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1

Heteroglossic approach to Discourse Analysis in Kiswahili and Kikuyu languages. Case of 'matatu' touts and drivers in Nairobi and Kiambu Counties in Kenya.

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This paper reflects on sociolinguistic theories, key to studying popular language jargon that characterizes informal oral communication between members of a speech community. Our research population is 'matatu' touts and drivers in Kenya. The objective of this research is to investigate dialogism in which we observe interrelatedness in sub-languages embedded in Kiswahili and Kikuyu and how meaning is obtained through interaction.

In this paper, I argue that 'matatu' touts and drivers in Kenya have developed a coded language of communication to facilitate fluid interaction.

The findings of this study illustrate that this jargon is affected by factors such as complementarity, opposition, conflict or competition to other sub-languages within in a single language. Albeit structurally different, this language respects the basic morphosyntactical principles in various language registers, be it spoken, written, or informal oral communication within the confines of the given context

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DRAMATURGIES OF FEMALE REPRESENTATION IN SELECTED KENYAN DRAMAS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the dramaturgies used in the representation of the female gender in Kenyan drama. The study stemmed from the need to interrogate how Kenyan playwrights represent women in drama as one way of demonstrating women's empowerment in society. Thus, the study examined Denis Kyalo's *The Hunter is Back* (2010), Francis Imbuga's *The Return of Mgofu* (2011) and *The Green Cross of Kafira* (2013), and Njoki Gitumbi's *A New Dawn* (2012). The study sought to not only illustrate the representation of women in the selected plays, but also examine the ideological persuasions deployed by the playwrights in the selected plays. This thesis thus interrogated the artistic strategies deployed by the playwrights in the representation of female characters in the selected texts. In regards to methodology, the researcher adopted a qualitative research design. The four primary texts were purposively sampled. Since the study is textual in nature, a textual exegesis was conducted from a close-reading and content analysis as the methods of data collection and analysis, respectively. Primary texts were subjected to close reading to provide data for analysis, which was then done by discursive reference to secondary and critical sources. To aid in this analysis, the study leaned on feminist literary theories, particularly gynocriticism and Gayatri Spivak's views on subalternity. The study drew on Spivak's theorisation of how subaltern experiences diminish the position of women in society by muting them through patronizing representation, where women's individual views are essentialised and then re-presented in ways that presume their own inability to do so and thus extend their silencing in society. To augment these theoretical standpoints, the study also borrowed pertinent tenets of Postcolonial theories, particularly those articulated by Edward Said and Homi K. Bhabha to explore issues and challenges of female re-presentation.

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Hybridity and Globalization in Mpe's Welcome to Our Hillbrow

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Abstract

This paper examines how Mpe Phaswane's *Welcome to our Hillbrow* interrogates notions of urbanization, Hybridity and globalization as witnessed in the contemporary society. Though the setting of the text is in Johannesburg and Oxford, I read the same as representative of other regions experiencing the same social issues globally. The focus in the paper is placed on the experiences of characters as they move from different regions into Hillbrow in Johannesburg and the other places they come into contact with. As such, the journeys that characters undertake and the spaces they inhabit in the city influence their choices and identities they form thereafter. Through the city space, Mpe grapples with social realities in the contemporary society thus evoking a mixture of identities which characters assume to survive in the city and globally. Of significance is the fact that the characters in the text influence and are influenced by others probably from other cultures other than theirs as part of the city's mode of operation. This paper explores different ways in which the urban character borrows from foreign cultures through his/her mobility and exposure to different environments and foreign cultures other than his/hers.

Key Words

Globalization, Urbanization, Hybridity, Space, Identity, Mobility, Culture

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Technology as an Intervention Platform in the dissemination of artistic work in the 21st century

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Abstract

This paper examines ways through which artistic works such as music, drama, spoken word and other related creative arts can be disseminated via technology. In the main, the paper focuses on the role of technology in the process of disseminating arts aimed and reaching larger audiences. Most budding and upcoming artists suffer a major blow when it comes to disseminating their artistic items. Most artists lack the knowledge on the available technology that they can exploit in making their work known. This has been a challenge not only to upcoming artists but also the more experienced artists in securing valuable platforms that can possibly sell their artistic ideas. Though a number of countries such as Kenya's music copyright board, artists still remain greatly challenged when it comes to the process of disseminating their products. Challenges of inadequate funds, insufficient equipment, lack of platforms, theft of artistic works, oppression by the available and thriving artists

and firms among other factors have made it difficult to effectively achieve the process of disseminating artistic works. Apart from the problem of production, spreading various forms of creative art has proved a major challenge. As such, the paper seeks to examine how such artists can use the available technology to disseminate their artistic work.

