

Olulimi n'Okufutubbalwako: Ennimi Ezitalabikira ku Mutimbagano





**Bw'oba omanyi olulimi lwo oluzaaliranwa,
n'olugatta n'ennimi endala, obwo bwe buyinza.**

Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o

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Waliwo ennimi ezikunukkiriza mu 29 zokka, ezikozesebwa ku mayengo g'ebypuliziganya (Simons et al., 2017). Ku ky'ennimi, enkozesa y'olulimi ku mayengo g'ebypuliziganya, kiraga engeri olulimi gye lweyambisibwamu n'okukozesebwamu ku mutimbagano nga bayitira ku byuma bikalimagezi n'emikutu egy'enjawulo. Ennimi kkumi zikiikirira ebitundutundu kinaana mu bibiri ku buli kikumi eby'obubaka obuli ku mutimbagano omuli: Oluzungu, Oluchina, Olusipaana, Arabic, Oluportugal, Olujapaani, Olurassia, Olugerman, Olufaransa, n'Olumalaysia (Okunoonyereza kw'ensi yonna ku mutimbagano). Obutabaawo myagaanya, nkola oba nnamuziga mu kalimagezi eri ennimi eziyitibwa "entono" oba ezitalabikira ku mutimbagano kiraga nti y'ensonga lwaki zirina abantu batono abazikozesa ku mutimbagano.

Okubaawo kwe'nimi ezimu okutono ku mayengo g'ebypuliziganya, kyoleka ennimi ezo entono bwe zigenda ziseebengerera. Ennimi bwe zitayambibwako mutimbagano, abazikozesa balina obusobozi butono ddala okweyambisa emikutu gi mugatta bantu, okutambuza eby'obusuubuzi nga bayitira ku mutimbagano, ne ku mikutu gy'emitimbagano emirala egigenda nga gy'eyongera okufuuka ekitundu ku bulamu bw'abantu obwa bulijjo, okwetoolola ensi yonna. Okuwandiika n'enzesa y'olulimi ku mutimbagano byetaaga okusingako okuwandiika obuwandiisi oba okubaawo kw'olulimi olwo oba ng'olulimi lulina kye lw'ongerako oba ekinaaluvaamu ku mutimbagano. Bwetwogera ku kyerugattako, tuba tutegeeza nti: olulimi omukozesa lw'amanyi, ate ebinavaamu lwe lulimi lw'atadde mu kisaawe ky'ebypuliziganya (Kornai, 2013). Tuyinza tutya okwongera okutegeera abakozesa omutimbagano "ab'ekigero" abatuufu, era tusobola tutya okwongera okuyungako ennimi endala kw'ekyo ekiwaanyisiganyizibwa ku lw'obulungi bw' ensi yonna?

ennyanjuluza y'ekinyusi

Omuwandiisi munna Kenya kayingo Ngũgĩ wa Thiong'o, amanyiddwa ennyo olw'okuwandiika ebitabo bye mu lulimi olukikuyu mu kifo ky'oluzungu, akuba omumuli lwaki ennimi ennansi zisuuliddwa, abantu ne basalawo okuwandiika mu nnimi z'abazungu, gamba ng'oluzungu. Mu kitabo kye ekimanyiddwa nga "Decolonising the Mind (1986)", Thiong'o yeebuza lwaki Obuwangwa bw'abafirika bulina kukuumibwa era ne bunyonnyolwa mu nnimi z'abazungu. Kaweefube wa Thiong'o mu kiseera ekyo okusalawo okufulumya ebiwandiiko bye byonna mu lulimi lwa kikuyu, ky'oleka obutakwatagana na bulombolombo obwasibwawo abagwira, nobwagazi bw'okwenyonyolako mu bw'esimbu.

Kino kyeyolekedde mu mbeera eriwo kati ku mutimbagano. Ng'amawanga mangi okuva mu Sub-saharan Africa n'amawanga mangi okuva mu maserengeta g'ensi yonna, obulamu bwabwe kati babutambuliza ku mutimbagano, obulombolombo obukakaatibwa ku bantu, kye ky'okuddamu ekiriwo okwenyigira ku mutimbagano mu nnimi ezisinga ettutumu. Okweyunga ku mutimbagano kisukka ku busobozi bw'okufuna ekyuma ki kalimagezi n'ebiyuma bi buli wendinkufuna, obugazi bw'olulimi nakyo kizannya ekifo kinene. Ennimi ezitwalibwa ng'entono teziweereddwa mwagaanya mu nsi y'ebiyempuliziganya n'ekisaawe nga basoosowaza ezo ezirina ettutumu, namuziga atambuza enkola azimbiddwa eri ennimi ez'ettutumu. Kino kisinziira ku mbeera ez'enjawulo. Ennimi nga oluhindi (India) Mandarin (China) zigenda zifuna ettutumu mu bantu ne mu mpuliziganya ez'omulembe, kyokka ate ennimi nga Swahili (East Africa) ne Yoruba (Nigeria) zirina ettutumu mu bantu bennyini so ssi ku mutimbagano.

Enkulaakulana mu ttekinologiya tesasaanyiziddwa ky'enkanyi eri ennimi okutwaliza awamu. Siri, agamba nti okubeerawo kw'amasimu agamanyiddwa nga (Iphones) n'ebintu ebirala ebifulumizibwa kkampuni ya Apple, biri mu nnimi 25 zokka nga zino ezisinga ziri mu bulaaya oba Latin, ku ludda olulala kuliko oluchina, olujapan, olukorea ne Arabic.¹ Ku mikutu emigatta bantu, ekibanja kya Twitter kiwagira ennimi 34 ezirina ensibuko efaanana, so nga n'ennimi nga Hindi, Malay, Filipino ne Vietnamese nazo ziwagirwa.² Emiguku gi mugattabantu egisinga, gisoosowaza lulimi luzungu, nga lukozesebwa abantu abakunukkiriza ebitundu kinaana ku buli kikumi abatoogera luzungu ng'olulimi lwabwe olusookerwako (Christison & Murray, 2014). Wabula, Omuntu yenna ayogera olulimi olunnansi oba olutali lwa ttutumu ng'olulimi lwe olusookerwako, asanga okusomoozebwa okukozesa omutimbagano. Okweyunga ku bibanja by'omitimbagano ebivagira ennimi enzaaliranwa bitono ddala olw'okubaako obubaka obutalina makulu oba obutono ddala ku bibanja ebyo. Amakampuni tegalabawo mukisa gwonna mu bya bizinensi ku bibanja by'omutimbagano ebikozesa ennimi ennansi. Ebibanja by'emikutu emigatta bantu ebisinga obungi, nga bikozesa ennimi ezitalina ttutumu biba bitondeddwaawo abo abazikozesa, gamba ng'ebivayi by'abantu abazaaliranwa okuva e Manitoba, Canada.³

Emiwaatwa gy'olulimi ku mutimbagano gy'oleka oluwonko mu mpuliziganya ku mutimbagano olugenda nga lukula, nga luno lw'alabibwa ku ntandikwa y'ekyasa ky'abiri mw'ekimu, ng'omuwaatwa oguli wakati w'abo abasobola okweyunga ku ttekinologiya n'omutimbagano wamu n'abo abatalina mwagaanya ogwo okumweyungako (Cullen, 2001). Abantu abatasobola kwogera nnimi ezo ez'ettutumu beeyongerera ddala okusigalira emabega nga beeyunga kw'abo abaalekebwa edda ebbali omutimbagano. Eky'amazima, enjawukana mu lulimi ku mutimbagano kiraga nti ku nnimi zinnansangwa 6,000, ennimi kkumi zokka zikola ebitundu 82% ku mutimbagano (Young, 2014). Okutwaliza awamu, ennimi okukiikirirwa ku mutimbagano gwa internet ne ku mikutu egy'enjawulo tekuliwo. Tewali kuwannaanya kino kiddayo ku ky'okusalawo okusesetuka okuddaku lulimi olumu bwe kikendeeza okugaggawaza ennimi wamu n'okwongerera okuleetawo emiziziko eri abo abaagala okuwuliziganya mu nnimi ezitali za ttutumu, nga bayitira ku mutimbagano gwa internet.

¹ <https://www.apple.com/ios/feature-availability/#siri>

² <https://developer.twitter.com/en/docs/twitter-for-websites/supported-languages>

³ <https://guides.wpl.winnipeg.ca/indigenousslanguages/home>

ebiruubirirwa by'ekiwandiiko kino

Ekiwandiko kino kiruubirira okusumulula enkozesa y'ennimi ennansi oba ezo ezitalina ttutumu mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano ekiriwo. Kino kiyingizaamu endowooza z'okufutubbalibwako ku mutimbagano (Kwett, 2022), omuli okulaga eryanyi oba okubuutikira, ennimi zisannyalaza n'okutataaganya obusobozi bw'abantu aboogera ennimi ennansi okweyogerako n'okuwuliziganya ku mikutu gy'omutimbagano egy'enjawulo. Tusubira okwekenneenya ebiwandiko ebiriwo ku by'empuliziganya ebigattira awamu abantu, tulabe engeri gye kitambulamu okusingira ddala nga tuyitira mu nnimi ennansi ku mikutu gi mugatta bantu.

Tututeekateeka okutunuulira kusomoozebwa ku mirimu naddala singa ennimi ennansi ziba zikozesebwa ku mikutu gi mugatta bantu. Buno bukyayinza okuba obw'eraliikirivu obwongereza ku mulamwa gw'enjawukana ku mutimbagano, n'okubuuzza ebibuuzo ebikwata ku bw'enkanya ku mutimbagano, okwetaba, obutuuzze, ekiti mw'ogwa kko n'okweyoleka. Nga tuyita mu kiwandiko kino, turuubirira okwongera okutegeera engeri eky'okwongera ennimi ku mutimbagano gye kiyinza okwongera amaanyi, okuziyiza, okugaziya n'okusikiriza abantu okwongera okugikozesa. Era twagala okusumulula emiramwa gy'okweyunga, obutebenkevu n'enkozesa, ng'omuntu wa bulijjo akozesa enkola zino azitegeera nga yeeyambisa emikutu gy'emitimbagano okusobola okuwuliziganya wamu ne mu bulamu bwa bulijjo.

ennyinyonnyola

Okufutubbalwako ku mutimbagano: Enkozesa ya ttekinologiya ku lw'ebyobufuzi, eby'enfuna n'okubuutikira eggwanga eddala oba ettwaale (laba: Kwet, 2016).

