaa thusa mmatlisisi go tlhola fa go sena mmatlisisi kgotsa mokwadi mongwe o a kileng a lebelela fa metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho jaaka patlisiso e kaya.

Ka jalo, tekolo eno ya ditshekatsheko e botlhokwa mo tsamaisong le morerong wa patlisiso eno ka go tlhotlhora kgetse tebang le metswedi e e ka ga:

- Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le methale ya bona;
- Bosekaseki jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi;
- Metswedi e e ka ga go kolonofatswa ga metsi;

- Ditlhangwa tsa bolwantsha bokoloniale;
- Kolonofatso ya lefatshe kgatlhanong le kolonofatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng;

2.3. BOLWANTSHA-BOKOLONIALE LE METHALE YA BONA

Patlisiso eno e dumela gore ditlhangwa tse di senolang morero wa go kgoafadiwa kgotsa go kolonofadiwa ga metsi/mawatle di tshwanetse tsa tsewa jaaka dingwe tsa tse di lwantshang Bokoloniale. Boammaaruri ke gore go setse go na le bakwadi le basekaseki ba le mmalwa tebang le ditlhangwa tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale tse di ka ga go kgoafadiwa ga mafatshe le go gapiwa ga ona mo Aforika morago ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale. Bakwadi bangwe ke ba ba akaretsang Sol Plaatje (1982) "*Native land in South Africa"*, Sol Plaatje (1975) "*Mhudi",* Motlhake (1982) *"Moreri"*, Vera (1993) *"Nehada"*, Dube (1913) "*Afrika: My native land"* go neela ba le mmalwa fela, mmogo le basekaseki ba ba setseng ba akgetse go utlwala ka ga ditlhangwa tse di senolang go gapelwa ga mafatshe jaaka Couzens (1975), Le Roux (2014) le ba bangwe ba ba kailweng kwa kgaolong ya ntlha fa go ne go sosobanngwa tekolo ya ditshekatsheko. Dikwalo tse, ke tse di kwadilweng ke Maaforika merero ya tsona ke e e supang boamegi jo bo itelang kgatlhanong le puso e neng e gatelela Bantsho ka puso ya Bokoloniale le Aparteite.

Bontsi ba basekaseki le bakwadi ba kwala thata ka ga morero wa go kgoafatswa ga lefatshe, go itshupa gona le tlhaelo ya morero wa go kgoafatswa ga metsi mo bosekaseking jwa ditlhangwa. Ke ka moo, moonomogolo wa patlisiso eno, ke go sekaseka ditlhangwa tse di ka ga morero wa metsi tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa go totobatsa fa e le dingwe tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le go senola mabaka a a bontshang fa metsi e le nngwe ya tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona fela jaaka gauta, teemane, tlhago, jalo le jalo.

Tebang le bokoloniale, Mangwekea (2019) o bo tlhalosa jaana:

> Bokoloniale bo tlhalosega jaaka kgatelelo ya sepolotiki e e tlisiwang ke batho ba dinaga di sele go tla go amoga ba selegae dithata tsa bona gotlhelele.

Ashcroft (1989: 2) mo go Pooe (2019) o bo tlhalosa ka gore:

> *Colonialism was above all, a means of claiming and exploiting foreign lands, resources, and people. Enslavement, indentured labor, and migration forced many indigenous populations to move from the places that they considered "home."*

Thata ya Bokoloniale le mekgwa ya teng e itshupile mo dikakanyong tse di senotsweng fa godimo tsa batlapele, fa Makoloniale a tlhagisitsweng ka mekgwa e e mmalwa e ba neng ba e dirisa go kgerisa le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho le didiriswa tse di amanang le lefatshe jaaka bonnotlhago, metsi le mafulo a nonotshegileng a dikgomo le mafatshe a go ka lemelwang mo go ona ka go ba sutisetsa kwa mafelong a tletseng leuba le komelelo. Pooe (2019: 95) o gatisa ntlha eno ka go re:

> Ka bokoloniale re ka re Ma-Yuropa ba tsene mo nageng ya Aforikaborwa go tla go ungwelwa tse ba neng ba di tlhomile matlho.

Fa a tswelela a re:

> Aforika e na le lehumo la yona le le e dirang Aforika, mme Ma-Yuropa a goroga jalo go itseela lehumo le, le go fetola beng ba lona batlhanka ba lehumo la bona (ibid)

Biko (1996: 53) ene o bona fa kolonofatso ya Basweu e e sa tlisa sepe fela ntle le go tlisa diphetogo tsa lenyatso mo setsong, lefatsheng, kgotsa puo ya bagatelelwa. Fa a tswelela a re ke boammaaruri mafatshe a a bokoa (Bantsho) a laolwa ke a magolo a bokapi jwa Bophirima (*Western/European countries*), a re le fa go le jalo ga go ka moo o ka bonang Basweu ba dirana dilo tse ba di dirang Bantsho gona le se se diragalang mo Aforikarwa:

> *It is true that the histrory of weaker nations is shaped by bigger nations, but nowhere in the world today do we see whites exploiting whites on scale even emotely similar to what is happening in South Africa (Biko, 1996: 53)*

Go ya ka Ashcroft *le ba bangwe* (2007: 11-12) ba re Bolwantsha-bokoloniale ke mokgwa wa go kgologela maemo mangwe a sa siamang:

> *Anti-colonialism magnifies the point at which the various forms of opposition become articulated as a resistance to the operation of colonialism in political,*

economic and cultural institution. It emphasizes the need to reject colonial power and restore local control.

Se, se bontsha fa maitlhomo a Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le methale *(tricks)* ya bona e le phisegelo ya go fedisa masula a a tlisitsweng ke Bokoloniale ka go kgaratlhela go neela Bantsho maatla a bona. Ke ka moo Maaforika a ne a ema ka dinao go kgaratlhela kgololosego ya bokapi jwa Bophirima ka go tlhama ditlhangwa tse di tlaa ba buelelang le go lwantsha bokoloniale le fa go ne go se bonolo go phasalatsa ka nako eo.

Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le methale ya teng ga go a ikega fela mo ditlhangweng, mo gongwe bo itshupile ka bogatlhamela masisi a namane. Fela jaaka go tlhagelela fa basadi ba Batswana ba maloba gore le bona ba na le seabe mo go lwantsheng bokoloniale. Totobatso eno ya bogatlhamelamasisi ba basadi boitshupile ka nako ya dipasa (Legodi, 1987: 50), fa basadi ba kwa Bokonebophirima kwa Lehurutshe mo motsaneng wa Dinokana mo kgotleng ya ga Moiloa, ba ne ba supa bogatlhamelamasisi ka go ganetsana le go tshuba dipasa, Legodi (ibid) o gatisa ntlha e mo lebokong la ga *"Kgosi Moilwa*". Moffat (1825) le ene o tlhagisa bogatlhamelamasisi jwa basadi ba Batswana jaana:

The other reaction to the agrain challenge of the mission came mainly from Tswana women. As some of the implications of European practices became discernible, they began to resist them by interrupting irrigation routines, damaging dams and stealing the fruits of the garden.

Kgaratlho ya boikgolodi e akaretsa maikarabelo a bagatelelwa go ema ka dinao go tsosolosa le go busetsa setho sa bona ka ditsela tsotlhe tse di ka kgonagalang. (Mangwekea, 2019: 36).

Mo go Mangwekea (2019) Michael (2018: 56) o tshwaela jaana:

Therefore the struggle for liberation by the oppressed, together with those in solidarity with them, becomes a struggle by man in the process of achieving freedom with no distinction between oppressed à and oppressor.

Go itlamolola mo dithapolong tsa Makoloniale go mo diatleng tsa bagatelelwa go kgaratlhela kgololosego.

Se Biko (1996) a se bitsang Boitemogi jwa Bantsho (*Black Conciousness*). O tlhaosa Boitemogi jwa Bantsho jaana:

> *Black Consciousness is in esssence the realisation by black man of the need to rally together with his brothers around the cause of their operation – the blackness of theis skin – and operate as a group in order to rid themselves of shackles that bind them to perpetual seryitude (Biko, 1996: 53).*

Se Biko (1996) a se kayang ke gore Bantsho ba tshwanetse ba itemoga jaaka Bantsho le go nna seoposengwe go ikgomarolola (*rid themselves*) le go thuba tlhagala ya kwatse ya kgatelelo ya mmala e e ba itsang go itemoga jaaka batho fela jaaka batho Basweu.

Fa a tswelela Biko (1996: 53) a re boitemogi ke letshwao la kgololosego, a re bobedi ke monwana le lonala. O totobatsa ntlha eno ka gore ga go kgonege gore o ka nna boitemogi mme o be o santse o iphitlhela o le mo kgatelelong ya bokgoba. Ntlha eno o e gatisa ka mafoko a gore:

> *Liberation therefore, is of paramount importance in the concept of Black Consciousness, for we cannot be conscious of ourselves and yet remain in bondage.*

Go ya ka nopolo e, se se bontsha fa kgololosego e simolola le boitemogo jwa motho, go lemoga ditiro tsa kgokgontsho, go gapelwa dilo ka bodipa, bolata, kgatelelo ya mmala le ditiro tse dingwe tse di bosula di nnile le seabe mo go ribololeng bokwadi jwa bolwantsha-bokoloniale. Ka jalo botlhami jwa ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika bo nnile le seabe se segolo mo go tliseng diphetogo tsa loago le sepolotiki, go tswa ka motlha wa bokoloniale le Aparteite go fitlha ka motlha wa kgololosego ya 1994.

Ka jalo, ditshwaelo tse di tlisa mo pontsheng gore ditlhangwa tsa merero ya metsi di lejwe jaaka tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale Maaforika ba tshwanetse ba ribolole botlhami jwa go kgoafolola mawatle/metsi a bona. Bontsi ba mafelo a manaana a tletse ka Basweu fa Bantsho ba santse ba le boi go nna mo mafelong a metsi ka ntlha ya go tlhoka tšhono ya go a ithuta. Bontsi ba Bantsho ga ba kgone go thuma ka ntlha ya fa ba sena tetla ya kwa metsing, mme ga go mokwadi ope yo o kwadileng ka ga se mo dikwalong tsa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana. Ka jalo bokwadi le bosekaseki jwa go gapiwa

ga metsi bo ka nna le seabe se segolo ka go thusa Maaforika go nna le boitemogo jwa gore metsi a ke a bona.

2.4 BOSEKASEKI JWA GO KOLONOFATSWA GA METSI

Go matshwanedi gore patlisiso eno e lebelele megopolo mabapi le kgolo mo bosekaseking jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi, go tlhola gore a go setse gona le basekaseki ba ba tsholeditseng ditlhogo tebang le morero o.

Tebang le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi, Hofmeyr (2019: 13) o le ena a setseng a akgetse go utlwala tebang le merero ya tsa go kgoafolola metsi a re kgolo ya bosekaseki e tsweletse pele:

> *There is a course of a growing body of literary scholarship that addresses hydrocolonial concern.*

Hofmeyr (2019: 2) a re basekaseki ba le mmalwa ba setse ba tlhamile mebeo e lebaneng go tlisa kgang ya metsi le lefatshe mo pepeneneng. Go dira jalo, go tlaa tlisa mereo le ditiori tse di tlaa thusang go neelana ka ditogamaano tse dišwa tsa tsharololo. Le fa go supa kgolo mo bosekaseking jwa morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi le mawatle, go nnile le tiego ya go tlhagelela ga ditlhangwa tsa go kolonofatswa ga metsi ka nako ya mmuso wa Aparteite mo bokwading le kgatiso ya dibuka tse di amang morero o bogolosegolo go lebilwe dikwalo tsa Setswana. Ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Hofmeyr (2018: 264) fa a re maitlhomo a mmuso wa Aparteite wa kgatelelo ya bokwadi o tlhaloganyesega motlhofo jaaka tsela e bagateledi ba e dirisang go laola majelathoko kgotsa bagatelediwa. Se, se bontsha se nnile le seabe mo kwelong tlase le bokwadi jwa ditlhangwa mo dipuong tsa Bantsho mo Aforikaborwa.

Hofmeyr (2018) fa a gatisa ntlha eno a re dibuka kgotsa tshedimosetso e e neng e tswa kwa dinageng tse di kwa ntle ga Borithani, di ne di patelesega go feta pele ka barunyi ba tekanyetso ya tshedimosetso kwa boemela dikepeng *(port cities),* maikaelelo e le go tlhotlha dikwalo gore a ga gona bogodu jwa kitso *(pirated)* le gore a ga di ganane le melao ya kgatelelo ya Borithani. O tswelela ka go tlhagisa fa barunyi ba ba neng ba thapilwe semolao go dira tiro eno ba ne ba sa e dire ka botswa pelo ka gonne ba ne ba dikaganetswe ke melao ya kgatelelo ya bokoloniale, maiperiale le molao wa bosetšhaba. Se go leng mosola mo patlisisong eno go araba potso ya gore ke mabaka a fe a tlhodileng gore go bo go se dikwalo tse dintsi tse di buang ka ga

metsi le kgoafatso ya metsi ka bontsi. Simmons (2015) mo maranyaneng a inthanete on nopotse Hofmeyr fa a ne a etetse kwa Yunivesithing ya Rutgers go tlhatlhelela ka ga "*Books by Sea: Hydrocolonial Literary Histories*" o buile jaana:

> *When we look at the work of scholars, we see that no one focuses on the ocean as a site of anticolonial activity and when we do discuss oceanic studies, they are not oceanic enough. Most of the stories are very land based and focus on human agency, with oceans only serving as the backdrop (Hofmeyr, 2015).*

Fela jaaka thitokgang ya patlisiso eno e le go leka go busetsa megopolo ya basekaseki go leba ditlhangwa tse di ka ga mawatle/metsi jaaka dingwe tsa Bolwantsha bokoloniale, Hofmeyr (2015) o totobatsa seno ka go bontsha fa e le ruri bosekaseki ba mawatle bo tlhaela e bile bo sa utlwale botlhwangwa jwa selewatle. A re go itemogelwa fa bontsi ba dikgang di lebagane thata le lefatshe. Go ya ka tshenolo ya ga Hofmeyr go mo pontsheng gore ga se fela mo Setswaneng mo go bonalang tlhaelo ya morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo bosekaseking le mo bokwading. Ke ka moo patlisiso eno e tlaa nnang botlhokwa ka e tlaa lebelela mabaka a A tlhodileng gore go bo go na le tlhaelo mo bokwading jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi.

2.5. METSWEDI E E MABAPI LE GO KOLONOFATSWA GA METSI

Patlisiso eno e lebelela megopolo le dikakanyo tsa bosekaseki jwa go kolonofatswa ga morero wa metsi. Boammaruri ke gore batho ba ba iphitlhelang ba le mo bonnong jo bonang le metsi a mantsi ba nna le maatla. Ke gore metsi fela jaaka lefatshe, ke sesupo sa maatla. Ke gore balaodi ba metsi kgotsa batho ba ba fitlhelwang mo mafelong a manaana ka metsi ba na le maatla. Stokowski (2000) o gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> *Water is thus political: those who control waterflow and access have power…*

Hofmeyr (2019) o senola letshogo le Maaforika ba nang le lona fa ba nagana metsi. Hofmeyr (2019: 11) o tlhagisa mabaka a a lebeletse setlhangwa sa poko ya ga Putuma la *"Metsi*" le mo go lona a akgetseng ka gore leboko leno le senola hisetori le mekgwa ya Maaforikaborwa kwa ditlhaketlhakeng *(seashore)* pele ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale le morago ga foo. Se, se bontsha fa kgorogo ya Makoloniale e tlile ka diphetogo mo gonneng le tetla ya go fitlhelela mawatle mo Aforikaborwa. Le fa go le jalo pele ga foo,

go bontsha go ne gona le pharologano ka ba ne ba kgona go dira meetlo ya bona le go tlhapa senyama kwa mawatleng le dinokeng.

Makoloniale ba fetile ba fetola mawatle bonno jwa bona, ka go aga mo ditlhaketlhakeng gaufi le ona mmogo le go karagana mo go ona ka dikepe. Mo gongwe ba letlelela batho go tsena mo mawatleng go ya go ikhutsa le go lebelela metsi ka dituelo tse di kwa godimo. Ka jalo seno se totobatsa mabaka a go bo Makoloniale a fetile a dira gore Maaforika ba se nne le dikgatlhego mo metsing mmogo le go ka kgatlhegela go kwala ka ona. Se ke nngwe ya mabaka a bontshang gore go bo gona le tlhaelo ya morero wa kolonofatso ya metsi mo Setswaneng.

Ka jalo, Poko ya ga Putuma e tlhalosa letshogo le saleng taolo ya Basweu kwa mawatleng ba e tsenya losika lwa batho ba maloba. Le fa go ntse jalo, moitseanape Hofmeyr (2019: 12) a re Putuma ka fa go le lengwe ga a kgale lewatle ka go tlotlomatsa letshogo le, fela o tlhabolola lewatle le go tlhagisa ditsela tse lewatle le ka kgoafololwang ka gona, o dira seno ka go bontsha fa e le thulagano ya bokoloniale mo metsing mme a tlhagise mabaka a go tlhaloganya lewatle le lebopo (fa thoko ga lewatle fo go fitlhelwang Basweu teng) jaaka marope le mafelo a neng batlapele ba a dirisa go a etela, go iphodisa le bošwafatso.

Patlisiso eno e dumalana le se Hofmeyr (2019) a se buang ka gonne a senola mabaka a a tlhodileng kiletso ya gore Maaforikaborwa ba nne le tetla le go sosologa kwa mawatleng, o senola mekgwa e Makoloniale ba e dirisitseng go tsaya taolo ya mawatle le mabopo/ditlhaketlhakeng. Le jaana go santse go itshupa mo ditlhaketlhakeng di dikagantswe ke matlo a Basweu, ga go Montsho yo a agileng kwa ditlhaketlhakeng kgotsa fa thoko ga lewatle ka ntlha ya fa ba ne ba sa letlelelwe gaufi le lewatle.

Boammaaruri ke gore le bontsi jwa Batswana ba ne ba sa itse lewatle, ba ne ba itse dinoka le metswedi. Ntlha e e tlhagelela gape mo pading ya ga go Moloto (1940: 133) “Mokwena”, fa go tlhagelela gape gore baruti ba Barongwa “Moruti Maledu” jaaka a tlhagelela mo pading” ba ne ba ruta Batswana ka ga bokotsi jwa lewatle. Seno, se tlhotlheleditse gore Batswana ba se nne gaufi le lewatle ka ntlha ya bo boi, le gompieno lewatle ke la batho bao ba itsholetseng fa o le dikobo dikhutshwane o ka se nne gaufi le lewatle. Seno se tlisa kgatelelo e e kwa mawatleng ka go nne Basweu ba dirile gore fa o batla go ya kwa lewatleng go nne le madi a a tswang. Ka jalo ba ba sa itsholelang ga ba fitlhelele tšhono ya go ya kwa mawatleng le go a ithuta.

Bao ba kwadileng ka Lewatle ke bao ba neng ba le bone mme ba le boka bontle e seng go gapiwa ga lona jaaka patlisiso e kaya. Leboko la *"Lewatle"* la ga B.D Magoleng le S.F Motlhake (1983: 23) mmoki o senola maikutlo le megopolo ya gagwe fela ka go e bapisa le bophadiphadi jwa lewatle, mmoki ga a bue sepe ka go kgoafala ga lewatle. Patlisiso eno e leka go bontsha fa Maaforika ba tshwanetse go fetola molebo o ba bonang lewatle ka ona mme o le lebe jaaka nngwe ya didiriswa tsa go ka itshedisa, go dira jalo ke gona go tlaa lemosang le ba batlang kwa tlase fa lewatle le ka tswela maemo a ikonomi mosola le gore ba le lwele, ba le ithute le go le kgoafolola. Seno se ka atlega fa botlhami ba Maaforika tebang le lewatle bo ka fetoga go godisa thuto eno.

Catherine (2019) le Davis (2017) ba tlhagisa dinoka jaaka molelwane o o neng o kgabagantsha le go kganela Maaforika a a neng a tsewa mo dinageng tsa bona go ya go dira jaaka makgoba kwa Amerika. Catherine (2019) mo tlhotlhomisong ya gagwe ya *"I've known the Rivers"* o tlhagisa motsamao wa Bantsho ba go tswa kwa Aforika go ya Amerika a lebile noka e kgolo e e bidiwang *Mississippi*, jaaka e tlhaga mo ditlhangweng tsa Bantsho ba Amerika. Mo go gateleleng ntlha ya gagwe o ne a sekaseka leboko la ga Langson Hughes la "*The Negro speaks of rivers"*. A re mo loetong la bona, ba ne ba pateletswa go kgabaganya dinoka le melapo, ba bofagantswe ka diketane mme seno sa dira gore ba bangwe ba ete ba nweelwa mo le go felela mo tseleng. O tlhagisa fa bangwe ba ne ba ipolaya ka ba ne ba sa itumelele go ka ya go dira jaaka makgoba kwa Amerika. Davis (2017) o tlhagisa fa Bantsho ba, ba fetile ba tshabisiwa metsi go tswa letsong le lengwe go ya go le lengwe. Bagateledi ba ne ba dira jalo ka kitso ya gore fa bagatelediwa ba ka tlhaloganya metsi ba tlaa kgona go ngwega kgotsa ba tlola melelwane mme ba boele kwa morago. Ntlha e ke nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng dikgetsi tsa Bantsho ba kwa Amerika tse di kwa godimo mabapi le go nwela ga Bantsho mo metsing kwa Amerika thatathata kwa Louisniana. Davis (2012) o gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> *If a slave could swim, he could escape, so fear of water was put into people, and that fear has been passed down through the generations.*

Catherine (2019) o tlhagisa fela megopolo e ditlhangwa tse di ka ga noka e *(Mississippi River)* mmogo le kamano ya yona le ditiro tse di bosula tsa bokoloniale tse ba neng ba di dira Bantsho. Ga a bue sepe ka gore metsi a tlhotlheleditse jang

bokoloniale go gapa mafatshe a bantsho, fela o tlaa thusa ka a sa ntse a bontsha mabaka a gore dinoka di amana jang le bogateledi jwa Bantsho ka dinako tsa maloba, le mokgwa o ditlhangwa di senolang hisetori ka gona. Tlhagiso ya ga Davis (2017) le yona e tlaa thusa ka e senola mabaka a a bontshang tiriso ya metsi jaaka leparego/molelwane go gatelela Bantsho, e thusa ka e bontsha tiriso ya maatla a sa siamang a maiperiale go gatelela Bantsho. Se, ke se Hofmeyr (2019: 13) a se bitsang *"Imperial use of water*" le fa a ne a lebile Metsi a dirisitswe jaaka kgolegelo, ke nngwe ya methale e dirisitsweng go itsa bantsho boipuso. Ka jalo, ntlha e e tsamaelana le moono wa patlisiso e ka e senola maatla a a sa siamang mo metsing a ma imperiale *(imperial use of water)* ka go tshabisa Bantsho go nna le boipuso mo metsing.

Mike (2012) o tlhagisa bothata ba metsi ka go bontsha mafelo a a amegileng jaaka Saudi Arabaia, China le India. Mike (2012: 2) o tlhagisa bothata ba metsi kwa nageng ya Saudi Arabia, o senola fa bothata jo bo tlholwa ke go tlhaela ga dipula le melapo/dinoka tse di laolang metsi fa bontsi jwa metsi a e leng teng e le a fitlhelwang mo letloding *(aquifer)* la metsi ka fa tlase ga lefatshe. Mike (2012: 3) o tswelela ka go bontsha fa puso ya Saudi Arabia e ile ya patelesega go phunya metsi a mo letloding ka dingwaga tsa bo1980, mme morago ka dingwaga tsa bo1990 katoloso ya temo le dijwalo tse difarologaneng di ile tsa tlhotlheletsa tlhokego ya metsi mme letlodi la kgala ka go fekeetswa ke tiriso ya metsi mo temong. Mike (2012: 3) o kaya fa seno e le sona se se tlhodileng mathata a metsi kwa nageng eno mme sa pateletsa puso go ya go tsweletsa ka tsa temo kwa dinageng tsa Aforika.

Go ya ka Mike (2012: 6) o tlhagisa fa China le India e le dinaga tse ga jaana di itemogelang tlhobaboroko ya tlhaelo ya metsi ya maemo a kwa godimo. O kaya fa didikadike *(millions)* tsa batho mo dinageng tse ba ikaegile ka metsi a a gogiwang ka dithepe go lema, mo e bileng seno se ba tlhotlheletsa go tla go tsweletsa ka temo mo Aforika. Aforikaborwa ke nngwe ya dinaga tse go fitlhelwang merafe e mentsi, ba tlile ka go batla botshelo go tswa kwa dinageng tse dingwe. Fela jaaka Mike (2012) a kaya, go a bonala gore ga se fela mo Aforikaborwa go itemogelwang mathata a metsi. Le fa go le jalo, Mike (2012) ga a bue sepe ka ga morero wa metsi mo ditlhangweng o bua thata ka metsi a lebile mafelo a a angwang ke botlhoka metsi.

Boammaaruri ke gore Batswana le bona ba tlhoka metsi, go patelesega ga go somarela thatanyana ya metsi ga Batswana go itshupa le mo seaneng se se reng

"*Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile"* mo go Mokoma (2016: 39), e le gona go senola mathata a botshelo jwa yo o sa tlholeng a na le sa gagwe mme a tshwanelwa ke go tshela ka se se fa pele ga gagwe go tokafatsa botshelo. Ntle le dinoka, Batswana ba ne ba dumela gape mo puleng, gore ke yona e e ka fenyang leuba le lenyora, go nosetsa masimo, go tlhatswa naga mmogo le go itumedisa diphologolo, se se gatisiwa ke leboko la ga Raditladi (1975: 29) la *"Pula".* Tebang le pula, Monyaise (1994: 28-29) mo go '*Omphile umphi Modise'* o senola matlhale a Batswana a go nesa pula ka motshameko wa lofetlho, o bontsha tumelo ya Batswana tebang le go fedisa leuba.

Ntle le ntlha e e senolwang ke Monyaise (1994) ya go nesa pula. Batswana go tswa kwa ga Lowe ba ne ba na le malepa le botlhale jo bo masisi ba go nesa pula. Go ne go na le ngaka e kgolo e bidiwa "Moroka" mo merafeng ya Batswana, ngaka e e ne e na le neo ya go nesa pula ka go tswakanya ditlhare tse di maleba. Ntlha e nngwe ya go nesa pula e ne e le go tsaya seretse kwa mafelong a pula e neleng teng mme se tshelwe mo lefelong le pula e sa nang teng, go dira jalo Batswana ba ne ba dumekla gore pula e tlaa lala e nele. Ka jalo seno ga se reye gore Batswana ba ne ba sena kitso ka ga metsi gotlhelele. Se se leng teng ke gore bontsi jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tebang le morero wa metsi ga di tote ntlha ya go gapiwa ga metsi le fa gona ba bontsha leuba le le tlisiwang ke go tlhoka metsi.

Totobatso eno ga e fela mo Setswaneng, go ya ka Sarah (2019: 29) a re pula ke motlhodi wa mawatle, e ka ga batho le dilo tse e seng batho, a re pula ke yona e matlafatsang tlhago a akaretsa lefatshe le tse le retlamelang ka tsona (metsi, dimela, gauta, teemane, jalo le jalo). O bua seno ka leitlho la Bolepa-tikologo fa a sekaseka padi ya ga Collen ya *"Mutiny"* e e senolang morero wa metsi le lefatshe, pula le lewatle, botshelo ba basetsana le basadi mmogo le kgolegelo. Da Cunha (2018) fa a gatisa ntlha ya ga Sara (2019) a re, re dikaganetswe ke tlhago lefatshe ka bophara, a re ga e se metsi ke lefatshe, a re pula e tshegeditse mmu, kwa masimong, mowa, didiriswa tse di agang mmogo le dimela le diphologolo. Le fa go ntse jalo, Sarah (2019: 30) a re padi eno e anela ka basadi ba bararo ba ba neng ba ratela go ngwega kwa kgolegelong e e kwa setlhakeng, ka ntlha ya sefefo se ne sa phadimoga nako le nako ba retelelwa ke go ngwega. Sara o tlhalosa fa sefefo seno se neela kgolegelo e mo setlhakeng maatla a go kganela bagolegwa, ke ka moo difefo kwa ditlhaketlhakeng di sa tlhokega. Sara o bua fela ka moo tlhago e matlafatsanang ka gona, ga a bue ka

metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe, fela o boa a tlhagisa mokgwa o tlhago e nang le maatla ka teng mo dikgolegelong tse di fitlhelwang mo ditlhakeng.

Powell (2012) ene o dirisa setlhangwa sa poko go tlhagisa bothata ba metsi jo bo tlhodilweng ke Makoloniale kwa Australia. Mo tshekatshekong ya gagwe o ne a lebile poko ya ga Peterson (1896) ya *"Song of Artesian Water"*, e e senolang motlhala wa bothata jo bo tlhodileng komelelo *(drought)* kwa Australia ka dingwaga tsa bo 1890's le morago ga foo. Powell (2012: 305) o ranolola poko eno ka gore:

> *Colonists were not satisfied with God's creation, so instead, they went to great length to improve it, even if it meant Faustian pact.*

Lefoko leno *"Faustian"* le kaya ditiro tse motho a didirang a ntse a lemoga gore se a se dirang ga se a siama. Ka jalo, go tlhagelela gore Makoloniale a ne a ikgatholosa ditlamorago tse di ka tlholwang ke tsela le didiriswa tse ba batlang metsi ka tsona *(drilling operations).* Powell (2012) o tlaa thusa ka a bua ka tlhagelelo ya mathata a metsi kwa Australia ka tiriso ya setlhangwa sa poko, se Powell (2012) a se dirileng se batlile se tshwana le maikaelelo a patlisiso eno fela o ne a lebile setlhangwa sa poko ya Seesimane.

