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science & innovation

Department:
Science and Innovation
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

ISINDLEKWE NGU:



NORTH-WEST UNIVERSITY
NOORDWES-UNIVERSITEIT

YUNIBESITI YA BOKONE-BOPHIRIMA

AMAHLAKANI:



university
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Inter-institutional Centre for Language
Development and Assessment



UNIVERSITEIT VAN PRETORIA
UNIVERSITY OF PRETORIA
YUNIBESITHI YA PRETORIA



UNIVERSITEIT
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IPHEPHANDABA LE **SADiLaR**

South African Centre for Digital Language Resources

ISIXHOZA: Eyesilimela (Juni) ka2022

**FUNDA NGE:**

Imibhalo eqokelelweyo yamandulo: Izinto ezingenziwa ngumphandi weTracing History Trust's VOC Day Registers

Ukuphehlelewka kwephulo lezifundo ezenziwa ngeKhompyutha zeHumanities Open Educational Resources Champions

Indibano yabucala yaseHundzula: indlela yokuphelisa umsantsa obukhona phakathi kobunzululwazi beekhompyutha nobunzululwazi bezolwimi

Amaxwebhu enziwe ngentsebenziwano okuhlanganisa isiPhuthi eLesotho: Isishwankathelo

Iprojekthi yeDemocracy engezantsi

Iqela leSADiLaR elifundisa iiData Carpentries eWits

Iindibano eziza kuba khona



IMIBHALO EQOKELELWEYO YAMANDULO: IZINTO EZINGENZIWA NGUMPHANDI WETRACING HISTORY TRUST'S VOC DAY REGISTERS

- Roné Wierenga

Uluhlu lweTracing History Trust ngumqulu wemibhalo eyintlanganisela ebhalwe ngesandla. Ngamaphepha edayari aphethe iziganeko ezenzeka phakathi kweminyaka ka-1687 no-1714. Ezi zinto zaabhalwa ngamalungu enkampani ebizwa iDutch East India Company, kwaye ebalisa ukuba babesenza ntoni okanye babephila kanjani ngelo xesha eKapa. Xa ufunda ezi dayari, uyakwazi ukubona ukuba ubomi bamaDatshi bebunjani elunxwemeni lweKapa.

- 1 Kukhona nezinto ezichaza ukuba iimalike zazihamba njani, kwanezinto ezazisenziwa ngurhulumente. Kwezi dayari kubhalwe namabali eendibano nezinto ezichaza ngobudlelwane phakathi kwamakhaya nendlela amaDatshi namaAfrika ayephethene ngayo. Ulwimi olusetyenziswe kule mibhalo sisiBhulu satanci esasiphakhathi kwesiDatshi nesiBhulu esisaziyo namhlanje.
- 2 Uvimba ogcinwe kwikhompyutha njengengqokelela yeTHT unamaxwebhu amaninzi afundeka ngemitshini, nto leyo eyenza ukuba asebenziseke xa kusenziwa uphando. Umtsalone kwimiqulu efundeka ngekhompyutha yinto yokuba ungafunda ngezinto ezininzi ezikumazwe angafaniyo, kwaye uyakwazi nokuzihlaluty iitekisi - yaye zifikeleleka mahala. Phakathi kweenkcukacha ezifumaneka kulo vimba, kukho amagama eentsapho, imini zokuzalwa, iimini zokubhubha kwazo, iinkcukacha zokuhanjiswa kwezinto nabantu namagama amakhoboka. Le nto yenza ukuba kube lula ukuphanda imilivo yokuzalwa, ukufunda ngezizwe nangabantu. Ebantwini abafundisa ngembali, la maxwebhu ayindyebonku yowlazi kubo, kuba anembali yezopolitiko neyobume bomhlaba ngalo minyaka yamandulo. Le mbali ityhilela abaphandi imbali yoMzantsi Afrika ngamanyane amehlo. Ukuxabiseka kwale miqulu akuphelelanga embalini kuphela. Ngenxa yokuba yayibhalwe ngolwimi olwandulela isiBhulu, abaphandi bayakwazi ukubona ukuba ukupelwa kwesiBhulu kwanamhlanje kuvela phi, nokuba amagama la aso nawo avele kanjani. Kukhona nethuba lokubona ukuba abantu babethetha kanjani kwaye bebhala kanjani, indlela ekwakusakhiwa ngayo izivakalisi kunye nezinye izinto ezinomdla ezhambisana neelwimi. Ezi tekisi ezikwezi dayari zingaphinde zisetyenziswe ukuphanda ngabantu abebbhala ngelo xesha, izinto ezazifundwa yaye kungathelekiswa isiBhulu seminyaka yoo-1600 nesiDatshi sakudala.
- 3 Uvimba ogcinwe kwikhompyutha njengengqokelela yeTHT unamaxwebhu amaninzi afundeka ngemitshini, nto leyo eyenza ukuba asebenziseke xa kusenziwa uphando. Umtsalone kwimiqulu efundeka ngekhompyutha yinto yokuba ungafunda ngezinto ezininzi ezikumazwe angafaniyo, kwaye uyakwazi nokuzihlaluty iitekisi - yaye zifikeleleka mahala. Phakathi kweenkcukacha ezifumaneka kulo vimba, kukho amagama eentsapho, imini zokuzalwa, iimini zokubhubha kwazo, iinkcukacha zokuhanjiswa kwezinto nabantu namagama amakhoboka. Le nto yenza ukuba kube lula ukuphanda imilivo yokuzalwa, ukufunda ngezizwe nangabantu. Ebantwini abafundisa ngembali, la maxwebhu ayindyebonku yowlazi kubo, kuba anembali yezopolitiko neyobume bomhlaba ngalo minyaka yamandulo. Le mbali ityhilela abaphandi imbali yoMzantsi Afrika ngamanyane amehlo. Ukuxabiseka kwale miqulu akuphelelanga embalini kuphela. Ngenxa yokuba yayibhalwe ngolwimi olwandulela isiBhulu, abaphandi bayakwazi ukubona ukuba ukupelwa kwesiBhulu kwanamhlanje kuvela phi, nokuba amagama la aso nawo avele kanjani. Kukhona nethuba lokubona ukuba abantu babethetha kanjani kwaye bebhala kanjani, indlela ekwakusakhiwa ngayo izivakalisi kunye nezinye izinto ezinomdla ezhambisana neelwimi. Ezi tekisi ezikwezi dayari zingaphinde zisetyenziswe ukuphanda ngabantu abebbhala ngelo xesha, izinto ezazifundwa yaye kungathelekiswa isiBhulu seminyaka yoo-1600 nesiDatshi sakudala.
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- 8 Iprojekthi yeDemocracy engezantsi
- 9 Iqela leSADiLaR elifundisa iiData Carpentries eWits
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UKUPHEHLELWA KWEPHULO LEZIFUNDO EZENZIWA NGEKHOMPYUTHA ZEHUMANITIES OPEN EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES CHAMPIONS

