

Tlh goba hl: Bothata bja mongwalo le mopeleto baboleding ba Sesotho sa Leboa ba go kgona go ngwala le go bala

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SENAGANWA

Sesotho sa Leboa, bjalo ka ye nngwe ya dipolelo tša sehlopha seo se bego se tsebja e le tša sehlopha sa Sesotho (Sesotho sa Leboa, Sesotho sa Borwa le Sesotho sa Bodikela), se fapantšha pitšo ya medumopolelo ye e latelago: hl, tlh le t̥lh ([h], [tʰ] le [t̥ʰ]). Bothata bjo bo lego gona ke tirišo ya medumopolelo ye ya ka godimo ge go ngwalwa lelemeng la Sesotho sa Leboa gammogo le go leleme la Sesotho. Ge e le leleme la Setswana lona ga le na bothata, le diriša modumotlhaka o nnoši fela, e lego modumotlhaka wa /tlh/. Tlhakahlakano ye ya napa ya dira gore baboledi ba polelo ye ya Sesotho sa Leboa ba se sa šala melao ya popopolelo morago ge ba ngwala, mongwe le mongwe a no kgetha modumotlhaka wo mongwe le wo mongwe wo a o ratago, /hl/ goba /tlh/. Taodišwana ye e hlalosa phapantšho ye e lego gona ya medumotlhaka go leka go tloša kgakanego ye. Gore se se kgonege, go šetšwe morago molawana wa tšhutelelano ya medumo,

fao medumo ye mengwe e gapeletšegago go fetoga ge e swanetše e be kgauswi le mengwe, fao go ya ka Goldsmith (1995:4), medumo e dumelegago go ya ka gore e tšwa e le kae, e sego e tlwaetšwe e le efe. Taodišwana ye e latetše mok-gwanyakišišo wa boleng, fao bakgathatema e bilego baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa bao ba kgonago go ngwala le go bala. Bontši bja tshedimošo bo tlišitšwe ke baithuti ba diyunibesithi, barutiši gammogo le bangwadi ba dipuku. Go tšwa nyakišišong ye, go lemogilwe gore bakgathatema ba bile le bothata bja go farolo-gantšha medumotlhaka ya /hl/ le /tlh/. Go lokiša se, nyakišišo e lekile go tsošološa tsebo ya melao ya thutapopopolelo bjalo ka ge e boletšwe ka go Sesotho sa Leboa: Mareo le Mongwalo No. 4 ya 1988.

Mantšu a bohlokwa: mongwalo le mopeleto, thutapopolelo, melao ya thutapopopolelo, modumotlhaka, diphetogomedumo

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Tlh or hl: An orthographic dilemma for the literate Northern Sotho speakers

ABSTRACT

Northern Sotho, like other members of the Sotho language group (Northern Sotho, Southern Sotho and Western Sotho), differs when it comes to the pronunciation of the phonemes: hl, tlh and t̥lh ([t̥], [t̥^h] and [t̥^h]). There is still a problem of choosing which of the aforementioned phonemes to use when writing Sesotho and Northern Sotho words, whilst Setswana uses only one grapheme, /tlh/. This impasse has affected the Northern Sotho literate community to the extent that when it comes to the writing of words, one chooses any of the following two graphemes, /hl/ or /tlh/, without following the rules. This article explains the cause of such variations and how this can be corrected. To come with a tangible solution, phonotactics as a phonological theory, was applied, where ‘a representation is well-formed by virtue of where it came from, not what it is’ (Goldsmith, 1995:4). The study will employ a descriptive qualitative research design, where the participants who are literate Northern Sotho speakers, mostly university students and teachers, including Northern Sotho authors, provided the data. The findings of the study showed that a majority of the respondents found it tough differentiating between the graphemes /hl/ and /tlh/. To combat this problem, the paper reminisced on the possibilities of resuscitating the rules of grammar as postulated in Northern Sotho Terminology and Orthography No. 4 of 1988.

Keywords: spelling and orthography, morphology, morphological rules, grapheme, phonological processes

1. Pulamatšibogo

1.1 *Sello sa K.K. Matlala, mongwadi wa papadi ya Tšhukudu*

Bjale nna ke sa na le kgopelo e nngwe go lena babadi mabapi le moo ba ba ba bolelago Sesotho sa Lebowa ba fapanago ka medumo ya ditlhaka. Ge ba dira monyanya wa lenyalo, re kwa ba bolela taba e tee ka medumo ye e sa swanego ye: bangwe ba hlaba kgomo, bangwe ba tlhaba kgomo, bangwe gape ba bile ba kwala ba thaba kgomo. Go bjalo le bana ge ba ya sekolong, bangwe ba hlapa hlogo, ba bangwe ba tlhapa tlhogo e bile bangwe ba thapa thoho (Matlala, 1980:13).