Key words

Art, Dissemination, Technology, audience, knowledge

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The place of technology in teaching and learning drama in secondary schools in Kenya

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Abstract

This paper examines the place of technology in the teaching and learning of drama in Kenyan secondary schools. Drama as a genre is performative in nature, that is, it requires active doing and participation by participants. However, in most Kenyan secondary schools, drama has often been incorporated into the syllabus just like any other theoretical discipline without emphasis on its performance aspect. As a result, the traditional pedagogical instruments and methods of disseminating the knowledge of drama in schools have been used. However, the existence of dynamics and innovations witnessed in the evolution of technology in the 21st-century society need to be harnessed in the processes of teaching and learning drama. This paper examines the use of technology that can be employed in teaching and learning drama which then will help learners appreciate the beauty and versatility of drama both as a subject in the syllabus and as a means of preparing students to embrace 21st-century changes. In the main, the paper focuses on how computers, the internet, modern software's film equipment's, teacher knowledge, and active performance can be used to teach drama. This paper sheds light on the pivotal role of technology, innovation and creativity, technical advancements, and how the same can be harnessed in the realization of competency-based learning. Three schools in Nakuru County were selected through purposive sampling for data collection. The findings of this paper will be useful to teachers of languages and literature as they aim at providing quality knowledge and skills on drama, they will be relevant to educational policymakers in incorporating appropriate content and methods into the curriculum and they will also add to the already existing knowledge in the field of literary studies.

Keywords: Teaching, Learning, Technology, Drama, Innovation

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Metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His Preaching Ministry: A Cognitive Linguistic Approach

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Metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His Preaching Ministry: A Cognitive Linguistic Approach

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ABSTRACT

Metaphors are ubiquitous linguistic and conceptual devices found in spoken and written discourse that help people comprehend complex information and influence behaviour change. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to societies' moral and spiritual collapse due to the occasioned lockdowns that led to an increase in teenage pregnancy. One way of rebuilding the lost value system among the youth is by examining the metaphors that Jesus Christ used in His preaching ministry to understand His call to holiness among His disciples. This research thus aims to investigate the meaning of the metaphors that Jesus Christ used in His preaching ministry from a Cognitive Linguistic framework. The study's objectives will be to describe the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His preaching ministry and investigate the function of the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His preaching ministry. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003) and Relevance Theory (Sperber and Wilson, 1995) will anchor the study. The research will use descriptive research design to analyze the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in the New Testament. The target population for this study will be 76 metaphors used in the New Testament. Eight metaphors will form the sample size of the current research. Content analysis will be used to analyze the qualitative data. The research findings will help in the interpretation of metaphors, the teaching of values among teenagers, and help in upholding integrity as a call to holiness by Jesus Christ.

Keywords: Metaphors, Cognitive Linguistics, Jesus Christ and New Testament

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PERFORMING THE PRESENT: COVID -19 THROUGH THE LENS OF KAMBA POPULAR SONGS

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This paper interrogates the role of Kamba popular songs in creating societal awareness in contemporary Kenyan Society. In the main, the paper analyses Danny P Mboka's popular songs on Covid-19 pandemic. The paper further holds that popular songs are an avenue through which the society's culture continues to be expressed, enriched across different spheres of society. The current study focuses on how the songs console, educate, sensitize and encourage the Kenyan society to keep on moving amidst the Covid-19 pandemic struggles. The stylistic strategies employed by the artist will form the basis of analysis. The paper makes the assumption that the musical compositions are meant to serve a purpose and in this case, the aim is to transmit important information on Covid-19 Pandemic. The selection of songs analyzed is limited to Kamba ethnic language. The paper concludes that music has been used to transmit desirable contemporary information.

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The role of style and technique in feminist dramaturgies

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the role of style in feminist dramaturgies. The study stemmed from the need to interrogate how Kenyan playwrights use style to represent women in drama as one way of demonstrating women's empowerment in society. Thus, the study examined Denis Kyalo's *The Hunter is Back* (2010), Francis Imbuga's *The Return of Mgofu* (2011) and *The Green Cross of Kafira* (2013), and Njoki Gitumbi's *A New Dawn* (2012). This study thus interrogated the artistic strategies deployed by the playwrights in the representation of female characters in the selected texts. In regards to methodology, the researcher adopted a qualitative research design. The four primary texts were purposively sampled because the three playwrights are Kenyan, their plays are current, and they address topical issues particularly on representation of female characters in Kenyan drama. A textual exegesis was conducted from a close-reading and content analysis as the methods of data collection and analysis, respectively. Primary texts were subjected to close reading to provide data for analysis, which was then done by discursive reference to secondary and critical sources. The study leaned on feminist literary theories, particularly gynocriticism and Gayatri Spivak's views on subalternity for analysis. The study drew on Spivak's theorisation of how subaltern experiences diminish the position of women in society by muting them through patronizing representation, where women's individual views are essentialised and then re-presented in ways that presume their own inability to do so and thus extend their silencing in society. Given that drama in particular and literature in general reflects the society that produces them, this study finds that women face a lot of issues that burden them in their search for identity. The study therefore shows that the dramatist's artistic strategies (dramaturgies) are critical in shaping and redefining female representation in Kenya today.