- Natalie Simon

I-SADiLaR nosihlalo weUNESCO weDyunesithi yoMntla-Ntshona (North West), xa bethetha ngeendlela eziliqela zokufundisa nokufunda (Multimodal Learning and Open Educational Resources), bavakalisa bechulumancile ukuba sele bamkele iqela lokuqala labafundi kwiDigital Humanities OER Champions Initiative, ejonge ukukhuthaza amatshantlizyo ukuba enze umsebenzi wophando okanye akhe iiOERs kumaziko awo emfundo kuMzantsi Afrika wonke.

Yiyo lo nto sizingca ukwazisa ukuba samkele amaphulo ayi-26 kule nkqubo, ukuncedisa nasekuxhaseni ngokwezimali ukwakhwa nokulungiswa kweeOER zezifundo zoluntu ezifundwa ngekhompyutha(digital humanities).

"Njengokuba igama lisitsho, iiOERs zizo naziphi na iimathiriyeli zokufundisa, zokufundisa nezophando ezifikelelekayo kumntu wonke, mahala, ezilungiselelwwe ukusetyenziswa okanye ukuba kwabelwane ngazo", utsho uNjingalwazi Jako Olivier, usihlalo weUNESCO

kwiDyunesithi yoMntla-Ntshona, kwinkqubo ebizwa iMultimodal Learning neOER. "liOERs zisesona sixhobo sophuhliso esingundoqo ngokuba sakha izakhono kwizifundo zoluntu (Digital Humanities) ezenziwa ngezixhobo zale mihla nangobuchule eMzantsi Afrika."

"Izifundo zeDigital humanities yinto entsha eMzantsi Afrika," ngokutsho kuka Njingalwazi Menno van Zaanen, ongumhlohlwe weDH eSADiLaR. "Singayichaza njengomsebenzi owenziwa kusetyenziswa ikhompyutha

Cofa apha
ukuze
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nobunye ubuxhakaxhaka bala maxesha. Ubuxhakaxhaka benza into yokuba abaphandi bezifundo zasekuhlaleni/zoluntu, bakwazi ukujongana nomthamo omkhulu weData, njengemiqulu yamagama. Ngale ndlela baykwazi ukuphendula imibuzo ngendlela epheleleyo, baphinde bancedise kwiphulo lokubuza imibuzo efanelekileyo."

La maphulo ayi-26 akhethekileyo asasazwe kuzo zonke iinginqi namaziko emfundo aseMzantsi Afrika. Injongo zawo ziqala ekusetyenzisweni kweeOER ukufundisa ngeelwimi ezininzi, kufundiswa izifundo ezingenabukoloniyalı nezichaphazela imiba eyahlukileyo kwizifundo zokuqokelela iindaba, nokuxhaswa kokusetyenziswa kweelwimi zemveli kwizifundo zerobhoothikhi eMzantsi Afrika, nokwazisa ngendlela yokusinga yeDigital Humanities xa kusenziwa uphando lwasemthethweni. Kwezinyanga zizayo, iSADiLaR izakubonisa ngomsebenzi owenziwe kula maphulo ayo, kuwo onke amaqonga ayo.