1.2 *Matseno*

Nyakišišo ye e ka ga tšhomišo ya medumotlhaka ye mebedi, e lego /hl/ le /tlh/, Sesothong sa Leboa. Go lemogilwe gore bangwadi le baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa ba

go kgona go ngwala le go bala ka kakaretšo ba na le bothata bja go kgetha modumotlhaka wa maleba gare ga /hl/ le /tlh/ ge ba ngwala. Taodišo ye e leka go laetša tsela ye e swanetšego go šalwa morago go kgetheng modumotlhaka wa maleba mantšung a go fapafapana. Bothata bjo bja kgetho ya modumotlhaka wa hl goba tlh ga bja lebana le leleme la Sesotho sa Leboa fela, le go leleme la Sesotho bo gona. Ge e le leleme la Setswana lona ga le na mathata, le diriša modumotlhaka o tee fela, e lego /tlh/. Ka melaong ya bona (Batswana) ya mongwalo le mopeleto, ga ba na modumotlhaka wa /hl/. Bothata bja medumotlhaka ya hl le tlh ga se bja tlhaloso, eupša ke bja medumo; medumo ye e bitšwa bjang, ya ngwalwa bjang. Go rarolla bothata bjo go šetšwe morago molawana wa tšhutelelano ya medumo, fao medumo ye mengwe e gapeletšegago go fetoga ge e swanetše e be kgauswi le mengwe, fao go ya ka Goldsmith (1995:4), medumo e dumelelegago go ya ka gore e tšwa e le kae, e sego e tlwaetšwe e le efe. Se se bonwe le ke Van der Hulst (2011:566) ge a re: *“Phonotactics primarily caters to phonetics ..., while morphotactics primarily caters to meaning...”*. Se ke sona seo se dirilego gore nyakišišo ye e ikeme ka molawana wa tšhutelelano ya medumo, fao medumo ye mengwe e gapeletšegago go fetoga ge e swanetše e be kgauswi le mengwe. Ge a tlaleletša se, Goldrick (2011:651) o re: *“Additionally, they provide support for the claim that our knowledge of phonotactics can do more than distinguish categorically well- from ill-formed structures.”* Tsebo ya teori ye ya *‘phonotactics’*, go ya ka (Albright & Hayes, 2011:672), *“could give the learner a leg up in discovering alternations”*. Go bjalo le ka medumotlhaka ye ya hl le tlh.

Polelong, mantšu a bitšwa ka tshwanelo go sepelelana le melao ya polelo yeo (Lephallo, 1990), gomme Sesotho sa Leboa ga se learogi. Sesotho sa Leboa se na le medumopolelo ye mentši go feta ditlhaka tša Selathini tša alefabeto (Chokoe, 2020). Ka lona lebaka leo, modumo o tee o ka emelwa ke tlhaka ye tee (h – hema); modumo o tee o ka emelwa ke ditlhaka tše pedi (hl – hlala); modumo wo tee o ka emelwa ke ditlhaka tše tharo (tlh - (ntlhala); modumo wo tee o ka emelwa ke ditlhaka tše nne (tlhw – ntlhwa). Tirišo ye ya ditlhaka tša go feta ye tee go emela modumo wo tee e thibela bothata bjo bo ka bago gona bja gore tlhaka ye tee e emele medumo ya go feta tee.

2. Bothata

Go na le dikgomagantšho tša medumopolelo Sesothong sa Leboa tšeo di dumelelwago le tšeo di sa dumelelwego. Mehlala ke ye e latelago:

- Tša go se dumelelwe: *nrata, *mbona, *nhlahla
- Tša go dumelelwa: nthata, mpona, ntlhahla

- Tša go se dumelelwe: *irata, *ibona, *ihlahla
- Tša go dumelelwa: ithata, ipona, itlhahla

Bjalo ka ge re bone selo sa Matlala (1980) ka godimo, ditlhaka tše di latelago di a fapana ge di bitšwa ke batho ba go fapana go ya le dipolelosemmotwana tša bona:

- /HL/ - tumammogotšweledihlaa ya go hloka kodu
- /TLH/ - tumammogothunyihlaa ya sehebehebe ya go hloka kodu

Polelosemmotwana ye nngwe le ye nngwe e na le ka mokgwa woo e di bitšago ka gona go ya ka Mokgokong (1966):

- Dipolelosemmotwana tša gaSekhukhune, Masemola, Mphahlele, bj.bj. - hl
- Dipolelosemmotwana tša Bakopa, Molepo, bj.bj. - /tlh/
- Dipolelosemmotwana tša gaMatlala, Hananwa, Botlokwa, bj.bj. - /tʰ/

Go bitša medumopolelo ye ga se bothata, bothata ke go e ngwala (medumotlhaka).

