**MAMA NGINA GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL**

**Jina...........................................................................................**

**Nambari Yako.………………………..**

**Sahihi ya mtahiniwa............................. Tarehe..................................**

**KISWAHILI**

**LUGHA NA FASIHI**

**MUDA: SAA 2 ½**

MTIHANI WA MWISHO WA MWAKA 2016 KIDATO CHA PILI

***Hati ya Kuhitimu Kisomo cha Sekondari Kenya*** (K.C.S.E.)

**1. UFAHAMU (ALAMA 15)**

***Soma taarifa hii kisha ujibu maswali yanayofuata.***

Katika kongamano la wataalamu wa lugha lililofanyika jijini Nairobi mnano Septemba mwaka wa 2013, mwandishi mahashumu, Prof. Euphrase Kezilahabi wa Tanzania alishangaa kwamba, ingawa Kiswahili ni lugha iliyochangia sana katika kuenea kwa dini, elimu na kufanikisha biashara, Afrika ya Mashariki na kati kwa muda mrefu, haijasaidia kuleta umoja na muumano maridhawa katika eneo hili. Kadhalika, kwenye kongamano hili, wataalamu wawili na watunzi wapevu wa fasihi ya Kiswahili – Prof. John Hamu Habwe na Prof. Kithaka wa Mberia, wa Chuo Kikuu cha Nairobi walilalamika kwamba, wahakiki wa fasihi kwa muda mrefu wamekuwa wakiipuuza fasihi ya Kiswahili na kuiweka pembezoni katika taaluma nzima ya wasomi, wanasiasa, wanahistoria na hata wanahabari.

Si swala la mjadala tena kwamba lugha inayofumbata hisia za wenyeji wengi wa Afrika ya Mashariki ni Kiswahili. Ingawa watu wa mataifa haya waligawanywa kwa kuwekewa mipaka na wakoloni kwa minajili ya wakoloni hao kukidhi mahitaji yao ya kisiasa na kiuchumi, kimsingi watu wa eneo hili wana historiana tamaduni zilizokurubiana.

Sina hakika iwapo Prof. Kezilahabi amekwisha kusoma vitabu vitatu ambavyo nafikiri vinaweza kujibu swali lake. Vitabu hivyo ni *Swahili State and Society*: *The Political Economy of an African Language* (Alamin Mazrui na Ali Mazrui), *The Power of Babel* (Mazrui na Mazrui), *Kiswahili: Past, Present and Future Horizons* (Rocha Chimerah), na *Language Policy in East Africa* (Ireri Mbaabu). Katika Swahili State and Society, Prof. Ali Mazrui na Prof. Alamin Mazrui wanahoji kwamba ufuasi watu katika makabila yao bado ni mkubwa sana Afrika kwa jumla na hasa Afrika ya Mashariki.

Hali hii ilidhihirika katika Uchaguzi Mkuu wa Kenya uliofanyika Machi mwaka wa 2013 – ambapo tuliona watu wakiamini sana vyama vya kisiasa kwa misingi ya ukabila bila kutilia maanani sera za vyama hivyo. Aliyekuwa Waziri Mkuu, Bw. Raila Odinga alikuwa na wafuasi wengi kutoka watu wa Kabila lake, huku Rais Uhuru Kenyatta akiwa na wafuasi wengi kutoka jamii yake ya Agikuyu, naye naibu wake William Ruto akiwa na wafuasi kutoka kwa jamii yake ya Wakalenjin.

Huku Prof Kezilahabi akiwa ana wasiwasi kwamba Kiswahili bado hakijafanikiwa kuunganisha watu wa Afrika ya Mashariki, Prof Chimerah ana mtazamo tofauti. Ameipanulia mawanda lugha hii na kuipigia upatu iwe lingua franka ya bara la Afrika. Mtazamo wa Prof Ireri Mbaabu wa Chuo Kikuu cha Kenyatta kuhusu suala hili ni kwamba, mikakati ya kisera kuhusiana na lugha katika mataifa ya Afrika Mashariki ni tofauti. Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa nchini Tanzania.

Hivi majuzi, serikali ya Kenya ilikikweza hadhi Kiswahili kuwa lugha rasmi sambamba na kiingereza – licha kwamba bado Kiswahili ni lugha ya taifa. Nchini Uganda, Kiswahili bado hakijapokelewa vizuri kwa sababu kinaendelea kupata ushindani mkubwa kutokana na lugha ya Luganda. Isitoshe, kwa muda mrefu, Kiswahili nchini humo kimekuwa kikipigwa vita kwa sababu kilihusishwa na ukatili wa wanajeshi. Hatua ya Kenya kurasimisha Kiswahili sambamba na Kiingereza ni tamko la kisera.