Enjawukana ku mutimbagano: omuwaatwa oguliwo mu mawanga agasinga obungi wakati w'abo abalina obusobozi okweyunga ku ttekinologiya abatusaako obubaka n'okuwuliziganya n'amagezi okussaawo ennyungiro, wamu n'abo abatabirina mukisa ogwo wadde obukugu (See: Cullen, 2001).

Ettutumu ku mutimbagano: kino kiraga olulimi engeri gye lweyambisibwamu n'okukozesebwamu ku mutimbagano gwa internet nga beeyambisa kalimagezi n'emikutu egy'enjawulo.

Enfa y'olulimi ku mutimbagano: singa bino wammanga bigwa ku lulimi olweyambisibwa mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano;

Obutaba na mugaso; olulimi bwe lutakozesebwa ku mutimbagano, mu mpuliziganya eya buli lunaku (okuweereza obubaka, email) mu kusuubulagana, emirimu emitongole, n'ebirala.

Okuggwaamu ekitiibwa: olulimi okuba olutono oba obutakozesebwa ku mutimbagano;

Obusobozi okuggwaawo: abasinga okukozesa emitimbagano olulimi tebalwekakasa (See: Kornai, 2013).

Olulimi oluzaaliranwa: olulimi oba ennimi ez'enjawulo enzaaliranwa mu kitundu era nga zoogerebwa bannansi abalina obuwangwa obufaanagana, enneeyisa, n'endowooza.

Olulimi olw'ettutumu: olulimi abantu abasinga obungi mu ggwanga lwe beeyambisa. Luno lukyayinza okuba olulimi lwabakakaatibwako (abafuzi b'amatwale) gamba nga oluzungu mu Uganda, oba nga lulimi oluzaaliranwa gamba nga Hindi mu India.

eby'okulabirako

Tukuwa eby'okulabirako by'ensi ssatu okuva mu East Afica (Ethiopia, Tanzania and Uganda) okusobola okutegeera obulungi enkwatagana y'ekisaawe ky'omutimbagano n'olulimi nga bwe lweyambisibwa mu bulamu bwa bulijjo. Tulina emiramwa emikulu esatu egy'ekuusa ku nsunsula eno. Ekisooka, tutunuulira ensonga y'okweyunga ku mpeereza. Aboogera ennimi entonotono beesigama ku kugattirira ennyingo okukola ebigambo oba ennimi ez'ettutumu ng'oluzungu okusobola okutambuza obulamu? Ennimi ezimu ziweebwa enkizo okukira endala mu kisaawe ky'emitimbagano? Waliwo eky'ettunzi eky'ekuusa ku kukozeza olulimi olumu oba ezimu mu kisaawe ky'empuliziganya ku mutimbagano?

Eky'okubiri, tutunuulira ku nkozesa. Enkozesa y'olulimi esenziira ku mpagi z'olulimi olukozesebwa nga bwe kirambikiddwa mu Kornai (2013):

- (i) obungi oba enfaanana y'abantu b'ekitundu eky'eyambisa olulimi olwogerwako;
- (ii) ekitiibwa ky'olulimi;
- (iii) omulimu gw'olulimi;
- (iv) omutindo gw'obuyambi bwa nnamuziga;
- (v) omukutu gwa Wikipedia.

Twebuza oba nga abantu aboogera ennimi ezimu basobola okwanguyirwa okukozeza nnamuziga ya App n'empeereza endala. Kino okusinga kituukira ku bantu abatagoberera mpandiika ya Lulatin, gamba nga Ethiopia. Aboogezi b'ennimi ezitalina ttutumu basobodde okufulumya, okutabagana, n'okutumbula enkozesa y'ennimi ezo mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano? Waliwo enkola epima ebigambo (kalimagezi okutereeza empandiika y'olulimi, oba enkuluze) oba enkola eyambako olulimi olunnansi?

Ekisembayo, obukuumi mulamwa mukulu oguzze gudiringanwa. Twebuza oba ng'abantu aboogera ennimi ezitali zattutumu basobola okusosolebwa oba okukosebwa ku mutimbagano olw'okweyambisa oba okutumbula olulimi oba ennimi zaabwe. Mu buwufu bwe bumu, waliwo olulimi oba ennimi ezirondoddwa oba ezeekenneenyzeddwa ennyo oba obutafiibwako bw'ozigeraageranya kw'olwo oba ezo ez'ettutumu? Waliwo ebyogerebwa oba ebiteeberezebwa ku lulimi okwozebwamu mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano?

ethiopia

Woldermariam and Lanza (2014), mu bulambulukufu anyonnyola Ethiopia, ng'ensi erina ennimi empitirivu, amawanga amangi, n'obuwangwa obutali bumu. Eggwanga lirina abantu obukadde 114, nga bano bagwa mu biwayi by'amawanga 80 – n'ennimi entongole ttaano. Afan, Amharic, Oromo, Somali ne Tigrinya. Ebyo ng'obitadde ku bbali, ennimi 28 ze zimanyiddwa mu bifo bya lukale, omuli amasomero ga Primary, mu Government ne mu mpuliziganya y'abantu abasinga. Wabula, olulimi lwa Amharic lwe lulimi lw'eggwanga olusinga okutegeerebwa n'okwogerwa bannansi ba Ethiopia. Kino kiyinza okussibwa ku bwannaakyemalira n'obukulembeze bwa bannansi obwawamba ebyafaayo by'eggwanga ekiseera ekisinga obunene, mu kyasa ky'amakumi abiri (Yusuf, 2019). Ethiopia teyafugibwako mu butongole ng'ettwaale ly'abafuzi ba matwale, na bw'ekityo y'ensonga lwaki balina ennimi mpitirivu nga kino kivudde mu kuvuganya mu mawanga agali munda mu ggwanga nga baagala okwefuga, era nga kino kikyagenda mu maaso.

Enkola entongole egobererwa mu Ethiopia ku lulimi, egenda bukwakku (UNICEF, 2016). Wewaawo eggwanga lino libadde litambulira mu nkola ya federo okumala ebbanga ddene, entandikwa y'ebyafaayo by'olulimi oluliwo, kisobola okussibwa ku nneefuga y'amawanga agasinga agali mu ggwanga ekyakkirizibwa Government mu 1995 (Taye, 2017). Mu nkola eno empya ey'okukolera awamu, yagunjibwawo government okulaba ng'ebwayi by'abantu oba amawanga amagundiivu gakolera wamu, ennimi zassibwa ku bitundu okusobola okwoleka n'okutumbula eby'obuwangwa bw'abantu abw'enjawulo mu ggwanga (Woldermariam and Lanza, 2014). Kuno kwali kugaana ffugabbi mu lwatu, enkola enkambwe ezirambika olulimi zagunjibwawo ku mulembe gwa musibira mubbwa Emperor Haile Selassie (1930 - 1974) ate n'oluvannyuma ne zigobererwa eza Marxist-Leninist Derg state (1974 - 1991) (Yusuf, 2019).

Ku mulembe gwa Emperor Selassie, olulimi lwa Amharic lwatongozebwa ng'olulimi lw'eggwanga olusookerwako nga bayitira mu nkola y'eby'obufuzi eyagenderera okugatta eggwanga ery'ebulunguluddwa ebiruubirira ebifaanagana. Enkola endala ezajja zigunjibwawo zaatangira enkulaakulana y'ennimi endala, anti mbu guno gwalabibwanga omulyango okwagala okukunga ebwayi by'amawanga ag'enjawulo mu ggwanga eryo. Oluvannyuma lw'okuggyawo obwakabaka bwa Derg ng'ono yali musibira mu bbwa, anti muno mwali mwetobeseemu n'enkola za nnaakalyakaani, era ne baatandikawo n'enkola y'okutumbula ennimi z'ebitundu. Mu nkola yaabwe ey'okutalaaga eggwanga

lyonna, baatandika okusomesa abantu okusoma n'okuwandiika mu nnimi zaabwe enzaaliranwa, era nga kino baakitandika n'ennimi 15. (Getachew & Derib, 2006). Newankubadde nga baali bataddewo enkola eno engazi, wabula olulimi lwa Amharic lwagenda mu maaso n'okusukkuluma ku nnimi endala olw'ensonga nnyingi:

1. enkola y'okukuumira obuyinza bwonna wakati mu Government yali ya busosoze mu butonde bwayo.
2. Ebiwandiiko ebikwata ku nnimi endala ebyali bitondeddwaawo, omutindo gwabyo gwali mubi nnyo.
3. Emikisa mu by'enfuna gyali giwagira nnyo abo aboogera olulimi lwa Amharic (Smith, 2008). Enfuga ya buli ggwanga okwefuga mu nkola ya federo bwe yagunjibwawo mu 1991, amaanyi gonna okusobola okusigaza obumu mu government bwakuyuka, obuyinza ne buva mu masekkati. Nga wano abantu bonna baali baakubirizibwa okukkiriziganya n'okwolesa obumu. Obwetwaze bw'amawanga bwaweebwa enkizo okusobola okutuuka ku kiruubirirwa ekifaanagana (Habtu, 2003).

Ennimi ezigattira awamu abantu mu ggwanga zaagunjibwawo ekitongole ekivunaanyizibwa ku by'enjigiriza nga bayitira mu nkola eyali egobererwa ku lulimi (Smith, 2008). Oluvannyuma enkola eno yasikirwa enkola entongole egobererwa mu ggwanga mu kusoma n'okutendeka mu mwaka gwa 1994 ne mu ssemateeka wa Ethiopia owa 1995; Muno nga mulimu eddembe ly'amawanga agali munsu eyo n'obuwangwa, okusomesebwa mu nnimi zaabwe enzaaliranwa, wamu n'okuweebwa ekitiibwa eky'enkanankana era nga n'ennimi zonna ennansi zaali zitwalibwa ky'enkanyi (Smith, 2008; ssemateeka wa Ethiopia 1995, ministry y'ebyenjigiriza mu Ethiopia 1994). Ewatali kubuusibwabusibwa, kino kyayongerera ettutumu ly'ennimi z'ebitundu n'ennimi enzaaliranwa mu bifo by'olukale. Wano ennimi ennansi ezisinga zaakulaakulanira ku misinde emiyitirivu wamu n'okuwulirwa (Woldermariam and Lanza, 2014). N'okutuusa luno jjo lya balamu, olulimi lwa Amharic lwe lubadde lukyatwalibwa ng'olulimi lw'eggwanga olutongole, ekintu ekyalwongerera okumanyika. Wabula, olw'okweyongerera kw'obutabanguko mu by'obufuzi mu ggwanga, nga kiva ku bukuubagano wakati mu mawanga ag'enjawulo, government ya Ethiopia evuddeyo n'ennongoosereza ez'enjawulo, omuli n'okuvaayo n'ennimi endala entongole nnya, ezooleka ebiwayi by'amawanga agasinze okubuutikira eby'obufuzi mu ggwanga.