Moitseanape Deloughrey (2010), Stokowski (2000) le Bachelard (1983) ba tlhagisa metsi jaaka sengwe se se kgonang go gopola ditiragalo. Deloughrey (2010: 703) e ne a re lekubu la mawatle le tlholwa ke mewa ya batho ba ba neng ba tlhokafala ka ntlha ya go nwela mo loetong la go ya go dira jaaka malata kwa dinageng tse di kwa ntle. Hofmeyr (2019: 13) a lebile Deloughrey (2010) a re:

> *Elizabeth Deloughrey discusses the "heavy waters of Atlantic ocean modernity" and the waste that they produce both in the form of drowned slave lives and in the current militarized pollution of Atlantic.*

Bachelard (1983) e ne a re metsi ke elemente e gopolang moswi;

> *Water is an elemet that remembers the dead.*

Go bontsha fa gape kgotlhelo ya mawatle e sale e simolola ka motlha wa makgoba a a neng Makoloniale ba ba tsaya go ya go dira jaaka malata kwa mafatsheng a a kwa ntle. Bangwe ba etile ba nwela mo metsing, mme seno ke sona se tlholang go

fetogafetogang ga maemo a bosa a mawatle Bachelard (1983). Deloughrey (2010) le Bachelard (1983) ba bua ka ditlamorago tsa go kgoberega ga metsi mo mawatleng ka motlha wa fa Makoloniale a kgabagantsha batho ba ba neng ba tswa dinageng di sele go ya go dira jaaka malate kwa dinageng tse di kwa ntle. Ba gatelela fa seno e le sona se dirang gore lewatle le dire makubu a a sa tlwaelegang mmogo le go fetogafetoga ga maemo a bosa a kwa ditlhakeng. Ntlha e e gatisiwa ke Stokowski (2000) fa a re

> *Water in its violet forms (storms and monsters, for example reflects the anger of gods and punishment for human misdeeds.*

Bouguerra (2006:14) ene a re bokao le botlhokwa jo bo amanang le metsi mo setsong le ngwao ya Maaforika ga bona selekanyetso. Holland (2005) fa a gatisa se a re:

> *It forms an important part of their belief system that often guides not only their way of life but also their moral standing, which often includes the way in which they interact with their environment.*

Arnold (2017), Wilder le Ingram (2016) bone ba tlhagisa fa metsi a le mosola thata mo go tshwanetseng ga lebelelwa melao ya tsamaiso ya metsi sentle. Fela ba bua se ba sa leba ditlhangwa dipe, ba bua ba lebile metsi ka bo ona mmogo le mathata a tsamaiso ya metsi. Arnold (2017) a re metsi a ka tlisa tharabololo ya mathata a ikonomi e e ka ungwelang mongwe le mongwe, o bitsa sena a re ke "*Moral Economic of Water"*. A re seno se ka thusa gore batho ba bone toka, le gore ditshwanelo tsa bone tsa phitlhelelo ya metsi di diragaditswe. Go re seno se kgonagale, Arnold (2017: 9) a re baitseanape le bathai ba melawana ya metsi ba lebe ntlha eno ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho. Arnold (2017: 9) o bona fa nngwe ya ditogamano tse di ka rarabololang mathata a metsi e le fa go ka lebelelwa melawana e eka ga metsi.

Wilder le Ingram (2016) ba dumalana le Arnold (20 17: 9) fa ba re:

> *The ultimate objective is to develop principles that indicate in what direction water policies, must move to serve fairness as contexts and circumstances change.*

Se, se bontsha fa metsi a phasaladiwa e seng ka tekatekano mo bathong, ke gore melawana ya metsi e sekametse mo letlhakoreng le le lengwe. e thulana le molaotheo

wa ditshwanelo tsa botho tsa go fitlhelela metsi. Fa e le gore melawana eno e santse e tlhaela, Wilder le Ingram (2016) ba garela ka gore:

> *Scholars need to develop the lenses that bring water equity in all of its manifestations much more clearly into view. It rest on transforming … the vocabulary and fundamental concepts we use to understang water issues.*

Go bontsha fa basekaseki le bona batlamega go dira sengwe ka go fetola lewa leno,se segolo ke gore metsi a simololwe go lebelelwa ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho, go tlhamiwe mereo le bokaelo jo bo kgethegileng go tlhaloganya morero wa metsi.

Arnold (2017: 10) o garela ka gore:

> *…the principle of complex equity and due process – capable of serving fairness wherever water is both scarce and complex.*

Go tlhagelela gore melawana e e tiileng ya tekatekano ya phitlhelelo ya metsi e tlaa thusa go lolamisa maemo kgotsa mathata a otlhe kwa metsi a ka tswang a sokodisa kgotsa e le bothata teng. Le fa go le jalo, boammaaruri ke gore naga nngwe le nngwe mmogo le Aforikaborwa di na le melawana ya taolelo le tlamelo ya baagi ka metsi mme se ga se tlise diphetogo mo baaging ka gonne ba sa ntse ba lela ka go gapelwa metsi le go kgala ga metsi nako le nako. Boammaaruri ke gore metsi a a fetisediwang kwa metsegaeng ga a lekalekane le metsi a a isiwang kwa metsesetoropong, ka ntlha ya fa kwa metsetoropong go fitlhelwa batho ba ba itsholetseng. Tebang le go ikgatolosa metsemagaeng ka tlamelo ya metsi Swatuk (2017: 74) o senola matlhotlhapelo a jaana:

> *In this part of rural Africa, humans and livestock must compete with wildlife for the resource. This means that having draw water from rivers, or wash your clothes at the shores of these waters...*

Ka jalo, seno ke nngwe ya mabaka a go ka tweng mafelo a ke a seabe sa Bokoloniale le polotiki se a kgethileng mo dinageng tsa Maaforika. Ka bokhutshwane ke gore ke mafelo a Botswa-bokoloniale. Ke jaaka le mo nakong ya gompieno ya temokerasi boradipolotiki ba tlamela baagi metsi ka nako ya ditlhopho fa ba reka lerato la bontlhopheng. Mo maemong a metsi a dirisiwa jaaka nngwe ya go tsamaisa

dikgatlhego le merero ya boradipolotiki. Ntlha e e gatisiwa ke Swatuk (2017: 72) fa a re:

> *In a democracy, rural people matter at voting time. It is then that you see the polotitians traipsing through the fields or walking along the dusty streets of cow towns while making promises of every sort, leaving behind a few backs of fertilisers and seed.* ***All politicians promise water.***

Ba ba sa diragatseng maitlhomo a sepolotiki, ba leswa kwa ntle. Sekao go tswa mo Maaforikeng a ipayang mo mafelong a a seng mo molaong wa puso le go gana go suta mo go ona, ba ka gale go tweng ke Baipei, boradipolotiki ga ba ba tlamele ka metsi mme ba tlamega go sokola le go fitlhelela metsi boima. Swatuku (2017: 73) tebang le se a re:

> *Where people refuse to move, then they will be left to fend for themselves, collecting water from rivers and streams, handigging wells or travelling great distance to collect piped water.*

Ditshwaelo tsa ga Swatuk (2017) di nyalana le Musemwa (2006) fa a bontsha bothata jwa metsi jo bo tlholwang ke Basweu kwa nageng ya Zimbabwe. Mo patlisisong ya gagwe o sedimosa go tlhoka tekatekano ga tiriso le phitlhelelo ya metsi ka go bapisa metsetoropo e go fitlhelwang Basweu (Bulawayo) le e go fitlhelwang Bantsho (Makokoba) kwa Zimbabwe. Musemwa (2006: 187) o tshwaela fa mathata a a neng a itemogelwang ke Basweu a sa lekane le a a neng a itemogelwa ke Bantsho mo phitlhelelong ya metsi, o kaya fa melawana le ditshwanelo tsa metsi di sekametse mo letlhakoreng le le lengwe. Musemwa (2006: 188) o tlhalosa fa metsi a mantsi a ne a sielwa Basweu thata ka gonne e le bona ba neng bana le maatla a polotiki le ikonomi. O garela ka gore tlhagelelo ya kgolo ya ditlhabologo mo go fitlhelwang Basweu e tlile ka ditlamorago tsa go fedisa loago le tikologo ya Maaforika.

Mtetwa (2015) le ene o tlhagisa kgethololo e e neng ya diragala kwa Zimbabwe ka ntlha ya tsamaiso ya bokoloniale jaana:

> *Disempowerment of blacks in zimbabwe dates back to 1894 when two waterless tracts of land Gwai and Shangaani reserves, were allocated to the defeated and dispossessed Ndebele people by British South African Company. The land was later described by British Deputy Commissioner, Sir Richard*

Martin in 1895 as "badly watered, sandy and unfit for settlement" (Mtetwa, 2015: 142).

Mathata a mangwe a ditogamaano tsa Bokoloniale go fitlhelela maitlhomo a bokapitale ke go gapa metsi ka mokgwa wa diphaepe go tswa mo metsemagaeng go ya kwa metseteropong. Seno, se ne se dirwa ka maikaelelo a go rekisetsa baagi ba metseteropo metsi, mme se se pateletsa gore metsi a a neng a elela mo dinokeng le a metswedi a tsenngwe ka diphaepe mme se se nne le ditlamorago mo tlhagong ka e feleletsa e swa. Tebang le ntlha e, Swatuk (2017: 75) a re:

water is pumped to town via several diesel-powered engines.

Fa a tswelela a re

...that water supply is erratic, expensive, unreliable and delivers a resource of questionable quality (ibid).

Kgweberano e ga e diragale fela magareng ga metsemagae le metseteropo, le mo magareng ga dinaga di le pedi jaaka patlisiso ya ga Mabula (2018) e senola mabaka a a tlhodileng kgoafalo ya metsi kwa Lesotho e saleng e thailwe ke mmuso wa Aparteite wa Lesotho le Aforikaborwa. O bolela fa mmuso wa Aparteite kwa Lesotho le Aforikaborwa o ile wa tsena mo tumalanong ya gore Lesotho le tlaa tlamela metsi kwa Aforikaborwa go simolola letsholo la Lesotho Highlands Water Project ka 1986. Go dumalanwe gore Lesotho le ananye *(exchange)* metsi ka matlole a ba tlaa dirisang go aga matamo a a tlaa ba thusang go fetlha motlakase.

Se, se bontsha fa Aforikaborwa e kgoafaditse metsi le tse metsi a di tlamelang kwa Lesotho ka paka ya bokoloniale. Ka jalo, Mabula (2018) o tlaa tswela patlisiso eno mosola ka gonne a senola fa Makoloniale ba fetile ba tsaya metsi a Lesotho ba a tlisa mo Aforikaborwa, ka jalo patlisiso e tlile go semagana le mabaka a tlhodileng gore go nne jalo.

Le fa patlisiso eno e ikaegile ka ga botlhami le bosekaseki jwa go senola morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi, go maleba go senola mekgwa e mengwe e kolonifatso ya metsi e itshupang ka gona mo sebonelong sa botshelo jwa nnete. Bogolosegolo mathata a sepolotiki a a iponagatsang mo lefatsheng le re tshelang mo go lona gompieno tebang le taolelo le tiriso ya metsi go totobatsa fa e le ruri metsi e le nngwe ya tse di dirisiwang

go gatelela Bantsho. Seno se thusa go matlafatsa bosekaseki gore bakwadi ba Setswana ba rotloetsege le go tsereganyetsa botlhami jo bo amang morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi go senola dipatikego tsa setšhaba le ditlamorago tsa sepolotiki mo nakong ya gompieno.

Bosekaseki jo bo itebagantseng le go senola metsi mo ditlhangweng go emelela mabaka a a rileng mme bo sa senole go gapiwa ga ona jaaka patlisiso e kaya. Drishti (2018) o sekasekile dipadi tse pedi tsa ga Virginia Woolf e leng *"To the Lighthouse* (1927) *le "The waves"* (1931). Mo tshekatshekong ya gagwe o ne a lebagane fela le metsi jaaka botshwantshi/papiso, o gatelela ntlha ya gore ditlhangwa tse pedi tse ga di bue ka metsi ka tlhamalalo, metsi a dirisitswe jaaka sesupo sa dilo dingwe tse mokwadi a itlhopetseng go se dibui puo phaa, o dirisisa malepa a botlhami jwa papiso go gatelela fa metsi a senola botshelo, ditaelo tsa semowa mmogo le dilo tse di amang botshelo jwa baanelwa. Dristh (2018) o bua ka metsi mme ga a bue ka go gapiwa ga ona, o itebagantse fela le botswerere jwa botlhami ba go dirisa metsi jaaka papiso mo ditlhangweng. Ka moo Drishti (2018) a gatisang ntlha e ya metsi jaaka botshwantshi jaana:

> *Water imagery has been used to symbolize various factors related to life in literature.*

Se, se bontsha motsamao wa metsi, gonne a re a isa motho kwa pele le go ba fatlholola, thatathata, o neela motho bokao jwa botshelo. A ruta motho go dira sengwe le go kgotlelela go sa kgatalesege ka ga maemo le dikgopi tse a katswang a kopana le tsona. A thusa batho go loga maano kgotsa dikakanyo ka dinako tse di sa siamang le go di tshedisa gore di elele jaaka metsi (Drishti, 2018: 6). Le fa go ntse jalo, le mo Setswaneng totobatso eno e a diragala, mo lebokong la ga Shole (1982: 6) la "*Letlodi la metsi"* mmoki o dirisitse go kgala ga metsi jaaka papiso ya go khutla ga tsela ya botshelo. Ka jalo, go a bonala gore ditlhangwa tse di ka ga morero wa metsi ga di bue sepe ka ga go gapiwa ga ona, bontsi bo kwala fela ka ona go senola megopolo e e rileng fela.

Mthiyane (1971), McCool, Clark le Stankey (2008), Stokowski (2000), bone ba tlhagisa metsi jaaka sefoka/letshwao la botshelo. Mo dikakanyong tsa bona tebang le metsi ga gona ope yo a lekileng go bontsha go gapiwa ga metsi le go bontsha fa e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho a

manaana ka metsi gore ba kgone go lema le go laola tikologo ya metsi, se se dira patlisiso eno mosola mo go tse ka e le maikaelelo a yona go thiba phatlha eno.

Mthiyane (1971) ene mo patlisisong ya gagwe ya Onase o sekasekile tiriso ya metsi jaaka letshwao/sefoka mo ditlhangweng tsa ga Vilakazi tsa porosa le poko, a re metsi ke letshwao la ditemosi *(senses*). O bua jaana ka gonne metsi o kgona go a tshwara, go a dupa, go a utlwa, go a bona mmogo le go utlwa tatso ya ona. Fa go buiwa ka ditemosi go a be go tewa ditsela tse di lemosang motho kgotsa setshedi sengwe le sengwe ka ga dilo tse di diragalang mo tikologong ya gagwe, ditemosi di akaretsa temosi pono *(visual sense),* kutlo *(auditory semse*), monko *(smell sense)*, kamo *(touch sense)* le tatso *(taste sence).* Ngidi (2001: 6) fa a tshwaela ka ga Mthiyane (1971) tebang le tiriso ya ditemosi mo go Vilakazi a re:

> *The sense of hearing, according to Mthiyane, is referring to man's sensitivity to the tone and timre of the water voices.....According to Mthiyane Vilakazi is very sensitive when listening to the running of the water which he considers to be pure.*

Go a bonala gore tlhaelo ya morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi o a tlhaela le mo dipuong tse dingwe. Le fa a tswelela Mthiyane (1971) o bontsha kgaratlho magareng ga Basweu le Mazulu, o dumela fa metsi a ka dirisiwa ka ditsela di le mmalwa go senola dipatikego dingwe tsa hisetori. Ngidi (2001) fa a tshwaela ka Mthiyane (1971) a re o bontsha kgaratlho e ka go farologanya magareng ga noka ya Tugela *(Tugela river)* jaaka letshwao la ditiragalo tsa tlhakatlhakano le ya Umvoti (Umvoti river) jaaka letshwao la tidimalo le pabalesego ya kagiso:

> *Mthiyane argues that Vilakazi occasionally makes a comparison where he portrays uThukela (Tugela River) as a symbol of disorder and heathen practices while uMvoti (Umvoti River) (in 'lmifula yomhlaba' - Rivers of the world) is painted as a symbol of calmness and a haven of peace.*

Gcumisa (2009: 190) le ena o dumalana le tlhagiso ya ga Ngidi (2001) fa a ne a tlhagisa dikakanyo tsa ga Mthiyane tebang le noka ya Tugela. Gcumisa (2009) o bua a lebile baboki ba babedi e leng "Mamba le Mpungose" ka leboko la *"Uthukela"*. A re maboko a bobedi bo a bua thata ka hisetori ya Mazulu ka mekgwa e e farologaneng.

Fa a tswelela a re baboki ba dirisitse leboko leno go senola ditiragalo tsa dinako tsa bagaka ba maloba, o bua se jaana:

> *Both poets experience the Thukela river as being one of significant age.....is more explicit.....statements about historical events dating back to Zwide's, Shaka's, Mpande's, Cetshwayo's and Mbuyazi's times (Gcumisa, 2009: 190).*

Se, e nna ntlha e e nametshegang ka e supa fa Maaforika bana le kamano ya hisetori le dinoka tse di badikaganetseng, noka e ya Tugela e botlhowka jaaka e le segopotso sa dingwaga tse di fetileng tsa dintwa magareng ga morafe wa Mazulu le Maburu. Totobatso eno e a tlhagelela le mo Setswaneng, Batswana ba ne ba itse gore noka ke molelwane o o supang maatla. Ke ka moo, ba ne ba tlhama seane se se reng "*Ya tlola noka, ntšhwana"* e le go bontsha fa motho a na le dithata fa a le kwa gaabo go gaisa fa a ka tsamaela kgakala le kwa gaabo.

Go a bonala gore Batswana le merafe e mengwe ya Maaforika mo Aforikaborwa ba itse thata dinoka e seng mawatle. Ke ka moo, ba lekileng go kwala thata ka dinoka mo morerong wa metsi fela ba sa bue sepe ka go gapiwa ga ona. Ka jalo, go ka twe metsi a tlhotlheleditse boitlhamedi jwa dikgang tsa hisitori, ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Stokowski (2000) jaana:

> *Throughout time and across diverse cultures, water is featured in creation stories as the source of all life.*

Le fa bakwadi ba sa tsibogele morero wa go kolonofatswa kgotsa go gapiwa ga metsi, se ga se dire gore go nne le megopolo ya gore ga gona ditlhangwa tse di senolang dikgannyana tse di amanang le metsi. Mo tekolong e lekotsweng fa godimo, ga go mosekaseki le mokwadi yo a totobatsang ka ga morero wa metsi le go gapiwa kgotsa go kgoafadiwa ga ona. Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e tswelelaka go lebelela dinngwe tsa ditlhangwa tsa bolwantsa-bokoloniale mo legatong le le latelang go tlhola gore basekaseki ba reng tebang le morero wa bolwantsha-bokoloniale mo bosekaseking jwa ditlhangwa. Se, se tlaa thusa go senola mabaka a botshang gore bosekaseki bo sekametse thata mo dintlheng dife tebang le bolwantsha bokoloniale.

2.6. DITLHANGWA TSA BOLWANTSHA – BOKOLONIALE

Go setse go na le basekaseki le bakwadi ba ba bontshang fa e le ruri ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika di tlaleya dilelo tsa batho e bile di na le boamegi jwa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale, Aparteite le polotiki. Tsambo (1999) le Mangwekea (2019) ba totobaditse fa e le ruri ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika di tshamekile karolo e kgolo mo boikuelong ba ditiro tse di masisi tsa bokoloniale, thathathata ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tsa dingwaga tsa go tloga pelenyana ga 1948 go fitlha ka 1994 fa Maaforikaborwa ba bona boipuso, ba kaya fa ditlhangwana tse di na le seabe se segolo mo mererong ya boitelo le boamegi.

Le fa go le jalo, totobatso eno ga e fitlhelwe fela mo Setswaneng, Shole (1991: 19) a re mongwe wa bakwala padi e leng Ngugi wa Thiong'o ke mongwe wa bakwadi ba Seaferika ba ba lwelang go gololа Aforika mo dikgoleng tsa bokoloniale. Dipadi tsa gagwe le tsona di nyatsa Makoloniale le Bakeresete ba ba neng ba thusana le Makoloniale go thopa Aforika. Mo go tsona o tshwantsha maikutlo le megopolo ya Maaforika mabapi le botshelo jwa Seaforika.

Ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika tse di kwadilweng ka dingwagakgolo tsa bo19th le 20th di ne di tsewa jaaka ditlhangwa tsa boikuelo, ditlhangwa tse di itelang ka go tlhagisa maemo a botlhoko le maemo a senolang go sa itumeleng ga Maaforika ka ntlha ya bokgoba le kgatelelo e neng e tlisiwa ke mmuso wa Makoloniale.

Mukoma wa Ngugi (2018) o beile mo pontsheng ka go kokoanya ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika tse di tsereng karolo mo go lepalepaneng le mmuso wa wa tlhaolele. Mo dikokoanyong tsa gagwe o leka go bontsha kgolo le diphetogo tse di tlisitsweng ke bokgeleke jwa bakwadi jwa bantsho ka go kgoafolola setšhaba. Ditlhangwa tse ke tse di akgetseng le go tsaya karolo mo bolwantsheng bokoloniale le methale ya bone tsa dingwaga ka dingwaga tsa bo1880's go ya go bo1980's.

Boammaaruri ke gore ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika di tlhotlheleditswe ke go bo ba ne ba na le phisegelo ya go ntshetsa dilelo tsa bona kwantle le go lemosa setšhaba tsela e ba latlhegetsweng ke setso, ngwao, tumelo le lefatshe ka teng. Ke jaaka Alioui (2016) a bua:

These losses mainly contributed in appearence of African literature.

Fa a tswelela a re

> *In this light, various literary works were written to express the harsh circumstances that the whole continent endured under the colonial control (ibid)*

Ka jalo, dingwe tsa ditlhangwa tse di tlhagisang dilelo tsa go latlhegelwa ga Maaforika e bile di lwantsha bokoloniale go ya ka Alioui (2016) di akaretsa "**Things Fall Apart"** ka Chinua Achebe, "**Weep Not, Child" le "The River Between"** Ka Ngugi wa Thitong'o le "**Cry Beloved Country"** ka Alan Paton. Tse ke dingwe tsa ditlhangwa tse di neng di kwalwa ke Maaforika, mme ba dikwala ka puo ya Seesimane ka gone go se bonolo go phasalatsa sekwalo ka puo ya Seaforika ka ntlha ya kgatelelo ya melao ya bokwadi ka nako ya mmuso wa kgatelelo. Ntlha e e gatisiwa ke Pooe (2019: 61) fa a re:

> Go kwala ka Seesimane go, go tlisitswe ke dikakanyo tse di neng di rena tsa gore Seesimane, Sefora le Sepotokisi le tse dingwe di ne di tsewa e le dipuo tsa tlhago tsa Bantsho mo Aforika e bile di kgontsha ba Bakoloniale go dirisana le Maaforika bonolo mo Aforika ka bophara.

Bagatelelwa ba ne ba tshwanelwa ke go kwala ka puo ya seyeng gore barunyi ba dikwalo ba kgone go bona fa bagatelelwa ba sa nne kgatlhanong le bona mo mererong ya dikwalo. Bontsi jwa dikwalo tsa bolwantsha-bokoloniale di tlhapakantse ka papiso ya maemo a kwa godimo go tila dikgwetlho tsa kgatelelo ya bokwadi. Le fa go le jalo, mo nakong e ya kgololosego go fetogile, bakwadi le basekaseki ba kwala le go sekaseka merero e e mabapi le tlhakantshukge e tlileng le ditiro tsa bokoloniale mmogo le dipatikego tsa bokoloniale.

Se se dirang gore botlhami ba ditlhangwa tsa Maaforika tse di ka ga twantsho ya bokoloniale di tlhapakanye ka papiso ya maemo a kwa godimo ke ka ntlha ya gore di ditshwaela le go tlaleya mathata a tlisitsweng ke bokoloniale mo nageng ya Aforika. Ntlha e nngwe ke gore di latofatsa bagateledi (Basweu) ka ga tsotlhe tse di bosula tse di diregileng mo Aforika. Ke jaaka Alioui (2016: 2) a gatisa se jaana:

> *Hence, such writers higlight the early losses in Africa, with a psychic trauma and lachrymal sore of blamming the white man for everything happened in Africa.*

Boammaaruri ke gore le fa ditlhangwa tsa mofuta o di tshwaela ka ga ditshotlakako, mathata le go latlhegelwa ke dilo mo Aforika, ga di tshwaele sepe ka ga morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi le go gapiwa ga ona mo Aforika. Bakwadi le basekaseki ba le mmalwa ba ne ba lebagane thata le ntlha ya go gapelwa lefatshe le kgatelelo ya ditso, bong le mmala.

Fela jaaka Alioui (2016) a tlhagisitse ditlhangwa tse di senolang masula a bokoloniale, Le Roux le ba bangwe (2014: 100) ba tlhagisitse dipadi tse di latelang tse mo go tsona go dirisitsweng botlhami go lwela lefatshe la Bantsho le go kgala mekgwa e e maswe e e neng e dirwa ke Basweu:

- MhudI (1975), ka Sol T Plaatje, tebang le Molao wa Lefatshe/Naga wa 1913 le ditlamorago tsa ona mo go Maaforika/batho ba Aforika ka nako eo, gape le se se kaiwang ka ga Maaforika le Basweu ka bojotlhe jwa bona go na jaanong mo Aforika borwa e ntšhwa.

- Nehanda (1993), ka Yvonne Vera, padi eno e ikaegile ka go kgaratlhela naga magareng ga semerafa kgotsa beng ba naga ka tlholego le Maesimane a bokoloni jwa Rhodesia.

- The call of the veld (1927), ka Leonard Flemming, eno ke padi e e itshetlegileng ka lorato gape e tlhotlhelediwa ke lona mo nageng, sekgweng, botshelo jwa mo polaseng le dipoelo tsa go dira go tswa mo temothuong. Ditiragalo di theilwe mo nakong ya tshwaraganyo kgotsa kopanyo ya Aforika borwa mo dingwageng tsa bo1920.

Tebang le setlhangwa sa padi, Brink (1999) o dumela gore ke bobolokelo jwa kgakologelo le sediriswa sa ditiragalo tsa hisetori e mo go yona di ka fetolwang go nna kgannyana kgotsa setori, ke gore go nna seitlhamelwa. Brink (1999: 43) o gatisitse se jaana:

> *…in order to grapple with the world, we transform it into stories…we can only manage the world once it has been storified.*

Efram, Lukens le Lukens (1990: 32) ba sosobanya ka bokhutshwane fa ba re ga e ka be e se puo batho ba ka bo ba sa ikitse, ba sa itse kwa ba yang kgotsa ba sa itse le gore ba fitlhile jang koo. Ba gatelela ntlha eno jaana:

> *It is languaging that meaning are created. Without language, life would have to be lived moment-by-moment, minus narrative, evaluation, compartason or contemplation (Efram, Lukens le Lukens,1990: 32).*

Fa ba tswelela ba re:

> *We would not know who we are, where we are going or whether or not we have gotten there (ibid).*

Efram, Lukens le Lukens (1990) ba tswelela gape ka go nopola Chile fa a ne a tlhomamisa gore puo e a gobatsa “language hurts” ka mafoka a reng:

> *Hitting people over head with bit of language can be as potent as hitting them over the head with a two-by-four. Furthermore, the strictures imposed by particular “language” modes can be formidable as walls steels. Words, just as surely as bullets fired from guns, change the structure of people and their lives. However, words would not have such power if they were not woven so completely into the fabric of our existence.*

Ga se bakwala padi fela ba senolang maikutlo a, baboki le bona ba tshamekile karolo e kgolo thata mo go leleleng ditsaabo ka mokgwa wa boboki. Baboki ba akaretsa Dube (1913), Raditladi (1975), Yako (Nd) le ba bangwe ba kwadile maboko a senolang maikutlo a Bantsho ka ga naga. Baboki ba maburu jaaka Visser (1961) o kwadile leboko la *“O Boereplaas”* a senola maikutlo a bona tebang le naga. Hugo (1958) a re Visser (1961) o tlhagisa go rata naga, bogolosegolo thata, tshwaraganyo ya motho le mmu ka mabaka a a bontshang go nna mosola ga ona, go tshwana le mo temong.

Le fa go ntse jalo Le Roux le *ba bangwe* (2014: 114) ba re go na la pharologanyo e kgolo gape e e tlhabang fa baboki ba Maaforika ba tlhagisa mo pepeneneng ntlha e ya khutsafalo ya bona tebang le go gapelwa ga lefatshe. Boammaaruri ke gore Basweu ba ne ba tlhopha dinaga kgotsa mafelo a a siametseng temo gonne metsi e se bothata. Ka jalo, go setse go itshupa fa go sena tekatekano mo botlhaming le bosekaseking tebang le morero wa metsi le go gapiwa ga ona mo ditlhangweng. Bontsi bo ne bo sekametse fela mo go gapiweng ga lefatshe mme ba itlhokomolosa go kolonofatswa ga metsi.

Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e leka go paka fa e le ruri go se ka moo lefatshe, metsi, motho, tlhago le tikologo yotlhe e dikaganetseng naga di ka kgaoganngwang ka teng. Ka moo le ga jaana mafelo kgotsa dinaga tse di nang le tlhago e bile di dikaganetswe ke diphologolo tsa naga le metsi e le mafelo a ageletsweng ke basweu go a dira mafelo a etelwang ke batho ba ba itsholetseng, fa ba ba dikobo dikhutshwane ba sa kgone go a etela.

