



Letšatši la Basadi

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Mo Afrika Borwa, letšatši la 9 Phato ke la boikhutšo la bohle. Ke Letšatši la Bosetšhaba la Basadi.

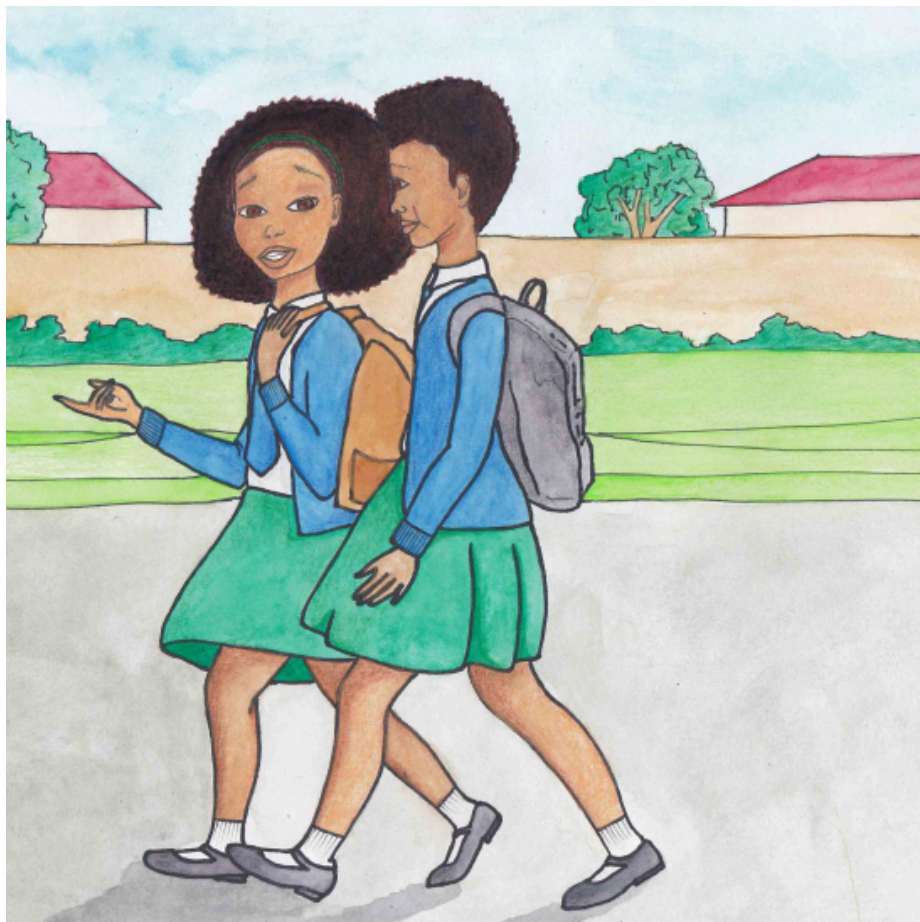
Pukukanegelo ye e bolela ka histori ya letšatši leo le go re gobaneng le sa le bohlokwa le lehono.



Lerato le Khanyisa be ba sepela ka maoto ba lebile bokgobapukung bja kgauswi ge sekolo se seno tšwa. Ba ya go dira mešomo ya sekolo.

“Na o dira eng lehono?” Khanyisa a botšiša.

Lerato a fetola, “Ke swanetše go nyakišiša ka Letšatši la Basadi. Mohlomongwe ke histori ya go tšwafiša.”



“Na o tiišitše? Ga e tšwafiše!” Khanyisa a realo.

A tšwela pele, “Morutabana wa rena o re file asaenemente yeo kotareng ya go feta. Le nna ke be ke nagana gore e tla tšwafiša. E re ke go botše seo ke ithutilego sona ka Letšatši la Basadi!”

“Ke theeditše!” Lerato a araba.



“E be e le ka ngwaga wa 1950, mo Afrika Borwa, ka nako ya go thoma ga mmušo wa kgethologanyo,” Khanyisa a thoma.

“Mmušo wa kgethologanyo o be o dira gore Bathobaso ka moka ba phele ba swere ‘dipasa’ goba tšona dipukwana tša boitsebišo ka mehla.

