

**PROF MS MAKHANYA, HLOGO LE MOTLATŠAMOKHANSELIRI
YUNIBESITHI YA AFRIKA BORWA
POLELO YA KGOPOTŠO YA BO11 YA ES'KIA MPHAHLELE YA
KHOMPHUTHENG
YE E HLAGIŠITŠWEGO KE NGK TSHEPO MADLINGOZI
04 SETEMERE 2020**

Go mpha lethabo le legolo le boiketlo gore nakong ya go ikamanya le tsela ye mpsha ya go dira dilo ka mokgwa wo o fapanego ka fase ga COVID-19 rena bjalo ka yunibesithi ga se re lebelele fela kgonthišo ya gore mešomo ya taolo le tshepedišo di tšwela pele go phethagatšwa. Protšeke ya thuto ya yunibesithi, yeo e sego fela go ruta le go ithuta eupša e akaretšago dinyakišišo le kgopolo ye e dulago e le gona, le yona e elwa hloko. Polelo ya kgopotšo ya ngwaga ka ngwaga ya Es'kia Mphahlele ke ye nngwe ya dipoledišano tše kgolo yeo gabjale e šetšego e tsebja yunibesithing. Ke motlotlo gore lena badirišani le phagamišitše folaga ya Mphahlele!

Ka gp pampiri ya gagwe ya 2017 yeo sehlogo sa yona e lego *Do not let him die: Celebrating the legacy of Es'kia Mphahlele*, ye ke boletšego ka yona ngwaga wo o fetilego, Ndlela o hlagiša pelaelo ya gore

borutegi ka ga Mphahlele ga bja swanelwa go hlokomologwa. ¹ Re ka re bjalo ka Yunibesithi ya Afrika Borwa re raloka karolo ya rena go tšwetša pele borutegi ka ga Mphahlele.

Le ge go le bjalo re swanetše go lemoga gore ga se go go lekanego go go dirwago ka seo gomme mo gongwe re swanela go nagana ka kgopolo ya saruri ya ka moo re ka tšwetšago leina la Mphahlele pele. Ka gona, ge ke lekola ge eba pelaelo ya Ndlela e fetotšwe, ke tšere sephetho sa go hlahloba ka boripana tše dingwe tša borutegi tša moragorago tša senatla se! Ka morago ga fao ke tla swayaswaya ka boripana ka ga sehlogotaba sa lehono pele ke fa Ngk Tshepo Madlingozi sebaka sa go hlaloša ka botlalo.

Borutegi bja bjale bo bea Mphahlele ka go setlwaedi go ya ka mothekgi wa kgopolo ya sebjale. Bo dira bjalo ka go bea tshekatsheko ya gagwe ya dingwalo bjalo ka dikgokagano tše di tshelago Atlantiki le mellwane ya boditšhaba. Ka mokgwa wo go mo kwešiša bjalo ka mogale lefaseng la maletere, go bapelana le W.E.B. Du Bois². Mosekaseki yo mongwe wa dingwalo, Ntongela Masilela, yo kgopotšo ya gagwe e sa tšogo swarwa, o boeletše ka Mphahlele bjalo ka ‘The Dean of the New Africa Movement’.³

¹ 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>

² *Ibid*

³ 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>

Go karolo ya gagwe, Masilela gape o kwešišitše Mphahlele bjalo ka mongwadi wa dikgopolo tša sebjale, kgopolo yeo Raditlhalo le yena a nago nayo, yo a ganelago gore tlhohleletšo ya gagwe (Mphahlele) e be e le “go phethagatša kgopolo ya Afrika ya mohla wa bjale ntle le go lahla Boafrika bjo bo lego ka go yena”.⁴ Ka gona, “le ge Mphahlele a lemogile seo ditheknolotši tša mohla wa bjale di ka se fihlelelago go hlabolla lefase, o be a sa rate tshekamelo yeo go yona Moafrika a bego a dirwa gore a tsenelele ka go mokgwa wa bodikela wa go nagana”.⁵

