NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE
SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

NOMINALIZATION IN CHECHEWA

BY
EZRA MATANDA

A Linguistic Project Submitted to the Graduate School in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Translation Studies

JULY 2004

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A Linguistic Project submitted to the Graduate School in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Translation Studies

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Student's Declaration

NOMINALIZATION IN CHICHEWA

I declare that this is my original work and has not been submitted to any other College or University for academic credit.

The views presented in this paper are not necessarily those of the Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology or the Examiners.

(Signed) E.K Matanda.

Ezra Matanda

March, 2004

ABSTRACT

The objective of this work was to describe Nominalization in Chichewa, an African language in the Bantu family, using methods of descriptive linguistics.

The study is organized into four main chapters, the fifth chapter being he conclusion. Chapter one deals with overall information about Chichewa and the methodology use in this work. The second chapter has to do with the Action Nominalization processes. The third chapter has to do with participant nominalization, and the fourth chapter provides analysis of how nominalization interacts with other components (Tense, Aspect, and Mood) of the sentence.

The findings reveal that Chichewa makes use of quite a number of nominalization processes that occur even in the discourse. The evidence is given by the Chichewa text in the appendix.

TO

My Lord and Savior Jesus Christ

My parents for their deep love and prayers for me.

My brothers and sisters.

My fiancée, Martha Madalo Elisa

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ABBREVIATIONS

1sg/pl	First person singular/plural
2sg/pl	Second person singular/plural
AG	Agreement
ASP	Aspect
CAUS	Causative
Cl	Class Marker
CONT	Continuous
FUT	Future
HAB	Habitual
INF	Infinitive
IMP	Imperative
LOC	Location
REL	Relative Marker
NEG	Negation Marker
NOM	Nominalizer
NP	Noun phrase
OM	Object Marker
PAST	Past tense
PM	Possessive Marker
PREP	Preposition
PRES	Present

RECI	**Reciprocal Marker**
SM	**Subject Marker**
SVO	**Subject, Verb, Object**
TOP	**Topic**
Vst	**Verb Stem**
VP	**Verb Phrase**

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Presentation of the country

Chichewa is a Bantu language spoken in East Central Africa, particularly in Malawi and its neighboring countries Mozambique, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Swaziland, and Botswana where it is also known as Chinyanja. The country of Malawi from 1891 to 1964 called Nyasaland is situated in Southeast Central Africa. It is a small country, being five hundred and sixty miles long and averaging eighty miles in width. Chichewa is a language of the Bantu language family, spoken in parts of East, Central, and Southern Africa. It is spoken in Malawi where, from 1968 until recently, it has served as the only national language. It is also spoken in Mozambique, especially in the provinces of Tete and Niassa, in Zambia (especially in the Eastern Province), as well as in Zimbabwe where, according to some estimates, it ranks as the third most widely used local language, after Shona and Ndebele. The countries of Malawi, Zambia, and Mozambique constitute the central location of Chichewa (Selfridge 1976, 1).

1.2 Presentation of the People

Until one thousand years after the birth of Christ, a tribe of pygmy people called *Akafula* occupied this part of Africa. Then gradually a Bantu tribe overran the area from West Africa, until by the sixteenth century they were in control. This latter tribe set up a Central African Empire, which included not only the present country of

Malawi, but parts of what are now Zambia and Mozambique. These people called themselves Amaravi, Maravi means "flame". It is from the word Maravi that the present name for the country was chosen at the time of independence because "r" and "l" are interchangeable in Chichewa, and the "v" was pronounced halfway between a [w] and [b] That is why Malawi was written with a circumflex over "w" – to show that it has the pronunciation of the old "v" (Selfridge 1976, 2).

Over 10,000, 000 people in Malawi speak Chichewa. In 1999, the population of speakers in the total of all countries was 15,622, 000 (Grimes 2000, 48). However, Mchombo (2004) says, "Because of the national language policy adopted by the Malawi government, which promoted Chichewa through active educational programs, media usage and, other research activities carried out under the auspices of the Chichewa Board, out of a population of around 9 million, upwards of 65% have functional literacy or active command of this language."

In Mozambique, the language goes by the name of Chinyanja, and it is native to 3.3% of a population numbering approximately 11.5 million. In Tete province it is spoken by 41.7% of a population of 777,426 and, it is the first language of 7.2% of the population of Niassa province, whose population totals 506,974 (Mchombo, December 2003)

Mchombo, says in Zambia with a population of 9.1 million, Chinyanja is the first language of 16% of the population and is used and/or understood by at least 42% of the population, according to a survey conducted in 1978. It is one of the main languages of Zambia, ranking second after Chibemba. In fact, out of the 9.1million people of that country, it is estimated that 36% are Bemba, 18% Nyanja, 15% Tonga,

8% Barotze, and the remainder consisting of the other ethnic groups including the Mombwe, Tumbuka, and the Northwestern peoples.

The figures show that at least upwards of 6 million people have fluent command of Chichewa/Chinyanja. As indicated, the language is identified by the label Chinyanja, certainly in all the countries mentioned above except, until recently, in Malawi. It is commonplace to see many publications or former school examinations that refer to the language as Chinyanja/Chichewa. The factors that led to such multiplicity of labels should probably be spelt out in order to appreciate the situation. This demands comment on some aspect of the history and origins of the language (Mchombo, 2004)

1.3. Orthography of the language

Chichewa, like many other Bantu languages has five vowels in its orthography, with the addition of tone markings. The five vowels are represented orthographically as *i e a o u*. In the orthography, *p t k* stand for voiceless unaspirated plosives, while *ph th kh* are corresponding voiceless aspirated plosives.. Orthographic *ch* represents a voiceless palatal affricate; *tch* represents its aspirated counterpart, and *j* is the voiced palatal affricate. The *ts* and *dz* correspond respectively to voiceless and voiced alveolar affricates. The trigraph *ng'* stands for the velar nasal /ŋ/, while the digraph *ng* represents the sequence /ŋg/. Orthographic *l*, an alveolar lateral, and *r*, an alveolar trill, are allophones of the same phoneme. Orthographic *w* represents a voiced bilabial fricative.

1.4 Phonological background

1.4.1 Vowels

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Mid	e		o
Open		ɑ	

Table 1 Vowel Chart

1.4.2 Consonants

There are 65 or more consonants in Chichewa. See Table 2.

		Bi-labial			Labi. dent.	Alveolar			Palatal			Velar			Glot-tall
Plosive	Vl asp. Vl.unasp. Pre-nasal asp- Prenasal Vd.Unasp. Prenasal	P^h P $^mp^h$ mp b ^mb	p^{hw} p^w $^mp^w$	p^{hj} p^j $^mp^j$ b^j		t^h t $n\widehat{t}^h$ $n\widehat{t}$ d $n\widehat{d}$ ^nz	t^{hw}	t^{hj}	c^h c ɟ $^ɲɟ$	c^{hw} c^w		k^h k $ŋ\widehat{k}^h$ $ŋ\widehat{k}$ g ^ŋg	k^{hw} k^w $^ŋk^{hw}$ $^ŋk^w$ g^w $^ɲg^w$	k^{hj}	
Implosive		ɓ	$ɓ^w$			ɗ	$ɗ^w$	$ɗ^j$							
Affricates	vd vl				$b\widehat{v}$ $p\widehat{f}$	$t\widehat{s}$ $d\widehat{z}$									
Fricative	Vl Pre-nasal Vd Pre-nanal				f ^mf v $m\widehat{v}$	s z									h
Nasalized	Vd	m	m^w	m^j		n			ɲ			ŋ			
Approximant /.lat.						l									
Centra/lap pr.approx									j						

Table 2 Consonant Chart

Chichewa does not indicate by the orthography the implosive phonemes i.e. ɓ ɗ. Finally, the orthography does not represent tones. High tone is designated by ´, rising tones by ˇ, falling tones by ^. Low tones are not marked. Rising and falling tones appear to be restricted to long syllables (Myers, 1999, 215-240).

