

**MOPOROFESARA MS MAKHANYA, MOGOKGO LE  
MOTLATSAMOTŠHANSELARA  
YUNIBESITHI YA AFORIKABORWA  
TLHATLHELELO YA BO11 YA SEGOPOTSO SA GA ES'KIA MPHAHLELE  
E E TSENETSWENG KA TIRISO YA INTHANETE  
E E DIRILWENG KE NGAKA TSHEPO MADLINGOZI  
04 LWETSE 2020**

Ke itumelela le go namediwa ke gore mo tlwaelong ya rona ya tsela e ntšhwa le e e farologaneng le e re e tlwaetseng, e re dirang dilo ka yone ga jaana mo maemong a COVID-19, rona jaaka yunibesithi ga re a tsepamisa fela mo go netefatseng gore ditiro tsa tsamaiso le tiro ya rona di tswelela go dira sentle. Porojeke ya tiro ya thuto ya yunibesithi, e e seng go ruta le go ithuta fela, mme e akaretsa dipatlisiso le kakanyo e e tswelelang, le yone e etswe tlhoko. *Tlhatlhelelo* ya ngwaga le ngwaga ya *Segopotso sa ga Es'kia Mphahlele* ke nngwe ya dipuisano tse dikgolo, e ga jaanong e tlhomilweng le go itsiwe sentle mo yunibesithing. Ke motlotlo gore lona badirammmogo lo tshoeditse folaga ya ga Mphahlele!

Mo pampiring ya gagwe ya 2017 ya setlhogo se se reng *Do not let him die: Celebrating the legacy of Es'kia Mphahlele*, e ke e umakileng ngogola, Ndlela o tlhagisa tlhobaelo ya gore thuto le kitso ka ga

Mphahlele ga di a tshwanela go ikgatolosiwa.<sup>1</sup> Re ka re jaaka Yunibesithi ya Aforikaborwa re dira sebe sa rona go tswelletsa thuto le kitso ka ga Mphahlele.

Re tshwanetse go ela tlhoko gore le fa go ntse jalo, ga go dirwe mo go lekaneng mo karolong eo ka kakaretso mme ka gongwe re tshwanetse go akanyetsa kakanyo ya leruri ya gore re ka tswelletsa jang boswa jwa ga Mphahlele. Ka jalo, mo tshekatshekong ya gore a mme go tsibogelwa tlhobaelo ya ga Ndlela kgotsa nnyaa, ke sweditse go sekaseka ka bokhutshwane nngwe ya dikitso le dithuto tsa sešweng tse di ka ga motumi yo wa botlhokwa. Morago ga moo ke tlaa tshwaela ka bokhutshwane ka setlhogo sa gompiano pele ga go neela marapo go Ngaka Tshepo Madlingozi go tlhalosa se ka botlalo.

Kitso le thuto ya sešweng e baya Mphahlele mo mokgweng o montšhwa o e seng wa tlwaelo. E dira jalo ka go neela tshekatsheko ya gagwe ya bokwadi maemo a a tshwanang le a dipuisano tsa batho ba ba katoganeng ka sekgala se se ntsi thata le ba ba nnang mo dinageng tse dintsi tse di farologaneng. Mo lebakeng le e mo tlhaloganyana jaaka mosimolodi mo lefatsheng la makwalo, a na le W.E.B. Du Bois<sup>2</sup>. Mosekaseki yo mongwe wa bokwadi yo re mmitsang jalo ka ntlha ya tiro le bokgoni jwa gagwe, e bong Ntongela Masilela,

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<sup>1</sup> Ndlela, P. (2017). Do not let him die: Celebrating the legacy of Es'kia Mphahlele. *Literator (Potchefstroom. Online)*, 38(1), 1-7. <https://dx.doi.org/10.4102.lit.v38i1.1257>

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid*

yo re neng re tshwere segopotso sa gagwe malobanyana, o ne a umaka Mphahlele jaaka 'Dini ya Mokgatlho o Montšhwa wa Maaforika'.<sup>3</sup>