Mmušo wa sekoloni o be o šetše o thomile mokgwa wa dipasa. Bathobaso ba be ba sa kgone go sepela ka tokologo.”



“Go tloga ka 1912, basadi ba be ba le gare ba ipelaetša ka lebaka la melao ya go swara dipasa mo Afrika Borwa.

Ka 1913, basadi bao ba bego ba eteletšwe pele ke Charlotte Maxeke, ba fiša dipasa tša bona pele ga diofisi tša mmasepala. Ba lwele le maphodisa.”



“Go tloga go mmušo wa sekoloni go ya go wa kgethologanyo, maemo a ile a befa le go feta,” Khanyisa a realo.

“Fegolla se borala, na o ka hlaloša seo se diragetšego ka la 9 Phato 1956?” Ke fela pelo. Lerato a realo ge ba fihla bokgobapukung.

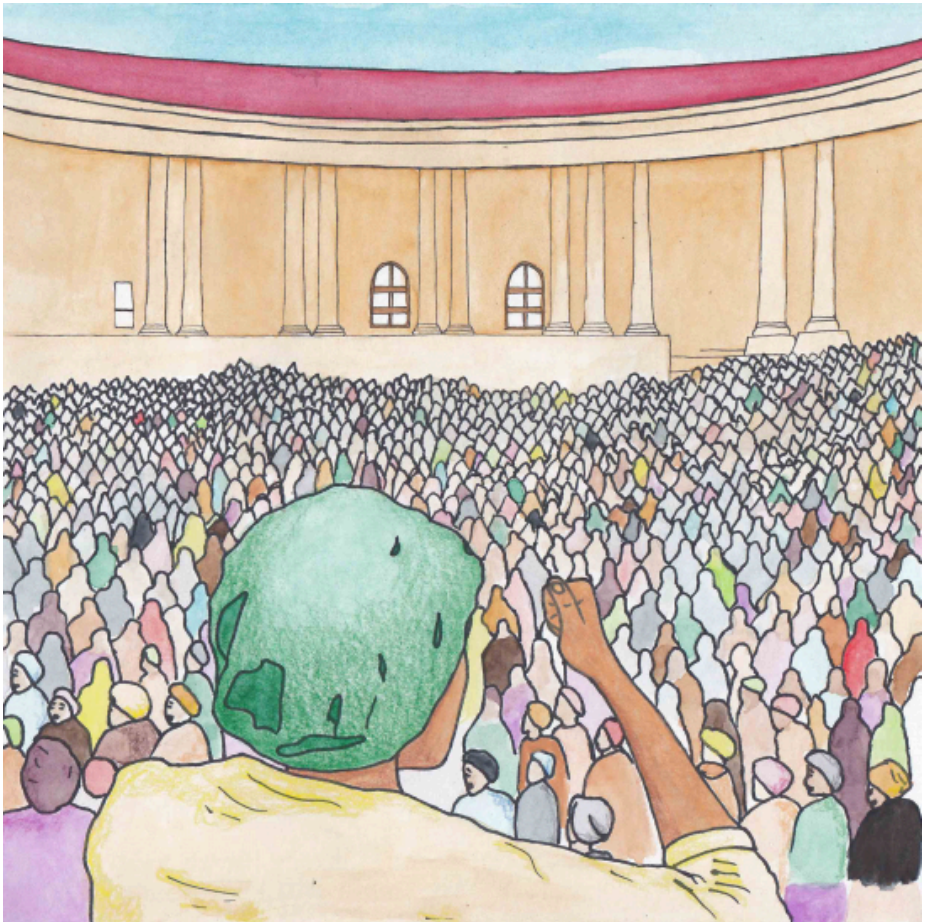
“O swanetše go leboga tsebo ya ka ya histori.” Khanyisa a realo.



Ka bokgobapukung, ba ile ba dula fase tafoleng ya sekhutlong. Khanyisa a tšwela pele ka go sebaseba.

“Ka 1950, melao ya kgethologanyo e be e dira gore bophelo bja bathobaso bo be boima le go feta.