Mokgwa o mongwe o makoloniale ba o dirisitseng wa go gapa mafatshe ke o tlhagisiwang ke Tsambo (1999) fa a ne a sekaseka leboko la ga Motlhake (1982) e leng, “Moreri”, mo go lona o bontsha fa barongwa *(missionaries)* ba tlile ka maitlhomo a go utswa lefatshe e seng ka maitlhomo a bodumedi. O gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> *The stanza illustrate the cruelty with which land is being seized by those in power from the owners, as well as reveals the pain of the powerless victim. Although* ***"moutswilefatshe"*** *(the stealer-of land) is presented as powerful, he is also ridiculed for conducting his action in a cunning manner, that is, above the suspicion of the victims (Tsambo, 1999: 53).*

Barongwa ke bona ba ntlha go tswa kwa mafatsheng a kwa ntle go ikgorosa mo mafatsheng a Bantsho (Batswana). Poko eno e tlhagisa bo setlhogo le mokgwa o ba tsereng lefatshe ka ona le botlhoko ba go tlhoka dithata tsa batswasetlhabelo. Go bontsha fa ba fetile ba tshwaya mafatshe a manaana mme ba dirile tiro ya go utswa ka matsetseleko mo batswasetlhabelo kgotsa bagapelwa lefatshe ba neng ba ka se lemoge mothale yo. Ka jalo, go a bonala gore mafatshe a kwa ntle jaaka Yuropa, Borithani le dinaga tse dingwe tse di kgoafaditseng Aforika ba ne ba sena lefatshe le le nang le boleng jaaka mo dinageng tsa Aforika, ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Herbst (2000) jaana:

> *In Europe people were many, but the land was scarce...*

Boammaaruri ke gore se se gwetlhileng basweu go tsenelela le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho ka bodipa mo Aforika ke ka ntlha ya lefatshe le tse lefatshe le re tlamelang ka tsona. Makoloniale a ne a itse gore fa ba ka fitlhelela lefatshe ba tlaa kgona go nna le phitlhelelo ya tsotlhe tse lefatshe le tlamelang *(land resourses)* ka ga tsona jaaka temo, metsi, diminerale le tse dingwe. Ka jalo ntlha ya go gapiwa ga mafatshe e arabela morero wa go kolonifatswa kgotsa go kgoafadiwa ga metsi mo Aforikaborwa

ka gonne basweu ba ne ba tlhopha mafatshe kgotsa mafelo a manaana ka metsi jaaka metsi le yona e le nngwe ya tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona. Ka go rialo, go ka twe metsi ke nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng gore Makoloniale ba gape mafatshe a Bantsho mo bathong ba maloba.

Basweu ba tlile mo Aforika ka ditlhaloganyo tsa bokepitale go dirisa naga ya Maaforika le tsotlhe tse di amanang le yona go fitlhelela maitlhomo a bona a bokepitale. Leboko la ga T A P Dire mo ngataneng e rulagantsweng ke Kelaotswe (1984: 10) la "*Batho Basweu"* le totobatsa ntlha e. Swatuk (2017: 23) le ene o bua jaana:

> *...under colonial rule Africa was reorganised to satisfy the needs, tastes and whims of Europeans.*

Ka jalo bokoloniale le methale ya bona mo nageng ya Aforikaborwa bo ribolotse botlhami ba ditlhangwa tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale le Aparteite. Ka moo Mangwekea (2019:22) a re ditlhangwa tsa mofuta o di tlhagiswa e le maitlhomo mangwe a botlhami a go kgala le go nyefola ditiragalo tsotlhe tsa tsamaiso ya Bokoloniale. Buthelezi (2017: 28) o gatisa ntlha eno ka gore:

> *To decolonise is to rid ourselves of a colonial interpretation of our surroundings.*

Ditshwaelo le dikakanyo tsa bakwadi le babatlisisi tse di kailweng fa godimo mabapi le go kgoafolola kgotsa go kolonofalola naga di tlhotlheleditswe ke ditiragalo tsa hisetori tse di botlhoko tse Makoloniale ba di dirileng Bantsho ka go gapa mafatshe a bona.

Botlhami jo bo kgatlhanong le go amana le ditshotlakako tseno tsa Makoloniale ga se tse di ka lebalesegang le go di ikgatholosa bonolo. Ke ka moo go nang le seane se se reng "Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana wa mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe" (Mokoma, 2016: 130) e le gona go lemosa Maaforika a mangwe gore ba tlhalefe le gore ba ele tlhoko gore ba seke ba wela mo lemeneng le ba maloba ba wetseng mo go lona.

Alam (2007: 124) o nopola Ngugi wa Thiong'o fa a gatelela ntlha eno ka gore:

> *The relationship between creative literature and other forces cannot be ignored especially in Africa, where modern literature has grown against the gory background of Europian imperialism and its changing manifestations: slavery, colonialism and neo-colonialism.*

Botlhami jwa ditlhangwa ke seipone sa ditiragalo tse di diragalang mo loago. Ntlha e ke boammaaruri bo patlisiso bo itlhomileng go bo bipolola ka go bontsha fa ditlhangwa tse di ka ga morero wa metsi tsa Setswana e le dingwe tse di tlaleyang dilelo tsa batho. Mogale (1998: 25) o gatisa ntlha e ka gore:

> *To understand literature, which is part of art, then means understanding the total social process of which it is a part.*

Eagleton (1976: 6) o dumalana le ntlha ya ga Mogale jaana;

> *Literary works are not mysteriously inspired, or explicable simply in terms of their authors' psychology. They are forms of perception, particular ways of seeing the world, and as such they have a relation to that dominant way of seeing the world which is the 'social mentality' or ideology of an age.*

Mogale (1998: 25) o nopotse Eagleton (1976: 7) fa a re go e tlhaloganya re tshwanetse go e sekaseka ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho go lebilwe thata kamano ya maemo a farologaneng mo loagong:

> *To understand it we must analyze the precise, relationship between different classes in a society, and to do that means grasping where those classes stand in relation to the mode of production.*

Mogale (1998: 25) le Eagleton (1976: 6) ba dumalana ka botlalo gore ditlhangwa le loago e le monwana le lonala. Ba bua puo phaa gore ditlhangwa di tlhotlhelediwa ke se se diragalang mo loagong e bile fa o batla go tlhaloganya setlhangwa botoka ke ga o ka nna le lemorago ka ga loago gore o kgone go senogelwa ke dikgang ka botlalo. Fela jaaka batiori ba Marxism ba gatelela ntlha ya gore setlhangwa se tsewe jaaka seipone sa setšhaba kgotsa morafe o o lotlegang ka ga ditiragalo tsa loago. Mogale (1998: 5) a re tiori e ya Semarxism e kaya fa ditlhangwa di ka tlhaloganngwa bonolo fa go lebeletswe boammaaruri ba loago. Fela jaaka teemane, gauta, lookwane le tse dingwe tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona tse Makoloniale a a fetileng a ikhumisa ka tsona mo nageng ya Aforika, metsi le ona ke nngwe ya tsona ka jalo maitlhomomagolo a batiori ba Marxism ke go lwantsha mokgwa wa Makapitale wa go ikhumisa ka go gatelela batho le go ba ja ntsoma (*exploitation*). Metsi le ona a tshwanetse go bonwa jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a tlhodileng ntsoma, ka jalo le batlhami ba Setswana ba tshwanetse go tlhagisa mo botlhaming jo bo tlaa lemosang babuisi kolonifatso ya

metsi e le nngwe ya merero ya bolwantsha bokoloniale fela jaaka ditlhangwa tsa morero wa lefatshe, kgetholoolo ya mmala le bong jalo le jalo.

2.7 KOLONOFATSO YA LEFATSHE KGATLHANONG LE KOLONOFATSO YA METSI MO DITLHANGWENG

Patlisiso eno ke ya ntlha mo Setswaneng go leka go senola mabaka a a bontshang fa e le boammaaruri gore go kolonofatswa ga lefatshe go arabela morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng. Boammaaruri ke gore botlhami jwa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo Setswaneng bo a tlhaela, le fa go le jalo go na le bakwadi le basekaseki ba ba se tseng ba akgetse ka ntlha ya lefatshe le dingwe tse di amanang le lona jaaka Le Roux le ba bangwe (2014: 98) ba re selo sa ntlha se re tshwanetseng go se tlhaloganya ke botlhalebogolo jwa Maaforika tebang le naga le lefelo/tikologo. Ba akgetse ka megopolo e e latelang tebang le lefatshe/naga:

- Go rata naga go lekana le tshireletso le go nyamelela ga yona.
- Naga ke thoto e e ka se rekweng/go rekisiwa mongwe.
- Naga ke sekai sa lehumo/khumo.
- Naga ke sekai se se bontshang go nna le maatla.
- Naga ke thoto ya bagologolo.
- Naga ke sengwe se se ntle.
- Naga ke thoto ya botlhe.
- Naga ke thoto e e tlhalosang kgololosego le tshwaraganyo/ tlamaganyo ya batho.
- Naga ke sekai sa bomme/bosadi.

Se, se bontsha fa lefatshe e le letshwao la khumo, loago le maatla mo baaging. Ka jalo, go ka twe go gapiwa ga mafatshe go tlhodile gore tsotlhe tse di mo lefatsheng di akaretsa tlhago, teemane, gauta, metsi le tse dingwe di nne ka fa tlase ga taolo ya bagapa lefatshe. Seno, se dirile gore bagateledi ba nne le maatla a sepolotiki le mo ikonoming ya naga mme sa itsa Maaforika go nna le seabe mo ikonoming ya bona. Agarwal (1994: 1) o dumalana le se ka gore:

> *Land defines social status and political power in the village and it structures relationships both within and outside the household.*

Ditlhaloso tsa naga kgotsa lefelo le tikologo go ya ka Thanodi ya Shoter English Dictionary (1978: Vol II. 2059), Webster (1986: Vol III), English Oxford (1973: Vol I. 1172) le Le Roux le ba bangwe (2014: 98) ke karolwana ya lefatshe e bile dina le tlhotlheletso mo ditirong tsa motho letsatsi le letsatsi go lebilwe loago, polotiki le ikonomi.

Dikgopolo tse di na le bokao jo bo tshwanang, jo bo supang tikologo. Se, se bontsha fa tikologo e ka nna ya fiwa leina la bonnotlhago jwa batho, dimela, diphologolo jalo le jalo, e leng, leina le le tlhalosang gore ke lefelo mo go nnang/agileng batho, diphologolo kgotsa mo dijalo di fitlhelwang teng ka tlhago kgotsa mo ditlhogang/melang teng. Bonnotlhago jo jwa batho ga mmogo le tlhakatlhakano ya tlelaemete/seemo sa loapi, dilo dingwe tsa seemo jwa loapi le ditshidi tse di amang mongwe le mongwe, ditlhopha tsa batho, merafe gape le ditšhaba jaaka go tlhagisitswe mo lebokong la ga Raditladi (1975: 22) “Fatshe la Batswana”.

Le fa go le jalo, bo Swatuk (2017), Musemwa (2014), Derman, Odgraard le Sjaastad (2007) le ba bakwadi le ba batlisisi ba bangwe ke bangwe ba ba dumalanang le patlisiso eno ka gore go gapiwa ga mafatshe ke nngwe ya maikaelelo a go tsaya taolo ya sengwe le sengwe se se mo lefatshe. Le fa gona baitseanape ba ba sa lebelela morero wa metsi mo ditlhangweng dipe, fela ba tlaa tswa patlisiso eno mosola ka go bo go bonala gore go setse gona le bangwe ba ba tsholeditseng ditlhogo tebang go gapelwa ga metsi mo Aforika.

Tebang le kolonifatso ya lefatshe le kolonifatso ya metsi Musemwa (2014) a re:

> *The settlement of white colonies in the Global South robbed Africans of their most precious resources. The occupation of land gave rise to huge loss materials resources for most black people, as they were moved to water scarce areas and their livelihoods threatened.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *The colonisation of water began with land occupation. Land colonisation is synonymously with the colonisation of water. The two are inseparable (ibid, 2014).*

Mike (2012: 4) le ene o dumalana le Musemwa (2014) jaana:

The bottom line of this land grabs is to get control of the water resources connected to the land.

Bakwadi ba, ba dumalana ka ntlha e le nngwe ya gore go gapiwa ga metsi go simolotse ka go gapiwa ga mafatshe. Ka jalo, go mo pontsheng gore kgorogo ya Makoloniale mo Aforika e tlhodile tlhobaboroko le tlhaelo ya didiriswa tsa metsi mo nageng eno. Patlisiso ya ga Musewa (2014) e gatelela ntlha ya gore makoloniale a fetile a gapa mafelo a humileng ka metsi (coasts areas) mme ba sutisetse Bantsho kwa mafelong a dikomelelo. Ke maitlhomo a patlisiso e go senola dikakanyo tse di tlhodileng gore Maaforika a iphitlhele a aparetswe ke bodidi, fela go molaleng gore Maaforika a itemogetse tlala le komelelo ya maemo a kwa godimo morago ga kgorogo ya Makoloniale le go gapelwa mafatshe ka dikgoka. Ka jalo patlisiso ya ga Musemwa (2014) e tlaa tswela patlisiso eno mosola ka gonne e baya mabala a nkgwe ka ga kgoafalo ya metsi mo Aforika. Le fa go le jalo, o ne a sa lebelela morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa dipuo dipe fela o ne a lebile mafelo a a amiwang ke kolonifatso ya metsi kwa Zimbabwe. Ntlha eno e dira gore patlisiso e mo matshegong e nne le seabe sa go kaba phatlha eno.

Boammaaruri ke gore Batswana le merafe e mengwe ya Maaforika ba kwadile thata ka ga dikgatelelo tsa mmala, setso, tumelo, jalo le jalo jaaka dingwe tsa mabaka a tlhodileng gore makoloniale a fete a ba kgokgontse le go ba tlosa mo mafelong a bona. Tseo di tlhagisitsweng ke bakwadi ba bangwe jaaka leboko la ga Motlhake (1979: 22) ka fa go le lengwe mo lebokong la “Letlalo” o bontsha fa mmala e le nngwe ya dikgatelelo tse Bantsho ba neng ba gateletswe ka tsona. Le fa go le jalo, Wolfe (2006) ene o dumela gore tsotlhe tse ene e le ditogamaano tsa Makoloniale go ba kgontsha go fitlhelela mafatshe. O gatisa seno jaana:

…primary motive for elimination is not race (or religion, ethnicity, grade of civilization, etc) but accesss to territory.

Se, se gatelelwang ke Wolfe (2006) ke seo se tlhagisiwang ke leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) *“Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga”* le le bontshang ka botlalo letsholo la Makoloniale la go tlosa Batswana mo mafelong a bona le go ba isa kwa mafelong a a tletseng komelelo.

Wolfe (2006: 388) a re le fa go le jalo mokgwa o wa go gapa mafatshe a bantsho le go ba sutisa mo mafatsheng a bona le matlhakore mabedi, e na le bosasiamang *(negative)* le bosiameng *(positive).*

> *Negatively, it strives for the dissolution of the native societies. The positive outcomes of logic of elimination can include officially encouraged miscegenation, the breaking down of native title into alienable individual freehold, native citizenship, child abduction, religious conversion, resocialization in total institutions such as mission or boarding schools and a whole range of cognate biocultural assimllations. All these strategies, including frontier homicide, are characteristics of settler colonialis.*

Patlisiso eno, ga e dumalane le Wolfe (2006) ka gonne o dumela fa Makoloniale batlisitse ditlhabololo, o itlhokomolosa gore ke nngwe ya ditogamaano tsa go fedisa boipuso jwa Bantsho, ditlhabololo tse le tsona di nang le seabe segolo mo tlhaelong ya lefatshe la bonno le metsi ka a felela fela mo go tsona, fa batswasetlhabelo ba neng ba sutisiwa ba tshwanelwa ke go tlhoka metsi ka a felela mo ditheong le diporojekeng tse ditlang le ditlhabologo. Ka jalo, kakanyo e tlhagisiwang ke Wolfe (2006: 388) ga e tsamaelane le morero wa patlisiso ka gonne o a dumela gore Makoloniale a na le bosasiamang mme fela o gatelela ntlha ya gore ena le dikungo tse di tlisang ditlhabololo mo baaging ba ba gateletsweng ka go fetola maina a mafelo a bona, go ba direla makwalo boitshupo, go aga ditheo tsa ditumelo le tsa dithuto. Tsotlhe tse ke dipharologantsho tsa Bokoloniale.

Ka jalo onthologi ya patlisiso eno e ikaegile ka filosofi ya bokaelo ba dilo tsa boammaaruri, tse di leng teng, tsa nnete e bile di ama beng ba tsona. Lefatshe, lefelo le tikologo ke mo go fitlhwelwang dilo di le dintsi tse di diragalang mo go tsona, batho ba fitlhelwa mo lefatsheng, mme mo mafelong a a farologaneng mmogo le tikologo (maemo/motlha) e e sa tshwaneng. Bangwe ba iphitlhela mo tikologong e e leuba, e aparetswe ke tlala ka ntlha ya go tlhoka mafatshe a temo, bangwe ba iphitlhela ba le mo mafelong a a nang le mafatshe a mo go ona tikologo e sa ba letleng go itirela sepe, jaaka go tlhoka metsi a go ka lema, nako tse dingwe lefatshe le le teng mme e se la temo. Nako tse dingwe bangwe ba iphitlhela ba le mo tikologong e go golang diphetogo tse di baitsang go tsaya taolo ka matshelo a bona jaaka metsesetoropo le meepo.

Ke ka moo, go leng botlhokwa gore batlhami, balepatikologo le basekaseki ba tsibogele morero wa metsi mo ditlhangweng le dikwalo tsa Setswana ka gonne metsi, lefatshe le tikologo ke dilo tse o ka se dikgaoganyeng, e bile ke mediro ya bokoloniale gore bontsi ba Maaforika ba iphitlhele mo mafelo a komelelo fa bone ba ikadile mo mafelong a siametseng temo, tikologo mmogo le tlhago e ntle ka gonne metsi e se bothata mo mafelong ao.

2.8 KONOSETSO

Tekolo e ya dikwalo e supile fa go na le tlhaelo mo morerong wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Go bonagetse gore bontsi ba bakwadi le basekaseki ba itebagantse thata le ntlha ya lefatshe mmogo le matlhoko, ditshotlakako le ntsoma e tlisitsweng ke Makoloniale mo dinageng tsa Maaforika.

Go bonagetse gape gore, morero wa go gapiwa ga mafatshe mo Maaforikeng o arabela go kolonofatswa le go gapiwa ga metsi ka ntlha ya fa Makoloniale a ne a tlhopha mafelo a a siametseng temo ka gonne metsi e se bothata. Le fa go le jalo, gore go nne le tekatekano mo botlhaming le bosekaseki jwa morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi, bakwadi le basekaseki ba tshwanetse go ela maemo a tlhoko le go tsibosa setšhaba ka ga ditshwanelo tsa bona mabapi le merero ya metsi. Setšhaba se se golang e bile se fetoga se tshwanetse go rutiwa le go tsibosiwa ka ga kgoafololo ya mawatle le mafelo a manaana mo nageng ya Aforika. Go dira jalo, go tlaa thusa Maaforika gore ba kgone go lwela, go sireletsa le go ithuta metsi mmogo le go kwala ka ga ona.

KGAOLO 3: MMEO, MORALO LE MAREMELO A TIORI

3.1. MATSENO

Maikaelelo a kgaolo eno ke go radisa ka ga didiriswa tsotlhe tse patlisiso e e di tsentseng tirisong go atlenegenisa maitlhomo a yona. Patlisiso e tlhagisiwa ka moo go dirisitsweng mmeo, moralo le maremelo a tirori ka teng mo letsomong le tsharololo ya dinewane tse di tsamaelang le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso. Ka jalo patlisiso e e ya go dirisa mmeo wa Khwalitatifi mmogo le dithekineki tse di maleba tsa Khwalitatifi go tsoma le go tsharolola tshedimosetso e fitlheletsweng.

Bokgoni jwa melebo e kgethilweng e leng molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale *(Post-colonialism)* le wa Seikholoji *(Ecocritisism)* bo sekasekilwe ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho go tlhotlhora kgetse tebang le bosekaseki jwa maboko le diane tsa Setswana tse di tlhophilweng go latela maitlhomo le maikaelelo a patlisiso jaaka a senotswe kwa kgaolong ya matsenomagolo.

3.2 MMEO WA PATLISISO

Go botlhokwa go tlhaloganya boleng le se mmeo e leng sona mo patlisisong. Ka go rialo, go ya ka Hesse-Biber le Leavy (2011) ba re mmeo ke ona o o thusang le go laela mmatlisisi go tsepama mo dintlheng tsa botlhokwa malebane le patlisiso. Mmeo o thusa mmatlisisi go itse gore go tlhaela fa kae e bile ke eng se se tlhokegang go atlegisa seo. Ka jalo, mmeo ke letsibogo *(bridge)* le mmatlisisi a tsamayang ka lona go tlisa mo pontsheng ntlhakemo ya gagwe le go lomaganya didiriswa tsa gagwe mmogo, go latela maitlhomo a patlisiso. Mmeo o tshwanetse o tsamaelane le patlisiso go tloga kwa tshimologong go ya kwa bokhutlong. Ke ka moo Hoftstee (2018: 107) a nopolang mafoko a ga Alfred Korzybski fa a re:

> *If the map shows a different structure from the territory represented…then the map is worse than useless, as it misinforms and leads astray.*

Se, se bontsha fa mmeo e le mmepe o mmatlisisi a ikokotletsang ka ona go batla tsela e e maleba e e tlaa mo fitlhisang kwa bokhutlong jwa patlisiso. Se Alfred a lekang go se bontsha ke gore fa mmeo o sa dirisiwa sentle kgotsa o rona patlisiso, ga o nne le mosola mo patlisisong ka ntlha ya fa o latlha babuisi e bile o sa ba kaele.

Babuise ba kgona go bona fa patlisiso e na le boikanyego *(reliability),* bonetetshi *(realistic),* bomaleba *(relevancy)* le bobatlisisego *(researchability)*. Makala a mane a, ke ona a neelang patlisiso ya ***Tlhotlhomiso ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa: Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale*** boleng jwa yona go ya ka mokgwa o mmatlisisi a tlhalosang bokgoni jwa mekgwa le didiriswa tse di mo fitlhisitseng kwa bokhutlong jwa patlisiso. Babuise ba nna le tšhono ya go ka ganela le go ka dumalana le se mmatlisisi a se tlhagisang fa a tlhagisa kgaolo eno. Hoftsee (2018: 107) o gatisa ntlha ka gore:

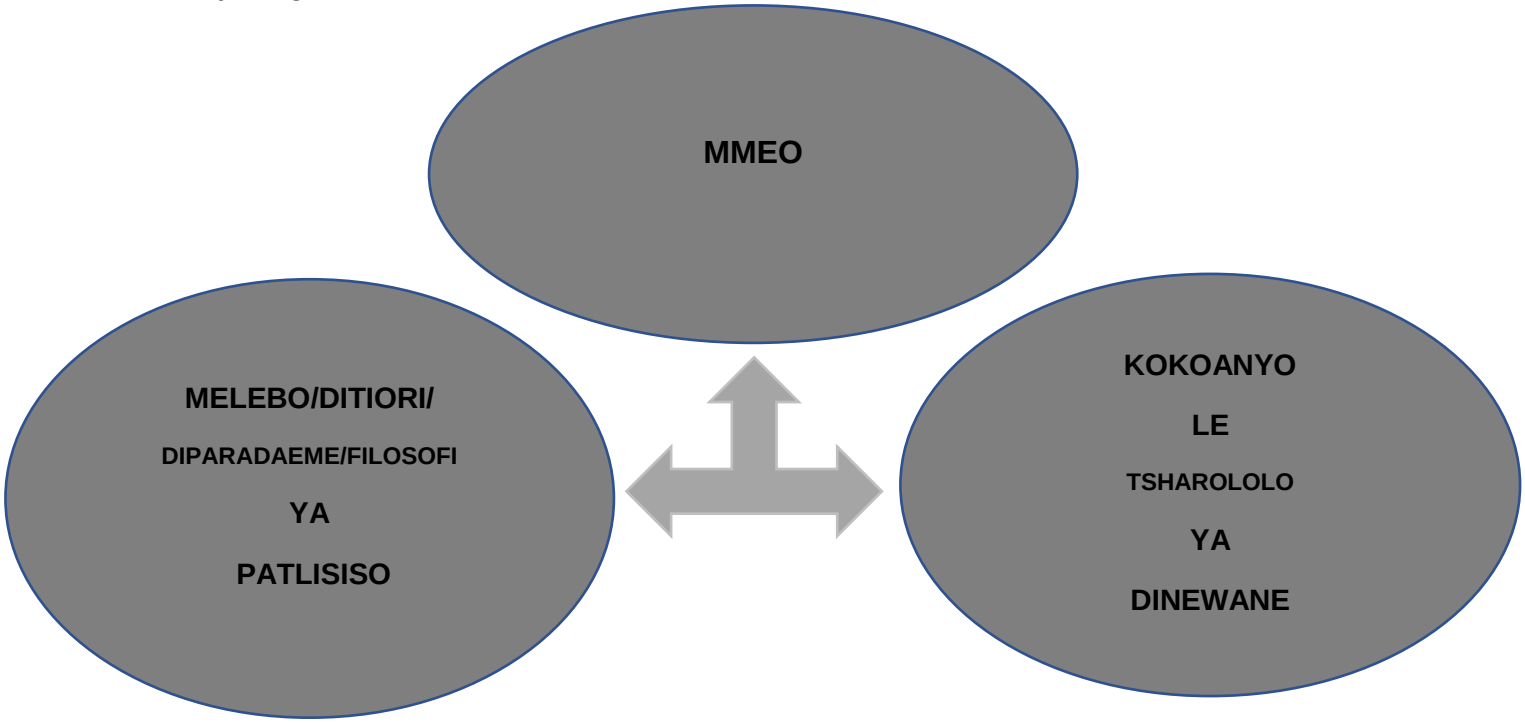
> *It must be, because a result can only be accepted, rejected, checked replicated or even understood in the context of how you got there.*

Fa a tswelela a re:

> *Readers will look to your method chapter to tell them all they need to know about how you got to your conclusions (ibid, 2018: 107).*

Se, se kaya fa kgaolo eno e le botlhokwa thata ka e rwele malepa a bobatlisisi mmogo le ntlhakemo ya mmatlisisi e tsamaelanang le pharela ya patlisiso, e thusa go netefatsa fa tshedimosetso e tlhagisiwang e le e ikanyegang e bile e nyalana. Ka jalo, matlisisi o tshwanetse a tshwane le morekisi yo o batlang gore kungo ya gagwe e rekwe go gaisa tse dingwe kwa marekelong. Fano, mmatlisisi o tlhagisa tumelo le tlhaloganyo ya gagwe tebang le boleng, filosofi, meono le diparadaeme tse patlisiso ya gagwe e ikaegileng ka ga tsona go nna ya sesaense le gore babuisi ba bone fa e le kgang e e ka tlisang tharabololo mo mathateng a ba lebaneng le ona.

Ka jalo, go ka twe:



Lekala la patlisiso eno ka kakaretso le ka ga go tlhotlhomisa morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Mmatlisisi o tlhophile mmeo le melebo e e maleba jaaka e kailwe go busetsa megopolo ya bosekaseki jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa kwa morago go lebelela fa ntlha ya metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho mo malobeng ka ntlha ya fa mafatshe a a neng a gapiwa e le a a neng a siametse temo e bile metsi e se bothata le go itshetlega mo tikologong e ba tlaa kgonang go atlegisa maikaelelo a bona a bokapitale. Fa ka fa letlhakoreng le lengwe bagatelelwa ba ba fudusediwang kwa mafelong a tikologo e e sa ba letleng go ka itirela sepe jaaka go lema, go rua ka go sena phulo, jalo jalo. Le fa go ntse jalo, poko ya ga Shole (1979: 24) e bontsha fa e le boammaaruri fa batho ba ne ba tseelwa mafelo mme ba tlhoka go ka lema. Go tlaa tlhalosiwa bokgoni jwa mmeo le melebo e e e tlhophilweng go tlhalosa ntlha eno ka mokgwa o tlaa dumelesegang le go fitlhelela tharabololo kwa bofelong. Go totobatsa fa patlisiso eno e kgweediwa ka mokgwa wa bosaense, go tlaa tswelelwa ka go tlhotlhomisa dingotelo le mekgwa ya go ditlhopha mmogo le go sekaseka mekgwa e e dirisitsweng ya go kokoanya le go tsharolola dinewane.

3.2.1 Tiriso ya mmeo wa khwalitatifi mo patlisisong

Go setse go kailwe fa patlisiso eno e tsentse tirisong Mmeo wa Khwalitatifi gareng ga e mengwe. Ka mmeo o, mmatlisisi o nna motsayakarolo ka bo ena, ka go semagana le go ela tlhoko tshedimosetso e e farologaneng e bile e tsamaelana le tlhotlhomiso.

Baitseanape ba patlisiso ya Khwalitatifi "*Qualitative"* boCresswell (2009), Strass le Corbin (1998) le Maree (2017) mmogo le ba bangwe ba ba lekileng go baya mabala a nkwe tebang le tiriso ya mmeo wa khwalitatifi le botlhokwa jwa ona mo patlisisong ya Khwalitatifi. Mo patlisisong e, mmeo o o dirisitswe go tlhopha, go sekaseka le go tsharolola tshedimosetso e e maleba le setlhogo. Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso eno, e ikaegile ka ditiragalo tsa hisetori le gore di amana jang le loago le re tshelang mo go lona gompieno.

Go dirisitswe dithekenike tse di maleba tsa mmeo wa khwalitatifi tsa tsharololo ya diteng *(content analysis)* le tebelelo ya dikwalo *(texual data)* mo mabokong a le a ga Shole (1979: 24) e leng "Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga" le Shole (1982: 6) e leng "Letlodi la metsi" mmogo le Raditladi (1975: 27) e leng"Lewatle" le diane tse pedi go tswa mo go Mokoma (2016) "Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile" (ts.39) le "Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmago e re o bo bona o bo sikologe" (ts.130). Mmeo o o nnile botlhokwa mo dikwalong tse di kgethetsweng patlisiso eno ka gonne o thusitse go lepolola sebonelo sa hisetori le loago ka e le se patlisiso eno itlhomileng go se fitlhelela mabapi le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tse di satswang go kaiwa fa godimo.

Ka jalo, mmeo wa khwalitatifi o thusitse thata ka o lepolotse sebonalo sa botshelo o sa tlhokomologe bokaelo jo se tlhagelelang mo go jona e bile o kgatlhegela go tlhaloganya bokaelo jwa maemo a loago le hisetori. Go ya ka seane sa "Tlhapi solofela leraga metsi a tšhele o a lebile" (ts.39) (ibid, 2016: 40) fa se lebelelwa mo bokaelong jwa hisetori se senola sebonelo sa ditlamorago tse Maaforika ba lebaneng le tsona mo ba iphitlhelang ba sa tlhole ba na le sepe kgotsa ba tshela ka dithatanyana morago ga go gapelwa dithoto (lefatshe, metsi jalo le jalo) ka paka ya bokoloniale.