Go ya ka ene, Masilela le ene o tlhalogantse Mphahlele jaaka mokwadi wa sešweng, kakanyo e a e bonang ka go tshwana le Raditlhalo, yo o tshegetsang ka mabaka a gore maiteko a ga Mphahlele e ne e le "go diragatsa kgopolo ya tsela e ntšhwa ya Seaforika ya go akanya kwa ntle ga go latlha Boaforika mo go ene".<sup>4</sup> Ka jalo, "le fa Mphahlele a lemogile gore ke eng se dithekenoloji tsa tsela e ntšhwa ya go dira dilo di neng di ka se fitlhelela mo lefatsheng le le tlabologang, o ne a sa rate mokgwa o ka ona Moaforika o neng a dirwa gore a tshwanelege mo mokgweng wa bophirima wa go akanya".<sup>5</sup>

Jaaka bakwadi ba bantsi ba ba dirisang mokgwa wa sešweng, ka dinako tse dingwe Mphahlele a ka tswa a sa tlhalogannngwe. Sekai, mo sekwalweng sa gagwe sa sešweng thata, Eatough o neela mabaka a gore tshekatsheko ya ga Mphahlele ya Negritude e ne e le phapogo mo 'dikatlholong tse di dirilweng tsa dipolitiki' mme e le ka ga 'mofuta

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<sup>3</sup> Ntongela Masilela, quoted in Ojwang, D. (2011). The World that Es'kia Mphahlele Made: An East African View. *English in Africa*, 38(2), 109-120. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23074954>

<sup>4</sup> Raditlhalo, T. S. (2011). Mokgaga wa Maupaneng: A Tribute to Zeke (17 Dec. 1919 to 27 Oct. 2008). *English in Africa*, 38(2), 9-28. Retrieved September 1, 2020, pg. 16, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23074948>

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid*, pg. 16

o o dirilweng wa thuto wa tshekatsheko ya bokwadi'.<sup>6</sup> Le fa go ntse jalo, mogopolo o o ganediwa ke Raditlhalo le Masilela.<sup>7</sup>

Jaaka Masilela a lemosa, Mphahlele o ne a sa dumelane le 'tiriso ya ditlhaloso tsa thutatshelo mo tshekatshekong ya maemo a loago' ya ga Leopold Senghor le fa a ne a amogela tlhagiso ya dikakanyo ya ga Aimé Césaire ya kitso le temogo ya lefatshe mo bathong ba bantsho.<sup>8</sup> Le fa go ntse jalo, Eatough o nepile fa a tshwaela gore dingwe tsa dikwalwa tsa ga Mphahlele di bontsha tiori ya loago e e ka ga dikarogantsho tsa batho go ya ka maemo a bone a loago mo setšhabeng, e leng se Mphahlele a ka se akgolelwang, le mororo Eatough a ka tswa a sa dumelane.

Mphahlele e ne e le Moitseanape yo o itsegeng thata wa ditso le dipuo tsa Aforika, bangwe ba re ke motshegetsi wa botho jwa Seaforika yo, le fa a amogela mokgwa o montšhwa wa go dira dilo, mme ka nako e le nngwe o ne a ka efoga tsietso ya Yuropa le tsela e Yuropa e dirang le go bona dilo ka yone.

Mo letlhakoreng le lengwe, Mphahlele o bonwa jaaka mosekasekaki yo o dirang mo dinageng tse dintsi. Se se bonagetse mo kgatlhegelong ya gagwe ya dikwalwa tse di neng di le kwa ntle ga melelwane ya naga

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<sup>6</sup> Eatough, M. (2019). The Critic as Modernist: Es'kia Mphahlele's Cold War Literary Criticism. *Research in African Literatures*, 50(3), 136-156. doi:10.2979/reseafritelite.50.3.10

<sup>7</sup> Raditlhalo, T. S. (2011). Mokgaga wa Maupaneng: A Tribute to Zeke (17 Dec. 1919 to 27 Oct.2008). *English in Africa*, 38(2), 9-28. Retrieved September 1, 2020, pg. 16, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23074948>

<sup>8</sup> Masilela, in Raditlhalo (Ibid)

e a belegetsweng le go nna mo go yone, tota le pelenyana ga a tshela melelwane ka ngwaga wa 1957. O ne a batla go tllhaloganya go golagana ga maitemogelo a batho ba bantsho.