Chichewa is Malawi's national language. It is in the family of Southern Narrow Bantu sub group. It has a dictionary and grammar, and Bible portions were translated between 1884 and 1964. The New Testament was translated between 1886 and 1960. The Bible was translated and revised between the years 1905 and 1973 (Grimes 2002, 148).

1.5 Purpose of the study

Chichewa like many other languages has many ways of changing grammatically. For example, to change from a verb to a noun or visa versa. The process by which a noun becomes a verb is called verbalization. And the process by which a verb becomes a noun is called nominalization. In this paper we will talk about nominalization in Chichewa. Payne defines nominalization as adjusting in grammatical category of a root (Payne 1997, 223) this is to say nouns derived from other parts of speech, e.g. verbs. In Chichewa, there is action nominalization, patient nominalization, and objective nominalization among others.

In this paper, we shall concentrate on Action nominalization, Object Nominalization, Agent nominalization, Patient nominalization, and Locative nominalization and some, which Payne does not deal with in his book. These are nouns derived from verbs. So they are treated as nouns for they behave in the same manner as prototypical nouns in one way or another. I will be using Payne's ideas,

and format, but I will be giving my own examples and explanations because I am a mother-tongue speaker of Chichewa.

This research is part of the Linguistics Project, a requirement in the Master of Arts in Translation Studies Programme at Nairobi Evangelical Graduate School of Theology (NEGST). This will help us to understand how grammatical resources of Chichewa can and must be used for effective communication, hence better translation work.

The general objective of this work is to contribute to the promotion of literacy, Bible translation and other work that will need to refer to the grammar of Chichewa. The specific objectives for this paper are to bring new insights about nominalization in Chichewa, to enhance my personal interest and skills in discovering what others have discovered in other languages in this area of noun and nominalization.

1.6 Hypothesis

Chichewa, like other languages, has several kinds of nouns. The work is based on the questions, what types of nominalization are found in Chichewa, How are nouns formed in Chichewa; Do Nominalized nouns behave in the same way as prototypical nouns; and how many morphosyntactic operations are in Chichewa nominalization.

1.7 Methodology

I have analyzed data from natural pieces of discourse in Chichewa. I have collected data from several sources. The first was recorded conversation in Chichewa. The recorded materials include narrative, dialogues, songs and expository and hortatory texts. Finally, being a native speaker of Chichewa, I made myself a potential source of data for this project.

The analysis consisted of looking at the structure and distribution of nominalization. The nouns were analyzed in view of grammar, as well as the meanings they carry and their discourse behaviors.

1.8 Definition of concepts

1.8.1 NOUNS

A simple definition of a noun is a word that can be used to refer to a person or place or thing or serve as the subject or object of a verb. Different people have defined noun in different ways. Payne says that noun is the major grammatical category that can be identified semantically. Payne, citing Givón adds on to say that, "The class of nouns in any language includes words that express the **most-time stable** concepts, e.g., "rock," "trees," "mountain," "house," etc," (Payne 1997, 33).

W. Ross Winterowd and Patricia Y. Murray (1988) mention 6 different types or subclasses of nouns namely *Proper noun, Common nouns, Concrete nouns and Abstract nouns, Compound nouns and Collective nouns*. All these subclasses are distinguishable in Chichewa based more on semantic considerations than on structural or distributional. Noun Class Systems will be discussed more in section 1.8.1.3.

1.8.1.1 Classifying nouns

Proper nouns are names of specific persons, places, things or ideas. In Chichewa, just like in English, Proper nouns do not normally come along with modifiers, quantifiers or possessors and do not carry a case marker (Payne 1997, 39)

E.g. **Ezra Matanda** *'Ezra Matanda'*

Malawi *'Malawi'*

Mlatho wa Lilongwe *'Lilongwe Bridge'*

Ngonya zinai *'The Four freedoms'*

Common nouns are names that are not specific.

E.g. **oyimba** *'singer'*

dziko *'state'*

mlatho *'bridge'*

ufulu *'freedom'*

Winterowd and Murray (1988) define *Concrete nouns* as name of objects that can be perceived by the senses- seen, touched, tasted, heard, or smelled.

E.g. **anthu** *'people'*

malamulo a Malawi. *'The Malawi Constitution'*

Winterowd and Murray define Abstract Nouns as names of ideas, qualities, feelings, and so forth. Entities that cannot be seen, touched, etc.

E.g. **ubwino** *'quality'*

nzeru *'wisdom'*

Chichewa also has what is called "Compound Nouns" which are two or more words joined to name something. It could be a person, a place, a thing or an idea. Collective noun is another class of noun that names a group of things, which is distinguished by the fact that these nouns do not take plural markers.

Some types of nouns may be distinguished in other grammatical respect. But it is not in the interest of this paper to go into details.

1.8.1.2 Prototypical noun

One would ask, what is prototypical noun? First let us define "prototypical". Payne says that this is a concept that its characteristics do not become different in some particular way over time. Therefore, Prototypical nouns " are words that express highly and obviously time-stable concepts" (Payne 1997, 33). There are some concepts whose characteristics do not last over a long period of time; therefore we might not want to use those concepts to determine the morphosyntactic characteristics of a prototypical noun.

E.g. **bakera** 'fist'

Payne says, since a concept of 'fist' does not characteristically survive a long period of time, we cannot use the word 'fist' to determine the essential quality of nouns in general.

E.g. **mwala** '*stone*'

mtengo '*tree*'

phiri '*mountain*'

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1.8.1.3 Noun Class system

Chichewa has 8 Noun classes. This table may not a exhaustive work on Noun Class system in Chichewa. It was to done roughly for the sake of this paper.

NUMBER	EXAMPLE	GLOSS	SM	OM
1	**mlimi**	farmer	a, u	mu
2	**alimi**	farmers	a	wa
3	**mkono**	hand	u	u
4	**mikono**	hands	i	i
5	**phanga**	cave	li	li
6	**mapanga**	caves	a	a
7	**chisoti**	hat	chi	chi
8	**zisoti**	hats	zi	zi
9	**njere**	seed	i	i
10	**njere**	seeds	zi	zi
12	**kamwendo**	small leg	ka	ka
13	**timiyendo**	small legs	1i	1i
14	**ulusi**	thread	u	u
15	**maulusi**	threads	a	a
16	**kuba**	to steal. stealing	ku	ku
17	**pasukulu**	at the sukulu	pa	pa
18	**kumudzi**	to the village	ku	ku
19	**m'nkhola**	in the kraal	mu	mu

Table 3 Noun Classes

Referring to the table 3 above, Class 1 and 2 belong to a Noun Class called **Mu-A,** 3-4 **Mu- Mi,** 5-6 **Li-Ma,** 7-8 **Chi-Zi,** 9-10 **I-Zi,** 12-13 **Ka-Ti,** 14-15 **U- Ma,** and lastly 16-19 **Ku,Pa, Mu**

1.8.2. NOMINALIZATION

In Chichewa, and I presumed in many other languages too, our communication is always to construct expressions in a way suitable to achieve the desired contextual effect. We work hard to organize some syntactic constituents, which we want to be impressed into our listeners or readers in a marked way. It seems to me that nominalization is not an exception. Nominalization could be understood as a marked use because it involves changing an item from its basic or unmarked linguistic category into noun. Nominalization is the process of forming noun(s) from other word classes including nouns (Crystal 1985). Payne defined nominalization as the operation whereby a grammatical category of a root, for example a verb, can adjust and become a noun (Payne 1997, 223). In such a process therefore, parts of speech belonging to other categories than noun are allowed through a set of morphophonological processes to function as nouns. In English for example verbs, adjectives and adverbs can all be transformed into nominals closer or less to prototypical nouns. Processes used in such a transformation include reduplication, compounding, permutations, affixations and the combination of processes, which are both phonological and morphological.

1.9 ORGANIZATION OF THE WORK

This study organizes around (1) the different types of nominalization that are allowed in Chichewa. The concept of types of nominalization is developed in Payne (1997, 223-224). Types of nominalization relate to "the resulting noun's semantic relationship to the original verb" (224) from the various processes of nominalization

transforming verbs into nouns. Payne gives two major types of nominalization. He talks about Action nominalization and Participant nominalization. These terms will be defined later in the course of the study.