Mmeo o wa Khwalitatifi o tlhophilwe go latela mabaka a latelang e leng:

a) Go lebelela metswedi, megopolo le maitemogelo a batho mabapi le setlhogo sa patlisiso jaaka diathikele mo dijenaleng, dibuka le ditlhotlhomiso tsa batlapele mmogo le ditlhangwa tse di kgethilweng e leng maboko le diane tsa Setswana tse di tlaa sekasekwang go arabela maitlhomo, mererwana le dipotso tsa patlisiso eno ka tiriso ya mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo *(textual/document data*) mmogo le dithekineki tsa tsharololo e leng ya tsharololo ya diteng *(content analysis*) le ya boamegi *(cross-impacts analysis).*

b) Go senola bokao jwa setlhogo go ya ka bakwadi le babatlisisi ba batlapele ka mokgwa wa tekolo ya ditshekatsheko jaaka e le mokgwa mongwe wa go tsoma kgotsa go kokoanya tshedimosetso. Tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e thusitse go lepolola fa go se basekaseki ba Setswana ba ba tsibogetseng morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana fa go itshupile bontsi bo sekametse thata mo morerong wa lefatshe le go gapiwa ga lona.

c) Go tlhalosa se setlhogo sa patlisiso se ikaeletseng go se fitlhelela botoka ka go dirisa metswedi e e farologaneng ya bosekaseki go lepolola ka ga bokaelo jwa kamano ya hisetori le loago mabapi le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa.

Mmeo wa khwalitatifi o rotloeditse mmatlisisi go kgweetsa patlisiso ya gagwe ka mokgwa wa bosaense le bonetetshi ka go tsentswe tirisong dithekeniki tse di maleba tsa go tsoma le go tsharolola tshedimosetso jaaka dikailwe fa godimo go dirisa tshedimosetso e fitlheletsweng go senola seabe se kolonifatso ya metsi e se kgethileng mo lefatsheng le re tshelang mo go lona thatathata mo boitlhameding jwa dikwalo tse di ka ga morero wa metsi.

Maree (2017) a re go dumelwa gore selo ke boammaaruri fa sena le dintlha tse di netefaditsweng ka mokgwa wa bosaense. Mmeo wa khwalitatifi o itebaganya thata le megopolo e seng dipalopalo jaaka wa khwantitatifi "*Quantitative"*. Mmeo wa Dipalakanyo kgotsa wa Khwantitatifi, o senola megopolo ka mokgwa wa setetse, dithalo le dipalo go kokoanya le go tsharololo dinewane, sekao e ka nna sa go rulaganya dipotsolotso *(questionaires)* tse mmatlisisi a batlang dikarabo tse di totobatsang setlhogo, e ka nna tse pedi fela tsa karabo ya ee kgotsa nnyaya, bong jo bo rileng, dipotso tlhophakarabo, jalo le jalo. Morago ga diphitlhelelo mmatlisisi a thala

phaetšhate kgotsa sethalo se se bontshang setetse kgotsa dipalopalo tsa gore ke ba le kae ba ba dumelang le ba ba ganetsang, a ke basadi gongwe banna jalo jalo. Ka jalo mo patlisisong e mmeo wa khwalitatifi o dirisitswe go senola dikakanyo le maitemogelo mo mabokong le diane jaaka go kailwe.

Baitseanape boGuba le Lincoin (1994), Patton (2002), Graneheim le Lundman (2004) mmogo le Berg (2007) ba dumalana ka gore mo patlisisong ya khwalitatifi mereo e akaretsang boikanyego, bodirego le bomaleba ke matshwao a go bontsha botshepegi jwa patlisiso. Patlisiso eno e tlhophile mmeo yo ka gonne mmatlisisi a dumela gore meono ya mmeo o ke e ikanyegang go batlisisa megopolo ya batlapele e ka ga lefatshe le tse di diragalang mo go lona mmogo le ka moo batho ba buang le go nagana ka ga tsona.

Ke ka moo, mo patlisisong eno tshedimosetso kgotsa dinewane tse di tsomilweng le go sekasekwa kwa kgaolong ya tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e le tse di senolang megopolo le maitemogelo a batlapele mabapi le hisetori e senolang masula a tlileng le Makoloniale mo dinageng tsa Maaforika. Le fa go ntse jalo, patlisiso eno e bone fa go sa ntse go tlhaela mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana tebang le morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a senolang dikgatelelo tsa bokoloniale. Seno se dira patlisiso eno botlhokwa ka e leka go tlhalosa mathata a setšhaba se lebaneng le ona ka go senola mabaka a bontshang fa e le ruri kolonifatso ya metsi e le nngwe` ya mathata a tlhodilweng ke ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale.

Patlisiso ya Khwalitatifi ena le mekgwa e mmalwa ya go tsoma dinewane e jaaka dipotsotherisano, dipotsolotso, tebelelo ya dikwalo *(texual or document data)* le e mengwe, fela patlisiso eno e agetswe mo dikakanyong tse di setseng di le teng ka mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo go senogelwa ke tshedimosetso e tsamaelanang le setlhogo jaaka dijenale, diathikele le ditlhotlhomiso tsa batlapele, go tlhopha le go tlhotlha ditlhangwa tsa tsharololo e leng maboko a segompieno le diane tsa Setswana tse di ka ga go kolonofatswa ga metsi go tswa mo mabokong a mararo la ga (Shole, 1979: 24) e leng *“Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga”,* Shole (1982: 6) e leng *“Letlodi la metsi”* le (Raditladi, 1975: 27) e leng *“Lewatle”* mmogo le diane tse pedi go tswa mo go (Mokoma, 2016).

Ka jalo, tebang le tebelelo ya dikwalo, Maree (2017: 88) a re:

> *When you use documents (textual data) as a data gathering technique you will focus on all types of written communications that may shed light on the phenomenon that you are investigating.*

Mo go direng jalo, mmatlisisi o lebeletse dikakanyo tsa bonnete e bile di na le boammaaruri ka e le pilara mo patlisisong eno, mme seno se dirilwe ka bokgabane mo metsweding e amang ditiro le masula a Makoloniale mo Maaforikeng, thatathata go lebilwe le gore ditlhangwa tsa dipuo tsa Setswana di senola jang masula a bomenemene jwa bokoloniale. Se, se bontshitswe mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"* le senotse ntlha e ka botlalo. Ke ka moo, molebo o mogolo wa Botswa-bokoloniale o tlhophilwe go tsharolola tshedimosetso e e fitlhelelwang ka e le molebo o o tlhomilweng go lebelela ditlhangwa tse di senolang masula le go kgala ditiro tsa bokoloniale mo botshelong jwa gompieno jaaka go iphitlhela mo tlaleng ka ntlha ya go tlhoka mafatshe a go lemelwang mo go ona le go tlhoka metsi ka ntlha ya go gapelwa mafelo a manaana le go isiwa kwa mafelong a komelelo kgotsa sekaka,

Fela jaaka batiori ba bosekaseki jwa bonnete le boammaaruri *(Post-positivism)* ba akaretsa Guba le Lincoln (1994), Yeung (1997: 54), Heese-Biber le Leavy (2011), Maree (2017) mmogo le Seale (1999) ba dumalana ka gore boammaruri jwa ditiro tse di amang loago di ka senolwa ke patlisiso e ikanyegang ka ditogamaano tsa bobatlisisi. Ke ka moo, mo patlisisong eno go tlilweng ka ditogammaano tse dintšhwa go leka go tlhalosa lefatshe ka mokgwa wa botlhami jwa Setswana. Maboko le diane tse di kgethilweng di senola boammaaruri jwa loago, mathata, kgatelelo le ditlamorago tse Maaforika ba iphitlhetseng ba lebane le tsona mo nakong ya gompieno. Sekao go tswa mo seaneng sa *"Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile"* (Mokoma, 2016: 39) seane se fka tlhamalalo sa re e re fa letlotlo la gago le fela o itse fa mathata a go lebile. Ka jalo, mo bokaelong jwa patlisiso e, seane se se senola bokaelo jwa ditlamorago tsa hisetori ya Bantsho mme fela bokao bo ga bo mo pepeneng. Ke ka moo, go leng botlhokwa gore go itlhokomolosiwe go fetolela bokao jwa diane ka tlhamalalo jaaka go ntse go dirwa. Ka mokgwa o mmatlisisi o dirisa ditogamaano tse dintšhwa go senola bokaelo jwa hisetori le loago le re tshelang mo go lona ka go lebelela diane le go di sekaseka ka matsetseleko.

Babatlisise ba bosekaseki jwa Setswana ba akaretsa Seleke (2017) Pooe (2019) Mangwekea (2019) go tlhagisa fela ba le mmalwa, ke bangwe ba ba dirisitseng mmeo o wa Khwalitatifi go tlhalosa mathata a lefatshe jaaka a senolwa ke ditlhangwa tsa Setswana, ba ne ba totile mo mabakeng a a rileng, a neng a tsamaelana le megopolo mmogo le phisegelo e e neng e ba gwetlha gore ba lemose bagaabo dipatikego tsa setšhaba tebang le kgatelelo ya bokoloniale le sepolotiki. Gareng ga tse dingwe patlisiso eno le yona e tlhophile diane le maboko a bontshang hisetori go senola mathata a lefatshe. Le fa go le jalo, patlisiso eno e bone fa go sa ntse go tlhaela mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana tebang le morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a senolang dikgatelelo tsa bokoloniale. Seno, se dira patlisiso eno botlhokwa ka e leka go tlhalosa mathata a setšhaba se lebaneng le ona ka go senola mabaka a bontshang fa e le ruri kolonifatso ya metsi e le nngwe ya mathata a tlhodilweng ke ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale.

Go kailwe fa mmeo wa khwalitatifi o ikaegile thata ka go lepolola tshedimosetso e ka ga bokaelo jwa loago le sebonelo se se teng. Ka jalo bokaelong jwa morero wa patlisiso eno mmeo o o dirisitswe ka maikaelelo a go busetsa megopolo ya bosekaseki kwa morago go bontsha fa metsi e le nngwe ya mathata a loago, a amang matshelo a batho le go tlisa mo pontsheng ka go lebelela fa e le ruri Shole (1979: 24) le Raditladi (1975: 27) mo mabokong a bona mmogo le Diane tsa ga Mokoma (2016) tse di kghethilweng a bakwadi ba ba tsibogetse morero wa metsi ka mokgwa yo o arabelang go gapiwa ga mafatshe mo bathong ba maloba. Mo go tsharololeng diane le maboko a ke go netefatsa le go tlhaloganya botoka fa ditlhangwa tse di na le boamegi mo botlhaming jwa korero wa metsi.

3.2.2 Mmatlisisi jaaka motsayakarolo

Mo patlisisong eno, mmatlisisi e nna motsayakarolo ka a dirisa mmeo wa khwalitatifi go kokoanya le go sekaseka tshedimosetso ka bo ena. Ntlha eno e gatisiwa ke Nkamta (2013: 112) jaana:

> Qualitative researcher collect data themselves through examining documents and texts…

Go tlhophile mekgwa, dithekeniki le meono e e mo neetseng tetla ya go dira dilo ka boena ntle le go dirisa batsayakarolo ba namane, go buisitswe leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa Khuduga",* Shole (1982: 6) e leng *"Letlodi la metsi"* le Raditladi (1975: 27) e leng *"Lewatle"* mmogo le diane tse pedi tsa ga Mokoma (2016) jaaka batsayakarolo. Maboko le diane tse ke tse mmatlisisi ka bo ena a di kokoantseng, a di buisitseng, a di sekaseka le go di tsharolola a ikaegile ka bokaelo jwa hisetori ka maikaelelo a go senola mabaka a arabelang go kolonifatswa ga metsi. Mo go di tsharololeng jalo, mmatlisisi o dirisa dikakanyo le maitemogelo a gagwe a botshelo go bona ka moo go ka dirwang ka gona go senola mabaka a arabelang morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo mabokong le diane tse di kgethilweng.

Mmatlisisi gape o tlhophile melebo ya bosekaseki e kailweng e le maleba e mo thusitseng go senola le go sekaseka diane le maboko a a kailweng fa godimo go bontsha mekgwa le ditsela tsa bokoloniale tse di tlhodileng tatlhegelo ya metsi le ditlamorago tse Batswana ba lebaneng natso tebang le tlhoko ya metsi gompieno.

Ke maikaelelo le phisegelo ya ga mmatlisisi tebang le go batlisisa ka ga morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Ntlhakemo ke go busetsa le go tsibosa bosekaseki le botlhami jwa Setswana fa mafelo a manaana kgotsa a nang le metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga mafatshe mo bathong ba maloba. Sekao: leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"* le bontsha mokubukubu wa fa Maaforika a ne a gapelwa mafatshe mme a isiwa kwa mafelong a komelelo le sekaka. Ka jalo, go mo pontsheng gore morero wa go gapelwa mafatshe o arabela go kolonifatswa kgotsa go gapiwa ga metsi le fa gone mmoki a sa e tlhagise ka mokgwa o, fela go pontsheng

gore Maaforika a ne a tlosiwa kwa mafelong a manaana mme ba fudusetswa kwa go senang sepe se ba ka itshedisang ka sona.

Gareng ga tsotlhe mmatlisisi o dira tse ka ntlha ya phisegelo ya se se mo gwetlhileng le go akanya ka go latela mokgwa o loago le lefatshe le bonang dilo ka teng mo nakong ya segompieno go farologana le paka ya bokoloniale ya fa dikwalo tsa mofuta o di ne di kwala. Ke ka moo, mmatlisisi a gwetlhegileng go kokoanya tshedimosetso le go e sekaseka ka bo ena mme e le tshedimosetso e lekang go senola sebonelo sa botshelo go lebeletswe kamano ya loago go ikaegilwe ka ditiragalo tsa hisetori, apareteite, polotiki.

3.3. MORALO WA PATLISISO

Tebang le moralo wa patlisiso *(research design)* Pooe (2019: 30) o tlhalosa jaana:

> Moralo ke thulaganyo, popego le mokgwa o patlisiso e o salang morago go batla tshedimosetso kgotsa dinewane tse o yang go di dirisa go batlisisa ka ga se e leng bothata/pharela ya patlisiso, go di tsharolola gore di go thuse go fitlhelela ditshwetso tse di mosola le tse di ikanyegang mabapi le bothata jwa patlisiso.

Ka jalo, moralo wa patlisiso ke leano kgotsa togamaano e e thusang mmatlisisi go bontsha ntlhakemo ya gagwe, go totisa mmatlisisi mo tlhopong ya batsayakarolo, didiriswa tsa go kokoanya tshedimosetso e e maleba mmogo le tshedimosetso e tlileng go sekasekwa mo karolwaneg ya go tsharolola dinewane.

Tlhopo ya moralo wa patlisiso e, o ikaegile ka ga ontholoji le episetimoloji ya mmatlisisi, bokgoni jwa go batlisisa le phokelelo ya tsela e mmatlisisi a itlhomileng go kokoanya dinewane ka yona. Ka go rialo, moralo wa sekhwalitatifi o bonwe o le maleba mo patlisisong e gonne tsamaiso le maitlhomo a yona e le go busetsa bosekaseki kwa morago tebang le morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana.

Ka ntlha ya fa mekgwa ya go rala patlisiso ya sekhwalitatifi e le mmalwa, patlisiso eno e radilwe ka go latela mekgwa le ditsela tse di latelang:

3.3.1. Kokoanyo ya dinewane

Fela jaaka go kailwe, patlisiso eno e kokoantse dinewane tsa dikwalo *(secondary sources)* e bong, maboko a ga Shole (1979: 24), Shole (1982: 6) le la ga Raditladi (1975: 27) mmogo le diane tse pedi go tswa mo go Mokoma (2016) ka mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo *(document/texual data)*. Mo mabokong go lebeletswe diteng go senogelwa ke hisetori le bokaelo jwa loago mmogo le mokgwa wa mokwadi mme mo dianeng tse di dirisitsweng bokao jwa tsona ga botle go tlhalosiwa ka tlhamalalo fela jaaka dintse. Mo dianeng tse go lebeletswe bokaelo jwa puo e e dirisitsweng go lepolola hisetori ya lefatshe le bonnete jwa diane tse mo matshelong a batho le tikologo e ba iphitlhetseng mo go yona. Go ya ka tshedimosetso e e fitlheletsweng go sa ntse go bontsha fa go na le tlhokego mo dikwalong tsa Setswana ka ga kolonifatso ya metsi. Se, se netefatsa fa mo malobeng bakwadi le basekaseki ba Setswana ba ntse ba itlhokomolosa ntlha ya go kolonifatswa ga metsi mme ke se se dirang patlisiso eno botlhokwa ka e ribolola bosekaseki jwa kolonifatso ya metsi mo Setswaneng.

Mokgwa o wa go kokoanya tshedimosetso ka go lebelela dikwalo o tsenngwa tirisong ka maikaelelo a go tlhola gore ba bangwe ba reng tebang le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso, tshedimosetso e kokoantsweng e a sekwasekwa le go bewa mo pontsheng ka matsetseleko. Ke ka moo, go dirisitsweng metswedi e maleba ya babatlisisi le batlhalefi ba batlapele mo mofameng wa ditlhangwa jaaka e kailwe mo tekolong ya ditshekatsheko. Metswedi e ke e sekasekilweng ka tsenelelo le go inola tse di leng maleba le patlisiso eno. Ka metswedi e, go nnile mo pontsheng gore bontsi ba basekaeki le bakwadi ba ditlhangwa tsa Setswana ba sekametse thata mo ntlheng ya lefatshe le go gapiwa ga lona. Ka jalo, seno se dira patlisiso eno botlhokwa ka ntlhakgolo ya yona e le go netefatsa fa ntlha ya go gapiwa ga lefatshe e le nngwe ya mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga metsi.

Se se satleng go dirwa ke go kokoanya tshedimosetso ka mokgwa wa molomo *(primary source)* kgotsa dipotsotherisano *(interviews)* le mmotsolotso *(questionnaire)* ka ntlha ya fa go satle go ikgolaganya gope le batsayakarolo *(participants).* Fano, motsayakarolo ke mmatlisisi ka boena ka a tlhophile maboko le diane tse di kgethilweng, tse mmatlisisi a di sekasekileng le go di tsharolola a ikaegile ka boamegi, puo le bokaelo jwa hisetori. Dikwalo tse di kokoantsweng di tsharololwa ka matsetseleko mo karolwaneng e latelang.

3.3.2 Tsharololo ya dinewane

Fano tsharololo ya dinewane e tlile go dirwa ka go sekaseka morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo mabokong le diane tse di tlhaotsweng tsa Setswana. Dinewane di tsharololwa go ikaegilwe ka Melebo e megolo ya patlisiso e bong wa Botswa-bokoloniale le Molebo wa Seikholoji.

a) Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale o tsentswe tirisong go sekaseka fa botlhami jwa Setswana ba morero wa metsi bo bontsha boamegi le twantsho ya bokoloniale mo mabokong a a tlhaotsweng e leng, Raditladi (1975: 27) e leng *"Lewatle",* Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"* le Shole (1982: 6) e leng *"Letlodi la metsi"* le diane mo go Mokoma (2016) e bong *"Bodiba bojeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe"* (ts.130) le *"Tlhapi solofela leraga metsi a tšhele o a lebile"* (ts.39).
b) Molebo wa Seikholoji o tsentswe tirisong go sekaseka mathata a tikologo e Maaforika ba iphitlhelang mo go yona ka ntlha ya ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo ditlhangweng tse di kailweng fa godimo.

Di diriswa tse dingwe tsa bosekaseki tse di tsentsweng tirisong ke **tsharololo ya diteng** *(content analysis)* le **tsharololo ya boamegi** *(cross impacts analysis)* tsona di dirisitswe go tsharolola dinewane.

a) Maboko a a tlhaoletsweng patlisiso eno a a kailweng fa godimo a sekasekwa ka mokgwa wa tsharololo ya diteng ka maikaelelo a:
    - Go fatolola bokao jwa maboko
    - Go senogelwa ke tlhamego 'mokgwa wa go kwala' ya maboko.
b) Fela jalo le tsharololo ya boamegi e thusitse go lebelela diane le maboko jaaka a kailwe fa godimo go bontsha fa e le ruri dikwalo tse di na le boamegi jwa morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi kgotsa nnyaya.

3.3.2.1 Tsharololo ya maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng

a) Mo mabokong

Maboko a mararo a a kailweng fa godimo a tsharolotswe ka bongwe ka bongwe, go lebeletswe morero, diteng le mokgwa wa go a kwala. Se, ke ka ntlha ya gore, morero wa setlhangwa o agelelwa mo ditennye tsa sona. Mo mabokong a, go fitlhetswe merero le mekgwa e e farologaneng ya go kwala ka ga metsi. Ka jalo, go fitlheletswe tshedimosetso e e latelang:

Leboko 1: "Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"

Leboko le, le tsharolotswe go ikaegilwe ka bokaelo jwa hisetori le loago ka paka ya dikgatelelo tsa bokoloniale, patlisiso eno e dumela fa go gapiwa ga mafatshe e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng go kolonifatswa kgotsa go gapiwa ga metsi. Ka bokhutshwane ke gore go gapiwa ga mafatshe go arabela go gapiwa ga metsi.

Ka jalo, mo lebokong le mmoki o senola khutsafalo e bagaabo ba neng ba lebane le yona fa ba ne ba gapelwa mafatshe le morago ga foo. Go tlosiwa ga batho mo mafelong a nametshegang ba isiwa kwa mafelong a komelelo, lenyora le sekaka. Batho le dikgomo tsa bona ba iphitlhetse mo tikologong e botshelo bo leng bokete, phulo ya dikgomo le metsi e se moroba mmogo le ditlhare tsa naga (sekgwa).

Mo molathetong wa 16 le 17

> Ga twe kwa re go yang **letlhafula** ke toro,
>
> Maruo ga a kitla a **fula** sesolo.

Letlhafula ke nako e go rojwang dijwalo ka yona. Go ya ka Thanodi ya ga Otlogetswe (2012) a re Motswana o na le tshepo ya gore leruo la gagwe le tlaa dika le tshedile gonne le tlaa bo le fula. Ka jalo, go ya ka mmoki a re se ke toro ka kwa ba fudusetswang gona go sena tsholofelo ya letlhafula. Lefelo ga le kaiwa go twe le siame ke fa batho le ditshedi ka kakaretso di dikaganetswe ke metsi, le ratwa ke pula e bile le dikaganetswe ke bonnotlhago jo bo edileng.

Patlisiso e kaile fa tikologo ena le kamano e kgolo le tse di fitlhelwang mo go yona. Mo lebokong le mmoki o bontsha matlhotlhapelo a go tlosiwa kwa tikologong kgotsa lefelo le le le rileng go nnileng le seabe thata mo go fetoleng mokgwa wa botshelo ba gagwe le leruo la gagwe. Mo melathetong ya 23 le 24:

Sebi sa kgomo re ka se bona kae,

Dikgomo di phelaka motshikiri?

Go tswa ga Lowe Batswana ba ne ba dirisa sebi sa kgomo go gotsa molelo, go kubeetsa gore ditshenekegi di seka tsa ba atumela gaufi le bodulo jwa bona, jalo le jalo. Ke ka moo, a ngongoregang gore kwa ba fudusetswang teng sebi ga seyo ka ntlha ya fa dikgomo di sena phulo e e maleba. Motshikiri ke bojang jo bo sa tiiyang go ka dira gore kgomo e ntshe boloko jo bo tlaa reng bo oma bo fetoge sebi. Ka jalo, ditogamaano tsa Makoloniale e ne e se fela go bolaya, go kgetholola, go gatelela le go tlosa Bantsho mo mafelong a bona. Ntlhakemo mo letsholong le ke go bo ba ikaeletse go diragatsa maitlhomo a bona a bokapitale le go ja Maaforika ntsoma. Lebaka la go bo ba dirisa dikgoka go fudusetsa Maaforika mo mafelong a a sa nametshegang ke go bo ba itse gore ba tlaa bolawa ke tlala mme morago ba kopa ditiro kwa go bona.

Mo melathetong ya 25 le 26:

Kwa morago matlotleng go tlhomilwe,

Botlhatlhaganye ba ba mabone;

Mmoki o senola fa go sadile go nna le diphetogo mo ba neng ba sutisiwa gona. Patlisiso e senotse fa nngwe ya mabaka a a tlisang mathata le tlhobaboroko mo matshelong le tikoilogo ya Maaforika e le diphetogophetogo, bontsi jwa mafelo a a gapilweng mo Maaforikeng ke a le gompieno a dikaganetsweng ke ditlhabololo tse mo go tsona go fithelwang difeme tse di jaaka meepo, meago e megolo, toropo, jalo le jalo.

Fa a tswelela mmoki mo melathatong ya 27 – 30:

Ditshipi ke tseo, mma, di a ikepela,

Di ile go tlhotlhora lefatshe mogodu.

Naare majwana ao, le a ja le bomang.

Le kabo le re nathetse re ne re tla utlwa?

Fa, mmoki o bontsha matshwenyego a go jewa ntsoma. Mmoki o ngongoregela gore makapitale ba tseneletse lefatshe la bona ka maikaelelo a go fitlhelela le go tsweletsa

dikgatlhego tsa bona fela. Mmoki o bua fa lefatshe le “tlhotlhoriwa mogodu”, e leng, go tsenelela lefatshe ka go le epa le go tsaya didiriswa tse di mo go lona, mmoki o dirisitse lefoko “majwana” boemong jwa gore a re taemane kgotsa gauta. Tse tsotlhe di dirwa go ikgatholositswe dikgatlhego tsa beng ba lefatshe, mmoki o senola ka go dirisa potso tlhoka karabo mo molathetho wa 30 go senola maikutlo a keletso ya gore lebona ba gopolwe mo ntsomeng.

Go jewa ntsoma ‘Exploitation’go tlhalosiwa ke Tsambo (1999: 66) jaana;

> *This means the utilisation of one person by the other, for selfish and unethical purposes of self-enrichment. In other words, it is a situation in which someone from a position of power or control makes his/her subordinates to perform for him, work that would benefit them more than the workers.*

Aforikaborwa go a itsege gore ke nngwe ya dinaga tse di humileng ka didiriswa kgotsa dikungo tsa lefatshe. Temana ya bone e bontsha ka botlalo lebaka le le dirileng gore Bantsho ba gapelwe mafatshe, tlhago e tsogetswe kgatlhanong ka ntlha ya go batla go ikhumisa le go fitlhelela dikgatlhegelo tsa bokapitale. Mo lebokong le, mmoki o ngongoregela gore dikungo tsa naga ya gaabo ga di direle beng ba tsona, o senola fa dikungo tse di humisa le go tsweletsa dikgatlhegelo tsa bagateledi.

Mo melathetong ya 31 le 32:

> Sekaka le sona re ka se tlwaela jang.
>
> re tla itlwaetsang le loso lwa diatla?

Mmoki o bua ka segalo le mowa o kwa tlase ka ntlha ya maemo a a iphitlhelang mo go ona. Mathata a kgatelelo, tlala le loso mo Aforikaborwa a tlhotlheletswa ke leuba le Batswana ba iphitlhetseng mo go lona. Leuba le le tlhotlheleditswe ke go tlhoka mafelo a a namatshegileng go ka itirela botshelo jaaka go lema, go rua, jalo le jalo. Go ya ka mmoki ga go bonolo go nna mo tikologong ya sekaka. Ke ka moo, a ipotsang gore o tlaa e tlwaela jang. Mmoki o senola makoa a, ka go dirisa mokgwa wa potso tlhokakarabo, mmoki wa itse gore selo fa se go ketefalela, se go kgoreletsa go tshela ke moka o sule. Go ya ka mmoki leuba le, le ka tlhotlheletsa motho go ka ipolaya ka diatla ka go bo a ketefaelwa ke botshelo.

Mo melathetong ya leboko go ya kwa tlase le ditemana tse pedi tsa bofelo mmoki o bontsha letlhoo le letshogo le la go fudusiwa le ba tlogetseng ka lona. Mmoki o wetsa leboko la gagwe ka mafoko a a botlhoko, a a sa bontsheng tsholofelo ya botshelo ka a tlhokisitswe boipuso mo nageng ya gaabo.

Leboko le, le botlhokwa mo go tsweletseng morero wa patlisiso eno, jaaka go setse go kailwe gore patlisiso eno e dumela gore go gapiwa ga mafatshe go arabela go gapiwa ga metsi. Seno ke ka ntlha ya gore mafelo a a neng a gapiwa ke a a siametseng temo ka metsi e se bothata, e bile e le mafelo a a siametseng go fitlhelela maitlhomo a bokapitale.

Ka jalo, mo lebokong le mmoki ga a senole morero wa metsi ka tlhamalalo fela o tlhagisa ditlamorago tsa go gapelwa mafatshe mo matshelong a bagaabo. Mmoki o bua ka sekaka mme ga a tlhagise gore sekaka se se tlholwa ke tlhaelo ya metsi kgotsa go tlhoka dipula. Ka dinako dingwe, mokwadi ga a tlhoke go tlhagisa ka botlalo mabaka mangwe a a rileng, mmuisi ka boena o tshwanelwa ke go buisa le go senola mabaka a a ipatikileng mo botlhaming jwa mokwadi.

Leboko le, le na le boamegi e bile le tlhametswe mo bokaelong jwa hisetori. Le tswetse patlisiso mosola ka le senola mathata le ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo setšhabeng le mo tikologong ka nako ya puso ya bokoloniale.

Leboko 2: “Lewatle”

Lewatle ke lefelo le bophadiphadi jwa metsi bo fitlhelwang mo go lona. Setlhogo sa leboko le se tlhamaletse, baamogedi ba lona ba ka gopola fela gore mmoki o bua ka lewatle fela. Le fa go le jalo, leboko le, lemaphatamabedi. Ka jalo, go senogelwa ke bokaelo jwa morero wa leboko le, go lebelelwa gore mokwadi a reng ka ga lewatle le gore o le diriseditse mo bokaelong bofe.

Leboko leno le kgaogantswe ka ditemana di le tllhano. Diteng tsa temana ya ntlha ya leboko di tlhagisa papiso. Mmoki o bapisa lewatle le lefatshe. Mmoki o tlhagisa ngongorego tebang le tlhaelo ya lefatshe e e tlhodileng dintwa magareng ga ditšhaba ka ntlha ya go gapelana mafatshe. Seno, se re tlisa ko goreng mmoki o bofitlha mo lebokong la gagwe. Dintlha tsa leboko la gagwe di tlhoka tshekatsheko e e tseneletseng e bile e le e e faphegileng go lemoga fa mmoki a sa bui fela ka lewatle ka nosi.

