NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

NOMINALIZATION STRUCTURE IN KIKUYU

BY

LOIS MWIHAKI WAFULA

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

JUNE 2005

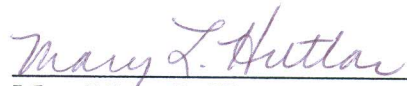# NAIROBI EVANGELICAL GRADUATE
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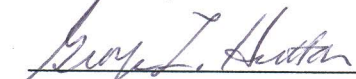of Master of Arts in Translation Studies**
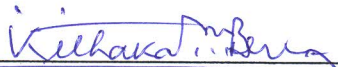

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Student's Declaration

NOMINALIZATION STRUCTURE IN KIKUYU

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

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

(Signed) _____
Lois Mwihaki Wafula

June, 2005

ABSTRACT

The main strategy of nominalization in Kikuyu is morphological. The language uses the noun class markers (prefixes) and various suffixes to achieve nominalization. This paper has described eight of the processes. These descriptions are not exhaustive of all the processes and more work could be done on nominalization in Kikuyu.

To

My parents, the late Mr. Duncan Mwaniki Ngũnyi and Mrs. Eunice Mwaniki who considered the education of a girl child as important as that of a boy child.

My family, especially my husband Prof. Ezekiel Wafula, and our children, David, Sarah, Joshua and Paul. Their prayers, encouragement and faith in me have helped to keep me working even when I felt like giving up.

My relatives, friends and prayer partners who like Aaron and Hur of old continue to uphold me until the victory is won.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADJ	Adjective
ASP	Aspect
CONT	Continuous
DIM	Diminutive
EPAST	Things that happened earlier today
FUT	Future
FPV	Formative Prefix Verb
FV	Final vowel
INF	Infinitive
MKR	Marker
NCM	Noun class marker
PASS	Passive
PAST	Past tense
POSS	Possessive
PRES	Present Tense
REL	Relativizer
SNZER	Suffix Nominalizer
STAND	Standard
TP	Time prefix
YPAST	Things that happened yesterday
1SG, 2SG, 3SG	First, Second, Third Person Singular
1PL, 2PL, 3PL	First, Second, Third Person Plural

CHAPTER ONE

1   INTRODUCTION

1.1   Purpose and Scope of the Study

The study of nominal clauses and complements shows that nominalization is a productive process used frequently in Kikuyu. I want to make a small contribution to others who may want to understand more about the nominalization process. Since Kikuyu uses nominalization frequently, it will help in making the translation of the Bible in Kikuyu natural, clear, and accurate. This research paper will therefore be limited to nominalization in Kikuyu and will be in two main sections. The first section is chapter two. In this chapter I will discuss action and stative nominalization. Section two is chapter three in which I will discuss participant nominalization. This will include agent, patient and instrument nominalization. Then I will discuss manner nominalization, locative and product nominalization. In chapter four I will discuss the syntactic functions of nominalization.

1.2   Genetic Affiliation of the Kikuyu Language

Kikuyu is a Niger-Congo language. It is classified as Niger-Congo, Atlantic Congo, Volta Congo, Benue-Congo, Bantoid, Southern, Broad Bantu, Narrow Bantu, Central, Eastern, Kikuyu-Kamba E20 (Grimes 2000, 138).

Niger-Congo

Mande   Atlantic-Congo   Kordofanian

Atlantic(?)   Volta-Congo   Ijoid(?)