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Orton Gillingham structured literacy teaching approach to students with Specific Learning Disabilities: a case of Teacher Training by Dyslexia Organization, Kenya

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The Kenyan Government through the Ministry of Education has since independence been committed to improving education and inclusion of children with audio, visual, physical and mental disabilities. Despite the fact that considerable change and growth have been realized since the ratification of treaties such as United Nation Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), the implementation of inclusive free and appropriate education for learners with in Specific Learning disabilities including dyslexia, dysgraphia, dyspraxia and dyscalculia still remains a challenge. This limits their potential especially in mainstream classrooms, to acquire basic literacy skills including spoken language, reading, writing, spelling and comprehension. Literacy skills are critical in determining learner's overall academic success in others subjects. The overall objective of this qualitative study is to assess appropriate teaching methodology to teach literacy skills to students with Specific Education Needs and the specific objective is to assess how Dyslexia Organization Kenya has used the Orton Gillingham Structured Literacy Programme to train teachers on appropriate literacy teaching skills for students with Dyslexia. The study will employ a case study of teacher training by

Dyslexia Organization Kenya including interviews and analysis of primary sources and records of the teacher training and curriculum.

Key Words: Specific Learning Disabilities, Inclusion, Literacy skills, appropriate education, teacher training, the Orton Gillingham Literacy Structured Reading Approach, remediation.

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Hybridity and Globalization in Mpe's Welcome to Our Hillbrow

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This paper examines how Mpe Phaswane's Welcome to our Hillbrow interrogates notions of urbanization, Hybridity and globalization as witnessed in the contemporary society. Though the setting of the text is in Johannesburg and Oxford, I read the same as representative of other regions experiencing the same social issues globally. The focus in the paper is placed on the experiences of characters as they move from different regions into Hillbrow in Johannesburg and the other places they come into contact with. As such, the journeys that characters undertake and the spaces they inhabit in the city influence their choices and identities they form thereafter. Through the city space, Mpe grapples with social realities in the contemporary society thus evoking a mixture of identities which characters assume to survive in the city and globally. Of significance is the fact that the characters in the text influence and are influenced by others probably from other cultures other than theirs as part of the city's mode of operation. This paper explores different ways in which the urban character borrows from foreign cultures through his/her mobility and exposure to different environments and foreign cultures other than his/hers.

Key Words

Globalization, Urbanization, Hybridity, Space, Identity, Mobility, Culture

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Metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His Preaching Ministry: A Cognitive Linguistic Approach

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ABSTRACT

Metaphors are ubiquitous linguistic and conceptual devices found in spoken and written discourse that help people comprehend complex information and influence behaviour change. The COVID-19 pandemic has led to societies' moral and spiritual collapse due to the occasioned lockdowns that led to an increase in teenage pregnancy. One way of rebuilding the lost value system among the youth is by examining the metaphors that Jesus Christ used in His preaching ministry to understand His call to holiness among His disciples. This research thus aims to investigate the meaning of the metaphors that Jesus Christ used in His preaching ministry from a Cognitive Linguistic framework. The study's objectives will be to describe the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His preaching ministry and investigate the function of the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in His preaching ministry. Conceptual Metaphor Theory (Lakoff and Johnson, 2003) and Relevance Theory (Sperber and Wilson, 1995) will anchor the study. The research will use descriptive research design to analyze the metaphors used by Jesus Christ in the New Testament. The target population for this study will be 76 metaphors used in the New Testament. Eight metaphors will form the sample size of the current research. Content analysis will be used to analyze the qualitative data. The research findings will help in the interpretation of metaphors, the teaching of values among teenagers, and help in upholding integrity as a call to holiness by Jesus Christ.