3. Maikemišetšo

Maikemišetšomagolo a nyakišišo ye ke go lebeledišiša tšhomišo ya medumotlhaka ya /hl/ le /tlh/. Se se tla dirwa ka go:

- nyakišiša modumo wa maleba magareng ga /hl/ le /tlh/
- Go hlokomedišiša khuetšo ya tumanko (n) le tlhogo ya leitiri (i-) ge di šalwa morago ke modumopolelo wa /hl/

Bjalo ka ge Lephallo (1990:20) a di bea, thatafatšo ka lebaka la tumanko e dira gore tumatšweledi, e lego /hl/ e thatafale go ba tumammogothunya, e lego /tlh/. Nyakišišo ye e tla thoma ka go tsenelela seo Ryan (2010) a se bitšago ‘constructed homophony’, fao mantšu goba medumopolelo ya go fapana e bitšwago go swana. Mohlala: hlaba (lediri) le tlhaba (ngwana yo e sego wa ka lapeng ka madi ka morago ga lenyalo).

4. Ditlhalošišo tša mareo

4.1 *Phapantšho ya modumopolelo, modumotlhaka, senoko le lebopantšu*

Modumopolelo ke seripana sa modumo ge go bolelwa gomme ke sona se fapantšhago mantšu (modumopolelo ga o ngwalwe; ga o bonwe; o a kwewa). Mohlala: *ithata*, *leihlo*.

Modumotlhaka ke seripana sa modumo ge go ngwalwa lentšu, (modumotlhaka o a ngwalwa, ka gona o ka bonwa). Mohlala: ithata, leihlo.

Senoko ke ntšho ya moya gatee ge go bolelwa. Mohlala: i-thata, le-i-hlo

Lebopantšu ke seripana sa polelo seo se fago tlhaloso ka bosona goba seo se fago tlhaloso ge se na le mabopantšu a mangwe. Mohlala: i-thata)

4.2 Tumanko

Tumanko ke modumopolelo woo o rego ge o bitšwa moya wa tšwa ka dinko. Go ya ka dinyakišišo, tumanko ke ye tee fela mo polelong, gomme yona ke tumammogorinini e lego /n/ (Meinhof, 1984; boZiervogel, 1967). Tumanko ye, /n/ e fetoga go ya le gore e latelwa ke tumammogo yeo e kwagalago kae ge e bitšwa. Ye e latelago ke mehlala ya maina a go wela ka tlase ga legoro la 9 leo tlhogo ya lona e lego /N-/:

- /n/ > /n/ - [n] - (nṯa) - Ga e fetoge ge e latelwa ke tumammogorinini ye nngwe
- /n/ > /m/ - [m] - (mpa) e ba tumammogomelomo ge e latelwa ke tumammogomelomo ye nngwe
- /n/ > /ny/ - [ɲ] – (nṯi) e ba tumagalagapa ge e latelwa ke tumagalagapa ye nngwe
- /n/ > /ng/ - [ŋ] – (nḱgo) e ba tumammogorinini ge e latelwa ke tumarinini ye nngwe

Go tiišetša se se tšwago go bolelwa, boZiervogel (1967:334) ba re:

Plosivation is caused by nasals. Hence the term nasal strengthening or nasalization, when a nasal precedes another sound, nasal strengthening occurs.

Nnete ke go re thatafatšo ga e tlišwe ke tumanko fela, le tlhogo ya leitiri e a e tliša ge e latelwa ke modumopolelo woo o sego wa thatafala. Ke ka fao ditsebi tša Sesotho sa Leboa bjalo ka Nokaneng (nd) di bitšago phethogomedumo ye thatafatšo e sego nkofatšo bjalo ka ge baboledi ba Senguni ba e bitša. Ka pene ya gagwe, Nokaneng (nd:15) o re:

Nako ye nngwe re re nkofatšo ka ge e le n ya dinko yeo e tlišago thatafatšo ya medumo. Le ge go le bjalo, go a kgonega gore thatafatšo ya medumo e be gona le ge n- ya dinko e se gona.