The study will also look at (2) the kind of "methods" that are used in the formation of each type of nominals. The term "method" comes from Payne to describe how languages "accomplish communicative tasks". These methods are **lexical, morphological** and **analytic**. The **lexical** strategy consists basically of getting another "lexical item that embodies all the needed information within its conventionalized semantic makeup". By **morphological** is understood a strategy whereby the structure of the word or stem is modified by any of morphological inflectional processes. The **analytic** strategy creates a grammatical category by using other lexical items rather than inflection. It is also named as periphrastic (Payne 1997, 9-10).

Finally the study will look at (3) how the different types of nominals thereby formed relate to prototypical nouns in Chichewa. Moreover (4) it will consider issues pertaining to the relationship between grammatical relations such as subject and object and the nominalized verb on one hand, and on the other hand the issue to TAM marking on the nominalized verb. This point will be discussed in further details in the next section. Besides, because of the scope of this study and due to time limitation it will focus only on processes that transform only components of the grammatical category of verb into nouns.

CHAPTER 2

ACTION NOMINALIZATION

Action nominalizations in general are nouns derived from verbs (verbal nouns) with the general meaning of an action or process. "Action nominalization refers to the action, [normally] in the abstract [communicated] by the verb root" (Payne 1997, 224). Action nominalization can be formulated as Payne summarized in this rule.

$$V \rightarrow N_{\text{ACTION Designated by V.}}$$

(Payne 1997, 224)

Action nouns are produced basically through either lexical nominalization or Morphological nominalization.

2.1 LEXICAL

For Example: ***dance, walk, and swim***

Martha has gone for a ***dance.***

I am going for a ***walk***

Let's go for a ***swim***

Fortunately or unfortunately, I did not find the evidence that this type of process occurs in Chichewa.

2.2 MORPHOLOGICAL

The morphological process used in this method is affixation. Different types of affixes come into combination with the verb stem in the derivation of nominals of this type. They might be **prefixed** or **circumfixed**.

2.2.1 Prefixation with 'ku-'

The morpheme **ku-** is the nominalizer for action nominalization.

Ku- is prefixed to the verb stems to produced nouns that can function in one or the other grammatical relations of object or subject:

(1) Vst. **dya →kudya** *'eating'*
Ku -dya
NOM.- eat
'Eating' noun.

(2) **ku- dya** **tsabola** **si-kwa-bwino**
NOM-.eat pepper not-of-good.
'Eating pepper is not good'

(3) Vst. **seka** *'laugh'*→ **kuseka** *'laughing'*

(4) **ku-seka** **kwa- ndi- pweteketsa** **mmimba**
NOM- laugh has-1sg.-pain stomach
'Laughing has caused me to have stomachache'

(5) Vst. **bwera** *'come'*→ **kubwera** *'coming'*
A - na- komoka **chifukwa** **cha** **ku-bwera**
SM-PAST-collapsed because PREP NOM-come
kwa-ke
of-his
'He collapsed because of his coming'.

(6) Vst. **ba** 'steal' -→ **kuba** 'stealing'

Ku-ba **si-kwa-bwino** (<**ba** 'steal')
Nom-vst NEG-of-good
'Stealing is not good'

(7) **Mfumu** **i-na-funa** **ku-ba** **mapira**
Chief SM-PAST-want NOM.steal millet
'The chief wanted to steal millet'

2.2.1.3 Functioning of the subject of Action Nominalized verbs with ku-

In the predicate form (8), the order or the sentence is SVO. When the verb is nominalized (9) and (10), the order is VSO. Notice the change of a personal pronoun (**iye**) to possessive pronoun **–ke** and the introduction of a possessive marker (**kwa-**) that combines with the possessive pronoun in the expression of the relationship holding henceforth between the 'subject' and the nominalized verb.

Independent Clause	**(8)**	**Iye**	**a-ma-dya**	**tsabola**	**bwino**
		he	SM-CONT-.eat	pepper	well
		'He eats pepper well'			
Action nominalization	**(9)**	**Ku-dya**	**kwa-ke**	**kwa**	**tsabola**
		NOM-Vst	PM-he	of	pepper
		si-kwa-bwino			
		NEG-of-good			
		'His eating of pepper is not good'			
Action nominalization	**(10)**	**Ku-dya**	**kwa-ke**	**kwa**	**icho**
		NOM-Vst	PM-he	of	it/that/this
		si-kwa-bwino			
		NEG-of-good			
		'His eating of it is not good'			
Independent clause	**(11)**	**Sanna**	**a-ma-dya**	**tsabola**	**bwino**
		Sanna	SM-PRES-eat	pepper	good
		'Sanna eats pepper well'			

Action nominalization	**(12)**	**Ku-dya**	**kwa**	**tsabola**	**kwa**	**Sanna**		**ndi**
		NOM-eat	of	pepper	of	Sanna		is
		kwa	**bwino**					
		of	good					
		'The eating of pepper of Sanna is good'						

2.2.1.4 Functioning of the object of an Action Nominalization with ku-

Basically, the same changes occur in the sense that in predicates forms (14), the order of the sentence is SVO, and when the verb is nominalized (15) and (16), the order is VSO. The form of the object pronoun as appears above (10) varies according to class markers. Notice the introduction of a possessive marker (**kwa-**) which

combines with the object pronoun in the expression of the relationship holding henceforth between the 'object' and the nominalized verb.

Independent Clause	**(13)**	**Iye**	**a-ma-dya**	**tsabola**	**bwino**
		he	SM-CONT.-eat	pepper	well
		'He eats pepper well'			
Action Nominalization	**(14)**	**Ku-dya**	**kwa-ke**	**kwa tsabola**	
		NOM-Vst	PM-he	of pepper	
		si-kwa-bwino			
		NEG-of-good			
		'His eating of pepper is not good'			
Independent Clause	**(15)**	**Iye**	**a-ma-dya**	**icho**	**bwino**
		he	SM-CONT.-eat	it/this/that	well
		'He eats it well'			
Action Nominalization	**(16)**	**Ku-dya**	**kwa-ke**	**kwa icho**	
		NOM-Vst	PM-he	of it/this/that	
		si-kwa-bwino			
		NEG-of-good			
		'His eating of it is not good'			

When the subject of the independent clause is a noun as opposed to a pronoun, the object of the independent clause appears at a position preceding that subject in the nominalized clause (18) and (19). It is no more at the final position in the sentence.

Independent clause	**(17)**	**Sanna**	**a-ma-dya**	**tsabola**	**bwino**
		Sanna	SM-PRES-eat	pepper	good
		'Sanna eats pepper well'			

	(18)	**Ku-dya**	**tsabola**	**kwa**	**Sanna**
		NOM-eat	pepper	of	Sanna
		ndi	**kwa**	**bwino**	
		is	of	good	
		'The eating of pepper of Sanna is good'			

(19)	**Ku-dya**	**tsabola**	**kwa**	**m-chimwene**	**w-anga**
	NOM-eat	pepper	of	cl-brother	cl-poss
	ndi	**kwa**	**bwino**		
	is	of	good		

'The eating of pepper of my brother is good'

2.2.1.5 Functioning of other components of clause that can occur in Action

Nominalized clause with ku-

There are other components, which can be added in the Action Nominalized clause. These can be time, place, manner, and indirect object. Time refers to the time when the action was done.

A complement of time, place, manner and an indirect object would appear in a position before the verb in an independent clause but after the nominalized verb in the nominalized clause In (20) the time comes after the verb, and in (21), time comes after the verb.