Keywords: Metaphors, Cognitive Linguistics, Jesus Christ and New Testament

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Kuwezeshwa kwa Uchumi kupitia Kiswahili

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Lugha ni nyenzo kuu ya mawasiliano katika jamii. Jamii ya Afrika mashariki kama jamii nyingine duniani zinajivunia lugha ya Kiswahili kama nyenzo mojawapo ya mawasiliano katika mataifa mengi ya Afrika mashariki. Lugha nyingine zinazozungumzwa Afrika masharika kando na lugha-mame za wazaliwa wa Afrika mashariki ni, Kiingereza, Kifaransa na Kijerumani. Lugha hizi zilizokuja na mkoloni pia zimepata nafasi kubwa katika jamii ya Afrika kwa ujumla. Siku za hivi karibuni kumeshuhudiwa ongezeko la matumizi ya lugha ya Kichina na mafunzo kutolewa kwa waafrika kwa lugha hii. Hata hivyo, lugha hizi zinaendelezwa kwa mtazamo na imani za waafrika wenyewe. Waafrika wengi wanaamini kuwa, maendeleo na kungeuka kunatokana na lugha hizi za kikoloni. Mitazamo hii ni tata na imelifanya bara la Afrika kuyumba kimaendeleo. Maendeleo huanza kupitia kwa mawasiliano ambapo mawasiliano hayo hudhibitiwa na lugha ya wazungumzaji. Kupitia lugha hizi za kigeni basi, kuna mkachanganyiko na hivyo kulemaza mawasiliano katika jamii ya Afrika. Lugha kama zao la kijamii huleta umoja miongoni mwa wanajamii kutokana na kule kuelewana katika matumizi ya istilahi pamoja na utamaduni sawa. Kuwepo kwa lugha nyingi za kigeni na ambazo zinashabikiwa sana na waafrika, kumedumaza mawasiliano na hivyo kurejesha nyuma maendeleo. Baadhi ya nchi za Afrika zinatumia lugha za kikoloni kama lugha zao rasmi. Hili linalazimisha yeyote anayezuru nchi hizi ajifunze lugha yao ili kuwepo mawasiliano. Hivyo, makala haya yanalenga kuangazia juhudi za nchi za Afrika mashariki na bara la Afrika kutumia Kiswahili kama nyenzo ya mawasiliano miongoni mwao ili kurahisisha mawasiliano na biashara kati ya w

Istilahi muhimu, Lugha, Utamaduni, Mawasiliano, Maendeleo

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Semantic shift in loan words and phrases into Sheng

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This paper investigates the changes in meaning that have taken place in the loan words and phrases from English, Kiswahili and Gikuyu into Sheng, a language that's popular among the Kenyan youth. Unlike the common changes of either semantic narrowing or broadening, sheng loan seems to drop off the meaning of the borrowed item and pick up a completely new one. Although the morphology of the borrowed words combines morphemes from the donor languages these will be ignored for now and focus on only the meaning shifts. An example of an English loan word is mdeadly which combines the m- class marker from Kiswahili and the English adjective deadly which has the meanings of fatal or poisonous among others. However, once this word gets into sheng it has the meanings of one who is able to do something very well, "used when one wants to dare or to tease another to do something near impossible/difficult" or "to make a sarcastic reference to someone who claims to do something that they are not able to". An example of a phrase from Kiswahili is kaa/kuwa mpole whose meaning in Kiswahili "to be reserved". In sheng, however, this phrase means to be patient. The examples given here are just but a few of the loan words which seem to have lost their meanings in the process of moving to sheng. Such are the issues that are of concern in this paper. It will help to show the extent to which words shift meanings and possibly the extent to how far away the loan meanings are from the donor language. The data for analysis was collected from ten undergraduate university students, who are presumed to be among the age group of the majority of.

Key words: Sheng, semantic shift, loan words, Kiswahili, English, Gikuyu

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VIGEZO VYA HYMES VYA MAWASILIANO: UCHANGANUZI WA MATUKIO KWENYE HAFLA YA MAHARI KATIKA JAMII YA GIKUYU

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VIGEZO VYA HYMES VYA MAWASILIANO: UCHANGANUZI WA MATUKIO KWENYE HAFLA YA MAHARI KATIKA JAMII YA GIKUYU