Seno se itshupa mo melathetong ya 1 – 5:

Tshetlha a metsi e ka bo **e le lefatshe,**

Ditšhaba nka bo di sa **tlhabane**,

Di ka bo **di lema di iketlile,**

Nkoo di sa **gapelane mafatshe**

Di sa **betsane** ka dithobane.

Go ya ka temana e, go a bonala gore botlhami jwa Setswana bo sekametse thata mo ntlheng ya lefatshe. Mmoki o bua ka lewatle mme ga a bontshe go kolonifatswa ga lona kana go le kgoafolola. Fa a lebile lewatle le mo tsosetsa keletso ya gagwe ya go tlhoka lefatshe (mola 1 le 3). Go ya ka ena, lewatle le le tona mo go dirang gore a eletse e kete nkoo e le lefatshe, mo go ene lefatshe le botlhokwa go gaisa lewatle e bile ke lona le le ka tlisang kagiso mo ditšhabeng (mola 2, 4 le 5).

Eno, ke nngwe ya mabaka a a bontshang fa Bantsho ba sena kitso ka ga mawatle. Ke ka moo, mawatle le gompieno a busiwang ke batho Basweu ka gonne Bantsho ba sena kitso le tiriso ya ona. Molebo wa batho Bantsho tebang le lewatle o farologana thata le wa Basweu. Gompieno, Basweu ba dirisa mawatle go atlenegisa maitlhomo a bona a bokapitale. Ke ka moo, mmoki ga a bontshe fa lewatle le le botlhokwa mo matshelong a batho, mmoki o le bona jaaka selo se segolo se se boifisang e bile le sa tlwaelege. Ga a tshwaele ka go gapiwa ga lona, o tshwaela ka go gapiwa ga mafatshe.

Temana ya bobedi, boraro le ya bone mmoki o tlhalosetsa baamogedi ba leboko ka ga lewatle, o a le boka, o le bua bontle, o le raya mainamafatshwa le go bontsha mokgwa o lewatle le itlhatswang ka teng. Mo temaneng ya bobedi molatheto wa bo 10 mmoki o senola boboi jwa gagwe tebang le lewatle.

Mo molathetong wa 10

Boteng jwa yona mme bo a re **sita,**

Mmoki o bontsha fa boteng jwa lewatle bo boifisa. Kgang ya gore bontsi ba batho Bantsho ba bo ba sa itse go šapa ke ka ntlha ya boboi. Mo patlisisong e, kgaolo ya bobedi, go kailwe fa dikgetsi tsa go nwela ga Maaforika mo metsing di tlhatloga letsatsi le letsatsi. Ka jalo, mmoki fa o bontsha gore le fa a ka tsamaya fa thoko ga lewatle go

tsena o ka setsenelele kwa teng ka gonne a tshoga. Letshogo la go tshaba metsi e sale le tsena mo Maaforikeng ka paka ya kgatelelo ya bokoloniale, fa bontsi ba Bantsho ba ba neng ba tsewa ka dikepe go ya kwa dinageng tse dingwe ba bolawa mme ba latlhelwa mo metsing. Dinako tse dingwe bagateledi ba ne ba tshabisa Bantsho go nna le tetla ya metsi le go tsena mo go ona ka ntlha ya fa ba ne ba itse gore fa ba ka itse go šapa ba ka ngwegela gae ba lesa ditiro tsa bolata tse bagateledi ba neng ba di ba dirisa go fitlhelela maitlhomo a bona a bokoloniale le bokapitale.

Mo melathetong ya 21 le 22:

> **Sedibeng** se segolo lewatle,
>
> Seru seo se se nang **polokontle.**

Mmoki o tlhagisa lewatle jaaka selo se se senang boutlwelobotlhoko, o gatelela ntlha ya gagwe ka mokgwa wa kganetso go bontsha fa lewatle le ka tlhagisetsa motho kotsi mme a se tlhole a bonwa gape. Sediba ke lefelo le legolo fa metsi a a leng boteng gona ka bokete jo bogolo, felo fa o ntseng jaana mo lewatleng ke bonno ba dibopiwa tse di tshabegang tsa metsi. Felo fa ke bonno ba dinoga tse dikgolo, dikwena le dikubu. Ka jalo, sediba kgotsa bodiba ga bo na polokontle ka gonne fa motho a ka wela mo go bona o ela ruri, o jewa ke tsona dibopiwa tse. Ka jalo, melatheto e, e ka gopotsa baamogedi ba leboko ka ga ditiragalo tsa hisetori tse di neng tsa diragala mo Aforikaborwa Ka di 21 Tlhakole 1917 ka ntwa ya ntlha ya lefatshe fa Maaforikaborwa a feta makgolo a marataro *(more than 600)* a banna ba sesole, ba ne ba latlhegelwa ke botshelo fa sekepe sa *Mendi* se nwela mo lewatleng. Tiragalo e e tlhagelela le mo go Lekgetho, Kitchin le Kitchin (1949: 90) *“Go nwela ga Mendi”.* Se ne se kgabaganya se tswa Ennyelane se gopotse Fora. Se laetse masole a Bantsho go ya go thusa ka dintwa kwa Fora. Mme mo bosigong joo, mo lefifing sa thulana le se sengwe se segolwane, sa thubega. Banna ba ba neng ba le mo teng ba jewa ke ditlhapi ka bontsi. Ba ineela loso ba sa rokgonyege ka ba ne ba sa itse go šapa.

Temana ya bofelo mo melathetong ya 35 – 38 mmoki o tswelela ka go bontsha maikutlo a gagwe tebang le lefatshe:

> **Lefatshe** modimo wa le **kgaola**
>
> Ka metsi wa le dira **lennyennye**,

Ditšhaba ke tseno **ga di bolokane**,

Gobo e itshelelwa fela melelwane.

Mo melathetong e, mmoki o tsweletsa ntlha e a e tlhagisitseng mo temaneng ya ntlha tebang le lefatshe. Lefatshe le tshwaragane le go kgaoganngwa ke metsi. Metsi ke ona molelwane o mogolo o o ralalang lefatshe. Ka jalo, mmoki o bontsha a ngongoregela fa metsi a ngotlile lefatshe. Go ya ka ena fa melelwane e e dikaganetsweng ke metsi e ka bo e le lefatshe go ka bo go se merafe e e tlolelang mo mafatsheng a merafe e mengwe ka metsi le ona e le sediriswasegolo sa dipalangwa tsa dikepe, Makoloniale a gorogile mo dinageng tsa Aforika ka go ralala mawatle. Ka jalo, metsi ke tsela e bile ke letsibogo la go ralala lefatshe ka gonne lefatshe le arogantswe le go kopanngwa ke metsi.

Mo bokaelong jwa patlisiso eno go a bonala gore mmoki o kgala metsi ka e le nngwe ya didiriswa tse Makoloniale ba neng ba di dirisa go fitlhelela dinaga tsa bona. Patlisiso eno e dumela gore metsi ke nngwe ya didiriswa tsa Makoloniale go gatelela merafe e mengwe. Ke ka moo, mmoki a bontshang letlhoo la gagwe tebang le lewatle ka a itse gore Makoloniale ba dirisitse lona go fetela mo Aforika. Ka jalo, poko e, e tlhotlheleditswe ke ditiragalo tsa hisetori tse mmoki a itemogetseng tsona ka nako ya Bokoloniale.

Leboko 3 Letlodi la metsi (Shole, 1982: 6)

Mo lebokong le, go lebeletswe mokgwa le setaele se mmoki a se diristseng fa a bua ka metsi. Mo lebokong le mmoki o itela ka go kgala kgotsa go khutla ga metsi mme go tlhagelela gape gore o bipa selelo sa gagwe ka go bapisa metsi le tsela ya botshelo.

Setlhogo sa leboko le se na le ponagalo e e bofitlha le phokelelo ya merero e mebedi. Leboko le senola merero e mebedi ka maitlhomo a go fitlha kgotsa go timetsa bokao le morero wa leboko go ba baamogedi ba lona. Puopoko le tlhopho ya mafoko ya mmoki e tlogela mmuisi a le mo maphateng a le mabedi. Tlhopho ya mafoko e e dirisitsweng ke e e faphegileng. Mogopolo o mongwe e ka nna wa gore diteng tsa leboko di bega kutlobotlhoko kgotsa matlhotlhapelo a go felelwa ke metsi fa ka fa go le lengwe e bega a go fela ga botshelo. Ka jalo, dintlha tsa leboko le ditlhoka tshekatsheko e tseneletseng le go lejwa ka leitlho le le ntšhotšho.

Leboko leno, ke le le khutshwane, le rulagantswe ka temana e le nngwe. Le bua ka go kgala ga metsi mme le a bapisa le botshelo jo bo khutlang. Fela mmoki ga a tlhagise se mo pepeneneng, le bofitlha, le a timetsa e bile o ka tsaya fela gore mmoki o bua ka metsi fela ntswa a batla go nagantsha baamogedi ba leboko. Ee, mmoki o bua ka metsi, o fitlhile dintlha tse a batlang gore baamogedi ba nagane ka tsona go senogelwa ke morero wa leboko le. Ka jalo, leboko le le tlhapakantse ka papiso ya maemo a kwa godimo mo dintlha tsa lona di sa bewang tsatsing ka tlhamalalo.

Letlodi la metsi ke lefelo le metsi a elelang mo go lona, ka gale metsi a lona a tlaleletswa ke fa dipula di na.

Mo melathetong 1-4:

Letlotsananyana lena…

motlhang le kgalang!

A ke tla le nwa ka bo ka le nwa

mme la tlhoka go khutla?

Mo melathetong e, mmoki o bega selelo sa gagwe fa a lebile go khutla ga metsi, le go ipotsa gore o tlaa ikanang motlhang metsi a kgala. Mmoki o dirisitse nyenyefatso mo moleng wa 1 go bontsha fa metsi a letlodi a ngotlegile. Ka kitso e e feletseng ya gore metsi a a mo letlotsananyaneng a tlile go kgala fa a ntse a a nwa. Mmoki o dirisitse potso tlhokakarabo mo melathetong ya 3 – 4 a ntse a itse gore kwa bofelong metsi a a tlile go khutla. Mo molathetong wa 5:

Metsi a lona a fetang go sale fela **bogogo**

Go kgala go ga metsi, mmoki o go bapisa le bogogo. Bogogo go le gantsi ke masaledi fela, ke go bontsha fa go kile ga nna le dijo mme jaanong fa di fedile go sala bogogo. Fela jalo le fa metsi a fetang teng, seretse ga se sena go omelela se nna bogogo go bontsha fa metsi a sa tlhole a elela.

nna ka re a leba **felo gongwe**

kwa e reng **Metsi** a rona a fela

a bo a felela teng.

Ntlha e nngwe gape ke gore mmoki o bontsha a sa phuthologa go senola maikutlo a gagwe tebang le go kgala go ga metsi. Mmoki o kwala ka bofitlha ka go bo a itse gore bagaabo bona ba tlaa mo tlhaloganya, o kwalela Batswana ka puo ya Setswana. Ka gonne go ne go se bonolo go bua puo phaa mo malobeng ka ntlha ya kgatelelo ya bokoloniale le dithapolo tsa kgatelelo ya bokwadi mo go gatiseng dikwalo tse di senolang dilelo le di patikego tsa setšhaba. Mmoki o bone go le botoka gore a bipe maitelo a gagwe tebang le tlhoko ya metsi ka go a bapisa le tsela ya botshelo. Mmoki o bontsha a tshaba go tota mafoko a gagwe a gore metsi a felela kae, ke ka moo a reng **"felo gongwe".**

Le fa go le jalo, go sa phuthologeng ga mmoki go itshupa mo moleng wa 8 fa mmoki a kwadileng lefoko **"Metsi"** ka tlhakakgolo jaaka sesupo sa gore mmoki ga a bue ka metsi fela. Mmoki o bapisa go kgala ga metsi le tsela ya botshelo e a itseng gore kwa bofelong bo a fela mme ga go o itseng gore bo felela kae. Ke ka moo, mmoki a dirisitseng **"felo gongwe**" mme a sa tote ka puophaa gore felo lefe. Mo moleng wa 6, mmoki o dirisitse "bogogo" jaaka sesupo sa go bontsha fa mo botshelong go tsamaya batho ba ba siameng fa go sala batho fela.

Ka jalo, go tlhagelela ga metsi mo pokong eno ga go arabele morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi ka tlhamalalo mme leboko le, le na le boamegi jwa boitelo jwa go tlhoka metsi. Mmoki o dirisitse go kgala ga metsi jaaka letshwao la tsela ya botshelo, seno se dira gore go nne le tlhaelo mo morerong wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana ka gonne kolonifatso ya metsi e ikaegile ka go ruta batho go gapiwa ga metsi le go ba lemosa seabe sa bokoloniale mo go gapiweng ga metsi ka dikgoka. Le fa go le jalo, leboko le le bontsha nngwe ya mabaka a dirang gore go nne le tlhaelo mo mererong ya go kolonofatswa ga metsi ka gonne mmoki fa a ne a ka kwala ka tlhamalalo setlhangwa se ne se ka se atlege le go tlhabelwa ke le tsatsi ka ntlha ya fa se tlaabo se tlaleya bagateledi le go lemosa bagaabo ka ga ditlamorago tsa bagateledi mo go kgaleng ga metsi.

b) Tsharololo ya Diane

Fela jaaka go kailwe gore patlisiso eno e ikaegile ka maboko le diane, mo karolwaneng eno go tlaa sekasekwa diane tsa Setswana tse di ka ga metsi go bona gore Batswana ba dirisitse jang metsi mo tlhamong ya tsona. Maikaelelo ke go tlhola gore a diane tse di arabela morero wa metsi kgotsa go dirisitswe metsi mo sebonelong se se rileng sa botshelo.

Ka jalo, mo patlisisong e, diane di tsharololwa mo bokaelong jwa hisetori go kgontsha go senogelwa ke puo e e nang le molaetsa, kgakololo, kgalemo le tse dingwe. Ke jaaka Ndana (2005: 106) a tlhalosa diane jaana:

> Proverbs are containers of the history, philosophy and language of the people.

Mongwe le mongwe o ka tlhalosa seane ka mokgwa o a se tlhaloganyang ka gona fela a tlhokomele bokaelo jwa sona. Mo patlisisong eno, diane di sekasekwa le go tsharololwa ka go di golaganya le ditiragalo tsa hisetori, go bona gore ke eng se se tlhotlheleditseng batlhami ba diane go tlhama diane tsa mofuta o. Le fa go le jalo, seane sengwe le sengwe pele se tsharololwa go ya ka morero wa patlisiso e, go maleba go neelana ka bokao le tlholego ya sona.

Seane 1 “Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmaago e re o bo bona o bosikologe” (ts.130)

Seane se go ya ka Mokoma (2016: 130) ka bokhutshwane a re tlhokomela se se jeleng wa gaeno mme o se wele le wena, se dikologe.

Seane se sena le boamegi mo bokaelong jwa bolwantsha-bokoloniale. Boammaaruri ke gore ditlhangwa tsotlhe tsa bolwantsha-bokoloniale maikaelelo a tsona ke go leka go fatlhosa baamogedi ba tsona gore ba tlhalefe le gore ba itlhokomolose le go lemoga ditiro tsa bokoloniale.

Le fa go le jalo, Mokoma (2016) ga a bua thata ka ga seane se, fela mo ngataneng ya gagwe ya diane o rotloetsa Batswana mo tirisong ya diane mo kgolong ya bana, o dumela gore diane di ka thusa thata mo kgodisong, go laya le go bopa maitsholo a bana. Tebang le seane se o senotse fela bokao ba teng ka bokhutshwane jaaka go senotswe fa godimo le go neela selekane kgotsa lekaelagongwe la sona mo puong ya Seesimane le ya Seaforikanse ka maikaelelo a go direla bafetoledi le batšhomolodi

tiro bonolo. Ka jalo, mo patlisisong eno seane se, se dirisiwa go ikaegilwe ka mokgwa le puo e seane se se bopilweng ka yona go senola di patikego tsa setšhaba jaaka ditshotlakako, kgatelelo le bodidi ka ntlha ya go gapelwa dithoto, lefatshe, metsi, jalo le jalo.

Jaaka re kaile, **bodiba** ke lefelo gongwe mo teng ga noka, fa go atlhameng, fa go boteng, fa metsi a fetileng a ikgobokanya teng ka bokete jo bogolo. Felo fa go ntseng jaana mo nokeng, go fitlhelwa kgotsa ke bonno ba dibopiwa tse di tshabegang tsa metsi. Ka go tlhaloganngwa se bodiba e leng sona, go botlhokwa go senola se lefoko **"sikologa"** le se rayang. Go sikologa go, go raya go feta ka selo o se tlarologile, mongwe le mongwe yo a fetang golo fa go nnang selo se se boitshegang o bula matlho. Lefelo fa go ntseng jaana ke fa go itsegeng e le bonno ba sengwe sa dilalome, sa dibatana kgotsa dioka tse di tshabegang fela jaaka dibopiwa tse di tshabegang tse di fitlhelwang mo bodibeng jwa metsi.

Tlhamego ya seane se e ikaegile ka poifo e mogologolo a nang le yona fa a nagana metsi (bodiba). Poifo e kanakana ya mogologolo wa motho wa maloba e ne ya tsalwa ke go itse ga gagwe gore noga e e boitshegang, e e kgonang go gogela sebopiwa se sengwe mo metsing, mme e sa bonwe. Mokgwa o wa go gogela dibopiwa tse dingwe mo bodibeng e sa ditshware ke gona go ne ga pateletsa mogologolo gore a loge seane se ka maikaelelo a go ruta ba gagaabo, ba ba neng ba le teng le ba ba neng ba tlaa nna teng sengwe sa dilo tse dikotsi tse dikgolo mo botshelong ba motho.

Ka jalo, puo e dirisitsweng mo seaneng se ke ya kgalemo, lerato le go tsibosa mongwe le mongwe wa losika e re ka metlha ba nne ba ipabaletse mo go sengwe le sengwe se se ka beng se kile sa fedisa botshelo ba mongwe wa gaabo. Ka jalo, seane se go ka twe se lwantsha dilo tsotlhe tse di bosula tse di ka tlhekefatsang botshelo jwa motho. Maikaelelo a seane se a maphataphata, ga se fela ka ga bodiba le dilo tse dikotsi tse di fitlhelwang mo go jona, se itebagantse le botshelo jwa motho mmogo le mathata a hisetori e e bosula e motho a kileng a iphitlhela a lebane le yona. Bodiba jo bo kileng ba ja ngwana wa ga mmamotho jo mogologoo a buang ka bone, o ne a raya sengwe le sengwe se se lebisitsweng go senya botshelo ba motho.

Fa seane se se lebisiwa mo bokaelong jwa patlisiso eno, se tlharamololwa go ikaegilwe ka bokaelo jwa hisetori le go atlhola gore a se arabela morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi kgotsa nyaa. Moamogedi wa seane se o ka ithaya a re

mogologolo o ne a bua a lebile bokotsi ba bodiba fela, mogologolo o dirisitse bodiba ka go bo a sa batle go bua puo phaa ka ga se se neng se kgotlile maikutlo a gagwe ka nako eo. Ntle le go nna bofitlha, diane ka kakaretso di ageletswe mo go diriseng maitemogelo a tlhago go tlhalosa mekgwa ya batho, botshelo le tikologo ya lefatshe. Se, se gatelelwa ke Mokoma (2016: 22) fa a re boteng ba diane bo bontsha ka moo Motswana a neng a kgona go naganela kwa teng ka teng. Botlhale ba go ela ditiragalo le tlholego tlhoko mme a kgona go di dirisa mo puong. Ke ka moo mo patlisisong eno go ikaeletswe go lomaganya bokaelo jwa hisetori le seane se se mo isong, go lemosa baamogedi ba diane fa puo e dirisiwang mo go tsona e se ya ka metlha.

Jaaka re kaile gore maikalelo a mangwe a patlisiso eno ke go leka go senola boamegi jwa bolwantsha-bokoloniale mo ditlhangweng tsa morero wa metsi. Bolwantsha-bokoloniale bo akaretsa tiriso ya puo mo setlhangweng go kgala mokgwa o rileng, go dirisa setlhangwa sa bolwantsha-bokoloniale ke go itela le go tsibosa ba losika ka ga kgatelelo kgotsa mekgwa e e sa siamang.

Ka jalo, thuto e e mo seaneng se, e itebagantse le ditiragalo tsa hisetori tse di botlhoko tse di ne tsa diragalela bagologolo ba maloba ka mmuso wa Makoloniale. Mmuso wa kgatelelo o ne o ntsha ditaelo le go solofela gore di tshwanetse di salwe morago ntle le dipelaelo dipe, yo o neng a sa latele ditaelo o ne a tselwa dikgato tsa tshotlakako. Seane se, se santse se ka lebelelwa gape mo bokaelong jwa go fudusiwa le go gapelwa dithoto ka dikgoka ka paka ya mmuso wa Makoloniale. Ka ntlha ya go bo mogologolo a ne a setse a lapile ke go bona bagaabo ba sotlakakiwa le go gapelwa dilo ka dikgoka le dipolao, a bona go le botoka gore a tlhame seane se go tsibosa le go gakolola bagaabo fa mmuso wa bokoloniale o le setlhogo fela jaaka bodiba.

Bantsho e ne e le batho ba ba humileng ka naga, leruo le dijo tse ba neng ba itemela tsona, seno ke pele fa mafatshe a a neng ba tshela mo go ona a tlala ka diphetogo le go agelelwa. Ka ntlha ya fa mmuso wa kgatelelo o ne o sa tlotle melelwane ya Bantsho, ba ne ba ipha sengwe le sengwe se se bakgatlhang sa bagatelelwa. Se se kgotlileng mogologolo maikutlo ke gore mmuso o wa Makoloniale o tlogetse bagaabo ba humanegile ka gonne sengwe le sengwe se ba neng ba itshidisa ka sona ba fetile ba se tsaya ka dikgoka. Seno, se dira gore mmuso o wa kgatelelo mogologolo a o bone jaaka bodiba jo bo neng ba ja bagaabo ka maikaelelo a go lemosa ba losika se se kileng sa diragalela bagaabo ka paka ya bokoloniale.

Ka ntlha ya fa bodiba e le lefoko le le emetseng boteng jwa metsi jo bo tshosang ga bo a dirisiwa mo morerong wa metsi jaaka patlisiso e kaya, fela bo dirisitswe mo bokaelong jwa ditiragalo tse di botlhoko tsa Bokoloniale. Go a bonala gore metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana a dirisitswe go senola sebonelo se se rileng le go emelela mabaka a a rileng ka mokgwa wa papiso. Ke ka moo, patlisiso eno e dumelang gore botlhami jwa Setswana tebang le dithuto tsa go kolonifatswa ga metsi bo a tlhaela, mme fela boamegi jwa kgatelelo ya sepolotiki le bokoloniale bo sa ntse bo itshupa ka maemo a kwa godimo. Ka jalo, seane se se ka tsewa le go lejwa jaaka sengwe sa botlhami jwa bolwantsha-bokoloniale ka se leka go tlhagolela bagaabo tsela gore ba se fitlhele ba thaorilwe ke dithapolo tsa Bokoloniale mo nakong ya gompieno. Se tshwanetse sa tsewa jaaka sa bolwantsha-bokoloniale ka gonne se bontsha fa se tlhotlheleditswe ke ditiragalo tsa Bokoloniale mo nakong ya maloba.

Seane 2 “Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile” (ts.39).

Mokoma (2016: 39) ena o ranolotse seane se e ikaegile ka popo le tlhamego ya sona fela go bontsha kitso ya Motswana tebang le tlhago e e mo dikaganeditseng. Mo tlhalosong ya gagwe ya seane se ga a se dirise mo bokaelong jwa ditiragalo dipe tsa hisetori.

Ka jalo, mo patlisisong eno seane se se tsharololwa go lebeletswe bokaelo jwa hisetori le bokaelo jwa sona mo loagong le Maaforika a iphitlhetseng a le mo go lona morago ga mmuso wa bokoloniale. Seane se, se dirisiwa ka maitlhomo a go lemosa baamogedi ba diane gore di ka dirisiwa go bipolola ditiragalo kgotsa masula a kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale. Go neela tlhaloso ya seane ka tlhamalalo ga go reye gore bokao jwa sona bo felela foo, go na le dilo tse mmalwa tse di sa ntseng di ka upololwa mo seaneng ka gonne puo ya seane ke e e bofitlha e bile e tletse papiso.

Go ya ka tlhaloso ya ga Mokoma (2016; 39) a re e re letlotlo la gago le fela o itse fa mathata a go lebile. Fa a tswelela o neela lebaka la seane se, a re metsi a tlhapi e tshelang mo go one a phepa. Akanya fa e tshwanelwa ke go tshela ka seretse (leraga). Se, se raya gore e tlaa tshwanelwa ke go emelana le seretse mo makgwafong. A e tlaa kgona? Go raya gore botshelo bo tla nna bokete pele e swa gonne ga e kgone go tshela kwa gongwe gape ntle le fa go leng metsi a a phepa. A re se se tshwantshanngwa le botshelo jwa yo o sa tlholeng a na le sa gagwe mme a tla ja se se tlang fa pele ga gagwe kgotsa go amogela se a se fiwang go tokafatsa botshelo.

Fa go ka siama go tla be go senyegile pele, a tshetse makgwakgwa gonne o bone ditsagagwe di felela.

Go mo pontsheng gore mogologolo o dirisitse mokgwa o o bofitlha go tlhagisa kgang ya gagwe. Boammaaruri ke gore seane se se tlhametswe mo bokaelong jwa ditiragalo tse di neng di diragalela batho, e seng tlhapi, seno se re tlisa fa goreng **"tlhapi"** e mo maemong a motho ka mokgwa wa papiso. Mogologolo o dirisitse "**leraga"** go emelela thathanyana ya didiriswa tse di tsweletsang botshelo. **"Metsi"** a dirisitswe go emelela sediriswa sa go itshidisa, ntle le ona kgotsa tsona botshelo bo ka nna bokete. Le fa go le jalo, mogologolo ga a bue fela a lebile metsi o bua a lebile sengwe le sengwe se se tshedisang motho. Ka jalo, mafoko a a ntshofaditsweng a, a tletse papiso e moamogedi wa seane se a tshwanelwang ke go nagana le go se sekaseka ka tsenelelo go senola morero yo faphegileng.

Seane se mo bokaelong jwa hisetori le boamegi jwa kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale. Go a itsege gore Aforikaborwa ke nngwe ya dinaga tse di padimotsweng ke mmuso wa Bokoloniale. Dithoto tsotlhe le didiriswa tse Maaforika a neng a itshidisa ka tsona di feleleditse di le mo taolong ya Makoloniale. Seno, se tlhodile gore Maaforika ba iphitlhele a le ka fa tlase ga kgatelelo le bodidi le tlala, mme seno sa dira gore ba feleletse ba direla Basweu ka dituelo tse di kwa tlase gore ba kgone go tshedise malapa a bona. Ka ntlha ya fa ditiragalo tseno di diragetse mo matlhong a bona e bile ba di bona, mogologolo a bo a tlhama seane se ka go bo a batla go tsibosa bagaabo gore ba se makalele maemo a bodidi le a tlala e e motseleng le go ba rotloetsa gore ba itshoke le go somarela bonnyenyana (leraga) jo ba tlileng go tshela ka jona.

Le dingwaga tsa gompieno Maaforika a ntse a bone boipuso ba sa ntse ba lwantsha bothapi jwa Basweu *(White monopololy)* le gore didiriswa tse di jaaka mafatshe, meepo le tse dingwe tse e sa leng di tserwe ka dikgoka ka mmuso wa Bokoloniale di nne mo matleng a bona. Seno ke sesupo sa boitemogo, go bontsha fa Maaforika ba babaletswe ke go sa nneng le seabe mo ikonoming ya bona le go direla lefela mme didiriswa e le tsa bona. Sekao go tswa mo ditiragalong tse di diragetseng maloba mo Aforikaborwa ka ngwaga wa 2012 fa bathapiwa ba meepo kwa Marikana ba dira ditshupetso kgatlhanong le dituelo tse di kwa tlase.

Seane se, ka jalo se senola ditlamorago tsa kgatelelo ya bokoloniale mo matshelong a Bantsho. Mo bokaelong jwa morero wa metsi, seane se dirisitswe metsi go emela didiriswa tsa go itshidisa le mabaka a mantsintsi a farologaneng. Le fa go le jalo, se santse se ka lebisediwa mo maemong a dinako tsa gompieno mo Aforikaborwa e lebanweng ke dikgwetlho tsa tlhaelo ya metsi, Bantsho ba iphitlhela mo maemong a go somarela thathanyana ya metsi go itshidisa. Seno, se dira gore batho le diphologolo tse di fitlhelwang mo maemong a a kaiwang fa go nne boima go fitlhelela metsi mo kwa bofelong ba patelesega go somarela le go kgaoganya thathanyana le diphologolo tsa bona. Seno, ke sona kwa bofelong se ba bakelang mathata a boitekanelo jaaka malwetsi a tshwana le boKholera ka ntlha ya kgeleloleswe. Derman *le ba bangwe* (2007: 232) ba gatelela ntlha e jaana:

> *Due to the scarcity of water, time and space not everybody can come with their animals to the same well on the same day. Herders come once in three days to water cattle, o which day the herdsmen are also responsible for filling the water through and maintaining the well site.*

Ka jalo, seane se, se mo bokaelong jwa patlisiso eno, se maleba ka gonne patlisiso e itlhomile go bipolola fa e le ruri diane tsa morero wa metsi di na le boamegi mo go senoleng mabaka mangwe a ditiragalo tse di bosula tsa Bokoloniale.

3.4. LEKALA LA PATLISISO

Lekala la patlisiso *(Area of research)* ke mo setlhogo sa patlisiso se itshetlegileng gona. Ka jalo, lekala la patlisiso eno ke la go sekaseka maboko le diane tsa Setswana jaaka di senotswe fa godimo e le go leka go busetsa bosekaseki kwa morago go ela tlhoko morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana. Bontsi jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana le bosekaseki bo ntse bo lebagane le ntlha ya lefatshe. Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e itlhomile go tsosolosa bosekaseki jwa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo Setswaneng.