Ngaphezulu kwenkxaso yezimali kuphando, inkubo le ikwagxininise ekuxhobiseni. Abathabathi-nxaxheba baza kufakwa kwinkqubo yezifundo emfutshane efundiswa ngekhompyutha emalunga neeOER, equuka iintlanganiso ezibanjwa nge-intanethi neendibano zocweyo ukuze abathabathi-nxaxheba abo bakwazi ukwabelana ngamava abo. Le nkqubo iza kubandakanya nenkxaso kwiintshatsheli kwizifundo zoluntu ukuze ziphande yaye zithathe inxaxheba kwiinkomfa yaye yazo. Eyonu nto elindelekileyo nebalulekileyo kukuba kubekho uthungelwano lwababaphandi nabasebenzi kwicandelo leDH eMzantsi Afrika ukukhulisa esi sifundo esisandula ukuqala.

Qhagamshelana nathi:



INDIBANO YABUCALA YASEHUNDZULA: INDLELA YOKUPHELISA UMSANTS OBUKHONA PHAKATHI KOBUNZULULWAZI BEEKHOMPYUTHA NOBUNZULULWAZI BEZOLWIMI

- Natalie Simon

Izwekazi laseAfrika likhaya lobutyebi obungenamlinganiso, kwaye singatsho sithi neelwimi ezithethwa khona nazo zibubutyebi. Iziko lemfundo ephakamileyo enomsila laseHarvard lisixeleta into yokuba iziqingatha ezintathu zeelwimi zonke ezithethwa emhlabeni zifumaneka eAfrika.

Umngeni izifundiswa zaseAfrika ezijongene nawo ngoku kukugcina ezilwini zisebenziseka kumhlaba othe watshintsha kakhulu ngenxa yophuhliso kwezobuxhakaxhaka nobugcisa. Indibano yabucala

yaseHundzula ebibanjwe ngoFebruari (eyoMdumba) kwiDyunesithi yasePretoria, iye yahlanganisa abo basebenza ngeelwimi ngeenjongo



zokujongana nomngeni wokupuhlisa iilwimi zemveli zaseMzantsi Afrika, ukuze zimelane nokutshintsa kwamaxesha nobuxhakaxhaka bale mihla.

Amalungu amane eSADiLaR athe ayizimasa le ndibano, aze aphinda aba zizithethi. Xa sithetha ngamalungu, sithetha ngabantu abafana noRoowether Mabuya, weDigital Humanities (DH), umphandi onikeza umdra kakhulu wolwimi IwesiZulu; uAndiswa Bukula (DH) umphandi wolwimi IwesiXhosa; uMmasibidi Setaka (DH) umphandi ojongene nolwimi IwesiSuthu; noRespect Mlambo (DH) umphandi ojongene nolwimi IweSitsonga (Xitsonga). UMabuya ebeyinxalenye yekomiti ebiquuzelela le ndibano, ekunye noSetaka. Bobabini bebezizithethi.

Ukwakhiwa kobudlelwane, ukususwa kwemiqobo

Ukukhangela kwentsingiselo kulwimi kusetyenziswa ikhompyutha (Natural language processing - NLP) kubandakany izifundo zeelwimi, ubunzululwazi beekhompyutha (computer science) nobuchwepheshe boomatshini (artificial intelligence) obenza ukuba iikhompyutha zenze imisebenzi elulutho ebinokwenziwa kusetyenziswa iilwimi ezithethwa ngabantu. Izifundo ngeelwimi nokufundwa kokwakhiwa kolwimi kusenza ukuba sifunde igrana, ukwakhiwa kwentetha nezandi. Noxa la macandelo omabini ejongeka esebeenisana, kunomahluko omkhulu phakathi kwavo.

'Noxa abasebenzisi beNLP ingabo abenza izixhobo ezisetyenziswa ngabaphandi beelwimi, thina singabasebenzi ngeelwimi siyawazi umgaqo abathi bawulandele, nabasebenzisi beNLP baba

namaxesha okulahlekelwa lulwazi xa kuthethwa, umzekelo, intsingiselo yezivakalisi okanye izakhi amagama,' ngokutsho kukaBukula.

Irixhobo ezakhiwe ngabasebenzisi beNLP zifana neSoftware nezinye izixhobo ezenza izilungiso kumagama, ukuya kwizixhobo ezakhelwe uphando ezifana nezo zokuhlela amagama.

Intu ebixininise kuyo le ndibano kukuba la macandelo mabini asinikeze inkanyiselo ngomsebenzi wawo. UNjingalwazi Vukosi Marivate okwicandelo lezifundo zobuNzululwazi ngeDatha kwiDyunesithi yasePretoria, uye wenza intetha enesihloko esithi: "Ukufunda ngobuxhakaxhaka obenzelwee uwonkewonke" - Yintoni i-4IR?. Kule ntetha yakhe, akachazanga nje kuphela izinto ezimalunga nokufunda kusetyenziswa imitshini, kodwa uye wagxila kumba weendlela angathi amanye amacandelo afunde ngayo, kwanokuba abo basebenza ngeelwimi bangayisebenzisa kanjani le mitshini. Ezinye izithethi zeNLP zinikezele ngentshayelelo kumba wokukhangela kwentsingiselo kulwimi kusetyenziswa ikhompyutha, njengoJade Abbot, oyinjineli yoomatshini beelwimi nomquuzeleli kaMasakhane, umbutho weNLP wasekuhlaleni.

