

ZWIVHANGI NA MASIANDOITWA A MUVANGO KHA LUAMBO LWA TSHIVENḌA  
ḌOROBONI YA BEITBRIDGE.

NGA

FELEX MATAGA

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ATIKIḌI IYI YO ḌETSHEDZWA HU U ITELA NGUDO YA MASḌAS YA SAINTSI YA  
LUAMBO LWA TSHIVENḌA KHA SENTHARA YA M.E.R. MATHIVHA YA NYAMBO  
DZA AFRIKA, VHUTSILA NA MVELELE KHA MUHASHO WA TSHIVENḌA.

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## VHUḐINETSḐEDZELI

Mushumo uyu ndi khou livhisa kha mukomana wanga Elphas Dube na khaladzi yanga Surprise Muleya.

## MUANO

Ndi khou ita muano wa uri hei thandela i tou vha mushumo wanga wa vhukuma we nda tou diitela nhe muhe. Ndi khou tenda uri thandela iyi a i ngo vhuya ya netshedzwa fhanu Yunivesithi ya Venḡa kana kha inwe Yunivesithi hu tshi itelwa u wana digiri ya Mastas ya saintsi ya luambo lwa Tshivengḡa (MATL).

Tsaino.....

Datumu.....

## **NDIVHUWO**

Ndi tama u livhuwa Mudzimu we a nea maanda a uri ndi kone u khunyeledza thodisiso iyi. Ndi tama u livhuwa khaladzi anga Surprise Muleya we a ntikedza zwifhingani zwi kongaho uri hei thandela i khunyelele. Ndi dovha hafhu nda livhuwa musanda Vho S.A Tshithukhe vhe vha vha na mbilu ndapfu musi vha tshikoreka tsenguluso iyi.

## **ABSTRACT**

Code switching is a factor that is affecting many languages in our communities. There are so many factors that have led people to code switch. People seem to think that it is a good thing to code switch overlooking the impacts of code switching. The aim of this research is to reveal the causes of code switching and its impact on Tshivenda language which is regarded as one of the minority languages in Zimbabwe.

This study will reveal the causes of code switching Tshivenda language in Beitbridge town and the impacts of doing so which include among others language death and language shift. The study will also show how shortage of books, publishing companies, presence of private schools and the uninvolvement of government has contributed to code switching of Tshivenda language in Beitbridge town in Zimbabwe. The study will also put forth some recommendations that can be used in order to solve this problem of code switching languages.

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## NDIMA YA U THOMA

### 1.0. Mvulatswinga.

Luambo lu tamba tshipiḁa tshihulwane nga maanḁa kha vhutshilo ha vhathu ḁuvha na ḁuvha. Zimbabwe ndi luḁwe lu mashango ane a vha na nyambo nanzhi, mvelele dzo fhambanaho khathihi na vhurereli ho fhambanaho. Phambano heyi i vhonelesa nga maanḁa kha nyambo dzi re hone kana dzine dza ambiwa hone. Luambo lwa Tshivenda ndi luḁwe lwa nyambo dza tshiofisi Zimbabwe fhedzi lu dzhielwa fhasi kana lu khou tsikeledzwa ngeno nyambo dzi fanaho na Tshishona, Tshindevhele na Tshiisimane dzi dzone nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nḁha.

Hezwi zwi ita uri mveledziso ya luambo lwa Tshivenda i tsele fhasi vhukuma sa izwi lu tshi dzhiwa sa luambo lu si lwa ndeme kana luḁuku. Hezwi zwo ḁo ḁuḁuwedza kana zwo ḁo ita uri lushaka lwa Vhavana tshirikini tsha Beitbridge lu vhone luambo lwa Tshivenda lu lwa fhasi, ngeno Tshiisimane, Tshishona na Tshindevhele dzi dzone nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nḁha. Nga mulandu wa hezwi, zwo ḁo ḁuḁuwedza u tshinyala ha luambo nga u lu vanga na dziḁwe nyambo. Musi muthu a tshi amba luambo lwa Tshivenda u fhedza a tshi vanga na dziḁwe nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nḁha u fana na dzo sumbedziwaho afho nḁha.

Kha mushumo uyu muḁodisisi u ḁo sumbedzisa zwivhangi zwa muvango kana zwiitisi zwa u vangwa ha nyambo nga maanḁa kha luambo lwa Tshivenda ḁoroboni ya Beitbridge, masiandoitwa a hone khathihi na zwine zwa nga itwa u tandulula thaidzo iyi.

## 1.2. Siangane

Dorobo ya Beitbridge ndi dorobo ine ya wanala mukononi wa shango la Zimbabwe na la Afrika Tshipembe fhedzi yone i kha shango la Zimbabwe. Vhadzulapo vhanzhi vhane vha wanala kha dorobo iyi ndi Vhavana. Nga mulandu wa mafungo a vhushambili kana a vhatu vhane vha bva vhukati kha khuda na dza shango la Zimbabwe na kha manwe mashango a Afrika, vho do da vha shuma migodini.

Vhanwe vho da vha tshi toda u pfukela seli kha la Afrika Tshipembe. Hezwi zwo do ita uri musi vha tshi kundelwa u pfuka vhanwe vhavho, vho mbo di dzula henefho. Hezwi zwo do ita uri hu vhe na tshaka dzo fhambanaho dzine dza amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Nyambo dzine dza ambiwa doroboni ya Beitbridge namusi dzi katela Tshivana Tshindevehele, Tshishona, Tshitsonga, Tshisuthu, Tshitonga kana Tshindau na dziwe nyambo. Hezwi zwo do ita uri vhadzulapo vhanzhi vha Vhavana vha kone u amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Vhanwe namusi vho no mala vhafumakadzi vha dziwe tshaka.

Tshindevehele ndi luambo lune lwa funziwa kha vundu lothe la Matabeleland South. Tshiriki tsha Beitbridge na tshone tshi wela kana u wanala fhasi ha vundu ili. Tshindevehele sa luambo lune lwa shumiswa vunduni ili nga vhuphara zwo fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhatu vhanzhi vha fhedze vha tshi kona u amba luambo ulu nahone vhana zwikoloni vha funzwa nga Tshindevehele.

Vhatu vhanzhi shangoni la Zimbabwe vha amba luambo lwa Tshishona khathihi na Tshiisimane. Vhatu vhanzhi vha Vhavana vho fhedza vha tshi vanga nyambo musi

vha tshi amba na vha dziñwe nyambo nga mulandu wa u funziwa nga luambo lu si lwavho na nga mulandu wa u tanganyelana na dziñwe tshaka. Gumperz (1982) u talutshedza muvango sa u shumisa nyambo mbili kana u fhira kha mutaladzi muthihi musi muthu a tshi khou amba. Hezwi zwi itwa ngauri vhunzhi ha Vhaventša Beitbridge vha a kona u amba nyambo nzhi dzo fhambanaho.

### **1.3. Tshitatamende tsha thaidzo**

Maḍuvha ano hu vhone na na ṅaḍo khulu kha vhathu malugana na u vanga nyambo nga maanḍa kha luambo lwa Tshiventša. Hezwi zwi itwa ngauri vhathu vha dzhia nyambo dza ḍamuni vha dzi sedzela fhasi, vha dzi tukufhadza khathihi na u dzi leludza. Musi vha tshi amba a vha koni u thaphudza fhungo vha songo vanga nyambo. Thaidzo ndi ya u ri ndi mini tshine tsha ita uri vha ralo nahone masiandoitwa a hone ndi afhio.

### **1.4. Ndivho.**

Ndivho ya thodisiso iyi ndi ya u toḍisisa zwivhangi zwa muvango na masiandoitwa kha luambo lwa Tshiventša nga maanḍa ho sedzwa ḍorobo ya Beitbridge kha la Zimbabwe.

### **1.5. Zwipikwa**

- Thodisiso iyi i ḍo bvisela khagala zwivhangi zwa u vangwa ha luambo lwa Tshiventša ḍoroboni ya Beitbridge.
- Thodisiso iyi i ḍo dovha hafhu ya bvisela khagala masiandoitwa a muvango kha luambo lwa Tshiventša.

- Tshipikwa tshiṅwe ndi tsha uri thaidzo ya muvango i nga tandululwa hani ngauri arali ya sa tandululwa luambo lu nga fhedza lu tshi sudzuluwa lwa fhedza lu tshi fa.

### 1.6. Mbudziso dza ṭhōḍisiso

- a) Ndi mini tshine tsha ita uri vhatu vha vange nyambo?
- b) Masiandoitwa a muvango ndi afhio kha luambo khathihi na kha lushaka.
- c) U vangwa ha luambo hu a ṭanganedzea naa? Ndi ngani hu tshi ṭanganedzea kana hu sa ṭanganedzei?
- d) Muvango u vhangwa nga mini nahone ndi mini zwine zwa nga itwa u tandulula thaidzo iyi?

### 1.7. Ndeme ya ṭhōḍisiso

Ndeme ya ṭhōḍisiso iyi ndi ya u sumbedza zwivhanggi zwa u vangwa ha luambo na masiandoitwa a hone na uri u vanga nyambo ndi havhuḍi naa kana hu vhulaya luambo.

### 1.8. Ngona dza ṭhōḍisiso

Ngona ndi ṅḍila dzine musedzulusi a ḍo dzi shumisa musi a tshi kuvhanganya mafhungo a livhanaho na tzedzuluso yawe. Kha tzedzuluso heyi hu ḍo shumiswa ngona dzo fhambanaho musi hu tshi itwa tzedzuluso heyi. Hornby (2010:932) a tshi ṭalutshedza nga ha ngona ya ṭhōḍisiso u ri:

Methodology is a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity.

Hezwi zwi amba uri ngona ya ṭhoḡisiso ndi sethe ya nḡila kana ngona na milayo ine ya shumiswa u bveledza nyito yo khetheaho ine ya shumiswa u ṭoḡisisa mafhungo eneyo. Cryer (1996:45) a tshi amba nga ngona dza ṭhoḡisiso u ri:

A rationale for the methods used to gather and process data, in what sequence and on what samples, taken together, constitutes a research methodology.

Izwi zwi amba uri ndi ndeme ya ngona dzine dza shumiswa u kuvhanganya mafhungo na u sengulusa mafhungo zwi tshi ya nga ndunzhendunzhe na sambula, arali zwo ṭangana zwi vhumba ngona ya ṭhoḡisiso. Zwo ralo, muḡoḡisisi u ḡo shumisa ngona ya khwalithethivi.

### **1.8.1. Ngona ya khwalithethivi**

Muḡoḡisisi u ḡo shumisa ngona dza khwalithethivi kha u wanulusa mafhungo awe nga ha zwivhanga na masiandoitwa a u vangwa ha luambo lwa Tshivenda ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Ngona ya khwalithethivi i elana na u tshilisana na vhatu ngauri i shuma vhatuni. Burgess (1985:1) u amba zwi tevhelaho nga ha ngona ya khwalithethivi:

Nevertheless, the term qualitative methods has been used to cover approaches that are claimed to be soft and non-rigorous compared with the hard objective rigorous approaches that are referred to as quantitative methods.

Izwi zwi amba uri nga u ralo ipfi ngona ya khwalithethivi ḡo shumiswa u katela nḡila dzine dza humbulelwa uri dzo leluwa kha dzi konḡaho dza khwantithethivi. Ngona ya khwalithethivi i bveledza mafhungo o pfumaho, o n̄walwaho nahone o ḡalaho

mihumbulo yavhuḁi i alusaho tḥoḁisiso. Ngonā ya khwalithethivi i katela ngona ya phuraimari na ya sekondari.

### **1.8.2. Ngonā ya phuraimari**

Iyi ndi ngona ine muḥwali a kwama vhathu vho fhambanaho a tshi vha vhudzisa zwi elanaho na tsenguluso ine a khou nwala ngayo.

Meyer (1982:56) a tshi tḥalutshedza nga ha ngona ya phuraimari u ri,

Primary research method is a method which consist of materials that are the original sources of information for your topic.

Izwi zwi amba uri ngona ya phuraimari ndi ya u tḥoḁisisa nḁila yo vhumbwaho nga zwishumiswa kana matheriaḁa ane a vha vhubvo ha mafhungo. Kha tzedzuluso iyi ngona ya phuraimari i ḁo shumiswa ngauri hu ḁo thetsheswa zwine vhathu vhaḥwe vha ambisa zwone. Ngonā ya phuraimari i katela mbudziso na mbudzisavhathu.

### **1.8.3. Ngonā ya sekondari**

Ngonā ya sekondari ndi nḁila ya u tḥoḁisisa mafhungo hune muḥoḁisisi a shumisa maḥwalwa o ḥwalwaho nga vhaḥwe vhaḥwali kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo a tḥoḁisiso yawe. Ngonā iyi ndi ine ya kwama u shumiswa ha bugu dzo fhambanaho ḁaiburari, dzhenaḁa, mabambiri o vhaliwaho miḥanganoni na dzi khonferentsini, guranḁa, magazini na maḥwe maḥwalwa o fhambanaho ane a amba nga muvango.

#### **1.8.3.1. Vhuḁi ha ngona ya sekondari**

- U kuvhanganya mafhungo nga iyi ngona zwo leluwa vhunga mafhungo a tshi tou tḥoḁisiswa kha maḥwe maḥwalwa o no ganḁisiwaho kale.
- U shumisa ngona ya sekondari a zwi konḁi nahone a zwi ḁuri.

- Ngona iyi i thusa u khwaṭhisa kana u tikedza mbudziso dza ṭhoḍisiso.
- Ngona iyi i dovha hafhu ya thusa kha u fhindula mbudziso dza ṭhoḍisiso.

#### **1.8.3.2. Vhuṭudzeṭudze ha ngona ya sekondari**

- Mafhungo ane a kuvhanganywa nga u shumisa nḍila ya sekondari zwi a konadzea wa wana a sa tou vha a ngoho sa zwine muṭoḍisi a zwi tamisa zwone.
- Zwi a konadzea uri zwenezwo muṭoḍisisi a tshi ita ṭhoḍisiso nga u tou shumisa ngona ya sekondari, a wane maṅwe mafhungo o no vha a kale nga maanḍa, ho no vha na tshanduko dzo fhambanaho.
- Tshinwe hafhu ndi tsha uri u shumisa mafhungo o ṭoḍisiswaho nga vhanwe zwi sia muṭoḍisisi a sa ḍivhi thaidzo dzine vhunzhi ha vhaṭoḍisisi vha ṭangana nadzo musi vha tshi khou kuvhanganya mafhungo a ṭhoḍisiso.
- Zwi a konadzea u wana mafhungo o kuvhanganyiwaho nga u shumisa ngona ya sekondari a sa tou elana na zwine muṭoḍisisi a khou zwi ṭoḍisisa.

#### **1.8.4. Ngona ya sosioḍodzikhala**

Kha ngona iyi musengulusi u ḍo sumbedza zwine a ḍivha kha mafhungo a kwamaho tsenguluso iyi. Hafha ndi hune musengulusi a ḍo bvisela khagala nḍivho na tshenzhemo yawe ine a vha nayo kha tsenguluso iyi.

#### **1.9. Tshikoupu**

Ndima ya u thoma: Iyi ndi mvulatswinga ine ya katela tshitatamende tsha thaidzo, ndivho ya tsenguluso, ndeme ya ṭhoḍisiso, siangane, zwilavhelelwa khathihi na ṭhalutshedzo ya mafhungo a ndeme nga vhupfufhi.

