

CHUO KIKUU CHA KENYATTA

SHULE YA FANI NA SAYANSI ZA JAMII

IDARA YA KISWAHILI

**ITIKADI ZA KIUANA KATIKA METHALI ZA KINYANKOLE NA
KISWAHILI**

YUNUSU LUBUUKA

**TASNIFU ILIYOWASILISHWA KATIKA IDARA YA KISWAHILI NA
LUGHA ZA KIAFRIKA ILI KUTOSHELEZA MAHITAJI YA SHAHADA
YA UZAMIFU (PhD) YA KISWAHILI YA CHUO KIKUU CHA KENYATTA**

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IKISIRI

Utafiti huu umechunguza itikadi za kiuana katika methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili. Utafiti umedhamiria kubainisha itikadi za kiuana na vile zinavyoendeleza mahusiano ya kiuana kwa ukubalifu na ushawishi kati ya wanaume na wanawake. Itikadi kama imani za watu zina nguvu za kuwashawishi na kuwafanya wakubali nafasi zao na majukumu kwa misingi ya maumbile yao. Fikira na mielekeo katika mahusiano yao ya kawaida huganda akilini mwao na kuchukulia mambo kuwa ya kawaida. Imani hizi kuhusu mahusiano ya kiuana kati ya wanaume na wanawake zinaendelezwa kwa ukubalifu na ushawishi ulio na msingi katika utamaduni wa jamii zinazotawaliwa kwa mfumodume. Jambo hili limeafikiwa kwa kuchunguza mahusiano ya kiuana yanayodhihirishwa na itikadi za kiuana katika methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili. Aidha, utafiti umehakiki methali zinavyoibua ukinzani wa itikadi za kiuana na athari zake kuhusu usawa wa kiuana katika methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili. Kadri ajuavyo mtafiti, uhakiki na utafiti wa kina umekuwa haujafanywa kubainisha itikadi za kiuana zinavyoendeleza mahusiano ya kiuana kwa ukubalifu na ushawishi kati ya wanaume na wanawake. Vitabu vinne vya methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili vimeteuliwa kuhusu itikadi za uana kwa njia ya kusudio. Vitabu hivi ni; Enfumu z'Omurunyankore Rukiga (Saite: 1989), Kamusi ya methali za Kiswahili (King'ei na Ndal: 1989), Kamusi ya Methali (Wamitila: 2001) na Dafina Hazina ya Kiswahili (Al Haj Al Habsy, 2012). Data ambayo imekusanywa inahusu methali ambazo zinawasilisha itikadi za kiuana katika jamii ya Wanyankole na Waswahili. Nadharia za Itikadi Gramsci (1971), Ufeministi wa Kiafrika ya Steady (1981) na Udenguzi ya Derrida (1960) zimetumika. Nadharia ya Itikadi imetufaa katika kuwasilisha na kuchanganua itikadi mbalimbali zilizomo katika methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili pamoja na kutathmini jinsi itikadi hizo zinazoendeleza mahusiano ya kiuana kwa ukubalifu. Nadharia ya Ufeministi wa Kiafrika kimsingi inalenga kuendeleza usawa wa kiuana bila ubaguzi wa binadamu katika misingi ya maumbile yao kijinsia pamoja na kuchunguza tofauti za kiuana zilizopo, na ambazo zinajikita katika amali za kijamii, kisiasa na kitamaduni. Mtazamo huu wa kinadharia umetumiwa kuelewa bayana itikadi za kiuana, mahusiano yake kimajukumu na jinsi itikadi hizo zinavyoathiri usawa wa kiuana kupitia methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili. Vilevile, tumetumia nadharia ya Udenguzi kama inavyoendelezwa na Abrams na Harpham (2014). Nadharia hii imelenga kuhakiki methali ili kubainisha ukinzani wa itikadi za kiuana na athari zake kwa usawa wa kiuana. Nadharia hii imetuwezesha kufafanua methali kwa kina kwa kuibua fasili mbalimbali ambazo zimetubainishia itikadi zinazokinzana. Mbinu za utafiti ambazo zimetumika ni za maktabani na nyanjani. Maktabani, data imekusanywa kutokana na uchambuzi wa vitabu vya methali kutoka kwenye maktaba na makavazi ya Ankole, maktaba ya umma iliyoko Mombasa, maktaba ya ngome ya Fort Jesus na maktaba ya Lamu Fort. Data kutoka nyanjani inahusu maoni ya wasailiwa juu ya itikadi za kiuana katika methali kwa muktadha wa tamaduni za jamii za Wanyankole na Waswahili pamoja na methali. Utafiti umetumia mwongozo wa maswali na vinas sauti kupata data pamoja majadiliano na wahojiwa. Wilaya za Kiruhura, Sheema nchini Uganda na miji ya pwani ya Mombasa, Lamu na Zanzibar zimehusishwa katika utafiti huu. Sampuli ya kusudio imetumiwa katika kutambua na kuwahoji wasailiwa ambao ni wanaume na wanawake wataalamu pamoja na wasomi wenye umri wa makamo. Data imechanganuliwa kwa mtindo wa kimaielezo na kuwasilishwa kwa mujibu wa malengo ya utafiti kwa kuongozwa na nadharia lengwa. Hatimaye itikadi za kiuana zimebainishwa na vile zinaendeleza mahusiano ya kiuana kwa ukubalifu. Aidha, methali za Kinyankole na Kiswahili zimeonyeshwa namna zinavyoibua ukinzani wa itikadi za kiuana na athari zake kuhusu usawa wa kiuna.