U-Mabuya wenze intshayelelo ngomba wezifundo zeelwimi, aphi athe wachaza ngobunzulu ukuba kuthethwa ngantoni xa kuthethwa ngezifundo zeelwimi. Uphinde wachaza namacandelo ezi zifundo, waze uSetaka wenza ingxelo ngomsebenzi wokupapasha izichazi-magama zeelwimi ezingathathelwa ngqalelo ingako, wagxinisa ekubalulekeni kweNLP nezixhobo zale mihla ezisetyenziswa

Qhagamshelan a nathi:





Qhagamshelan a nathi:



ekuqulatheni izichazi-magama zeelwimi zemveli zaseAfrika.

Ibiyindibano etyebe kakhulu, enomdla kubaphandi beSADiLaR.

UBukula uthi, 'Eyona nto ebendifuna ukuyazi kukuba ezi zixhobo zekhompyutha zenziwa kanjani, kwanokuba iData abaqequesha ngayo ibaluleke kangakanani na. Ngoku, endaweni yokuba umntu asibeke ecaleni isixhobo, kuba singenazinkcukacha zaneleyo eziluncedo, ndiyabona ukuba sifuna ukutyetyiswa ngamagama esiXhosa, aze umsebenzisi weNLP anikezele ngenkcazeloyokuba siwakha kanjani amagama amatsha.

UMabuya uthi bekuyinto ebaluleke kakhulu kuye ukuba yinxalenye yomsebenzi odibanisa abantu abatsha emsebenzini wokudibanisa ukusetyenziswa kweelwimi nowokukhangelwa kwentsingiselo kulwimi kusetyenziswa ikhompyutha.

Ukubeka isisekelo sokusebenzisana

Le ndibano yabucala ibiqukethe iintetha ezenziwe ngabo bonke abazimasi. Ibizintetha ezimfutshane malunga nophando olenziwa ngumntu ngamnye. Le nto yenze ukuba abantu bakwazi ukukhomba abantu abangasebenzisana nabo kwiinkqubo zophando zelixaelizayo. UBukula uthi yena sele ebhalele amaqabane aseDyunisthi yaseStellenbosch neyaseLimpopo izibhilivana malunga nokusebenzisana nabo. UMAbuya uthe naye ukwazile ukwabelena ngeembono nabasebenzisi beNLP abasebenzisa ulwimi lwesiZulu.

Ukukhangela izinto ezinokwenziwa ngeekhompyutha

Indibano ithe yanceda ekupheliseni amaxhala abathi babenawo abaphandi kwicandelo lezifundo ngoluntu xa kuthethwa ngokusetyenziswa kweekhompyutha. Icandelo lezifundo ngoluntu (humanities) kungokunje lisebenzisa iikhompyutha kakhulu, kwaye oku akusoze kuphinde kutshintshe.

Izixhobo zekhompyutha zivila iingcango kumathuba amaninzi ophando afana neli laseHundzula. Zinceda abaphandi bezifundo eziphanda ngoluntu ukuba babone, okokuqala ababodwa, kwaye baninzi abantu abaxhotyiselwe lo msebenzi abangathi basebenzisane nabo. Lo msebenzi, ngokutsho kukaBukula, uye wasusa ixala ebelikho ngezinto ezichaphazela imfundoyokhangela intsingiselo kulwimi kusetyenziswa izixhobo ezizikhompyutha.

'Zikhona izifundo pha phandle ezingajongana nabantu abasaqalayo' utshilo. 'Ukfunda ezi zakhono zobuchwepheshukufana nokufundela nantoni na, uqala ekuqaleni, uze emva koko unyukele kwinqanaba elilandelayo, uthe chu.

Ingcebiso athe wayinikeza abafundi nabaphandi yile ilandelayo: 'Ningacingi into yokuba le nto asiyoyenu. Ulwazi lokusebenzisa iikhompyutha nokwazi ukwakha inkqubo zokusebenzisa iikhompyutha zizakhono ezizona zifunekayo namhlanje kwicandelo lezifundo ngoluntu nangezentlalo. Akukho mahluko. Kungakuhle kakhulu ukuba iidyunivesithi zingaqalisa ukuzifundisa ezi zakhono kwakwisdanga sokuqala sasedyunivesithi.