Oluzungu lwe lulimi olugwira olusinga obuganzi mu Ethiopia era nga luno lwaleetebwa mu ggwanga mu butongole nga bayitira mu by'enjigiriza (Sharma, 2013). Ku mulembe gwa Emperor Selassie lw'azuulibwa

nga lwa mugaso, okusingira ddala mu science ne ttekinologiya eyali afumbekedde mu lulimi. Mu kiseera kino we kyakolebwa, ky'ogerwako ng'omulembe gwa zzaabu mu by'enjigiriza olw'engeri amasomero gye gakulaakulanyizibwamu okwetoolola eggwanga lyonna (Gerencheal & Mishra, 2019). Eby'enjigiriza mu kiseera kino byali biwagirwa nnyo Britain ne America, na bw'ekityo oluzungu ne luganja okusobola okuwuliziganya n'okumanya omugaso gw'olulimi okugenda waggulu. Okumanya oluzungu, n'olulimi lwa Amharic okuba olw'obuwaze mu kugezesebwa mu bibuuzo bya government era n'okukkirizibwa okuyingizibwa mu University yokka, eyaliwo mu ggwanga mu kiseera ekyo (Smith, 2008).

Enkola egobererwa mu by'enjigiriza n'okutendeka bwe yatandika okukola, wewaawo ennimi entongole zassibwawo mu ggwanga nga zezirina okusomesezebwamu mu masomero ga primary, oluzungu lwasigalawo ng'olulimi olusomesebwa ng'essomo. Nga n'ekisinga obukulu, lwasigala nga lwa buwaze mu kusomesa ne mu matendekero oluvannyuma lwa primary. Mu Ethiopia empya, oluzungu lukyagenda mu maaso n'okukwata ekifo ekisooka, ng'olulimi olugwira olusinga okwogerwa. Lukyaweebwa ekitiibwa nga kino kyeyolekera ku bwetaavu bwa bannansi okwagala okwongerera okulutegeera (Gerencheal & Mishra, 2019). Newankubadde nga lwagalibwa nnyo, oluzungu lukyali mu bantu batono ddala. Luno lwogerebwa n'okutegeerebwa abantu ababugumyeko era nga luno lukozesebwa mu bifo ebitongole (Gerencheal, 2016; Sharma, 2013). Okumanya oluzungu kukyali kutono ddala mu bayizi ng'abasinga batya n'okulukozesa.

Kiteeberezebwa nti empuliziganya ez'omulembe zaasooka okutuuka mu Ethiopia kuntandikwa y'ekyasa ky'amakumi abiri. (Kenaw, 2017). Newankubadde ng'omusingi gwali gwassibwawo obukulembeze obwayita, gamba nga ku mulembe gwa Emperor Meenelik, essimu n'amazzi g'omudumu byassibwawo, naye ate ku mulembe gwa Haile Selassie, eggwanga lyakulaakulana nnyo. Ttekinologiya eyareetebwa okuva ebweru w'eggwanga yayamba Emperor okunyweza obukulembeze wamu n'okugaziya ku biruubirirwa bye n'okukulaakulanya eby'enjigiriza eby'omulembe. Wabula ate tekimanyiddwa bulungi oba ebirubirirwa bya Haile Selassie ku kutumbula ttekinologiya byali ku kweyagaliza nga ye nga bwe kyali ku banne abaamusookawo.

Wabula, ttekinologiya eyayatiikirira mu kiseera ekyo yaggyibwa bweru wa ggwanga n'afuulibwa wa bulijjo nga bamukyusa okumuzza mu nnimi ennansi (Kenaw, 2017). Eky'amazima, nga bwe kizze

ky'ogerwa waggulu, Emperor ye yaleeta olulimi oluzungu mu by'enjigiriza nga lutwalibwa ng'olulimi lwa science ne ttekinologiya. Eky'essanyu, okwefuga kw'ebitundu bwe kwassibwa mu mikono gy'ebwayi by'amawanga mu 1991, banannyini lulimi lwa Oromo nga kino kye kiwayi ky'eggwanga erisinga obunene mu Ethiopia ne bakyusa okuva ku biwandiiko bya Ethiopia ne badda ku lulatini mu bitundutundu nga kino kiva ku buyambi obwabaweebwa mu ttekinologiya w'omutimbaganano (Yimam (1992) in Zaugg, 2020. Enkyukakyuka zino zisobola okulabibwa ng'ensibuko y'enkolagana egenda mu maaso wakati wa bannEthiopia, ennimi zaabwe, ne ttekinologiya. Okwongerera okwekenneenya kino, okuyingiza olulimi lwa Amharic ku mutimbaganano ng'olulimi olusinga ettutumu (wamu n'ennimi za bannaEthiopia endala), kisobola okutunulwamu nga beekenneenya enkola yonna eyayitibwamu okuluyingiza, okulufuna, enkozesa, embeera, n'obukuumi.

Bwe kituuka ku kuyingizibwa, ng'oggyeeko okumanyibwa, olulimi lwa Amharic lutwalibwa ng'olulimi olutalina ttutumu (Gereme et al., 2021). Kino kitegeeza nti bitono nnyo ebirukwatako ebiri ku mutimbaganano (Megerdoomian & Parvaz, 2008; Hogan, 1999). Ebyo ng'obivuddeko, lumanyiddwa nga Ge'ez, ekiwandiiko kya bannaEthiopia, nga kino kye kisinga obukadde mu Africa. Aboogera olulimi lwa Amharic ne Tigrinya beeyambisa ekiwandiiko ekyo, era nga kino kitwaliramumu n'ennimi endala entonotono nga balongoosezzaamu katono. Bw'ogeraageranya ennimi z'afrika ezitaliimu lulatin, olulimi lwa Ge'ez lusenvuddeko ku mutimbaganano mu myaka 40 agayise (Zaugg, 2020). Ebintu bingi ebigenda mu maaso n'obuyiira birabiddwaako, era nga bino by'ogeddwaako mu bulambulukufu mu maaso.

Okuva mu myaka gya 1980 ennimi mu Ethiopia ez'eyambisa ekiwandiiko ekyo ziganyuddwa nnyo mu buyambi bw'omutimbaganano nga bayita mu kasunsunsula ebigambo, obunene oba obutono bw'ebigambo, olukangaga lw'ennukuta, wamu n'okuziyingiza ku lukalala lw'ennukuta ezikkirizibwa mu kalimagezi mu 1999. Obugazi bw'omulimu guno gwawomebwamu omutwe banannimi ba Ethiopia b'ennyini, wewaawo n'obuwagizi okwetoolola ensi yonna, newankubadde nga tebubadde bwa mujjirano. Mu mwaka gwa 2010, kkampuni ya Microsoft yatongoza windows visita (amadirisa ga vista), enzirikanya yaago, ng'eri mu lulimi lwa Amharic (SOMALILAND, 2010). Wegwatuukira mu 2015, olulimi lwa Amharic lwali lumaze okusasaanira kumpi ku buli kintu ekiri ku kibanja ky'omutimbaganano gwa Google, omuli we banoonyeza ebigambo, eddoozi okugezesa empeereza, n'ebirala (Perez, 2017; Galperin, 2014).

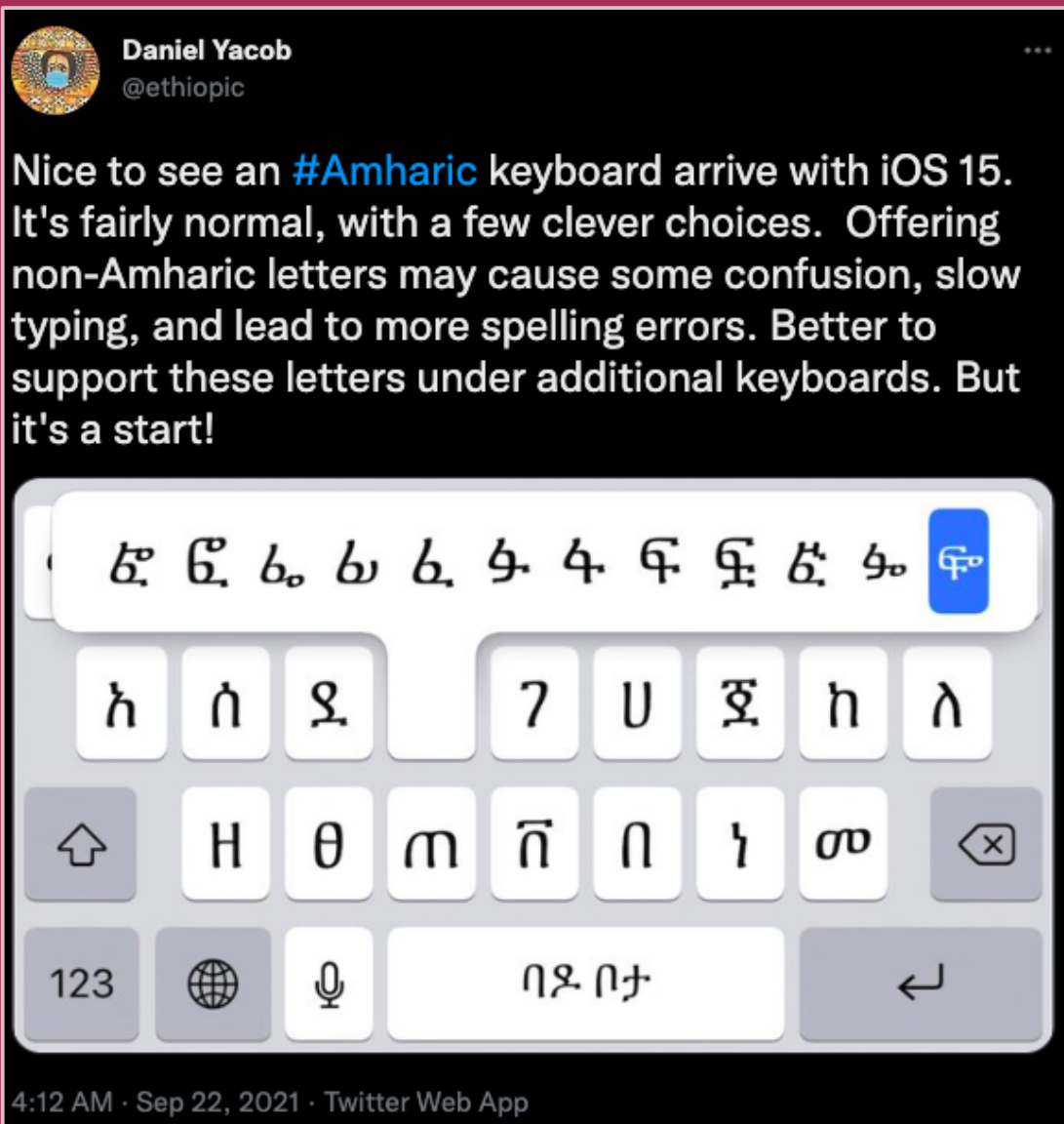
Sasikumar & Hegde (2004) yasengeka emiteeko ena egy'ebikolebwa ku buli wendinkufuna:

1. Okwoleka (okubaawo kw'ekiwandiiko mu nnimi ennansi),
2. Olulimi (okubaawo kw'ebiwandiiko mu lulimi olunnansi ebiyingizibwa mu nkola ya kalimagezi),
3. Obuwangwa (okweyambisa obubonero obw'amakulu eri obuwangwa),
4. Ekyuma ekikozesebwa (obw'etaavu bw'ekyuma ekikozesebwa).

Obuvunaanyizibwa bw'okussa ebintu ebyo mu buwangwa bwa Ethiopia, bumaze okutuukiriza emiteeko ebiri egisooka gamba nga okwoleka n'olulimi. Mu mwaka gwa 2021 kkampuni ya Apple lwe yatongoza IOS 15 ng'eno ye'nkola eyasooka omwazimbirwa olulimi lwa Amharic (Ge'ez) keyboard. Newankubadde ng'entandikwa yali nnungi, wabula keyboard yasigala nga kizibu eri agikozesa olw'obutagimanya era kkampini n'eyimiriza enkozesa yaayo (laba ku bubaka obwaweerezebwa munna Ethiopia ku mukutu gwa Tweeter mu 2021)

Okusomoozebwa mu kweyunga gamba nga ku butaba na bikozezebwa, ebisale biri waggulu ate n'obukwakkulizo obwassibwawo government bukyagenda mu maaso okwenyiyisa banna Ethiopia okugenda ku mutimbagano (Shahbaz and Funk, 2020). Ekirala, abatamanyi kwogera lulimi lwa Amharic ku mutimbagano basanga okusomoozebwa ne ttekinologiya ali mu lulimi lwe batamanyi bw'obageraageranya n'abo abalumanyi. Oluzungu lukyagenda mu maaso n'okutambulira mu bitundu 80 ku 90 ku buli kikumi ku bubaka obuli ku mutimbagano mu Ethiopia, so ng'olulimi lwa Amharic lwe lutwala ebitundu ebisigadde ebiri wakati wa 11 ku 18 ku buli kikumi (Zuagg, 2020; Tsegaye & Atnafu, 2016). Kyandiba eky'amakulu okugamba nti emiko gy'omukutu gwa Wikipedia giri mu nnimi ettaano entongole mu Ethiopia, ng'olulimi lwa Amharic lwe lusinga okwatiikirira ku mukutu.

N'ekisembayo, bwe kituuka ku mikutu emigatta bantu, Facebook- omukutu ogusinga okwatiikirira mu ggwanga – guyambako okwanguyisa agukozesa, wewaawo ng'ebiragiro ebigobererwa tebiyambibwako era tebiri mu lulimi lwa bannansi ba Ethiopia (Ayalew, 2021).



Nsanyuse okulaba keyboard eri mu lulimi lwa Amharis erina IOS 15. Eringa ya bulijjo, erina eby'okulondako amakula. Okutuwa enukuta ezitali mu lulimi lwa Amharic kikyayinza okutubusaabuza, okuwandiika akasoobo, wamu n'okuleetawo ensobi empitirivu mu kuwandiika kyabuvunaanyizibwa okuyambako enukuta zino, nga boongerako keyboard endala. Eno ntandikwa!



Okutangaaza ku bulabe bw'enkola eno, ekyo ky'enkanankana n'okugatta ennukuta za French, German, Czech n'endala, ku keyboard y'oluzungu.

Okufaananako nga bwe kiri ku ssemazinga omulala, amasimu ga buliwendi nkufuna gakutte wansi ne waggulu mu Ethiopia. Newankubadde nga kiri bw'ekityo, ensimbi ezisasulibwa ku buliwendi nkufuna n'okweyunga ku mutimbagano ziri wansi, bannaEthiopia abasinga tebalina masimu ga buli wendinkufuna wadde okweyunga ku mutimbagano (Kemp, 2021; World Bank, 2020). Wewaawo guli bw'egutyo, amasimu ga buliwendi nkufuna ye nkola bannansi ba Ethiopia gye beeyambisa okusobola okuganyulwa mu mutimbagano. Mu kunoonyereza okwakolebwa Zuagg (2020) ku kubeerawo kw'ennimi ennansi ya Ethiopia ku mutimbagano nga beeyambisa enkola eyagunjibwawo ey'okutunuulira enkozesa y'olulimi ku mutimbagano Kornai etal. (2017), wewaawo terutuuka ku buwanguzi. Olulimi lwa Amharic lwe lwasinga ettutumu ku mitimbagano okwetoolola ebibanja byonna ebiyambibwako omutimbagano, enkozesa n'ettutumu.

Ekisinga obukulu, okwekenneenya kuno kwalaga ng'enkozesa y'olulimi lwa Amharic ku mutimbagano bw'eri waggulu nga bayita ku bubaka obussibwa ku mukutu gwa Wikipedia, n'omuwendu gw'obubaka obussibwa ku kubanja kya Twitter mu lulimi olwo. Ekisinga okusanyusa, Somali nga lulo lulimi olunnansi era nga nalwo lulimi lwa ggwanga lya Somalia, nga lulina akakwate ku lulatin, nalwo luli mu kigero kye kimu mu nkozesa ku mutimbagano ng'olulimi lwa Amharic. Ng'ennimi endala ennansi zirabika ng'ezikozesebwa ekitono ku mutimbagano, ng'oggyeeko olulimi olumanyiddwa nga Tigrinya nga luno luyambibwako omutimbagano, gamba nga okukyusibwa, olulimi okulabibwa mu nkola ya kalimagezi, wamu n'okuba n'empeereza y'okulunoonyezaamu ky'oyagala.

Embeera nga bw'eri, banna Ethiopia bagenda mu maaso n'okuwandiika obubaka mu nnimi ennansi, wabula abantu obwongo bwabwe bukyali ku luzungu. Okusinziira ku Koll (2014), bannaEthiopia abakozesa olulimi oluzungu bakyalira omukutu gwa Wikipedia emirundi 57 nga ku buli mulundi, bakyalira ku mukutu gwa Wikipedia oguli mu lulimi lwa Amharic. Okusinziira ku kusunsula obubaka obwassibwa ku Facebook, Zaugg (2017) era baakizuula nti newankubadde ng'omukutu gulina obuyambi ku mutimbagano bwe guwa olulimi lwa Amharic, obubaka ebitundu 50% buwandiikibwa mu lulimi olwo bwakusibwa ne bussibwa mu lulatin.

tanzania

Tanzania y'emu ku mawanga ga Africa agalina ennimi ez'enjawulo. Zino ziri wakati w'ennimi 99 ne 155, ezoogerwa mu ggwanga. Swahili n'oluzungu z'ennimi z'eggwanga entongole ng'olulimi oluswahili lwe lusinga okubagatta. Newankubadde nga luno lwawukanamu katono n'enjatula y'ebigambo, Kiswahili lwe lulimi olusinga okwogerebwa mu Africa, nga luno luteeberezebwa okuba n'aboogezi abakunukkiriza mu bukadde 200 mu East Africa (Siminyu et al., 2022). Era, luno lwe lulimi olusinga okwogerebwa n'okutegeerebwa bannansi ba Tanzania abasinga obungi. Okufaanako n'ebitundu ebirala ku ssemazinga, enkyukakyuka y'olulimi mu Tanzania ezigenda mu maaso z'ekuusa ku by'afaayo by'abafuzi b'amatwale n'ebiruubirirwa eby'etobekawo oluvannyuma lw'okufuna obw'etwaze.

Olulimi oluzungu okutwaliza awamu lukyali lupya okusinziira ku by'afaayo by'ennimi mu ggwanga lya Tanzania. Luno lwayingira mu ggwanga eryo ku ntandikwa y'ekyasa ky'amakumi abiri, mu biseera by'abafuzi b'amatwale abazungu. Okusinziira ku Bwenge (2012), mu biseera ebyo enkozesa y'olulimi yalongoosebwanga nga bazissa mu miteeko egy'enjawulo omuli ez'eyambisibwa mu bukulembeze obw'awaggulu ne mu by'enjigiriza. Era kino okusobola okukituukiriza lwalekebwa okweyambisibwa abakozi abasomye kino ne kirufuula olulimi olw'abantu abaawaggulu. Tewali kuwannaanya, kino kye kyaleetera abantu okulubaako n'endowooza ez'enjawulo nga zetoololera ku nkozesa n'omugaso gw'olulimi oluzungu, ssi ng'olulimi olugatta abantu kyokka, wabula ate n'okutunuulira ku nnimi zaabwe ennansi. Wabula, olulimi oluswahili lubaddewo mu ggwanga okumala ekiseera ekiwanvu.