TIME

Independent clause	(20)	**M-chemwene**	**w-anga**	**a-na-sewera**	**mpira**
		cl-brother	cl-poss	SM-PAST-play	soccer
		dzulo			
		yesterday			

'My brother played soccer yesterday'

Action Nominalization	(21)	**ku-sewera**	**kwa**	**mpira**	**kwa**	**m-chimwene**	
		NOM-play	of	soccer	of	cl-brother	
		w-anga	**dzulo**		**ku-na-li**	**a**	**bwino**
		cl-poss	yesterday		SM-PAST-is	of	good

'The playing of soccer of my brother yesterday was good'

Place refers to where the action took place. Again, the location marker comes last in the nominalized clause, as it does in the independent clause

PLACE

Independent clause	**(22)**	**M-chimwene**	**w-anga**	**a-na-sewera**
		Cl-brother	cl.poss.	SM-PAST-play
		mpira	**ku**	**Malawi**
		soccer	in	Malawi
		'My brother played soccer in Malawi'		

Action Nominalization	**(23)**	**ku-sewera**	**kwa**	**mpira kwa**	**m-chimwene**
		NOM-play-	of	soccer of	cl-brother
		w-anga	**ku**	**Malawi**	**ku-na-li**
		cl-poss	LOC	Malawi	SM-PAST-is
		a	**bwino**		
		of	good		

'The playing of soccer of my brother in Malawi was good'

In the case of manner, the element describing the *manner* in which the action is carried out will appear immediately after the nominalized verb.

MANNER

Independent clause	**(24)**	**M-chimwene**	**w-anga**	**a-ma-sewere**	**mpira**
		cl-brother	cl-poss	SM-PRES-play	soccer
		mwa	**kaso**		
		in	skillfully		
		'My brother plays soccer skillfully'			

Action Nominalization	**(25)**	**ku-sewera**	**kwa-kaso**	**kwa**	**mpira**	
		NOM-play	SM-skillful	of	soccer	
		a	**m-chimwene**	**w-anga**	**ku-na-li**	**a**
		of	cl-brother	cl-poss	SM-PAST-is	of
		bwino				
		good				

'The skillful playing of soccer of my brother was good'

2.2.2 Circumfixation with nt-o, ma-idwe (-edwe)

The other morphological process is by circumfixation, whereby adding **ma**-----**-edwe** or **idwe, nt-** and **–o,** to the Vst. These can be summarized in rules.

(26) **ma**+Vst+**edwe,(idwe)** →**N**

Or

nt+Vst+**o**→**N**

Action Nominalizatioon

(27) **ma-sak-idwe** **sa-na-li**
Nom- hunt-Nom. NEG-PAST-is
si-a-bwino (<**saka** *hunt")*
NEG-of-good
'*The hunting was not good.*'

(28) **ma-yend-edwe** **a-na-li** **a-changu.** *(*<**yend** 'walk'*)*
Nom-walk-Nom. SM-PAST-is SM-fast
'The walk was fast'

(29) **nt-chit-o** (<**chit-** *'do')*
NOM-Vst-NOM.
'Job' or 'work'

2.2.2.1 Functioning of the subject of an Action Nominalized verb with ma-edwe, -idwe

Personal pronoun (**iye**) changes to possessive pronoun **–ke** and the introduction of a possessive marker **(a-),** which combines with the possessive pronoun in the expression of the relationship holding henceforth between the 'subject' and the nominalized verb.

Notice the change in the different possessive markers, **kwa** to **a** . This is so because of the different possible Noun Cl. of the nominalized verbs.

Independent Clause (30) **Iye** **a-ma-sewera** **mpira**
he SM-PRES-play soccer
'He plays soccer'

Action Nominalization (31) **Ma-sew-edwe** **a-ke** **a** **mpira** **ndi** **a**
NOM-Vst-NOM PM-he of soccer is of
Bwino
Good
'His playing of soccer is good'

(32) **Ma-dy-edwe** **a-ke** **a** **Nsima** **ndi**
NOM-Vst-NOM PM-he of *Nsima* is
opsya
dangerous
'His eating of Nsima is dangerous'

The same phenomenon is observed even with a noun or NP, whereby the nominalized verb comes first in the sentence construction. Possessive NP expresses subject. See examples below.

Independent Clause (33) **M-chimwene** **w-anga** **a-ma-sewera**
cl-brother cl-poss. SM-PRES-play
mpira
soccer
'My brother plays soccer'

Action Nominalization (34) **Ma-sewer-edwe** **a** **mpira** **a**
NOM-play-NOM of soccer of
m-chimwene **w-anga** **ndi**
cl-brother cl-poss. Is
a-bwino
of-good
'The playing soccer of my brother is good'

2.2.2.2 Functioning of the object of an Action Nominalized verb with ma- -edwe,

When functions as the object of an Action nominalized, the constituent order changes from SVO to VSO (36)(37). The possessive marker **a** is also brought in combination with the object in the construction. This happens both with noun and pronoun.

Independent Clause (35) **Iye** **a-ma-sewera** **mpira**
he SM-PRES-play soccer
'He plays soccer'

(36) **Ma-sew-edwe** **a-ke** **a** **mpira** **ndi** **a**
NOM-Vst-NOM PM-he of soccer is of
Bwino
Good
'His playing of soccer is good'

(37) **Ma-dy-edwe** **a-ke** **a** **iyo** **ndi**
NOM-Vst-NOM PM-he of it/that/this is
opsya
dangerous
'His eating of it is dangerous'

2.2.2.3 Function of other components of clause that can occur in Action Nominalized clause with ma- -edwe, (-idwe)

In this section, we will observe how other components can be added in the Action Nominalized clause function. These can be time, place, manner, and indirect object. Actually, the only difference from what we observed in section 2.2.1.5.is the change in possessive marker, from **kwa-** to **a-.**

Time refers to the time when the action was done. In Chichewa, the time marker comes last in the nominilazed clause

TIME

Independent clause (38) **M-chemwene** **w-anga** **a-na-sewera** **mpira**
cl-brother cl-poss SM-PAST-play soccer
dzulo
yesterday
'My brother played soccer yesterday'

(39) **Ma-sewer-edwe** **a** **mpira** **a** **m-chimwene**
NOM-play-NOM of soccer of cl-brother
w-anga **dzulo** **a-na-li** **a** **bwino**
cl-poss yesterday SM-PAST-is of good

'The playing of soccer of my brother yesterday was good'

Place refers to where the action took place. Again, the location marker comes last in the nominalized clause.

PLACE

Independent clause (40) **M-chimwene** **w-anga** **a-na-sewera**
Cl-brother cl.poss. SM-PAST-play
mpira **ku** **Malawi**
soccer in Malawi
'My brother played soccer in Malawi'

(41) **Ma-sewer-edwe** **a** **mpira** **a** **m-chimwene**
NOM-play-NOM of soccer of cl-brother
w-anga **ku** **Malawi** **a-na-li**
cl-poss LOC Malawi SM-PAST-is
a **bwino**
of good

'The playing of soccer of my brother in Malawi was good'

Action Nominalization with a manner component refers to the way something is done. The element describing manner comes after the nominalized verb in the nominalized clause

MANNER

Independent clause (42) **M-chimwene** **w-anga** **a-ma-sewere** **mpira**
cl-brother cl-poss SM-PRES-play soccer
mwa **kaso**
in skillfully
"my brother plays soccer skillfully.

(43) **Ma-sewer-edwe** **a-kaso** **a** **mpira**
NOM-play-NOM SM-classic of soccer
a **m-chimwene** **w-anga** **a-na-li** **a**
of cl-brother cl-poss SM-PAST-is of
bwino
good

'The classic playing of soccer of my brother was good'

INDIRECT OBJECT

Independent Clause (44) **M-chimwene** **w-anga** **a-na-ponya**
cl-brother cl-poss SM-PAST-throw
mpira **m-madzi**
ball into-water
'My brother threw the ball into the water'

(45) **Ma-pony-edwe** **a** **mpira** **a** **m-chimwene**
NOM-throw-NOM of ball of cl-brother
w-anga **kwa** **m-chemwali** **w-anga**
cl-poss to cl-sister cl-poss
a-na-li **a** **bwino**
SM-PAST-is of good

'The throwing of ball of my brother to my sister was good'

2.3 RELATIONSHIP WITH PROTOTYPICAL NOUNS

Action nominalization refers to an act. The addition of the nominalizer **ku-** seems to carry the idea of activity, as the name suggests. The function is to show action. The Nominalized verb retains the sense of its action verb which it is derived from. All these Nominalized verbs can take the position of any prototypical noun in Chichewa which in the constituent order is SVO. From the examples we have already seen the nominalized verbs can occupy the position as an object, and as subject.