5. Tema ye e lemilwego

5.1 Dipolelosemmotwana

Sesotho sa Leboa se na le dipolelosemmotwana tše mmalwa (Mokgokong, 1966; Ziervogel, 1969; Poulos le Louwrens, 1994; Rakgogo le Zungu, 2022). Go ya Mokgokong (1966:8-9), Sesotho sa Leboa se na le dipolelosemmotwana tše 27, e lego: Bapedi, Batau, Baroka, Bakone, ba ga Mphahlele, ba ga Tšhwene, ba ga Mathabathe, ba ga Matlala, ba ga Dikgale, ba ga Mothiba, ba ga Nkwana, ba ga Molepo, ba ga Mmabolo, Batlokwa, Babirwa, Bakwena, ba Moletši, Bahananwa, Balobedu, Baphalaborwa, Banareng, ba ga Maake, ba ga Mametša, Bathabine, Bapulana, Bapai le Bakutswe.

Ge a etla go medumopolelo ya [ɬ], [tʰ] le [tʰ] go lebeletšwe dipolelosemmotwana, Mokgokong (1966:65) o re: “In many cases, however, Pedi [ɬ] remains un-changed in class 9 nouns; in fact, the general tendency is to use [ɬ] in preference to [tʰ]”. Ge a tšwela pele o re: “The voiceless aspirated lateral explosive [tʰ] occurs in Kopa, Molepo and Ndebele-Sotho as a variant of Pedi [ɬ], and may be preceded by its homorganic nasal, syllabic /n/” (Mokgokong, 1966:88). Tše ka moka e no ba kgatelelo ya gore modumotlhaka wa /hl/, woo o dirišwago kudu ke baboledi ba polelosemmotwana ya Sepedi, ke wona o dirišwago ke bangwadi ba Sesotho sa Leboa ka gobane Bapedi ke bona batho ba mathomo ba go thoma go ngwala dipuku tša Sesotho sa Leboa.

Ke maikemišetšo a nyakišišo ye go phošolla kgopolo ye ya gore modumotlhaka wa hl ke wona wa maleba ka dinako ka moka. Baboledi ba polelo ye ba swanetše ba tsebe gore ge phošo e dirilwe, e swanetše e phošollwe. Ga se gore ka gobane Bapedi ba bitša modumopolelo go ba hl, se se šupa gore ke wona o nnoši, wa tʰ ga o sa šomišwa.

5.2 Thatafatšo

Nokaneng (nd:15) ge a bolela ka *thatafatšo* o re: “Thatafatšo ya medumo ke ge medumo yeo e bitšegago ka boleta goba ya go gwaša e šuthelela yeo e thunyago”. Se se laetša gabotse gore ka thatafatšo, medumo yeo e bego e bitšwa ka boleta e fetogela go ba dithunyi. Ka gona, ka lebaka la thatafatšo, tumammogotšweledihlaa (hl) e fetoga go ba tumammogthunyihlaa, (tʰ). Ke ka fao le Leballo (1990:146-7) a rego:

When a nasal prefix (n-) precedes a voiceless radical alveolar lateral fricative (hl), nasal strengthening occurs. When this process occurs, the alveolar lateral /hl/ changes to an alveolar lateral explosive /tʰ/ which is, of course aspirated, hence plosivation.

Go tlaleletša se se bolelwago ke Nokaneng (nd) le Leballo (1990), Ziervogel le Mokgokong (1969:71) ba re thatafatšo e atile kudu malemeng a Sesotho, fao tumanko le tlhogo ya leitiri e lego tšona dihloodi tša thatafatšo. Nkofatšo ga se phetogomedumo ya baboledi ba Sesotho, gobane ga se tumanko fela ye e hlolago thatafatšo, le tlhogo ya leitiri e hlola phetogomedumo ye.

Ka tsebo ye ya thatafatšo le mabaka a a e hlolago, baboledi ba polelo ba tla napa ba kgona go efoga tirišompe ya polelo, fao hl e dirišwago sebakeng sa tlh, goba tlh e dirišwago sebakeng sa hl. Mo go swanetšego go ba le thatafatšo, hl a e thatafale!

6. Mokgwanyakišišo

Go na le mekgwanyakišišo ye megolo ye mebedi yeo e ka latelwago ge go nyakišišwa, e lego mokgwanyakišišo wa dipalopalo le mongwanyakišišo wa boleng. Ge a bolela ka mokgwanyakišišo wa boleng, Polkinghorne (2005:137) o re:

Qualitative data are gathered primarily in the form of spoken or written language rather than in the form of numbers.