Go latela mogopolo wa gagwe wa lefatshe o o neng o gola, Mphahlele o ne a simolola go tlhaeletsana le Langston Hughes, moeteledipele wa Mokgatlho wa Tsosoloso ya Harlem ka dingwaga tsa bo1950.<sup>9</sup> Mokgatlho o ne o tlhama “itlhaloso ya one ka boitshepo, e e neng e le karolo ya dipolitiki le setso sa Bantsho ba Amerika le tlhagiso ya dikakanyo tsa bone”<sup>10</sup>, e le mokgatlho o Mphahlele o neng a “leka go nna le kamano ya botsalano le one go ralala melelwane e e umakilweng, a batla go itse gore o eme kae malebana le sele le sele”.<sup>11</sup>

E le ruri go tshwanetse ga elwa tlhoko gore bangwe ba ne ba na le go gatelela thata ntlha ya tlhotlheletso ya Mokgatlho wa Tsosoloso ya Harlem e seng fela mo go Mphahlele, mme gape le mo karolong e e anameng ya bokwadi jwa Aforikaborwa.<sup>12</sup> Se batshegetsi ba mogopolo oo go le gantsi ba tlhaelang go se lemoga, ke gore Aforikaborwa ga e ise e tsamaye e nne ‘naga e e sa ntseng e tshwana le jaaka e ne e ntse bogologolo, go se na diphetogo dipe mo go yone’ jaaka Mangcu a

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<sup>9</sup> Attwell, D (2010) Reading in the company of Es'kia Mphahlele, in Manganyi, N.C and Attwell, D (Eds) *Bury Me at the Marketplace: Es'kia Mphahlele and Company. Letters 1943-2006*. Johannesburg, Wits University Press, pgs. 9-16

<sup>10</sup> *Ibid*, pg. 8

<sup>11</sup> Mphahlele, quoted in Manganyi, N.C and Attwell, D (Eds) (*ibid*, pg. 8)

<sup>12</sup> See for instance Graham, S. (2014). Cultural Exchange in a Black Atlantic Web: South African Literature, Langston Hughes, and Negritude. *Twentieth Century Literature*, 60(4), 481-512. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/24247101>

neetse mabaka mo lebakeng la kgatelelo e e tshwanang ya tlhotlheletso ya ga Frantz Fanon mo go Steve Biko.<sup>13</sup> Bogolo, dikgolagano fa gare ga Bantsho ba Amerika le Bantsho ba Aforika mo kontinenteng di tshwanetse go tshalogangwa ka go bapisiwa le se Masilela o se supileng mo lebakeng la gore Charlotte Maxeke o tlhotlheletse jang W.E.B. Du Bois, le gore Du Bois le ene o tlhotlheletse jang Sol Plaatjie le “ditiriso tsa ditiori tsa ga R.V. Selope Thema mo dikgopolong tsa Moaforika yo Montšhwa”.<sup>14</sup>

Go leka go nna karolo ya maitemogelo a Montsho wa Amerika, tota le maitemogelo a mangwe kwa ntle ga Aforikaborwa, ga go a tlisa fela go lemoga bonnete jwa se kwa ntle ga kitso. Mo boemong jwa seo, Ojwang o tlhagisa gore Mphahlele o bontshitse kutlobotlhokonyana ka botshabi jwa gagwe go sa le gale kwa Kenya; fa ba bangwe jaaka Masilela ba ne ba sa ntse ba na le tsholofelo mo dinageng tse di sa tswang go ikemela.<sup>15</sup> Masemola mo letlhakoreng le lengwe o lemoga go nna teng ga kgotlhang ya dikakanyo mo dikwalweng tsa moragonyana tsa ga Mphahlele morago ga gore a goroge kwa Amerika, segolo bogolo mo sekwalweng sa gagwe sa boitlhamedi fa a ne a kwala ka ga botshelo jwa gagwe, *The Wanderers*.<sup>16</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Mangcu, X. (2012) *Biko: A Biography*. Cape Town: Tafelberg.

<sup>14</sup> Masilela, N. (1996) The “Black Atlantic” and African Modernity in South Africa, *Research in African Literatures*, Volume 27, Number 4, pp. 88-96, pg. 92

<sup>15</sup> Ojwang, D. (2011). The World that Es'kia Mphahlele Made: An East African View. *English in Africa*, 38(2), 109-120. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/23074954>

<sup>16</sup> Masemola, K. (2012). Reverie qua worldliness in the wilderness texts: The autobiographical fiction of Es'kia Mphahlele and N. Chabani Manganyi. *Journal of African Cultural Studies*, 24(1), 55-72. Retrieved September 1, 2020, from <http://www.jstor.org/stable/42005272>

Seemo sa kutlobotlhoko le go tlhologelelwa gae ke sengwe se re se utlwileng gangwe le gape se bolelwa ka tsela e e seng ya semmuso ke bontsi jwa bathibeleli ba rona ba mo malobeng ba e neng e le karolo ya mokgatlho wa kgololesego.