However in contrast to prototypical nouns, I have observed that Action nominals do not take cardinal numerals and noun classes as prototypical nouns. For example

(46)	***ku-dya**	**ku-wiri**
	NOM-eat	Cl8-two
	'2 eatings'	
(47)	***ku-ba**	**ku-wiri**
	NOM-steal	C16-two
	'2 stealings'	
(48)	**nyumba**	**zi-wiri**
	house	Cl8-two
	'2 houses'	
(49)	**mwala**	**i-wiri**
	stone	Cl8-two
	'2 stones'	

CHAPTER 3

PARTICIPANT NOMINALIZATION

Payne says "a participant nominalization is a verb-based nominalization strategy that results in a noun that refers to one of the participants of a verb root" (225). It is in participant nominalization that most of the qualities of being involved and compounded are found. As I said in the introduction, there are several affixes, which operate to derive the several verbal nouns. Many morphological processes take place in Participant Nominalization. The various participant nominalization "strategies" or "methods" have to do with which participant is referred to in a clause. It might be an Agent, Instrument, Product, Ablative, Ventive or Patient of the verb etc. In this type of nominalization Chichewa has:

(A) Agent nominalization

(B) Patient nominalization

(C) Instrument Nominalization

(D) Location nominalization

This can be summarized in this rule

$$V \rightarrow N_{\text{PARTICIPANT OF V}}$$

(Payne 1997, 225)

3.1. AGENT NOMINALIZATION

Agent Nominalization refers to the agent indicators of the nominalized verb.

The agent of the nominalization can be summarized in this rule:

$V \rightarrow N_{\text{AGENT OF V}}$

(Payne 1997, 226)

Only evidence of the use of the morphological and analytical methods are found in the construction of agent nominalization.

3.1.1. Morphological

Agent Nominalizations occur here as the result of a morphological processes of prefixation of the nominalizer **o-** .

E.g. **(50)** **o- phika** (< **phika** 'cook')
NOM-Vst
'Someone who cooks'

(51) **o- imba** (<**imba** 'sing')
NOM- Vst
'Someone who sings'

(52) **o-gulitsa** **nyama** (< **gula** 'buy').
NOM-Vst. meat
Someone who sells meat, a butcher

In many other cases the nominalizer **o-** combines with the class marker in ways exemplified below:

(53) **ch-o-bay-a** (<**baya** 'stub')
Cl-NOM-Vst-IMP
'Someone who stubs'

(54) **z-o-fok-a** (<**foka** 'weak/tired')
Cl-NOM-Vst-IMP
' Someone/ something which is weak or tired.'

(55) **z-o-meny-a** (< **menya** 'beat')
Cl-NOM.-Vst-IMP
'The one beating.'

Generally, in Chichewa, agents are used with reference to their characteristic activities or what one does or the behavior, just like in many other languages.

3.1.2. Analytical Agent Nominalization

Chichewa have cases of Agent Nominalization by compounding, what is also known as analytical process in Payne's terminology. This process does not apply to all verbs in Chichewa, however.

(56) **Tsinzinantole** (<someone who picks things when others are sleeping)

Tsinzina- **ntole**
'Close your eyes- pick'
' thief'

This can be summarized in this rule.

Vst + Vst N

(57) **Mvundulamadzi** (< someone who stirs water in a well so the that nobody has clean water and people accuse one another for dirty water).

M- **vundula** **madzi**
3sg- Stir water
'Somebody who brings confusion'

This can be summarized in this rule.

3sg +Vst + Nst → N

(58) **Chimphadzuwa** (< the one who darkens the sun).

Chimpha- **dzuwa**
kill sun
'a beautiful lady'

This can be summarized in this rule.

Vst+Nst→NP

3.1.2.1 Functioning of the subject of a Participant Nominalized verb with o-

The same changes as in previous cases are observed. A change of personal pronoun (**iye**) to possessive pronoun (**–ke)** and the introduction of a possessive marker (**a-**):

Independent clause (59) **Iye** **a- ma -phika**
3sg SM. CONT.-cook
'he cooks'

(60) **o- phika** **a-ke**
NOM- Vst- PM-his
'his cooks

(61) **o- imba** **a-ke**
NOM- Vst- PM-his
'His singers'

3.1.2.2 Functioning of the object of an Action Nominalized verb with o-

Independent clause (62) **Iye** **a- ma -phika**
3sg SM. CONT.-cook
'He cooks'

(63) **o-gulits-a** **nyama** **(< gula** 'buy').
NOM-Vst.-IMP meat
Someone who sells meat, a butcher

(65) **o- imba** **a-ke**
NOM- Vst- PM-his
'His singers' (12)

(66) **o- phika** **a-ke**
NOM- Vst- PM-his
'His cooks'

There is no difference apart from what has been already noticed in the previous section 2.2.2.2.

3.2. PATIENT NOMINALIZATION

This refers to a nominalization of the patient of the nominalized verb

$V \rightarrow N_{\text{PATIENT OF V}}$

(Payne 1997, 227)

Two methods are observed in the construction of this type of nominalization:

3.2.1 Morphological

3.2.1.1 Suffixation with –edwa, -idwa and -ka

In Chichewa there are more patient-nominalizations, which are morphological than lexical. These patient-nominalizations are also derived normally to what is referred to what Payne calls " entity according to some event" (Payne 1997, 227) In Chichewa Patient nominalization has at least three suffixes that are clear in their usage. We have **-edwa**, **-idwa**, and **–ka** which come at the end of the nominalized verb. This is in addition to the affixes and class markers, which we have already seen in agent normalization; **o-** and **ch- z, t** etc respectively.

(65) **o-meny-edwa** (< **menya** 'beat')
NOM-Vst-NOM
'The one beaten'

(66) **ch-o- phik-idwa** (<**phika** 'cook')
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM.
'Something being cooked'

(67) **o-phe-ka** (<**ipha** 'kill')
NOM-Vst-NOM
'The one killed'

3.2.1.2 Circumfixation with m- -bwi

This is a rather rare case. Only one example of the case has been found:

(68) **Mkwatibwi** (<**kwatira** 'marry') the one married to (a lady)

(**mkwati** is agent, a man)

3.2.2 Analytical

A process of compounding in expressing a patient nominalization is also observed. Here too only one example has been found:

(69) **Namalira** (< **lira** 'cry') the deceased

Nama + lira
Lie + cry
"The deceased"

Vst+ Vst→ NP

3.2.2.1 Functioning of the subject of a Patient Nominalized verb

All the different processes discussed above will be covered in this same section:

Independent clause (70) **Fisi** **wa-dya** **Mkango**
Hyena SM-eat Lion
'The hyena has eaten the Lion'

(71) **O-meny-edwa** **mphuno** **wa-lira**
NOM-beat-NOM nose SM-cry
'The one whose nose is beaten has cried'

(72 **Mkango** **o-dye-dwa** **ndi** **o-koma**
Lion NOM-eat-NOM is SM-sweet
'The eaten lion is tasty'

Notice that the constituent order remains the same of the predicate and nominalized verb. However, the function of 'subject' is obligatory the one of the patient. In that sense, the nominalized verb qualifies its subject.

3.2.2.2 Functioning of the object of a Patient Nominalized verb

Independent clause (73) **Marita** **a-ma-phika** **Chimanga**
Martha SM-CONT-Vts maize
'Martha cooks maize'

(74) **Ch-o- phik-idwa**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'The cooked one

(75) **Chimanga** **Ch-o- phik-idwa** **cha-sowa**
maize Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM. SM-miss
'The cooked maize is missing'

Notice that in the independent clause , the constituent order is SVO. However, when the verb is nominalized, the constituent order change to OV, the object takes the 'subject' position.

