

ABDI ALI KOMBO
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UCHANGANUZI WA MOFOFONIMIKI WA LAHAJA YA
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IKISIRI

Utafiti huu ulichanganua mofofonimiki ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi. Licha ya kuwepo tafiti mbalimbali zilizofanywa juu ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi, mtafiti hakuona utafiti wowote uliofanywa kuchanganua mofofonimiki ya Lahaja ya Kimakunduchi. Hivyo mtafiti aliamua kuchanganua mofofonimiki ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi ili kuziba mwanya huo wa kitaaluma. Malengo ya utafiti huu ni kubainisha matamshi na mofolojia ya maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi pamoja na kutambulisha kanuni zinazoongoza mabadiliko ya matamshi katika maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi. Utafiti uliongozwa na nadharia tete mbili; kwanza, maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi yana matamshi na mofolojia inayoweza kutambulishwa. Pili, maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi yana kanuni zinazoongoza mabadiliko katika utamkaji. Data ya utafiti huu ni maneno 130 ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi yaliyokusanywa nyanjani kwa mbinu ya ushuhudiaji na hojaji. Data hiyo ilichanganuliwa kwa kutumia mbinu ya kithamano ambapo maelezo ndio msingi wa mbinu hii. Ili kuufanya uchanganuzi wa data uwe wa uwazi zaidi na wa kueleweka kwa urahisi majedwali yalitumika. Mtafiti alitumia jumla ya wasailiwa 40 waliochaguliwa kwa njia ya usampuli azma. Utafiti huu ulifanywa chini ya nadharia ya Fonolojia Zalishi Asilia iliyoasisiwa na Theo Vennaman (1976) na kuendelezwa na Hooper. Nadharia ambayo ina mihimili mitatu (a) Hali ya uasilia wenye nguvu (b) Hali ya kutopanga (c) Hali halisi ya majumisho. Matokeo ya utafiti huu ni muhimu sana kwa maendeleo ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi na Kiswahili kwa ujumla. Umuhimu wa utafiti huu ni kuwa; utawasaidia wasomaji wa lugha ya Kiswahili wakiwa ni Wamakunduchi kuweza kubaini mofofonimiki wa lahaja ya Kimakunduchi, utawanufaisha Walimu na Wanafunzi wa shule za sekondari na vyuo, watu wanaotaka kujifunza lahaja ya Kimakunduchi, Pia utasaidia wasomi wa lugha ya Kiswahili kuweza kufahamu sheria zinazotawala mofofonemiki ya maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi, hali kadhalika lahaja yenyewe itafahamika vizuri kupitia utafiti huu. Matokeo ya utafiti huu uliotumia vitenzi kama kigezo, yameonyesha kuwa mabadiliko ya matamshi katika maneno ya lahaja ya Kimakunduchi huongozwa na sheria maalumu kama vile udondoshaji, ukaakaishaji, udhoofishaji na uyeyushaji.

ABSTRACT

This research analyzed morphophonemic of Makunduchi dialect. Although some research has been done on Makunduchi dialect, it had not focused on the morphophonemic of Makunduchi dialect. Therefore the Researcher decided to carry out research on morphophonemic of Makunduchi dialect in order to bridge the knowledge gap. The research objectives were to identify morphology and pronunciation of Makunduchi dialect and show the morphophonemic rules that govern changes in pronunciation of Makunduchi dialect. Research had two hypotheses. The first says Makunduchi dialect has pronunciation and morphology that can be specified. Secondly, words from Makunduchi dialect has rules that govern changes in pronunciation. Data of this research were 130 words from Makunduchi dialect. Data was analysed qualitatively. The researcher used a sample of 40 respondents and they were purposively selected. The study was guided by the theory of Natural Generative Phonology started by Theo Vennamann (1976) and improved by Hooper. This theory has three pillars (a) Strong naturalness condition (b) No ordering condition (c) True generalization This study was very crucial to the understanding the development of

Makunduchi dialect and Kiswahili language. It is also very important and useful to the students and teachers of Makunduchi dialect in secondary schools and Universities who may benefit from understanding the morphophonemics of the dialect. On the other hand it enables students to know rules that govern changes in morphophonemic of Makunduchi dialect. The study found that changes in pronuanciation of Makunduchi dialect was governed by phonological processes like Palatalization, Weakening, Delition and Gliding.