

**MULEI MARTIN REG NO.
110-025103-08295
UCHANGANUZI WA ATHARI ZA KIGISU KATIKA LUGHA YA MAZUNGUMZO KWA
KISWAHILI,
MIONGONI MWA WANAFUNZI WA SHULE ZA UPILI: MFANO WA WILAYA YA
MBALE, NCHINI UGANDA FEBRUARI, 2014
IKISIRI**

Utafiti huu unahusiana na ujifunzaji wa lugha ya pili ambapo unachunguza athari za Kigisu katika lugha ya mazungumzo kwa Kiswahili miongoni mwa wanafunzi wa shule za upili wilayani Mbale – Uganda. Duru za kielimu zimeripoti kwamba Kiswahili kinachozungumzwa na wanafunzi wa shule za upili wilayani Mbale hasa miongoni mwa Wagisu una upungufu wa ufasaha. Zaidi ya hayo, tafiti za hapo awali zimeonyesha kwamba lugha ya kwanza huathiri lugha ya pili. Utafiti huu ulikuwa na azma ya kuchunguza madai hayo ili kubainisha iwapo Kigisu kinaathiri lugha ya mazungumzo kwa Kiswahili na kudhihirisha kiasi cha taathira hiyo. Madhumuni ya utafiti huu ni kubainisha jinsi Kigisu kinavyoathiri lugha ya mazungumzo kwa Kiswahili miongoni mwa wanafunzi wa shule za upili kama lugha ya pili, kudhihirisha athari hizo na kupendekeza jinsi tatizo la utafiti litakavyotatuliwa. Mtafiti aliongozwa na nadharia tete kuwa lugha ya Kigisu huaathiri ufasaha wa lugha ya Kiswahili, mazungumzo na ujifunzaji kwa Kiswahili kama lugha ya pili, kisarufi, na kwamba athari hizo zinaweza kuondolewa kurahihisha ujifunzaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili sanifu na ufasaha wake. Utafiti huu uliongozwa na Nadharia ya Mwingiliano Lugha, na ile ya Uchanganuzi Makosa. Data ya utafiti huu ilikuwa athari za kisarufi wanazofanya wanafunzi wa shule za upili zinazotokana na mwingiliano wa L1. Data ilikusanywa kutoka kw wanafunzi 78 wa kidato cha tatu miongoni mwa wanafunzi wa shule za upili wanaoongea Kigisu kama L1 kutoka wilaya ya Mbale Viungani. Data iliyokusanywa ilibainishwa, ikachanganuliwa kwa kutumia mbinu za kimaelezo, mbinu ya wingi idadi na kithamano. Matokea ya utafiti huu yalidhihirisha athari za Kigisu katika lugha ya mazungumzo kwa Kiswahili kama L2 katika vipengele vya kiisimu vya kisarufi vya ukanushaji, mwingiliano wa maneno na sauti. Utafiti huu ulihitimisha kuwa mwingiliano wa L1 kwa L2 ulitokana na viwango vya umilisi wa L1 na L2, misingi duni ya ujifunzaji L2, misimamo hasi, ukosefu wa mazoezi na mbinu hasi ya ufundishaji L2. Utafiti huu ulipendekeza kuwa: 1) serikali yafaa kuweka sera ya ufundishaji wa Kiswahili kuanzia shule za upili ili kuimarisha umilisi wa Kiswahili kama L2 na kupunguza umilisi wa L1. 2) Utafiti huu unapendekeza mbinu huru za ufundishaji lugha kama vile mbinu shirikishi zinazowahusisha wanafunzi katika uzungumzaji na ujifunzaji wa Kiswahili. 3) Utafiti huu unapendekeza kufanyika kwa tafiti kuhusiana na athari za mwingiliano wa L1 kwa L2 ili kuepukana na athari za lugha mama katika lugha ya mazungumzo kwa Kiswahili. Utafiti huu kuchangia katika taaluma ya ujifunzaji na upataji wa lugha ya pili ambapo athari za L1 zitabainishwa. Walimu watafiti, wanafunzi, wizara ya elimu na waandishi wa vitabu watanfaika.

ABSTRACT

The topic deals with the influence of the first language on the learning of a second language. It analyses the influence of Kigisu language on the Proficiency of communicative Kiswahili as a second language, among the secondary school students of Mbale District in Uganda. This topic was undertaken in the Eastern part of Uganda, in the environment of the Bagisu native speakers. The research considered the social- linguistic approach, a case for the existence of the relationship that exists between two languages and how one language influences the proficiency of a second language. There are report from UNEB and education stake holders in Mbale who reported that the Kiswahili spoken by secondary school students especially among the Bagisu is of low level of proficiency. However, there has not been

research to investigate and show how Kigisu influences the proficiency of communicative Kiswahili as L2. Besides, the past research shows clearly how L1 influences the learning of L2. The purpose of this research was therefore, to investigate and show the influence of Kigisu to the communicative language and proficiency on Kiswahili as L2. The researcher hypothesises that Kigisu influences the proficiency and the learning of Kiswahili as L2 grammatically. This research was guided by the inter-language theory which was used by the researchers to find out about the IL errors made by the learners of Kiswahili as their L2. It was supported by error analysis theory which was useful in error collection, error classification, error analysis, error description, and evaluation of errors. The data of the research was based on the interlanguage errors made by the learners of Kiswahili as L2, among the secondary students grammatically as observed in the communicative Kiswahili, among the secondary students whose L1 is Kigisu. The main source of the research was dialogue and oral exercises given to the students in secondary school. The data was analysed using the quantitative, qualitative and descriptive approach. The researcher found out that Kigisu influences the proficiency and the learning of Kiswahili as L2 grammatically. The interlanguage influence was observed in the transfer of L1 negative indicator to L2, transfer of nouns and verbs from L1 to the communication of L2 and transfer of sounds of L1 to L2 communication. The researcher concludes that the levels of interlanguage are based on the time given to the learner of L2, methodology, Learners attitude and the competence of L1 to L2. The researcher recommends that: 1) There should be measures to ensure that the influence of L1 to the learning and proficiency of communicative Kiswahili among the L2 Learners towards Learning Kiswahili is kept low; 2) The government should put in place a policy where Kiswahili is to be taught from primary schools to reduce on the level of interlanguage among secondary schools students. 3) The research proposes the use of liberal language teaching methods like communicative teaching method, groupwork and pair work for language learning, use of activity oriented teaching approach, balanced approach, and oral Kiswahili teaching should be given proper attention. All in all there is need for further research on the influence of L1 to L2 to find remedy of reducing the influence of Kigisu on the communicative and proficiency of Kiswahili as L2 and other languages.