3.3. INSTRUMENTAL NOMINALIZATION

Only the morphological method is used in this type of nominalization. This is the easiest and the most straightforward case of nominalization in Chichewa. This is because one cannot confuse this type with any other types of nominalization. This is marked by two affixes –**ira** and –**era** suffixed to the verbal stem. These are again added to the agent nominalizers, **o**- and CL + **o**-, already attached to the stem.

The formula can be written as below:

(Cl-)**o**- Vst (–**ira**)–**era**→**N** INSTRUMENTAL OF V

(76) **Iye** **a-li** **ku-menya**
He SM-is INF.-beat
'He is beating'

(77) **ch-o-meny-era**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'An instrument used for beating'

(78) **Ch-o-phik-ira.**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'An instrument used to cook'

(79) **Ch-o-kumb-ira**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'An instrument use to dig'. E.g. a hoe

3.3.1 Functioning of the subject of an Instrument Nominalized verb

Independent clause

(80) **Iye** **a-ku-mwa**
3sg SM-PRES.Vst
He is drinking

(81) **Ch-o-mw-era.**
Cl-NOM-Vst.-NOM
'An instrument used to drink'

(82) **Amayi a-ku-phika**
MotherSM-PRES-Vst
'Mother is cooking'

(83) **A-dza-kumba**
3sg- will- dig
's/he will dig'

While its possible to think about the subject of an ordinary clause using a verb, that can be transformed into 'instrument nominal'. Once that verb has been transformed into such a type of nominal, the relationship holds with the words standing as a subject before is odd, and seems unpractical. Which makes discussion in this section a little bit complex. The issue is that the subject of the verb can no more be kept in syntactic relationship with the nominalized verb in the sentence meaningfully. However the relationship may be expressed as the one in the genitive express, where a noun expresses the other noun.

E,g. (84) **Iye** **a-ma-kumba**
he SM-CONT-dig
'He digs'

(85)	**Chokumbira**	**cha-ke**	**ndi**
	The instrument for digging	Cl-his	is
	cha-chi-kuru		
	of-Cl-big		
	'His digging instrument is big'		

There is not difference apart from what has been already noticed in the previous section 2.2.2.2.

3.2.2 Functioning of the subject of an Instrument Nominalized verb with o-

Independent Clause

(86) **Iye a-ku-mwa**
3sg SM-PRES.Vst
'He is drinking'

(87) **Ch-o-mw-era.**
Cl-NOM-Vst.-NOM
'An instrument used to drink'

(88) **Amayi a-ku-phika**
MotherSM-PRES-Vst
'*Mother is cooking'*

(89) **Ch-o-phik-ira.**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'*An instrument used to cook'*

(90) **A-dza-kumba**
3sg- will- dig
s/he will dig

(91) **Ch-o-kumb-ira**
Cl-NOM-Vst-NOM
'An instrument use to dig'. E.g. a hoe

There is not difference apart from what has been already noticed in the previous section 2.2.2.2.

3.4. LOCATION NOMINALIZATION

The morphological methods is here too the only one used in this type of transformation. In Chichewa there are 3 prefixes, which are nominalizers, which demonstrate location. These are **po-,mo-**, and **ko-,**

(92) **Iye** **wa-gona**
He AG-Sleep
'He is sleeping'

(93) **po-gona**
NOM-Vst.
'a place to sleep'

(94) **Amayi** **a-kugula** **chakudya**
Mother SM-buy food
'*The mother is buying food'*

(95) **Mo-gula**
NOM-buy
'a place to buy'

3.4.1 Functioning of the object of a Location Nominalized verb

Independent Clause **(96)** **Iwo** **a-ma-gona**
3pl AG-PRES-sleep
'They sleep'

(97) **Ko-gona** **pa-wo**
NOM.-Vst. LOC-their
'Their sleeping place

(98) **Po-gona** **pa** **Ezra**
NOM-Vst of Ezra
'Ezra's sleeping place'

3.5 RELATIONSHIP WITH PROTOTYPICAL NOUNS

Agent nominalization in Chichewa refers to the doer and the causer and the addition of the nominalizer **o-**. Agent nominals (98) (99) can take cardinal numbers like any prototypical noun (100).

E.g **(98)** **O-phika** **a-wiri**
NOM-Vst SM-2
'2 cooks'

(99) **O-ba** **a-wiri**
NOM.Vst SM-2
'2 thieves'

(100) **Agalu** **a-wiri**
Dogs SM-2
'2 dogs'

CHAPTER 4

TENSE /ASPECT/ MOOD, IN THE NOMINALIZED VERBS

Payne talks about a possible relationship between Tense, Aspect and Mode (hence TAM) marking and nominals: "It is not uncommon for the tense/aspect/mode system of a language to interact in a significant way with other seemingly distinct subsystems such as nominal case marking or participant reference. For example, many languages use a nominative/accusative system of case marking and/or person marking on verbs in present tense and non-perfective aspects, but an ergative/absolutive system in clauses with perfective aspect or past tense …In other languages tense, aspect and/or mode markers may be fused with the person markers" (Payne 1997, 235). There are two ways to change the tense of the sentence. Either you change the tone as you will see in the sentence below, or you have a tense marker in the verb 'to be'.

(101)	**Martha**	**á-mà-sèwérà**	**mpira**	**bwino**
	Martha	SM-CONT.-play	soccer	well
	'Martha plays soccer well'			

(102)	**Martha**	**a-li**	**ku-sewera**	**mpira**
	Martha	SM-is	NOM-play	soccer
	'Martha is playing soccer'			

In the examples above the verb, **ámàsèwérà** is in present tense, and in indicative mood.

(103)	**Martha**	**à-mà-séwèrà**	**mpira**	**bwino**
	Martha	SM-CONT-play	soccer	well
	'Martha was playing soccer well'			

(104)	**Martha**	**a-na-li**	**ku-sewera**	**mpira**
	Martha	SM-PAST-is	NOM-play	soccer
	'Martha was playing soccer'			

(105)	**Martha**	**a-dza-sewera**	**mpira**	**bwino**
	Martha	SM-FUT-play	soccer	well
	'Martha will play soccer well'			

There is, however, no evidence of tense marking in the subject when it is a Noun vb.. This is also the case with the nominals which function as subjects in sentences or taken as 'predicate' of NP. TAM reference in relationship to nominalized verb can be marked however by the use adverbs of time. This however only works for Action nominalization.

Eg.

(106)	**O-lalikira**	**wa**	**dzulo**	**wafa**
	NOM-preach	of	yesterday	SM-die
	'Yesterday's preacher is dead'			

(107)	**O-phika**	**wa**	**dzulo**	**wagona**
	NOM-cook	of	yesterday	SM-sleep
	'Yesterday's cook is asleep'			

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

This research is an investigation of nominalization in Chichewa. I have been describing the systems that are used in nominalization in Chichewa. We looked at Action nominalization, which is achieved morphologically. Nominalized Action verbs can be in the subject or object position in the clause in the noun phrase. Action nominalization is characterized by addition of a prefixed nominalizer **ku-** and by **ma—edwa (idwa)**. We also described at Participant nominalization in which we looked at Agent nominalization, Patient nominalization, Instrument nominalization and Location nominalization.

Agent nominalization is achieved by two types processes, morphological and analytic. The morphological processes consist basically of a process prefixation using the nominalizer **o-** This marker combines with the class marker when applicable in phonological processes which we have not described. The analytical process exhibits a compounding type of nominalization in which two elements combine to form the noun. We also looked at Patient nominalization which is achieved morphologically by a process of Circumfixation where **o-** is combined at the rightmost side of the stem by other markers: **-edwa** and **-idwa** . We also looked at lexical Patients. We then considered Instrumental nominalization. This is formulated by two affixes**, -ira** and – **era**. Lastly we have looked on location nominalization in which we saw that 3 nominalizers demonstrate location. And these are **ko-, po-** and **mo-**. This is just a part of nominalizations that occur in Chichewa.