Okusinziira ku Whitley (1969) obubonero obwabulijjo obwoleka okubeerawo kwalo bweyoleka okuviira ddala mu kyasa eky'ekkumi, wabula okwatiikirira ennyo kweyoleka mu kyasa eky'ekkumi n'omwenda nga kiyitira mu kusuubulagana n'ebyenjigiriza (Rubagumya, 1990). Nga tunaatera okutuuka ku nkomerero y'ekiseera kino, eggwanga lya Tanzania baalirangirira okuba ettwaale lya German. Ku ntandikwa y'obufuzi buno, olulimi oluswahili lwatwalibwa ng'olunnansi era n'okutwalibwa ng'olulimi olutongole olukozesebwa mu bifo by'obukulembeze ebitandikirwako (Whitley, 1969). Wabula German yasigala erutwala ng'olulimi lw'eggwanga olutongole wamu n'okulusomesa mu masomero ga Primary wamu n'okulukozesa okusobola okufuna emikisa egy'enjawulo. Mu kiseera kitono, abazungu ate ne babakakaatikako olulimi oluzungu okuba olulimi lw'eggwanga olutongole.

Abazungu baasalawo okukwata ekkubo eddala okulaba nga bawagira okulaba ng'olulimi oluswahili lusigala n'ettutumu. Nga bayitira mu kakiiko akakwasaganya ennimi mu amawanga agali mu East Africa, obukulembeze bw'abazungu bwawagira eky'okusasaanya olulimi oluswahili mu ggwanga lya Tanzania ne East Africa (Siminyu et al., 2022; Mwansoko, 1991). Luno lwasigala nga lwe lulimi olukozesebwa mu bukulembeze obwa wansi ne mumasomero agasookerwako. Olulimi oluswahili lukoze kinene nnyo mu bisinde bya bannansi mu ggwanga, newankubadde nga mu byafaayo lwalabibwanga emmunyeenyeso mu kuleetawo obumu mu biwayi by'amawanga agali mu Tanzania n'okwegatta (Kassim, 1991). Ekirala eky'enkizo, Tanganyika African National Union ne Tanganyika African Association, ebibiina bino ebibiri eby'enkizo mu biseera by'okufuna obwetwaze, byavuganya mu by'obufuzi kyokka nga kino bakikolera mu luswahili.

Okussaawo olulimi oluzungu mu by'enjigiriza ebya waggulu, mu bukulembeze obwa waggulu ne mu bifo ebirala ebya bayivu, kyaleetera oluswahili okulabibwa ng'olulimi oluli mu kifo eky'okubiri (Bwenge, 2012). Wano Julius Nyerere, eyali prime minister eyasooka era President wa Tanzania oluvannyuma lw'okufuna obwetwaze, okutongoza olulimi oluswahili ng'olulimi lw'eggwanga olutongole. Mu nkola egobererwa mu lulimi, olulimi oluswahili lwatwalibwa mu masomero ga Primary ne mu kusoma kw'abantu abakulu, nga balubirira okugaziya enkozesa yaalwo mu bifo ebya waggulu (Mazrui et al., 1998). Ekikulu, okujanjawaza olulimi oluswahili kyalina ebintu ebirungi bisatu: (1) okutumbula obumu mu ggwanga, (2) okukomya abantu okulowooleza mu mawanga, (3) abantu bonna okuweebwa omukisa ogw'ekyenkanyi, nga bayita mu kukozeza olulimi olumu nga tebatunuulidde ggwanga limu.

Enteekateeka eno yawangirwa nga bayitira mu nkola ez'enjawulo ku lulimi, omuli eyali eyitibwa Ministry y'ebyenjigiriza, ministry y'okwekulaakulanya n'obuwangwa, wamu n'enteekateeka ezitali zimu. Okugeza, akakiiko akamanyiddwa nga Kiswahili Council (BAKITA) – nga kano kaawebwa obuvunaanyizibwa okukola ku mutindo, okukulaakulanya, wamu n'okusasaanya olulimi oluswahili. Ate ettendekero erimanyiddwa nga Institute of Kiswahili studies (TATAK) ku University ya Dar es Salaam lyali kumwanjo nnyo mu mulimu guno (Bwenge, 2012). Kaweefube w'okulaba ng'oluswahili lukozesebwa mu bifo eby'enjawulo okumala ekisera, ate yafuna okusomoozebwa okwakireetera okuddirira. Ng'ekyokuddamu eri abantu abakambwe ku mugaso gw'oluswahili ng'olulimi olukozesebwa mu masomero ga Secondary ne mu matendekero aga waggulu, Government yalekawo olulimi oluzungu nga lukozesebwa mu

kusomesa. Okusenziira ku Batibo (1995) mu kiseera kino omugaso n'ekitiibwa ky'olulimi oluzungu kyaddirira nnyo: okudirira ku bwagazi bw'olulimi oluzungu kwasisinkana ettutumu n'emisinde olulimi oluswahili kwe lwali lukulaakulanira.

Newankubadde kyali kityo, olulimi oluzungu lw'efuze eby'engiririza by'amasomero g'obwanannyini, era ng'amasomero agasinga galweyambisa ng'emmanduso okwetunda mu maka agali obulungi. Era lukyagenda mu maaso n'okulabibwa ng'olulimi lw'abantu abaawaggulu, entabiro n'emikisa, okusingira ddala ku mutindo gw'ensi yonna. Newankubadde nga guli gutyo, oluzungu lukyali lulimi lutono nga n'okusingira ddala mu lukale ne mu bantu abalina ensimbi era nga basomye. Enkola empya egobererwa mu kusomesa n'okutendeka eyatongozebwa mu 2015, yanyweza olulimi oluswahili ng'olulimi lw'eggwanga olukozesebwa mu kusomesa ku mitendera gy'ebyenjigiriza gyonna (UNICEF, 2017).

Olulimi oluswahili okubuutikira kyanjawulo kubanga, lwe lulimi lwokka mu Africa oba oluzaaliranwa ku ssemazinga, olukira ennimi endala zonna okweyambisibwa ku mutimbagano (Rosendal, 2016). Mu Tanzania, enneeyambisa yaalwo n'okukulaakulana bituukiddwaako oluvannyuma lw'okusukkuluma ku nnimi endala zonna ennansi ezikozesebwa. Twala eky'okulabirako (Mapunda & Gibson, 2022) yazuula obujulizi ku kulutumbula n'okulufuna nga bisosola ennimi endala ennansi okusingira ddala mu bavubuka. Kino kyali tekikoma kukwagala kulukozesa, wabula Mapunda (2013) ne Rosendal & Mapunda (2014) baazuula bingi ebiva mu kulukozesa eri obuwangwa, enneeyisa y'abantu, gamba ng'okwagala olulimi oluswahili okukira olulimi lw'omuntu oluzaaliranwa oba okulaba ennimi z'omukitundu endala ng'ezitalina makulu.

Wabula era waliwo n'obujulizi nga luziyiza omuntu okufuna obukugu gamba ng'abasomi mu bitundu oluswahili gye lutasosowazibwa ng'olulimi lwabwe oba ewali ennimi endala ez'ettutumu nga zikoseddwa. Mapunda ne Gibson (2022) baazuula okugwa kwa bayizi okwomuddinjanwa (okugwa) mu masomero ga Primary nga kyekuusa ku kubaawo kw'ennimi ezitali luswahili mu kitundu kye baakolako okunoonyereza mu Tanzania. Era, mu kwekenneenya kwabwe ku by'enjigiriza mu Tanzania, UWEZO Tanzania (2017) baakizuula nti okukozesa ennyo oluswahili era ne mummyaka egyaddirira, oluzungu mu by'enjigiriza lulina akakwate ku ngeri abayizi gye bayitamu okwetoolola eggwanga lyonna.

Ekisembayo, obujulizi ku buwanguzi obw'ekyenkanyi bukyatankanibwa. Obusobozi bw'olulimi oluswahili okuleetawo obw'enkanya mu mikisa egiweebwa abantu okuva mu buwangwa obw'enjawulo mu ggwanga tebutteekeddwa mu buwandiike. Oluswahili okufaananako ennimi ennansi mu Africa, ebyafaayo biraga nti zibadde zirekeddwa bbali naddala bwe kituuka ku ttekinologiya ow'omulembe (Legère, 2006). Mu biseera by'abafuzi b'amatwale, tewaaliwo nnyo kaweefube okulaba ng'ebiwandiiko ebikwata ku nnimi ennansi bisasaanyizibwa mu ttekinologiya ono eyaleetebwa okuva ebweru w'eggwanga, okusingira ddala ku byuma n'ebintu ebikozesebwa bannansi bye baali bakozesa mu mirimu gyabwe. Wabula aboogera olulimi oluswahili baagenda babimanyiira nga bakozesa enkola y'okweyazika ebigambo okuva mu nnimi endala, enkola ekyafumbekedde mu lulimi lwa ttekinologiya mu kitundu, newankubadde nga wabaddewo kaweefube okuvumbula n'okugunjaawo ebigambo ebiggya mu lulimi olunnansi (Mziray, 2019; Legère, 2006; Mazrui & Mazrui, 1995).

Newankubadde nga lukozesebwa nnyo, ng'oggyeeko okubaawo etterekero ly'ebiwandiiko eggazi n'enjogera, olulimi oluswahili lukwalina ebiwandiiko bitono (Shikali & Mokhosi, 2020). Okuyingiza oluswahili mu ttekinologiya w'omutimbagano, kirutumbudde nnyo. Tekikomye ku kweyongera kw'obubaka ku mutimbagano, wabula n'okukozesa ebyuma bikalimagezi nga bikozeza oluswahili kireseewo okusenvula (Halvorsen, 2012). Omutimbagano okuyambako ennimi kyeyongedde oluvannyuma lw'ekiseera. Kkampuni ya Microsoft ne Linex bebaasooka okwenyigira okuzza ttekinologiya mu nnimi ennansi mu kitundu (Wandera, 2014). Okuva ku ntandikwa y'emyaka gya 2000, amakampuni ago gombi gaatongoza oluswahili okutandika okukozesebwa mu kalimagezi zaabwe.