AMAXWEBHU ENZIWE NGENTSEBENZIWANO OKUHLANGANISA ISIPHUTHI ELESOTHO: ISISHWANKATHETO

- Natalie Simon

I-Siphuti, lulwimi oluthethwa ngabaPhuthi, uluntu olukumazantsi aseLesotho nasemantla eMpuma Koloni eMzantsi Afrika. Olu lwimi lolunye lweelwimi ezisesichengen i sokubhang. Izazi zithi kunabantu abayi-200 000 abathetha isiPhuthi eLesotho. Abantwana balufunda ebazalini nakoomakhulu olu lwimi. Lulwimi oluthethwa ezilalini ezakhiwe kwiintlambo ezimbini ezibizwa iDaliwe neSinxondo. Into eyenzekayo kubo yeokuba xa abaPhuthi betshatela esiXhoseni okanye esiSuthwini, ulwimi lwabo lushiyeka ngasemva, lude lulahleke.

Noxa kunjalo, ukuqinisekisa ukuba oku akuqhubezi kusenzeka, uFortunately, uMatthias Brenzinger weDyunesithi yaseFreyistata noSheena Shah naye wale dyunesithi inye kunye neDyunesithi yaseHamburg, eJamani, baqalisa ukusebenza kunye ngo- 2016, besenza umsebenzi wokubhala phantsi olu lwimi nokuluvuselela.

Into ebalulekileyo kulo msebenzi kukusebenzisana nabaPhuthi abalapha eMzantsi Afrika nabaseLesotho. UBrenzinger noShah bakholelw entweni yokuba, abantu abathetha isiPhuthi ngabo abanelungelo lokwala abantu abafuna ukuba benze lo msebenzi wokushicilela ulwimi lwabo.

Lo msebenzi wenziwa ngokuthi kushicilelw amabali abaPhuthi, iincoko zabo, imvelaphi yabo nemibongo, oko kusenzelwa isizukulwana sangoku nesizayo. Bakwaxhasa nomnye umsebenzi ofana nokufundisa ngeCOVID-19, kuveliswa amaxwebhu abhalwe ngesiPhuthi, kunye nokupuhhliswa kwesichazi-magama i- Quadrilingual siPhuthi-Sesotho-

isiXhosa-English dictionary, ekuthenjwa into yokuba siza kuba sisiko ekuzokwensiwa ngaso imathiriyeli yokufunda nokufundisa isiPhuthi.

Ukusebenzisana noluntu, ukuxhobisa

Ngenyanga yeNkanga (Novemb) yonyaka ka2021, uBrenzinger noShah babamba enye yeendibano zabo zocweyozesiqhelo apho bathi baqequesha abantu abatsha abathandathu abasuka eDaliwe naseSinxondo kwindlela zokushicilela ulwimi. Aba bantu batsha abathetha isiPhuthi singabajonga njengabantu abakhusele ulwimi kunye nenkcubeko yabaPhuthi.

Olu cwayo lwalungajolisanga kuphela kwiindlela zokushicilela ulwimi, kwaye kfafikelelw nakwindlela emayilandelwe xa kubhalwa ulwimi, indlela yokulakha kunye nendlela yokuqinisekisa izinga lokushicilela, nezinye izakhono. Abazimasi bafumene ithuba lokusebenzisa

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izakhono zabo ezitsha ngokuthi bashicilele iintsuku ezibalulekileyo kubaPhuthi, nemini ekukhunjulwa ngazo ukusweleka kwenkosy yawo, uKumkani uMoorosi. Esi sikhumbuzo abaPhuthi basibiza iSikhumbuto sa Murena Moorosi.

Uqequesho belubanjelwe endaweni ebizwa iBethel Business and Community Development Centre (iBBCDC), eliziko lokufundisa elikwindawo eyiyona ingahoyekanga yaseLesotho.

Umsebenzi ngexesha leCOVID-19

Umgeni ibikukuqhubeka nomsebenzi ngexesha leCOVID-19. Amaqela ebelandela imiqathango ebekiweyo yokhuseleko, imiqathango yamaphondo neyamazwe ngamazwe. Abaphandi baye benziswa uvavanyo lwePCR emva kokuba bengene eLesotho, baye bavavanywa kunye nabathabathi-nxaxheba kwiindibano zomsebenzi, nangaphambi kokuba umsebenzi uqaliswe. Kuye kwathatyathwa nezinga lokutshisa komzimba laze labhalwa phantsi. Kwakhuthazwa nokungasondelelani kwabantu egumbini. Izinto ebezifuna indiba zaye zenzelwa ngaphandle.

Okujongisele phambili

Emva kwendibano ethe yayimpumelelo ebiyensiwe iNkanga, kunezicwangciso zokuququzelela enye indibano yocweyo elandelayo ngo-2022, apho abathabathi-nxaxheba beza kunikwa uqequesho olunzulu lokushicilela ulwimi lwabo bengadingi nkxaso imandla, ukuze bazenzele ngokwabo.

Yintoni eyenza isiPhuthi ukuba sibaluleke?