Le ke lona lebaka le legolo la go dira gore ka mo nyakišišong ye go latelwe mokgwanyakišišo wa boleng, gobane ga gwa lebelelwa kudu dipalopalo, eupša go šetšwe morago boleng.

Bjalo ka ge go boletšwe, go šetšwe morago mokgwanyakišišo wa boleng nyakišišong ye, fao bakgathatema e lego baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa ba go kgona go bala le go ngwala. Bakgathatema ba akaretša baithuti ba 30 ba ngwaga wa pele yunibesithing ya Limpopo, ba 10 ba Yunibesithi ya Venda; barutiši ba 7 ba go ruta Sesotho sa Leboa le bafahloši ba 3 go tšwa phorobentsheng ya Limpopo.

Ge go bolelwa ka mokgwatlhaolo, go šupša “go tšea diphetho ka ga batho, mafelo, ditiragalo le didirišwa tšeo di tlogo go dirišwa mo nyakišišong” (Seanego, 2022:28). Ka lona lebaka leo, go dirišitšwe mokgwatlhaolo wa tlhaolosebokuboku go kgetha bakgathatema. Ntle le gore bakgathatema ba swanetše e be baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa ba go kgona go ngwala le go bala, bakgathatema ba no kgethwa, ga go se sengwe seo se bego se lebeletšwe ge ba kgethwa. Bakgathatema e bile ba 50 go tšwa go ba 390 – mongwe le mongwe o be a na le sebaka sa go lekana le dibaka tša ba bangwe. Bakgathatema ka moka ba filwe sebaka sa go dumela goba go gana go kgatha tema ntle le kgapeletšo. Go kgatha tema e bile ka boithaopo. Yo a nyakago go tlogela go kgatha tema, o be a dumelelwa ntle le lebaka. Bohle ba tshephišitšwe gore maina a bona a ka se tsebje ke motho, le gona go kgatha tema ga bona go bolokegile.

Bakgathatema ba filwe mešongwana ye mebedi:

- A ba ngwale taodišo ya botelele bja letlakala le seripa yeo mo go yona go nago le mantšu a 5 ao a nago le modumotlhaka wa /hl/ le a mangwe a go ba le modumotlhaka wa /tlh/
- Bakgathatema ba filwe lenaneo la mantšu a mabedi a mabedi a go fapantšwa ke medumotlhaka ya /hl/ le /tlh/, gomme ba kgethe modumotlhaka wa maleba

Tshedimošo ye e hweditšwego e ile ya sekasekwa go šetšwe morago mantšu a Chivanga le Monyai (2021:14) a a rego:

Analysing the data entails organising it, breaking it down into manageable units, coding it and interpreting it, in order to obtain an in-depth understanding of the phenomenon.

Go sekaseka tshedimošo ke go leka go bona tšeo monyakišiši a di fihleletšego le tšeo di mo šitilego (Seanego, 2022). Nyakišišong ye, se se dirilwe go šetšwe magato a mangwe a bohlokwa go ya ka Chivanga le Monyai (2021) e lego:

- Go ikgweranya le tshedimošo – Go ya ka Maxwell (1996:78) legato la mathomo la go sekaseka tshedimošo mo go mokgwaboleng ke go bala dingwalo tšeo di tlogo go sekasekwa. Mo nyakišišong ye go badilwe taodišo ye e filwego bakgathatema ka tlhoko, a eta a hlokola mantšu a a nago le medumotlhaka ya tlh le hl.
- Go kgoboketša dintlha tša mathomo tša bohlokwa – medumotlhaka ya hl le tlh e kgobokeditšwe go tšwa ditaodišong.
- Go hlalosa direrwa – bakgathatema ba filwe sererwa e lego go ngwala le go ntšha mantšu a a nago le medumotlhaka ya hl le tlh.
- Go ngwala pego – monyakišiši o ngwadile pego a lebeletše dipoelo tša nnete tša bakgathatema.