Kwa   Benue-Congo   North-Volta-Congo

Kainji   Bantoid

Southern

Broad Bantu

Narrow Bantu

Central

Eastern

Kikuyu

Ndia   Gichugu   Mathira }Dialects
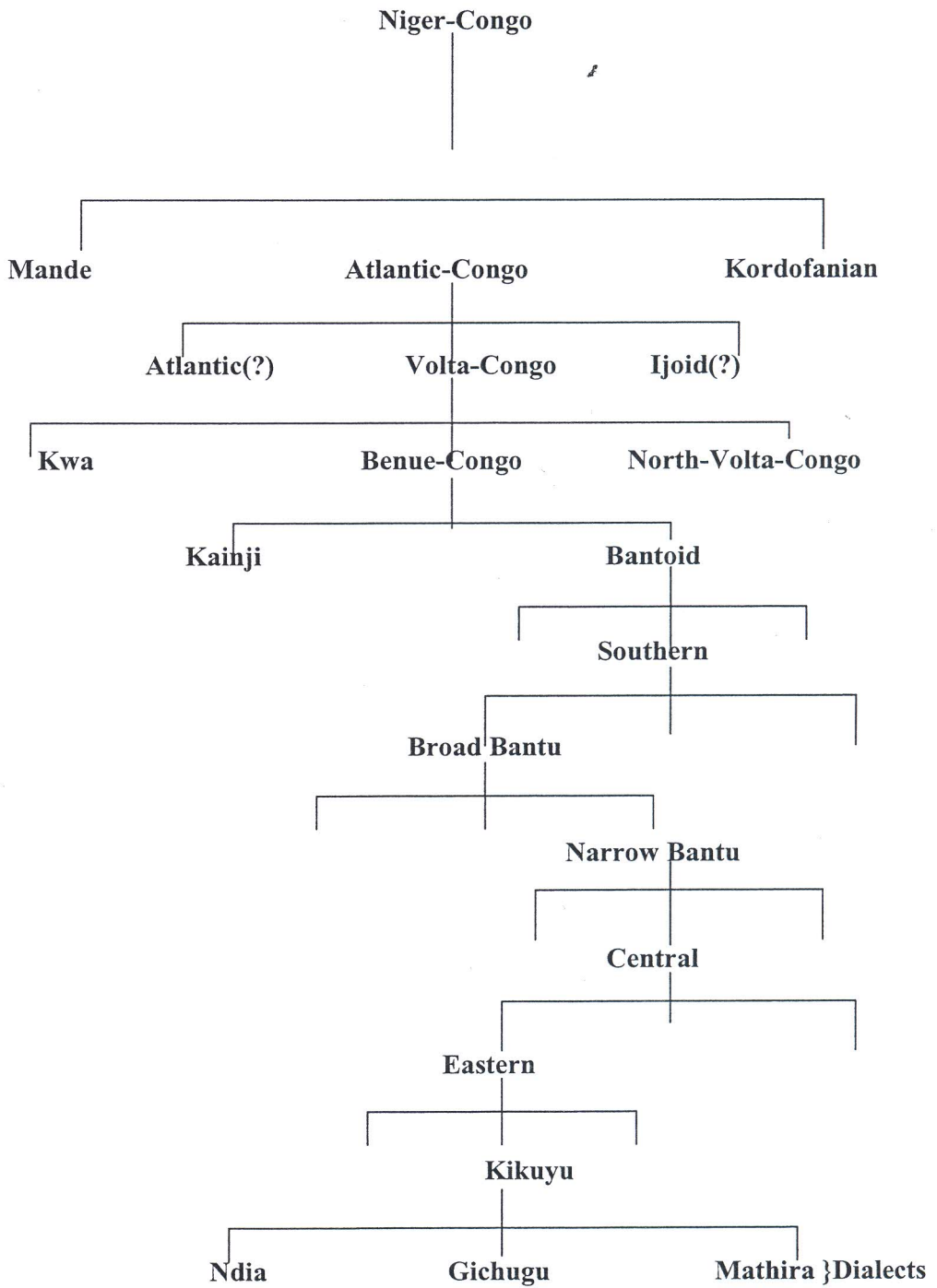
Fig. 1. Kikuyu Genetic Affiliation (Bendor-Samuel 1989, 412 and Grimes 2000, 138)

Kikuyu is spoken by a large population in Kenya, about 5 million. The language is generally spoken in

> the Central Kenya highlands; which extend from Mt. Kenya in the North towards what is now Nairobi in the South, from the Kikuyu escarpment and the Aberdare mountains (Nyandarua) in the West towards Ukambani in the East. (Fedders and Salvadori 1979, 117)

However, Kikuyus are found everywhere in Kenya, especially in urban areas, and wherever they go, they speak their language. Since the Kikuyu are shrewd businessmen, people often opt to learn the Kikuyu language to be able to trade with them.