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Ikisiri

Lugha ni asasi muhimu katika mfumo mzima wa mawasiliano ya mwanadamu ulimwenguni ambapo ndanimwe mna viambajengo vinavyokamilisha usarufi wa lugha husika ambao kimsingi hufungamanishwa na usimbuzi wa yale yanayowasilishwa na mwanajamii lugha yeyote yule. Ikumbukwe kuwa lugha na jamii ni shilingi kwa ya pili; bila lugha hamna jamii na bila jamii hamna lugha yoyote ambayo itarejelewa. Lugha kama asasi inajitokeza bayana kama kiunzi muhimu kinacholipambanua kundi fulani la watu kiutamaduni, kijamii na hata kitaifa. Kwa mujibu wa mantiki hii, lugha hukuzwa na kuendelezwa na jamii na ni kutokana na mwelekeo huu ambapo jamii hutazamwa kama kundi la watu wenye mwingiliano mpevu wa imani fulani, utamaduni, malengo, mitazamo na vionjo vyake. Lugha huchukua nafasi muhimu katika kuusokotoa utata ambao hughubika sherehe hiyo muhimu ambayo huongozwa na utaratibu Wa jamii lengwa. Sherehe za posa katika jamii ya Agikuyu zinaenziwa sana tangu enzi za mababu zetu ambapo pande zote mbili; ule wa anayechumbiana na ule wa anayechumbiwa waliwahusisha wazee waliokuwa wamebobeza na kutopea katika shughuli hiyo. Hata sasa wazee wanaoyawakilisha makundi haya huwa wanasheheni tajriba ya kina; umilisi wa

lugha ya jamii husika ukiwa kigezo muhimu – yaani mlumbi. Utafiti ulibainisha kuwa, matukio asili ya usemi yalichochea na hali husika yakifungamanishwa na muktadha kwa mujibu wa lugha ya jamii hiyo. Utafiti ulibainisha pia kuwa matukio yaliyojikariri sana yalikuwa ya kuujenga usuhuba (umoja), kuomba ushauri, kujenga imani, matumizi ya chuku miongoni mwa hali zingine. Kwa mujibu wa vigezo vyake Hyme's (1974) vya ethnografia ya Mawasiliano, MWALEKIHAMKANYA (SPEAKING) kunayo matukio kadhaa yanayoathiri kila hali ya usemi kwenye mchakato mzima wa hafla hii muhimu katika jamii ya Agikuyu.

Maneno Msingi:

MWALEKI HAMKANYA, Ethnografia ya Mawasiliano, Jamii Lugha, Utamaduni

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Sitiari Dhanifu Katika Mazungumzo ya Hafla ya Mahari Katika Jamii ya Agikuyu

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Ikisiri

Utafiti huu unajikita katika kuzitathmini isitiari dhanifu ambazo huibuka katika mchakato mzima ambao hufungamanishwa na hafla za majadiliano ya mahari katika awamu mbalimbali za shughuli hiyo muhimu katika jamii ya Agikuyu inayorejelewa kama “Ruracio”. Matumizi ya sitiari katika kujenga majadiliano huwa uti wa mgongo na kwa sababu hiyo wawakilishi wanaoteuliwa na pande mbili za aila husika huhitajiwa kuwa na umilisi mpevu wa lugha hii ili kufaulisha shughuli hiyo. Ikumbukwe kuwa sitiari zinazotumiwa katika mchakato husika huchangia kujenga ukuruba baina ya koo husika kwa mujibu wa mila na desturi za jamii ya Agikuyu popote pale inapojikuta. Data iliyokusanywa ilirekodiwa kutoka mazungumzo halisi ya hafla husika ambapo mtafiti alivihudhuria vikao vitano tofauti lengo likiwa kuipata data ambayo kwa mujibu wa utafiti ingesemwa kuwa tegemevu. Kama mshiriki, mtafiti alizihudhuria hafla mbili katika gatuzi la Muranga na tatu kati ya hizo katika gatuzi la Nakuru anakokaa. Data ilitafsiriwa na kuanishwa kwa mujibu wa mara tokezi na hatimaye kuelezewa. Sitiari nyingi ziliendana na kujenga vitambulisho vya kijinsia ambapo mseto wa sitiari ulibainika kulenga matukio tofautitofauti ya mchakato wote wa sherehe hii. Ilibainika kuwa sitiari husheheni hafla hii zikichangia kuingiliana na kukamilisha awamu tofautitofauti katika mitagusano ya jamii hii ya Agikuyu. Matokeo ya utafiti huu bila shaka yatajenga dafina bora ya wasomi katika uwanja wa uchanganuzi lugha. Baadhi ya sitiari zilizojitokeza katika hafla husika zilikuwa sitiari fiche, sitiari fifi, sitiari changamano, sitiari mseto, sitari kuu, sitiari shehenezi, sitiari thabiti, sitiari za hisimseto na sitiari kitashihisi ambazo ziliingiliana na mila na desturi za jamiilugha hii.

Maneno Msingi: Sitiari Dhanifu, jamiilugha, Utamaduni,.