Bjalo ka bangwadi ba mohla wa bjale, Mphahlele ka dinako tše dingwe o be a ka se kwešišwe. Go fa mohlala, ka go sengwalwa sa maloba, Eatough o ganela gore tshekatsheko ya Mphahlele ya MoAfrika wa mothomoso ka tlhago e bile mokgwa wa go tloga go ‘dikahlolo tše di hueditšwego ke dipolotiki’ tše sekametšego go ‘mokgwa wa tshekatsheko ya dingwalo wo o hueditšwego ke borutegi’.⁶ Kgopolo ye, le ge go le bjalo, e gannwe ke Raditlhalo le Masilela.⁷

Bjalo ka ge Masilela a boletše, Mphahlele o sotše ‘tlhalošo ya boitshwaro bja motho go ya ka thutadiphedi’ ya Leopold Senghor mola a amogela polelo ya Aimé Césaire ya temogo go bathobaso ya dilo

⁴ 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>

⁵ *Ibid*, pg. 16

⁶ 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

⁷ 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>

tikologong ka go swaya diphošo.⁸ Le ge go le bjalo, Eatough o nepile ge a lemoga gore tše dingwe tša dingwalo tša Mphahlele di be di bontšha teori ya batho leagong ka ga dikaroganyo go ya ka magoro, e lego seo Mphahlele a se tlaleletšago, le ge Eatough a ka rata go se kwane le yena.

Nneteng Mphahlele e be e le Moafrika yo a bego a tsebega, ba bangwe ba re ke Moafrika yo a thekgago botho yoo, le ge a dumela go mohla wa sebjale, ka nako yeo a bego a sa itswalanye le dipharologantšho le ditlwaetšo tša setšo sa Yuropa.

Ka letsogong le lengwe, Mphahlele o bonwa e le moswayadiphošo wa ditšhaba tše ntši. Se se bontšhitšwe ke kgahlego ya gagwe go dingwalo tšeo di tshetšego mellwane ya naga ya gagwe le pele ga ge a falalela dinageng tše dingwe ka 1957. O be a nyaka go kwešiša tsenelelano ya maitemogelo a bathobaso.

Ka go lateledišiša kgodišo ya gagwe ya kgopolo ya lefase, Mphahlele o thomile go sepelelana le Langston Hughes, moetapele wa Harlem Renaissance Movement mengwageng ya bo1950.⁹ Mokgatlo o be o tšwetša pele “boitlhalošo ka boipoto bjo e lego karolo le setho sa dipolotiki tša setšo sa Maamerika a tlhago ya Afrika le tlhagišo ya

⁸ Masilela, in Raditlhalo (Ibid)

⁹ 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

bokgabo”¹⁰, seo yena (Mphahlele) a bego a se“ fihlelela go putla mellwane yeo e šupilwego, a nyaka go tseba gore e eme kae malebana le se goba sela”.¹¹

Go swanetšwe go lemoga nneteng gore ba bangwe ba be ba na le go gatelela ka pheteletšo khuetšo ya *Harlem Renaissance Movement* e sego fela go Mphahlele eupša le go ponagalo ka bophara ya dingwalo tša bathobaso ba Afrika Borwa.¹² Seo bathekgi ba kgopolo yeo gantši ba bego ba šitwa go bona kholo ya sona, ke go re Afrika Borwa ga se ya ka ya ba ‘lefelo leo le sa fetolwago ke batho’ bjalo ka ge Mangcu a ganela malebana le kgatelelo ye e feteleditšwego ye e swanago ya khuetšo ya Frantz Fanon go Steve Biko.¹³ Bakeng seo, dikgokanyo gare ga Bathobaso ba Amerika le Maafrika a kontinenteng di swanetšwe go kwešišwa kgahlanong le seo Masilela a se bontšhitšego ka go ka moo Charlotte Maxeke a hueditšego W.E.B. Du Bois, le ka moo Du Bois ka go le lengwe a hueditšego Sol Plaatjie le “R.V. Mokgwateori wa Selope Thema go dikgopolo tša Moafrika yo Moswa”.¹⁴

Go fihlelela maitemogelo a Bathobaso ba Amerika, le gabotsebotse maitemogelo a mangwe ka ntle ga Afrika Borwa, ga se tša hlola

¹⁰ *Ibid*, pg. 8

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

¹² 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>

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

¹⁴ 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

tlhagišo ya dikgopolo tše di hlagišago selo go ba se se kaonekaone. Go le bjalo, Ojwang o ganela gore Mphahlele o bontšhitše go nyama moyeng le go tšhabela Kenya e sa le kapela; mola ba bangwe ba go swana le Masilela ba be ba na le tshepo ka dinaga tšeo di sa tšogo hwetša boipušo.¹⁵ Masemola ka lehlakoreng le lengwe o lemoga tšwelelo ya thulano ya ga gare dingwalong tša morago tša Mphahlele ka morago ga go goroga *United States*, gagolo ka go kanego ya boitaodišophelo , *The Wanderers*.¹⁶

Ponagalo ya go nyana moyeng le go tlhologelo ya gae ke se sengwe seo re se kwelego gantši seo se bego se no anegwa ke bontši bja batho bao ba bego ba tšhabetše dinageng tša ka ntle bao ba bego ba le karolo ya mokgatlo wa go lwela tokologo.

Ge nkabe Harlem Renaissance Movement e be e le tlhagišo ya setšo le bokgabo tša lefase la Bathobaso ba Amerika, New African Movement e be e le, go ya ka Masilela, tlhagišo ya tlwaelo ya go tšwetša pele maitekelo a šoro a dikgahlego tša morafe wa Mafrika a go itokolla.¹⁷ Ka gona, Mphahlele ga se a swanelwa go no bonwa fela go tšwa lehlakoreng la bongwadi, eupša tebelelong ka bophara ya maitekelo a

¹⁵ 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>

¹⁶ 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>

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

šoro a go itokolla, goba ao a hlagišago dikemo tšeo ka fase ga tšona batho bao ba gateletšwego ba bego ba phela. Re hwetša se ka go *Down Second Avenue*, yeo ka go yona a re botšago ka bohloko bja go tšeelwa naga, peakanyo ya phalalo go yo nyaka mešomo metsetoropong , le tshwarompe ya bašomedi ba bathobaso metsetoropong.¹⁸

Go ya ka nna ga go kgonagale gore ka hlaloše ka botlalo ka ga tharano ya seo se hlalošwago go ba motho yo a thekgago dikgopolo tša sebjale kgahlanong le tshekatsheko ya kgopolo go tšwa tebelelong ya Boafrika, gape ka kgopolo ya bjale ya tahlo ya bokoloneale. Ke tshepa gore go tlo ba le nako ya go boledišana ka tshekatsheko yeo nakong ya tshepelo ya tulelo ye.

Seo ke ratago go ya go sona ge ke ya bofelong, ke ka moo Ngk Madlingozi a ka re thušago go rarolla seo nka se bitšago go botana le khuetšano gare ga mekgatlo ya dirutegi. Ka gorealo ke ipotšiša gore na re ka kwešiša bjang hlogotaba ye ya lehono - *Decolonising "Decolonisation with Es'kia Mphahlele*.

Na e ka ba se se tšwa pakeng ya gore Sekolo sa Tahlo ya Bokoloneale se hlolegile diinstitūšeneng tša thuto tša Afrika Borwa gomme ka gorealo ke kgopolo ' e šele' go ya ka sehlopha se itšeng sa batho"? Ge go le bjalo, gona ke eng seo re se bolelago ka ga dikgahlego tše di swanago kemong ya boditšhabatšhaba, le ntlha ya gore batho ba be

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

ba fela ba fana maele dikontinenteng ka bophara? Na fa ga re bolele ka Mphahlele yo, bjalo ka ge ke lekile go swantšha, a bego a fana dikgopolo le Bathobaso ba go dula Amerika, a beakantšego khonferense ya mathomo ya Bangwadi ba Bathobaso ba Afrika go la Paris, le go tšea karolo khonferentsheng ya Makerere, fao a nago le dikhuetšo ya go sa feleng go mang ge e se Ngũgĩ wa Thiong’o?