We have also found out there is no evidence of tense marking in the subject in Chichewa predicate sentence construction. This is also the case with the nominals when function as subject in sentence or are taken as 'predicate' of NP. TAM reference in relationship to nominalized verb can be marked however by the use of adverbs of time. Generally speaking, the nominal forms are an attempt to draw focus onto the nominalized constituent. In such an intention, in many cases, the verb is nominalized and used in a predicative construction.

I think further research should be done to see what happens with nominalization process from other parts of speech like adjective, adverbs, even from another noun.

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APPENDIX

MFUMU YOPANDA CHILUNGAMO
CHIEF WITHOUT JUSTICE

Pangokhala,	**panali**	**mfumu**	**ina**	**i-mene**	**i-nali tambwali.**
There stayed	there-was	king	some	SM-REL	SM-was crook

Anthu	**a**	**mudzi**	**u-mene-wu**	**sa-na-dziwe**	**kuti mfumu**
People	of	village	OM-REL-this	NEG-PAST-know	that king

yao	**i-nali**	**tambwali,**	**chifukwa**	**i-na-oneka**	**ngati**
their	SM-was	crook	because	SM-PAST-seem	like

i-nali	**ku-wa-lamulira**	**bwino.**	**Koma**	**mfumu**	**i-ka-ona**
SM-was	Nom-OM-rule	good	But	king	SM-HAB-see

Mtedza	**kapena**	**mbeu**	**ina**	**iliyonse,**	**mfumu-yi**
groundnuts	or	crop	some	other	chief-this

i-ma-pita		**ndi**	**ku-zi-ba.**	**Tsiku lina**	**mfumu-yi**
SM-PAST.CONT-go		and	INF-OM-steal.	Day some	chief-this

i-na-funa	**mapira**	**Popeza**
SM-PAST-want	millet	Because

kuti	**iyo**	**i-na-li-be**	**mu**	**nkhokwe**	**yake,**	**i-na-pita**
that	him	SM-PAST-have-NEG.	in	granary	his	SM-PAST-go

ndi-ku-kayamba	**ku-suzimira**	**mu**	**madimba**	**a**	**anthu**	**ena.**
and-Nom-start	Nom.-peep	in	garden	of	people	some.

Mwamwayi,	**i-na-peza**	**mapirawo**	**,ndi**	**mo-sa-khalitsa**
Lucky	SM-PAST-find	millet-that	and	in-no-time

a-na-yamba	**ku-dula**	**mapira-wo**	**nabwerere**	**ku-nyumba.**
SM-PAST-start	INF-cut	millet-that	and-go-back	LOC-house

Pamene	**mapira a-na-tha,**		**i-na-pitanso**	**kuti i-kabe**
When	millet	SM-PAST-finish	OM-PAST-go-again	that OM-steal

Mapira ena.	**Mwini wa**	**dimba-lo**	**a-nali**	**o-kwiya**	
Millet some.	Owner of	garden-that	SM-was	NOM-angry	when

a-na-ona	**kuti**	**mapira**	**ake**	**akubedwa**	**ndi**	**wina.**
SM-PAST-see	that	millet	his	were-storen	by	someone.

'Ah !	**ndapeza**	**mzeru'**	**a-na-tero**	**ku-uza**	**mkazi**	**wake,**
'Ah!'	1sg-find	plan	SM-PAST-say	Nom-tell	woman	his

a-mene	**a-na-li**	**pa-fupi,**	**ku-yang'ana**	**pa-mene**
SM-REL	SM-PAST-is	LOC-short	Nom-see	LOC-REL

a-na-bedwa	**mapira-wo.**	**'mawa**	**ndi-dza-bisala**	**pa thengo**
SM-PAST-steal	millet-this	"tomorrow	1sg-FUT. hide	on bush

a	**dimba ndipo**	**ndidzakantha**	**mbamva**	**i-mene-yi**	
of	garden and	1sg-FUT-hit	thief	SM-REL.this	-

i-ka-bweranso.
SM-HAB- come

'Ndi	**nzeru**	**ya-bwino**	**i-mene-yo'**	**a-na-tero**	**mkazi**	**wakeyo**
'Its	plan	of-good	SM-REL.that	SM-PAST-say	woman	his-that

'Ti-yenera	**ku-ntha-na**	**ndi**	**mbamva**	**i-mene-yi.**
'1pl-must	Nom-finish-RECI	with	thief	OM-REL-this

basi	**i-sana-benso**	**mapira**	**ena.**
now	SM-before-steal	millet	some.

Tsiku	**lotsatira,**	**dzuwa**	**li-ku-lowa,**	**mwini**	**dimba**
Day	following	sun	SM-PRES.-enter	owner	garden

a-mene	**dzina**	**lake**	**li-na-li**	**Fisi,**	**a-na-bisala**		**pa**
SM-REL	name	his	SM-PAST-is	hyena	SM-PAST-hide		on

chitsamba	**m-chiono**	**mwake**	**a-na-mangira**	**mpeni**	**wake,**
bush	in-waist	his	SM-PAST-tie	knife	his

ndipo	**a-na-gona**	**pa-tchire, ku-dikira**	**mbamva**	**kuti**	**ifike.**
and	SM-PAST-sleep	LOC-bush NOM.wait	thief	that	arrive

Dzuwa	**li-ta-ngolowa,**	**kuseli**	**kwa**	**mapiri,**	**mfumu**
sun	SM-ASP-enter	behind	of	mountains	chief

i-mene	**u-na-li**	**Mkango**	**u-na-tulukira**	**mu**	**dimba**	**lija,**
SM-REL.	OM-PAST-is	Lion	OM-PAST-appear	in	garden	that,

ndi-ku-yamba	**ku-tema**	**mapira-wo.**	**Fisi**	**uja**
and-NOM.start	INF.cut	millet-wo.	Hyna	that

a-na-vumbulu-tsa	**chi-mpeni**	**cha-ke**	**ku-lunjika**	**pa-mene**
SM-PAST-throw-CAUS.	Big-knife	Agr.his	NOM.direct	LOC-REL

Mkango	**u-madula**	**mapira-wo.**	**Ndipo**	**a-na-katha**	**mkhosi**
lion	SM-cut	millet-that	And	SM-PAST-chop	in-neck

ndi-ku-dura	**mutu.**	**Mkango**	**u-na-gwa pansi,**
and-NOM.cut	head	Lion	OM-PAST-fell down

magazi	**ake**	**a-na-gwera**	**pa**	**mapira**	**omwe**	**u-ma-funa**
blood	his	SM-PAST-fell	on	millet	that	SM-want

ku-ba.	**Fisi**	**uja**	**a-na-tuluka**	**pomwe**	**a-na-li**
INF-steal.	Hyena	that	SM-PAST-come out	where	SM-PAST-is

ku-bisala,	**ndipo**	**a-nafika**	**pomwe**	**pa-na-gwera**
NOM-hide	and	SM-PAST-come	where	LOC-PAST.fell

mfumu	**ija.**	**Sa-na-khulupirire**	**po-ona**	**kuti**	**mfumu**
chief	that	NEG-PAST-believe	Nom.-see	that	chief

mkango	**i-mene**	**i-ma-ba**	**mapira.**	**Mo-sa-khalitsa,**
Lions	SM-REL	SM-HAB-steal	millet.	In-NEG-time

a-na-tenga	**chi-mpeni**	**chi-ja**	**ndi ku-yamba**	**ku-alizitsa**
SM-PAST-take	Big-knife	OM-REL	and NOM-start	INF-finish