ABSTRACT

This research examines gender ideologies in Ankole and Swahili proverbs. The study intended to demonstrate how gender ideologies present gender relations through consent and persuasion between men and women. Ideological beliefs among people, have power of persuasion which makes them to consent to their positions and gender roles on the basis of their sex. Beliefs and attitudes in their day today relations clog in their minds and take things for granted. These beliefs about gender relations which are influenced by consent and persuasion, are rooted in society that is male dominated. This has been arrived at by studying gender relations and how they manifest in gender ideologies. Also, the researcher has critically analyzed proverbs to bring out ideological contradictions and their effects on gender equality through Ankole and Swahili proverbs. To the best of the researcher's knowledge, there was no in-depth scholarly analysis that had been done before that showed gender ideologies present gender relations through consent and persuasion between men and women. This research sought to fill this gap. Proverbs presenting gender ideologies written in four selected Ankole and Swahili anthropology books purposively to satisfy the aim of the study were selected and analyzed. These books are; *Enfumu z'omurunyankore Rukiga* by Saite (1989), *Kamusi ya Methali za Kiswahili* by King'ei na Ndaru (1989), *Kamusi ya Methali* by Wamitila (2001) na *Dafina Hazina ya Kiswahili* (Seif Al Habsy, 2012). Library data has been collected from books of anthropologies. Collected data included proverbs presenting gender ideologies in Ankole and Swahili communities. This study has been both a library and a field one. The theories of Ideology, African based Feminism and Deconstructionism have been used. The Ideological theory guided this study as a major theory to analyze different gender ideologies in Ankole and Swahili proverbs and to assess how ideologies influence gender relations by consent and through persuasion. This theoretical perspective has been used to understand clearly the gender ideologies, gender relations, and gendered roles and how those gender ideologies impact on gender equality in Ankole and Swahili proverbs. African based Feminism theory (Steady 1981) has been used. The theory basically focuses on gender equality without discrimination of human beings on the basis of their biological creation. Also, the theory delves into the existing gender differences which are a creation of social practices socially, politically and culturally. This theoretical approach has been used to study clearly gender ideologies, gender relations in relation to roles carried out, rights of women and how those ideologies impact on gender equality through Ankole and Swahili proverbs. The Deconstructionism theory (Abrams na Harpham 2014) has guided this study to analyse the contradictions in proverbs and their impact on gender equality presented in Ankole and Swahili proverbs depicting gender ideologies. This theory has helped in a thorough analysis of proverbs in presenting various meanings which present gender contradictions. Interview guide and recording gadgets were used to collect data from individual respondents and focus groups in the districts of Kiruhura and Sheema in western Uganda and the coastal towns of Mombasa, Lamu, and Zanzibar. Purposive sampling has been used to identify and interview the respondents who are scholars and experts, women and men of average age. Data has been analysed qualitatively and then presented in accordance with the objectives of the study guided by the adopted theories. Eventually, the study has demonstrated how gender ideologies present gender relations through consent and persuasion that exist between men and women. Also, the study has been able to bring out gender ideology contradictions and their impact on gender equality in Ankole and Swahili proverbs.