Ndima yavhuvhili: Ndima iyi i sumbedza thalutshedzo ya maipfi nga vhudalo a ngaho, luambo, movango, vhuambanyambili, vhuambanyambo nanzhi na mañwe. Ndima iyi ndi yone ine ya do katela litheretsha ya thodisiso hune ha vha ho sedzwa uri vhañwe vhañwali vha ri mini nga movango.

Ndima ya vhuraru: Kha ndima iyi hu do ambiwa nga ha ngona dze dza shumiswa kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo a thodisiso. Ngona dzi do senguluswa nga vhudalo kha ndima iyi.

Ndima ya vhuña: Kha ndima iyi ndi hone hune ha do senguluswa mafhungo othe nga vhudalo. Ndi yone tshiko tsha mafhungo othe a thodisiso. Hu do senguluswa nga ha zwivhangani zwa movango na masiandoitwa kha luambo lwa Tshivenda doroboni ya Beitbridge.

Ndima ya vhuñanu: Kha ndima iyi hu do sumbedziswa themendelo dzine dza nga itwa kha u tandulula dandentande la movango. Ndima iyi i do katela phendelo na mvalatswinga ya thodisiso.

#### **1.10. Maipfi a ndeme.**

Hu na maipfi ane a do shumiswa kha tsedzuluso iyi. Enea a tea u sumbedzwa one ndi haya a tevhelaho:

**Luambo** - ndi ndila ine vhathu vha davhidzana ngayo nahone i bvisela mihumbulo ya avho vhathu na vhupfiwa havho nda.

**Vhuambanyambombili** - ndi fhaña hune muthu a vha a tshi kona u amba nyambo mbili hu si na tshine tsha muthithisa.

**Vhuambanyambonanzhi** - ndi fhaḵa hune muthu a kona u amba nyambo dzine dza fhira mbili kana nnzhi.

**Muvango** - ndi musi muthu a tshi khou amba luambo lwawe sa Tshivenda a sa koni u fhedza fhungo a songo amba ipfi kana maipfi a luḵwe luambo.

**Tsudzuluwo ya luambo**- ndi fhaḵa hune luambo lwa kwamea kuambele lwa wanala lu si tsha ambiwa nga ndila ye lwa vha lu tshi ambiwa ngayo.

**U fa ha luambo**- ndi fhaḵa hune ra wana vhathu vhane vha amba luambo lwonolo vha si tsha dovha vha lu amba na luthihi.

### **1.11. Mvalatswinga**

Ndima iyi yo vha yone tsumbandila ya tsenguluso ngauri yo sumbedzisa zwine zwa ḵo itwa kha dziḵwe ndima dzi tevhelaho. Kha ndima iyi ho ḵo kona u sumbedziswa ndivho, zwilavhelelwa, ndeme ya ḵhoḵisiso na ḵhalutshedzo ya maipfi a ndeme ane a ḵo shumiswa kha tsenguluso iyi. Ndima iyi yo vha tsumbandila kha mushumo une wa ḵo itwa ho sedza zwivhangini na masiandoitwa a muvango ḵoroboni ya Beitbridge kha shango ḵa Zimbabwe. Ndima iyi yo ḵalutshedza maipfi a ndeme ane a ḵo shumiswa kana ane a ḵo wanala kha tsenguluso iyi nahone yo sumbedzisa nga ha ngona dzine musengulusi a ḵo dzi shumisa kha tsenguluso iyi. Musengulusi o sumbedza vhuḵi na vhuḵudzeḵudze ha ngona idzi nga u tou pfufhifhadza vhunga dzi tshi ḵo reriwa nga ha dzo nga vhuḵalo kha ndima dzine dza khou tevhela.

## **NDIMA YA VHUVHILI**

### **2.0. Mvulatswinga**

Ndima iyi tshipikwa tshayo ndi u ita tsenguluso ya mañwalwa. Hu do sedzwa uri vhañwe vhañwali vha ri mini nga ha muvango. Gall na Borg (1996) vha tñalutshedza uri mañwalwa huñwe na huñwe a vhumba mutheo une miñwe ya mishumo ya do dñisendeka hone. Arali ha kundelwa u senguluswa mañwalwa mushumo hoyu u nga si kone u vha na mvelaphanda khathihi na u tñandavhudzea zwavhudi. Ngauralo ri tea u senguluswa mañwalwa a vhañwe vhañwali a ambaho nga ha muvango.

Muvango sa kuitelwe kune kwa itwa nga vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira kha lushaka u shanduka thodñisiso ine ya takalelwa nga vhañodñisisi vhanzhi. Zwikoloni, hodelani, mavhengeleni, kha zwiendedzi, mabinduni khathihi na nduni dza tsengo vhathu vha vanga luambo i ndila ya u toda u pfesesana musi vha tshi davhidzana. Ndi zwa ndeme uri musi ndi sa athu u tñalutshedza nga vhudalo uri muvango wa nyambo ndi mini ndi thome nga u tñalutshedza uri naa luambo ndi mini.

### **2.1. Luambo**

Luambo ndi tshithu tsha ndeme vhukuma ngauri ndi tsha tsiko. Luambo nga vhukale lu lingana na vhubvo ha vhathu, nga iñwe ndila lo tumbuka musi muthu a tshi sikiwa. Zwithu zwoñhe zwi tshilaho zwi na luambo lune zwa lu shumisa musi zwi tshi davhidzana. Luambo lu dzhiwa sa kuitele kana sisteme ya vhudavhidzani na vhañwe vhathu hu tshi shumisiwa mibvumo, zwiga kana maipfi musi muthu a tshi toda u bvisela khagala kana u tñanzilela thalutshedzo kana muhumbulo wawe.

Luambo ndi tshi shumiswa tsha ndeme tsha u tshimbidza mafhungo, mihumbulo khathihi na vhuḍipfi ha muthu kha vhudavhidzani. Mclaughing (2006:482) ene u ri:

System of arbitray verbal symbols arranged in a social tool to communicate ideas and influence the behaviour of others.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi nḍila ine ya shumisa zwiga zwa u amba zwo vheiwa sa tshishumiswa tsha matshilisano tshine tsha ṽuṽuwedza matshilele a vhaṽwe. Luambo lu shumiswa u bvisela khagala tshenzhemo, ndavhelelo, vhuṽfiwa, vhuḍipfi, u fhaṽa lushaka na milayo i laulaho kuitele kha vhaṽwe.

Luambo ndi nḍila ine phukha dza davhidzana ngayo. Canocini (1994:19) u ṽalutshedza nga ha luambo musi a tshi ri:

Language is the main (but not the only) instrument of human communication.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi tshone tshishumiswa tsha ndeme nahone tshihulwane tshine tsha shumiswa kha u davhidzana nga vhathu. U dovha a isa phanḍa Canocini (1994:19) musi a tshi ri:

Language can only be an abstract entity, since it is made up of dialects and dialects clusters. It is taken as an official medium of communication within a wide community.

Izwi zwi amba uri luambo lu nga ḍi vha tshihumbulelwa, sa musi lwo vhumbwa nga nyambotavhi na tserekano ya nyambotavhi. Lu dzhiwa sa luambo lwa tshiofisi lwa vhudavhidzani vhukati ha lushaka nga u angaredza.

Luambo ndi n̄dila ine vhathu vha dāvhidzana ngayo. Muthu u bveledza muhumbulo khathihi na vhuḽpfiwa hawe nga u shumisa luambo. Hornby (1997:662) ene u ri:

Language is a system of words and sounds used by human to express their thoughts and feelings.

Luambo ndi sisteme ya maipfi na mibvumo ine ya shumiswa nga vhathu u bvisela n̄ḽa mihumbulo khathihi na vhuḽpfi havho. Vhaḽwali vhane vha nga Kangas (1981:2) vha a sumbedza uri luambo ndi:

System of symbols by means of which the individual is able to describe both the external world of reality...Language need to express what people want to express. Language has a function which goes far beyond the communication of verbal message.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi maitete a zwiga zwine muthu a kona u ḽalusa ḽinḽa na ḽifhasi ḽa ngoho. Luambo lu tea u bvisela n̄ḽa zwine vhathu vha ḽoḽa u zwi bvisela n̄ḽa. Luambo lu dovha hafhu lwa fhira u dāvhidzana nga u tou amba maipfi. Luambo ndi n̄dila ya u dāvhidzana ngayo. Mafela (2004:824) u ḽalutshedza luambo a ri:

The concept language, can be defined as human speech involving special words phrases, and style of expression of a particular group or write.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo lu nga ḽalutshedzwa sa kuambeke kwa vhathu hu tshi shumiswa maipfi, mafurasi na n̄dila ya kubulelwe kwa maipfi nga tshigwada tshenetsho kana muḽwali.

ḽhalusamaipfi ya Cambridge i ḽalutshedza luambo nga n̄dila hei:

Language is a system of communication of sounds, words and grammar, or the system of communication used by people in a particular country or type of work.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi ndila ya u davhidzana nga mibvumo, maipfi na girama, kana ndila ya u davhidzana ine ya shumiswa nga vhathu vha shango lenejo kana vha mushumo wonoyo.

Wardhaugh (1986:94) ene u talutshedza luambo a ri:

A language is what the members of a particular society speak.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi zwine vhathu vha lushaka lwonolo vha amba.

Rine sa lushaka lwa Vhavenḁa ri amba luambo lwa Tshivenḁa.

Talutshedzo dzothe dzi re afho nḁha dzi sumbedza uri luambo ndi ndila ine phukha dza davhidzana ngayo kana ine vhathu vha davhidzana ngayo. Arali ha sa vha na luambo a hu nga vhi na vhudavhidzani. Nga kha u shumisa luambo muthu u a kona u bvisela vhupfiwa hawe khagala.

Luambo ndi tshishumiswa tshine tsha shumiswa kha u davhidzana. U tikedza izwi

Crystal (2000:2) u ri:

Language is a tool of communication and therefore it is only alive when there is more than one speaker left.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo ndi tshi shumiswa tsha vhudavhidzani nahone tshi shuma kha musi hu na vhaambi vhane vha fhira muthihi. Finegun (1989:2) u talutshedza luambo a tshi ri:

Traditionally, language has been viewed as a vehicle of thought, a system of expression that mediates the transfer of thoughts from one person to another.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri nga mvelele luambo lu vhonele sa tshiendedzi tsha muhumbulo, kana maitele a u bvisela muhumbulo wa muthu u bva kha muñwe muthu uya kha muñwe.

## **2.2. Vhuambanyambombili na vhuambanyambonnzhi.**

Kha mashango manzhi dzhangoni ja Afrika hu shumiswa nyambo dzine dza fhira luthihi naho hu kha muvhundu kana vhupo vhuthihi. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhathu vha fhedze vha tshi vho amba nyambo dzine dza fhira luthihi. Utikedza izwi Makoni na vhañwe (2003:96) vha ri:

African countries are undoubtedly multilingual. However Tsonope (1995) characterizes the linguistic situation in African countries as neglected multilingualism and unbalanced bilingualism.

Hezwi zwi vhangwa nga u dzulele tsini khathihi na u shuma fhethu huthihi ha vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Zwiñwe zwi vhangwa nga u dzhena kha zwickolo zwine wa wana vhathu vha tshaka dzo fhambanaho vhane vha amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho vha tshi tshila vhothe.

U amba nyambo mbili hu pfi vhuambanyambombili ngeno u amba dzine dza fhira mbili hu tshi pfi ndi vhuambanyambonnzhi. Ndi fhaļa hune muthu a vha a tshi khou amba nyambo mbili. Muthu hoyu u vha na luambo lune a kona lwone u fhira luñwe kha nyambo idzo mbili dzine a vha a tshi khou amba. Trask (1997:29) u ri,

Bilingualism is the ability to speak two different languages.

Hezwi zwi amba uri vhuambanyambombili ndi maanḁa a u kona u amba nyambo mbili dzo fhambanaho. Izwi zwi sumbedza uri vhathu vhanzhi vhane vha vanga nyambo vha vha vha tshi kona u amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira. U bvela phanḁa Trask (1997:60) musi a tshi ri:

Bilingualism may be the property of an individual or a whole community.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri, u amba nyambo mbili zwi nga itwa nga muthu muthihi kana a tou vha mafhungo a tshitshavha kha muvhundu wonoyo nga u tou angaredza.

Trask (1997:146) a tshi ṭalutshedza vhuambanyambonzhi u ri:

It is the ability to speak several languages. This may be a property of an individual or a speech community.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambonzhi ndi vhukoni ha u amba nyambo dzo vhalaho nga muthu kana tshitshavha nga u tou angaredza.

Birner (1994:1) u tikedza zwine zwa khou ambiwa nga Trask musi a tshi ri:

A bilingual person is someone who speaks two languages.

Hezwi zwi amba uri muthu wa nyambombili ndi ane a kona u amba nyambo mbili dzo fhambanaho. Williams na Sniper (1990:33) vha tshi ṭalutshedza vhuambanyambombili vha ri:

A person's ability to process two languages in each of the same four skills of language (i.e listening, speaking, reading and writing).

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambombili ndi maanda kana vhukoni ha u amba nyambo mbili kha zwiteŋwa zwiŋa zwa luambo u fana na u thetshesela, u amba, u vhala khathihi na u ŋwala. Hezwi kanzhi zwi bvelela musi muthu a tshi kona u amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira. William na Sniper (1990:34) vha bvela phanda vha ri:

The more adept people are at processing the four skills in each of the languages, the greater their level of bilingualism.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri musi vhathu vha tshi vho kona u ita zwiteŋwa zwiŋa zwa nyambo mbili kana u fhira zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vha kone u amba nyambo mbili kana zwi a engedza tshikhala tsha uri vha ite vhuambanyambombili.

U ya nga Sridhar (1996:47) ipfi vhuambanyambombili ŋi amba:

The knowledge or use of more than one language by an individual or community.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambombili ndi ŋdivho kana u shumiswa ha nyambo dzine dza fhira nthihi nga muthu kana nga lushaka.

Vhaŋwali vha ngaho Mooney na vhaŋwe (1999:117) vhone vha ŋalutshedza vhuambanyambombili vha ri:

Bilingualism can mean two or more languages within society.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambombili zwi nga amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira kha lushaka.

Vha sumbedzisa uri ha sokou tou vha mafhunga a u kona u amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira fhedzi muambi u khou amba nga ŋdila yo ŋandavhuwaho u swika ngafhi

nahone u na ndivho yo dalaho naa nga ha idzo nyambo. Mooney na vhanwe (1999:117) vha bvela phanda vha tshi ri:

There is a further issue of fluency that needs to be considered. If a bilingual is someone who speaks two or more languages, at what level of competence do they need to be able to speak it in order to be called bilingual?

Izwi zwi tshi sumbedza uri mafhungo a si a u kona u amba luambo fhedzi, fhedzi ndi u divha mvelele yalwo khathihi na zwithu zwine lwa katela u fana na maambeke na mirero.

