
Voorwoord

In *Lexikos* 17 verskyn 'n spesiale afdeling "Leksikofokus" bestaande uit tien artikels wat handel oor publikasies van die African Languages Research Institute (ALRI) by die Universiteit van Zimbabwe, Harare. Hierdie *Supplement* tot *Lexikos* 19 is 'n voortsetting van daardie afdeling waarin huidige en vroeëre ALRI-personeellede die probleme bespreek wat hulle teëgekóm en die oplossings wat hulle hiervoor gevind het tydens die samestelling van baanbrekerswoordeboeke in die twee hoof- inheemse Zimbabwiese tale, Sjona en Ndebele.

Alhoewel die skrywers vanuit 'n praktiese gesigspunt skryf, hou hulle altyd die teoretiese benaderingswyses in gedagte wat die basis vorm vir die voortbrenging van algemene en gespesialiseerde woordeboeke. Hierdie artikels vul mekaar aan deur die verskillende aspekte van elke woordeboek te belig. Die skrywers huiwer nie om die waarde van hulle eie en hul kollegas se produkte te beoordeel deur hul werkswyse en werksmetodes te herbeskou en te herbeoordeel nie. Lesers word hier vyftien artikels van verskillende lengte en omvang aangebied wat in baie gevalle beskou kan word as werksdokumente wat waardevolle inligting bevat vir ander leksikograwe wat beoog om die samestelling van soortgelyke woordeboeke in ander Afrikatale te onderneem.

ALRI het twee algemene eentalige Sjonawoordeboeke gepubliseer: *Duramazwi reChiShona* (1996) en *Duramazwi Guru reChiShona* (2001). Esau Mangoya skryf oor die behoefte aan standaardisering by korpusprosessering, terwyl Emmanuel Chabata linguïstiese teorie in die praktiese leksikografie bespreek deur voorbeelde van artikels in hierdie woordeboeke te gebruik.

Behalwe hierdie algemene eentalige woordeboeke is ook 'n Sjonakinderwoordeboek voltooi. Peniah Mabaso gee 'n kort oorsig van die uitdagings waarvoor die span samestellers te staan gekóm het, terwyl Esau Mangoya uitvoerig beskryf hoe die voorstelle van die teikengebruikers benut is by die samestelling van die woordeboek.

Van die drie gespesialiseerde Sjonawoordeboeke wat sover verskyn het, word verskillende aspekte van twee van hulle bespreek, naamlik *Duramazwi reMimhanzi* (2005) en *Duramazwi reDudziramutauo neUvaranomwe* (2007). Drie notas oor *Duramazwi reMimhanzi* word ingesluit: Gift Mheta skryf oor die behandeling van ensiklopediese inligting, terwyl hy saam met Itai Muhwati die gebruik van leenvertaling as 'n termskeppende strategie en saam met William Zivenge die fonologiese aanpassing van ontleende terme behandel. *Duramazwi reDudziramutauo neUvaranomwe* word deur Gift Mheta en Maxwell Kadenge teen die agtergrond van Sjonaleksikografie gehandel.

Tot sover is een algemene eentalige Ndebelewoordeboek *Isichazamazwi SesiNdebele* (2001) deur ALRI gepubliseer. Drie artikels word aan hierdie woordeboek gewy: Langa Khumalo behandel sy gebruikers, gebruikersvriendelikheid en beoogde gebruike, Mandlenkosi Maphosa en Dion Nkomo bespreek sy

mikrostruktuur en Eventhough Ndlovu behandel betekenisverwantskappe by die behandeling van betekenis daarin. In 'n gespesialiseerde artikel bespreek Jerry Zondo die behandeling van **-wa**-werkwoorde in hierdie woordeboek in vergelyking met *A Practical Ndebele Dictionary* (1971).

Die enigste gespesialiseerde Ndebele woordeboek wat tot sover verskyn het, is *Isichazamazwi SezoMculo* (2006). Nobuhle Moyo en Dion Nkomo skryf uitvoerig oor sy samestelling en strukturele eienskappe. Eventhough Ndlovu bespreek die lemmatisering van geleende substantiewe in *Isichazamazwi Sesi-Ndebele* en *Isichazamazwi SezoMculo*.

Laastens verduidelik Langa Khumalo hoe ander aspekte as betekenis in die beplande *Gevorderde Ndebelewoordeboek* behandel sal word.

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Buro van die Woordeboek van die Afrikaanse Taal

Foreword

In *Lexikos* 17 appears a special section "Lexicofocus" consisting of ten articles which deal with publications by the African Languages Research Institute (ALRI) at the University of Zimbabwe, Harare. This *Supplement* to *Lexikos* 19 is a continuation of that section, in which present and former ALRI staff members discuss the problems they encountered and the solutions they found for these while compiling pioneer dictionaries in the two major indigenous Zimbabwean languages, Shona and Ndebele.

Although the authors write from a practical viewpoint, they always keep in mind the theoretical methods of approach which form the basis for producing general and specialized dictionaries. These articles complement each other, elucidating different aspects of each dictionary. The authors do not hesitate to decide the merits of their own and their colleagues' products, reconsidering and re-evaluating their procedures and techniques. Readers are here presented with fifteen articles of varying length and comprehensiveness which, in many cases, can be seen as work documents containing valuable information for other lexicographers who aim to undertake the compilation of similar dictionaries in other African languages.

ALRI has published two general monolingual Shona dictionaries: *Duramazwi reChiShona* (1996) and *Duramazwi Guru reChiShona* (2001). Esau Mangoya writes about the need for standardization in corpus processing, while Emmanuel Chabata discusses linguistic theory in practical lexicography using examples of articles from these dictionaries.

Except for these general monolingual dictionaries a Shona Children's Dictionary has been completed. Peniah Mabaso gives a short overview of the challenges with which the compiling team was confronted, while Esau Mangoya describes comprehensively how the suggestions of the target users were utilized in the compilation of the dictionary.

Of the three specialized Shona dictionaries that have appeared so far, different aspects of two of these are discussed, namely *Duramazwi reMimhanzi* (2005) and *Duramazwi reDudziramutauo neUvaranomwe* (2007). Three notes about *Duramazwi reMimhanzi* are included: Gift Mheta writes about the treatment of encyclopedic information, while together with Itai Muhwati the use of loan translation as a term-creation strategy and together with William Zivenge the phonological adaptation of borrowed terms is discussed. *Duramazwi reDudziramutauo neUvaranomwe* is treated by Gift Mheta and Maxwell Kadenge against the background of Shona lexicography.

So far one general monolingual Ndebele dictionary *Isichazamazwi SesiNdebele* (2001) has been published by ALRI. Three articles are devoted to this dictionary: Langa Khumalo deals with its users, user-friendliness and projected uses, Mandlenkosi Maphosa and Dion Nkomo discuss its microstructure and

Eventhough Ndlovu deals with sense relations in its treatment of meaning. In a specialized article, Jerry Zondo discusses the handling of **-wa** verbs in this dictionary in comparison with *A Practical Ndebele Dictionary* (1971).

The only specialized Ndebele dictionary that has appeared so far is *Isichazamazwi SezoMculo* (2006). Nobuhle Moyo and Dion Nkomo write extensively about its compilation and structural features. Eventhough Ndlovu discusses the lemmatization of borrowed nouns in *Isichazamazwi SesiNdebele* and *Isichazamazwi SezoMculo*.

Lastly, Langa Khumalo explains how other aspects than meaning would be handled in the planned *Advanced Ndebele Dictionary*.

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