Oku kuqokelelwa kweenkcukaca kwesiPhuthi kubaluleke kakhulu kuba lulwimi olunembali ebalulekileyo kananjalo lulwimi lwabantu ekufuneka luhoyiwe. Lulwimi olwavela kwiminyaka engama-200 egqithileyo yaye oko kubonwa zezinye izifundiswa njengolwimi oluxubene nesiSuthu ngenxa yokuyeleta kakhulu esiSuthwini. Ukucubungulwa kwesiPhuthi - njengolwimi olwaluthethwa liqela elithile, laze lathi elo qela lakuhlangana nezinye iintlanga lwaphinda olo lwimi lwanendawana ezitshintshileyo kulo - kuza kuncedisa ekutyebiseni incoko ekusoloko ikhona malunga nomahluko phakathi kolwimi oluxube nolunye kunye nolwimi olufuthelwe lolunye ulwimi.

Ukuze ufumane isishwankathelo esipheleleyo ngalo mba, nceda utyelele eli nqaku.

Qhagamshelan a nathi:





IPROJEKTHI YEDEMOCRACY ENGEZANTSİ

- Boitumelo Matlala

Temokerasi ke kgololosego, mme mo afrika borwa ga eyo kgololosego. Ga gona le temokerasi, ke maaka hela (Respondent 60, Democracy from Below Survey 2021)

Go gololosega mo matshelong a rona (Respondent 4, Democracy from Below Survey 2021)

Okanye ungathetha uthini xa uchaza Idemokrasi' nombuzo othi, 'Ithetha ntoni kuwe idemokrasi. Le yimibuzo esisisekelo se Democracy from Below project. Kweli phulo, sijonge ukwakha umthombo wolwazi malunga ngengqiqo yedemokrasi nangokuchazwa kwayo ngeelwimi ezisemthethweni zaseMzantsi Afrika, kwimbali yethu nakwindlela esenza ngayo izinto imihla ngemihla eMzantsi Afrika. Iphulo eli ngumsebenzi weziko i Social Change, Sociological Research and Practice elikwiYunivesithi of Johannesburg, neSouth African Centre for Digital Language Resources ekwiYunivesithi yaseNorth West. Inkxaso yalo yezimali ivela kwi National Institute for the Humanities and Social Sciences.

Ngo Novemba ka 2021, siye sapapasha uxwebhu lwemibuzo malunga ebelibhalwe ngeelwimi eziliqela, sibuza imibuzo eluntwini malunga nendlela abantu abayibona ngayo idemokrasi nenkululeko yokusebenzia iilwimi zabo zemvelo naphi na. Olu xwebhu belubhalwe ngeelwimi ezilishumi elinanye zaseMzantsi Afrika kusetyenziswa i Moya App, iApp esetyenziswa liliizwe lonke engahlawulelwayo yokuhambisa imiyalezo. Imibuzo ebikolu xwebhu ibiguqulwa ngabaguqli ababini ukuqinisekisa ukuba imibuzo ibekwe ngendlela evakalayo. Injongo yethu yokwenza olu xwebhu ibukukufumanisa ukuba zixatysiswe kangakanani na izithembiso zenkululeko

nokufumanisa ukuba imelwa kangakanani na le Demokrasi xa sele kunyanzelekile ukuba imelwe. Olu xwebhu luye lwabuya neependulo eziyi -2000.

Uphando kusetyenziswa imibuzo sesinye isixhobo esetyenziswa yi Projekthi ye Democracy engezantsi ukufumana ulwazi. Esesibini isixhobo kukweniwa kodliwanondlebe nopandokusetyenziswa inkqubo ephanda ijonga amanani naleyo iphana ngokukhangela ulwazi osele luqokelelwe. KweyoMnga (Disemba) ka-2022, siye saqlisa ukuhambisa amaxwebhu anemibuzo eludliwanondlebe olungalandeli nkqubo ithile. Olu dliwanondlebe lusaqhubeka, kwaye lwensiwa ngamaqela amathathu abaphandi. Okwangoku, sele sibambe udliwanondlebe namatshantliziyo aseLimpopo, eMntla-Ntshona, eMpuma Koloni eKwaZulu-Natal, eFreyistata naseRhawutini. Sibuza imibuzo ngokuthi sifunxe ulwazi silandela imibuzo efuna iinkcukacha apho sibuza abantu malunga neendlela abayibona ngayo idemokrasi. Le mibuzo yemfunalwazi okanye udliwanondlebe siyibuza ngeelwimi zabantu, siphinde sitayiphe iimpendulo zabo kwangeelwimi ezi bazisebenzisayo. La macwecwe siwathumela ebantwini abakwaziyo

Qhagamshelan a nathi:





ukuqinisekisa ukuba ashicilelw
ngokufanelekileyo. Emva koko aye
aguqulelwe esiLungwini. Enye
yeenjongo zeli phulo kukuqokelewa
kweDatha yeelwimi. Okwangoku,
zinqongophele iidatha sethi
eziqulathwe ngeelwimi zesintu, yaye
azikho konke konke ezichaza
ngeprojekthi eye yenziwa
kusetyenziswa iilwimi ezahlukileyo.