Weinreich (1968:1) u talutshedza vhuambanyambombili sa:

A practice of alternative using two or more languages, and the individual involved as bilingual. The usage requirements ensures that both languages are regularly accessed in normal interaction, and in the stable bilingual communities we have studied, speakers typically make use of both languages with the same interlocutors, in the same domains and within the same conversational topic.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambombili ndi u kona u shumisa nyambo mbili nga ndila ine ya fana nga u tou sielisana musi muthu a tshi khou amba. Hezwi zwi nga itea na kha fhungo. Finegun (1989:312) ene u ri:

Bilingualism or multilingualism, in which members of the community acquire more than one language natively.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri vhuambanyambombili kana u fhira ndi afho hune vhathu vha lushaka vha vha vha tshi amba nyambo dzine dza fhira nthihi.

### 2.3. Muvango

Muvango ndi ipfi line lo vhumbe nga maipfi mavhili a Tshiisimane “code” na “switching”, ngauralo ndi zwa ndeme uri hu thome hu talutshedzwe maipfi aya uri a amba mini. Kanzhi vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili vha divhelwa u vanga nyambo musi vha tshi khou amba. U vanga nyambo kanzhi hu bevelela musi muthu ane a amba nyambo mbili a tshi bvisa ipfi kha luñwe luambo a panga la luñwe.

Khoudu ndi ndila ine ya shumiswa musi hu tshi khou toololwa mafhungo. Lyons (1997:53) u ri:

Code... is the language that is used.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri khoudu ndi luambo lune lwa khou shumiswa. Luambo lune muthu a lu shumisa musi a tshi khou amba ndi lwone lu vhidzwaho u pfi ndi khoudu.

Talutshedzo ya Lyons i tushelana na ya Waddle (1998:124) ane a ri:

A code is any language variety such as style, register, dialect, idiolect or language.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri khoudu ndi luambo luñwe na luñwe u fana na tshitaila, redzhista, nyambotavhi, luambo kha muthu a eñhe kana luambo nga u angaredza.

Muvango kanzhi u itwa nga muthu ane a amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira. U tikedza izwi Crystal (1987:92) u ri:

Code or language switching occurs when an individual who is bilingual alternates between two languages during his or her speech with another bilingual person.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango u bvelela musu muthu ane a shumisa nyambo mbili kha fhungo a tshi amba na muthu wa nyambo mbili a tshi tou shandukisa nyambo kha fhungo. Muthu ane a amba nyambo mbili u a kona u dāvhidzana na vhathu vho fhambanaho u fhira ane a amba luambo luthihi.

Mclaughlin (2006:405) u tikedza zwine zwa khou ambiwa nga Crystal a tshi ri:

Code switching occurs when a bilingual speaker unknowingly inserts one language into the other. Code switching is a phenomenon in which speakers unknowingly include elements of one language into another.

Muvango wa nyambo u itea kana u bvelela musu muambi ane a amba nyambo mbili a tshi dzhenisa luambo luñwe kha luñwe a sa ðivhi kana a tshi ðivha. Muvango wa nyambo ndi tshibveledzi tshine vhaambi nga u sa ðivha vha dzhenisa zwiga zwa luñwe luambo kha luñwe. Crystal (1987:94) u bvela phanda a tshi ri:

This type of alteration or code-switching between languages occurs commonly amongst bilinguals and may take a number of different forms including code-switching of sentences, phrases or words from both languages succeeding each other.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri lushaka ulu lwa u shandukisa kana u vanga nyambo lu bvelela kanzhi kha vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili nahone lu nga vha na zwivhumbeo zwo fhambanaho u bva kha fhungo, furase kana maipfi a nyambo

dzothe vhuvhili hadzo nga u tou tevhekanya. Ngauralo movango u bvelela kha vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira. Bethhold na vhañwe (1997:213) vha ũalutshedza movango vha tshi ri:

It happens when speakers change from one language to another in the midst of their conversation.

Hezwi zwi tshi sumbedza uri, movango u bvelela musi vhaambi vha tshi shandukisa luambo vhukati ha fhungo musi vha tshi khou amba.

Movango wa nyambo u a bvelela musi muambi a tshi khou amba a tshi ita a tshi ũanganyisa nyambo. Hezwi ndi zwine Heller (1988:4) a ri:

The use of more language in the course of a single communication episode.

Zwine zwa amba uri movango wa nyambo u vha hone hu tshi shumiswa nyambo nnzhi vhukati ha tshipiũa tshithihi kha vhudavhidzani vhuthihi. Musi muthu a tshi khou amba na vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho a nga kha ũi ita a tshi vanga nyambo musi a tshi ũoũa u fhirisa mafhungo a ndeme uri vhathu vhane a khou amba navho vha vhe fhethu huthihi nae.

Movango kanzhi u itwa kana u bvelela kha vhaambi vha nyambo mbili kana u fhira.

U tikedza izwi Bullock na Taribio (2009) vha ũalutshedza movango sa:

The ability on the part of bilinguals to alternate effortlessly between their two or more languages.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri ndi maanda kha sia la muthu ane a amba nyambo mbili uri a shandukise luambo hu si na vhuleme kha nyambo mbili kana u fhira. Scotton (1993:1) u tikedza muhumbulo wa Bullock na Taribio a tshi ri:

Code switching is the term used to identify alternations of linguistic varieties within the same conversation.

Zwi tshi amba uri muvango wa nyambo ndi themo line la shumiswa u talula tshanduko kha nyambotavhi dza lingwistiki kha vhudavhidzani honoho. Hezwi zwi sumbedza uri muvango wa muambo u nga bvelela zwi tshi itwa kana u vhangwa nga u shumisa tshitaila tsha luambo.

Luambo lune lwa shumiswa lu fhedza lu tshi ita uri hu fhedze hu tshi vho toololwa mafhungo mathihi nga u tou sielisana kana zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri hu fhedze hu tshi vha na muvango. Hudson (1980:52) u talutshedza muvango nga ndila heyi:

The term code switching is preferred to language switching in order to accommodate other kinds of varieties.

Hezwi zwi amba uri muvango ndi wone une wa takalelwa hu u itela u katela zwinwe zwa zwithu zwo fhambanaho u fana na nyambotavhi.

Hudson (1980:51) u bvela phanda a tshi sumbedzisa uri:

Code switching is the inevitable consequence of bilingualism (or more general multilingualism).

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi kuitele ku sa thivhelei kwa nyambo mbili kana nyambo nnzhi ngauralo u amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira zwi tutuwedza muvango.

Muvango ndi musi muthu a tshi khou amba a vho tou toolola mafhungo awe nga u shumisa luñwe luambo kha luñwe kha fhungo lĩthihi. Cohen (1987:155) u tikedza izwi musi a tshi ri:

Code switching is when utterances or language stretches of language contain more than one language.

Muvango ndi afho hune musi hu tshi khou ambiwa luambo lwa katela nyambo nnzhi. Hezwi zwi ḡadzisa uri muvango ndi afho hune mafhungo a toololwa hu tshi shumiswa nyambo mbili kana u fhira kha fhungo.

Dulay na vhañwe (1982:112) vhone vha ḡalutshedza muvango musi vha tshi ri:

It involves the rapid and momentary shifting from one language into another. This alteration may occur many times within a single conversation and is no common, uncommon within simple sentences.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango u katela tshanduko u bva kha luñwe luambo u ya kha luñwe. Izwi zwi nga bvelela tshifhinga tshinzhi kha nyambedzano nthihi kha fhungo. Hezwi zwa amba uri maipfi a luñwe luambo a a dzhenelela kha mafhungo a luñwe luambo kha fhungo.

Vhaambi vhanzhi vhane vha amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira vha ḡivhea nga u khouda kana u vanga luambo musi vha tshi dāvhidzana. Heredia na vhañwe (2005:39) vha ḡanzilela muvango musi vha tshi ri:

Traditionally code switching was viewed as a strategy to compensate for diminished language proficiency.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri nga mvelele muvango wo vha u tshi vhone sa nqila ya u lifha kana u sa shumisa luambo lu sa pfesesei.

U bvelaphanda a tshi sumbedzisa uri vhadivhi vha zwa muhumbulo vha ri muvango ndi tshithu tshine tsha tou di dela nga tshone tshine. Heredia (1997:102) ene u ri:

Recent developments in psycho-linguistic research has focused on how code-switching is a natural product of the interaction of the bilingual's two languages.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri thodiso dza zwino kha lingwistiki ya muhumbulo dzo sedzesa nga maanda kha u ri muvango ndi tshithu tshine tsha tou di ita tshi tshothe zwo vhangwa nga u tanganelana ha nyambo mbili. Numan na Carter (2001:275) vha talutshedza muvango sa:

A phenomenon of switching from one language to another in the same discourse.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi maitete a u bva kha luwe luambo u ya kha luwe kha fhungo. Hezwi zwi nga itwa nga muthu a tshi zwi elekanya kana a sa zwi elekanyi.

U ya nga Gray (2009:76) muvango u u talutshedza sa:

Code switching is a skill that holds benefits in relation to the way success is often measured in institutional and professional settings.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi kuitele kune kwa vha na mbuelo kha nqila ine mvelaphanda ya kaliwa ngayo kha zwiimiswa zwa ntha. Vhathu vha nga khouda u

bva kha nyambotavhi inwe u ya kha inwe. Marungudzi (2014:12) u talutshedza muvango a tshi ri:

Code switching may be understood as an attempt to recognise the potency of mother tongue as languages of instruction.

Hezwi zwi tshiamba uri muvango u nga pfesesiwa sa ndingedzo ya u sumbedza ndeme ya luambo lwa damuni sa luambo lwa milayo na tsivhudzo.

Muthu a nga vanga luambo i ndila ya sumbedza vhuvha hawe. Myers-Scotton (1993:1) u ri:

Code switching is the alternation between two or more languages or varieties of a language in the same utterance or dialogue.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi u shumiswa ha nyambo mbili kana u fhira kha fhungo musi muthu a tshi khou amba.

Myers-Scotton (1993:1) u fhambanya u vanga luambo na u tanganya nyambo musi a tshi ri:

Code switching occurs when bilinguals alternate between two languages during an interaction with another bilingual person.

Instances of code mixing occur in the speech of the people who are not proficient in one of the two languages.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u vanga luambo hu bvelela musi vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili vha tshi nga shandukisa kuambeke vhukati ha nyambo mbili musi vhothe vhane vha khou amba vha tshi kona u amba nyambo mbili.

U ṭanganya nyambo hu bvelela kha kuambele kwa vhathu vhane vha sa kone luñwe lwa nyambo dzine dza khou shumisiwa. Romaine (1995:186) u fhambanya u vanga luambo na u lu ṭanganya a tshi ri:

Code switching occurs where a certain level of language competence is needed and code mixing occurs in the early stages of languages acquisition.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri u vanga luambo hu itea kana hu bvelela musi hu tshi ṭodea vhukoni kha luñwe luambo ngeno u ṭanganya nyambo hu tshi bvelela musi vhathu vha tshi kha ḡi guda nyambo.

U tikedza zwo ambiwaho nga Scotton, MacDonald na Robertson (2012) vha ṭalutshedza muvango musi vha tshi ri:

Code switching refers to the smooth transitions from one code to another involving larger grammatical segment by a single speaker within a conversation.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi u ambiwa zwavhuḡi ha nyambo dzo fhambanaho hu si na tshi thithisaho u bva kha luñwe luambo u ya kha luñwe kha fhungo nga muambi muthihi.

Muvango u bvelela musi muthu a sa koni u fhedza fhungo a songo dzhenisa ipfi ḡa luñwe luambo. Viet Wild (2009) ene u ri:

Code switching is a linguistic innovation through the switching...of language.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango u vhangwa nga thuthuwedzo ya u vanga nyambo kha lingwisitiki. Hezwi zwa amba uri muvango ndi tshithu tshine tsha shumiseswa nga vathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili kana u fhira. Muambi u vha e na ndivho ya nyambo dzine a khou vanga nga u ralo u a dzi vanga a na ndivho i ndila ya u tsikeledza luwe luambo.

Nga nnda ha u tou shumiswa ha nyambo mbili kana u fhira. Bokamba (1989) u ri:

Code switching is the mixing of words, phrases and sentences from two distinct grammatical sub-system across sentences boundaries within the same speech.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u vangwa ha luambo ndi u tanganya maipfi, mafurase na mafungo kha zwithu zwivhili zwa girama zwo fhambanaho u fhira nga hune ha guma fhungo kha fhungo lithihi. Hadebe (2014:24) u talutshedza muvango sa,

Code switching occurs when a single speaker uses a variety of codes interchangeably within a conversation or within a situation.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri u vangwa ha luambo hu bvelelela musi muambi a tshi shumisa nyambo dzo fhambanaho kha fhungo kana vhukati ha nyimele. Hezwi zwi itwa ngauri tshinwe tshifhinga muthu u a vha a si na ndivho yo fhelelaho nga luambo lune a vha a tshi khou lu shumisa nga u ralo u do kombetshedzea u vanga nyambo.

Brown (2006:509) o sumbedzisa kha thodisiso ya Gumperz (1982) uri muvango ndi:

...a complex, skilled linguistic strategy used by bilinguals to convey important social meaning above and beyond the referential content of utterance.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi nḁila yo vhumbanaho ya ngudo ya nyambo ine ya shumiswa nga vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili uri vha fhirise ṭhalutshedzo ya ndeme ya matshilisano u fhirisa u tou sumbedzisa.

Vhaambi mihumbuloni yavho vha vha vha na nyambo mbili nahone vha vha vha tshi ḁivha kushumele kwadzo kha u amba zwithu zwa matshilisano zwo fhambanaho ngauri vha a vanga vhunga zwi zwithu zwe vha ḁowela u zwi ita. Auer kha Masthrie (2001:235) u ṭalutshedza u vangwa ha luambo sa:

Switching languages or linguistic varieties within the same conversation.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi u shandukisa nyambo kha fhungo musu muthu a tshi khou amba.

Kanzhi u vangwa ha luambo hu bvelela musu muthu a tshi khou amba. Gall (1988:247) u ṭalutshedza muvango a tshi ri:

Code switching is a conversational strategy used to establish, cross or destroy group boundaries to create, evoke or change interpersonal relations with their rights and obligation.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango ndi nḁila ine ya shumiswa u tumbula, u pwasha mikano hu tshi itelwa u sika, u ṭokonya kana u shandukisa vhushaka hu re hone na pfanelo khathihi na zwine zwa ṭoḁa u itwa. U tikedza zwine zwa khou ambiwa nga Masthrie, Wardhaugh (1986:103) musu a tshi ri:

Code mixing occurs when conversant use both languages together to the extent that they change from one language to the other in the course of a single utterance.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u vangwa ha luambo kana movango u bevelela musi vhaambi vha tshi shumisa nyambo mbili kha fhungo musi vha tshi khou amba.

Muvango u dovha wa konadzea kana wa bevelela hune ha ambiwa luambo luthihi.

Ngara (1982:60) u ombedzela izwi a ri:

...switching between styles or dialects is an option of monolingual speakers.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri, u shandukiswa vhukati ha zwitaila na nyambotavhi ndi zwine vhaambi vha luambo luthihi vha nga zwiita. Musi vha ita hezwi vha vha vha tshi khou khouda kana u vanga nyambo. U dovha a bvelaphanḁa Ngara (1982:63) a ri:

It is possible to find code switching among monolingualism.

Hezwi zwi sumbedza uri zwi a konadzea u wana movango kha vhathu vhane vha amba luambo luthihi ngauri vha nga vanga nyambotavhi dza luambo lwonolwo.