1.3 Dialects

The main Kikuyu dialects are spoken in the different districts of the central province of Kenya. Grimes (2000, 138) lists the dialects as follows (the districts where they are spoken are in parenthesis) Southern Gikuyu (Kiambu, Southern Muranga), Ndia (Southern Kirinyaga), Gichugu (Northern Kirinyaga), Mathira (Karatina), and Northern Gikuyu (Northern Muranga, Nyeri). The writer speaks the Mathira dialect.

1.4 Method of Data Collection

The writer is a native speaker of the Mathira dialect, and will therefore be the source of most of the data. I will also use elicited data from other Kikuyu speakers. In addition there is a lot of available written literature in Kikuyu.

1.5   Previous Research

John M. Mugane in his book A *Paradigmatic Grammar of Gikuyu* has written a chapter on nominalization in Kikuyu (Mugane 1997, 41-91). These include agent, stative, product, locative, abstract concept, manner and occasion nominalizations. Mugane does not discuss action nominalization so it will be a new area.

Though it is not said, Mugane's dialect may be different from the writer's dialect and so there may be different processes that he has not covered or that are different in the writer's dialect.

1.6   Kikuyu Orthography

In this paper I am going to use the practical orthography accepted and used for writing the language. Kikuyu has the following vowel phonemes presented in Chart 1 and the consonants given in Chart 2.

	Phoneme	Phonetic Realisation	Grapheme
1.	/a/	[a]	A
2.	/e/	[e]	Ĩ
3.	/i/	[i]	I
4.	/ɛ/	[ɛ]	E
5.	/u/	[u]	U
6.	/o/	[o]	Ũ
7.	/ɔ/	[ɔ]	O

Chart 1. Kikuyu Vowel Phoneme Chart

	Phonemes	Phonetic Realisation	Grapheme
1	/b/	[ᵐb]	mb
2	/bʷ/	[bʷ]	bw
3	/f/	[f]	f
4	/m/	[m]	m
5	/mʷ/	[mʷ]	mw
6	/t/	[t] [tʰ]	t
7	/tʷ/	[tʷ]	tw
8	/d/	[d] [ⁿd]	nd
9	/dʷ/	[dʷ]	ndw
10	/s/	[s] [ʃ] [tʃ]	c
11	/n/	[n]	n
12	/nʷ/	[nʷ]	nw
13	/r/	[r] [ɾ]	r
14	/rʷ/	[rʷ]	rw
15	/ɟ/	[dʒ]	nj
16	/j/	[j]	y
17	/k/	[k] [kʰ]	k
18	/kʷ/	[kʷ]	kw
19	/ⁿg/	[ⁿg]	ng
20	/ⁿgʷ/	[ⁿgʷ]	ngw
21	/ɣ/	[ɣ]	g
22	/ŋ/	[ŋ]	ng'
23	/ŋʷ/	[ŋʷ]	ng'w
24	/w/	[w]	w
25	/θ/	[θ]	th
26	/ɲ/	[ɲ]	ny
27	[h]	[h]	h

Chart 2. Kikuyu Consonant Phoneme

1.6.1 Constituent Order Typology

I am including this section in this paper as background information for determining whether there are changes in the constituent order in the process of nominalization. The Kikuyu pragmatically neutral order of constituents in basic clauses with nominals is Subject, Verb and Object (S V O) that is, Agent Verb and Patient (A V P). Kikuyu also has inflected auxiliaries. The inflected auxiliaries, for example *a-rend– aga* in (1) below occur before the semantically main verb, which takes the infinitive

form. The tense and aspect are expressed in the inflected verbs as shown in (1) and (2) below.

(1) Peter a-rend-aga   kũ -hoya   thendi.
     Peter 3SG-want-CONT   INF-borrow   money.
     'Peter wanted to borrow some money.'

(2) mũrata   wakwa   no-ahote   gũ -thondeka ngaari.
     friend   my   ASP-can   INF-repair   car.
     'my friend can repair a car.'

Numbers, demonstratives and adjectives modify nouns in Kikuyu. The position of qualifiers is after the head noun as shown below.