Enye into eyenziwee yiProjekthi
yeDemocracy engezantsi kukubhalwa
komboniso-bhanyabhanya (ifilimu)
nokuququzelelwa kwenkomfa.
Inkomfa izaku dibanisa amalungu
amaqela onke ophando, nezfundiswa
ezenza lo msebenzi mnye ukuze
kunikezelwe ngengxelo yomsebenzi
wophando osele wenziwe. Umboniso-
bhanyabhanya uza kushicilewa
ngenyanga kaTshazimpuzi (Epreli)
eDuncan Village, eMpuma Koloni. Lo
mboniso-bhanyabhanya uza
kubonisa amatshantlizyo esithe
sasebenzisana nawo, iphinde ithethe
nangongquzulwano olukhoyo
kwintsingiselo yedemokrasi kunye
noko kwenzekayo ekuhlalen
nasebantwini kunye nobungozi
bedemokrai evulelekileyo
engenamida. Ngokukuyibeka
eDuncan Village senzele ukuba sifuna
ukubonisa ukuba ezi nginga
zinengcambu kumzabalazo
wenkululeko. Injongo yalo mboniso
kukusasaza incoko malunga

neDemokrasi, ukuba ithetha
ukuthini, yaye sibonisa indlela
ekunokuthi kwensiwe ngayo
uphando olungasebenzisi inkqubo
zobukoloniyal kwanokuhambisa
ulwazi olungemeko zentlalo
zoluntu sisebenzisa iinkqubo
ezahlukileyo kunezi zesiqhelo .

Kuye kwenzeke into yokuba
amaqela okanye amaquamruhu
olwazi omsebenzi wawo
ikukufumana ingqiao ezintsha
malunga nednela izinto ezenziwa
ngayo kwidemokrasi angafumani
ndawo nankululeko yokuchaza
ngedemokrasi. I-Democracy from
Below project yenzelw into yokuba
ikwazi ukwabelana
nokuchwethelwa ecaleni lo mkhwa
wobukulo ngokuthi ihambise
imfundu ngembali nangolwazi
olungaxhaphakanga eluntwini
olumalunga nedemokrasi ukuze
inkcazelo ngenkululeko ivelle
eluntwini. Idemokrasi yinto
esiyiqondayo, kwaye siyazi ukuba
lulwazi ekukhutshwana ngalo
ngenxa yezimvo
ezibethabeanayo malunga
nenkcazelo yedemokrasi, lwazi olo
olubandakanya - amalungelo
abantu nenkululeko yezopolitiko-
kodwa nazo ezo ngcingane
zingade zifumane ukuhlaziwa xa
kunokubandakanywa izimvo
zabantu basekuhlaleni.

Qhagamshelan a nathi:



IQELA LESADILAR ELIFUNDISA IIDATA CARPENTRIES EWITS

- Natalie Simon

Inkqubela-phambili eninzi kwicandelo leeekhompyutha kule
minyakana imbalwa idliluleyo yenze ukuba abaphandi
bamacandelo onke bakwazi ukufumana ulwazi neData
ngokukhawulezileyo kunangaphambili. Kodwa kunjalo,
kuyabonakala ukuba izakhono ziye zasalela emva kwiinkqubo
zokucubungula iData nokuyitolika, hayi eMzantsi
Afrika kuphela, kodwa nakwamanye amazwe.



Qhagamshelan a nathi:



I-Data Carpentry ngumsebenzi owenziwa kuwo onke amazwe, wenziwa ngabantu basekuhlaleni beendawo ezingafaniyo apho kupuhliswa izakhono zokwenza uphando. Injongo yeeData Carpentries 'kukufundisa abaphandi ngeendlela zokucinga, ukubapha izakhono nokubanikeza izixhobo zokusebenzisa iData, ukuze bakwazi ukwenza izinto ezininzi ngexeshana elifutshane, yaye bengasokolanga.'

NgoFebruwari ka-2022, amalungu amathathu e SADiLaR, uMmasibidi Setaka, uBenito Trollip noJuan Steyn, basindleka indibano yocweyo yeData Carpentry kwiDyunesithi yaseWitwatersrand(iWits). Le ndibano yayizinyaswe ngabafundi abasele bethweswe izidanga, nabaqhubekeyo ngemfundo yabo abenza iMaster of Arts kwiqonga leNational e-Science Postgraduate Teaching and Training Platform (iNEPTTP). Le nkubo iyinxalenye yephulo lelizwe lonke lokupuhlisa izakhono zobunzululwazi kwicandelo leData Liphulo elijonge abafundi abesele benemfundo enomsila eliqhuywa yintlanganisela yeedyunesithi eziliqela ezizezi: iDyunesithi yoMntla-Ntshona (North West), i-Sol Plaatje, i-Limpopo, i-Pretoria, i-Venda, kune neWits.

Noxa nje iNEPTTP inazo iinkqubo zayo: iMaster of Science neMA, le ndibano yomsebenzi ibilungiselelw abafundi beMA. Ibizinyaswe ngabafundi abalinani eliphakathi kwe-10 ne-13 isithuba esizintsuku ezintathu bejongenee neengcamango ezisisisekelo zezfundo zeData. Izifundo ezifana nezobunzululwazi ngezengqondo, ezamajelo osasazo, nezifundo zophuhliso (development/innovation).