Muvango u na mishumo yo fhambanaho. Gudykunst (2000:184) u ri:

People may use code switching to hide fluency or memory problems in the second language. Secondly, code switching is used to mark switching from informal to formal situation, using the second language.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri movango kanzhi vhathu vha a u ita hu u itela u dzumba u elela kana thaidzo dza muhumbulo kha luambo lwa vhuvhili. Muvango u nga

shumiswa hu tshi itelwa u bva kha zwi songo tendelwaho u ya kha zwo tendelwaho. Vhaambi vha vanga nyambo hu u itela u kandedza kana u tũtũwedza nyimele nga hune vha tũda.

Vhaambi vhanzhi vha vanga vha tshi tũda u bvisela khagala tũtalutshedzo dzavho na zwine vha amba. Skiba (1997:168) u tũtalutshedza muvango musi a tshi ri:

In the circumstances where code-switching is used due to inability of expression, it serves for continuity in speech instead of presenting interference in language.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri kha nyimele hune muvango wa shumiswa nga tũvhanga tũa u ri muthu ha koni u bvisela khagala vhudĩpfi hawe, hu thusa kha mvelephanda ya u amba uri hu si vhe na u thithisea ha luambo kana ha muambi musi a tshi khou amba. Muvango ndi tshi shumiswa tshine tsha shumiswa kha u tikedza vhudavhidzani havhudĩ kha vhatu.

#### **2.4. Mvalatswinga**

Ndima iyi yo sumbedza kana yo bvisela khagala zwine vhanwe vhanwali vha amba maelana na muvango. Muvango wo sumbedzwa sa kuambele kune muthu a si kone u fhedza fhungo a songo dzhenisa luambo luñwe. Manwalwa aya a vhanwe vhanwali a do thusa kha u ita tsenguluso nga ha zwivhangi khathihi na masiandoitwa a muvango. Mutũdĩsisi o dovha a fha tũtalutshedzo dza maipfi a ndeme kha mushumo wawe ane a do thusedza kha uri mushumo wawe u pfalese nga ndĩla yo leluwaho zwi tshi bva kha vhanwali vho fhambanaho.

## NDIMA YA VHURARU

### 3.0. Ngona dza Ṭhoḍisiso

Ngona ndi ndila dzine musedzulusi a ḍo dzi shumisa musi a tshi kuvhanganya mafhungo a livhanaho na tzedzuluso yawe. Ngona ya ṭhoḍisiso ndi ndila ine mbuno dza bveledzwa ngayo ha vheiwa khagala zwine ṭhalutshedzo dza sa konḍe u pfesesea. Ngona ndi funavhuṭali ya u ṭoda mafhungo na ndivho nga ndila ya saintsi kana ndila yo ṭalifhaho zwi tshi ya nga ṭhoho ine ya khou ṭoḍuluswa. Hornby (2010:932) a tshi ṭalutshedza ngona ya ṭhoḍisiso ene u ri:

Methodology is a set of methods and principles used to perform a particular activity.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona ya ṭhoḍisiso ndi sethe ya ndila kana ngona na milayo ine ya shumiswa u bveledza nyito yo khetheaho u ṭoḍisisa mafhungo awe. Cryer (1996:45) a tshi amba nga ngona dza ṭhoḍisiso ene u ri:

A rationale for the methods used to gather and process data, in what sequence and on what samples, taken together, constitutes a research methodology.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona dzine dza shumiswa u kuvhanganya mafhungo, dzo vhalaho, nga ndila inwe na inwe kha nomboro ya vha vhudziswa, arali zwo ṭangana zwi vhumba ngona ya ṭhoḍisiso. Zwo ralo muṭoḍisisi u ḍo shumisa ngona ya khwalithethivi. Kha tsenguluso iyi hu ḍo shumiswa ngona dzo fhambanaho.

### 3.1. Ngona ya khwalithethivi

Muṭodisisi u ḡo shumisa ngona ya khwalithethivi kha u wanulusa mafhungo awe nga ha zwivhangi na masiandoitwa a u vangwa ha luambo lwa Tshivenḡa ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Ngona ya khwalithethivi i elana na u tshilisana na vhatu ngauri i shuma vhatuni. Burgess (1985:1) u amba zwi tevhelaho:

Nevertheless, the term qualitative methods has been used to cover approaches that are claimed to be soft and non-rigorous compared with the hard objective rigorous approaches that are referred to as quantitative methods.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona ya khwalithethivi yo shumiswa u katela nḡila dzine dza humbulelwa uri dzo leluwa kha i konḡaho ya khwantithethivi. Ngona ya khwalithethivi i bveledza mafhungo o pfumaho, o nwalwaho nahone o ḡalaho mihumbulo yavhuḡi i alusaho ṡhodisiso. Ngona ya khwalithethivi i katela ngona ya phuraimari na ya sekondari.

Ngona ya khwalithethivi ndi ine ya ṡalusa zwithu. Van Maanen kha Imenda na Muyangwa (2006:55) vha ṡalutshedza ngona ya khwalithethivi nga nḡila hei:

Qualitative research seeks to describe, decode, translate, and otherwise come to terms with meaning, not frequency, of certain more or less naturally occurring phenomena in the social world.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona ya khwalithethivi i ṡoḡa u ṡalutshedza, u dzhia mulaedza, u pindulela nahone une wa elana na ṡhalutshedzo ya zwithu zwine zwa khou bvelela kha matshilisano.

Ngona ya khwalithethivi ndi ine ya sumbedza nga vhuvha ha vhathu ngauri i lavhelesesa na thalutshedzo khathihi na u pfesesa. Neuman (2006:115) u tikedza izwi a tshi ri:

In qualitative research, data are presented in the form of words, actions, sounds, symbols, and images from documents, observations and transcripts.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri kha ngona ya khwalithethivi mafhungo a muṭodisisi a sumbedziwa a kha tshivhumbeo tsha maipfi, nyito, muungo, zwigwa, na zwinepe zwo vhulungiwaho kha maṅwalwa na nga u tou vhona.

### **3.2. Ngona ya phuraimari**

Ngona ya phuraimari i ṭodou nga ngona ya khwalithethivi ngauri dzoṭhe dzi kwama mbudzisavhathu. Ngona ya phuraimari ndi ngona ine muṭodisisi a kwama vhathu vho fhambanaho a tshi vha vhudzisa zwi elanaho na tsenguluso ine a khou nwala ngayo.

Meyer (1982:56) a tshi thalutshedza ngona ya phuraimari ene u ri:

Primary research method is a method which consists of materials that are the original sources of information for your topic.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona ya phuraimari ndi ya u ṭodisisa ṅdila yo vhumbwaho nga zwishumiswa kana matheriala dzine dza vha vhubvo ha mafhungo. Kha tsenguluso iyi ngona ya phuraimari i ḑo shumiswa ngauri hu ḑo thetsheswa zwine vhathu vhaṅwe vha ambisa zwone. Ngona ya phuraimari i katela mbudziso na mbudzisavhathu.

### 3.3. Mbudzisavhathu

Mbudzisavhathu i wela nga fhasi ha ngona ya phuraimari. Mbudzisavhathu i do shumiswa nga mutodisisi musi a tshi kuvhanganya mafhungo a elanaho na zwine a khou todisisa hune a vha a tshi tou vhonana navho. Vockwell (1983:86) a tshi talutshedza mbudzisavhathu u ri:

An interview is designed to enable the respondent to answer questions.

The interview, however, differs from the ordinary questionnaire because of the personal presence of the interviewer while the respondent gives his or her answer.

Hafha muñwali u amba uri, mbudzisavhathu yo itelwa uri mufhinduli a kone u fhindula mbudziso. Mbudzisavhathu i fhambana na mbudziso ngauri kha mbudzisavhathu muvhudziswa u vha e hone khathihi na muvhudzisi, hu na u ri kha mbudziso mufhinduli u vha a eñhe. Hezwi zwi ita uri mutodisisi a didzhenise kha u davhidzana na vha vhudziswa vhane a khou vhudzisa. Ngona iyi i na vhuñi na vhuñudzeñudze kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo.

#### 3.3.1. Vhuñi ha mbudzisavhathu

- Nñila iyi i a shuma nga maandã kha mutodisisi arali a tshi khou toda u sumbedza tsenguluso yawe nga vhuñalo.
- Nñila iyi i a tendela uri mutodisisi a nee muhumbulo wawe kha phindulo dzo ñeiwaho nga vho vhudziswaho zwine zwa do maandãfhadza thero na zwiteñwa zwine zwa nga bvelela.

- Arali vhavhudziswa hu na zwine a vha khou zwi pfesesa vha a kona u vhudzisa kana vha vha na tshifhinga tsha u vhudzisa vha do kona u fhindula uri vha pfesese.
- Tshinwe tshithu ndi tsha uri arali hu tshi shumiswa mbudzisavhathu, muvhudzisi na muvhudziswa vha vha vha tshi khou tou vhonana zwifhatuwo zwine zwa ita uri hu vhe na vhuṭanzi ha vhukuma ho khwaṭhaho.

### 3.3.2. Vhuṭudzeṭudze ha mbudzisavhathu

- Mbudzisavhathu i dzhia tshifhinga tshilapfu uri muṭodisisi a wane mafhungo u bva kha vhathu vhoṭhe vho vhudziswa.
- Mbudzisavhathu i a konḁa ngauri muṭodisisi u tea u vha na vhuṭanzi ha uri vhathu vhane a vha vhudzisa vha tea u vha vhe vha fhethuvhupo ho tendeliwaho nga tshifhinga tshenetsho.

### 3.4. Mbudziso

Muṭodisisi u do shumisa mbudziso kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo nga ha zwivhangini na masiandoitwa a muvango kha luambo lwa Tshivenda doroboni ya Beitbridge.

Mbudziso ndi inwe ya ndila dza phuraimari dza u kuvhanganya mafhungo.

MacDonald na Headlam (1986:35) vha tshi ṭalutshedza nga ha mbudziso vha ri:

Social surveys are a questionnaire-based method of research that can produce both qualitative and quantitative information depending on how they are structured and analysed.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri ngona ya mbudziso ndi ngona ya u t̄oḡisisa ine ya bveledza mafhungo a khwalithethivi na khwanthithethivi zwi tshi ya nga kubveledzelwe kana kuvhumbelwe kwadzo.

Mbudziso dzi takadzela uri dzi ŋea mawanwa a khwalithethivi, nga murahu ha u rekhoda mihumbulo na zwine vhavhudziswa vha vhona zwone. Ndi u ri hu na mbudziso dzine vhavhudziswa vha tea u dzi fhindula. Brown (2006:6) ene u t̄alutshedza mbudziso nga ṅḡila i tevhelaho,

Questionnaires are any written instrument that presents respondents with a series of questions or statements to which they are to react either by writing out their answers or selecting from among existing answers.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri mbudziso ndi zwishumiswa zwi nnzhi zwo ṅwalelwaho vhathu uri vha fhindule nga u tou ṅwala phindulo dzavho kana u nanga kha phindulo dzine vha vha nadzo. Mbudziso dzi ḡo fhindulwa nga vhathu vhane vha kona u vhalala na u ṅwala fhedzi. Muḡoḡisisi u ḡo vhudzisa vhathu vho fhambanaho nga ha zwivhangini na masiandoitwa a u vanga nyambo ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Mbudziso na dzone sa mbudzisavhathu dzi na zwivhuya na vhuḡudzeḡudze.

Hu na zwithu zwine zwa tea u dzhielwa ṅḡha musi hu tshi khou lugiswa mbudziso uri t̄hoḡisiso yashu i vhe yavhuḡi. Hezwi zwi katela, mbudziso dzine dza ḡo vhudziswa, dzi tea u vha dzo leluwaho kha muvhudziswa uri a kone u pfesesa khathihi na u fhindula nga ṅḡila yo teaho. Vhulapfu ha mbudziso hu tea u t̄uḡuwedza dzangalelo ḡa

muthu ane a khou vhudziswa, zwine zwa khou ambiwa ngazwo zwi tea u vha khagala uri zwi sa sie muvhudziswa a tshi vha na mbudziso. Hezwi ndi zwone zwiñwe zwa zwithu zwine zwa ḡo ita uri mbudziso dzi fhindulwe nga vhane vha khou vhudziswa.

### 3.4.1. Vhuḡi ha mbudziso

Mbudziso na dzone dzina vhuḡi hune dza vhanaho. Babbie (1982:89) ene u ri:

The possibility of anonymity and privacy encourage more candid responses on sensitive issues.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u sa ḡivhalea khathihi na u dzumbiwa ha vha no fhindula hu thusa kha uri vhuḡanzi vhubvele khagala nga maanḡa kha mafhungo ane a tatisa.

- Mbudziso dzi nga shumiswa fhethu huhulwane nahone ho fhambanaho kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo manzhi nga tshifhinga tshiḡukuḡuku.
- Zwo leluwa u kuvhanganya mawanwa e a wanwa nga u tou shumisa mbudziso.
- Mbudziso ndi ngona ine ya ḡavhanya musu muḡoḡisisi a tshi khou kuvhangaya mafhungo a ḡhoḡisiso yawe.
- Muḡoḡisisi u a kona u vhudzisa vhathu vhanzhi nga tshifhinga tshiḡuku.
- U shumisa ngona ya mbudziso a hu ḡuri sa dziñwe ngona dza u kuvhanganya mafhungo a ḡhoḡisiso.
- Vhavhudziswa vha wana kana vha vha vhe na mbudziso dzine dza fana zwine zwa ḡo ita uri phindulo dzine dza do ḡekedzwa dzi bwisele khagala zwine zwa khou ḡoḡisiswa.



### 3.5. Ngona ya u tou vhona

Ndila ya u tou vhona a i fheleli kha u vhona fhedzi, ndi u sedzesa zwine zwa vha zwi tshi khou itiwa nga vhathu. Simpson na Tuson (2003:2) vha tshi talutshedza ngona ya u vhona vhone vha ri:

Observation is more than looking; it is looking often systematically and noting systematically always people, events behaviours, setting, artefacts, routines ...

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri ndi ngona ine ya fhirisa u tou vhona, ndi u vhona hu na ndunzhendunzhe zwine zwa vha zwi tshi khou bvelela fhethuvhupo ho fhambanaho. U tikedza zwo ambiwaho nga Simpson na Tuson, Imenda na Muyangwa (2006:125) vhone vha ri:

Observation is a systematic and attentive recording of events as they occur (without attempting to modify them) with the use of appropriate means of study and investigation.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u vhona ndi ndila ya u tou sedzesa na u rekhoda zwine zwa khou bvelela hu si na u zwi shandukisa nahone hu tshi khou tou todisiswa. Hezwi ndi zwine khanzhi zwa bvelela musi vhathu vha tshi khou amba kana u davhidzana.

#### 3.5.1. Vhuḽi ha u vhona

- Ndi ndila ine muthu a tou vhona mafhungo a tshi khou tou bvelela thwii zwine zwa ita uri a kone u vha na vhuḽanzi ho ḽalaho ha zwine zwa khou bvelela.

- Ngona iyi a i t̄oḍi zwithu zwinzhi zwo vhoneiwaho u fhirisa dziñwe ngona kana zwishumiswa zwa t̄hoḍisiso.
- Ngona iyi i a tendela u rekhoda zwithu zwine zwa khou bvelela nga u tou tevhekana hu nga vha kha maitele kana fhethuvhupo nahone i a tendela u rekhodiwa ha zwiñwe zwa zwithu zwe kha mbudziso zwo vha zwi tshi ḍo siwa.