Ku-dula	**mutu**	**wa**	**mkango**	**uja.**	**Kenaka**	**a-na-ganiza**
Nom.-cut	head	of	lion	that	Then	SM-PAST-think

choti	**a-chite**	**ndi**	**mkango**	**uja.**	**Fisi**
that	SM-do	with	lion	that.	Hyena

a-na-tenga	**dengu**	**lake**	**li-mene**	**a-na-li**
SM-PAST-take	basket	his	OM-REL	SM-PAST-is

ku-sunga	**mu-dimba**	**muja,**	**ndipo**	**a-na-tenga**
Nom.-keep	in-garden	that	and	SM-PAST-take

mutu	**wa**	**mkango**	**uja**	**ndi-**	**ku-yika**	**mu**
head	of	lion	that	and	INF.-put	in

dengu	**muja,**	**kuti**	**a-pite**		**nawo**	**ndi**		**ku**
basket	that	so	SM-go		with-it	and		to

mudzi	**kuja.**	**Fisi**	**uja**	**chifukwa**	**choti**
village	that	Hyena	that	because	of

a-na-li	**ndi**	**njala**	**koma-nso**	**ulendo wa-utali**	**obwerera**
SM-PAST-is	with	hunger	but-also	journey of long	back

ku-mudzi,	**a-na-ganiza**	**zoti**	**a-u-dyeko**	**mkango**	**uja.**
LOC.village	SM-PAST-think	that	SM-OM-eat-little	lion	that

Ndipo	**a-na-khala**	**pansi**	**ndipo**	**a-na-dya**	**mkango**
And	SM-PAST-sit	down	and	SM-PAST-eat	lion

uja	**pang'ono pang'no.**	**A-ta-u-dya**	**mkango**	**uja**
that	little-by-little	SM-ASP-OM-eat	lion	that

mo-kwanira	**bwino**	**a-na-u-siya**	**na-yamba**	**ulendo**
Nom-enough	good	SM-PAST-OM-leave	and-start	jouney

wake	**opita**	**ku-nyumba,**	**a-ta-nyamula**	**mutu**	**wa**
his	going	LOC-house	SM-ASP-carry	head	of

mkango	**mu**	**dengu**	**lake**	**a-ta-phimbira**
Lion	in	basket	his	SM-ASP-cover

mutu-wo	**ndi**	**masamba**	**awisi**	**a**	**mapira**
head-this	with	leaves	fresh	of	millet

omwe	**mfumu**	**i-ma-ba.**
that	chief	SM- CONT-steal

A-ta-yandikira	**ku-fika**	**ku-nyumba**	**kwa**	**mfumu**
SM-ASP-come near	INF-arrive	LOC-house	of	chief

mkango,	**Fisi**	**a-na-yamba**	**ku-yimba**	**nyimbo**
lion	hyena	SM-PAST-start	Nom-sing	song

ku-funa	**ku-dziwi-tsa**	**mkazi**	**wa**	**mfumu**	**kuti**
INF-want	INF.know-CAUS.	Woman	of	chief	that

kunali	**ku-bwera**	**alendo.**
There	INF-come	visitors

Ndipo	**mkazi**	**wa**	**mfumu**	**uja**	**a-na-yambanso kuyimba**
And	woman	of	chief	that	SM-PAST-start singing

Nyimbo	**yo-landira**	**alendo.**	**A-tafika,**	**a-na-khala**
Song	of-welcome	visitors	SM-arrive	SM-PAST-sit

pansi	**ndipo**	**-a-na-funsa**	**mkazi**	**wa**	**mfumuyo**	**kuti**
down	and	SM-PAST-ask	woman	of	chief	that

mfumu	**ya-pita**	**kuti.**
Chief	SM-go	where

'mfumu	**ya-pita**	**ku-dimba**	**ku-dula**	**mapira'**
'chief	has-go	LOC-garden	INF-cut	millet

a-na-yakha	**mkazi**	**wa**	**mfumu**	**ija.**	**Fisi**
SM-PAST-ans	woman	of	chief	that.	Hyna

a-nauza	**mkazi**	**wa**	**mfumu**	**ija**	**kuti**
SM-told	woman	of	chief	that	that

a-one	**zomwe**	**zinali**	**mu**	**dengu**	**li-mene**	**fisi**
SM-see	what	was	in	basket	OM-REL	hyena

a-na-bweretsa.	**Mkazi**	**wa**	**mkango**	**uja**
SM-PAST-bring.	Woman	of	lion	that

a-na-yamba	**ku-chotsa**	**masamba**	**a**	**mapira**
SM-PAST-start	INF-remove	leaves	of	millet

aja	**kuti**	**a-one**	**zomwe**	**alendo**	**a-na-bweretsera mfumu.**
That	so	SM-see	what	visitors	SM-PAST-bring chief

Sa-na-khulupirire	**Poona**	**kuti**	**mu**	**dengu**	**muja**
NEG-PAST-believe	seeing	that	in	basket	that

munali	**mutu**	**wa**	**mfumu.**	**Mkazi**	**wa**
there-was	head	of	chief.	Woman	of

mfumu	**ija**	**a-na-yamba**	**kulira**	**mokweza.**	**Anthu a**
chief	that	SM-PAST-start	mourning	loud.	People of

mudzi-mo	**a-na-bwera**	**ku-nyumba**	**kwa**	**mfumu**	**kuti**
village-that	SM-PAST-come	LOC-house	of	chief	that

a-dza-one	**chinachita**	**ndi**	**chiani.**	**Mudzi**	**onse**
SM-FUT.see	happen		is what.	Village	all

u-na-li	**okhumudwa**	**kuti**	**mfumu**	**ndi**
SM-PAST-is	disappointed	that	chief	is

i-mene	**i –ma-ba**	**mbeu**	**minda**	**ya**
SM-REL	SM-HAB-steal	crop	garden	of

anthu	**a**	**m-dzimo.**
People	of	in-village

Onse	**a-na-thokoza**	**fisi**	**po-thana**	**ndi**	**mkhalidwa**
All	SM-PAST-thank	hyena	for-dealing	with	behavior

wa	**upandu,**	**ndipo**	**a-na-musankha**	**ku-khala**
of	bad	and	SM-PAST-appoint	INF-be

wa-chitetezo	**wa**	**m-dzimo.**
of-security	of	in-village

'Once upon a time there live a certain chief who was a crook. There are people in the village did not know this for he seemed to rule wisely. But whenever this chief saw groundnuts or other crops in someone else's garden he would go in at once and steal them.

One day, the chief wanted some millet to eat. He had not got any in his won store so he want round the village peeping into gardens which might contain some. Luckily enough, he found one and soon began cutting the millet before sneaking back to his own house. When the millet was finished, he wanted again to steal some more. The owner of the millet whose name was angry when he realized that someone was stealing his crop , so he thought up a plan to catch the thief re-handed.

"Ah!, I have a idea," he said to his wife, who was beside him looking at the patch where the millet had been cut. "Tomorrow, I will lie behind the bushes in our garden and then leap out and cut the fellow's head off when he comes."
"That's a good plan, " his wife replied. "We must catch this rascal at once before he steals any more."

The following day, as the sun was setting, the owner whose name was Hyena went to his millet garden and hid himself behind a clump of bushes, He had in his belt a big knife and lay quite still waiting for the thief to arrive. Not long after the sun had fallen away behind the mountains, the chief whose name was Lion crept into the garden and began cutting the millet. As he was busy, the garden owner suddenly hurled his large knife at him, striking him in the neck and cutting .off his head completely. The chief now lay on the ground, his blood spattering the millet he had tried to steal. Then hyena came out of hiding and approached the body. He could not

believe his eyes when he saw it was the chief who was the culprit. He took a large basket, which he always kept in the garden, picked up the chief's head, and placed it inside, covering the grisly thing with freshly cut millet. He thought what to do with Lion. Because he was hungry and considering a long journey before him, he to eat little by little that lion. After eating enough, he took his knife; he put the basket on his head and made his way to the chief's house. As he was approaching, he heard the chief's wife singing a song,

The hyena put the basket down beside the chief's wife and sang a song answering the questions he had heard in her song.

When the chief's wife had heard what the man sang, she started taking the millet out of the basket. Then she saw the head of her husband, and she fell to the ground shrieking and sobbing. The whole village people was disappointed that how and why their chief could be stealing in gardens of the people in the village. They all thanked hyena and made him to be in charge of the security in the village.'

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