Fa e le gore Mokgatlho wa Tsosoloso ya Harlem e ne e le tlhagiso ya dikakanyo tsa lefatshe la Bantsho ba Amerika, jalo Mokgatlho o Montšhwa wa Maaforika, go ya ka Masilela, e ne le tlhagiso ya setso ya go kgaratlhela kgololesego ga batshegetsi ba setšhaba sa Aforika.<sup>17</sup> Ka jalo, Mphahlele ga a tshwanela go lebelelwa fela ka leitlho la bokwadi, mme o tshwanetse go lebelelwa ka leitlho la kakaretso la kgaratlhelo ya kgololesego, kgotsa tlhagiso ya maemo a batho ba ba gateletsweng ba neng ba tshela mo tlase ga one. Re fitlhela se mo *Down Second Avenue*, e mo go yone o bolelang ka botlhoko jwa go amogiwa lefatshe, tsamaiso ya go thapa badiri ba bafaladi, le tiriso e e sa siamang ya badiri ba bantsho mo dikarolong tsa botlhokwa tsa ditoropo.<sup>18</sup>

Ga go kgonege gore nka tlhalosa ka botlalo mathata a gore go raya eng go nna motshegetsi wa mokgwa o montšhwa wa go dira dilo fa go bapisiwa le tshekatsheko ya kgopolo e e tswang mo mogopolong wa

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<sup>17</sup> Masilela, N. (1996) The "Black Atlantic" and African Modernity in South Africa, *Research in African Literatures*, 27(4), pp. 88-96

<sup>18</sup> Mphahlele, E. (2013 [1959]) *Down Second Avenue*. London, Penguin Classics

Mankge wa ditso kgotsa dipuo tsa Aforika, le wa malobanyana wa Kakanyo ya go tlosa Bokoloniale.

Ke solofela gore go tlaa nna le nako ya go buisana ka tshekatsheko eo mo tsamaong ya kopano e.

Se ke batlang go tsena mo go sone fa ke ela kwa bokhutlong, ke gore Ngaka Madlingozi o ka re thusa jang go samagana le se nka se bitsang ke re ke go ikaega mo go ba bangwe le go tlotlheletsana fa gare ga mekgatlho ya botlhalefi. Mo go se ke ipotsa gore re ka tlhaloganya jang setlhogo sa gompiano – *Go tlosa kakanyo ya bokoloniale mo go "Go neeleng naga boipuso" ka Es'kia Mphahlele.*

A se se ka tswa se tswa mo ntlheng ya gore Kakanyo ya go tlosa Bokoloniale e simolotse mo baruteging ba Amerika Borwa mme ka jalo e le tsela ya 'boditšhaba' ya go akanya? Fa go le jalo, mme re a reng ka tshegetsano ya boditšhabatšhaba, le ntlha ya gore batho ba ne ba ntse ba abelana ka gale dikakanyo go ralala dikontinente? A ga re bue fano ka Mphahlele, jaaka ke lekile go bontsha, yo o abelaneng dikakanyo le Bantsho ba Amerika, yo o rulagantseng khonferense ya ntlha ya boditšhabatšhaba ya Bakwadi ba Bantsho ba Aforika kwa Paris, le yo o nnileng le seabe mo Khonferenseng ya Makerere, kwa o neng a nna le tlotlheletso ya leruri mo go Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o?