'liCarpentries yinkqubo entle kakhulu yokuqequesha ngobunzululwazi', ngokutsho kukaTrollip, omnye wabahlohl beSADiLaR ebebezemase olu cweyo, 'kuba ikharityhulam, imathiriyeli, namaxwebhu zizinto ezifumanekayo xa umntu enelaisenisi yeCreative Commons.'

"Lento ithetha into yokuba abahlohl/abaqequeshi bangayithemba le kharityhulam, kwaye ukuba abafundi bafuna ukuphinda bayifune emva kwale ndibano, okanye ukuba iqela eli alikwazanga ukufikelela kuyo yonke ikharityhulam kwezi ntsuku zintathu, bangakwazi ukuyifumana kwi intanethi emva koko.'

Kule ndibano yocweyo, abafundi bathe bafundiswa ngomba wolawulo lweData ngendlela efanelekileyo, nto leyo equka ukujongana neengxaki zeSoftware ezifana noMicrosoft Excel, kwenzele kubekho ukusebenzisana nokwabelana ngeData kwanokuba yeypifi enye into umntu anokuyenza xa enengxaki nesoftware ethile.

Abathabathi-nxaxheba basiswe nangenqubo yowlimi lokwakha iSoftware ebizwa i-R, nkubo leyo edla ngokusetyenziswa xa kusenziwa uphando olujonge amanani nolujonge uhlobo ekwenziwa ngayo izinto.

'Inkqubo le yeR asiyitshatisanga nje neCarpentries, kodwa siphinde sayivezela iinkqubo zeR kakade eziye zakhiwa ezibizwa ngjengeR Package okanye iSwirl.' utshilo uTrollip. 'Yinkqubo eemncedisayo umntu xa eyifunda ukuze umntu akwazi ukufunda I-R engangxamanga.

Baphinddee bazisa abafundi kwiOpenRefine, 'isixhobo esinamandla sokuqoqa iData exazaxaza' ekuyinkqubo engalutshintso ukuze sisuke kuExcel Spreadsheets sizokufumana indlela entsha yokuqoqa iData ukwenzela ukuba kungabikho nto ilahlekayo. Yenza kube lula ukulandeleta umsebenzi, nokubuyela emva xa wenze impazamo.



Inkqubo yeNEPTTP yenzelwe ukuba isetyenziswe nakweyiphi na inkqubo efundiswa kumaziko emfundo, into ethetha ukuba abafundi baza kufundiswa isifundo sobunzululwazi beData ze bona bathathe ulwazi abalufumene kwesi sifundo balusebenzise kwizifundo abazenzayo njengenxalenyen yengxelo yophando abalwenzayo. besebenza naxabefundiswa. Kubekho ukwaneliseka okukhulu kubahlohlili beCarpentries zeSADIaR kuba benze umsebenzi wokunceda abafundi babone ukuba bangakwazi ukusebenzisa izakhono ezifumaneka kwinkqubo ye-R kumaphulo abo ophando.

'Eyona nto imyoli ngale ndibano nangale nkqubo ibikukuthetha nabanye abafundi malunga nemisebenzi yabo yophando, sisebenzisana ekukhetheni indlela emayihanje.

Kubafundi abathe bathatha inxaxheba kule ndibano yocwego yeData Carpentry abafuna ukongeza ulwazi abanalo, u-SADIaR unenqubo ayenzela abaphandi ebizwa ngokuba yiESCALATOR, encedisa abaphandi ukuba bakhule abathanda ukusebenzisa iikhompyutha ukuze ibancedisekuphando lwabo nasekufundiseni kwabo.

'Xa ndicinga ngala mava endinawo esidanga sam sesibini, ndiyazi kakuhle into yokuba kungumngeni ongakanani ukuba nombono ofuna ukuwuphumeza, kondwa ingabikho indlela yokufeza oko', utsho uTrollip.

IINDIBANO EZIZA KUBA KHONA

I-SADIaR iceba ukubamba iindibano ezintathu ezinkulu kwinginqi ezahlukileyo eMzantsi Afrika phakathi kwenyanga yoMsints (Septemba) ukuya kweyeNkanga (Novemba) kunyaka ka-2022. Ezi ndibano zihambisana nephulo le-ESCALATOR, kwaye injongo yalo kukuqhube ka isakha uluntu olunezakhono nolwazi lokusebenzisa izixhobo ezisebenza ngekhompyutha emisebenzini yalo. Indlela ezihielwe ngayo ezi ndibano yenza into yokuba kube namathuba encoko nawokwabelana ngemibono. Kodwa ke, hlalani niphendla iwebhusayithi yethu kunye namanye amajelo osasazo ethu apho niza kufumana izimemo zokuba nani nithathe inxaxheba.

Ukufumana ulwazi olubanzi ngeESCALATOR, ndwendwelani iwebhusayithi okanye nibhalise amagama enu kuluhlu lwezaziso oluthunyelelwa abo banomdla kwinkqubo ye-ESCALATOR.

Cofa apha ukuze ufumane iphephandaba lethu



Qhagamshelan a nathi:

