

Ukushicilelwa Kwama-athikili Amajenali Ngezilimi Zendabuko ZaseNingizimu Afrika: Ucwaningo Olubuyekeza Izinqolobanemininingo Ezintathu ZaseNingizimu Afrika Kusukela Ngonyaka Wezi-2000 kuya Kowezi-2020

Shamila Naidoo

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1013-2221>

Hloniphani Ndebele

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1063-1944>

Sicelo Shabalala

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3695-6525>

Iqoqa

Kusukela ekuqaleni kohlelo lukaThabo Mbeki LokuZalwa Kabusha Kwe-Afrika, Ukuhlelwa ngokobu-Afrika, Ukukhululwa, kanye Nokwenziwa okwendabuko sekuyimiqondo esematheni. Imisebenzi yocwaningo ibeka imibono ezwakalayo ngokugqugquzelwa Kwezinhlelo Zolwazi Lwendabuko nokusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko. Ucwaningo luchaza ngokuthi lokhu okubalulwe kamuva kungaba nomthelela omkhulu ekuthuthukisweni kolwazi namasiko futhi kugqugquzele nenkululeko ngokwezokucabanga, ezenhlalo-mnotho nezombusazwe. Kodwa, ucwaningo oluyikhwalthethivu mayelana nokusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko emkhakheni wezokufunda luyagqoza. Lolu cwano lugalile kwezemfundo ephakeme, lapho kucatshangwa khona ukuba, ngokokugqugquzelwa kokuhlelwa ngokobu-Afrika, Ukukhululwa Nokwenziwa okwendabuko, amajenali ezokufunda azogqugquzela futhi akhuthaze ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko. Lokhu kucwaninga okubuyekazayo kuhlose ukubheka isibalo samajenali agunyaziwe ezokufunda akwinqolobanemininingo i-Sabinet, aseka ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika. Lo msebenzi unomkhawulo oqala kunyaka

wezi-2000 uye kowezi-2020. Ucwangingo luhlonze amajenali ashicilela ngezilimi zendabuko, lwabala isibalo sama-athikili ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko eminyakeni engamashumi amabili nanye, lwase lubika ngesibalo sabasebenzise lama-athikili. Kuhlonzwe amajenali ayisishiyagalolunye anenqubomgomo yolimi ecacile, eyeseka ukulethwa kwama-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Phakathi kweminyaka yezi-2000 nowezi-2020, kushicilelwe ama-athikili angamashumi ayisishiyagalombili nambili abhalwe ngezilimi ezihlukile kolwesiNgisi. Isibalo esingama-22% kulawo ma-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingimu Afrika.

Amagama Abalulekile: Isiqukathi Samajenali Ase-Afrika, Amajenali Ase-Afrika Obuchwepheshe, I-Sabinet, Izilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika, Ucwangingo lokubuyekeza.

Publishing Journal Articles in Indigenous South African Languages: A Scoping Review of Three South African Databases (2000 -2020)

Shamila Naidoo, Hloniphani Ndebele & Sicelo Shabalala

Abstract

From the dawn of the African Renaissance as referenced by Thabo Mbeki, Africanisation, decolonisation, and indigenisation have become trending concepts. Research studies advance persuasive arguments for the promotion of indigenous knowledge systems and the use of indigenous languages. Studies explain that the latter can make enormous contributions to cultural and knowledge enhancement and promote intellectual, socio-economic and political liberation. However, quantitative research into the use of indigenous languages in academic scholarship is limited. This study focuses on the higher education sector, where it is assumed that, in the context of promoting Africanisation, decolonisation and indigenisation, academic journals would encourage and support the use of indigenous South African languages. In this scoping review we quantify the number of accredited academic journals on the Sabinet database, which supports the use of indigenous South African languages. The scoping review is limited to the period 2000 to 2020. The study identified journals that publish in the South African indigenous languages, quantified the number of articles published in indigenous languages over the twenty-one year period, and reported on the number of views these articles

received. The findings identified nine journals with a clearly articulated language policy, which supports submitting articles written in official South African languages. Between 2000 and 2020, eighty-two articles written in languages other than English were published, with 22% of these articles written in indigenous South African languages.

Keywords: African Journal Database, African Journals Online, Sabinet, African Languages, Scoping Review

Isingeniso

Kusukela ngesikhathi sokuhlwithwa kwamazwe kuya kwesobuchwepheshe, izilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika zilokhu zintula kakhulu kunezaseNtshonalanga nezase-Asia. ENingizimu Afrika, ngesikhathi sokuhlwithwa kwezwe nesobandlululo, inqubomgomo yezemfundo yayinenhloso yokuqinisekisa ukukhonya kolimi lwesiNgisi nokukhuphula izinga lolimi lwesiBhunu. Lokhu kwanciphisa ukubaluleka kwezilimi zendabuko kwaba semazingeni aphansi emfundo nasekufundeni ngokwenza (Mahlalela-Thusi noHeugh 2010). Okungumphumela walokhu, ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko kwezemfundo okunqindekile, okwaba nomthelela omubi ekukhiqizweni kolwazi nokusatshalaliswa kwalo. NgokukaRoy-Campbell (2006) echaza ngokuthi ukubukeleka phansi kolwazi olugxile kulezi zilimi kwenza abakhulumi bazo babe “abamukeli kunokuba abanegalelo” emnothweni wolwazi lomhlaba. Lesi simo sibhebezwe nawukufika kwesikhathi sobuchwepheshe, lapho kungekho nolulodwa ulimi lwendabuko lwase-Afrika olubalwa kweziyishumi eziphambili kwi-inthanethi (Statista 2020).

Ngokwalo mlando nesimo, lolu cwaningo luhlola ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zaseNingizimu Afrika emkhakheni wezokufunda. Luhlinzeka ngokubuyekeza okubala amajenali ezokufunda ashicilelwe eNingizimu Afrika, aseka ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko ekubhalweni kwama-athikili. Inhlosongqangi yocwaningo ukuhlonza amajenali avumela ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ucwangingo luqhubekile lwabala isibalo sama-athikili ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko ngesikhathi esisukela kunyaka wezi-2000 kuya kowezi-2020. Okokugcina, kwethulwa izibalomidanti ngokusetshenziswa kwala ma-athikili.

Umlando Nokubuyekezwa Kwemibhalo

Iqhaza lezilimi zendabuko ekukhiqizweni kolwazi lingumsuka

wenkulumompikiswano eshubile. Kunombono othi izilimi zendabuko zingaba negalelo elikhulu futhi elibonakalayo ekuthuthukisweni kwamasiko nolwazi, kanti kolunye uhlangothi zingaba negalelo elikhulu enkululekweni ngokwezokufunda, ezenhlalo-mnotho nezombusazwe ezwenikazi lase-Afrika (Djité 2020; Prah 2000; Qorro 2003; Roy-Campbell 2006; 2019). Lo mbono wasekelwa kakhulu ngesikhathi esalandela esobandlululo eNingizimu Afrika ngokuqala kokusetshenziswa kwemithetho enenqubekelaphambili egqugquzela ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko. Lokhu kuhlinzekelwa kwezilimi zendabuko kuqukethwe emibhalweni esemthethweni. Izibonelo zihlanganisa uMthethosisekelo waseNingizimu Afrika (RSA Government 1996), uHlaka lweNqubomgomo yoLimi kaZwelonke (SADAC 2003), neNqubomgomo yoLimi yezeMfundo ePhakeme (RSA DHET 2020).

Kodwa izifundiswa zinombono wokuthi izilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika, eziyisishiyagalolunye kweziyishuminambili ezisemthethweni eNingizimu Afrika, azikafinyeleli ezingeni lokuba namagalelo abonakalayo ukusetshenzisweni kwazo, futhi nokubaluleka kwazo kweminye iminxa kwehlile (Beukes 2008). UMöller (2014) uqaphela ukuba kunemisebenzi eyishuminesishiyagalolunye yababhali baseNingizimu Afrika esohlwini lwemibhalo ephambili eyi-100 e-Afrika yaleli khulunyaka lamashumi amabili. Zimbili kuphela izincwadi ezikulolu hlu ezibhalwe ngolimi lwendabuko. UNCube (2017) wabika ukuba ngonyaka wezi-2013, kwakunezincwadi eziyishuminanhlano ezintsha ezazishicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika. Lokhu kuhlukile kakhulu kunezingamashumi amathathu nane ezishicilelwe ngesiNgisi.

Okungaphezulu, azikho izincwadi zezindaba zabantwana ezishicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika. Umphumela walokhu ubucayi kakhulu. Lo mbono ubeka ukuthi izilimi zendabuko zintula ukubaluleka ngokwezemfundo, ezomnotho namasiko, umphumela walokhu ukungathuthuki ngokwenhlalomnotho (Djité 2008). UPrah (2007:20-21) ukuchaza ngokucacile ukuthi, ‘akukwazi ukuba kuthuthuke umphakathi ngendlela enozinzo noma eqhubekayo ngokwezenhlalo uma izilimi zokukhiqizwa nokukhiqizwa kabusha kolwazi kungezabayidlansana’. UQorro (2003) ukhuluma ‘ngokuvulwa kwezinqaba zezilimi’, lokhu ukuchaza ngokuba kwenziwe ulwazi lutholakale ngezilimi zase-Afrika. URoy-Campbell (2019:36) wengeza ngombono kulo mqondo futhi uchaza nangokuthi lesi sifaniso siqukethe ‘nokusebenzisa izilimi zase-Afrika njengezithuthi zokukhiqiza ulwazi ezisetshezeniselwa ukulakha, ukulubhala, ukululondoloza kanye nokuphetha ngokusabalalisa ulwazi lwendabuko, ulwazi lwamasiko

nezindlela zokuziphatha zomphakathi.’ Ukuntuleka kwemibhalo yabantu abasha ebhalwe ngezilimi zase-Afrika ivimba konke ‘ukuvulwa kwezinqaba zezilimi’.

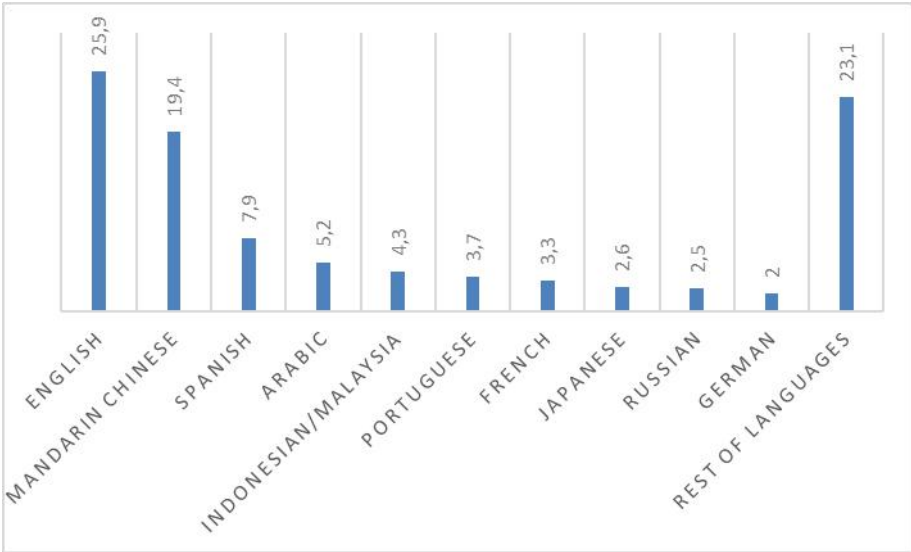
ODu Preez, Ramrathan, noLe Grange (2018) babika ngocwaningo ngolwazi lwendabuko olwenziwa ngezicaphuno ze-*Indilinga*. Le jenali yasungulwa ngonyaka wezi-2002 ukuze igqugquzele ezokufunda ngokolwazi lwendabuko (nokuvumela ukubhala ngezilimi zendabuko). Ucwanningo lwathola ukuthi abayizifundiswa baphesheya, okungebona abengabadi, babethola ukucaphunwa kakhulu kuma-athikili. Lokhu kwakwenzeka yize ababebhala bengabengabadi futhi ama-athikili ekhuluma ngezindaba zendabuko. Okuhambelana nokungameleki ngokufanele kolwazi lwendabuko inselelo ebhekene nezilimi zendabuko. Ekuqaleni kwenkulungwaneminyaka, izifundiswa ziqaphele ukuntuleka kwezilimi zendabuko kwi-inthanethi (Kaschula 2001; Maseko, Nosilela, Sam, Terzoli, noDalvit 2010; Ndebele 2014; Osborn 2010; Osborn 2006; Roux noNdinga-Koumba-Binza 2019; Soh, Kouesso, Fotso 2015; Wasserman 2002).

Isithombe 1 sikhombisa izilimi ezikhonyayo ezisetshenziswa kwi-inthanethi kusukela kuMasingana 2020 (Statista 2020). Akukho nolulodwa ulimi lwase-Afrika olusohlwini lwezilimi eziphezulu eziyishumi.

Yize ukugqugquzela ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko kwi-inthanethi kuyinto izifundiswa ezingayeseka futhi ziyikhuthaze, inkinga ngokuthi izifundiswa zizisebenzisa kangakanani izilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika ezingosini zazo. Lolu cwanningo lusebenze ngokubuyekeza amajenali ezokufunda ukuze kutholakale ukuqonda ngalolu daba.

Ucwanningo olubuyekezayo lunezimpende ezigxile emisebenzini ka-Arksey no-O'Malley (2005). UPeters nabanye (2020: 212) bachaza ngokuthi ucwanningo olubuyekezayo lufanelekile uma kuhlolwa imibhalo, njengoba kuhlosiwe ngalolu cwanningo. Bayaqhubeka bachaze ngokuthi okuphokophelelwe ngocwaningo olubuyekezayo ‘ukudweba futhi kufingqwe ubufakazi, kukhuthazwe ucwanningo lwangomuso, futhi kuhlonzwe noma kubhekwane namagebe akhona olwazini.’

Lolu cwanningo luhlinzeka ngemibono emayelana nesimo esikhona njengamanje mayelana nokusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika kumajenali ezokufunda ngokusebenzisa ukucwaninga okubuyekezayo futhi lufinyelela esiphethweni mayelana nokusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika ngokwezimo zokufunda.



Isithombe 1. Izilimi ezikhonyayo kwi-inthanethi

Indlelakwenza

Umbuzo Wocwaningo

Lolu cwaningo olubuyekezayo olungenathiyori luphokophelele ukuphenya lokhu okulandelayo:

- Ukuhlonza amajenali ezokufunda avumela ukushicilelwa kwama-athikili ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika.
- Ukubala isibalo sama-athikili akulawa majenali abhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika ngesikhathi esiqala kunyaka wezi-2000 – 2020.
- Ukuthola ukuthi lama-athikili asetshenziswa kangakanani.

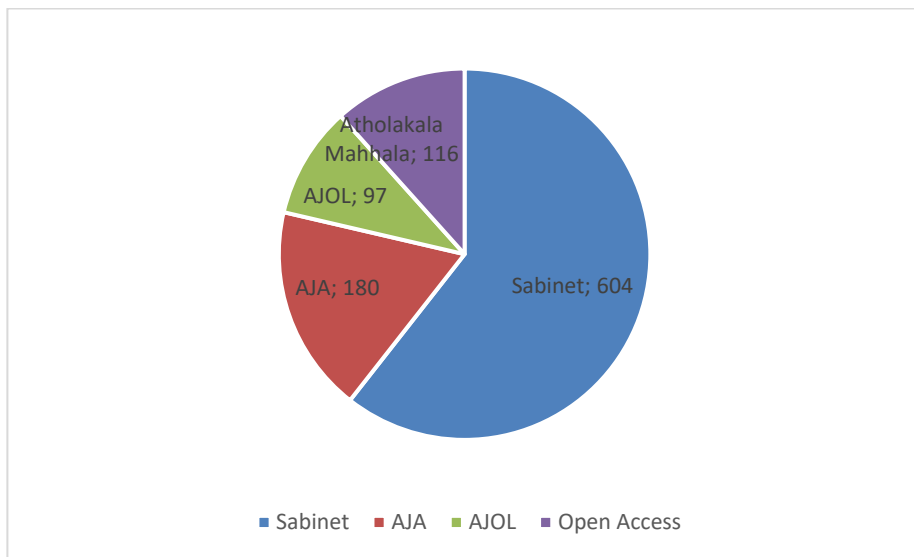
Ukukhethwa Kocwaningo, Ukuthungathwa, Ukukhethwa Nokukhishwa Kwemininingo

Imininingo yatholakala kwi-Sabinet, okuyinqolobanemininingo ethembekile etholakala ezikhungweni zethu. Wonke amajenali angama- 604 angaphansi kwe-Sabinet acwaningwa. Ezinye izinqolobanemininingo ezintathu nazo

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zacwaningwa, okuyi-African Journal Archive (AJA), i-African Journals Online (AJOL) ne-Sabinet Open Access Journals. I-AJA ne-AJOL angamajenali ‘aqoqayo’ akhangisa ngocwaningo olushicilelwe kumajenali ase-Afrika. I-AJOL ikhombisa amajenali asezwenikazi i-Afrika lonke. Kwacwaningwa amajenali axhumene neNingizimu Afrika angamashumi ayisishiyagalolune nesikhombisa kuphela.

Iqembu labacwaningi linababhali abathathu be-athikili. Ngaphezulu, kuthintwe usomtapo wocwaningo osebenza e-EG Malherbe Library, eNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali. Amajenali azezinqolobanenimininingo abelwa ababhali bobathathu. Umbhali ngamunye wahlola amajenali awanikeziwe, ebheka ekhasini Lemiyalelo Yababhali ukuze ahlonze imithetho yezolimi yalawo majenali. Isihloko sejenali saqoshwa ekhasini le-Excel kanye nezilimi ezivunyelwe kuleyo jenali. Isibalo samajenali acwaningiwe sikhonjiswe esithombeni 2.



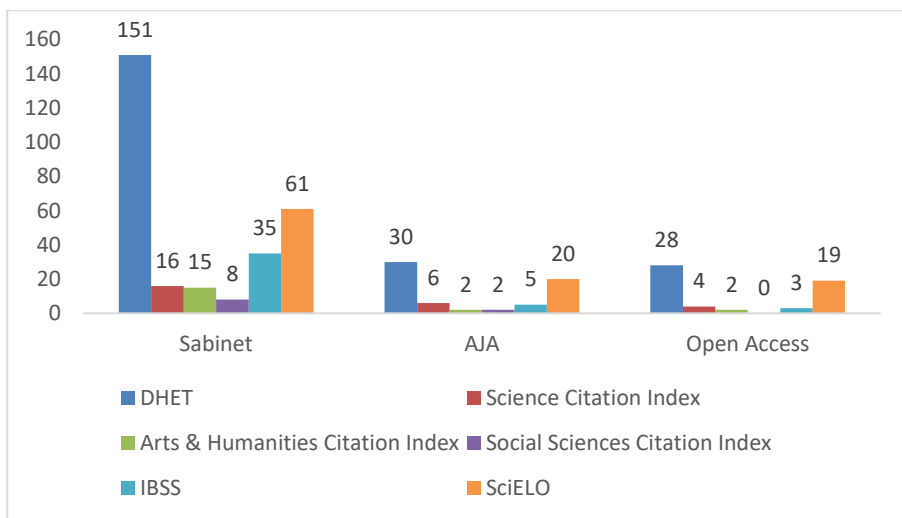
Isithombe 2. Isibalo Samajenali Acwaningiwe

Ngenxa yezizathu zokubika, kwakhethwa amajenali agunyaziwe kuphela. Lokhu okushicilelwe kubuyekezwe abasemkhakheni futhi

kungokwakushicilelwe uqobo. I-Sabinet yamukela ukugunyazwa okukhishwa lapha:

- Umnyango WezeMfundo Ephakeme Nokuqeqesha (DHET)
- IScience Citation Index (Web of Science Core Collection)
- I-Arts and Humanities Citation Index (Web of Science Core Collection)
- I-International Bibliography of Social Sciences (IBSS)
- IScientific Electronic Library Online (SciELO SA)

Isibalo samajenali agunyaziwe sikhonjiswe esithombeni 3. I-AJOL ayiwahlonzi amajenali agunyaziwe.



Isithombe 3. Amajenali Agunyaziwe

Ukuze siqinisekise esikuthole ophenyweni lwethu kwi-Sabinet, sibheke uhlu lwamajenali agunyaziwe loMnyango wezeMfundo Ephakeme, i- DHET Accredited Journal List for 2021 (RSA DHET 2021)) sathola ukuthi le nqolobanemininingo ibisele emuva ngokolwazi nemininigo eliyiqukethe. Ngakho-ke, sibe sesicwaninga ngokubuyekeza amanye amajenali angama-64

engeziwe ukuze sithole inqubomgomo yawo yolimi, okwenze isibalo samajenali esiwacwaningile saba yi-1061 esewonke.

Amajenali abengakuvumeli ukushicilela ngezilimi eziyishuminanye zaseNingizimu Afrika akhishiwe ocwaningweni. Amajenali ambalwa asohlwini lwe-Sabinet avumela ukushicilela ngesiNgesi nesiBhunu kuphela. Amanye ambalwa amukela ama-athikili abhalwe ngesiDashi, isiFrentshi nesiJalimane. Nalawa majenali nawo akhishiwe kwesikubikile ngoba ucwaningo lwethu lugxile ekusetshenzisweni kwezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika. Emuva kokusebenzisa imithetho yokukhetha okuzosetshenziswa, isinyathelo esalandela kwaba ngukubhalwa kohlu olufishane lwamajenali ukuze acwaningwe kanzulu. Lawa majenali acwaningwa ukuze kubonakale ukuba anama-athikili amangaki ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko kusukela ngonyaka wezi-2000 kuya kowezi-2020. Isihloko se-athikili, ulimi ebhalwe ngalo, nesibalo sokusetshenziswa kwawo kwabhalwa ekhasini le-Excel.

Uhlaziyo Nengxoxo

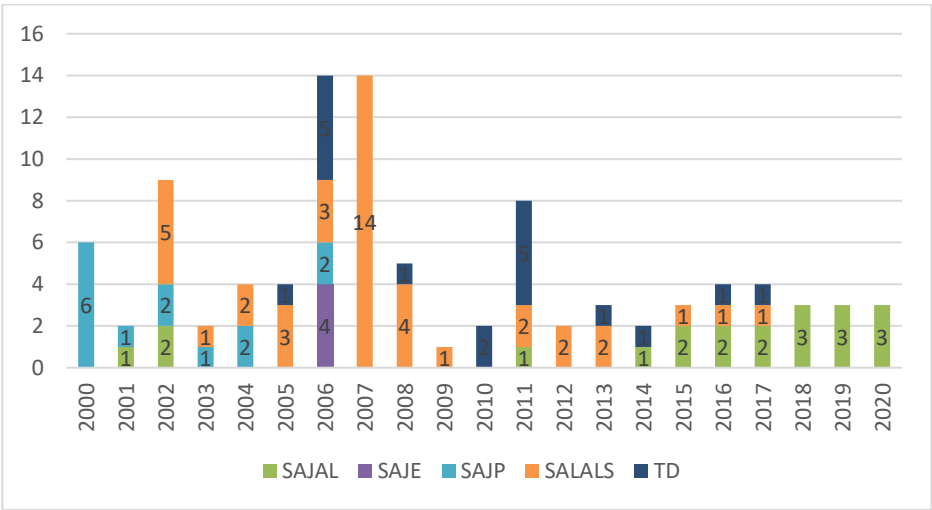
Kwaxhiwa uhlu lwamajenali ayisishiyagalolunye. Anezinqubomgomo zolimi ezicacile ezeseka ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Amajenali abhalwe ethebhuleni 1, nenqubomgomo yawo yolimi ibhalwe njengoba injalo.

Ithebhula 1. Amajenali Nenqubomgomo Yolimi (Isithasiselo 1)

Ukubusa kwesiNgesi kucacile emiyalelweni yolimi. Amajenali amabili, i-ESARBICA ne-South African Journal of Philosophy, asebenzisa umusho othi ‘ijenali ishicilela ngolimi lwesiNgesi ngokujwayelekile’. INeotestamentica nayo ngokufanayo ithi, ‘ama-athikili ... ashicilelwa cishe ngokukhethekile ngesiNgesi’. Amajenali ayisithupha asele wona awazenyazi ngokwendlela abhale ngayo. Kodwa ukuze kuhlinzekelwe abafundi bawo abasebenzisa ulimi lwesiNgesi, amajenali amathathu, i-SAJAL, SALALS ne-SAMUS, adinga iqoqa lesiNgesi nesifingqo esengeziwe uma kulethwa ama-athikili abhalwe ngezinye izilimi. *Indilinga* iyachaza ukuthi okubhalwe ngesiNgesi kungaba nesidingo ukuze i-athikili ihlulelwe. Okukhonjwa yile miyalelo yolimi ukuba la majenali asetshenziswa ikakhulukazi abakhuluma isiNgesi. Ucwaningo olunzulu lusadingeka ukuze kuqinisekiswa lokhu. Kodwa, okuhlalukayo

ngokwabawasebenzisayo akuqondakali kahle ngokwesimo saseNingizimu Afrika, lapho abayi- 8.1% kuphela kubantu bonke basezweni abasebenzisa ulimi lwesiNgisi njengolimi lwasekhaya.

Kule ngxoxo elandelayo, esukela kwizinqubomgomo zawo, sicwaninge amajenali ayisishiyagalolunye abhalwe eThebhuleni 1 (bhaka isithasiselo 1) kusukela ngonyaka wezi-2000 kuya kowezi-2020. Inhloso kwakuwukuthola ukuba ama-athikili amangaki ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika, okungukuthi ama-athikili angabhaliwe ngesiNgisi. I- ESARBICA ayibanga yingxenyengxoxo, ngoba ulimi lwesiPutukezi ‘lungolunye ulimi’ kuma-athikili ashicilelwe. I-SAMUS nayo ayibanga yingxenyengxoxo ngoba wonke ama-athikili abeshicilelwe ngesiNgisi. I-*Neotestamentica* ibine-athikili eyodwa eshicilelwe ngesiBhunu ngonyaka wezi-2017. ‘Olunye ulimi’ bekuyisiJalimane. Ushicilelo lokuqala lwe-*Indilinga*, ngonyaka wezi-2002, lwalune-athikili eyodwa eyayishicilelwe ngesiZulu. Akukaze kuphinde kube nenye i-athikili eshicilelwe ngolimi lwendabuko lwaseNingizimu Afrika kusukela lapho. Isithombe 4 ngezansi sikhombisa isibalo sama-athikili ashicilelwe ngezilimi ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika esikhathini esiyiminyaka engamashumi amabili.

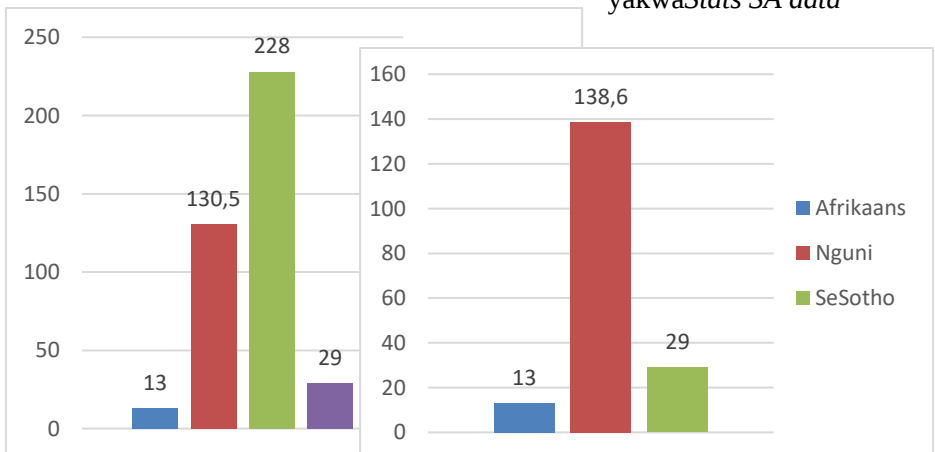


Isithombe 4 Ama-athikili ashicilelwe ngezilimi ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika ngaphandle kwesiNgisi

Amajenali amane kulawa awakaze ashicilelwe ngolunye ulimi, ngaphandle kwesiBhunu. Lawa majenali ahlanganisa i*South African Journal of Education* (SAJE), i*South African Journal of Philosophy* (SAJP), i*South African Journal of Linguistics and Applied Language Studies* (SALALS) kanye ne-[TD: The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa](#). Iyodwa kuphela ijenali, okuyi*South African Journal of African Languages* (SAJAL), enama-athikili ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ithebhula 2 ngezansi likhombisa izishicilelo nezilimi okubhalwe ngazo ama-athikili kusukela ngonyaka wezi-2000 kuya kowezi-2020.

Ithebhula 2 (bheka Isithasiselo 2). Ama-athikili e-SAJAL Ashicilelwe ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika.

I-athikili eyodwa yayishicilelwe ngesiXhosa, ama-athikili ayisithupha olimini ngalunye ngesiBhunu nesiSuthu, ayishuminanye ngesiZulu eminyakeni engamashumi amabili. Isibalo esiyi-avareji sokusetshenziswa kwawo lawa ma-athikili, ngokwezilimi zawo, sikhonjiswe esithombeni 5 ngezansi. Ama-athikili ashicilelwe ngesiBhunu asetshenziswe kancane kunawo wonke. I-athikili yesiXhosa isetshenziswe amahlandla angama-228. Isibalo sokusetshenziswa kwale athikili yesiXhosa kubalwe nokwesiZulu ukuze imininingo ingaphazamiseki. Lezi zilimi ezimbili ziyingxenye yeqoqo lezilimi zesiNguni. Lokhu kubeka i-avareji yokusetshenziswa kwezilimi zesiNguni ibe yi-138.6. Ngokokusetshenziswa kwe-athikili ngayinye ngokolimi, izilimi zesiNguni zihamba phambili ngokukleliswa. Lokhu kuhambelana nemininingo yakwaStats SA data



ekhombisa ukuthi abantu baseNingizimu Afrika abangama-25.3% bakhuluma isiZulu njengolimi lwasekhaya.

Isithombe 5. I-avareji yokusetshenziswa/ngokolimi ngalunye

Ukuze kuqhathaniseke, kwenziwa okufanayo nge-SAJP ne-SALALS ngoba lawa majenali akhombisa ukusetshenziswa kwama-athikili. Isibalo sama-athikili ashicilelwe ngesiBhunu sacwaningwa. Ngokwe-SAJP, ama-athikili ayishumi nane ashicilelwa kusukela ngonyaka wezi-2000 kuya kowezi-2006. Awekho ama-athikili ashicilelwe ngolimi lwesiBhunu ngemuva konyaka wezi-2006. I-avareji yokusetshenziswa iyi-12, i-athikili ngayinye. Lesi sibalo siyahambelana nezibalo zokusetshenziswa kwama-athikili esiBhunu akwi-SAJAL, ayi-14. I-SALALS, kusukela ngonyaka wezi-2002 kuya kowezi-2009, angamashumi amathathu nane ama-athikili abhalwe ngolimi lwesiBhunu. Awekho ama-athikili olimi lwesiBhunu ashicilelwe emuva konyaka wezi-2009. I-avareji yesibalo sokusetshenziswa ingama-45 i-athikili ngayinye. Okushicilelwe ngolimi lwesiBhunu kuyancipha kuwo wonke amajenali amahlanu, i-SAJE, i-SAJP, i-SALALS, i-SAJAL kanye ne-TD.

Kuyisambulo impela ukuthola ukuthi kusukela ngonyaka wezi- 2000 kuya kowezi-2020, ayishumi nesishiyagalombili kuphela ama-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika, zaseNingizimu Afrika. Izilimi ezintathu okubhalwe ngazo lama-athikili zikhulunywa abantu abangama-48% baseNingizimu Afrika. Uma kuqhathaniswa, isiBhunu sikhulunywa abantu abangama-12.2% baseNingizimu Afrika (Statista, 2018). I-SAJAL ishicilela i-avareji engama-athikili amabili ngonyaka ngokwesikhathi esisukela kunyaka wezi-2014 kuya kowezi-2019. Yize noma lokhu kuyisinyathelo esihle, kodwa kuyisimo esingasihle ngokuphelele. Izilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika zikhulunywa abantu abangama-83.8% baseNingizimu Afrika. Kuyihlazo elikhulu okwesimo salezi zilimi uma kushicilelwa ama-athikili ezokufunda amabili kuphela ngonyaka ngalezi zilimi. Okunye okukhathazayo okuvelayo ukuthi i-*Indilinga*, okuyijenali egxile ekugqugquzeleni Izinhlelo Zolwazi Lwendabuko, ayikugqugquzeli ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko uma kushicilelwa. UDu Preez nabanye (2018) bakubona ukungameleki ngokufanele kokucaphunwa kwemisebenzi yezokufunda yesi-Afrika kuma-athikili ashicilelwe kule jenali. Ucwangingo lwamanje luthola okushicilelwe okukodwa okubhalwe ngolimi lwase-Afrika esikhathini esisukela kunyaka wezi-2002 kuya kowezi-2020. Inhlanguanisela yalezi zinselelo ezimbili iyisihibe esikhulu ngokwesimo sezilimi zase-Afrika nezokufunda.

UMöller (2014) noNcube (2017) babalula ukukhathazeka ngokuntuleka kwezincwadi ezibhalwe ngezilimi zase-Afrika. Okutholakale kulolu cwaningo kuyafana ngokwesimo samajenali ezokufunda. Okusho ukuthi, ingwadla ukuthi sikuthola kanjani ubukhona balezi zilimi kwi-inthanethi uma izilimi zendabuko zase-Afrika zingamelekile kusukela ekufundeni kwamabanga aphantsi kuze kufike ekufundeni kwamabanga aphezulu kwezokufunda.

Imikhawulo Nokungacwaningwa Ngomuso

Kucwaningwe izinqolobaneminingi ezine kuphela. Okusho ukuthi, yize sikhulwa ukuthi siwahlonze ngendlela egculisayo amajenali avumela ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika, kungaba khona namanye amajenali esingawabonanga. Okunye okubalulekile ukuthi kungenzeka kube khona amanye amajenali angenayo inqubomgomo yobuliminingi kodwa lawo majenali ayashicilela ama-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi zomdabu. Isibonelo yi-*Alternation journal* eshicilela amaphepha abhalwe ngesiZulu noma inqubomgomo yolimi yale jenali ivumela ukushicilela amaphepha abhalwe ngesiNgisi kuphela.

Ucwaningo olunzulu olusebenzisa izibalomidanti oluqhathanisa isibalo sokusetshenziswa kwama-athikili olimi ngalunye (kubalwa nesiNgisi) lungacacisa kakhulu. Kodwa, ngenxa yesibalo esincane sama-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko ahlonzwe kulolu cwaningo, ukwenziwa kwalolu cwaningo lwezibalomidanti kwabekelwa ingomuso. Ucwaningo lwangomuso kufanele futhi lubheke ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko ezwenikazi i-Afrika. I- AJOL ihlonza amajenali angama-538. Lolu cwaningo lucwaninge amajenali angama-97 kuphela axhumene neNingizimu Afrika. Ukusabalalisa ucwaningo kungaveza isithombe mayelana nesimo sezilimi zendabuko zaseAfrika zonke. Ucwaningo oluyikhwalthethivu olubheka amabhodi abahleli nababhali bamajenali lubalulekile kakhulu. Lokhu kungaphendula umbuzo othi “kungani?”. Kungani amajenali engenzi imizamo yokugqugquzela ukusetshenziswa kwezilimi zendabuko? Izibonelo, kungani kungekho okushicilelwayo okukhethekile okubhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko? Kungani kungekho isishicilelo esisodwa ngonyaka esibhalwa ngezilimi zendabuko kuphela? Zikhona izixazululo ezingasebenza, kodwa kufanele kubhekwe ukuba kungani zingasetshenziswa. Lokhu kuholela kubabhali. Kungani izifundiswa zikhetha ukungabhali ngezilimi zendabuko? Ucwaningo oluyikhwalthethivu lwezimpendulo zabo lungaveza imibono engaholela

ekuphuculweni kwamasu okusebenzisa inqubomgomo yolimi yaseNingizimu Afrika.

Isiphetho

Kusukela ekuqaleni kwentando yeningi eNingizimu Afrika, izifundiswa zilokhu zihamba phambili emkhankasweni Wokuzalwa Kabusha kwe-Afrika. Imiqondo yokuHlelwa ngokobu-Afrika, Ukukhululwa, kanye Nokwenziwa Okwendabuko sekube yizindikimba ezingqungqutheleni emhlabeni wonke. Okutholakala kulolu cwaningo kuphakamisa ukuba ukwenziwa kwalezi zindikimba akukabonakali ngokwezenzo. Lolu cwaningo luhlale amajenali athathelwe kwizinqolobanemininingo ezine, i-Sabinet, i-AJOL, i-AJA kanye ne-Sabinet Open Access Journals, kubhekwa ama-athikili abhalwe ngezilimi zendabuko zaseNingizimu Afrika. Okutholakele ukuthi izilimi zendabuko azimelekile ngokugculisayo ekubhalweni kwama-athikili akumajenali.

Umqondo Wokuzalwa Kabusha Kwe-Afrika ukhonjwa kuCheik Anta Diop, ngezikhathi zeminyaka ye-1960. Emenyakeni engamashumi amahlanu emuva kwalokhu, sizithola singenayo inqubekelaphambili. Sesikhulume ngezilimi zase-Afrika iminyakanyaka. Manje sekufanele sibhale ngezilimi zase-Afrika.

IZAZISO

Uxhasozimali

Lolu cwaningo lwesekwe ngezimali ze*Teaching Innovations and Quality Enhancement Grant* (TIQEG) yaseNyuvesi YaKwaZulu-Natali.

Amagalelo ababhali

SN ubhale imanuscripthe wenza nocwaningo ngokubuyekeza.

HN ubhale imanuscripthe wenza nocwaningo ngokubuyekeza.

SS wenze ucwaningo ngokubuyekeza.

Ababhali bayifundile futhi bayigunyaza imanuscripthe yokugcina.

Ukubonga

Siyabonga kuClaudette Kercival wase-EG Malherbe Library ngokusiluleka nokusilekelela ngesikhathi senza lo msebenzi.

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<https://doi.org/10.1163/156921002X00042>

Isithasiselo 1

Isihloko Sejenali	Umyalelo
<i>ESARBICA Journal: Journal of the Eastern and Southern Africa Regional Branch of the International Council on Archives (from 2001 onwards)</i>	Ijenali ngokuvamile ishicilela ama-athikili abhalwe ngesiNgisi. Ama-athikili abhalwe ngesiPutukezi ayamukelwa. Ama-athikili abhalwe ngezinye izilimi ngaphandle kwesiNgisi ayoshicilelwa uma ehambisana nesifingqo esizwakalayo (500-1000 amagama) ukuze kulekelelwe umsebenzi wokusatshalaliswa kolwazi okwenziwa abakwamanye amazwe apheresha.

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<i>Indilinga: African Journal of Indigenous Knowledge Systems</i>	IsiNgisi noma ulimi lwase-Afrika. Wonke ama-athikili azonikezwa abahluleli. Uma i-athikili ilethwe ngolimi okungelula ukuthola abehluleli abagculisayo kulo, umbhali angacelwa ukuba alethe isihumusho se-athikili (ngesiNgisi) ukuze yehlulelwe.
<i>Neotestamentica Journal of the New Testament Society of Southern Africa</i>	Ama-athikili nokunye okulethwayo kushicilelwa cishe konke ngesiNgisi, yize noma kukhona okungenziwa uma kunesidingo esikhathekile.
<i>South African Journal of African Languages (SAJAL)</i>	Okulethwayo kungabhalwa nganoma yiluphi ulimi kweziyi-11 ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika futhi kungeqi emagameni ayi-7500, yize noma kwamukelwa ama-athikili esibuyekezo ayaye abe namagama afinyelela kwizi-12 000. Ama-athikili angezinye izilimi ngaphandle kwesiNgisi kufanele ahambisane neqoqa elibhalwe ngesiNgisi elinamagama angama-200 nesifingqo esengeziwe esinamagama angama-500–1000. Kodwa uma kunababhali abafisa ukuhumusha i-athikili yonke ibe yisiNgisi, sizoveza kokubili nokushicilelwe nangolimi lwase-Afrika, njengolwazi olwengeziwe, oluxhumene nombhalo wesiNgisi.
<i>South African Journal of Education (from 2006 onwards) (SAJE)</i>	I-South African Journal of Education (SAJE) ishicilela okubhalwe nganoma yimuphi umkhakha kwezeMfundo nanganoma yiluphi ulimi olusemthethweni lwaseNingizimu Afrika.
<i>South African Journal of Philosophy (SAJP)</i>	Ijenali ngokuvamisile ishicilela ama-athikili olimi lwesiNgisi. Ama-athikili abhalwe nganoma yiluphi ulimi lwaseNingizimu Afrika angalethwa. Ama-athikili anganoma yiluphi ulimi ngaphandle kwesiNgisi azoshicilelwa kuphela uma ekwazi ukuhlulelwa ngendlela engenazindleko ezinkulu, futhi ephelezelwa

	yisifingqo sesiNgisi esizwakalayo (1000 – 1500 wamagama) ukuze kulekelelwe okwenziwa abakwamanye amazwe aphesheya.
South African Linguistics and Applied Language Studies (SALALS)	Okulethwayo kungabhalwa nganoma yiluphi ulimi kweziyi-11 ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika. Ama-athikili kufanele aphelezelwe yiqoqa elinamagama angevile kwangama-200 ngolimi lwe-athikili. Ama-athikili abhalwe ngezinye izilimi ngaphandle kwesiNgisi kufanele aphelezelwe yiqoqa elingesiNgisi (500-1,000 wamagama) futhi liphelezelwe yisifingqo esizwakalayo.
South African Music Studies (SAMUS)	Okulethwayo kungaba ngolunye lwezilimi ezisemthethweni zaseNingizimu Afrika, kodwa uma kungesona isiNgisi, kufanele kuphelezelwe isifingqo sesiNgisi. Iqoqa kufanele libe ngesiNgisi.
The Journal for Transdisciplinary Research in Southern Africa (TD)	Ama-athikili angabhalwa nganoma yiluphi ulimi olusemthethweni kweziyi-11 zaseNingizimu Afrika. Kungaba yinoma yiluphi kwezaseNingizimu Afrika. Kungaba futhi yinoma yiluphi kwezinkulu zaphesheya, isibonelo. French, Italian, Japanese, Dutch, German, Portugese ne-Spanish.

Year	Volume	Publications	Afrikaans	isiZulu	isiXhosa	Sesotho	Views
2000	20(1)	P. S. Groenewald (2000) Letsogo la Molao: a stylistic analysis of a literary text, South African Journal of African Languages, 20:1, 61-69, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2000.10587413	✓				15

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	20(4)	L. J. Zerwick (2000) Mockery by Setswana Children: A disappearing cultural practice, South African Journal of African Languages, 20:4, 331-341, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2000.10587439				✓	57
2001							
2002	22(1)	P. S. Groenewald (2002) Ntlo ya monna yo mongwe as a moral story, South African Journal of African Languages, 22:1, 21-27, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2002.10587495	✓				8
	22(2)	P S Groenewald (2002) Sepedi versleer: Funksies van herhaling en segmentele rym, South African Journal of African Languages, 22:2, 105-112, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2002.10587501	✓				17
2003 to 2010							
2011	31(1)	P. S. Groenewald (2011) Woordgroepvers, South African Journal of African Languages, 31:1, 17-29, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2011.10587353	✓				11
2012							
2013							
2014	34(1)	Zinhle Primrose Nkosi (2014) The relationship between the teaching of reading and teachers' beliefs in isiZulu home language classes at Foundation Phase, South African Journal of African Languages, 34:1, 21-34, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2014.954089		✓			211
2015	35(2)	Nobuhle Ndimande-Hlongwa & Bongephiwe Dlamini (2015)		✓			112

		Analysis of indirect messages contained in the Mkhwanazi homestead names at Somkhele, South African Journal of African Languages, 35:2, 189-198, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2015.1113005					
2016	36(1)	PS Groenewald (2016) Missionary influence on Sepedi verse form – The church song, South African Journal of African Languages, 36:1, 49-54, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2016.1186895	✓				17
	36(2)	Sipho Albert Ntombela (2016) Maskandi: A critical general inductive approach of Zulu indigenous song, South African Journal of African Languages, 36:2, 257-266, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2016.1252030		✓			243
2017	37(1)	Evangeline Bonisiwe Zungu & Sizwe Oosie Siwela (2017) Isiko lokuzila: Umnyombo wengcindezelo ovezwa emanovelini Ifa Ngukufa nethi Ifa Lenkululeko, South African Journal of African Languages, 37:1, 75-84, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2017.1316932		✓			186
	37(1)	JP Tsholo & MJ Mojalefa (2017) Bongwadi bja Schwellnus le Franz: Paka ya bangwadi ba Baromiwa ba Matoitshi, South African Journal of African Languages, 37:1, 121-130, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2017.1316940				✓	28
	37(2)	Sekgaila Chokoe (2017) Tlhalošontši ya mongwalo: Go ngwala seo se sa tšweletšego molaetša ka tshwanelo, South African Journal of African				✓	47

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		Languages, 37:2, 195-201, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2017.1378262					
	37(2)	Philasande Mfaba (2017) Inkululeko Isentabeni: Isishwankathelo, South African Journal of African Languages, 37:2, 263-266, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2017.1316942		✓			31
	37(2)	Bhekinkosi Ntuli (2017) Uhlaziyonzulu Lweqoqo Lezindatshana: Inhlamvu Yelanga, South African Journal of African Languages, 37:2, 267-271, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2017.1378172		✓			103
2018	38(1)	Zinhle Primrose Nkosi (2018) Izinselelo zabafundisi besiZulu ekufundiseni isiZulu eNyuvesi yaKwaZulu-Natali, South African Journal of African Languages, 38:1, 61-72, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2018.1435242		✓			323
	38(2)	TS Kekana & MJ Mojalefa (2018) Tladi wa Dikgati: Sengwalo sa phatose ['pathos'], South African Journal of African Languages, 38:2, 219-228, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2018.1463716				✓	14
	38(3)	Philasande Mfaba (2018) IsiXhosa sakudala kunye nendlela esichaphazela ngayo abantu abasisebenzisayo kule mihla, South African Journal of African Languages, 38:3, 311-315, DOI: 10.1080/02572117.2018.1518040			✓		228
2019	39(1)	Salmina Manare Maepa & Mawatle Jeremiah Mojalefa (2019) Diponagalo tša epiki ya Sesotho sa Leboa, South African Journal of African Languages, 39:1, 76-84, DOI:				✓	15

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Impediments to Quality Education in Nigerian Tertiary Institutions

Shamila Naidoo
Senior Lecturer: School of Arts
University of KwaZulu-Natal
Naidoosh@ukzn.ac.za

Hloniphani Ndebele
Senior Lecturer: Department of African Languages
University of the Free State
Ndebeleh@ufs.ac.za

Sicelo Cyril Shabalala
Lecturer: School of Arts
University of KwaZulu-Natal
ShabalalaS2@ukzn.ac.za