Noun plus Demonstrative

(3) arũme   acio
     men   those
     'those men'

(4) tũ–gũikar–ĩire   ihiga rĩrĩ
     3PL-sit-IMPF   stone this
     'we were sitting on this stone'

Noun plus Numeral

(5) nyũmba   ithatũ
     houses   three
     'three houses'

(6) mĩtĩ   ikũmi
      trees   ten
      'ten trees'

Noun plus other Quantifier

(7) nyũmba   nyingĩ
     houses   many
     'many houses'

(8) andũ   anyinyi
     people   few
     'a few people'

Noun plus Adjective

(9)   *nyũmba*   *nene*
        houses   big
        'big houses'

(10)   *andũ*   *ega*
        people   good
        'good people'

Noun plus Relative Clause

(11)   *mũtumia*   *ũrĩa*   *ũ-hũr-aga*   *mũbira*   *wega*
       woman   REL   3SG-beat-CONT   ball   good
       'the woman who plays football well'

(12)   *mbuku*   *ĩrĩa*   *ndĩra-thom-ire*   *ira*
       book   REL   1SG- read-PAST   yesterday
       'the book which I read yesterday'

Noun plus Pronominal Possessive

(13)   *nda*   *yake*
       stomach   his
       'his stomach'

(14)   *ng'ombe*   *ciakwa*
       cattle   my
       'my cattle'

Noun plus Nominal possessive

The possessive marker agrees with the class of the possessor or possessed. In the example (15) below *magego* 'teeth' is in noun class 6, *ma* the possessor connector agrees with the noun class marker *ma-* in *magego* 'teeth' (see Table 2 on page 12 for example (15-17)). Example (16) *ciana* is in noun class 8 with the possessive marker *cia* while *nyũmba* in example (17) belongs to noun class 9 whose possessive marker is *ya*.

(15)   *magego*   *ma*   *mbũri*
       teeth   of   goat
       'goat's teeth.'

(16) *ciana*   *cia*   *mũnene*
      children   of   big-man
      'chief's children'

(17) *nyũmba*   *ya*   *Njoki*
      house   of   Njoki
      'Njoki's house'

From what we have observed in the noun phrase, the order is headfirst.

Next we look at the adpositions. Most of them are prepositions. I will give examples

of instrumental and accompaniment.

Preposition plus instrument (underlined)

(18) *ma-ra-rĩa*   *ngima*   *na*   *moko*
      3PL-PRES-eat   ugali   with   hands
      'they are eating ugali with hands

(19) *a-hũr-aga*   *nguo*   *na*   *thabuni*   *wa mũtĩ*
      3SG-wash-CONT.   clothes   with   soap   of bar
      'he/she washes clothes with bar soap'

Prepositions signalling accompaniment

(20) *Njoki*   *a-th-ire*   *cukuru*   *na*   *matatũ*
      Njoki   3SG-go-PAST   school   with   matatũ
      'Njoki went to school by matatũ'

(21) *Njeri*   *a-thiĩ*   *thibitarĩ*   *na*   *baba*
      Njeri   3SG-go   hospital   and   father
      'Njeri is going to the hospital with dad'

Postpositions signalling location

(22) *a-ig-ire*   *ngũ*   *nyũmba*   *igũrũ*
      3SG-keep-PAST   firewood   house   above/on top
      'he kept the firewood on top of the house'

(23) *a-tony-ire*   *nyũmba*   *thĩinĩ*
      3SG-enter-PAST   house   inside
      'he entered inside the house'

In comparative sentences the order is Adjective-Marker-Standard.

(24) | *Peter* | *nĩ* | *mũraihu* | *gũkĩra* | *mũrũ-wa-nyina* |
      | Peter | is | tall (ADJ) | than (MKR) | son-of-mother (STAND) |

'Peter is taller than his brother'

Question Particles and Question Words

Kikuyu has no question particle in polar questions. Instead there is a difference in the intonation between the statement and the yes/no questions. In the question form the tone rises, while in the statement it falls towards the end.

Statement

(25) *thoguo*   *nĩaroka*
      your father   he.is.coming
      'your father is coming'

yes/no question

(26) *thoguo*   *nĩaroka*?
      your father he.is.coming?
      'Is your father coming?'

In content questions, question words can occur at the beginning or at the end of the clause, as shown in examples 27 and 28 below.

(27) *nĩkĩ* *ũ-ra-hũra*   *mwana?*
      why   3SG-PRES.-beat child?
      'why are you beating the child?'