### 3.5.2. Vhuḥudzeḥudze ha u vhona

- Vhathu vhane ha khou toḍisiswa khavho vha a kona u kwamea nga u vha hone ha mutōḍisisi zwa fhedza zwi tshi kwama kuitele kana maitele avho.
- Arali ha shumiswa ngona ya u tou vhona kha u vhambedza hu vha na vhukonḍi ngauri maitele a vhathu a vha o fhambana nahone kubvelele kwa zwithu ku vha kwo fhambana.
- Kuhumbulele kwa mutōḍisisi na zwine a tenda khazwo ndi zwiñwe zwa zwithu zwine zwa nga t̄uḥuwedza ḥḍila ine a vhona zwithu ngayo khathihi na u bvelela hazwo.
- U neta, mutsiko khathihi na u sedzesa zwithu zwi a ita uri mutōḍisisi a fhiriwe nga zwiñwe zwithu zwine zwa khou bvelela zwine zwa vha zwa ndeme kha t̄hoḍisiso yawe.

### 3.6. Ngona ya sekondari

Ngona ya sekondari ndi ḥḍila ya u t̄oḍisisa mafhungo hune mutōḍisisi a shumisa mañwalwa o ñwalwaho nga vhañwe vhañwali kha u kuvhanganya mafhungo a t̄hoḍisiso yawe. Ngona iyi ndi ine ya kwama u shumiswa ha bugu dzo fhambanaho

laiburari, dzhenajla, mabambiri o vhaliwaho mitanganoni na dzi khonferentsini, guranḁa, magazini na maḁwe maḁwalwa o fhambanaho ane a amba nga muvango.

### 3.6.1. Vhuḁi ha ngona ya sekondari

- U kuvhanganya mafhungo nga iyi ngona zwo leluwa vhunga mafhungo a tshi tou ḁoḁisiswa kha maḁwe maḁwalwa o no ganḁisiwaho kale.
- U shumisa ngona ya sekondari a zwi konḁi nahone a zwi ḁuri.
- Ngona iyi i thusa u khwaḁhisa kana u tikedza mbudziso dza ḁhoḁisiso.
- Ngona iyi i dovha hafhu ya thusa kha u fhindula mbudziso dza ḁhoḁisiso.

### 3.6.2. Vhuḁudzeḁudze ha ngona ya sekondari

- Mafhungo ane a kuvhanganywa nga u shumisa nḁila ya sekondari zwi a konadzea wa wana a sa tou vha a ngoho sa zwine muḁoḁisisi a zwi tamisa zwone.
- Zwi a konadzea uri zwenezwo muḁoḁisisi a tshi ita ḁhoḁisiso nga u tou shumisa ngona ya sekondari, a wane maḁwe mafhungo o no vha a kale nga maanḁa, ho no vha na tshanduko dzo fhambanaho.
- Tshiḁwe hafhu ndi tsha uri u shumisa mafhungo o ḁoḁisiswaho nga vhaḁwe zwi sia muḁoḁisisi a sa ḁivhi thaidzo dzine vhunzhi ha vhaḁoḁisisi vha ḁangana nadzo musi vha tshi khou kuvhanganya mafhungo a ḁhoḁisiso.
- Zwi a konadzea u wana mafhungo o kuvhanganyiwaho nga u shumisa ngona ya sekondari a sa tou elana na zwine muḁoḁisisi a khou zwi ḁoḁisisa.

### **3.7. Ngona ya sosiolojzhikhaḷa**

Kha ngona iyi musengulusi u ḡo sumbedza zwine a ḡivha kha mafhungo a kwamaho tsenguluso iyi. Hafha ndi hune musengulusi a ḡo bvisela khagala nḡivho na tshenzhemo yawe ine a vha nayo kha ngudo kana tsenguluso iyi.

### **3.8. Mvalatswinga**

Ndima iyi yo sumbedza nga vhuḡalo ngona dze dza shumisiwa kha u ita ḡhoḡisiso iyi. Kha ndima iyi ho sumbedziwa vhuḡi ha ngona dzo shumisiwaho khathihi na vhuḡudzetudze hadzo. Ho sumbedziwa ngona dzine dza vha fhasi ha ngona ya phuraimari khathihi na dza sekondari. Ngona idzi dzi ḡo thusa kha u wanulusa zwivhangi na masiandoitwa a u vangwa ha luambo lwa Tshivenda ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge shangoni ḷa Zimbabwe.

## **NDIMA YA VHUNĀ**

### **4.0. Mvulatswinga**

Kha ndima iyi hu ḁo senguluswa nga ha zwivhangĀ na masiandoitwa a muvango ḁoroboni ya Beitbridge. Hafha hu ḁo ambiwa nga zwĀthu zwĀne zwa tūtūwedza uri hu vhe na muvango wa nyambo musi ho sedzwa luambo lwa Tshivendā. Musalauno a ĩi kovheli vhathu vha songo vanga nyambo. Hu na zwiitisi kana zwivhangĀ zwo vhalaho zwĀne zwa ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo. Zwiñwe zwa zwivhangĀ zwĀne zwa kombetshedza vhathu uri vha khoude ndi zwi tevhelaho:

### **4.1. ZwivhangĀ zwa u vangwa ha luambo (khoudu switshingĀ).**

#### **4.1.1. U t̄ahelelwa ha maipfi**

T̄ahelelo ya maipfi ndi tshone tshivhangĀ tshihulwane tshine tsha ita uri vhathu vha khoude. Tshiñwe tshifhinga zwi a itea uri muthu musi a tshi khou amba Tshivendā a t̄angana na thaidzo ya u ri hu na mañwe maipfi a ne a ri nao kha luambo lwa Tshivendā. Izwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi mukombetshedza u shumisa maipfi a luambo lusili. Maipfi a tevhelaho ndi a ne ri sa vhe nao kha luambo lwa Tshivendā.

- Tsumbo:
1. Mutandisi
  2. Vegra
  3. Flash drive
  4. Wifi
  5. Post Traumatic Stress.
  6. Counselling.
  7. Video.

8. Customer.

9. Pampers

Ipfi mutandisi li na zwine la amba zwone nga luambo lwa tshi Latin fhedzi kha luambo lwa Tshivenda maipfi ane a fana na aya a ri nao. Hezwi ndi zwone zwine zwa ita uri vhatu vha fhedze vha tshi khouda ngauri hu na thahalelo ya maipfi ane a fana na aya kha luambo lwashu. Thahalelo iyi ndi ye ya ita uri Vhavenda vhanzhi doroboni ya Beitbridge vha fhedze vha tshi vanga nyambo ngauri manwe a maipfi haho kana a khou tahela kha luambo lwa Tshivenda.

Musi muthu a tshi khou amba u tangana na vhukondi ha u sa kona u wana ipfi lo teaho la luambo lune a khou lu shumisa u fana na Tshivenda u fhedza a tshi kombetshedzea u shumisa ipfi la lunwe luambo.

Tsumbo: 1. Attitude yawe a si yavhudi.

2. Namusi library ho dala.

3. Ndi khou toda u yo vhona Vho Makana Labour.

4. Maduvhano vhana a vha tsha vhala vha twa vhe kha facebook na Twitter.

5. Dzi customer a dzi tsha da nga vhunzhi maduvha ano.

Arali ra nga lavhelesa maipfi o talelwaho nga fhasi hu wanala uri maipfi haya ha tou vha hone kha luambo lwa Tshivenda. Hezwi zwi ita uri vhatu vha tou zwi amba zwo tou ralo nga mulandu wa thahalelo ya maipfi.

Tshinwe tshifhinga thahalelo ya maipfi i nga vhangwa nga thahalelo ya mveledziso ya maipfi maswa nga maanda a thekhinolodzhi. Tshivhangi tsha izwi ndi uri duvha lina na lina hu sikiwa maipfi maswa ane a fana na a thekinolodzhi, ngauri thekinolodzhi i khou aluwa duvha na duvha. Kha Vhavenda ngei Beitbridge hu kha di vha na thahalelo khulwane ya vathu vhane vha vha na dzangalelo la u tevhela kana u ita mabudo a fanaho na a Thekhinolodzhi (Information technology), inzhiniaringi (engineering) zwa vhudokotela khathihi na manwe manzhi o fhambanaho a si na vhushaka na luambo.

Hezwi ndi zwone zwine zwa ita uri vhadzulapo vha BeitBridge vha di wane vho salela murahu nga u ri a hu na vathu vhane vha amba luambo lwa Tshivenda vhane vha nga tou thusa musi zwi tshi da kha u talutshedza manwe a maipfi ane a wanala kha mabudo enea. Hezwi zwi ita uri hu vhe na thahalelo ya maipfi ane a nga kona u shumiswa kha nyambedzano dza duvha na duvha musi hu tshi ambiwa nga zwithu zwine zwa wanala kha mabudo enea.

- Tsumbo:
1. Keyboard ya khompyutha yanga yo wa ya pwashea.
  2. Hard drive ya khomphyutha i na gigi nngana?
  3. Aircon ya ofisini a i khou shuma.
  4. Laptop i nga dura vhungana?
  5. Yunivesithi ya Venda matshudeni vho phakhelwa dzi tablet.

Arali muthu a tshi toda u amba maipfi o talelwaho nga fhasi u a kombetshedzea u a amba o tou ralo ngauri kha luambo lwa Tshivenda a ri nao.

#### 4.1.2. Kudzhielwe kwa zwithu kana u sa vha na lufuno na luambo lwau

Hu na vhathu vha Vhaventša Beitbridge vhane musi vha tshi vhona luambo lwa Tshiventša vha lu vhone fhasi vha vhenga na u tou luamba. Ndi henefha hune musi vha tshi amba vha vho lu vanga na maipfi a dziñwe nyambo.

- Tsumbo:
1. Ndi do zama (lingedza) u lugisa golo.
  2. Mulovha ndo ri ndi tshi bva Musina mota ya mbo di fa.
  3. Zwithu hezwi zwo siyana (fhambana).
  4. Kereke i khou thoma tshikhathi (tshifhinga) de?
  5. Muofhe o leledzela (fhura) muñwe.
  6. Felix o tuwa mara (fhedzi) o ri u do vhuya.
  7. Tendani a nanzelele (thogomele) dindii ilo.

Ipfi la u thoma lo taleliwaho ndi la Tshindebele line la amba u lingedza ngeno la vuvhili li la Tshishona line la amba golo khathihi na lavhuraru line la amba u fhambana. Arali ha nga tou lavheleswa zwavhudi hu wanwa uri ndi wone mutodo wa thaidzo ya u vangwa ha nyambo. Ndi mutwe kana tshiñwe tsha zwivhangwi zwihulwane tshine tsha khou endeledza duvha na duvha mihumbuloni yashu sa lushaka, vhe sa Vhaventša we wa tou u litshwa musi u tshi thoma.

U sa vha na lufuno na luambo lwa damuni kanzhi zwi itiswa nga ñwambo wa u ri vhabebi vhone vhañe vha vha vha sa lu takalele luambo lwa damuni. Tsumbo: vhabebi vhanzhi hu wanala vha tshi takalela u amba luambo lwa Tshindebele, Tshishona na Tshiisimane u fhira u amba luambo lwavho lwa damuni. Vhunzhi havho vha vhona u nga wa amba nyambo hedzi ndi hone u tshi do vha na vhuimo ha

khwine kha lushaka u fhirisa u amba Tshivenda. U tikedza izwi Mufunwe (2006:7) u ri:

Languages die because speakers shift from them as they would do other available tools, with the difference that the shift results from the cumulation of communitative events, during which the speakers find it necessary, or more convenient to use the advantageous language. Thus languages do not kill languages. Their would-be speakers kill them by shifting away from them to others that they find more advantageous.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri nyambo dzi khou fa nga mulandu wa uri vhaambi vha khou sudzuluwa khadzo vha shumisa zwiñwe zwi shumiswa zwine zwa ita uri vha pfe vha kha vhuimo havhuḍi musi vha tshi shumisa luambo lune lwa dzhieleswa nṱha. Nga u ralo luambo lu vhulaha luambo ngauri vhaambi vha sia luambo lwavho vha tshi yo amba nyambo dziñwe dzine vha vhona u nga ri dzi ḍo vha ṅea vhuimo. Hezwi ndi zwone zwine zwa ita uri vha vange nyambo.

Arali vhathu vha tshi amba luambo lwa Tshivenda, vha tea u ri vha lu fune. Naho vhathu vha tshi nga guda dziñwe nyambo u fana na Tshiisimane, Tshindebele na Tshishona, vha tea u thoma vha funa luambo lwavho lwa ḍamuni lune lwa vha na mvelele yavho vhu nga luambo lu tshi hwala mvelele. Luambo ndi ifa ḵashu ḵe ra sieliwa nga vho makhulukuku washu. Ngugi (1993:30) u ri:

Every language has two aspects. One aspect is its role to as an agent that enables us to communicate with one another in our struggle to find the means

of survival. The other role as a carrier of the history and the culture built into the process of that communication over time.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri luambo luñwe na luñwe lu na zwiteñwa zwivhili. Tshiteñwa tsha u thoma ndi tsha u ita uri ri kone u davhidzana kha nndwa ya u tōḡa uri ri wane u tshila. Tshiteñwa tsha vhuvhili ndi tsha u hwala ḡivhazwakale na mvelele yo fhaṭiwaho kha u davhidzana u bva tshifhingani tsho fhiraho. Ri tea u funa luambo lwashu vhunga lu tshi hwala mvelele na ḡivhazwakale. U sa vha na lufuno na luambo lwashu, ndi zwone zwine zwa sia na vhana vha si na dzangalelo ḡa u ri vha lu gude sa izwi hu si na vhathu vhane vha vha tuṭuwedza.

Arali ha lavheleswa kha lushaka lu fanaho na lwa Vhashona, Vhaiisimane, na Vhandebele, Zimbabwe hu wanala uri nyambo dzavho a dzi tou vha na thaidzo ya muvango ngauri vhone vhaṅe vha na lufuno na nyambo dzavho. Hezwi zwi vhone ngauri a vha tōḡi u amba nyambo dza vhañwe, vha ri vhone a vha khou dzi pfa. Hezwi ndi zwiñwe zwa zwivhangi zwa u vangwa ha nyambo ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge.

#### **4.1.3. U Tōḡa**

Vhaventḡa vhanzhi nga maandḡa vhane vha vha na maimo kana vho funzeaho vha na dwadze ḡa u ri musi vhe vhukati ha vhathu vha funa u amba luisiimane hu u tōḡa u sumbedza uri vhone vho funzea. Vhaventḡa vhanzhi ri wana uri arali vha tou funzea nyana a vha tsha tōḡa u pfa tshithu nga ha luambo lwavho. Musi vha tshi amba na vhañwe vhathu, vhane vha amba Tshiventḡa u nga vha tou ḡi luma musi vha tshi amba luambo lwa Tshiventḡa hune muthu a wana vha tshi ita vha tshi lu khouda.

- Tsumbo:
1. Vhathu vha fhano a vha koni u understander uri musi vha na problem vha tea u kwama nnyi.
  2. Ndo distebiwa nga riwana ndo vha ndi tshi do vha ndo swika in time.
  3. A thi todi u fhiwa stress nga muthu.
  4. Madokotela vha ri vha do mu operator vhege i daho.
  5. Programme i khou ri mini?

U tonga ndi tshone tshivhangi tsha u vangwa ha nyambo doroboni ya Beitbridge. Vhanwe vha tou shandukisa madzina na zwifani uri vha fhambane tshothe na luambo lwa Tshivenda. Tsumbo, Ubert Angel, Jah Praiser na vhanwe.

U khouda luambo zwi vhangwa nga u tonga. Ndi hune wa wana vhathu vha tshi tutshela luambo lwavho kana vha tshi tou lu amba vha tshi tou lu vanga na dziwe nyambo. Kanzhi thaidzo iyi i thoma kha mihumbulo ya vhathu vhane vha vhona u nga zwine vha khou ita ndi zwone zwo teaho. Han-Jurgen Sasse (1992:16) nga ha ili fhungo u ri:

A change in linguistic attitude in the indigenous people's minds towards theirs...

Tshanduko hei ndi yone ine ya ita uri vhathu vha thudzele luambo lwavho fhasi, vha fhedza vha tshi vho lu vanga na dziwe nyambo ngauri vha vha vha tshi humbula u nga ndi zwone zwa ndeme

#### **4.1.4. U shumiseswa ha nyambo nnzhi**

Zwo no di sumbedzwa kha siangane uri shango la Zimbabwe ndi liwe la mashango ane ha ambiwa nyambo nnzhi dzo fhambanaho u fana na Tshishona, Tshindebele,

Tshivenda, Tshitonga na dziñwe nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Kha dorobo ya Beitbridge nahone nyambo dzi ngaho Tshitsonga, Tshisotho, Tshishona, Tshindebele na dziñwe dzi khou ambiwavho. Hu wanala uri fhethu hunzhi ho fhambanaho hu nga vha mavhengeleni, zwikoloni, vhuongeloni na kha zwi imiswa zwa muvhuso zwo fhambanaho, hu shuma vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Hezwi ndi zwone zwine zwa ita uri vhathu vhanzhi vha vange nyambo.

- Tsumbo:
1. Iḁa ngeno mungani (khonani).
  2. Boss ḁamusi a vhaho.
  3. ḁamusi ndi khou ḁuwa out for lunch.
  4. Cooking oil ndi vhugai?
  5. ḁamusi vho teacher vho dia kiḁasi yoḁhe.
  6. Tshugela (swigiri) yo fhela.
  7. Kha ḁḁekedze wairi (ḁaraḁa) iyo.
  8. Ro vhonga (Rolivhuwa) u thusiwa.

Maipfi o talelwaho nga fhasi ndi maipfi ane a sumbedza muvango wa nyambo une wa vhangwa nga nyambo dzo fhambanaho zwo itiswa nga u shuma kana u dzula fhethu huthihi ha vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Vhathu vha ita hezwi i ḁḁila ya u ri zwine vha khou amba zwi ḁanganedzee. Lushaka holwu lwa muvango ndi lwone lune lwa khou tshinyadza na u vhulaha luambo lwa Tshivenda ngauri vhathu vhanzhi a vha tsha kona u amba vha fhedza muḁaladzi kana fhungo nga luambo lwa Tshivenda. Dzema ili ndi line la wanalesa fhethu hunnzhi ho fhambanaho doroboni ya Beitbridge.

U shumiseswa ha nyambo nnzhi nahone hu khou vhangwa u vangwa ha nyambo. Kerekeni na hone nyambo dzi khou vangwa. Vhatshena vho swika kha dzhango la Afrika na vhurereli havho ha Tshikhriste. Vho do gudisa vharema vhurereli uvhu vhune namusi ha vha hone ho dalesaho shangoni la Zimbabwe, nahone tshivhalo tshinzhi tsha vhatu shangoni la Zimbabwe tshi tevhelela vhurereli ha tshikirisite. Nga mulandu wa izwi, tshaka dzo fhambanaho dzine dza amba nyambo dzo fhambanaho dzi khou tangana dzikerekeni dza shumisa nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Hezwi zwo fhedza zwi tshi ita uri hu vhe na u tangana ha nyambo dzo fhambanaho ha vho fhedza dziwe nyambo dzi tshi hulelwa nga dziwe.

Vhavenda ano maduvha musi vha tshi amba tshivhidzoni a vha tsha kona u fhedza fhungo vha so ngo vanga Tshivenda na dziwe nyambo, u fana na Tshishona, Tshindebele na Tshiisimane. Hezwi zwi vha zwi tshi vhangwa nga u shumiseswa ha nyambo nnzhi.

Vhafunzi vhanzhi vha Vhavenda maduvha ano doroboni ya Beitbridge musi vha tshi funza, vha funza vha tshi vanga nyambo. Maduvha ano doroboni ya Beitbridge, Tshivenda a tshi tsha tou shumiseswa dzikerekeni, nga maanda kha kereke dza maduvhano ano (Pentecostal), nyambo dzine dza shumiseswa ndi Tshiisimane, Tshishona na Tshindebele. Vhavenda musi vha tshi vho funza vha a kombetshedzea uri vha vange luambo lwa Tshivenda na hedzi dziwe nyambo tharu.

Tsumbo: 1. lets close our eyes ndi rabele.

2. Out nga dzina la Yeso.

3. Jesus akati (o ri) to the blind man tuwa u yo tamba maṭo mulamboni.

Hezwi zwi sumbedza uri nyimele ya fhethu u fana na kerekeni i a ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo nga maanḁa zwi tshi itiswa nga u shumiswa ha nyambo nnzhi.

#### 4.1.5. Vhumalelani

Dorobo ya Beitbridge ndi dorobo ine ya vha na tshaka nnzhi dza vhathu dzo fhambanaho. Musalauno Vhavanḁa vha vho mala vhafumakadzi vha dziṅwe tshaka. Vhafumakadzi vha Vhavanḁa na vhone vho, vha vho maliwa vho nga vhanna vha dziṅwe tshaka u fana na Vhashona khathihi na Vhandebele. Hezwi zwo fhedza zwi tshi ita uri muṭani hune munna a vha o mala mufumakadzi wa luṅwe lushaka hu vhe na thaidzo ya u vanga nyambo ngauri musi a tshi amba na vhana u ḁo kombetshedzea u shumisa luambo lwa Tshivanḁa lwo ṭanganaho vhu nga musi a tshi amba na mufumakadzi wawe a tshi shumisa luambo lwa ha mufumakadzi. U tikedza izwi David na Nambiar (2003:97) vha ri:

Intermarriage can be a negative influence in the retention of the mother tongue.

Hezwi zwi ita uri vhana vhawe vha sa vhe na luambo luthihi lune vha lu ḁivha. Tsumbo: Arali Muvanḁa a mala Mushona, kanzhi vhana vhawe vha vha vha tshi ḁivha luambo lwa Tshishona u fhirisa Tshivanḁa ngauri vha fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vha na mme avho. Vhunga vho mme vha vhone vhane vha funza vhana

luambo, vha fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vha na vhana. Ndi zwone zwine zwa fhedze zwi tshi ita uri vhana vha fhedze vha tshi amba luambo lwa mme avho.

Kanzhi kha muṭa wo raliho, luambo lune lwa ḡo shumiseswa ndi luambo lwa ha mufumakadzi. Zwine zwa amba uri arali mufumakadzi a si Muvenda luambo lune lwa ḡo shumiseswa ndi lwawe. U tikedza izwi Burt na vhaṅwe (1986:119) vhone vha ri,

Code switching comes naturally to a child brought up by people addressing him in two different languages, whether its in a one parent/one language type of family or in a home outside language environment.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri muvango u ḡi ḡela nga wone une kha ṅwana ane a aluswa nga vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo mbili dzo fhambanaho. Hu nga vha kha muṭa une wa amba luambo luthihi kana kha muṭa ha sa ambiwe luambo luthihi.

Tsumbo: 1. Mama namusi ndo vhona xoxo murahu ha nḡu.

2. Gogo vho bva mara (fhedzi) vha khou vhuya zwino.

Kha tsumbo ya u thoma maipfi o talelwaho nga fhasi ndi a Tshindebele. Ipfi ḡa u thoma ḡi amba mme ngeno ḡa vhuvhili ḡi tshi amba ḡula. Kha tsumbo ya vhuvhili ipfi gogo ndi ḡa Tshindebele ḡine ḡa amba makhulu ngeno ḡa vhuvhili ḡi ḡa Tshisutho. Hezwi kanzhi zwi vhangwa u vangwa ha nyambo zwi tshi itiswa nga vhumalelani hune mme vha vha tshi amba Tshindebele ngeno khotsi vhe Muvenda. Finegun (1989:312) nga ha ḡi fhungo u ri:

In multilingualism community children grow up speaking several languages and usually gain as much competence in one language as in another.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri kha tshitshavha hune ha ambiwa nyambo nnzhi vhana vha aluwa vha tshi kona u amba nyambo dzi re na tshivhalo nahone vha fhedza vha tshi vho kona u amba luambo luñwe u fana na luñwe.

#### **4.1.6. Pholisi ya pfunzo ya Zimbabwe**

Pholisi ya pfunzo kha shango la Zimbabwe i ne ya kha di shumiswa zwino i ombedzela uri nyambo dzi fanaho na Tshishona, Tshindebele, na Tshiisimane dzi vhe dzone nyambo dzine dza tea uri dzi gudiwe u bva kha murole wa fhasi u swika kha murole wa ntha ngeno dzinwe nyambo thukhu dzi tshi gudiwa kha murole wa fhasi wa giredi ya u thoma u swika kha giredi ya vhuraru.

Nga mulandu wa mulayo uyu hu vhonala uri vhana vha fhedza vha sa koni u shumisa luambo lwavho lwa damuni ngeno vha tshi kona u shumisa nyambo dzine dzi si vhe dzavho. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri musi vha tshi amba vha vange na dzinwe nyambo. U tikedza izwi Hachipola (1993:33) ene u ri:

As per government policy Venda is supposed to be taught from grade 1 to grade 3, and thereafter pupils should switch to Ndebele since Beitbridge District is in Matebeleland.

Naho maduvhano zwi tshi nga zwo shandukiswa fhedzi luambo lwa Tshindebele ndi lwone lune lwa khou dzhielwa ntha ngauri naho vhahulwane vha muvhuso vha tshi amba na lushaka vha amba nga Tshindebele. Ndivhadzo zwiimisiwani zwa muvhuso dzi nwaliwa nga Tshishona, Tshiisimane na Tshindebele naho hu doroboni kana muvhunduni une ha ambiwa Tshivenda.

#### 4.1.7. Zwikolo zwi si zwa muvhuso kana zwa phuraivethi

Maḍuvha ano ḍoroboni ya Beitbridge ho no ḍalesa zwikolo zwi re na tshivhalo zwa phuraivethi kana zwi si zwa muvhuso. Vhabebi vhanzhi vha isa vhana vhavho zwikoloni izwi vha na u tenda uri ndi hone hune ha vha na pfunzo ya nṯha. Thaidzo ya zwikolo izwi ndi ya uri vhana a vha funziwi nga nyambo dzavho dza ḍamuni, nahone a vha tendelwi u amba ngadzo musi vhe tshikoloni.

Mapara na Nyota (2002:285) nga ha ili fhungo vha ri:

These schools do not teach indigenous languages except at grade 6 and 7 when they will be preparing their students for examinations.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri kha zwikolo izwi, nyambo dza ḍamuni a dzi gudiwi dzi tou gudiwa fhedzi kha giredi ya 6 na 7 hu tshi lugiselwa milingo. Hezwi ndi tshone tshivhangi tsha muvango kha vhana ngauri vha aluwa vha tshi vhona u nga nyambo dzavho dza ḍamuni a si dza ndeme. Izwi zwi ita uri musi vha tshi vho dzi amba vha dzi vange vhunga vha tshi fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vha sa khou dzi amba.

Kha zwikolo zwoṯhe zwiṯanu zwi si zwa muvhuso zwa phuraivethi ḍoroboni ya Beitbridge, hu funzwa nga Tshiisimane. A hu na na tshithihi tshine tsha funza nga luambo lwa ḍamuni. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhana musi vha tshi vhuela mahayani vha fhedze vha tshi vanga nyambo ngauri vha fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vha tshi amba nga Tshiisimane. Tshivenḍa vha tou tshi amba fhedzi musi vhe hayani nahone zwa tshifhinga tshiṯuku vhunga tshifhinga tshinzhi vha tshi tshi fhedza vhe tshikoloni.

Tsumbo: 1. Mmawe, um hungry.

2. Ndi khou toḡa juice.
3. Granny, dad vha ngafhi?
4. Ndi khou toḡa ice cream.
5. Ndo fhiwa home work ḡamusi.

Arali ra lavhelesa tsumbo hedzi, maipfi o talelwaho nga fhasi e ḡwana a a shumisa, o ita uri hu vhe na muvango wa nyambo. Izwi zwi mbo sumba uri zwickolo zwa phuraivethe na zwone zwi a vhangwa u vangwa ha luambo ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhana vha aluwe vha tshi vhona u nga u vangwa ha nyambo ndi zwithu zwavhuḡi vhunga khavho i vha yo no vha ḡḡowelo. Zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri hu vhe na u sudzuluwa ha luambo ha fhedza hu tshi vho ḡalesa maipfi maḡundwa ha vha hone u fa ha luambo.

#### **4.1.8 Ṱhahelero ya zwishumiswa zwickoloni**

ḡorobo ya Beitbridge ndi ḡorobo ine ya wela nga fhasi ha tshiḡiriki tsha Beitbridge tshine tsha wanala kha Vunḡu ḡa Matebeleland South. Kha vunḡu helḡi luambo lwa Tshivendḡa lwo vha lu tshi tou gudiwa fhedzi kha murole wa giredi ya u thoma na ya vhuvhili. U bva kha giredi ya vhuraru u swika yunivesithi ho vha hu tshi gudiwa luambo lwa Tshindebele. Hezwi zwo ḡo ita uri vhana khathihi na vhatu vhane vha wanala kha vhupo hovhu kanzhi musi vha tshi amba vha vange nyambo.

Bugu nnzhi dzine vhana vha dzi shumisa dzi vha dzo ḡwaliwa nga Tshindebele kana Tshiisimane. Hezwi zwo fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhana vhanzhi vha takalele luambo lwa Tshindebele u fhira luambo lwavho lwa Tshivendḡa. Na musi vha mahayani vha fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vha tshi vhala bugu dza nyambo hedzi ngauri ndi dzone

dzine vha gudiswa dzone zwickoloni nahone ndi dzone dzi re hone. Bugu dza luambo lwa Tshivenda a dzi tou vha nnzhi u fana na dza dziñwe nyambo ngauri u thomani luambo lwa Tshivenda lo vha lu sa dzheliwi ntha u fana na luambo lwa Tshindebele.

Hu tendiwa u pfi Vhavana vhothe vha wela nga fhasi ha Vhandebele ngazwo, vho vha vha tshi tea uri vha gude luambo lwa Tshindebele. Hezwi zwo do fhedza zwi tshi ita uri na zwickoloni vhana vha funziwe nga luambo lwa Tshindebele. Ndi ngazwo namusi Vhavana vhanzhi musi vha tshi amba luambo lwa Tshivenda vha sa koni u fhedza fhungo vha so ngo tanganyisa kana u vanga na luambo lwa Tshindebele kana Tshishona.

Tsumbo: 1. Hezwi zwithu zwo siyana.

2. Mvula yo vha i tshi khou u na saka a tho ngo tuwa tshikoloni.

3. Nthuseni o tuwa sibadela (vhuongeloni).

Ipfi siyana ndi ipfi li bvaho kha ipfi la Tshishona "siyana" zwine nga Tshivenda zwi amba u fhambana ngeno "saka" na lone li la Tshishona line nga Tshivenda li amba uri zwino. Maipfi aya a a shumiseswa kha Tshivenda tshine tsha ambiwa Beitbridge a vho sala a tshi nga ndi Tshivenda tshone fhedzi a a dziñwe nyambo. Hezwi ndi zwine zwa ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo doroboni ya Beitbridge.

Thahalelo ya matheriala ndi tshivhangi tshihulwane tsha u vanga nyambo ngauri vhana vhanzhi vha nga si tou guda luambo fhedzi nga u tou amba musi vhe hayani ngeno vha tshi fhedza tshifhinga tsha vho tshinzhi vhe tshikoloni. U ri ndivho ya vhana i tandavhuwe vha tea u vhala bugu dzo nwalihaho nga luambo lwavho. Nga

mulandu wa u shaeya ha matheriaḷa, vhana vhanzhi vha fhedza vha tshi vanga nyambo ngauri vha vhala bugu nnzhi dzine dzo ṅwaliwa nga Tshiisimane na Tshindebele. Hezwi, zwi ita uri vha fhedze vha tshi vha na dzangalelo ḷa u guda nyambo idzi u fhira dzavho dza ḡamuni.

Tḡhahalelo ya materiaḷa ndi yone ine ya ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo ngauri na vhadededzi vhanzhi vhane vha funza vhana luambo lwa Tshivendḡa a si Vhavendḡa nahone luambo lwa Tshivendḡa a vha tou lu ḡalukanya zwavhuḡi. Nahone a vhana ṅdivho yo ḡalaho nga ha luambo ulwu. Ndi fhaḷa hune wa wana mudededzi musi a tshi funza vhana a ita a tshi vanga luambo lwa Tshivendḡa na Tshiisimane, Tshindebele kana Tshishona nga maanḡa musi e muambi wa nyambo dzenedzo.

- Tsumbo:
1. Vhana vho ri vha tshi khou tshimbila vha nonga pencil.
  2. Vho ttuwa gai babamkuru?
  3. Musi Muofhe a tshi dzhena nga gate heḷḷa ndo muvhona.

Maipfi o talelwaho ndi ane a bva kha dziṅwe nyambo. Hafha ndi hune vha vhona u nga zwo tea u amba nga u ralo zwine zwa fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vha vange nyambo ngauri hu vha hu si na matheriaḷa ane vha nga a shumisa.

#### **4.1.9. U shuma seli**

Vhavendḡa vhanzhi vha Beitbridge ndi vhane vhanzhi vhavho vha wanala kha mashango a seli u fana na Afrika Tshipembe, Botswana khathihi na kha maṅwe mashango a seli ha lwanzhe. Vhane vha vha seli ha lwanzhe kanzhi luambo lune lwa ambeswa hanengei ndi lwa Tshiisimane. Vhavendḡa vhanzhi vho no vha na

miñwaha i re na tshivhalo vhe henengei nga u shambila. Vhanzhi vhavho musi vha tshi vhuya hayani, vha vha vha sa tsha kona u amba luambo lwavho lwa damuni ngauri vha ambesa dziñwe nyambo dzi si Tshivenḁa, zwine zwa ita uri vha fhedze vho no dzi ḁowela. Grimmes (2001:19) u ṭalutshedza izwi a tshi ri:

Sociolinguists agree that migration either voluntary or forced, is a cause of language shift.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri vha sociolinguistics vha a tendelana na uri u pfuluwa hu nga vha nga u shambila kana nga u tou kombetshedzwa, hu a ita uri hu vhe na u vangwa ha luambo. Hezwi ndi zwone zwe zwa ita uri musi vha tshi amba Tshivenḁa vha vange na dziñwe nyambo u fana na Tshiisimane.

- Tsumbo:
1. Ndi khou ṭoḁa tea with milk
  2. Ndi ḁo ṭuwa by bus.
  3. Ndi khou ya shopping.
  4. Ndi ḁo vhuya matshelo early morning.

Kanzhi hezwi ndi zwine zwa itwa nga vhathu vhane vho shumesa tshifhinga tshilapfu vha ngei seli ha malwanzhe kana tshifhinga tshilapfu vha tshi shumela vhatshena.

#### **4.1.10. U vhea dziñwe nyambo nṭha ha dziñwe**

Ndayotewa ya shango ḁa Zimbabwe ya (2013 section 5, 20) i sumbedzisa uri nyambo dzoṭhe dzi a eḁana fhedzi nyambo dzi ngaho Tshishona, Tshindebele na Tshiisimane dzi dzone nyambo dzine dza dzhieleswa nṭha u fhira dziñwe nyambo dzi re hone. Hu na u tenda kha u ri arali muthu a amba nga nyambo idzo tharu vhathu

vhothe vha a kona u mu pfa fhedzi nyambo dzine dza fana na Tshivenḡa vhathu vha ri a vha mu pfi musi muthu o amba a tshi shumisa dzone. Hezwi zwo fhedza zwi tshi ita uri Vhavenḡa musi vha tshi amba na vhathu vhane vha amba nyambo hedzi vha fhedze vha tshi amba nga nyambo dzavho. Hezwi zwo ḡalesa nga maanḡa ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge.

U vheiwa ha dziḡwe nyambo nḡha ha dziḡwe zwo ḡo tuḡuwedza uri idzi dziḡwe nyambo dzine dza wanala kha vunḡu ḡa Matebeleland South, dzi ḡibaḡekanye na Tshindebele, muhumbulo muhulwane hu u itela uri vha wane mishumo na vhuimo ha nḡha. U tikedza izwi Ranger (1985:90) u ri:

All those in Matebeleland, which include most of the minority languages groups such as Kalanga, Sotho Venda, Tonga and other who fell insecure in land occupation found it prudent to declare themselves Ndebele to be identified with people to whom promises had been made.

Izwi zwi tshi amba uri vhothe vhathu vhane vha vha kha vunḡu ḡa Matebeleland ḡine ḡa vha na nyambo ḡhukhu nnzhi u fana na dzo sumbedziwaho, vha vhona zwi zwa ndeme uri vha ḡiite Vhandebele vhunga Vhandebele i vhone vhe vha fulufhedziswa zwithu zwo fhambanaho.

Tshishona na Tshindebele ndi dzone nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nḡha. Nyambo dziḡwe ḡhukhu hu pfi dzi tea u wela nga fhasi ha hedzi khulwane. Doke (1931:9) nga ha ḡḡi fhungo u ri:

It was Doke who recommended that Shona and Ndebele be two African languages that were to be recognised officially in the areas in which they are predominant and that all the other languages be basically ignored which is precisely what has happened since then.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri Doke ndi ene we a tšutšuwedza uri nyambo dza Tshishona na Tshindebele dzi vhe dzone dza tshiofisi kha mivhundu ine dza wanala khayo nahone hedzi dziñwe u fana na Tshivenda dzi si dzhielwe nthā. Ndi ngazwo namusi vhunzhi ha Vhavana doroboni ya Beitbridge musi vha tshi amba nga Tshivenda vha sa koni u fhedza fhungo vha so ngo vanga na Tshindebele kana Tshishona. Na musi vha tshi amba na vhañwe Vhavana ngavho a vha tsha kona u fhedza fhungo vha so ngo vanga na luñwe luambo lo sumbedziwaho afho nthā.

- Tsumbo:
1. Tshugela (Swigiri) yo fhela.
  2. Kha nnekedze komitshi (bigiri) ndi khou tšoda u nwa tiye.
  3. Gift o tšwa sibadela (vhuongeloni).
  4. Thanyani a bike nga bodo (khali) ntswu i re nthā ha tšafula.

Maipfi tshugela na komitshi ndi maipfi ane a bva kha luambo lwa Tshindebele “itshukela” na “inkomitsho” zwine zwa amba swigiri na bigiri. Fhedzi nga Tshivenda ngei Zimbabwe a vhone sa maipfi a Tshivenda o teaho. Tshivhangani tsha hezwi ndi u dzhiela dziñwe nyambo nthā u fhira dziñwe nyambo u fana na luambo lwa Tshivenda. U vheiva ha nyambo dziñwe nthā ha dziñwe ndi tshiñwe tsha zwivhangani zwa muvango kana tšitšutšuwedzi tsha u vangwa ha nyambo doroboni ya Beitbridge.

## 4.2. MASIANDOITWA A MUVANGO.

### 4.2.1. U fa ha luambo

U vangwa ha luambo hu a tūtuwedza u fa ha luambo ngauri mañwe a maipfi a mbo dī ngalangala a sa tsha ambiwa ha fhedza hu tshi vho shumiswa maipfi a dziñwe nyambo. Hezwi kanzhi zwi vhangwa nga u vanga ha fhedza hu tshi sudzuluswa luambo lwa fhedza lu tshi fa. U tikedza izwi Baker (2006:75) u ri:

Language death is the last stage of language shift, whereas it starts with a decrease of the number of people speaking the target language, bringing about a loss of language and of a decrease of the usage of the language in various fields.

Hezwi zwi tshi amba uri u fa ha luambo ndi tshone tshithu tsha u fhedzisela kha u sudzuluwa halwo. Hezwi zwi thoma nga u fhungudzea ha tshivhalo tsha vhathu vhane vha amba luambo lwonolwo zwine zwa dō sia ndaḍo kha u fhungudzea ha u shumiswa kana u ambiwa ha luambo lwonolwo fhethu ho fhamabanaho.

Musi luambo lu tshi ya u fa a lu sokou tou vuwa lwo fa fhedzi hu na zwithu zwine zwa sumbedza uri luambo lu khou u fa. U khouda luambo hu a kombetshedza uri vhathu vha fhedze vha tshi khou pamba mañwe maipfi. Phol̄isi ya luambo i a shela mulenzhe kha u fa ha luambo. Hezwi zwi vhangwa nga u dzhielwa n̄tha ha dziñwe nyambo u fhirisa dziñwe. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri nyambo dzi fanaho na Tshivend̄a dzi sa vhe na vhuimo. Nga mulandu wa izwi, zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri na avho vhane vha dzi amba vha fhedze vha tshi khouda naho vha tshi amba na

vhañwe Vhaventḁa nga vho. Arali vha tshi amba vha fhedza vha tshi vanga na nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nḁha u fana na Tshishona, Tshindebele na Tshiisimane.

Phoḁisi dza pfunzo na dzone dzi tuḁuwedza u gudiwa ha dziñwe nyambo u bva kha murole wa fhasi u swika kha wa nḁha ngeno dziñwe nyambo u fana na Tshivendḁa dzi tshi gudiwa kha murole wa fhasi fhedzi. Hezwi zwi a kombetshedza vhana uri musi vha tshi amba vha vange nyambo ngauri luambo lwavho lwa ḁamuni (Tshivendḁa) vha tou lu amba fhedzi musi vhe hayani.

Arali vhana vhe tshikoloni musi vha tshi khou gudiswa thero ya saintsi, tsumbo dzi netshedzwa nga Tshiisimane tsha sa vha Tshiisimane hu shumiswa luambo lwa Tshindebele kana Tshishona. Hezwi zwi fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vhana vha vhone u nga luambo lwavho a si lwa ndeme zwine zwa ḁo ita uri vha fhedze vha tshi lu tutshela. Musi tshifhinga tshi tshi ya, luambo lu fhedza lu tshi fa nahone hu thoma nga u ngalangala ha mañwe a maipfi kha luambo lwa Tshivendḁa.

#### **4.2.2. U sudzuluwa ha luambo.**

Luambo lwa Tshivendḁa lu a kwamea nga tsudzuluso yalwo musi lua tshi ambiwa muthu a tshi lu vanga. Tsudzuluwo ndi fhaḁa hune luambo lwa Tshivendḁa lwa kwamea kuambele lwa wanala lu si tsha ambiwa nga nḁila ye lwa vha lu tshi ambiwa ngayo. Thaidzo ya u sudzuluwa ha luambo ndi ine ya thoma musi muthu a tshi khouda. Muthu u thoma nga u khouda a pamba maipfi a dziñwe nyambo u ya na u ya a fhedza a tshi vho tou tutshela luambo tshoḁhe.

Kanzhi zwi bvelela kha vhana vhane vha guda kha zwikolo zwa phuraivethe. Vha fhedza vha tshi vho tou amba luambo lwa Tshiisimane naho vhe mahayani. Luambo lwa Tshivenda vha mbo gi lu sia vha tou nambetela Tshiisimane. Hezwi zwothe zwi vha zwo vhangwa nga u khouda luambo zwa fhedza zwi tshi ita uri vha sudzuluse luambo vha fhedze vha tshi vho amba dziñwe nyambo.

U sudzuluswa ha luambo zwi vhangwa na nga u malelana ha vhathu vha nyambo dzo fhambanaho. Vhathu vha nyambo dzo fhambanaho arali vha malana, vhana hvavho kanzhi vha fhedza vha tshi amba luambo lwa mme avho u fhirisa lwa khotsi. Hezwi zwi itwa ngauri vha fhedza tshifhinga tshinzhi vhe na mme avho. Zwi thoma nga u khouda ha nyambo dza vhabebi nga vhana ha fhedza hu tshi vho tou ambiwa luambo lwa mme. Namusi Zimbabwe vhanna vhanzhi vha Vhavana vho malao vhafumakadzi vha Vhashona vha amba Tshishona u fhira Tshivenda. U thomani vho vha vha tshi tou khouda fhedzi zwino vha vho tou amba Tshishona. Na vhanna vha Vhavana vha vho tou amba Tshishona miṭani yavho.

U vhewa ha nyambo dziñwe nṭha ha dziñwe zwi ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo. Musi tshifhinga tshi tshi ya vha fhedza vha tshi vho tutshela luambo lwavho lwa damuni vha fhedza vha tshi vho amba nyambo dzine dza dzhielwa nṭha u fana na Tshishona na Tshindebele. Hezwi zwi ita uri hu vhe na vhukonḍi ha u bveledzisa nyambo thuku zwine zwa fhedza zwi tshi ita uri luambo lu sudzuluwe.

### 4.3. Mvalatswinga

Kha ndima iyi muṭoḍisisi o wanulusa uri hu na zwithu zwinzhi zwine zwa ita uri vhathu vha khoude nyambo. Phoḷisi dza luambo dze muvhuso wa dzi ita dzi ita uri vhana khathihi na vhabebi vha kwamee kha u amba luambo lwavho. Hezwi zwi ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo vhunga dziṅwe nyambo dzi tshi ḍo vha dzi tshi dzhielwa nṯha u fhira dziṅwe. Ḍorobo ya Beitbridge ndi ḍorobo ine ya vha na tshaka nnzhi dza vhathu dzo fhambanaho zwine zwa kombetshedzea uri musi Vhaventḍa vha vange nyambo dzavho na dza vhathu avha. Kha ndima iyi ho sumbedzwa na masiandoitwa a si avhuḍi ane a vhangwa nga u vangwa ha nyambo sa u sudzuluwa khathihi na u fa ha luambo. Ndimu iyi yo vha yone ṯhoḍisiso ye muṅwali a vha a tshi khou i ṯoḍisisa nahone yo bvukulula zwivhangwi khathihi na masiandoitwa a u khouda luambo lwa Tshiventḍa ḍoroboni ya Beit Bridge Zimbabwe.