Kaweefube omulala okugatta olulimi oluswahili mu ttekinologiya omuggya mulimu, omukutu gwa google okuwagira oluswahili, okutondawo enkola y'okusoma ebiwandiiko ku mutimbagano, okugunjaawo ebyuma ebikyusa olulimi Okugeza nga SALAMA, wamu ne kaweefube eteekeddwaawo Mozilla Foundation nga batondawo ekkunjaanyizo okuba n'eddoboozi limu mu lulimi (Kamau, 2007; Siminyu et al., 2022). Ng'oggyeeko APP ezikyusiddwa mu luswahili nga M-PESA- ng'eno y'embeereza y'omukutu gwa mobile money esinze okutuuka ku buwanguzi mu Africa, ng'eno erina abantu abagikozesa abasukka mu bukadde 50 mu mwaka gwa 2021 (Oluwole, 2021) – eno ennyanjula yaayo eri mu lulimi luswahili nga guno guteeberezebwa okuba nga gweyambisibwa ettundutundu ly'abantu okwetoolola ekitundu (Wandera, 2014). Ne wankubadde nga kiri bw'ekityo obuwigizi bw'omutimbagano tebubunyiziddwa,

olw'okusomoozebwa okw'amaanyi okukosa obusobozi bw'aboogezi b'oluswahili okukungula mu bulambulukufu eky'okussa omutimbagano mu nnimi ennansi.

Omulimu ogusinga obunene okutumbula oluswahili gubadde ku lulimi, so ng'ate ebintu ebirala okusobola okulutumbula tekufiiriddwaako nnyo. Kino kireseewo okusomoozebwa ku nsonga gamba nga mu kukyusa, okukozesa kalimagezi okweggyamu ensobi, okukaluubirizibwa okukozesa empeereza y'eddoboozi (Buliva, 2017). Obutafaanana ku mawulire agasasaanyizibwa mu kiseera n'okusinziira ku mikutu emikwanira wala, olulimi oluswahili ssi lwe lumu ku nnimi amakumi asatu mu nnya eziwagirwa omukutu gwa Twitter nga wano ekiwandiiiko ekikyusiddwa weekiri. Eky'okulabirako ekirala eky'ekizibu kino kyalagibwa Wandera (2014) eyakizuula nti abakozesa M-Pesa be baakolako okunoonyereza, baalaga nga bwe baagala okukozesa ennyanjula eri mu luzzungu mu kifo ky'oluswahili. Newankubadde ng'olulimi oluswahili lwe bawuliriramu emirembe, okweyambisa ebigambo bye batamanyi ate n'ennyanjula okuba nga tefaanagana n'eyo ey'oluzungu, kuno okwemulugunya kwakolebwa. Kino kyoleka okusomoozebwa okwawamu okwokedde kaweeefube w'okuzza ttekinologiya mu nnimi ennansi n'omutimbagano nga bikyusibwa so nga ate engeri oluzungu gye lutwalibwamu, y'enjawukaana.

Amasimu ga buli w'endi nkufuna gasasaanye nnyo mu Tanzania, nga gatuukira ddala ne mu misoso gy'eggwanga. Newankubadde ng'abantu balina amasimu, beesanze nga bali mu katu olw'okubayingira mu bulamu bwabwe obwabulijjo, nga wano obukadde n'obukadde bwa batanzania bakozeza ttekinologiya ono okusobola okutuuka ku mutimbagano. Ekyo ng'okivuddeko, amasimu gasobozesezza abantu okutuuka ku bubaka obuteekeddwa mu nnimi ennansi obuyitirivu omuli n'ebifaananyi ekintu ekitabangawo. Abatanzania beeyunira nnyo okukozesa amasimu olw'ensonga ez'enjawulo okusukka ku mikutu gi mugatta bantu, n'ebintu eby'etolodde obulamu bwabwe. Okweyambisa amasimu ng'enkola okusobola okuddukanya eby'enfuna kyettaniddwa nnyo (Anthony & Mutalemwa, 2014).

Abayizi n'abana okwetoolola eggwanga lyonna beeyambisa essimu okusobola okusomerako (Mwapwele & Roodt, 2016; Kibona & Rugina, 2015; Kafyulilo, 2014). Bannansi akakadde kamu abasuubuzi abawangaalira ku nguudo, obusuubuzi bwabwe basinga kubuddukanyiza ku ssimu (Rumanyika et al., 2019). So nga kyazuulibwa nti abavubuka bangi bakozeza masimu okusobola okuyiia ensimbi ku nguudo, emirimu gyabwe basinga kugiddukanyiza ku ssimu okusobola okufuna ensimbi (Manyerere,

2021). Reuster-Jahn (2021), naye yakizuuka nga banatanzania bwe beeyongedde okweyambisa omutimbagano ng'omuyungagano okukulaakulanya obuyiia mu luswahili. Newankubadde nga ttekinologiya ali wansi w'empuliziganya eno asinga kuba mu lulimi luzungu, olulimi olubagatta awamu lukyali luswahili.

Mapunda ne Rosendal (2021) bagamba nti enkolagana eno ne ttekinologiya ebunye buli wamu n'okwagazisa olulimi oluzungu okusingira ddala mu bavubuka. Kino kyalabibwako nga ne bwe wabaawo omukisa okukozesa ttekinologiya ono ali nnimi ennansi. Mu kunoonyereza okwakolebwa ku bayizi n'abakozi ba University ya Dar er salaam, Halvrosen (2012) yakizuula nti newankubadde nga waliwo okwettanira ennyo ttekinologiya mu lulimi oluswahili, abayizi abamu olulimi luno baalulaba ng'olulimi lwa ttekinologiya olutatuukiridde, anti bbo balulaba ng'olwawansi ennyo, lufunda era ssi lwa basomi.

Malangwa (2019) yagamba nti okutabiikiriza olulimi ku mikutu emigatta bantu olumu kikolebwa mu bugenderevu eri abo abakikola okusobola okwongera okutuuka ku bubaka bw'anoonya, naddala obwo obwawandiikibwa mu luzungu. Okweyambisa oluzungu kikyalabibwa ng'olulimi lw'abantu abali ku ddala erya waggulu. Okusinziira ku misinde ensi kw'etambulira, banatanzania okufaananako n'abantu abalala okwetoolola ensi yonna, tebaagala kuluvaako nga batya okusubwa emikisa wamu n'okutabagana n'abantu abalala. Era, obubaka bungi busobola kutuukibwako mu lulimi oluzungu.

Obubaka butono obuliwo ku mutimbagano ku bukuumi bwa banatanzania. Abo abasinga okwettanira emikutu gi mugatta bantu balima emikisa mingi okusomesebwa era mu buwufu obwo basobola n'okuwuliziganya mu nnimi endala nga bwe kiri ennyo mu Tanzania ku mikutu gimugatta bantu. Newankubadde ng'enkozesa y'emikutu gimugatta bantu ekyali ntono, bannansi kwe bayita okukubaganya ebirowoozo ku by'obufuzi, ku mirimu emirala egikolebwa (Thobias, 2019). Okusinziira ku Parks & Thompson (2020) omulimu gw'ebyobufuzi ku mutimbagano okusingira ddala kubaawo era kkwettanirwa nnyo nga kukoleddwa mu lulimi oluswahili. Jamii Forums, ke kamu ku budaala obusinga okwettanirwa mu ggwanga ku mikutu gi mugatta bantu. Emirundi mingi kayitibwa Swahili Wikileaks, era mu biseera ebiyise kaali katwalibwa ng'omukutu abantu kwe bayita okwekubira enduulu.

uganda

Newankubadde nga waliwo ennimi ezikunukkiriza mu 41 mu Uganda, ennimi entongole mu ggwanga lwe luzungu n'oluswahili. Mu myaka gye 1970, olulimi oluswahili lwali lwogerwa bannansi ekitundu kimu kya kusatu ekya bannayuganda. Luno lwe lwali olulimi olutongole olukozesebwa mu by'obukulembeze, obusuubuzi n'ebyenjigiriza. Obukulembeze bwa kijambiya Idi Amin Dada bwatumbula nnyo enkozesa y'oluswahili newankubadde ng'abantu mu masekkati ga Uganda kino baakitwala ng'akabonero k'okubatiisatiisa. Wewaawo olulimi luno abantu baalulinako ekkonda, mu mwezi gw'omwenda 2019, Government ya Uganda yakakasa eky'okutondawo akakiiko k'eggwanga lyonna akavunaanyizibwa ku luswahili kayite National Swahili Council. Ennyingo ya 6 (2) mu Ssemateeka wa Uganda egamba nti "Oluswahili lwe lulimi lw'eggwanga olutongole olw'okubiri mu Uganda, nga lwakweyambisibwanga okusenziira nga Parliament bw'enaaba ekisazeewo mu tteeka."

Mu mwaka gwa 1990, oluzungu lwatongozebwa okukozesebwa mu kusomesa abayizi okuva mu Primary 5 n'okudda waggulu. Olulimi oluswahili lwalina obusobozi bunene nnyo okugatta bannayuganda wamu n'okuyambako okwanguya okuleetawo enkulaakulana eya wamu, era luno lwasalibwawo okuba olw'obuwaze mu byalo ne mu bibuga okuva mu primary 4-7. Kino oluvannyuma kyakyuka ne kidda mu nkola y'okusomesebwa mu nnimi ennansi, eyassibwawo mu 2007. Ennimi ezassibwawo okusomesebwa mu nkola eno mwalimu: Luganda Luo, Runyakitara/Runyoro-Rutoro and Runyankore-Rukiga, Ateso/Akaramojong ne Lugbara, nga basenziira ku nkwatagana y'ennimi endala mu Uganda. Mu tteeka lino eppya, abayizi baasomesebwanga mu nnimi zaabwe ez'omu kitundu emyaka esatu egisooka. Oluzungu lwaleetebwa wabula nga ssomo ery'etongodde. Mu mwaka ogw'okuna, oluzungu lwasuumusibwa okuba ku zimu ku nnimi ezisomesebwamu abayizi mu Primary. Mu mwaka ogw'okutaano mu ssomero, oluzungu lwatongozebwa okuba olulimi lwokka olusomesebwamu mu masomero. Eno ye yali enjawulo butereevu wakati w'amasomero g'obwanannyini n'ago agali ku mutindo gw'ensi yonna mu Uganda, agaali gayinza okweyambisa oluzungu mu kusomesa abaana.