Ntlhakemo ke go ela tlhoko fa e le ruri botlhami jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tse di ka ga morero wa metsi di bontsha fa metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga mafatshe, go ela tlhoko gore a gona le tlhaelo ya morero wa metsi tebang go gapiwa ga ona mo Maaforikeng mmogo le go bontsha mabaka a a tlhodileng tlhaelo ya morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana tse di kgethilweng. Ntlha e nngwe ke go lebelela gore a bakwadi ba

Setswana ba senola kgatelelo ya bokoloniale tebang le morero wa metsi mo mabokong le diane tsa Setswana.

Boammaaruri ke gore botlhami jwa setlhangwa bo tlhotlholediwa ke maitemogelo a mokwadi a lebaneng le ona mo loagong mme a batle go senolela ba gagabo ka ga mathata ao gore ba kgone go a lemoga le go ka a fapoga jaaka seane *sa sag a* (Mokoma, 2016: 130) e leng *"Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe" (ts.139).* jaaka se tsharolotswe mo karolwaneng e e fa godimo gore thuto ya seane se itebagantse le go faposa ba losika go se fitlhele ba wetse fa ba gagabo ba kileng ba wela gona. Le fa go le jalo, mo malobeng go ne go na le dikgoreletsi tse di dirang gore bakwadi ba tshabe go ka kwala ka tlhamalalo ka ga diphisegelo le maitemogelo a bona a a neng a tlholwa ke kgatelelo ya bokoloniale jaaka go itshuppile mo lebokong la ga Shole (1982: 6) e leng *"Letlodi la metsi"* gore mmoki o bontsha a ne a kwala a sa phuthologa. Go kailwe fa se e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhodileng gore go bo gona le tlhaelo ya merero ya go kolonifatswa ga metsi bo botlhaming jwa Setswana.

3.5. SEGOPA SA PATLISISO

Segopa sa patlisiso eno ke ditlhangwa tsa Setswana e bong maboko a mararo go tswa mo dibukeng tse tharo tse di farologaneng tsa borre Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga*", Shole (1982: 6) e leng *"Letlodi la metsi"* le Raditladi (1975: 27) e leng *"Lewatle"* mmogo le diane tse pedi go tswa mo go Mokoma (2016) e leng *"Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile"* (ts39) le *"Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe"* (ts130) jaaka di tlhagisitswe mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo ya dinewane. Ditlhangwa tse di tlhophilwe ka gonne di tsamaelana le maikaelelo a patlisiso e leng, go batlisisa ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Ka jalo, ditlhangwa tse di tlhophilwe ka go bo di agetswe mo boammaaruring jwa ditiragalo tsa hisetori le loago mmogo le go senola maemo a sebonelo sa loago le re tshelang mo go lona gompieno ka ntlha ya ditlamorago tsa paka ya bokoloniale.

3.6. METSWANA YA PATLISISO

Patlisiso eno, ikaegile ka maboko le diane tsa Setswana go senola morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi e le go tlhola gore a dikwalo tsa Setswana di tsibogetse morero o jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho kgotsa nnyaya. Go dirisitswe leboko la (Shole, 1979: 6), (Shole. 1982: 6) le Raditladi (1975: 27) le Mokoma (2016) jaaka di kailwe fa godimo. Ditlhangwa tse di tlhophilwe ka go bo di senola mabaka a ditlamorago tsa paka ya Bokoloniale. Ke ka moo, go nnileng matshwanedi go dirisa Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale go di sekaseka ka go nne di tlhamilwe morago ga paka ya botswa bokoloniale. Molebo wa Seikholoji le ona o tsentswe tirisong ka go bo o senola mokgwa o setlhangwa se tlhagisang tikologo e Maaforika a iphitlhetseng mo go yona morago ga paka ya Bokoloniale fa Maaforika ba iphitlhetseng ba se na sepe se ba itshedisang ka sona.

3.7 DINGOTELO/DISAMPOLE LE MOKGWA WA GO DI TLHOPHA

Maree (2017: 85) a re ka gale babatlisisi ba patlisiso ya Khwalitatifi ka kakaretso ba kgatlhegela go dirisa Ngotelo ya Maitlhomo *(Purposive Sampling)*. Richie le Lewis (2003) ba re ngotelo eno e tlhophiwa ka maitlhomo a go emelela le go lepolola sebonelo se se amanang le megopolo e rileng.

Ke ka moo, le mo patlisisong eno go tlhophilweng mokgwa wa Ngotelo wa Maitlhomo o o thusitseng mmatlisisi go tlhopha maboko le diane tse di neetsweng fa godimo tse di lekanetseng tlhotlhomiso go ya ka nako le seelo se se beetsweng tlhotlhomiso. Ngotelo eno e thusitse mmatlisisi go tlhola megopolo ya ba bangwe ba batlapele ba ba setseng ba lekile go batlisisa mabapi le maitlhomo a patlisiso eno. Ka jalo, mokgwa o o botlhokwa ka gonne o itebaganya fela le maitlhomo a patlisiso e ikaeletseng go a fitlhelela mo nakonyaneng le seelo se e se beetsweng.

Mo mabokong a a tlhophilweng le lengwe ke la morero o senolang masula a bokoloniale nako ya fa ba ne ba gapa mafatshe a Bantsho jaaka mo lebokong la "*Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga*" (Shole, 1979: 24), le lengwe le ka ga morero wa metsi jaaka *"Lewatle"* (Raditladi, 1975: 27) le *"Letlodi la metsi"* (Shole, 1982: 6). Diane tse di tlhophilweng le tsona di ka ga morero wa metsi ebong *"Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile"* (ts.39) le *"Bodiba bojeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe"* (ts.130) go tswa mo go Mokoma (2016). Maboko a tserwe go tswa mo

baboking ba babedi ba ba farologaneng mme mo dingataneng tse tharo tsa maboko, di le pedi tsa ga rre Shole (1979) e leng *"Ame a kalo"* le Shole (1982) e leng *"Ka ema ka batla diema"* le e le nngwe ya ga rre Raditladi (1975) e leng "*Sefalana sa menate*", mme diane tsona di tserwe mo ngataneng e le nngwe ya mokwadi a le mongwe e bong Mokoma (2016) ka *"Sego sa Diane".* Ka ntlha ya nako e e beilweng, patlisiso e go matshwanedi gore go bo go tlhophilwe selekanyetso se mmatlisisi a tlaa kgonang go batlisisa le go fetsa patlisiso ka nako e beilweng ka gonne patlisiso e ka se fetse dintlha tsotlhe. Botlhami ba Setswana bo ikaegile ka mefama e mmalwa e e akaretsang padi, terama, khutshwe, poko, dithamalakwane, maele le diane. Ka jalo, patlisiso eno, e ikaegile fela ka mofama wa botlhami jwa poko ya segompieno le maboko a Setswana tse di maleba le go atlenegisa morero wa patlisiso eno.

3.8 MERERO YA BOIPHAPHI/SE-ETHIKI

Tebang le mereo ya boiphaphi, Maree (2017: 44) a re:

> *An essential ethical aspect is the issue of protection of the participants' identities.*

Ka jalo, patlisiso e ga e a tlhoka thebolo ya Boiphaphi ka go sa kokoanngwa dinewane go tswa mo melomong ya batsayakarolo *(participants)* kgotsa mo bakwading ba dibuka tsa maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng. Patlisiso eno, e ikaegile ka tshedimosetso e e setseng e le teng mabapi le setlhogo sa tlhotlhomiso. Ke ka moo go sa tlhokegang merero ya boiphaphi.

3.9 MAREMELO A TIORI

Maremelo a tiori a kaya ditiori tse mmatlisisi a didirisang go remelela mo go tsona. Fela jaaka moremi wa nama, o tshwanetse a remelele nama mo legonnyeng gore a seke a fopha lefatshe, ka jalo mmatlisisi o tlhoka ditiori/tiori go setlega tlhotlhomiso ya gagwe le go remelela tshedimosetso.

Go ya ka Swanepoel (1990: 1) o bona tiori jaana:

> *A theory is simply a framework or system of ideas which serves as an explanatory base for the supposistions, hypothesis, methods and findings of scholary enquiry…*

Molebo ka jalo, e nna tiori e mosekaseki a e dirisang, totatota e le thulaganyo ya mokgwa o setlhangwa se sekasekwang ka yona. Ka jalo patlisiso eno e ikaegile ka molebo o mogolo wa Botswa-bokoloniale le wa Seikholoji go leka go fitlhelela maitlhomo a patlisiso mmogo le go tla ka tharabololo. Melebo e, ke e e tlaa tlhalosiwang fa tlase, go bontsha gore di amana jang le tlhotlhomiso eno.

Tebang le molebo Rapoo (1993: 1) o tshwaela jaana:

> Melebo ke mekgwa e e farologaneng ya saense e e rotloetsang basekaseki go leba ditlhangwa ka mokgwa wa saense. Ka ditogamaano tse mosekaseki a di dirisang go sekaseka ditlhangwa ka tsone.

Pooe (2019: 94) e ne o bona molebo jaana:

> Molebo o thusa ka go senola mokgwa o ka ona go supang gore mmatlisisi kgotsa mosekaseki o ka leba ditlhangwa le mabaka a ikaeletseng go fitlhelela eng kgotsa go na go senola gore tlhaloganyo ya gagwe e ka bo e sekametse kae.

Go ya ka tshwaelo ya ga Pooe go molaleng gore mosekaseki o ka se pholethe fela ntle le molebo/melebo mo bosekaseking. Ka ga molebo, bosekaseki bo tshwanetse bo tlhotlhomise le go leka go tlhalosa botlhami, basekaseki ba nna le tetla ya go ka senola maikaelelo a botlhami jwa setlhangwa ka kakaretso. Basekaseki ba tshwanelwa ke go batlisisa gore setlhangwa se tota kgang efe, se kgalang le gore se senolang, ka go rialo fa setlhangwa e le sa botswa-bokoloniale se tlaa bontsha pharologano mo go tse dingwe tse e seng tsa botswa-bokoloniale go ya ka mokgwa o mosekaseki a senolang dikakanyo tsa gagwe ka teng a ikaegile ka molebo o tlhophilweng.

3.10 MELEBO YA PATLISISO

Go setse go kailwe gore patlisiso eno e tlaa ikaega ka melebo e mebedi e leng molebo wa:

a) Botswa-Bokolooniale *(Post-Colonialism)*
b) Seikholoji *(Ecocriticism)*

Melebo e mebedi e, e tlaa tlhalosiwa le go lepololwa fa tlase gore e amana jang le patlisiso mmogo le gore ke eng se se tlhotlheleditseng patlisiso eno go ikaega ka melebo e gareng ga e mengwe.

3.10.1 Molebo wa Botswa-Bokoloniale

Molebo o, ke o mogolo wa patlisiso eno e tlileng go ikaega ka ona. Basekaseki ba le mmalwa ba akaretsa Pooe (2019) Mangwekea (2019), Ashcroft (1989), Sinha (2008), Seleke (2017) le ba bangwe, ba tshwaetse go utlwala tebang le molebo o. Ba dumalana fa molebo o, o senola ditlhangwa tse di buang ka ga masula a ditiro tsa bokoloniale tse Maaforika ba iphitlhetseng ba le mo tlhakantsukeng ya tsona morago ga dingwaga tsa kgatelelo tsa Bokoloniale. Ka go inyalana le baitseanape ba, se se bonwa mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) jaaka le tsharolotswe mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo ya dinewane, fa mmoki a senolang masula le ditlamorago tsa go gapelwa mafatshe ke Makoloniale mo bathong ba maloba.

Lereo le, Botswa-bokoloniale le kaya se se diragalang fa morago ga paka ya bokoloniale. Mo kontinenteng ya Aforika ka kakaretso, Lazaurus (1990) a re ke paka e e nnileng teng magareng ga dingwaga tsa bo1960 le 1970. Seleke (2017: 50) ene a re ke lereo le le lebaganeng le motlha o o rileng kgotsa le kaya gore bokoloniale bo fetile. O tlharamolola lereo le ka gore *“post”* le kaya “morago ga” bokoloniale. Pooe (2019: 96) fa a gatisa ditshwaelo tse a re nako e ke ya fa Aforika e ne ya iponela kgololosego ya sepolotiki go tswa mo pusong ya babusi ba Makoloniale. Ka jalo, dintlha tse di nna maleba mo patlisisong eno jaaka e ikaeletse go busetsa bosekaeki morago go lebelela morero wa metsi mo ditlhangweng le mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng kolonifatso ya metsi jaaka go gapelwa mafatshe le go fudusetswa mo mafelong a komelelo. Ka ntlha ya fa re le mo pakeng ya botswa-bokoloniale e bile re bone boipuso, patlisiso eno e nna mosola ka e leka go ribolola ditsela tse dintšhwa go tlhalosa lefatshe ka ntlha ya fa go ne go se bonolo mo malobeng go ka batlisisa le go

tlharamolola mabaka mangwe a tlhekafaditseng botshelo ba Maaforika ka ntlha ya mmuso wa kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale.

Ka jalo, tebang le ditlhangwa tsa Botswa-bokoloniale baitseanape ba le mmalwa ba tlhalosa ditlhangwa tsa Bolwantsha-bokoloniale ka mokgwa o sa farologaneng thata. Sinha (2008: 9) ene a re:

> *Works of literature that are defined as Post-colonial often record racism or a history of genoicide, including slavery, apartheid, and the mass extinction of people.*

Se, se bontsha fa ditlhangwa tse di tsewang jaaka tsa botswa-bokoloniale e le tse di rweleng tlhakantsuke ya ditiragalo tsa hisetori tsa bosemorafe, bokgoba, Aparteite le dipolao tsa batho ba maloba ka motlha wa bokoloniale. Ke ka moo, go nnileng matshwanedi gore mo bosekaseking jwa maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng jaaka di senotswe fa godimo, gonne le mo bosekaseki bo senolang masula, ditlamorago le ditiragalo tsa mmuso wa kgatelelo tse di diragaletseng Bantsho go senogelwa ke mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho. Tiragalo e e itshenola thata mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"*

Wikepedia (2021) e tlhalosa ditlhangwa tsa Botswa-bokoloniale jaana:

> *Post literature often addresses the problems and consequences of the decolonization of a country, especially questions relating to the political and cultural independence of formerly subjugated people, and themes such as racialism and colonialism.*

Ditlhangwa tsa Botswa-bokoloniale ke tse botlhami jwa tsona bo itebagantseng le go senolang mathata le ditlamorago tsa go kgoafolola naga, bogolosegolo tse di lebaneng le sepolotiki le bagatelelwa mmogo le merero e e akaretsang kgatelelo ya mmala mmogo le kgoafalo jaaka mo seaneng se se reng, *"Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana wa mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe"* (ts130) go kailwe fa se le maleba go ka tsewa jaaka sa Botswa-bokoloniale ka go nne se tlhalefisa Batswana ka go kgala ditiragalo tse di bosula go leka go dibela le go tsibosa le go betlela ba ba santseng batla kwa morago ditsela tse ka tsona ba tshwanetseng go iphemela le go ipabalela mo mathateng a lefatshe.

Ka jalo, ditlhangwa tsa mofuta o ke tse di agetsweng mo go lwantsheng Bokoloniale ka mokgwa wa go dirisa bokwadi/botlhami jo bo senolang masula a bokoloniale. Ka jalo mosola wa bosekaseki jwa Botswa-bokoloniale ke go thusa go bontsha gore ga re a tshwanela go leba tse di mo setlhangweng fela, re tshwanetse go gakologelwa gore go na le mabaka mangwe a botshelo a a dirileng motlhami a tlhame setlhangwa jaaka kgatelelo, kgetholoolo, dipolao, go gapelwa dithoto, jalo le jalo.

Ashcrof (1989: 2) o dumalana le ditshwaelo tse di kailweng fa godimo fa a tlhalosa botlhami jwa Botswa-bokoloniale jaana:

> *Post-Colonial literature is writing which has been affected by the imperial process from the moment of colonization to the present day.*

Le fa go le jalo, bakwadi ba le bantsi ba paka ya Aparteite ba ne ba le mo twantshong ya tsamaiso ya paka eo le fa gone go se mo pepeneng ka ga dikwalo tsa bone gore ba ne ba tshwaragane le go lwantsha paka eo ka ntlha ya fa ba ne ba tshwanelwa ke go kwala ka mokgwa o o tlaa se keng wa lemosa bagateledi. O ka gopola gore motsi o wa paka ya Aparteite Bantsho ba ne ba le ka fa tlase ga tsamaiso ya batswantle ba e leng baagi ba Yuropa ka tsalo le tlhago, tsamaiso ya kgatelelo le tlhaolele. Ka jalo, go ne go se bonolo kana mo pepeneneng gore Bantsho ba kwale ka ditiragalo tsa motsi oo. Seleka (2017) fa a ne a tshwaela ka ga buka ya Masego (Mokae: 2008), a re padi e re senolela ka kitso ya botshelo jwa pele jwa kgetholoolo go ya ka mmala le go gatelelwa, mme batho ba eme kgatlhanong le seo go bona kgololosego jaaka dikhuduego tsa Soweto tsa 1976 tse di thadisitsweng. Fa a tswelela a re mme padi ya Masego ke nngwe ya ditlhangwa tse di ne di seke tsa phasaladiwa ka nako ya mmuso wa Maburu, gonne di ne di ka tlisa kgotlhelelo mo go lwantsheng mmuso wa Basweu, e bile di kgemetha baganetsi ba tlhaolele.

Lebakalegolo le neng le itsa Bantsho go kwala ka paka eo ka tlhamalalo ke ka ntlha ya letshogo la kotlhao le go tshaba gore dikwalo tsa bona di ka tloga tsa se gatisiwe kana go ka phasaladiwa. Ditiro tseo ba di tlhagisitse mme ka ditsela tse di bofitlha tse matlho ka nosi a ka neng a ka se ke a di lemoga bonolo. Fela jaaka go kailwe le mo lebokong la *“Letlodi la metsi”* (Shole, 1982: 6) mela 7 – 9 gore mmoki ga a bontsha a phuthologile mo go tlhagiseng boitelo jwa gagwe ka ga kgalo ya metsi. Fela jalo le mo lebokong la ga Raditladi (1975: 27) *“Lewatle”* mmoki o dira e kete o boka lewatle mme

kgang ya gagwe e le ka ga selelo sa go tsenelelwa le go gapelwa lefatshe jaaka go tlhagisitswe mo temaneg ya ntlha le ya bofelo gore mmoki o kgala metsi ka go bo Makoloniale ba a dirisa go tsenelela dinaga tsa bona.

Ka jalo, e rile moragonyana ka bo1970, Maaforika ba ne ba simolola go bona boipuso, go ne ga simolola go nna le diphetogo mo bokwading le bosekaseking jwa Maaforika, Maaforikaborwa. Maaforika ba ne ba bona tšhono ya go kwala le go tlhagisa ka botlalo maikutlo a bona mabapi le sepolotiki le mmuso wa kgatelelo ya bokoloniale fela jaaka patlisiso eno jaaka e le nngwe ya tse di lekang go senola mathata a a tlhodilweng ke ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale a Maaforika ba kileng ba lebaneng le ona le a ba lebaneg le ona mo pakeng ya botswa-bokoloniale jaaka go tlhoka metsi, go tlhoka mafatshe, botlhokatiro, bodidi, jalo le jalo. Patlisiso eno, e bone tšhono ya go ka batlisisa le go senola ka ga sengwe se se amanang le masula a bokoloniale go senolela batho maemo a boammaaruri a a supang dingongorego tsa setšhaba.

Ka bokutshwane, ditlhangwa tsa botlhami jwa Botswa-bokoloniale di tshwanetse sa:

- Se senola masula a Bokoloniale/Apareteite
- Se senola Boamegi jwa mokwadi mo mathateng a bagaabo
- Se kgalema bokoloniale/apareteite
- Se kgothaletsa twantsho ya bokoloniale/apareteite
- Se kgothaletsa kgololosego ya maaforika
- Se kgothaletsa boitemogi jwa bantsho

Le fa go supa kgolo mo bosekaseking jwa merero e e farologaneng ya kgatelelo le ditshotlakako tsa bokoloniale mo ditlhangweng tsa Maaforika ka tiriso ya morero go sa ntse go na le tlhaelo mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana tebang le morerong wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi le go gapiwa ga ona mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Ke ka moo, patlisiso eno e nnang botlhokwa ka gonne go se mosekaseki ope yo a kileng a dirisa molebo o go ya jaaka maikaelelo a patlisiso eno. Patlisiso eno e tsentse molebo o tirisong go busetsa megopolo ya basekaseki kwa morago go lebelela fa morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng e le nngwe ya mabaka a senolang masula a bokoloniale.

Molebo o o botlhokwa mo patlisisong eno ka gonne o rotloetsa gape bakwadi ba ditlhangwa tsa Setswana go atisa megopolo ya bona tebang le morero wa go kgoafatswa ga metsi mo bokwading. Ka jalo, se se ka thusa mo tharabololong ya

tlhokego ya metsi le lefatshe ka bophara. Ka jalo, go tlaa thusa gore Maaforika ba nne le boitemogo jwa gore metsi fela jaaka lefatshe ke nngwe ya dilo tse e saleng di tserwe mo Maaforikeng tse di tlhokang go busetswa gae ka gonne Basweu ba sa ntse ba di dirisa go fitlhelela maitlhomo a bona a bokepitale.

Se se tlhotlheleditseng patlisiso eno go dirisa molebo o ke ka ntlha ya fa bontsi jwa bosekaseki bo sekametse fela mo ntlheng ya lefatshe, semorafe, polotiki mo puong, jalo le jalo. Ka jalo, patlisiso eno, e ikaeletse go tsenya metsi ka ntlha ya fa le ona e le nngwe ya mabaka a a ka kgothaletsang Maaforika (Batswana) boitemogo kgatlhanong le bogoma jwa bokoloniale mo mawatleng, dinoka le ditamo tsa bona.

Gareng ga tse dingwe tse patlisiso eno e lekang go di dira ke go bontsha ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo pakeng e re tshelang mo go yona ya Botswa-bokoloniale mo go fitlhelang ditshotlakako tsa tikologo. Paka e mo go yona Morton (2009: 10) a e tlhalosang jaana:

> *We live in post colonial times…where the sky is falling, the globe is warming, the ozone hole persists; people are dying of radiation poisoning and other toxic agents, species are being wiped out, thousands per year, the coral reefs have nearly all gone.*

Fa a tswelela a re

> *Huge globalized corporations are making bids for the necessities of life from* ***water*** *to health care. Environmental legislation is being threatened around the world (ibid).*

Go setse go builwe go utlwala tebang le twantsho ya bokoloniale le paka ya bokoloniale mo bosekaseking jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana. Patlisiso eno, e tsentse molebo o mo tirisong go tsibosa bosekaseki le botlhami jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tebang le paka e re tshelang mo go yona gompieno, e mo go yona go sa ntseng go na le masaledi a Bokoloniale a tlholang mathata mo tikologong, tlhago le metsi. Setšhaba ga se sa tlhole se le mo pakeng ya kgatelelo ya bokoloniale, mme masaledi a bokoloniale mo nageng a itshupa ka ditsela di le mmalwa tse di tlholang mathata mo tikologong ka ntlha ya diphetogotogo.

Boammaaruri ke gore kgotlhang e e leng teng magareng ga motho le tikologo e sale e simolola ka motlha o Makoloniale a neng a gapa mafatshe a Bantsho, mo go nnileng le diphetogo di le mmalwa tse di tlisitseng kgoberano e ga jaana tikologo e lebaneng le yona. Sekao e ka nna sa difeme tsa meepo tebang le go kgotlhela metsi, Dasgupta (2012) o tlhagisa maemo a jaana:

> *Large amount of water produced from mine dranaige, mine cooling, aqueous extraction and other mining processes increases the potential for these chemicals to contaminate ground and surface water.*

Ke ka moo, go nnileng botlhokwa gore molebo o wa Botswa-bokoloniale o rokaganngwe le wa Seikholoji go senogelwa ke mathata a tikologo e Maaforika a iphitlhetseng mo go yona e e tletseng leuba, sekaka, lenyora, jalo le jalo jaaka go senotswe mo mabokong le diane tse di tsharolotsweng mo karolwaneng ya go tsharolola dinewane.

3.10.2 Molebo wa Seikholoji

Lereo le *"Ecology"* le ne le dirisiwa pele ke mabayoloji thata mo dithutong tsa bona tsa thutatikologo *(environmental studies),* mme ka ntlha ya kgolo le maitemogelo mo bosekaseking le bonetetshi jwa puo balepapuo le badibedi ba yona ba akaretsa Haugen (1972), Hornberger (2002), Patson (2017) le ba bangwe ba tshamekile karolo e kgolo mo go fetoleleng lereo le go tswa kwa bayolojing go nna tiori ya bosekaseki jwa ditlhangwa. Ba sekaseki ba ba ne ba dirisa molebo o go lebelela go fetogafetoga ga puo go ya ka tikologo e e fitlhelwang mo go yona, se ke se ba se biditseng "*Ecology of language"* mo balepapuo ba ba dirisitseng molebo o go senola kamano magareng ga puo le tikologo mme thata ba lebeletse go fetogakaka ga yona ka ntlha ya tikologo. Ka jalo, mo patlisisong e molebo o, o tlile go dirisiwa go lepa maemo a tikologo mo Bantsho ba iphitlhetseng mo go yona morago ga ditshotlakako tsa bokoloniale. Tikologo e e akaretsang sekaka, leuba, jalo le jalo e le ka ntlha ya go sutisiwa mo mafelong a tlhago ya teng e tshegetsang matshelo a batho. Ka jalo mo melathetong 16 – 17, 20 – 24 ya leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"* ntlha eno e a senoga.

Tebang le molebo o Cheryll le Harold (1996: xviii) ba o tlhalosa ka bokhutshwane jaana:

Ecocritisism is the study of the relationship between literature and physical environment.

Fa ba tswelela ba re, boammaaruri ke gore molebo wa Seikholoji ga wa itebaganya fela le tsa dithutatikologo ba re:

Other topics include the frontier, animals, critics, specific geographical regions, ***rivers****, mountains, desserts… (ibid).*

Go ya ka tshwaelo ya baitseanape ba, go bontsha fa molebo o o namile jaaka thotse Le fa go le jalo, se se fitlhelwa le mo pading ya ga Moloto (1981: 1) fa a tlhagisa bontle jwa Motse wa Mosita o o dikaganetsweng ke dithaba le noka e ralalang mogare ga tsona, bontle jo ke bone bo senolang bonnotlhago ba tikologo ya Mosita. Ntlha e nngwe ke gore tikologo ena le kamano e kgolo le batho ba ba fitlhelwang mo go yona e bile fa o bua ka tikologo o bua ka tsotlhe tse di itshetlegileng mo lefatsheng, jaaka mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) o bontshitse fa ba gagabo mmogo le diphologolo tsa bona ba ne ba na le kamano e kgolo le lefelo le ba neng ba tlosiwa mo go lona. O bontshitse fa ba gagabo ba fetile ba tshwara mathata le dikgomo di sena phulo kwa baneng ba fodusetswa gona. Tebang le ntlha e Cheryll le Harold (1996: xix) ba re:

…ecological criticism shares the fundamental premise that human culture is connected to physical world.

Bosekaseki jwa Seikholoji ga bo a itebaganya fela le tlhago, tikologo le kamano ya yona mo bathong, bo leka go tlisa mo pepeneneng gore dithutatikologo di ka senola jang mabaka a a tlholang mathata a ditiro tsa Bokoloniale a tikologo e e lebaneng le ona mo lefatsheng le go fitlhelwang batho mo go lona. Seno ke ka ntlha ya gore batho bana le kamano e kgolo mo tikologong e ba fitlhelwang mo go yona, ka jalo fa tikologo e kgoberega beng ba ba fitlhelwang mo go yona ba nna le mathata a boitekanelo mmogo le diphologolo tsa tlhago le tse di fitlhelwang mo metsing. Le fa gona le bakwadi ba ba setseng ba lekile go kwala ka mathata a tikologo e lebaneng jaaka Magoleng le Motlhake (1983: 22) *"Leswe la seterata"* go sa ntse go bontsha fa go na le tlhaelo tebang le merero ya go kgala masula a tikologo e lebaneng le ona jaaka go fedisia ga ditlhare, kgelelolesswe, go kgotlhelwa ga mowa le mmu le tse dingwe tse ga jaana di tlhodileng mathata a boitekanelo mo Maaforieng.

Metsi (dinoka, matamo le mawatle) ke nngwe ya ditsatikologo tse go fitlhelwang batho, diphologolo, tlhago, jalo le jalo, di ikaegile ka ona go itshidisa. Batho ba tsweletsa ditumelo, setso le meetlo ya bona kwa dinokeng. Ka ntlha ya diphetogotogo le kgotlheloleswe mo nakong ya gompieno, ga go sa le bonolo gore batho ba ka dirisa dinoka go atlenegisa meetlo ya bona le go ka nwa metsi a dinoka ka ntlha ya malwetse jaaka go tlhagelela mo go Ntsime, Rousseau le Mampie (1988: 57) *"Metsi a noka a na le ditwatsi*".

Mafelo a mo go ona tikologo ya teng e neng e nametshega ke a ga jaana Makoloniale ba fetileng ba a agelela le go a taya maina gore ba fitlhelele maitlhomo a bona a bokapitale. Mokgwa o mongwe o Makoloniale ba neng ba o dirisa go tshwaya mafelo a ba fetileng ba a gapa mo Bantshong e ne e le go jwala ditlhare tsa bolukomo mo Aforikaborwa mme se e le sesupo sa lokwalo bopaki (*title deed)* ya bona. Tikologo e ntle ke e go fitlhelwang metsi, ditlhare le diphologolo tsa naga gona. Tikologo ga jaana e difeme tsa Makoloniale di fetileng tsa tlhongwa mo go yona ke mo mafelong a Bantsho ba neng ba sotisiwa mo go ona, difeme tse ke tse le gompieno di kgotlhelang loapi, metsi, le naga fa tse dingwe di lebane le go kgethula ditlhare tsatsi le tsatsi. Tebang le tlhare tsa naga Ntsime, Rousseau le Mampie (1988: 32) ba gatisa ntlha e jaana:

> Ditlhare di kgabisa naga. Ke seaparo sa botlhokwa sa naga. Fa naga e sena ditlhare ga e kgatlhise.

Fa ba tswelela ba re:

> Gompieno Makgoa ona a dira dilo tse dintle ka ditlhare tsa lefatshe leno Ntsime, Rousseau le Mampie (ibid).