(28) *ũ-ra-hũra*   *mwana*   *nĩkĩ?*
      3SG-PRES-beat   child   why?
      'why are you beating the child?

Kikuyu is therefore mostly headfirst except for a few postpositions.

1.6.2   The Noun

In order to understand nominalization in Kikuyu we need to first understand the complexity of the noun. The noun or nominal in Kikuyu fits the definition of Payne (1997, 33) " any word that can function as a subject or an object of a clause, head of a noun phrase and as a topic of an extended discourse". As we have seen earlier, nouns in Kikuyu can be modified, can take plurals, can possess or be possessed. The essential parts of a Kikuyu noun are the obligatory stem, various prefixes and a final vowel. The noun prefixes reflect noun-classes in Bantu languages. Kikuyu has seventeen classes.

The noun prefixes are the ones that are used to realise the various processes of nominalization. Class 14 is made up of abstract nouns and liquids like *ũkĩ* 'honey' and *ũcũrũ* 'porridge', which have no plural in Kikuyu. Class 15 can take plural from class 6 and contains the body parts. The infinitives and gerunds, which are found in this class, do not have plural. Class 16 is about locative specific space while class 17 is locative general space and they do not have plurals. Table 1 is a full list of the Kikuyu noun-classes, as classified by Mugane (1997, 25).

Table 1. Kikuyu Noun Classes

CLASS	PREFIX	EXAMPLE	GLOSS
1	mũ-	Mũndũ	person
2	a-	Andũ	people
3	mũ -	Mũti	tree
4	mĩ	mĩtĩ	trees
5	i-	Ihuti	leaf
6	ma-	Mahuti	leaves
7	kĩ-	Kĩĩga	organ
8	ci/ ĩ	cĩĩga	organs
9	N-	Nyũmba	house
10	N-	Nyũmba	houses
11	rũ -	rũĩ	river
12	ka-	Kahuti	small leaf
13	tũ -	Tũhuti	small leaves
14	Ũ	ũũgĩ	intelligence
		Ũcũrũ	porridge
15	kũ-	Kũgũrũ	leg
		Kũruga	to cook
16	ha-	Haha	here
17	gũ -	Gũkũ	here

Similar prefixes make a set of concord elements, which operate a distinct pattern of agreement. Numeral, demonstratives, relativizers, possessives and adjectives always agree with the class of the head noun as shown in the Table 2 (Mugane 1997, 28) below. In the column for numerals I use the root –mwe 'one' for singular and the root -tatũ 'three' for plural.

Table 2. Kikuyu Noun-class concord.

Class	N	Dem	Rel.	Num	Poss -akwa	Adj.	Quant -othe 'all'
					-akwa		-othe 'all'
1	Mũ -	ũ	Ũ	-mwe 'one	w-	m ũ -	w-
2	a-	a-	a-	-tatũ 'three'	a-	a-	a-
3	Mũ -	ũ -	ũ -	-mwe	w-	mu-	w-
4	Mĩ -	ĩ -	ĩ -	-tatũ	y-	mi-	y-
5	i -	ri -	Ri-	-mwe	ri-	i-	ri-
6	Ma-	ma-	Ma-	-tatũ	m-	ma-	m-
7	k ĩ -	kĩ	k ĩ -	-mwe	gi-	gi- ki-	gi-
8	ci/i-	i-	i-	-thatũ	ci-	N-	ci-
9	n-	ĩ	ĩ	-mwe	y-	n-	y-
10	N-	i-	i-	-thatũ	ci-	N-	ci-
11	rũ -	rũ -	rũ -	-mwe	rw-	ru-	rw-
12	Ka-	ga/ka-	Ka-	-mwe	g-	ka-	g-
13	tũ -	tũ -	tũ -	-tatũ	tw-	ũ -	tw-
14	Ũ -	ũ -	ũ -	-mwe	w-	mũ -	w-
15	ũ -	gũ/kũ -	Ku-	-mwe	gw-	ku-	gw-
16	ha-	ha-	Ha-	-mwe	ha-	ha-	ha-
17	gũ -	ũkũ -	Kũu-	-mwe	gw-	ũ -	gw-

In example (29) below the *wa-* on the possessive form agrees in class with the *mũ-* of the head noun 'friend'. This concord system is true for all the classes. A few examples of the concord agreement are shown below.