Oluganda lwe lulimi olunnaansi olusinga okwogerwa mu Uganda, wewaawo ssi lwe lusinga okwogerwa abantu abasinga obungi. Olulimi luno lwogererwa abantu abayitibwa abaganda nga bano bakola ebitundu 16.7% ku bantu abali mu Uganda. Aboogera oluganda basinga kubeera mu bukiika ddyo okwetoolola olubalama lwa Lake Victoria ne mu mambuka okwetoolola olubalama lwa Lake Kyoga mu masekkati ga Uganda. Newankubadde oluganda ssi lulimi lutongole, Kampala okuba ekitebe kya

Government kw'etudde nga n'ebyobusuubuzi by'eggwanga mwe bifumbekedde, oluganda lw'efuze eby'obusuubuzi n'enkolagana y'abantu ssekinnoomu okwetoolola eggwanga lyonna. Waliwo ennimi endala ez'ebitundu ezimanyiddwa omuli: Runyakitara bugwanjuba bwa Uganda, Luo mu mambuka ga Uganda ne Ateso, Ngakarimojong bukiika kkono bwa Uganda.

Nga bwe kiri mu mawanga amalala, bannayuganda bakozesa nnyo ennimi zaabwe ennansi okusinga oluzungu. Okugeza, ennimi eziri mu luse lwa Bantu tezirina nnukuta nsirifu ezivuga zokka. Buli ewali ennukuta ensirifu erina okuyungibwako empeerezi. Oluzungu lukyali lwa ttutumu nnyo eri abayivu mu Uganda era ebiseera ebisinga lukola ng'entabiro wakati w'ebitundu eby'enjawulo ebirima ennimi ez'enjawulo, okusingira ddala ku mutimbagano. Era, oluzungu lutwalibwa ng'olulimi olukakasa, okusenziira ku mikululo egyalekebawo abafuzi b'amatwale, ebiseera ebisinga lulabibwa ng'olutuukiridde oba oluyonjo. Abamu bakyogerako nga okuzunguwaza, ng'okweyambisizza erinnya ettuufu ng'ekikolwa okusobola okulaba omugaso gwalwo. Bannayuganda abagagga, abasukkulumu n'abali mu kigero ekiri wadde wadde nga balina ensimbi, okusobola okukikola, beeyambisa oluzungu ng'abakugu era ng'ekyokwekumisa kyambwe, nga balukozesa okusobola okwelabisa n'okufuna ettutumu. Mu kifo ky'Oluganda oba ennimi endala ennansi, oluzungu lw'etooloolerwako emikisa, obuyigirize n'obugagga. Wabula ate oluganda lwetooloolerwako okuyimba, obusuubuzi n'obulamu bw'eddiini (Ssentanda and Nakayiza, 2015).

Newankubadde tewali bukakafu mu buwandiike obulaga ng'oluzungu bwe lusinga ettutumu mu Uganda, tusobola okweyambisa eky'okulabirako kya Nigeria okusobola okutegeera oluzungu ng'olulimi lw'abafuzi b'amatwale, lukozeseddwa ku mbeera z'abantu, mu by'obufuzi ne mu by'enfuna. Adedimeji (2004) yeekenneenya enkozesa y'oluzungu ng'ekitundu ku nkulaakulana y'eggwanga era ng'ennyungiro y'abantu, naddala mu ggwanga omuli ennimi ezisoba mu 500 ezoogerwa. Newankubadde ng'okugenda mu maaso n'okwogera olulimi oluzungu kubanga kutumbula bufuzi bw'amatwale, omuwandiisi akkiriza era akimanyi nti tewali lulimi lulala mu nnimi ennansi lusobola kukola ekyo olulimi oluzungu kye lukola. Mu Uganda ne Nigeria, ettutumu ly'oluzungu oba ennimi z'abazungu endala ku mutimbagano zisomooza nnyo okubaawo omukisa gwonna okututumuka kw'ennimi mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano mu Africa. Amawanga ga Africa, ku by'ennimi gayimiriddewo nnyo ku bazungu (Obondo, 2007). Ennimi ennansi mu Sub-saharan Africa tezaweebwa musingi gwe gumu. Abo abatoogera bulungi luzungu oba

abatalumanyiddeeko ddala, basanga okusomoozebwa okulwanirira eddembe lyabwe ery'okwogera (Norton, 2015).

Mu Uganda, emikutu gy'amawulire egisinga gifulumya obubaka nga buli mu luzungu n'oluganda, n'oluusi mu luswahili. Newankubadde nga Waliwo ebiwandiiko ebyafulumizibwa mu nnimi z'ebitundu endala (gamba nga mu Runyankore, Karamajong ne Acholi), naye tezirina mwagaanya na ttutumu kusobola kumanyibwa mu ggwanga lyonna ng'ezo ezifulumira e Kampala. Olupapula lw'amawulire olwa New Vision lufulumya n'empapula endala mu nnimi ennansi omuli Bukedde nga luno lufulumizibwa buli lunaku, so nga Waliwo n'ezifulumizibwa buli sabbiiti gamba nga: Orumuri, Etop ne Rupiny. Enteekateeka za telefayina mu Uganda ziri mu luzungu, so nga ate ku Ladiyo enteekateeka ezisinga ziri mu luganda n'oluzungu. Wabula, olw'okuba ng'ennimi ennansi ntono ezitwalibwa ng'ezettunzzi, na bw'ekityo ezimu ziba teziwa maanyi kuziteekerateekeramu. Ennimi endala ezitwala ettundutundu ly'abantu (ng'oluganda) zireetawo obumu mu kuteekateeka n'obubaka (Chibita, 2016). N'ekivaamu, obubaka obunnansi obusinga tebufulumizibwa oba tebukwata ku bizibu ebiruma bannansi mu lulimi lwe bategeera. Ne mu Luganda, olulimi olumanyiddwa ennyo mu kisaawe ky'emikutu gy'amawulire e Uganda terulina biwandiiko bimala mu kalimagezi, enkola ne mu kukulaakulanya project (Nabende et al., 2021).

Era, obukuumi ku mutimbagano ebiseera ebimu tebubaawo, okusingira ddala ng'abalwanirizi oba abakozesa omutimbagano buli lunaku beeyambisa ennimi zaabwe okweyogerako ku mutimbagano. Mu mbeera ya COVID-19 egenda mu maaso, obubaka obubuzaabuza ku mikutu emigatta bantu nga whatsapp groups, Facebook ne Twitter, nga bwesigamye ku bujulizi obufu ku ddagala ly'okugema n'okwejjanjaba okutalambikiddwa. Tewaliiwo kaweeefube w'amaanyi akoleddwa ku nnimi za East Africa okuziyiza obubaka obubuzaabuza ku mikutu gi mugatta bantu. Tewali kyuma kisobola kumanya bulimba mu nnimi za Uganda ennansi. N'ekivuddemu, Nabende ne banne (2021) beekenneenya obulimba obusooka nga beeyambisa oluganda okusobola okulwanyisa obubaka obubuzaabuza ku COVID-19 ku mikutu gyonna emigatta bantu egiri mu luganda, oluzungu, wamu n'ekintabuli omuli oluganda, oluzungu. Abaawoma omutwe mu kino, bassaawo enkola esobola okusomebwa ekyuma okumanya oba ng'obubaka obw'ekintabuli mulimu obubaka obubuzaabuza oba temuli (Nabende et al., 2021). Nga bamaliriza, tewannaba kugunjaawo nnamuziga esobola okukwata obubaka obw'obulabe nga bubuzaabuza obusasaanira ku mikutu emigatta bantu.

Mu buwufu bwe bumu, bannayuganda abalwanirizi b'eddembe boolekedde obuzibu mu buli lulimi lwe bakozesa ku Twitter, whatsapp oba okuwandiika ku mbeera mwe bali. Okugeza, Dr Stella Nyanzi, ng'ono Professor w'eMakerere University yaweereza ekitontome mu 2017 ku Facebook, ng'avumirira enkola ya President Yoweri Museveni.

Museveni matako nnyo! Ebyo bye yayogedde e Masindi, yabadde ayogera lutako.

Ky'entegeeza, mu mazima obutuuliro bwe bunyeenya n'okutekena, amagulu bwe gaba gatambula, owulirako ebitundu by'omubiri ebirala nga by'emulugunya? Obutuuliro bwe bufulumya obubi, ng'obwongo bulowooza, waliwo eyewuunya? Obutuuliro bwe buyisa omukka omubi, waliwo eyewuunya?



Stella Nyanzi ✓

January 27, 2017 · 🌐

Museveni matako nyo! Ebyo byeyayogedde e Masindi yabadde ayogera lutako.

I mean, seriously, when buttocks shake and jiggle, while the legs are walking, do you hear other body parts complaining? When buttocks produce shit, while the brain is thinking, is anyone shocked? When buttocks fart, are we surprised?

That is what buttocks do. They shake, jiggle, shit and fart. Museveni is just another pair of buttocks. Rather than being shocked by what the matako said in Masindi, Ugandans should be shocked that we allowed these buttocks to continue leading our country. Matako butako.

👍😂 3.9K

2.2K Comments 1.2K Shares

🔗 Share

Obutuuliro ekyo kye bukola. Bunyeenya, butekena, bufulumya obubi, buyisa omukka omubi. Museveni nabwo butuuliro buli awo. Mu kifo ky'okwewuunya obutuuliro kye bwayogedde e Masindi, bannayuganda bateekeddwa okwekanga nti twakkirizza obutuuliro buno okugenda mu maaso nga bukulembera eggwanga lyaffe. Matako butako.

Nyanzi yakwatibwa era n'avunaanibwa okukozesa obubi omutimbagano n'olulimi oluvvoola nga bayita mu tteeka erimanyiddwa nga Computer Misuse Act of 2011 (Rukondo, 2018). Nyanzi yeeyambisa oluganda ng'omuzannyo gw'ekitontome mu bigambo wamu n'okusikiriza abantu abamugoberera wabula ng'alonda obubaka mu ngeri y'okwewala endowooza z'atukkaanya nazo wadde entaputa. Wabula, mu mbeera eriwo olwaleero ey'obwannantagambwako ku mutimbagano mu Uganda, olulimi lwonna lulondoolwa Government, newankubadde nga ssemateeka wa Uganda awa bannansi eddembe ly'okweyogerera.