Bophelo bo be bo le boima kudu go basadi ba bathobaso. Ka gona, ba ile ba gwanta!” Khanyisa a realo a bolelela godimo.



“Ka 1956, basadi ba Afrika Borwa ba ile ba beakanya mogwanto wo mogolo kgahlanong le melao ye mefsa ya dipasa yeo e nepišitšego basadi.

Mogwanto o be o beakanyeditšwe la 9 Phato.

Basadi ba baso le ba bašweu nageng ka bophara, ba ile ba ya Pretoria go yo tsenela Mogwanto wa Basadi wa go leba Union Building.”



“Letšatši e be e le le le botse! Basadi ba 20,000 ba ile ba tsenela mogwanto.

Mogwanto o be o eteletšwe pele ke Lillian Ngoyi, Sophia Williams, Helen Joseph, Radima Moosa le Bertha Gxowa. Yo mongwe le yo mongwe o be a ikemišeditše.

Ba išitše diketekete tša mangwalo a dipelaelo mmušong. Mangwalo a, a be a le kgahlanong le melao ya dipasa.”



“Bjale go ile gwa direga eng morago ga seo?” Lerato a botšiša.

“Ba ile ba ba letela tonakgolo. Ba eme ka setu nako ya go lekana metsotso ye 30 ba letile.

Basadi ba dikete tše masomepedi, go be go befile! Tonakgolo ga se a tla go kopana le bona,” Khanyisa a araba.

“Lefšega leo!” Lerato a realo.

“Ke moka, basadi ba ile ba thoma go opela,” Khanyisa a realo.



“Ge ba eme mmogo, basadi ba be ba tseba maatla a mantšu a bona le maatla a setu sa bona,” Khanyisa a hlaloša.

“Ba ile ba opela ba re, ‘Wathinta abafazi, Wathint’ imbokodo, Uzakufa!’

‘Ge o kgwatha mosadi, go swana le ge o kgwatha leswika. O tla pšhatlantšhwa!’”



“Mogwanto wa Basadi ke wo bohlokwa mo historing ya rena.

Ka morago ga temokerasi, letšatši la 9 Phato le ile la ba letšatši la boikhutšo la bohle. Ke letšatši leo ka lona re hlompfago basadi le go keteka bohlokwa bja bona setšhabeng.

Re ka keteka gore basadi ba na le ditokelo tše dintši gabjale go feta nakong yela e fetilego,” Khanyisa a ruma ka go realo.



Lerato a re, “Ao! O swanetše go ba o hweditše A ka asanemente ye?!”

“Ee, ke hlohleleditšwe ke maatla a basadi ba bantši ba go makatša mo historing ya rena. Go ikgafa ga bona le dikatlego di a hlohleletša,” Khanyisa a fetola.

A tlaleletša, “Lerato, nna le wena re ka swana le basadi ba, ka moso!”

—Dipotšišo

1. Na ke ka lebaka la eng
2. gwanta bjang?
3. Na ke bomang bao ba bego ba eteletše mogwanto pele?
4. Nyakišiša tše ntši ka basadi ba go boletšwego ka bona.
5. Na mešomo ya basadi ke efe mo setšhabeng? Na banna bona mešomo ya bona ke efe? Hlaloša gore ke ka lebaka la eng o nagana bjalo.

—Dipuku tšeo di lego mo tlhahlamano ye

- Letšatši la Poelano
- Letšatši la Tokologo
- Letšatši la Bohwa
- Letšatši la Ditokelo tša Botho
- Letšatši la Basadi
- Letšatši la Bašomi
- Letšatši la Baswa

Kanegelo ye e hlamilwe le go ngwalwa bjale ka karolo ya didirišwa tša go bala tša projeke ya Zenex Ulwazi Lwethu ya 2020.



Ulwazi Lwethu is a Zenex Foundation funded and initiated project to develop a series of graded and leisure African language readers and teacher support materials. This project is targeted at teaching and supporting learners in the Foundation Phase to improve their home language reading and understanding. The readers have been originated in nine African languages in collaboration with Molteno Institute for Language and Literacies, Nelson Mandela Institute for Education and Rural Development, Room to Read South Africa, and Saide. All resources are developed as Open Education Resources (OER).



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