

BOANEDI MO GO MANGOMO LE LEHUDU KA MMILENG, M.T.:TSHEKATSHEKO LE PAPISO

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DITEBOGO

Ditebogo tsa me di tla leba go batho ba ba latelang gone ka bona ke kgonne go digela patlisiso e.

- * Rre R.S. Pretorius yo o nkamogetseng ka mabogo oomabedi go mekamekana le nna ka patlisiso e. O nkgogile ka bopelotelele le boitshoko go mpontsha lesedi la nnete. E kete Modimo a ka mo okeletsa.
- * Moporofesara ngaka S.A.Swanepoel, yo le ena a neng a eta a latlhela la gagwe la motlala pitso go naya patlisiso e motlhala o o tlhamaletseng.
- * Rre M.T. Mmileng yo ka bokwadi ba gagwe ke neng ka batiwa ke go dira patlisiso ya mothale o. O nneetse tshedimosetso e e tlhwatlhwa, segolo ka ga tsa botshelo ba gagwe go atlegisa tiro e.
- * Rre P.M. Sebate tsala le modirakanna mo Setswaneng, o ntlhotlheleditse thata go dira patlisiso e ka go thusa le go aga setlhogo sa yona jaaka se eme.
- * Moporofesara ngaka T. Gouws wa Lefapha la SeAfrikanse kwa Unibo, yo o thusitseng ka phetolelo ya tshosobanyo go ya mo SeAfrikanseng.
- * Rre C. Okumu yo e leng motlhatlheledi wa lephata le ditlangwa mo lefapheng la Seesimane kwa Unibo, o tlhophile ditlhokwa tsa tiriso ya puo mo tshosobanyong ya Seesimane.

- * Ba HSRC kwa Tshwane ga mmogo le ba lekala la dithuso tsa dipatlisiso kwa Unibo, ba ba nketleeditseng ka madi go tsweletsa le go fetsa tiro e ka thelelo.
- * Mohumagadi Susan Manyane, e leng motlanyi yo o tlantseng tiro e ka matsetseleko le botswerere bo e neng e bo tlhoka ga mmogo le Mohumagatsana Precious Peme yo o rulagantseng le go tshetshetha tiro e e tlantsweng go aga buka e e feletseng.
- * Modirakanna, mme Theriso Tsambo yo o nthusitseng go tlala diatla ka tlhopho e e tlhwatlhwa ya mareo a a maleba le go ntebalebisa tiro e ka go e tlhopha ditlhokwa. Le ka moso Mofokeng!
- * Baithutikanna, mme Vera Motsilanyane yo o thusitseng le ka go tlhopha tiro e ditlhokwa ga mmogo le mme Bertha Noge, ba ntshegeditse mo malatsing otlhe a go mekamekana le tiro e. Ga nkitla ke lebala tirisano mmogo e ke e boneng go tswa mo go bona. Ba ba tshwanang nabo ba tlhokwa jaaka metsi mo sekakeng.
- * Banake Mmamoraka le Kagiso ba ba ntseng malatsi a le mantsi ba ntlhoka, ke siane le go kgarakgadiwa ke patlisiso e. Boitshoko ba bona bo nneile tshegetso ya boammaaruri.
- * Go Rara yo o kwa Legodimong, yo e nnileng seikokotlelo le mosireletsi wa me mo tsamaisong yotlhe ya patlisiso e go fitlha bokhutlong. Ke tla mmaka ka malatsi otlhe a botshelo ba me.

Lokwalo lo ke lo akgolela batsadi ba me, Rre Klomfass Jairos le mme
Nkwane Maria Segoe bao ba nkgodisitseng ka go ntaya le go nthotloetsa mo
botshelong ka mafoko a Diane 20, temana ya 13 a a buisegang ka mokgwa o o
latelang:

"O se rate boroko gonne o tla humanega,
buduloga gore o tle o kgore dijo."



RRE MASEGO TIMOTHY MMILENG

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SUMMARY

CHARACTERIZATION IN MANGOMO AND LEHUDU BY MMILENG, M.T.: AN INVESTIGATIVE - COMPARISON STUDY

The main objective of this study is to investigate in detail the theory of characterization and to analyse critically the ways in which characters are presented with particular reference to Mangomo and Lehudu. This study further compares and contrasts the development and growth of characters in these two novels.

The study focuses specifically on providing a comprehensive background on characterization. It is anticipated that this will help clear the confusion around characters as they feature in novels as opposed to real life situations.

Theoretical aspects of characterization shed new light on these novels and it was explained why this theory could be used with success in analysing characterization in Setswana novels.

Chapter one of this study gives a brief introduction, problems, aims as well as the methodology employed in the study.

The author's biography is fully given in chapter two in order to introduce him to the readers. The biography given is of utmost importance in the

sense that the two novels under discussion were largely influenced by the author's background which reveals his biography to a certain extent.