Emikutu ku mutimbagano gigatta abasomi okukira bwe kyali kibaddewo ku ssemazinga ne mu Uganda, nga wano okufulumya obubaka, okwoleka obuyiyya n'okusasaanya obubaka buzimbulukusibwa (Nesbitt-Ahmed, 2017). Wabula, omuwaatwa ogw'enkukunala gukyaliwo: ku ngeri bannayuganda gye beeyambisamu ennimi zaabwe ennansi engagga ku mikitu emigatta bantu. Obungi bw'ennimi mu Uganda kitegeeza nti ennimi ng'oluganda ziweebwa ekitiibwa munsu yonna, nga bayita ku mukutu gwa Google ogukyusa obubaka okubuzza mu nnimi endala, Okugeza (Bambino, 2022). Ennimi okusingira ddala ezo okuva mu mambuka ezitali mu luse lwa Bantu, zisuulibwa bbali. Tezisobola kubaako wezituuka mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano oba nga zeekenneenyzebwa.

emikululo gy'obufuzi bw'amatwale n'olulimi ku mutimbagano

Olulimi oba ennimi omuntu lw'ayogera lulina akakwate akalabika ku ngeri omuntu gye yeetaba oba gye yeenyigira mu kisaawe ky'omutimbagano. Kino kigenda butereevu ku ngeri eddembe ly'obuntu ku mutimbagano gye litagabanyizibwamu ky'enkanyi: okufuna amawulire; okufuna empeereza wamu n'okufuna enkulaakulana ku ttekinologiya. Abantu abaavu bagenda kwongera okufuna okusomoozebwa okwenyonnyolako ku mutimbagano. Amagezi amazaaliranwa gasanguddwaawo, olwo omwagaanya ne guweebwa ennimi ezo ezisukkulumye oba ezirina ettutumu n'okweyoleka.

Embooji eno esinga nga bwekirambikiddwa waggulu, esobola okukwanaganyizibwa ku biseera by'abafuzi b'amatwale n'engeri gye bikulaakulanyeemu butereevu mu kiseera ng'enkola y'obufuzi bw'amatwale ku mutimbagano egenda etutunuka. Kwett (2016) anyonnyola "okufutubbalwako ku mutimbagano", abamerika n'amawanga amanene okuva mu bukiika ddyo bwe gasalawo okutuula ku nfeete amawanga agali mu maserengeta g'ensi nga gateeka obuyinza bw'omutimbagano bwonna mu bitongole eby'amaanyi. Kuno kuba kufutubbala ku bantu balala mu nkola ya ttekinologiya. Amakampuni ga ttekinologiya gassaawo obukwakkulizo ku nkola zazona ezisinga okukozesebwa mu kalimagezi n'emikutu egy'enjawulo wabula ng'obwanannyini buli mu US. Okugeza: w'onoonyeza by'oyagala ku mutimbagano; yingene gy'okozesa ng'olina ky'onoonya ku mutimbagano, ebibanja ku mutimbagano kw'oyita okuweereza omukolo butereevu, n'ebirala.

Ttekinologiya bw'ayiyizibwa nga wakukozesebwa abantu abasangibwa mu mawanga agali mu mambuka g'ensi yonna, bannansi, mu byalo oba mu mawanga agali mu maserengeta g'ensi yonna, bano babawaliriza okukyusa enkozesa okusobola okweyunga ku ttekinologiya oyo (Young, 2019). Abawakanya kino bagamba nti eno nkola ya kufutubbala ku bantu empya, egunjiziddwaawo ku mutimbagano. Obuyinza bugaziizibwa nga bagabanya eby'obugagga bino eby'enkizo (emikutu) ewatali kuwannaanya ne gifuuka gya nkizo mu bulamu bwaffe obwa buijjo. Nga Renata Avila bw'anyonnyola,

“Abantu muni yonna abatali ku mutimbagano, ge matwale agabuusibwa buusibwa ku mbiri za ttekinologiya. Era ng’omuntu yenna asobola okubamatiza, n’abayingiza mu ttwaale lye ery’omutimbagano, aba n’ekisumuluzo ky’ebiseera eby’omumaaso” (Mozilla Foundation, 2018).

Kino kigwa butereevu mu lulimi olusinga ettutumu ku mikutu gino mu ngeri y’ani? Oba kiki ekizifuga? Abantu bangi mu Sub-saharan Africa tebeenygira ku mutimbagano nga bakozesa ennimi zaabwe ennansi, wabula nga bakozesa olulimi olwabakakaatibwako obufuzi bwamatwale (Munyadziwa and Mncwango, 2021). Amakampuni nga Meta (eyali emanyiddwa nga Facebook) baayimbirira enkozesa ya (Lite) APPs nga bagitaddeko akasenda baguzi ak’ebintu ebisookerwako eby’obwereere, wabula ng’ekyamazima tebirina kye biyamba lulimi eri ebiwayi by’abantu eby’enjawulo (Solon, 2017). Bannakenya basobola okweyunga ku bintu ebisookerwako ku bwereere mu luzungu, newankubadde ng’oluswahili lwe lusinga okwogerwa mu bitundu ebisinga. Alina ekisumuluzo ky’omutimbagano, ge makampuni agatudde mu bulaaya nga bano essira basinga kuliteeka ku bwetaavu, obungi obufulumizibwa n’obuyinza, wabula ng’ebyetaago by’abantu abasinga obungi muni yonna tebabifaako. N’ekivuddemu, okunoonyereza ku nkozesa y’olulimi mu Sub-saharan ne ku mawanga agali mu maserengeta g’ensi kwe kussa essira ku nkozesa y’ennimi z’abafuzi b’amatwale (olufalansa, olupotugo n’oluzungu) ekintu ekitataaganya ekkubo ly’okukola okunoonyereza ku nnimi ennansi

eky'okukola

Abantu ssekinnoomu n'ebitongole mu biwayi byonna ebikozesa omutimbagano biteekeddwa okuwuliriza era bikwatagane ku lulimi olugattira awamu era olwanjulukufu. Nga muno mulimu:

Abakola amateeka ne governments:

Musseewo amateeka mu lujjudde.

Mutumbule eky'okusomesa omutimbagano mu nnimi ennansi.

Musikirize amakampuni ga ttekinologiya okukolera mu ggwanga.

Amakampuni ga ttekinologiya:

Amakampuni ga ttekinologiya geebuuze ku bantu/ ebiwayi bya bannansi era bafune okuddibwamu.

Mupangise abantu aboogera olulimi olutakiikiriddwa bulungi mu mawanga gye basibuka.

Enkola ezassibwa mu kalimagezi zigandawazibwe n'obubonero, olwo abaazigunjaawo basobole okuzikyusa.

Ssente musinge kuziteeka mu nkola ezassibwa mu kalimagezi n'obubonero okuva mu lulatin.

Essira mulimalire ku kulambika obubaka mu mawanga gonna gyebukozesebwa.

Ebitongole by'obwannakyewa:

Muwagire emikutu emigatta bantu n'emikutu emirala ku mutimbagano nga basoosowaza ebiwayi bya bannansi.

Mugende mu maaso n'okunoonyereza.

Musseewo emikutu egirwanirira eddembe.

Obuvunaanyizibwa ku bantu abali ku ddala ly'ensi yonna:

Okuwagira n'okuwa obuyambi bw'ensimbi okusobola okukuuma ennimi ezikoseddwa ku mutimbagano.

Okuwagira ebitongole ebinnansi wamu n'okuwagira ebitundu n'ensi yonna.

okufundikira

Obubaka n’obutali bw’enkanya mu lulimi ku mutimbagano ne mu kisaawe ky’omutimbagano kirina obusobozi okwongera amaanyi mu nkola z’abafuzi b’amatwale mu kugunjaawo amawulire n’okukiikirirwa (Graham & Zook, 2014). Wabula, waliwo omwagaanya n’omukisa okutumbula olulimi ku mutimbagano. Olw’embeera y’omutimbagano nga bw’eri ng’omulyango muggule, kiwade omukisa ebirowoozo n’endowooza okweyolekera mu bukadde n’obukadde bw’enkola. Ekisaawe ky’omutimbagano kisobola okweyambisibwa okussa mu buwandiike n’okukuuma ennimi, okuwaanyisiganya, okusomesa, n’okubunyisa ebiwandiiko eri abapya n’abo aboogezi b’olulimi olwo, wamu n’okukyusa obubaka okubuzza mu nnimi z’ebiyayi by’abantu ebitwalibwa ng’ebitono. Olulimi olukozesebwa ku mutimbagano lusobola okutumbuka mu bulambulukufu, okukunjaanya n’okukuuma obubaka, anti omutimbagano gutekebwawo okusobozesa ennimi ezitalina ttutumu nazo okusobola okuganyulwamu. Ng’okweyunga ku mutimbagano kugenda kweyongera ne kutuuka ne ku bantu ababadde batatuukibwako, abantu bangi abeeyambisa omutimbagano okuva mu maserengeta g’ensi yonna, bajja kusomooza banannimi abayivu (ITU, 2021). Emikutu gimugatta bantu ku mutimbagano giwa omugaso n’ekinyusi eri ebiyayi by’abantu abatwalibwa ng’abatono, enkozesa, etondawo n’okweyambisa byonna ebiri ku mutimbagano n’omusono.

Olw’obutabaawo kunoonyereza ku lulimi ne ttekinologiya mu maserengeta g’ensi yonna, kiwa enkizo okunoonyereza kuno okukulembeddwaamu Pollicy, nga bali wamu ne Digital Futures Lab, nga bayambibwako Internet Society Foundation. Enteekateeka emanyiddwa nga “tuli wamu” enoonyereza n’okuwandiika enkozesa y’olulimi ku mutimbagano mu Ethiopia, Tanzania, Uganda, ne India. Okunoonyereza okugenda mu maaso twebuuzaa: byakulabilako ki n’okusomoozebwa eri abantu abatoogera luzungu naye nga beeyambisa emikutu emigatta bantu? Okusenziira ku bino, biki ebiyinja okusembebwera eri abaatondawo emikutu gino gi mugatta bantu okusobola okulinyisa ku mutindo eri abo abagyeyungako, enkozesa, wamu n’obukuumi ku mikutu egyo? Omulimu guno gujja kuyambako okulambika ebinaagobererwa mu kukola okunoonyereza nga tugezaako okutegeera engeri abantu gye bakwataganamu, gye beeyungamu, okukunjaanyaamu, wamu n’okufulumyamu obubaka oluvannyuma lw’okwetaba mu kisaawe ky’omutimbagano.

ebiwandiiko ebikozeseddwa

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