## **NDIMA YA VHUTANU**

### **5.0. Themendelo na Phendelo**

#### **5.1. Mvulatswinga**

Hafha muṭodisisi u ḡo amba nga zwithu zwine zwa nga itwa u itela u tandulula, u fhungudza kana u fhelisa thaidzo ya muvango wa nyambo ho sedzwa luambo lwa Tshivenda ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Tsedzuluso iyi i nga ita uri vhathu vhanzhi vha shanduke kha kuambe kune vha ku shumisa ḡuvha na ḡuvha. Hezwi zwi ḡo thusa kha uri luambo lu si vangwe, u sudzuluswa khathihi na u vhulaiwa. Hu na zwithu zwo vhalaho zwine zwa nga ita uri vhathu vha si vange nyambo musi vha tshi amba, zwiṅwe zwa hone ndi zwi tevhelaho:

#### **5.2. Luambo lu fanela u funiwa**

Muthu u ita tshithu nge a tshi takalela kana a tshi funa. Vhunga vhathu vha tshi amba luambo lwa Tshivenda, vha fanela u lu funa. Naho vhathu vha tshi nga dzula tsini na vhathu vhane vha amba dziṅwe nyambo, u dzi guda kana u dzi ḡivha vha tea u funa luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni. Luambo lwa ḡamuni ndi ifa ḡe ra tou sielwa nga Vho makhulukuku washu, nga u ralo ri tea ulu takalela, u lu tsireledza khathihi na u lwa nga ṅdila dzoṅhe uri lu so ngo vuwa lwo vangwa na dziṅwe nyambo.

Vhathu vha fanela u ṭuṭuwedzwa uri vha fune luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni u thoma u fhira dziṅwe nyambo nahone vha tea u amba ngalwo, vha ḡi ṭongise ngalwo. Vhathu vha tea u lu guda khathihi na u lu amba. Arali muthu a ḡi vhona a tshi khou lu vanga u shaedza u lu guda, u lu amba na u sa lu funa, u tea u dzula fhasi a ḡitota a tshi ḡivhudzisa uri u khou bva ngafhi nahone u khou ḡivhafhi.

Vhathu vha tea u t̃ũt̃uwedza vhathu vhane vha sa ambe luambo lwa Tshivenḁa uri vha lu fune na u lu guda. Hezwi zwi ḁo ita uri henefho hune vha vha hone vha pfe vha si na t̃honi dza u amba luambo lwavho. Musi muthu a tshi funa tshithu u, a tshi tsireledza nahone u a t̃ũt̃uwedzea uri a tshi gude. Tshaka dzi fanaho na dza Mandebele na Mashona naho vha funzea hani vha a mba nga luambo lwavho lwa ḁamuni vha si na t̃honi fhedzi kha riṅe Vhavenḁa a zwo ngo tou ralo. Muvenḁa a tou funzea nyana u funesa u amba nga Tshiisimane na fhethu hune nyimele ya vha i sa mu kombetshedzi.

Vhathu vha Vhavenḁa Beitbridge vha fanela u pfesesa zwa uri u amba nga Tshiisimane a zwi ambi u funzea lini, zwi tou amba uri muthu u a ḁivha luambo lwonolwo u fana na Tshishona na Tshindebele. Hezwi zwi amba uri arali vha nga vha na lufuno na luambo lwavho, vha ḁo kona u lu bveledzisa uri nangoho lu takuwe lu ime lu sa ḁo swika hune lwa nga dzheliwa fhasi kana u fa.

### **5.3. U shumisa vhuḁologi na vhuḁinduleli sa nḁila ya u t̃ũt̃uwedza t̃honifho ya nyambo**

U ri Vhavenḁa vha sa vange nyambo, hu tea u itwa mbekanya mushumo dzo livhiswaho kha u takulela nṅha zwa nyambo nnzhi (multilingualism) u leludza tshumiso ya nyambo dzi fhiraho luthihi nga tshifhinga tshithihi sa t̃hũt̃uwedzo ya tshumelo ya vhuḁologi tshifhingani tsha miṅangano, maguvhangano na dzi kerekeni. Hezwi zwi ḁo thusa kha u fhungudza thaidzo ya u vangwa ha nyambo nahone zwi ḁo ita uri nyambo dzoṅhe dzi dzhielwe nṅha nga nḁila ine ya fana. Hezwi zwi ḁo

fhungudza thaidzo ya u vanga khathihi na u takulela nyambo dzine dza pfi ndi thukhu u fana na Tshivenda ntha.

#### **5.4. U vha hone ha mveledziso ya luambo**

Luambo lwa Tshivenda u nga dziñwe nyambo dza tshiofisi, lu fanela u bveledzwa uri lu kone u shumiswa nga nnyi na nnyi kha masia a ndeme a ngaho a pfunzo, saints, thekhinodzhi, mulayo, polotiki, makwevho na vhurereli. Hezwi zwi do thusa kha u ri hu sa vhe na thaidzo ya thahalelo ya maipfi kha mabuḁo aya. Muvhuso u tea u dzhenelela kha u bveledzisa luambo ulwu nga u lambedza nga masheleni khathihi na u ita zwiimiswa zwine zwa do thusa kha u bveledza luambo ulu.

U tikedza khathihi na u tuṭuwedza thodisiso dzi elanaho na luambo na u vha na phindulo kha thodea dza vhashumisi vha luambo na vhane vha dzhia tsheo khathihi na u ita fhethu ha ndivhiso i no swikelelea nga vhathu vhothe. U takusela ntha vhukoni na u engedza tshumisano dza dzikomiti na khuvhangano dzothe dzine dza kwamea kha mveledziso dza luambo.

#### **5.5. Thuṭuwedzo ya Vhañwali vha Tshivenda**

U sa vha hone ha vhañwali vha Tshivenda ndi zwone zwine zwa tuṭuwedza uri hu vangwe nyambo. Thaidzo iyi i vhangwa nga u sa vha hone ha ndambedzo ya masheleni khathihi na u sa vha hone ha zwiimiswa zwine zwa nga gandisa bugu dzo ñwaliwaho nga Tshivenda shangoni ja Zimbabwe. Muvhuso u tea u lambedza zwiimiswa izwi khathihi na u kwhaṭhisa madzangano a vhañwali na u ita dzisemina dzine dza pfumbudza vhañwali nga luambo lwa Tshivenda. Muhasho wa pfunzo na wone u tea u shumisana na zwiimiswa zwothe zwi shumanaho na nyambo nga u

lambedza zwiimiswa zwothe zwa nyambo nga masheleni uri vha kone u n'wala khathihi na u gandisa mañwalwa a Tshivenḁa. Hezwi zwi ḁo thusa nga maanḁa nyambo dzine dza vhonwa dzi thukhu uri dzi takuselwe nḁha.

Muhasho wa pfunzo u tea u tuḁuwedza vhadededzi uri musi vha tshi gudisa vha gudise na nga Tshivenḁa nahone luambo lwa Tshivenḁa lu tea u gudiwa na dzi Yunivesithi dzothe u fana na dzinwe nyambo. Tshumisano vhukati ha Muhasho wa Pfunzo na zwiimiswa zwothe zwi shumanaho na nyambo zwi fanela u tuḁuwedza mbekanyamushumo dzine dza ḁo kunga vhagudiswa vhanzhi kha u guda luambo lwa Tshivenḁa. Hezwi zwi nga konadzea arali vha nga fulufhedzisa na mishumo nga u ambedzana na minwe mihasho. Hezwi zwi ḁo thusa kha u fhaḁa tshumisano na mañwe mashango.

### **5.6 Mveledziso ya theminoḁodzhi khathihi na u hudza luambo**

Mveledziso na tshumisano ya theminoḁodzhi ya maipfi a thero dzo fhambanaho i tea u itwa. Hezwi zwi ḁo thusa kha u tandulula thaidzo ya thahalelo ya maipfi kha luambo lwa Tshivenḁa. Vha COPUS ndi vhone vhane vha shumana na zwa u vhumbiwa ha maipfi maswa khathihi na u itwa ha thalusamaipfi shangoni la Zimbabwe. Hu tea u bveledzwa thalusamaipfi dza Tshivenḁa uri dzi kone u shumiswa nga vhadededzi khathihi na vhagudiswa zwikoloni.

Nga tshumisano na thanganelano ya Muhasho wa Pfunzo, zwiimiswa zwi sedzanaho na nyambo khathihi na vha COPUS, zwa shumisana zwi nga thusa kha u bveledza zwi humiswa zwine zwa nga tikedza kha u funzwa na u guda u fana na

thalusamaipfi, bugu, eletoniki na zwiñwe hu u itela u tũtũwedza luambo lwa Tshivenḡa sa luambo lwa u funza ngalwo. Hu tea u itwa tsenguluso ya thodea na u wana masia a vhugudisi ha vha shumaho na luambo.

Mihasho i fanaho na ya vhutsila na mvelele, Muhasho wa zwa vhulamukanyi ho sedzwa kha zwa vhudologi i tea u kwamiwa kha u ri luambo lwa Tshivenda lu takuwe zwine zwa ḡo ita uri vhathu vha si vange nyambo. Hu tea u itwa thandela dzi elanaho na luambo tshitshavhani hu u itela u khwiñifhadza vhutshilo ha vhathu khathihi na u fhaḡusa vhathu kha sia ja luambo na mabindu. Hezwi zwi ḡo ita uri vhathu musi vha tshi amba nga zwa mabindu, vhulamukanyi, thekhinoḡodzhi na zwiñwe vha sa vange nyambo ngauri hu ḡo vha hu na maipfi a Tshivenḡa ane a elana na zwine vha khou amba zwone.

#### **5.7. Zwikolo zwa Phuraivethe zwi tea u funza nyambo dza ḡamuni**

Kha zwikolo zwa phuraivethi hu tea u funziwa vhana nga luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni u itela uri vha pfelese zwine vha khou funzwa zwone. Hezwi zwi amba uri mvelele i ḡo vha i tshi khou rathiselwa u bva kha murafho muñwe u ya kha muñwe. Arali muthu a funzwa nga luambo lune a sa lu kone, maitete a a fhambana. Kanzhi muthu wa hone u a xeletwa nga nḡivho nnzhi ngeno vhañwe vha tshi tou i kukuḡa nga luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni.

Vhabebi vha tea u tũtũwedza vhana vhavho uri vha funzwe luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni lwa Tshivenḡa zwikoloni zwine zwa funzwa nga Tshiisimane fhedzi. Nwana u fanela u dzhena tshikolo a tshi funzwa nga luambo lwawe lwa ḡamuni. Hezwi zwi

thusa uri a vhofoholowe namani, muhumbuloni khathihi na muyani ngauri luambo lu shumiswa sa tshihali tsha u tsikeledza khathihi na u kandedza vhanwe. Arali a nga funzwa nga luambo lwawe zwi a mu vhofoholola nahone thaidzo ya u vanga ri nga si tangane nayo.

Musi vhatu vhe mahayani vha tea u amba na vhana vhavho nga luambo lwavho lwa Tshivenda. Hezwi zwi thusa uri vhana vhavho vha kone u guda luambo lwavho nahone uri vhana vha kone u vhona ndeme ya luambo lwavho.

#### **5.8. U shumisa luambo lwa Tshivenda kha masia othe a vhudavhidzani**

Luambo lwa Tshivenda lu tea u shumiswa kha masia othe a vhudavhidzani. Hafha hu khou tea u tshuwedzwa uri vhatu vha shumise luambo lwa Tshivenda kha vhudavhidzani. Arali luambo lwa sa shumisiwa kha zwa vhudavhidzani lu a fa. Vhudavhidzani vhu tea u tshuwedza kha masia othe a vhutshilo hune vhatu vha nga d iwana vhe hone. Hezwi zwi fhungudza kana u fhelisa thaidzo ya u vangwa nyambo. Nyambo dzi fanaho na Tshivenda Zimbabwe dzi shumiswa kha maimo a fhasi nga maanda mahayani.

Zwiimiswa zwinzhi zwa mafhungo shangoni ja Zimbawbwe zwi langwa nga muvhuso nahone musi mafhungo a tshi vhigiwa a vhigiwa nga nyambo tharu dzine dza vha Tshishona, Tshindebele na Tshiisimane. Tshivenda afha tshi vha tsho no siwa nda nga u ralo u tandulula thaidzo iyi fhethu hu fanaho na vhuongeloni, dbangani, zwikoloni, kerekeni, khashoni na kha dziguranda vhatu vha tea u shumisa nyambo dzavho dza damuni u fana na Tshivenda. Kha dziguranda, radioni na kha

Thelevizhini hu tea u n̄waliwa na u ambiwa nga luambo lwa Tshivend̄a. Hezwi zwi ḡo thusa kha u tandulula thaidzo ya u vanga nyambo.

### **5.9. Phendelo**

Vhunga zwo wanala uri u vanga luambo a si tshithu tshine ra nga tshi t̄ut̄uwedza, nga u ralo zwo fanela u shandukisa kuhumbulele kwashu ra tenda uri, u vanga luambo a si tshithu tshine ra tea u ḡi rwa khana ngatsho ngauri luambo luñwe a si mulanda wa luñwe. Luambo lwa Tshivend̄a a si luambo lwa fhasi nahone lu a eḡana na dziñwe nyambo, muvhuso u tea u dzhenela kha u tandulula thaidzo iyi. Arali muvhuso wa sa kona u thusa lushaka lwa Vhavend̄a kha u tandulula thaidzo iyi luambo lwa Tshivend̄a hu ḡo vha hu u t̄uwa haḡo lufuni. Sa Vhavend̄a ndi mushumo washu u vhona uri luambo lwashu lu khou shumiswa nga n̄ḡila yone hu si na muvango une wa tshinya luambo. Vhathu vha tea u t̄honifha, u guda luambo lwavho lwa ḡamuni ngauri lu tou vha ifa le ra ḡi sieliwa nga vho makhulukuku washu. Vhathu vha tea u ḡivha uri u khouda luambo a si zwithu zwavhuḡi nga uri lu fhedza lu tshi fa vha fhedza vha sa ḡi ḡivhi uri vha vho nnyi vhunga luambo lu tshi hwala mvelele.

### **5.10. Mvalatswinga.**

Ndima iyi yo sumbedza zwithu zwine zwa nga itwa u tandulula thaidzo ya u vangwa ha luambo lwa Tshivend̄a na dziñwe nyambo ḡoroboni ya Beitbridge. Vhathu vhanzhi vha a vanga nyambo nga mulandu wa uri vha vha vha si na theminoḡodzhi yo fanelaho. U sa dzhenelela ha muhasho wa zwa pfunzo khathihi na u sa vha hone ha zwiimiswa zwa u gand̄isa bugu zwi ita uri vhathu vha vange nyambo. Ndima iyi yo sumbedza kana u bvisela khagala zwine muvhuso na mihasho yo fhambanaho ya



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