7. Dipoelo

7.1 Taodišo

Go bile le mantšu a tshela ao a hweditšwego ka gare ga ditaodišo tša bakgathatema, le ge a se a peletwa go swana. A a latelago ke mantšu a tshela a a hweditšwego gammogo le dipalopalo tša bakgathatema bao ba ngwadilego lentšu leo:

Lenaneotlhopho la 1: Dipoelo tša taodišo

PALOMOKA	MANTŠU LE DIPALOPALO TŠA BAKGATHATEMA
50	hlogo (49); thlogo (01)
50	<i>tlhahlobo</i> (28); <i>hlahlobo</i> (15); <i>tthatlhabo</i> (05); <i>hlatlhobo</i> (01); <i>thlathlobo</i> (01)
50	<i>hlokomela</i> (32); <i>tlhokomela</i> (17); <i>thlokomela</i> (01)
50	<i>hlano</i> (42); <i>tlhano</i> (07); <i>thlano</i> (01)
50	<i>hlahla</i> (30); <i>tlahla</i> (15); <i>tthatlha</i> (03); <i>hlatlha</i> (01); <i>thlathla</i> (01)
50	<i>lehlogonolo</i> (40); <i>letlhogonolo</i> (9); <i>lethlogonolo</i> (01)

Go tšwa dipoelong tše go a itaetša gore bontši bja baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa ba tseba modumotlhaka wa maleba ka mehla e le /hl/. Lentšu le ‘hlogo’ le ngwadilwe ke bakgathatema ba masomesenyane go tšwa go ba masometlhano, mola e le yo tee fela yo a ngwadilego modumotlhaka wo o sego wa dumelelwa le gatee, e lego /thl/. Ga go le yo tee wa bakgathatema yo a ngwadilego lentšu le ka modumopolelo wa /tlh/ go ba ‘tlhogo’.

7.2 Kgetho ya lentšu la maleba**Lenaneotlhopho la 2: Dipoelo tša kgetho ya lentšu la maleba**

LENTŠU	DIPALOPALO	LENTŠU	DIPALOPALO	MOPELETO WA MALEBA
hlapi	49	tlhapi	01	tlhapi
hlogo	49	tlhogo	01	tlhogo
hlapa (meetse)	49	tlhapa (meetse)	01	hlapa
hlaba (lediri)	49	tlhaba (lediri)	01	hlaba
hlaba (motho)	47	tlhaba (motho)	03	tlhaba
dihlong	49	dithlong	01	dihlong/dithlong
hlatse	49	tlhatse	01	tlhatse
hlano	48	tlhano	02	tlhano
bahlano	49	batlhano	01	bahlano
hle	49	tlhe	01	hle

hlako	36	tlhako	14	tlhako
hlaga (lediri)	49	tlhaga (lediri)	01	hlaga
hlaga (sethokgwa)	49	tlhaga (sethokgwa)	01	tlhaga
hlahlamoši	49	tlhahlamoši	01	tlhahlamoši
hloya/-wa	49	tlhoya/-wa	01	tlhoya/-wa
hloko (ela ...)	49	tlhoko (ela...)	01	tlhoko (ela...)
hloko (letswele)	45	tlhoko (letswele)	05	tlhoko
hleng	49	tlheng	01	hleng
hlanthagane	47	tlhantthagane	03	tlhantthagane
hlware	49	tlhware	01	tlhware

Go swana le ka fa godimo (Lenaneotlhopho la 1), modumotlhaka wa /hl/ o sa tšea sefoka. Ke go leina le 'tlhako' moo ba mmalwa (14) ba ilego ba kgetha modumotlhaka wa /tlh/. Ge ba botšišwa lebaka, bohle ba re ba no kgetha modumotlhaka woo wa /tlh/, go se na lebaka.

8. Kahlaahlo

Sesotho sa Leboa, bjalo ka maleme a mangwe, se na le melao yeo e laolago polelo ya sona, ya go bolela le ya go ngwalwa. Le ge go na le polelosemmušo, ge go bolelwa, polelosemmotwana e a dumelwa, ke ka fao medumopolelo ye e latelago e lego gona ntle le bothata ge go bolelwa: [t], [t^h] le [t^h].

Tumelelo ye e napile e dira gore baboledi ba nape ba lebale gore melao e bohlokwa ge go etla go polelo ya semmušo (polelo ya go ngwalwa). Wo mongwe wa melao ya thutapopolelo ke wa go laola thatafatšo ya mantšu.

Molao wo mogolo wa thatafatšo ya mantšu ke wo o latelago:

- Ge tumanko (n-/m-) goba tlhogo ya leitiri (i-) e etla pele ga modumopolelo woo o sego wa thatafala (woo e sego k, t, p goba o sa thomego ka ye nngwe ya tšona), modumopolelo woo o a thatafala.