Hadi sasa, hatujaona hatua za kimakusudi za kulifanyia kazi tamko hili. Kenya, haina chombo rasmi cha kiserikali kinachoweza kutekeleza majukumu ya kuendeleza Kiswahili kimakusudi.

Jukumu hili limeachiwa watu binafsi na vyombo vya habari kama vile gazeti la Taifa Leo. Kuhusu suala la kuwekwa pembezoni kwa fasihi ya Kiswahili na wahakiki wa fasihi wanaozingatia mno fasihi ya Kiingereza, ni hali ya kusikitisha mno. Wasichokifahamu wahakiki hawa ni kwamba, fasihi ya Kiswahili imepiga hatua mno hasa kuhusiana na utunzi wa kimajaribio.

Kwa hiyo, ni upumbavu wahakiki kuifumbia macho fasihi ya Kiswahili ambayo inazidi kupanuka kila uchao. Kimsingi, kinachozuia Afrika Mashariki kuungana na kuwa na mshikamano anaoutaka Prof Kezilahabi ni tofauti za kisiasa, kiuchumi na kisera ambazo hazijawianishwa. Muungano wa Afrika ya Mashariki utakapoimarika, labda ndipo mataifa ya eneo hili yatakapofikia mshikamano wa kuridhisha utakaofanikishwa kwa matumizi ya lugha ya Kiswahili.

**Maswali:**

1. Ipe ufahamu huu anwani mwafaka. (alama 1)

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1. Eleza matatizo yanayokumba Kiswahili kwa mujibu wa ufahamu. (alama 5)

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1. Linganua mitazamo ya Kezilahabi na Chimerah kuhusu Kiswahili. (alama 2)

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1. Kwa nini mwandishi anadai kuwa hatua ya Kenya kurasimisha Kiswahili sambamba na Kiingereza ni tamko la kisera. (alama 2)

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1. Eleza sababu za kuonyesha kuwa haifai wahakiki wa fasihi kupuuza fasihi ya Kiswahili.

(alama 2)

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1. Eleza maana ya vifungu vifuatavyo kwa mujibu wa ufahamu (alama 3)
2. Mwandishi mahashumu

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1. Lingua franka

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1. Kuweka pembezoni

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**2.MATUMIZI YA LUGHA: (ALAMA 40)**

1. Taja ala zinazotumika kutamkia sauti /ch/ (alama2)

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1. Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia nomino na kielezi kutokana na neno: enda (alama 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi ukitumia nomino katika ngeli ya ‘u-ya’ ili kuonyesha upatanisho wa kisarufi

(alama 2)

1. Huku ukitoa mfano eleza maana ya sentensi sahili (alama3)

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1. Tumia vitenzi vifuatavyo kutunga sentensi katika kauli ya kutendeka
2. Cha (alama 1)

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1. Pa (alama 1)

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1. i) Eleza maana ya kundi nomino (KN) (alama2)

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1. Tunga sentensi yenye muundo ufuatao KN(N) + KT(T + T + E)

(alama 4)

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1. Kwa kutolea mfano, eleza maana ya mofimu huru (alama2)

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1. Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia kiunganishi cha uteuzi (alama 2)

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1. i) Kirai ni nini? (alama 2
2. Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia vitate hivi: (alama3)
3. Kipofu, Kibovu, Kibofu

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1. Eleza mofimu zilizomo katika neno hili (alama 3)

Lililolila

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1. Tunga sentensi moja ukitumia kihisishi cha masikitiko (alama 2)

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1. Tunga sentensi kuonyesha matumizi ya alama ya kibainishi (alama 2)

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1. Andika katika usemi wa taarifa

“Utaweza kuwa mwindaji mashuhuri ikiwa utayafuata mashauri yangu,” alisema mbunda.

(alama 3)

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1. Tunga sentensi ukitumia kinyume cha kitenzi hiki: Ezeka (alama2)

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1. Yakinisha sentensi ifuatayo:

Tusingalienda hospitali, tusingalitibiwa. (alama2)

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3. **ISIMU JAMII: (ALAMA 10)**

1. Fafanua istilahi zifuatazo za isimu jamii (alama 2)
2. Isimu

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1. Jamii

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1. Fafanua mambo manne yanayosababisha kuibuka kwa sajii tofauti. (alama8)

4. FASIHI

1. (i) Eleza maana ya kitendawili (ala.2)

(ii) Eleza sifa nne bainifu za vitendawili. (ala 4)

1. Eleza umuhimu wa vitendawili katika jamii ( ala.4)
2. (i) Nini maana ya mighani/migani (ala.2)
3. Fafanua sifa nne za mighani. (ala.8)

c).Eleza matatizo matano yanayoweza kuikabili fasihi simulizi katika jamii. (alama 10)

d).Tambua sifa zozote tano za utanzu wa semi (alama5).