Ka lehlakoreng le lengwe, motho a ka kwešiša fao nyako ya go “Lahla Bokoloneale” e tšwago go yona. Na e ka ba ‘tahlo ya bokoloneale’ yeo re bolelago ka yona ke eng? Na ke tahlo ya bokoloneale bjalo ka ge re e kwešiša; bjalo ka tokologo Maafrika, Maašia le Maamerika a Borwa a go laolwa ke bašele ba Yuropa? Ke tahlo ya bokoloneale bjalo ka ntlha ye e tšweleditšwego ke Ngũgĩ, a šupa go lokolla menagano ya rena le nyakišišo ya tlholego ya tsebo ya motho go tloga go khuetšo ya pušo ye e renago ya setšo sa Yuropa? Goba ke tahlo ya bokoloneale bjalo ka ge e šupilwe ke Sekolo sa Tahlo ya Bokoloneale; bjalo ka ge e tšwetšwa pele dithutong matšatšing a? Le gona na go na le phapang gare ga dikwešišo tše ‘tharo’ tše?

Le ge re ka fa karabo efe goba efe ya dipotšišo tše di filwego ka godimo, nka le botša ka moo, bjalo ka ditsebi ka boitshwaro bja batho, re katanego le gore mafelelong re tsebiše Teori ya Go hloka thekgo ya batho ba bangwe nakong ya bofelelong bja mengwaga ya bo1980 le mathomong a bo1990 ka go lenaneothuto la Sosiološi gona mo

UNISA, le ge go be go le bothata nakong yeo ka ge balaodi ba mmušo wa kgethollo ba be ba ratile gore re rute fela Diteori tše hlalošago Mohola wa dipeakanyo ka moka tša setšhaba le go tlabologo ya sona.

Le ge go le bjalo, thuto yeo re ka ithutago yona go tšwa go ka moo Teori ye e hlalošago gore dinaga tše di sa hlabologago di nyake thušo go dinaga tše di hlabologilego e bego e tšewa ka gona ke gore le ge baithuti ba be ba tseba Andre Gunder Frank, go fa mohlala, ga se ba dirwa gore ba tsebe Samir Amin, Walter Rodney, Issa Shivji le ba bangwe ba bantši go tšwa kontinenteng ya Afrika le go ba diriša dikemong tše e lego tša bona; le ka moo Afrika e betlilego Teori ye e hlalošago gore dinaga tše di sa hlabologago di nyake thušo go dinaga tše di hlabologilego.

Bao ba ithutago thutatumelo ba tla dumelana le nna gore go ka bolelwa bjalo le ka Thutatumelo ya Tokologo le Thutatumelo ya Bathobaso. Baithuti ba bantši ba thutatumelo ba tla tseba Gustavo Gutierrez, Leonardo Boff, le Jon Sobrino bjalo ka bagale ba Thutatumelo ya tokologo. Ba tla tseba gape James Cone bjalo ka mogale wa Thutatumelo ya Bathobaso. Le ge go le bjalo, ba bangwe ba baithuti ba rena ba tla tseba Itumeleng Mosala le Takatso Mofokeng yo e lego wa rena, yoo a kilego a ruta mono UNISA.

Thuto ye ke tshepago gore re ka e lemoga go tšwa mehlaleng e se mekae ye ke gore mekgatlo ye e laetšago bokgoni bja go diriša

monagano e tšweletšwa ka nako e tee. E a huetšana le go fana dipopego tše itšeng. Ka gona, bjalo ka ge Maxeke a hueditše Du Bois, Du Bois o hueditše Plaatjie le ba bangwe. Go no swana le ge Mphahlele le Hughes ba huetšane,

Ka gorealo go nna go bonala e ke, gape mo gongwe se ke seo Ngk Madlingozi a tlo re thušago go se kwešiša, seo se swanelago go tšweletšwa ke ka moo sekolo sa Tahlo ya Bokoloneale se sa re tlelago o ka re re be re le 'letlapa leo le se nago tswayo' , eupša e le gore se tšwa go setšo seo se humilego sa setšo sa bathobaso sa go nyaka phetogo setšhabeng, yeo go yona bangwadi ba Afrika le ba Afrika Borwa ba bilego le seabe. Mphahlele, ntle le pelaelo, e be e le/ ke yo mongwe wa bao.

Molaolalenaneo, ka matseno a matelele ao ke le mema ka moka go amogela le go ithuta se sengwe go tšwa go Dr Madlingozi.

Nkg Madlingozi, o amogetšwe gape ke a go leboga ge o dumetše go abelana le rena bohlale bja gago.

Ke a leboga!