Ka jalo, patlisiso eno ke ya ntlha mo Setswaneng go dirisa tiori e mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana, ke gore ke patlisiso ya ntlha ya bosekaseki jwa seikholoji ka maikaelelo a go senola fa tikologo e Maaforika a iphitlhelang mo go yona e le ya motlha wa Botswa-bokoloniale. Ke ka moo, go leng matshwanedi go tlhopha molebo o mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana go leka go busetsa megopolo ya basekaseki le botlhami kwa morago go ela tlhoko ntlha ya go kolonofatswa ga metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a ga jaana a nang le seabe mo tikologong e Bantsho ba iphitlhelang mo go yona. Ka jalo molebo o o thusa ka o tlisa mabaka a go ka dirisiwang ditlhangwa go senola tharabololo mo mathateng a tikologo e lebaneng le yona, ntlhakemo ke go tsosolosa

botlhami le bosekaseki jwa Setswana tebang le go kgaratlhela tikologo le tsotlhe tse di amanang le tikologo.

Gladwin (2017) tebang le bosekaseki jwa Seikholoji o tshwaela jaana:

> *Ecocriticism is a broad way for literary and cultural scholars to investigate the global ecological crisis through the intersection of literature, culture and the physical environment.*

Ka ntlha ya fa go setse go fetile dingwaga bokoloniale bo fetile, go botlhokwa go dirisa melebo, mebono *(worldviews)* kgotsa ditiori tse di maleba tse di tlaa thusang go senogelwa ke mekgwa e e senolang bogoma jo bo saletseng morago ga dingwagakgolo *(centuries)* re ntse re tshela mo pakeng ya Botswa-bokoloniale.

Morton (2009: 11) a re nngwe ya mefuta ya Seikholoji e kgalang mekgwa e gatelelang tikologo ke o bidiwang *"environmental justice ecocriticism*", o tlhalosa jaana tebang le tiori e:

> *Environmental justice ecocritisicism, considers how environmental destruction, pollution and oppression of specific classes and races go hand in hand.*

Tiori e, e senola ka moo tshenyo, kgotlhelelo le kgatelelo ya merafe e e rileng di amanang gongwe di tsamaelannag ka gona mo go tlhatlhoseng mathata a tikologong e lebaneng le ona. Bakgaratlhela tikologo ba sekametse mo go lwantsheng mathata a naga e lebaneng le ona lefatshe ka bophara, dikgwetlho tsotlhe tse tikologo le tlhago di lebaneng natso ka ntlha ya diphetogotogo *(globalization).* Diphetogotogo ke jaaka mathata a a tlisitsweng ke thibololo ya meepo mo Aforikaborwa e e tlhodileng khutsafalo mo lefatsheng le mo tikologong e go tshelang ditshedi teng le mo botsalanong jwa yona. Jaaka mo Aforikaborwa mo malobeng badiri ba ne ba nna mo dihoseteleng mme ba sa letlwe go nna le bamalapa a bona mme morago ga boipuso ba temokerasi badiri ba ne ba letlelelwa go nna le bamalapa a bona. Mo mafelong a beng ba meepo ga ba ba agela matlo a a siameng le kgelelo ya digweregwere ga e teng mme se se tlhola maemo a a sa iketlang mo ditikologong tse di dikagenyeditseng meepo. Le fa go le jalo, bokwadi ka ga maemo a bo sa ntse bo le kwa tlase le fa bangwe ba lekile go kwala ka bona mo dinakong tsa maloba jaaka mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) e leng *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga",* mmoki o senola khutsafalo mo mafelong a go diriwang meepo mo go ona, o kaya fa le dikgomo di sa tlhole di na

le phulo ka ntlha ya bontsi jwa tikologo e dikaganetswe ke difeme tsa meepo. Seno se bidiwa ikhosaete (*Ecocide)* ka ntlha ya fa thulaganyo ya dintlha tse tikologo e di ithusang go tshegetsa botshelo e senyegile.

Boammaaruri ke gore bosekaseki jwa Seikholoji bo a tlhaela mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana. Maikaelelo a go dirisa tiori e ke go busetsetsa bosekaseki le botlhami kwa morago go rotloetsa merero ya go kgaratlhela tikologo, tlhago le metsi mo ditlhangweng ka mokgwa o o senolang seabe sa mediro ya bokoloniale mo pakeng ya Botswa-bokoloniale. Seno ke ka ntlha ya fa mmuso wa bokoloniale o ne o gapa mafelo kgotsa dinaga tse tikologo ya tsona e e edileng e bile e siametse go atlegisa maikaelelo a bona a bokapitale fa Bantsho bone ba ne ba isiwa mo mafelong a sa ikanyegeng a mo go ona ba angwang ke ditlamorago tse di tlholwang ke difeme jaaka kgotlheloleswe ya loapi, mmu, metsi, jalo le jalo.

Gareng ga tse dingwe tse patlisiso eno e lekang go di dira ke go bontsha ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo pakeng e re tshelang mo go yona ya Botswa-bokoloniale mo go fitlhelang ditshotlakako tsa tikologo. Paka e mo go yona Morton (2009: 10) a e tlhalosang jaana:

> *We live in post colonial times…where the sky is falling, the globe is warming, the ozone hole persists; people are dying of radiation poisoning and other toxic agents, species are being wiped out, thousands per year, the coral reefs have nearly all gone.*

Fa a tswelela a re

> *Huge globalized corporations are making bids for the necessities of life from* ***water*** *to health care. Environmental legislation is being threatened around the world (Morton, ibid).*

Go setse go builwe go utlwala tebang le twantsho ya bokoloniale le paka ya bokoloniale mo bosekaseking jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana. Patlisiso eno e tsentse molebo o mo tirisong go tsibosa bosekaseki le botlhami jwa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tebang le paka e re tshelang mo go yona gompieno, e mo go yona go sa ntseng go na le masaledi a bokoloniale a tlholang mathata mo tikologong, tlhago le metsi. Setšhaba ga se sa tlhole se le mo pakeng ya dikgatelelo tsa bokoloniale, mme

masaledi a Bokoloniale mo nageng a itshupa ka ditsela di le mmalwa tse di tlholang mathata mo tikologong ka ntlha ya diphetogotogo.

Boammaaruri ke gore kgotlhang e leng teng magareng ga motho le tikologo e sale e simolola ka motlha o neng makoloniale ba gapa mafatshe a bantsho, mo go nnileng le diphetogo di le mmalwa tse di tlisitseng kgoberano e ga jaana tikologo e lebaneng le yona. Sekao e ka nna sa difeme tsa meepo tebang le go kgotlhela metsi, Dasgupta (2012) o tlhagisa maemo a jaana:

> Large amount of water produced from mine dranaige, mine cooling, aqueous extraction and other mining processes increases the potential for these chemicals to contaminate ground and surface water.

Ka jalo, dintlha tse di ka elwang tlhoko mo bosekaseking jwa ditlhangwa tsa seikholoji ke fa setlhangwa se:

- Kgaratlhele tikologo/tlhago
- Senole le go kgala masula a tlisitsweng ke bokoloniale malebane le tikologo
- Kgaleme kgotlheloleswe ya metsi, loapi, mmu, jalo le jalo.
- Senole ditlamorago tsa go nna mo tikologong ya diphetogotogo *(globalized universe).*
- Kgaratlhele diphetogo tsa loago

Moitseanape Nixon (2011: 234) o le ene a tsibogetseng kgoberano e, o gatelela dintlhana tse jaana:

> *Environmental studies and post-colonial studies have both exhibited an often-activist dimention that connects their priorities to movements for social change.*

Se, se bontsha fa dithutatikologo di tshwanetse tsa tsewa jaaka tsa botswa-bokoloniale go kgaratlhela diphetogo tsa loago le go ruta baŝwa ba batlang kwa tlase go tlhokomela tikologo. Ka jalo, Molebo o wa Seikholoji o thusitse bosekaseki go tlisa mo pontsheng tebang le boamegi jwa bokwadi mo dikgwetlhong tse tikologo e lebaneng le tsona le go senola setlhangwa jaaka sa go kgaratlhela tikologo. Molebo o, o tsamaelana le maikaelelo a patlisiso eno ka o rotloetsa le go bontsha fa ditlhangwa tsa go kolonofatswa ga metsi e le dingwe tsa ditlhangwa tsa bokgaratlhela tikologo ka ntlha ya fa tikologo e ikaegile ka metsi. Ke ka moo, go nnileng matshwanedi go tlhopha molebo o ka o thusitse go senola mabaka a a tlisang mo pepeneng gore ke ka ntlha

ya eng ditlhangwa tse di ka ga go kolonofatswa ga metsi di tshwanelwa go lejwa jaaka tsa bokgaratlhela tikologo le go re ke ka ntlha ya eng di tshwanetse tsa tsewa jaaka tsa bolwantsha-bokoloiale.

3.11 KONOSETSO

Kgaolo eno, e neetse tshedimosetso tebang le mmeo, moralo le maremelo a tiori jaaka di tsentswe tirisong mo tlhotlhomisong e. Go beilwe mo pepeneneng gore patlisiso eno e dirisitse mmeo wa Khwalitatifi le melebo e mebedi e megolo ya patlisiso e leng wa Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale le wa Seikholoji. Maboko le diane jaaka di kailwe le go tsharololwa mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo ya dinewane di beilwe mo pontsheng go latela maitlhomo a patlisiso e.

Go bonagetse gore gona le tlhaelo ya bosekaseki mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana tebang le melebo e e tlhaotsweng e mebedi e mo mererong amanang le metsi. Le fa go le jalo, diphitlhelelokgolo tebang le tlhotlhomiso eno di tlaa sekwasekwa le go tsharololwa mo kgaolong e e latelang.

KGAOLO 4: DIPHITLHELELO TSA PATLISISO

4.1. MATSENO

Maikaelelo a kgaolo eno ke go senola ka bokhutshwane diphitlhelelo tebang le tse patlisiso eno e neng e ikaeletse go di fitlhelela jaaka di tlhagisitswe mo kgaolo ya 1 ya matsenomagolo, thatathata go lebilwe karolwana ya maitlhomo, mererwana le dipotso tsa patlisiso go bona gore a di diragaditswe jaaka patlisiso eno e solofeditse. Go dira jalo go ka thusa go netefatsa fa patlisiso eno e fitlheletse maikaelelo a yona.

4.2 DIPHITLHELELO TSA PATLISISO

4.2.1 Setlhogo le morero wa patlisiso

Patlisiso eno e tlhalositse go tloga kwa tshimologong fa ikaeletse go sekaseka morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana mo Aforikaborwa. Go beilwe mabala a nkwe ka ga se se tlhodileng patlisiso eno, go tlhagisitswe ka botlalo fa patlisiso eno e tlhotlheleditswe ke go bona bosekaseki jwa Setswana bo saletse morago tebang le morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng. Seno se dira patlisiso eno e nne ya mmantlha le motsosakgang mabapi le bothata jo ka go se mosekaseki ope wa Setswana yo o kileng a tsosa tlhogo mabapi le ntlha e.

Maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng di tsharolotswe le go sekasekwa go tlhotlha fa botlhami jwa Setswana bo tsibogetse morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi mo Aforikaborwa. Le fa go le jalo, go tlaa tlhagisiwa fa seno se fitlheletswe mo karolwaneng ya tshekatsheko ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tse di tlhaotsweng ***(leba ts. ya 99)*** e e latelang e e mabapi le se se setseng se dirilwe kwa karolwaneng ya go tsharolola dinewane mo kgaolong ya boraro.

4.2.2 Bosekaseki jwa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo Setswaneng

Patlisisong e, e kailwe fa e le ya ntlha mo Setswaneng tebang le bosekaseki jwa kolonifatso ya metsi mo puong ya Setswana. Tekolo ya ditshekatsheko mo kgaolong ya bobedi e senotse metswedi e mabapi le bosekaseki jwa kolonifatso ya metsi mme go itshupile e se fela mo Setswaneng go tlhaelang morero o. Go tlhageletse fa bontsi jwa bosekaseki bo sekametse mo go tsa mafatshe le go gapiwa ga ona fa bosekaseki ba go gapiwa ga metsi bo tlhaela.

Go gatisitswe fa e le kgang e ga jaana basekaseki ba simololang go e tsibogela le go tlhama mereo le mebeo e mentšhwa e e ka lekang go e tlisa mo pepeneneng. Seno ke ka maikaelelo a go leka go bontsha bokoloniale le kgatelelo ya metsi le ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo metsing.

Patlisiso e, e dumela gore fa thibololo ya bosekaseki jwa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo Aforikaborwa e ka tswela setšhaba sa Maaforikaborwa mosola kgotsa losika le le tlang le gola ka bo tlaabo le rutwa le go tsiboswa ka ga kgoafololo ya mawatle le mafelo a manaana mo nageng ya Aforika, Aforikaborwa.

Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e kailwe fa e tlaa nna botlhokwa ka e le nngwe e e lekileng go tlhama ditogamaano le mereo e mentšhwa ya go thusa go tlhalosa maemo a lefatshe mabapi le kolonifatso ya metsi. Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso eno e le ya ntlha e bile e le motsosakgang tebang le setlhogo se mo puong ya Setswana go kailwe fa e tlaa tsibosa basekaseki le bakwadi ba Setswana go ela maemo a go gapelwa metsi tlhoko le go tsibosa setšhaba ka ga ditshwanelo tsa bona tebang le merero ya metsi (mawatle, dinoka le metswedi, jalo le jalo).

4.2.3 Botlhami jwa Setswana tebang le morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi

Patlisiso e, e kgethile maboko le diane tsa Setswana go leka go arabela morero wa patlisiso eno. Maboko le diane tse di tsharolotswe thata go ikaegilwe ka ga bokaelo jwa hisetori go senola mathata le ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo matshelong a Maaforika tebang le morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mme dikwalo tse di bontsha e le tsa kgale se se bontsha fa go sa ntse le mokhino mo bokwading ba Setswana ka ga morero o.

Go kailwe fa bontsi jwa botlhami jwa Setswana bo sekametse thata mo morerong wa mafatshe le go gapiwa ga ona, fa ba itlhokomolosa ntlha ya go gapiwa ga metsi. Tebang le se, patlisiso eno e solofeditseng go se bipolola thatathata mo ntlheng ya go gapiwa ga dithoto tsa Maaforika jaaka go senotswe mo mabokong le diane tse di kgethilweng go tlhagisitswe fa ntlha eno ya go gapiwa ga mafatshe e arabela morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi le go gapiwa ga ona ka ntlha ya fa metsi e le nngwe ya didiriswa tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona e bile fa bontsi ba mafatshe a a gapiwang e le a a siametseng temo ka ntlha ya fa metsi e se bothata.

Go supilwe gape mo patlisisong mabaka a a tlhodileng gore go bo go na le tlhaelo ya morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana. Ntlha e nngwe ke kgatelelo ya bokwadi, tse di neng di tlhaola le go kgaphela thoko ditlhangwa tse di senolang dilelo le dipatikego tsa setšhaba tebang le ditshotlakako tsa Bokoloniale. Nngwe ya mabaka a a senotsweng ke gore Maaforika (Batswana) ga bana kitso e ntsifetseng tebang le metsi thatathata mawatle ka ntlha ya fa ba na le boboi ga ba nagana metsi. Nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhodileng seemo se ke megopolo e e neng e atile mo merafeng ya Bantsho, thatathata ya Batswana ya gore metsi a na le dinoga tse dikgolo tse di kgonang go gogela setshedi mo metsing. Bothata bo bo tsweletse go tswa tshikeng e nngwe go ya go e nngwe, le gompieno bagolo ga ba batle bana ba tshamekela gaufi le metsi.

Patlisiso eno e dumela gore ntlha e nngwe e e tlhodileng tlhaelo tebang le morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi ke gore Bantsho, le dithuto tse di fosagetseng tse di mabapi le metsi bogolosegolo mawatle, tse Barongwa ba Baruti ba ba fetileng ba di tsenya Maaforika. Maaforika (Batswana) ba tlhoka kitso ya metsi e ka ba rotloetsang gore metsi fela jaaka lefatshe le tse lefatshe le re tlamelang ka tsona jaaka teemane, gauta le tse dingwe ke a bona. Go kailwe fa boitemogo jwa Bantsho tebang le metsi a bona bo ka ribololwa ke fa botlhami jwa morero wa go gapiwa ga metsi le botlhokwa ba ona gore ba kgone go lwela metsi a bona jaaka ba lwela lefatshe. Le fa go le jalo, seno se tlaa thusa gore ba ba tlang kwa tlase ba se nne le mathata a diidioloji tsa go tshaba metsi, se se tlaa thusa thata le gore dikgetse tsa Bantsho tsa go nwela mo metsing ka ntlha ya go tlhoka kitso ya go šapa di wele tlase.

Go supilwe gape mo patlisisong fa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tse di ka ga morero wa metsi di buelela mabaka a a rileng, go fitlhelwa e le gore metsi ke nngwe ya tse di dirisiwang tsa malepa a botlhami jaaka letshwao gongwe papiso mo botlhaming go senola merero e sele e mokwadi a sa batleng go e tlhagisa ka puophaa. Botlhami jo bo ka ga metsi ga bo tote ka tlhamalalo fela bo senola sebonelo se se rileng se baamogedi ba setlhangwa ba tlhokang go se sekaseka ka tsenelelo.

Mawatle mo Maaforikeng ke tlhobaboroko le gompieno ka gonne Bantsho ga ba ise ba nne le tšhono ya go a ithuta sentle ka ntlha ya dikgoreletsi tsa bokoloniale. Go tlhagisitswe fa nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhodileng boboi jo mo mawatleng ke gore Makoloniale a neng a tla ka dikepe mo mawatleng ba bangwe ba palelwa ke go tshela

melelwane. Bantsho ba ne ba patelesega go tloga mo mafelong a gaufi le mawatle ka gonne ba itse gore ba ka tlhaselwa nako e nngwe le e nngwe. Go kailwe mo patlisisong gore le gompieno Basweu ke bona ba ba agileng mo ditlhakatlhakeng *(port cities/coastal areas)* fa thoko ga mawatle, e bile ke bona ba ba laolang tsamaiso ya kwa mawatleng jaaka bojanala le metshameko ya kwa mawatleng. Go tlhageletse fa seno se tlhotlheletsa kgatelelo le kgetholololo kwa mawatleng ka gonne e se mang le mang yo o nnang le tšhono ya go ya go leba lewatle le go tsena mo go lona ntle le dituelo. Ka go rialo, seno se tlhokisa Maaforika a a dikobo dikhutshwane go itelekela mo mawatleng kgotsa mo mafelong a a dikaganyeditsweng ke mawatle.

4.2.4 Tshekatsheko ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tse di kgethilweng

Jaaka go setse go kailwe gore patlisiso e e ikaegile ka maboko le diane tsa Setswana. Go botlhokwa gore mo karolwaneng eno go sosobanngwe ka boripana tebang le se se fitlheletsweng mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo ya dinewane mo kgaolong ya boraro. Go dira jalo go tlaa thusa go atlhola le go tlhotlhora kgetse mabapi le maboko le diane tse di tlhaotsweng tebang le morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi.

4.2.4.1 Tshekatseko ya maboko

Go kailwe fa patlisiso eno, e ikaegile ka maboko a mararo e leng, leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24), *"**Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"**,* Shole (1982: 6) *"**Letlodi la metsi"*** le la ga Raditladi e leng (1975: 27) ***"Lewatle".***

Mo tshekatshekong, maboko a, a tserwe ka bongwe ka bongwe go tsharolola merero le diteng tsa ona go tsentswe tirisong melebo e mebedi e leng, Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale le wa Seikholoji. Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale ka ntlha ya fa o tshwaela mo mererong ya loago le kgatelelo ya sepolotiki le bokoloniale. Molebo o o kgethilwe go kgontsha mosekaseki go senola Boamegi jwa mokwadi mo mathateng a botshelo, le go senola setlhangwa jaaka twantsho ya Bokoloniale. Ntlha e nngwe e ne e le go lebelela gore a ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tsa morero wa metsi a di na le boamegi mo bolwantsheng bokoloniale.

Molebo o o dirisitswe gape mo tshekatshekong go busetsa bosekaseki kwa morago go ela tlhoko ntlha ya go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga mafatshe ka ntlha ya fa mafelo kgotsa mafatshe a neng a gapiwa mo malobeng e le a a siametseng temo ka gonne metsi e se bothata.

Ka jalo, mo mabokong a a tlhaotsweng, molebo o o kgonne go tlhagolela mmatlisisi tsela ya gore a bone fa kgatelelo ya go gapiwa ga mafatshe e na le seabe mo go gapiweng kgotsa go kolonifatsweng ga metsi. Diteng tsa maboko di senotswe le go tsharololwa ka botlalo go bipolola boitelo jwa kgatelelo ya go gapelwa dithoto, dintwa mmogo le ditlamorago tsa go gapelwa mafatshe mo go neng go lebeletswe maboko a latelang e leng “Lewatle” (Raditladi, 1975: 27) le “*Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga”* (Shole, 1979: 24).

Gareng ga tsotlhe tshekatsheko e senotse fa kgatelelo ya Bokoloniale le melawana e e neng e tlama bakwadi go kwala ba phuthologileng e nnile le seabe mo tlhaelong ya morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi. Molebo o, o thusitse go bipolola mathata a a mo lebokong la ga Shole (1982: 6) *“Letlodi la metsi”* fa go senotsweng mabaka a mmalwa a mmoki a dirisitseng metsi go itela le go a bapisa le merero e e rileng go tila dithapolo tsa melawana ya bokwadi. Go senotswe fa mmoki a itela ka metsi mme a bapisa le tsela e e khutlang ya botshelo.

Mo patlisisong e, tshekatsheko e senotse fa tikologo e na le seabe se segolo mo botshelong jwa batho. Seno se dirilwe ka go tsenya tirisong Molebo wa Seikholoji go sekaseka le go bipolola mathata a Maaforika ba lebaneng le ona ka ntlha ya tikologo e ba iphitlhetseng ba le mo go yona morago ga paka ya bokoloniale. Paka ya bokoloniale e senotswe fa e nnile le seabe mo tikologong e Maaforika a iphitlhelang mo go yona gompieno. Go senotswe ka tiriso ya molebo o fa Maaforika mangwe a sa kgone go lema, go rua le go itshidisa jaaka go ne go dirwa mo malobeng ka ntlha ya fa ba fudusetitswe mo makaišaneng kgotsa metsetoropong mo go senang lefatshe le phulo e kalo. Leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) le senotse fa Maaforika ba iphitlhetse mo tikologong le mafelong a a sa nametshegang a a tletseng ka leuba, lenyora, komelelo kgotsa sekaka, jalo le jalo go tswa kwa tikologong e e manaana.

Ntlha e nngwe e e bipolotsweng ke gore Maaforika mangwe a iphitlhetse a fudusedítswe mo mafelong a sekaka, a a ba tlhokisang go itshidisa ka diatla. Mabaka a otlhe a itshupile mo lebokong la ga Shole (1979: 24) *"Thulamotse – Selelo sa khuduga"* jaaka le senola matlhotlhapelo a a diragaletseng baagi ba Bantsho fa ba ne ba tlosiwa mo mafelong a a nametshegang le go isiwa kwa mafelong a komelelo, kwa mmoki a senolang dikgwetlho tse ba gagabo ba fetileng ba lebana le tsona mo mafelong ao.

Boammaaruri ke gore baboki ba Batswana ba ne ba tlhama maboko a bona ka maitlhomo a go emela dilelo le dingongorego tsa baagi jaaka bona, tebang le maitemogelo a bona a seemo sa sepolotiki le loago. Boikuelo jo bo tlhagisiwang mo mabokong a mofuta o, bo tlhagisiwa ka tshepo ya gore bagateledi ba tlaa tlhwaya tsebe mme ba tsibogele seemo ka go fetola tsamaiso ya bona e e gatelelang Bantsho e bile e le e e sekametseng mo letlhakoreng le le lengwe la Basweu. Ntlha e, e gatisiwa le ke Mangwekea (2019).

Go ya ka tshekatsheko ya maboko jaaka a tsharolotswe kwa kgaolong ya dinewane go mo pontsheng gore botlhami jwa Setswana tebang le go kgoafadiwa, go kgoafolola, le go lwela metsi bo atlhaela. Patlisiso e, e tshwaela fa go le botlhokwa gore Batswana le Maaforika ka kakaretso ba simolole go ribolola botlhami jo bo tlaa rutang setšhaba ka ga metsi jaaka nngwe e dirisiwang ke Makoloniale go gatelela Bantsho.

4.2.4.2 Tshekatsheko ya diane

Karolwana e, e ikaeletse go senola ka bokhutshwane se se fitlheletsweng mo tsharololong ya diane tsa ga Mokoma (2016) e leng **"Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe"** ***(ts.39)*** **le "Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile"** ***(ts.130)***

Go kailwe mo patlisisong gore mme Mokoma (2016) o dirisitse diane tse go senola motheo wa botshelo jwa Motswana, go ruta setšhaba go ingangatlela le go itshidisa ka tiriso ya diane le mo kgodisong kgotsa go laya bana gore ba nne le maitsholo a letlelesegang. Maikaelelo a gagwe e le go sedimosetsa Batswana fa ba na le sebetsa se segolo sa go bopa le go thaya botshelo ba bone, thatathata kgodiso ya bana.

Ka jalo, mabapi le patlisiso e, go totobaditswe fa diane tse di kailweng fa godimo di kgethetswe go dirisiwa mo bokaelong jwa hisetori. Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso eno itebagantse le go lepa boamegi jwa bokoloniale le polotiki mo ditlhangweng tsa morero

wa metsi Go nnile matshwanedi go tlhagisa botennye jwa diane tse le se se tlhotlheleditseng mogologolo mo tlhamegong ya diane tse. Tebang le ntlha e, go ne go lebeletswe puo le mokgwa o diane tse di tlhamilweng ka tsona go senola morero o o ikaegileng ka tsona go fitlhelela bokaelo jo di lebiseditsweng mo go bona.

Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale o nnile le seabe se segolo mo tshekatshekong ya diane tse ka go bo o thusitse go lepolola bokaelo jwa ditiragalo tsa hisetori mabapi le matlhotlhapelo a bokoloniale mo matshelong a Maaforika. Bosekaseki jwa molebo o bo nnile le seabe ka go bontsha gore ga re a tshwanela go leba tse di mo seaneng kgotsa setlhangwa fela, o thusitse ka go re tsibosa gore re tshwanetse go gakologelwa gore go na le mabaka mangwe a botshelo a a tlhotlheleditseng go tlhamiwa ga sona.

Patlisiso e, e tlhagisitse fa seane se tshwanetse sa se ke sa lejwa le go tlhalosiwa jaaka sentse ka gonne puo ya seane e bipile dilo di le dintsi tse di amang botshelo, tlhago, filosofi le hisetori. Go tsweletswe ka go gatisa fa seane se tlhoka go sekasekwa ka tsenelelo go bipolola kgang e e seng mo pepeneneng. Le fa go le jalo, mmatlisisi o kaile fa mongwe le mongwe a ka sekaseka seane go ya ka moo a se tlhaloganyang ka gona mme a tlhokometse bokao le thuto ya seane gore bo se latlhege.

Seane sa *“Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe”* (ts.130) go senotswe fa se bontsha masula a ditiro tse Motswana a neng a kile a lebagana le tsona mme tsa mo tlhotlheletsa gore a tlhame seane se ka bokgabane jwa go dirisa puo e botennye. Ka jalo go kailwe fa e le seane sa bolwantsha-bokoloniale ka gonne maikaelelo a sona ke go kgala le go tsibosa ba losika gore ba se iphitlhele ba tlhagetswe ke se le ena se kileng sa mo tlhagela. Ka jalo, mogologolo o ne a tlhaba bagaabo botlhale gore ba lwantshe ditiro tse di bosula le go di fapoga ka dinako tsotlhe. Le fa go le jalo, go senotswe fa bodiba jaaka bo emeletse metsi mme mogologolo a bo dirisitse go bapisetsa tsona ditiro tse di bosula tse di kileng tsa motlhagela.

Seane sa *“Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile” (ts.39),* se senola ditlamorago tse Maaforika a iphitlhetseng ba lebane le tsona ka ntlha ya go iphitlhela ba se na sepe morago ga bokoloniale. Go kailwe fa tlhapi e dirisitswe go emela batho mme metsi a dirisitswe go emelela didiriswa tse batho ba ditlhokang go itshedisa ka tsona. Le fa go le jalo, patlisiso e tsweletse ka go senola fa seane se se le maleba gape mo bokaelong jwa boikuelo jwa metsi ka go se bapisa le maemo a Maaforika a

lebaneng le ona tebang le tlhoko ya metsi. Tebang le seemo se se senolwang ke seane se patlisiso e kaile fa le gompieno boradipolotiki ba dirisang maemo a go atlenegisa maitlhomo a bona ka ba tshepisa setšhaba go ba tlamela ka metsi bogolosegolo ka paka ya ditlhopho.

Ka jalo, mo patlisisong eno go fitlheletswe gore diane tse di kailweng fa godimo di na le boamegi mo bokaelong ba polotiki, hisetori le ditshotlhakako tsa Bokoloniale ka go nne mogologolo a ne a ditlhama a ikaegile ka mathatha a ba gagabo ba neng ba lebane le ona jaaka go gapelwa dithoto, go bolawa, bodidi, tlala jalo le jalo. Ka ntlha ya go itse tlhago le maitemogelo a magolo mo tikologong e mo dikaganetseng, o ka gonne go senola masula a ka go bapisetsa ka dikao tse di amanang le metsi.

4.3 DITSHOLOFELO KA GA TLHOTLHOMISO

Patlisiso eno, e kgonne go araba dipotso tse di latelang jaaka e solofeditse kwa kgaolong ya ntlha:

a) Ke mabaka afe a thibelang bokwadi jwa Setswana ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi?

Mo patlisisong go tlhagisitswe mabaka a mmalwa a a tlhodileng gore go bo go na le tlhaelo mo bokwading jwa Setswana tebang le morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi. Boammaaruri ke gore botlhami jo bo ka ga metsi bo a tlhagelela mo ditlhangweng fela ga bo senole go kgoafadiwa kgotsa go gapiwa ga ona jaaka patlisiso e kaya. Bontsi jwa bokwadi jo bo ka ga metsi bo a senola jaaka papiso kgotsa letshwao le le emelelang sebonelo sengwe se se rileng sa botshelo.