Mo letlhakoreng le lengwe, motho a ka tlhaloganya gore tlhokego ya go tlosa dikakanyo tsa Yuropa mo “Go neeleng naga boipuso” e tswa kae. Kana le gone, ke eng ‘go tlosa dikakanyo tsa bokoloniale’ mo re buang ka gone go? A ke go tlosa kakanyo ya bokoloniale jaaka re e tlhaloganya; jaaka kgololesego ya Aforika, Asia, le Amerika Borwa go tswa mo taolong ya boditšhaba ya Yuropa? A ke go tlosa kakanyo ya bokoloniale jaaka e tshitshintswe ke Ngũgĩ, a raya segolo bogolo go golola menagano ya rona le dikitso mo phekeetsong ya Yuropa? Kgotsa a ke tirego ya go neela naga boipuso go tswa mo pusong ya bokoloniale jaaka e tshitshintswe ke Kakanyo ya go tlosa bokoloniale; jaaka e amogelwa mo thutong mo malatsing a jaanong? Mo tshimologong ya tsotlhe, a go na le pharologano fa gare ga dikitso tse ‘tharo’ tse?

Go sa kgathalesege gore re tlhagisa karabo efe ya dipotso tse di fa godimo, nka tlhalosa gore re lekile jang jaaka basosioloji go tlhaloganya mme kwa bofelong ra itsise Tiori ya Gore dinaga dingwe di ikaegile ka tse dingwe ka dingwaga tsa bofelo tsa bo-1980 le dingwaga tsa go sa le gale tsa bo-1990 mo lenanethutong la Sosioloji mono UNISA, le mororo go ne go le boima ka nako e bothati jwa tlhaolele bo neng bo ka bo bo ratile gore re rute fela Ditiori tsa Gore Setšhaba ke tsamaiso e e raraaneng e dikarolo tsa yone di ka dirisanang mmogo gore go nne le tlhomamo.

Go ntse jalo, thuto e re ka e ithutang go tswa mo goreng Tiori ya Gore dinaga dingwe di ikaegile ka tse dingwe e ne e tsewa jang ke gore, sekai, le fa baithuti ba ne ba itse Andre Gunder Frank, ba ne ba ganediwa go itse Samir Amin, Walter Rodney, Issa Shivji le ba bangwe ba bantsi ba ba tswang mo kontinenteng ya Aforika le gore ba ka ba dirisa jang mo maemong a bone; le gore Aforika e bopile jang Tiori ya Gore dinaga dingwe di ikaegile ka tse dingwe.

Ba ba ithutelang bodumedi ba tlaa dumelana le nna gore go ka buiwa fela jalo le ka Thuto ya Bodumedi jwa Kgololesego le Thuto ya Bodumedi jwa Bantsho. Baithuti ba bantsi ba thuto ya bodumedi ba ka itse Gustavo Gutierrez, Leonardo Boff, le Jon Sobrino jaaka basimolodi ba Thuto ya Bodumedi jwa Kgololesego. Ba ka itse gape le James Cone jaaka mosimolodi wa Thuto ya Bodumedi jwa Bantsho. Mme le fa go ntse jalo, bangwe ba baithuti ba rona ba ka ne ba sa itse Itumeleng Mosala le Takatso Mofokeng wa rona, yo o neng a ruta teng fa mo UNISA.

Thuto e ke solofelang gore re ka e tsaya go tswa mo dikaing di le mmalwa tse ke gore mekgatlho ya batlhalefi e tlhamiwa e mengwe e ntse e le teng. E a tlhotlheletsana le go bopana. Ka jalo, fela jaaka Maxeke a tlhotlheletse Du Bois, Du Bois le ene o tlhotlheletse Plaatjie le ba bangwe. Fela jalo, Mphahlele le Hughes ba tlhotlheletsane.

Ka jalo, go ya ka nna, mme se ka gongwe ke se Ngaka Madlingozi o tlaa re thusang go se tlhaloganya, se se tlhokang go dirwa ke gore Kakanyo ya go tlosa Bokoloniale ga e tle mo go rona jaaka e kete re 'batho ba ba sa ntseng ba tshwana le jaaka ba ne ba ntse bogologolo, go se na diphetogo dipe mo go bone', mme e tswa mo melawanatheong e e humileng ya bantsho e e tshegetsang phetogo ya melawanatheo ya bantsho, e batho ba Aforika le ba Aforikaborwa ba nnileng le seabe mo go yone. Ruri, Mphahlele e ne e le/ke mongwe wa batho bao.

Motsamaisatiro, ka matseno a maleele a, ke lo kopa lotlhe go amogela le go ithuta mo go Ngaka Madlingozi.

Ngaka Madlingozi, re a go amogela mme re lebogela gore o dumetse go abelana botlhale jwa gago le rona.

Ke a leboga.