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UCHANGANUZI WA METHALI ZA KISWAHILI KWA MKABALA

WA KITENDO NENI KATIKA KIJJI CHA KIDOTI

KASKAZINI UNGUJA JULAI, 2015.

IKISIRI

Utafiti huu umechunguza methali za Kiswahili zinazojitokeza katika muktadha wa mazungumzo katika kijiji cha Kidoti Kaskazini Unguja. Mapitio ya maandishi yalidhihirisha kuwa methali za Kiswahili hazikuchunguzwa kwa mkabala wa Vitendo neni na athari zake kwa wasikilizaji hazikudhihirishwa kadri tunavyojua. Kutokana na tatizo hilo, madhumuni mahsusi ya utafiti huu yalikuwa ni kudhihirisha vitendo neni vinavyojitokeza katika methali zilizotumiwa katika muktadha wa mazungumzo, kupambanua nia za wazungumzaji wa methali kulingana na muktadha wa matumizi yake na kudhihirisha athari ya vitendo neni kwa walengwa. Maswali ya utafiti huu yalikuwa matatu nayo ni je, kuna vitendo neni gani katika methali zinazotumika katika muktadha wa mazungumzo? Je, wazungumzaji huwa na nia mahsusi wanapotumia methali katika muktadha wa mazungumzo? na je, kuna athari zipi za vitendo neni katika methali zinazotumiwa na wazungumzaji wa kijiji cha Kidoti kwa walengwa wake?. Utafiti huu uliongozwa na nadharia ya Kitendo neni ya Austin (1962) na kuendelezwa na Searle (1969). Data ya utafiti huu ilikuwa ni mazungumzo yenye utumizi wa methali na maoni ya wasailiwa (20) iliyokusanywa na mtafiti kwa kuhudhuria vikao (50) vya mazungumzo ambapo amefanikiwa kupata methali (40). Vifaa vya kukusanyia data ilikuwa ni muongozo wa mahojiano. Hatimaye data hiyo ilichanganuliwa kwa njia ya Kithamano na njia ya Kiwingi dadi. Utafiti huu ulikuwa ni wa nyanjani uliojumuisha matumizi ya mbinu ya uchunguzi shiriki. Matokeo ya utafiti huu yameonyesha kuwa kuna vitendo neni maalumu katika methali zinazotumiwa katika muktadha wa mazungumzo mfano kugundua, kuzindua, kuonya na kwamba vitendo neni hivyo vilionyesha athari mbali mbali kwa walengwa mfano kuogopa, kuzinduka, kuzingatia onyo. Kwa kuwa utafiti juu ya uchanganuzi wa methali za Kiswahili katika muktadha wa mazungumzo haukuwahi kufanywa, utafiti huu umechangia pakubwa katika taaluma ya uchanganuzi usemi na unatarajiwa kuwanufaisha sana watafiti wa baadae katika uwanja huo.

ABSTRACT

This study focused on Speech acts in Kiswahili proverbs and how they impact on the targeted audience in Kidoti village of northern Unguja. A review of related literature revealed that Kiswahili proverbs had not been investigated from the Speech act perspective and thus their effect on the audience was not known to the best of my understanding. This study, therefore, attempted to bridge that gap. The objectives of the study were to establish whether Kiswahili proverbs that emerge in social discourse carry certain speech acts, to establish whether the speech acts in the proverb contain illocutionary force and whether they have any impact on the people targeted by them. Pertinent to those objectives, the following study questions were raised: Do Kiswahili proverbs that are used in social discourse carry any speech act? Do the speech acts in the proverbs contain any illocutionary force? And what impact do the Speech acts have on the targeted audience? This study was guided by the Speech Act Theory of Austin (1962) and that was advanced by Searle (1969). The data for this study comprised proverbs that were used in social discourse and views of respondents. The researcher attended (50) sittings, within it was attempted

to get (40) proverbs and (20) respondents were interviewed. The research technique used was participant observation and the data collected was analyzed qualitatively and quantitatively. The findings of this study revealed that proverbs that emerged in social discourse carry certain speech acts and have a positive impact on the people who constitute the targeted audience. This study is contribution to discourse analysis and is expected to benefit subsequent researchers in that area.