Fa re lebelela mo letlhakoreng la mawatle boammaaruri ke gore Batswana ga ba na kitso e e tseneletseng ka ga mawatle. Ba ba kwadileng ka ga lona ke ba ba kileng ba le bona mme ba le bua bontle fa ba bangwe ba bua ka ga bokotsi jwa lona. Ga go mokwadi ope mo Setswaneng yo o bonang lewatle jaaka sengwe se se ka tshamekang karolo mo kgodisong ya ikonomi ya Maaforika jaaka Basweu ba dira. Seno, ke nngwe ya ditlamorago tsa go bo Batswana ba tshaba lewatle ka ba rutilwe ka ga bokotsi ba lona e seng mosola wa lona jaaka go senotswe mo kgaolong ya tekolo ya ditshekatsheko.

Mabaka a mangwe a akaretsa kgatelelo ya bokwadi mabapi le ditlhangwa tse di itelang le go tlaleya dilelo tsa setšhaba mabapi le kgatelelo ya bokoloniale ka nako ya mmuso wa Makoloniale le Aparteite. Le fa go na le dikwalo tse di kwadilweng ka ke Batswana tse di lwantshang-bokoloniale le tsa boitelo, ke tse di ka ga kgatelelo ya lefatshe, bosemorafe, puo le tse dingwe fela ga go mokwadi ope yo o kileng a tsibogela go ka kwala ka ga metsi jaaka nngwe e e tlhotlheleditseng kgatelelo e. Le fa go le jalo, bakwadi ba ba ne ba patelesega go kwala ka papiso ya maemo a kwa godimo go tila dithapolo tsa kgatelelo ya bokwadi ka nako eo.

b) Ke eng se se tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go tsenelela le go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho ka bodipa mo Aforika?

Mo tsamaong ya patlisiso eno, go beilwe mabala a nkwe tebang le mabaka a a tlhodileng gore Makoloniale ba gape mafatshe a Bantsho ka bodipa mo Aforika. Go senotswe fa Aforika e le naga e humileng ka didiriswa tsa lefatshe tse di ngokileng Mayuropa, Majeremane, Maborithani go kaya fela ba le mmalwa ba dinaga tsa kwantle go tsenelela mafatshe a Bantsho ka maikaelelo a go tla go tsweletsa dikakanyo tsa bona tsa bokapitale le go ba ja ntsoma.

Lefatshe le re tlamela ka didiriswa tse di mmalwa tse di akaretsang gauta, teemane, boronse, oli, tlhago le tse dingwe. Le fa go le jalo, patlisiso e yona e dumela fa metsi e le nngwe ya tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona e bile ke nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho fela jaaka didiriswa tse di sa tswang go kaiwa fa godimo. Mo go tsomeng tshedimosetso e e netefatsang ntlha e ka tiriso ya botlhami jwa maboko le diane tsa Setswana go lemogilwe fa bokwadi jwa Setswana tebang le ntlha e bo sa ntse bo tlhaela go leba metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhodileng kgoafalo ya mafatshe. Go senotswe fa mafatshe a a neng a gapiwa e le a neng a le manaana e bile a siametse temo ka gonne metsi e ne e se bothata.

Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e lekile go senola mabaka a a totobaditseng fa metsi e le nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng go gapiwa ga mafatshe. Tekolo ya ditshekatsheko e beile mabala a nkwe tebang le ntlha e, babatlisisi bangwe mo dipuong di sele ba setse ba tshwaetse go netefatsa fa ntlha e e le boammaaruri metsi le lefatshe e le monwana le lonala le gore ke sediriswa sengwe sa tse lefatshe le re tlamelang ka tsona.

c) Ke seabe sefe seo kolonifatso e ya metsi e se kgethileng mo nageng ya Aforkaborwa?

Go gapelwa metsi go tlile ka ditlamorago tse di bosula mo matshelong a Maaforiborwa. Boammaaruri ke gore e sa le morago ga dingwaga tsa bokoloniale, Bantsho ba ntse ba sena maitemogelo a bolaodi ba metsi le thuto e e tsepameng bogolosegolo mawatle. Boammaarurri ke gore kitso e Bantsho ba nang le yona ka ga metsi ke gore a kotsi e bile a bolaya. Seno, se ne sa gola go tswa tshikeng e nngwe go ya go e nngwe. Go kailwe fa go tlhoka kitso go ga Bantsho ka ga metsi go ne ga dira gore bontsi jwa Bantsho fa ba etetse mafelo a go tletseng metsi ba nwele le go bolawa ke metsi ka ntlha ya go tlhoka go itse go thuma.

Go kgoafolola metsi go akaretsa le go rotloetsa dithuto tse di lebaneng le metsi go fatlhosa Bantsho ka ga ditsela tse di mmalwa tsa go itshireletsa mo metsing e seng dithuto tsa bokotsi jwa ona fela ka gonne seno se dira gore letshogo kgotsa boboi jwa metsi bo gole go tswa tshikeng e nngwe go ya go e nngwe. Jaaka go senotswe mo patlisisong eno gore bakwadi le basekaseki ba tshwanetse go ela maemo a tlhoko le go tsibosa setšhaba ka ga ditshwanelo tsa bona mabapi le merero ya metsi. Go akgetswe fa setšhaba se se golang e bile se fetoga se tshwanetse go rutiwa le go tsibosiwa ka ga kgoafololo ya mawatle le mafelo a manaana mo nageng ya Aforika.

d) Ke dikgwetlho dife tse Maaforika a sa ntseng a lebane le tsona mabapi le tseelo ya metsi?

Patlisiso eno e senotse fa leuba, bodidi, tlala, jalo le jalo, e le dingwe tsa mabaka a ga jaana Maaforika ba sa ntseng ba lebane le ona ka ntlha ya go tlhoka metsi. Mo mafelong a bontsi jwa Maaforika ba iphitlhelang mo go ona ke a go senang metsi a go ka ba thusa go lema. Ee, ke boammaaruri gore ntle le metsi botshelo bo nna bokete mo bathong le diphologolong tsa bona. Leboko la ga Shole (1979: 24) le lekile go senola dikgwetlho tsa botshelo ba go nna mo sekakeng. Ka jalo le thusitse go araba potso e ka gonne le gompieno bontsi jwa Bantsho bo santse bo lebane le bothata ba go tlhoka metsi. Fa ba bangwe ba iphitlhela mo mafelong a ba duedisiwang metsi

bangwe ba a latela sekgele fa ba bangwe ba lebane le go dirisa metsi a a leswe, a a bakang malwetsi a tshwana le boKholora ka ntlha ya fa ba nwa le diphologolo tsa bona mo megobeng.

Ntlha e nngwe e e senotsweng ke gore go gapelwa ga metsi go dirile gore Bantsho ba se nne le maitemogelo a gore metsi ke nngwe ya didiriswa tsa letseno, bogolosegolo, mo mofameng wa bajanala ka go nne gompieno bolaodi ba mafelo a manaana e bile a dikaganyeditswe ke metsi le tlhago e e ngokang bajanala a laolwa ke Basweu. Go ilwe pele ka go tlhagisa fa go se Bantsho ba ba agileng mo thoko ga mawatle kgotsa kwa ditlhaketlhakeng le gore seno ke nngwe ya mabaka a a neetsweng Basweu maatla mo taolong le botsamaisi ba metsi ka ntlha ya fa ba nnile le nako ya go a ithuta, go a dirisa le go gweba ka ona kgotsa go atlenegisa dikgatlhego tsa bona tsa bokapitale.

e) Ke dikgato dife tse di ka tsewang go thibela go tseelwa metsi ka dikgoka?

Jaaka go kailwe ntlha e nngwe ke gore basekaseki le batlhami ba simole go kwala le go batlisisa ka ga ditsela tse di ka tsenngwang tirisong go kgoafolola metsi. Seno, se tlaa thusa gore Maaforika a simolole go lwela, go sireletsa le go ithuta metsi le go kwala ka ga ona.

Go tlhagisitswe mo patlisisong gore go gapiwa ga mafatshe ka dikgoka ka paka ya mmuso wa Bokoloniale go na le seabe mo go kolonifatsweng kgotsa go gapiweng ga metsi. Ka jalo, go fitlhetswe Aforikaborwa e lebagane le mathata a tekanyetso ya bong ba lefatshe fa bonnye ba Basweu ba laola lefatshe ka diperesente tse di kwa godimo ga Bantsho ba go tsewang fa ba le bantsi ka palo go feta Basweu.

Ka jalo mmuso o tshwanetse go sekaseka karoganyo e ya naga le go potlakisisa tsamaiso ya ditshwanelo tsa pusetso mafatshe go a busetsa go batho ba ba amogilweng ditsabona jaaka go tlhagelela mo Molaotheong wa Repaboliki ya Aforikaborwa, Molao 2 wa 1994 ya ditshwanelo tsa naga. Go tsibogela ntlha e ka potlako go tlile go thusa Maaforikaborwa go nna le taolo ya didiriswa tsotlhe tse di amanang le lefatshe jaaka meepo, masimo, matamo a metsi le tse dingwe tse di tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho.

KGAOLO 5: KONOSETSO-KAKARETSO

5.1 MATSENO

Kgaolo e, e neela ka bokhutlo le go garela ka dintlhakhutshwe tse patlisiso eno e solofeditseng go di fitlhelela. Ntlha e nngwe ke go atlenegisa mabapi le morero wa patlisiso e. Maikaelelo a go atlenegisa ke go thusa go alela dipatlisiso tse di tlang go di kaela ka moo morero ono o ka tswelediwang ka gona go feta fa. Pooe (2019: 184) a re seno ke ka ntlha ya gore ga go na patlisiso e e ka fetsang mafoko otlhe mabapi le setlhotlhomiswa; gantsi kwa bofelong jwa patlisiso nngwe le nngwe, mmatlisisi o a tle a lemoge gore go na le mefama mengwe gape ya setlhotlhomiswa e e tlhokang go batlisisetswa pele. Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e tlaa neela ka dikgato tse dingwe tse di ka tsewang tebang le mabaka a ka tsewang go ya pele gore go nne le patlisiso.

Go tlilwe gape go garela ka kakaretso mabapi le tshosobanyo ya dikgaolo tsa patlisiso go bontsha fa kgaolo nngwe le nngwe e dirile le go fitlhelela maitlhomo a yona jaaka e solofeditse.

5.2 PHARELA YA PATLISISO

Mo kgaolong ya ntlha go senotswe ka botlalo setlhotlhomiswa le mabaka a tlhotlheleditseng mmatlisisi go nna le kgatlhego ya go tlhopha setlhogo sa patlisiso e. Go tlhagisitswe fa bosekaseki ba Setswana tebang le kgatelelo ya bokoloniale bo ntse bo itlhokomolosa ntlha ya go kolonifatswa ga metsi. Se ke sona se tlhotlheleditseng mmatlisisi go tsibogela setlhogo se ka maikaelelo a go busetsa botlhami le bosekaseki kwa morago tebang le morero wa metsi, bogolosegolo go gapiwa ga ona.

Ka jalo, maikaelelo a patlisiso eno e ne e le go batlisisa ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana. Seno se dirilwe ka go sekaseka maboko a mararo le diane tse pedi tse tsa Setswana. Tsharololo ya maboko le diane tse e dirilwe ka maitlhomo a go leka go batlisisa seabe sa ditlhangwa tsa Setswana tse di ka ga morero wa metsi mo go lwantsheng bokoloniale. Go tlhola gore a ditlhangwa tse di senola go gapiwa ga metsi le go itela ka mathata a a tlholwang ke tlhaelo ya metsi mo setšhabeng.

5.3 BOTLHOKWA JWA PATLISISO

Go tlhageletse fa bosekaseki ba Setswana bo saletse kwa morago tebang le go kolonifatswa ga metsi. Patlisiso eno e itshupile fa e le yona ya ntlha mo bosekaseking jwa botlhami ba morero wa metsi le go gapiwa ga ona fa bontsi jwa bosekaseki bo ntse bo itebagantse le go gapiwa ga mafatshe fela.

Se, se dirile gore patlisiso eno e nne botlhokwa ka e tswetse phatlha e mme e senotse mekhino e e mmalwa e e sa ntseng e batla go tsibogelwa go ya kwa pele. Matsapa a mmatlisisi a kopaneng le ona ke gore botlhami jo bo totang kolonifatso ya morero wa metsi bo a tlhaela mo Setswaneng. Metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana a tlhagelela jaaka papiso ya maemo a rileng jaaka go kailwe mo karolwaneng ya tsharololo.

Ka jalo, patlisiso e e botlhokwa thata ka e tlile go tsosolosa le go rotloetsa bosekaseki le botlhami jwa Setswana go simolola go ela tlhoko ntlha ya go gapiwa ga metsi mo Bantshong. Go lebelela metsi jaaka nngwe ya mabaka a a tlhotlheleditseng Makoloniale go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho. Mo go direng jalo, setšhaba se se tlang kwa morago se tlaa simolola go nna le dikgatlhego tsa go kgoafolola metsi le go kwala ka ga ona.

5.4 KHWALITATIFI, BOTSWA-BOKOLONIALE LE SEIKHOLOJI

Patlisiso eno, e tsentse tirisong makala a magolo a go bipolola le go tlisa mo pontsheng maikaelelo a tlhotlhomisi tebang le setlhotlhomiswa. Go tlhagisitswe ka botlalo mo kgaolong ya boraro tebang le mmeo le melebo ya patlisiso e gore e amana jang le gore e thusitse jang go senola le go tsweletsa morero wa patlisiso eno. Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso eno e le ka ga boammaaruri jo bo amang matshelo a batho, go nnile maleba go tlhopha mmeo wa khwalitatifi ka o thusa go senola sebonelo boammaaruri sa botshelo, hisetori, loago le setšhaba.

Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale, o o thusitseng go senola phokelelo ya Bokoloniale jaaka e senotswe ke diane le maboko a khethetsweng patlisiso eno, ka molebo o re kgonne go bona gore maboko le diane tse di na le boamegi le go itela kgatlhanong masula a a neng a tlisiwa ke Bokoloniale mo Maaforikeng. Molebo o, o nnile mosola thata ka gonne o akaretsa dikakanyo tse di laolang matshelo a batho jaaka polotiki, hisetori, ditumelo, setso, mabaka a ikonomi kgotsa loago/sosioloji tse di dirisitsweng mabapi le metsi. Lebaka le lengwe la go tlhopha molebo o ke ka gonne o kgontsha

mosekaseki go senola Boamegi jwa mokwadi mo mathateng a botshelo, le go senola setlhangwa jaaka bolwantsha-bokoloniale.

Tebang le molebo o, go bonagetse gore ga se patlisiso ya ntlha go tsenya molebo yo mo tirisong mo bosekaseking jwa Setswana. Le fa go le jalo, ke patlisiso ya ntlha go dirisa molebo yo go tlhotlhomisa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo mabokong le diane tse di tlhaotsweng. Molebo o, o thusitse go senola fa dikgatelelo tsa Bokoloniale di tla ka ditsela tse di farologaneng, ka molebo o re kgonne go bona gore ditlhangwa tse di ka ga go gapelwa mafatshe mo Maaforikeng di arabela morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi. Maitlhomomagolo e ne e le go fatolola le go sirolola mabaka a a tlhodileng gore Maaforika ba iphitlhele ba le mo go ona a leuba.

Molebo wa Seikholoji o tsentswe tirisong go bontsha maemo a Maaforika ba iphitlhetseng mo go ona a a tlileng le ditiro tsa Bokoloniale. Ke patlisiso ya ntlha mo Setswaneng ya bosekaseki jwa Seikholoji. Ka molebo o, patlisiso e leka go busetsa bosekaseki le botlhami kwa morago go ela maemo a e leng mangwe a a ketefaletsang Maaforika botshelo mo nakong ya gompieno jaaka re tshela mo pakeng ya Botswa-bokoloniale. Go tlhagisitswe fa bontsi ba Maaforika ba iphitlhela mo tikologong e e sa nametshegang e e tlileng le diphetogotogo tsa Bokoloniale jaaka go tlhoka metsi, kgotlheloleswe ya mowa le mmu, meepo, metsesetoropong, jalo le jalo. Molebo o, o senotse fa mabaka a e le mangwe a a ketefaletsang Maaforika botshelo le mo nakong ya gompieno ka a tla le dikgwetlho tsa boitekanelo, go tlhoka mafatshe le tsotlhe tse di amanang le lona.

Ka jalo, melebo e mebedi e e leng wa Botswa-bokoloniale le wa Seikholoji e tshamekile karolo e kgolo mo patlisisong e. Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale o lekile go bipolola le go fatolola dikgatelelo le ditshotlakako tsa mmuso wa Bokoloniale fa molebo wa Seikholoji o lekile go senola mathata le ditlamorago tsa bokoloniale mo nakong ya gompieno. Fa mmeo wa khwalitatifi o re thusitse ka go tsoma le go tlharamolola dinewane tse di amang matshelo a batho le sebonelo sa boammaruri mo bokaelong jwa loago le hisetori.

Go bontsha fa patlisiso eno e ama matshwenyego a nnete a Maaforika, gompieno Maaforika ba lwela mafatshe a e sa leng a tserwe ka dikgoka mo go bona. Ka jalo, mo patlisisong e go senotswe kwa tshimologong gore mafatshe a neng a gapiwa ke a manaana, a a siametseng temo, meepo, bonno, jalo le jalo. Patlisio eno, e beile mo

pepeneneng gore botlhami ba Setswana jo bo ka ga go kolonifatswa ga metsi bo a tlhaela, bontsi bo sekametse mo kolonifatsong ya lefatshe.

Le fa go le jalo, patlisiso e ga e atlhole ditlhangwa tse di ka ga merero ya lefatshe, e nnile tiro ya yona go sirolola mabaka a a bontshang fa lefatshe le amana le go gapiwa ga metsi. Patlisiso e, e tlhalositse go utlwala fa lefatshe e le motswedimogolo wa sengwe le sengwe, metsi, gauta, teemane, naga, phulo, jalo le jalo. Ke ka moo, Makoloniale a simolotseng go gapa mafatshe a Bantsho ka ba ne ba itse gore lefatshe ke khumo le gore didiriswa tsotlhe di ikaegile ka lona.

5.5 TSHOBOKANYO YA DIKGAOLO

Mo kgaolong ya ntlha, go neetswe ka botlalo se se tlhotlheleditseng tlhotlhomiso e. Go akgetswe ka ga motlhodi le botlhokwa ba patlisiso, maitlhomo le mererwana mmogo le dipotso tse patlisiso e itebagantseng le tsona. Go tloga kwa tshimologong go beilwe mo pontsheng se patlisiso eno e tlileng go se dirisa go fitlhelela maitlhomo a yona e leng, go batlisisa ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana. Mmeo le maremelo a tiori ga mmogo le metswedi e latetsweng go tsoma dinewane e senotswe ka bokhutshwane go bonesetsa babuisi le badirisi ba tlhotlhomiso e lesedi pele go ka tsenwa mo dintlheng ka botlalo.

Kgaolo ya bobedi, go dirilwe tekolo ya ditshekatsheko tsa metswedi e e mabapi le morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi. Mo tekolong ya ditshekatsheko go tlhagisitswe fa bontsi jwa bosekaseki ba Setswana bo ikaegie ka ga lefatshe le go gapiwa ga lona mo Maaforikeng. Se, se dirilwe go lebeletswe bosekaseki ba ditlhangwa tse di ka ga naga mme ga go mosekaseki le fa a le mongwe yo a tlhagisang fa metsi e le nngwe ya tse lefatshe le re tlamelang tsona mo bosekaseking ba Setswana fela jaka teemane, gauta le tse dingwe tsa didiriswa tsa lefatshe. Kgaolo e e thusitse ka e supile botlhokwa ba patlisiso e le go totobatsa fa e le patlisiso ya ntlha kgotsa motsosakgang mo Setswaneng tebang le go lebelela morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana.

Mo kgaolong ya boraro, go tlhalositswe mmeo, moralo le maremelo a tiori ka botlalo le mekgwa e mengwe ya go tsharolola le go sekaskea tshedimosetso e e fitlheletsweng. Go senotswe ka botlalo gore patlisiso eno, e ikaegile ka mmeo wa khwalitatifi mo mmatlisisi a nnileng le seabesegolo mo go netefatseng fa

tshedimosetso e e sekasekwang e le e e maleba e bile e tsamaelana le tlhotlhomiso. Melebo e megolo e leng, Molebo wa Botswa-bokoloniale le wa Seikholoji e tlhalositswe le go lomaganngwa le maikaelelo a patlisiso eno ka matsetseleko. Go senotswe ka botlao fa patlisiso eno e satle go dirisa merero ya boiphaphi ka go nne go se tshedimosetso epe e e tlileng go tsewa mo melomong ya batho ka namana, patlisiso e diragaditswe le go ikaega ka tshedimosetso e e setseng e le teng ka mokgwa wa tebelelo ya dikwalo.

Mo kgaolong ya bone, go neetswe diphitlhelelo le dikatlenegiso tsa patlisiso e. Go sosobantswe tebang le se patlisiso e neng e solofeditse go se fitlhelela kwa kgaolong ya ntlha jaaka go kailwe. Go tsweletswe pele ka go alela babatlisisi ba bangwe ba ba tlang phate tebang le se patlisiso eno e sa kgonang go se fitlhelela. Dipotso tsa patlisiso le tsona di arabilwe jaaka patlisiso ene e solofeditse go dira jalo kwa bokhutlong. Ke yona kgaolo e e senotseng letlhakore le maemo a mmatlisisi tebang le se a neng a se tswetse letsholo e leng go batla ka ga morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo ditlhangweng tsa Setswana, go atlhotswe maboko le diane tse di neng di tlhaotswe teng mo kgaolong eno. Diphatlha tse di bulegileng di senotswe le gore di ka tswalwa jang le mo nakong e tlang.

Mo kgolong ya botlhano, go neetswe konosetsokakaretso tebang le se se dirilweng go ralala patlisiso yotlhe. Go akgetswe ka ga dikarolwana tse di botlhokwa tsa patlisiso e neng e solofeditse go di fitlhelela jaaka di tlhagisitswe mo kgaolong ya ntlha. Tshosobanyo ya dikgaolo tsotlhe tse patlisiso e e neng e tshwanetse go di tlhagisa di neetswe ka go tlhagisa maikaelelo a kgaolo e nngwe le e nngwe go netefatsa se patlisiso e se dirileng mo go tsona.

5.6 DIKATLENEGISO

Ka ntlha ya fa patlisiso e ka se batlisisi le go arabela dipotso tsotlhe mabapi le setlhotlhomiswa go botlhokwa gore e atlenegise gore babatlisisi ba bangwe ba tsweletse se patlisiso eno e sa kgonang go se fitlhelela. Ka dikatlenegiso, mmatlisisi o amogela gore ga a ama dintlha tsotlhe mabapi le setlhogo se se neng se tswetswe letsholo.

Ka jalo, patlisiso eno e atlenegisa gore go ka dirwa dipatlisiso tse dingwe mabapi le dintlha tse di latelang:

- Botlhami jwa morero wa go kolonofatswa ga metsi mo dipuong tse dingwe tsa Maaforika.
- Thibololo ya kharikulamo tebang le dithuto tsa mawatle mo dikolong tse di kwa tlase le tse dikgolwane.
- Go tsoma dikwalo tse dingwe mo Setswaneng tse di totang morero wa go kolonifatswa ga metsi.
- Bosekaseki le botlhami jwa dithutatikologo mo Setswaneng tebang le ditlamorago tsa diphetogotogo, kgotlheloleswe ga metsi, loapi, mmu, jalo le jalo jo bo lebaganeng le go kgaratlhela tikologo e Maaforika ba iphitlhelang mo go yona mo nakong ya gompieno.

5.7 KONOSETSO

Mo kgaolong eno go neetswe dintlhakhutswe tsa botlhokwa tebang le se patlisiso e neng e se solofeditse. Kgaolo ya bone e neetse ka ga diphitlhelelo tebang le tshekatsheko ya maboko le diane jaaka di tsharolotswe kwa kgaolong ya boraro go tlisa mo pontsheng seabe sa tsona mo go tsweletseng morero wa patlisiso eno. Dipotso tsa patlisiso di arabilwe ka botlalo jaaka patlisiso e solofeditse kwa kgaolong ya ntlha. Diphitlhelelo di supile fa morero wa kolonifatso ya metsi mo Setswaneng o tlhaela, mme go neetswe mabaka a a maleba a a dirileng gore go bo go le jalo. Le fa go gapiwa ga metsi go sa tlhagelele ka tlhamalalo mo botlhaming jwa Setswana, mmatlisisi o lekile go bontsha fa go gapiwa ga mafatshe go nnie le seabesegolo mo go gapiweng kgotsa go kolonifatsweng ga metsi. Tshosobanyo ya dikgaolo kakakaretso e neetswe ka boripana go netefatsa fa kgaolo nngwe le nngwe e diragaditse maitlhomo a yona. Go tsweletsa patlisiso eno go ya kwa pele, go neetswe dikakanyo tse di sa ntseng di ka elwa tlhoko tse patlisiso eno e sa kgonang go di fitlhelela, seno se dirilwe ka mokgwa wa go atlenegisa.

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MAMETLELELO YA MABOKO LE DIANE

Mametlelo A: Maboko

Leboko 1: "Thulamotse *(Bulldozer)* – Selelo sa Khuduga" Shole (1979: 24)

1 Ditshipi ke tsele, di tla di thula mabota,

2 Di raletse, di a kgopha, di a sila!

3 Ngwana wa motho o metlhwa ke lerole,

4 Modumo wa tsona o bipa le dilelo;

5 Lesea le bokoletse, mosadi a tlhaba mokgosi;

6 Monna o rile ke a makala, a diga dikgono,

7 Boraro ba itshelatshela dikgwaswanyana

8 Ba sweleletse go sutela Mathulwe.

9 Ke yole, e bile o fetile,

10 'Lapa le setse le ikgonere.

11 Ke yole, o lebile ga molebelebe,

12 O direla morena lebala….

13 Thulamotse, tlhe o ne o botsa, re a rapela.

14 O nne o kopa bona, o re leofetse,

15 O raletse 'phupu tsa borraetsho.

16 Ga twe kwa re go yang letlhafula ke toro

17 Maruo ga a kitla a fula sesolo,

18 A ka senyetsa base mongwe masimo

19 A ka nwa le metsi a letamo,

20 A ntlhe re ka fudusiwa le sekgwa sele,

21 Re tla tla go kgobama mo sekakaneng,

22 Re ikora marao, re ikapara matlalo.

23 Sebi sa kgomo re ka se bona kae,

24 Dikgomo di phela ka motshikiri?

25 Kwa morago matlotleng go tlhomilwe,

26 Botlhatlhaganye ba ba mabone;

27 Ditshipi ke tseo, mma, di a ikepela,

28 Di ile go tlhotlhora lefatshe mogodu.

29 Naare majwana ao, le a ja le bomang.

30 Le kabo le re nathetse re ne re tla utlwa?

31 Sekaka le sona re ka se tlwaela jang.

32 re tla itlwaetsang le loso lwa diatla?

33 Thulamotse o re kgaotse tshika,

34 O re nositse dipelo metsi

35 Ga di sale madi mahibidu,

36 mmala o setse borolwaneng.

37 O ka mphepa nna wa nteletsa pina,

38 fela wa ntimela lonao tselana

39 Wa nthibela pelo go nama,

40 Nka go hutsa wa phelela go letsa batho

41 Wa fela o ntse o senya kagiso.

42 Ija!

43 Thulamotse ...

44 Motho tlhe o dirile tshipi ke eo

45 Ebile e tla go mo letsa!

46 TShipi! Thulamotse! Thobamarapo! Tshilama šwetla

47 O re raletse dipelo.

Leboko 2: “Lewatle” Raditladi (1975: 27)

1 Tshetlha a metsi e ka bo e le lefatshe,

2 Ditšhaba nka bo di sa tlhabane,

3 Di ka bo di lema di iketlile,

4 Nkoo di sa gapelane mafatshe,

5 Di sa betsane ka dithobane.

6 Tshetlha tšhaba kana ga di e tlwaele;

7 Tshetlha go aila fela dinenebu,

8 Ditlhapi, mo metseng a a makhubu.

9 Tshetlha rona batho re a e tsena,

10 Boteng jwa yona mme bo a re sita,

11 Bo itsiwe ke ditlhapi bodibeng.

12 Lewatle mabebele a a gana;

13 Mme bontle lewatle le a bo rata,

14 Le ntshetsa le dikgwaswana dipaeng,

15 Le di ntshetse ntle le di bee mokoa

16 Letshitshing le le makgawakgawa.

17 Metse a lewatle kana ga a nowe,

18 A nowa fela a tshologa marung,

19 A fologa loaping kwa godimo,

20 A tloge gape a elelela Sedibeng selemo,

21 Sedibeng se segolo lewatle,

22 Seru seo se se nang polokontle.

23 Lewatle kana o ka le raa maina,

24 Wa re ke khunwana ya letsetse,

25 Fa ruri o le bona le maramara.

26 Kgotsa wa ba wa re ditshetšhwana

27 Di fula kwa nageng di itebetse,

28 Fa ruri o le bona le kelera.

29 Kgotsa wa ba wa re legadima,

30 Fa o le bona ruri le phašhama.

31 Le tle le thathanye leo lewatle,

32 Le tsopotlege tlhe, jaaka pula,

33 Le mmala le bo le o fetokanye,

34 Le sale le se mebalamentle!

35 Lefatshe modimo wa le kgaola

35 Ka metsi wa le dira lennyennye,

36 Ditšhaba ke tseno ga di bolokane,

37 Gobo e itshelelwa fela melelwane.

Leboko 3: "Letlodi la metsi" Shole (1982: 6)

1 Letlotsananyana lena…

2 motlhang le kgalang!

3 A ke tla le nwa ka bo ka le nwa

4 mme la tlhoka go khutla?

5 Metsi a lona a fetang go sale fela bogogo

6 nna ka re a leba felo gongwe

7 kwa e reng Metsi a rona a fela

8 a bo a felela teng

Mametlelo B: Diane

Seane 1:

“Bodiba bo jeleng ngwana mmaago, e re o bo bona o bo sikologe” (S.A Mokoma, **2019: 130).**

Seane 2:

“Tlhapi solofela leraga, metsi a tšhele o a lebile” (S.A Mokoma, 2016: 39).