Wo ke wona motheo wa thatafatšo ya mantšu. Ke ka fao Ziervogel le Mokgokong (1969) ba re go thatafatšo e hwetšagalago malemeng a Sesotho fela, mola a mangwe maleme a bolelago ka nkofatšo gobane malemeng a mangwe ke tumanko fela ye e tlišago phetogo ya medumo.

Modumopolelo woo o sego wa thatafala (e sego goba wa go thoma ka modumotlhaka k, t goba p) o fetoga wa go thatafala (t, k, p goba medumotlhaka ya go thoma ka ye nngwe ya tšona) ka lebaka la tumanko (n-) goba tlhogo ya leitiri. (i-). Mohlala:

- Wena o rata nna > n + rata = nthata r > th
- Nna ke soba nna > i + soba = itshoba s > tsh
- Wena o hlala nna > n + hlala = ntlhala hl > tlh
- Nna ke hlahla nna > i + hlahla = itlhahla hl > tlh

Modumotlhaka wa hl ga se wa thatafala, go swana le medumo ye mengwe yeo e thatafalago ge tlhogo ya tumanko goba tlhogo ya leitiri e bewa pele ga yona. Hl ge e thatafala e ba tlh.

Go ya ka Kgoro ya thuto le tlhahlo (1988:60), sengwalong sa bona sa *Sesotho sa Leboa: Mareo le Mongwalo* tša nomoro ya 4:

Tlhaka hl e swanetše go tšewa e le yona popego ye e kgethilwego, ntle le:

- a) Mo go maina a legoro la N-Di a go tšwa dikutung tša madiri ao a thomago ka hl...
- b) Mo lediring le le thomago ka hl gammogo le go lekgokasedirwa (mmoledi ka botee) le hlogo ya ya leitiri...

Ka mantšu a mangwe, mo go se nago khuetšo ya tumanko goba tlhogo ya leitiri, medumotlhaka e swanetše e be /hl/ e sego /tlh/. Diriša modumotlhaka wa /tlh/ fela ge go na le tumanko goba tlhogo ya leitiri pele ga /hl/.

Ka dinako tše dingwe, tumanko ga e bonagale gobane e tla be e tlogetšwe, fela go a tsebega gore e be e le gona, gomme e feditše mošomo wa yona wa go thatafatša, ka gona e a tlogelwa. Go fa mohlala, maina ka moka a go wela ka tlase ga magoro a maina a 9 le 10:

- ao a nago le medu goba dikutu tša nokotee ga a tloše tumanko, mohlala: nko, dintlha, nto
- ao a nago le medu goba dikutu tša nokontši a tloša tumanko, mohlala: ma-šemo < n-šemo = tšhemo; di(n)-hlogo = ditlhogo

Go ya ka Mokgokong (1966:101), tumammogotšweledihlaa ya go hloka kodu ya Bapedi, /hl/ e a fetoga go ba tumammogothunyihlaa ya sehebehebe ya go hloka kodu, [tlh, ya Bakopa, Basotho ba Matebele, le ba gaMolepo gomme ba Botlokwa, Bahananwa, Balobedu, Baphalaborwa, Bakgaga, Batswapo, ba gaMatlala, Bamoletši le

ba gaMmabolo bona ba latela modumopolelo wa go emelwa ke [t̥h] e lego tumammogotšweledilomohlaa ya go hloka kodu. Go mebotwana ye ka moka medumopolelo ye ye meraro ka moka e kgona go kopana le ditumanoši ka moka ntle le /u/.

Batho ba polelosemmotwana ya Bapedi ke bona ba mathomo ba go thoma go ngwala, gomme bjalo ka ge go boletšwe, bona ba diriša /hl/ fela. Go gatelela se, Mokgokong (1966:65) o re: “*In many cases, however, Pedi [t̥] remains un-changed in class 9 nouns; in fact the general tendency is to use [t̥] in preference to [tlh]*”.

Le ke lona lebaka leo le dirago gore bontši bja baboledi ba polelo ye ba ngwale /hl/ go feta /tlh/ gobane ba bone dingwalong tša mathomo. A re se lebaleng gore ge e le /t̥h/ ga e rutwe dikolong ge go ngwalwa, e bolelwa fela.

Go na le mokgathatema yo tee fela yo a ngwadilego modumotlhaka wo o sa tsebjego wa /thl/ go na le gore a ngwale /tlh/ goba /hl/. Se se bonagetše gabotse go Mananeotlhopho 1 le 2 ka godimo. Bjo ke bothata bja tlhakahlakantšho ya ngwalo ya ditlhaka.

Ka mo tlase go latela mantšu a a hweditšwego go bakgathatema ka moka a go ba le /hl/ goba /tlh/ gomme a lokišitšwe, go ngwadilwe a go ngwalwa gabotse fela. Mantšu ka moka a hlophilwe ka diripa tša polelo tša ona:

Lenaneotlhopho 3: Madiri go tšwa go bakgathatema

DIKUTU TŠA MADIRI	MADIRI A GO BA LE TLHOGO YA LENTIRI (n-)	MADIRI A GO BA LE TLHOGO YA LEITIRI (i-)
hlahlatha	ntlhahla	itlhabolla
hlahloba	ntlhaba	itlhaba
hlehla	ntlhabolla	itlhatlola
hlatša	ntlhoba (boroko)	
hlabolla		
hlafa		
hlaga		
hlagola		
hlakola		
hlahlama		

Lenaneotlhopho 4: Maina go tšwa go bakgathathatema

MAINA A TLHAGO MAGORO: 9 & 10	MAINA A TLHAGO MAGORO A MANGWE	MAINA A GO TŠWA MADIRING MAGORO: 9 & 10	MAINA A GO TŠWA MADIRING A MAGORO A MANGWE
tlhogo	sehlaga	tlhathollo	bahlahlobi
tlhantlhagane	mahlafarara	tlhatho	dihlalefi
tlhapi	mahlahla	ditlhahlobo	mohlahli
tlhaba (ngwana)	mohlahla	tlhatlamo	mohlabolli
tlhaga	lehlare	tlhago	sehlahlathi
tlhware	mahlaa		dihlahlobi
tlhong - ditlhong	sehlong - dihlong		
tlhoko (ela ...)	sehlako - dihlako (dieta)		
tlhoko (letswele)			
tlhako - ditlhako (phoofolo, ditaola)			

Lenaneotlhopho 5: Diripa tše dingwe tša polelo

MAHLAODI	MAHLATHI
- mmala wo moh <u>l</u> aba - pudi ye <u>tl</u> haba	hleng
	hle

9. Thumo le dikakanyo

Go lemogilwe gore barutwana, baithuti le baboledi ba Sesotho sa Leboa bao ba rutebilego ka bophara ba kopana le bothata ge ba swanetše ba kgethe magareng ga modumotlhaka wa /tlh/ goba wa /hl/ (se se bonagetše dikarabong tša bakgathatema). Bothata bjo bo bonagetše gape le go bangwadi ba dipuku, moo yo mongwe le yo mongwe wa bangwadi a ngwalago modumotlhaka wo a o ratago. Ke ka fao le boChakraborty (2021:4) ba rego:

This suggests that some scribes habitually used the geminated form even when it was not appropriate.

Bontši bja bangwadi ba pele ba Sesotho sa Leboa, kudu ka gore bontši e be e le Bapedi, ba kgethile go ngwala modumotlhaka wa /hl/ kudu go feta wa /tlh/ (Bona Matsepe

(1963, 1969, 1972) Motuku (1966). Maloma (1982), Kekana (1985), Lentsoane (1994), bjalobjalo. Se se napile sa dira gore bontši bja baithuti le barutwana ba polelo ye ba bone o ka re modumotlhaka wa nnete ke /hl/ mantšung ka moka. Ke ka fao dipuku ka moka tše re di badilego, ka ntle le padi ya Matlala (1980), *Tšhukudu*, leina le /tlhogo/ le ngwadilwe ka go fošagala: /hlogo/.

Bangwadi le batho ka moka ba go bolela Sesotho sa Leboa a ba tsebe gore /tlh/ e ngwala fela ge go na le lebaka la gore e ngwalwe. Ga go ne taba gore modumotlhaka wo o bitšwa bjang; ga go ne taba gore bangwadi ba dipuku ba bangwe ba reng; ge fela molao wa polelo o ka šalwa morago, tseba o tseleng! Modumotlhaka wa /tlh/ o ngwalwa fela ge go na le tumanko, /n-/ goba tlhogo ya leitiri, /i-/ pele ga /hl/; ka mantšu a mangwe, modumotlhaka wa /hl/ o a fetoga ya ba modumotlhaka wa /tlh/.

Taodišwana ye e be e tsitsinketše fela tšhomišo ya medumotlhaka ya tlh le hl ge go ngwalwa, e sego pitšo ya yona, gobane pitšo ya yona e a fapana bathong ba go fapana.

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