

- Massey, D. S., Arango, J., Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A., Pellegrino, A. & Taylor J. E., *Worlds in Motion: Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2005.
- Mazzarol, T. & Soutar, G. N., "Push-Pull Factors Influencing International Student Destination Choice", *International Journal of Educational Management*, vol. 16, issue no. 2, 2002. Retrieved April 15, 2013, from www.caudit.edu.au
- Oucho, J., "Cross-Border Migration and Regional Initiatives in Managing Migration in Southern Africa", in Kok, P., Gelderblom, D., Oucho, J. & van Zyl, J., *Migration in South and Southern Africa: Dynamics and Determinants*, Cape Town: HSRC Press, 2006.
- Pendleton, W. & Crush, J., "Brain Drain Creating Problems in SADC", *Idasa Paper*, 2005, Retrieved April, 23, 2013, from www.idasa.ac.org
- Putnam, R. D., *Making Democracy Work: Civic Traditions in Modern Italy*, Princeton NJ, Princeton University Press, 1993.
- Ramphele, M., "Immigration and Education: International Students at South African Universities and Technikons", *Southern African Migration Project: Migration Policy*, No. 12, Cape Town: Idasa, 1999.
- Ritchey, P. N., "Explanation of Migration", *Annual Review of Sociology*, vol. 2, 1976.
- Scott, J., "Rational Choice Theory". in Browning, G., Halci, A. & Webster, F., *Understanding Contemporary Society: Theories of the Present*, Oxford: Sage Publications, 2000.
- Stalkers, P., *The No-Nonsense Guide to International Migration*, Oxford: New Internationalist Publications, 2001.
- Woolcock, M., "The Place of Social Capital in Understanding Social and Economic Outcome", *Canadian Journal of Policy Research*, vol. 2 issue no. 1.
- World Bank country reports retrieved June 22, 2013, from <http://www.worldbank.org>

IBCLCA Journal, c. 4, s. 8, 2016 İstanbul, s. 67-93.

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

D3317



Uganda

200037

Language and Islam in Uganda: A Case of Islamising Languages

01 Aralık 2021

Isaac Ssettuba*

ABSTRACT

As the language of revelation of Islam, Arabic usually influences the linguistic environment of societies upon contact and interaction with Islam. This is generally demonstrated in the adoption of Arabic as language of religious instruction and culture, the emergence of new languages (pidgins and creoles) born of the mixture of Arabic and indigenous tongues, as well as the presence of Arabic-origin loan words in the affected natural languages. There are, however, 'languages' of whichever description, that end up bearing the 'Islamic tag' as interaction with Islam occurs from generation to generation. This may result from being mother-tongue, language of culture, and language of choice or convenience, for spreaders of and recipients of the Islamic faith and culture, together with those with whom they regularly interact. In Eastern Africa, Kiswahili arose from a mixture of Arabic and Bantu languages, and it became lingua franca among peoples of this region, in both religious and worldly spheres. Uganda Nubi, arguably a dialect of Arabic, traces its roots to the recruitment and settling of Sudanese soldiers in Uganda from the late 19th century by British colonialists. A considerable number of Baganda, of southern Uganda, accepted Islam from Arab and Swahili traders and settlers, besides the Nubi soldiers. This article seeks to identify some major languages in use among the Muslims of Uganda, and to examine their relative importance in relation to the respective roles they play as channels of communication and 'identity tags'.

* Interpreter, Translator and Researcher



العُمانيون وانتشار الإسلام في أوغندا

في القرن التاسع عشر

MADDE YAYIMLANDIKTAN
SONRA GELEN DOKÜMAN

إبراهيم عبد المجيد محمد حمد^(١)

ملخص

لم يصل الإسلام إلى المناطق الداخلية في شرق أفريقيا قبل القرن التاسع عشر، فمنذ بداية ذلك القرن أصبحت المنطقة الساحلية جزءاً من الامبراطورية العمانية حيث اتخذ السيد سعيد بن سلطان جزيرة زنجبار مقراً له وعاصمة لامبراطوريته. فبعد أن وطد العمانيون أركان حكمهم ووسعوا رقعة نفوذهم لتشمل جميع الأراضي الساحلية سعوا إلى تقوية العلاقات التجارية مع المناطق الداخلية، وهو ما أدى إلى إرسال بعثات تجارية لهم إلى الداخل منذ ثلاثينيات وأربعينيات القرن التاسع عشر. وكان التجار العرب يتوغلون إلى داخل القارة، ومن أهم الطرق التي سلكوها أربعة طرق رئيسية ذات أهمية خاصة فيما يتعلق بنشر الإسلام في المنطقة، وقد شهدت فترة البوسعيديين في هذه المنطقة مرحلة مهمة من مراحل انتشار الإسلام في شرق أفريقيا.

D83



(١) أستاذ التاريخ الحديث والمعاصر - كلية الآداب - جامعة المنصورة.

Uganda

200037