

IKISIRI

Fasihi ya watoto inaweza kufasiliwa kama kazi ya sanaa inayotungwa ikilenga watoto kama hadhira kuu. Fasihi hii hutungwa na kuhakikiwa kwa misingi ya kanoni ambazo ni vigezo vya kupimia ubora wa fasihi hii. Vigezo hivi vinatokana ama na kazi ambazo zilifana sana kiasi cha kuigwa au na sifa za fasihi ya watoto zilizotolewa na wataalamu na ambazo imekuwa kama ni mwiko kuzikiuka. Hata hivyo, kumetokea waandishi wa hadithi za watoto wanaotunga kazi zilizokiuka kanoni ya fasihi hii kimaudhui na kifani. Maudhui ambayo yalichukuliwa kuwa yanafaa kushughulikiwa tu katika fasihi ya watu wazima, yanaanza kujipenyeza katika hadithi za watoto huku baadhi ya sifa za fani pia zikikiukwa. Kuna haja basi ya kuchunguza ni vipi ukiushi huu unavyojitokeza na kudhibitiwa ili hadithi ifungamane na tajriba ya watoto wanaolengwa. Madhumuni halisi ya utafiti huu yalikuwa kuchunguza ukiushi wa kanoni ya maudhui katika hadithi teule za watoto za John Kobia na Wadi Wamitila; kuchanganua ukiushi wa kanoni ya fani katika hadithi teule za watoto za John Kobia na Wadi Wamitila na kutathmini mikakati ambayo waandishi wa hadithi teule wanatumia kudhibiti ukiushi wa kanoni. Utafiti huu ulitumia nadharia ya udenguzi ya Derrida (1976) na nadharia ya umitindo ya Leech (1969). Nadharia ya udenguzi ilitumiwa kutathminia ukiushi wa maudhui na fani. Utafiti huu uliongozwa na mihimili mikuu mitatu ya nadharia hii. Nadharia ya umitindo ilitumiwa kuchunguzia ukiushi wa fani na pia kutathminia mikakati ya kiubunifu aliyotumia mwandishi kudhibiti ukiushi. Mihimili mikuu mitatu ya nadharia ya umitindo iliongoza utafiti huu. Huu ulikuwa utafiti wa kimaelezo. Hadithi za watoto za waandishi hawa ziliteuliwa kimakusudi kwa kutumia sampuli lengwa kutokana na upekee wa kimaudhui na kifani uliodhihirisha ukiushi. Ilibainika wameandika hadithi kadhaa zenye ukiushi. Hadithi zilizoteuliwa zilisomwa kukusanya data kuhusu ukiushi wa kanoni kwa kujibu maswali ya utafiti. Data iliyopatikana kuhusu ukiushi wa kanoni katika kila hadithi ilichanganuliwa. Mwisho, matokeo na mapendekezo ya utafiti yaliwasilishwa kimaelezo. Matokeo yalibainisha kuwa hadithi zilizochunguzwa zilikiuka kanoni ya fasihi ya watoto kimaudhui na kifani lakini kwa njia iliyodhibitiwa. Utafiti huu unatarajiwa kuwa muhimu kwa wasomi na waandishi wa fasihi ya watoto. Unaongeza maarifa katika uhakiki wa hadithi za watoto kwa kuangazia mielekeo ya kimaudhui na kifani inayokiuka kanoni.

ABSTRACT

Children's Literature can be defined as a work of art that targets children as its main audience. Children's literature has been widely created and judged based on canonical standards. These standards are either based on certain works which are considered classical children's literature or on rules of children's literature as outlined by experts and which the literature is expected to conform to, strictly. However, writers have emerged who are creating children's literature that appears to drift from the canon in theme and style. Themes earlier assumed to belong to adult world, are slowly creeping into Kiswahili children's stories and at the same time some stylistic standards are getting deconstructed. Therefore, there was need to interrogate this deviation and how it is managed so that the story remains within the experiences of children who are the audience. The specific objectives of the study were to examine the canon thematic deviation in children's stories by John Kobia and Wadi Wamitila; to analyze the canon stylistic deviation in children's stories by John Kobia and Wadi Wamitila and to evaluate the creative strategies employed by the authors to control canon deviation. The study used both deconstruction theory (Derrida, 1976) and stylistics theory of literature (Leech, 1969). Deconstruction theory was used to evaluate the thematic and stylistic deviations. The study was anchored on three major tenets of the theory. Stylistics theory of literature was used to evaluate the creative strategies used by the author to hide canon deviation. The study used three major tenets of this theory. The research adopted library study and descriptive research methodology. Purposive sampling was used to collect story books written by these authors as they were found to have unique features that deviated from canon of children's literature in theme and style. The authors had written several such stories. The sampled books were studied to collect data on canon deviation by answering the research questions. A literary criticism of the selected stories was done by analyzing data on canon deviation. Eventually, conclusions and recommendations were made. The research findings indicated that the selected story books had deviated from the canon of children's literature in both theme and style but in a controlled way. The study is expected to be useful to children's literature scholars and writers. It adds to the knowledge on children's stories analysis by bringing to light thematic and stylistic trends that are a departure from canon.