Chapter three gives a detailed scientific theory of characterization as well as provides the framework for a satisfactory character depiction.

The theories of investigative - comparison are also discussed to evaluate character growth and development in Mangomo and Lehudu.

Chapters four and five present critical examinations of characterization in Mangomo and Lehudu respectively. Particular attention is given to how the actions and deeds of the main character(s) and background characters impact on characterization. These characters are evaluated individually to reveal the direct as well as the indirect presentations.

A comparison approach is used in the characterization of the two novels. The differences and similarities are investigated to establish whether progressive growth in characterization could be discerned especially because both novels are written by the same author.

The findings of this study reveal that the literary theory in general could be successfully applied in Setswana novels. Points of similarities and differences were discernable in Mmileng's characterization in the two novels under focus. It also became obvious that naming among the Batswana differs from that of the English and Afrikaans people.

The author tended to alter his style of presenting characters in the two novels as characterization in Mangomo and Lehudu differs in some respect.

In conclusion, this study has shown that characterization in Mangomo and Lehudu lends itself to literary theory in general. It became obvious that the characters in the two novels could be subjected to direct and indirect presentation. The findings further revealed that the author succeeded to present and create living characters by using words. In conclusion therefore, the author's character depiction is highly commendable.

OPSOMMINGKARAKTERISERING IN MANGOMO EN LEHUDU DEUR MMILENG, M.T.: 'n ONDERSOEKEND -
VERGELYKENDE STUDIE

Die hoof doelwit van hierdie studie is om die teorie van karakterisering in besonderhede te ondersoek en om die wyses waarop die karakters voorgestel word krities te analiseer met spesifieke verwysing na Mangomo en Lehudu. Verder vergelyk en kontrasteer hierdie studie die ontwikkeling en groei van karakters in hierdie twee romans.

Die studie fokus ook spesifiek daarop om 'n omvattende agtergrond van karakterisering te verskaf. Dit word in die vooruitsig gestel dat sondanige navorsing sal bydra om die fiktiewiteit van romankarakters toe te lig.

Teoretiese aspekte van karakterisering het veel bygedra tot 'n beter verstaan van die bestudeerde romans en daar is uitgewys waarom hierdie teorie met sukses gebruik kan word in die analise van karakterisering in ander Setswana-romans.

Hoofstuk een van hierdie studie bevat 'n beknopte inleiding, probleemstellings, doelwitte asook die metodologie van die studie.

Die biografie van die skrywer word volledig in hoofstuk twee aangebied om hom sodoende aan die lesers bekend te stel. Die biografie is van die grootste belang in die sin dat die twee romans onder bespreking grootliks beïnvloed is deur die skrywer se agtergrond, en daarbenewens ook fasette van sy biografiese bestaan dokumenteer.

In hoofstuk drie word 'n wetenskaplike teorie oor karakterisering gebied. Dit verskaf die raamwerk vir 'n bevredigende karakteruitbeelding.

Die teorie van ondersoekende vergelyking word ook bespreek om die karakters se groei en ontwikkeling in Mangomo en Lehudu te evalueer.

Hoofstuk vier doen verslag van die kritiese ondersoek van karakterisering in Mangomo; dieselfde ten opsigte van Lehudu kom in hoofstuk vyf aan bod. Besondere aandag word gegee aan hoe die handeling en dade van die hoofkarakters en newekarakters impak het op die karakterisering. Hierdie karakters word individueel geevalueer om die direkte sowel as die indirekte voorstellings uit te wys.

'n Vergelykende benadering word gebruik in die karakterisering van die twee romans. Die verskille en die ooreenkomste word ondersoek om vas te stel of 'n progressiewe groei in karakterisering waargeneem kan word, veral omdat beide romans van een skrywer is.

Die bevindinge van hierdie studie onthul dat die literêre teorie in die algemeen suksesvol aangewend kan word vir Setswana romans. Punte van ooreenkoms en verskille was opmerklik in Mmileng se karakterisering in die twee romans onder bespreking. Dit het ook duidelik geword dat naamgewing onder die Batswana verskil van die van Engelse en Afrikaanse mense.

Die skrywer was geneig om sy styl van aanbieding van karakters in die twee romans te verander, aangesien karakterisering in Mangomo en Lehudu in sekere opsigte verskil.

Ten slotte het hierdie studie getoon dat karakterisering in Mangomo en Lehudu meetbaar is aan bestaande standaarde. Dit het duidelik geblyk dat die karakters in die twee romans op 'n implisiete en eksplisiete wyse gekarakteriseer word. Die bevindinge het verder uitgewys dat die skrywer geslaag het om lewende karakters voor te stel en te skep deur die gebruik van taal. Derhalwe kan gekonstuteer word dat die skrywer se karakteruitbeelding van hoogstaande gehalte is.