Noun Agreement

(29) mũrata   wakwa   Class 1 (SG)
     friend   my
     'my friend'

(30) arata   akwa   Class 2 (PL)
     friends   my
     'my friends'
Below are examples of demonstrative and numeral agreement.

Demonstrative agreement

(31a) *gacui*   *gaka*   Class   12 (SG)
       SG-DIM chick   this
       'this chick'

(31b) *tũcui*   *tũtũ*   Class 13 (PL)
       PL-DIM. chicks   these
       'these chicks'

Numeral agreement

(32a) *mũndũ*   *ũmwe*   Class   1 (SG)
       person   one
       'one person'

(32b) *andũ*   *atatũ*   Class   2 (PL)
       persons   three
       'three people'

1.6.3   Time, Aspect and Mood

In finite independent clauses, tense, aspect and mood are formally marked

morphologically and lexically. Nominalized clauses in Kikuyu also express tense,

aspect and mood morphologically and lexically as will be seen in the examples in

chapter two.

Time, Aspect-Mood in independent clauses

(33a) cũcũ   a-th-ire   mũgũnda   **kĩroko**   **tene**
       grandmother   3SG-go-EPAST   farm   morning   early
       'grandmother went to the farm early in the morning'

(33b) anga   a-a-tham-ire   **iyo**
       maybe   3SG-TP-moved.out-PAST   day.before.yesterday
       'maybe he moved out the day before yesterday.'

(34)   *Njeri*   *a-ga-thĩ*   *Nairobi*   **rũciũ**
       Njeri   3SG-FUT-go   Nairobi   tomorrow
       'Njeri will go to Nairobi tomorrow'

(35)   *ngwĩ-hok-a*   *Njeri*   *no-a-hote*   *gũ-tũ-teithia*
       1SG-hope-PRES   Njeri   ASP-3SG-can   INF-1PL-help

'I hope Njeri can help us'
Past Time is complex and has at least four morphological tenses. Gecaga (1953, 29)

distinguishes them this way:

1. The immediate past tense.
2. The past tense for things that happened earlier today
3. The past tense for things that happened yesterday
4. The past tense for things that happened earlier than yesterday

The time prefix *a-* before the stem forms the immediate past. Adding the suffix *–ire* to

the verb stem forms past tense for things that happened earlier today. (See example

33a). Putting the prefix *ra-* in front the verb stem and also the suffix *–ire* forms the

past tense for things that happened yesterday (example 36). Putting the prefix *a-* and

the suffix *–ire* to the verb stem forms the past tense for things that happened earlier

than yesterday (example 33b).

(36)   *a-ra-in-ire*   *nyĩmbo*   ***ira***   *i-ra-ngen-ia*
       3SG-TP-sing-YPAST   songs   yesterday   1sg-TP-please-YPAST-PASS
       'He /she sang songs yesterday which pleased me'.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Nominalization Process

Nominalization is a derivational process in which the root or stem of a grammatical category, for example a verb or an adjective, changes through a nominalizing morpheme to become a noun. Giv'on (2001, 24) says, "Nominalization is the process via which a *finite verbal clause*- either a complete clause or a subject-less phrase – is converted into a *noun phrase*".

In Kikuyu the results are many and they will be discussed in the different sections of this paper. Nominalization then includes not only changes in a word but also the syntactic change occurring in an independent clause.

This chapter will discuss action and stative nominalizations and some of their complexities. It is good to note that Giv'on presents seven adjustments that may occur in a nominalized clause formation. We will see which ones apply to Kikuyu and which ones do not.

They are as follows

    a. verb becoming a head noun

    b. verb acquiring nominalizing morphology

    c. loss of tense-aspect-modal morphology

    d. loss of pronominal agreement morphology

    e. subject and/or object acquiring genitive case-marking

    f. addition of determiners

    g conversion of adverbs into adjectives (Giv'on 2001, 25)

In the following sections I will try to show the processes that go on and how some of Giv′on components of adjustment happen in Kikuyu.

2.1.1 Describing Action Nominalization

Action nominalization is a process involving the verb, so it is verb nominalization. The result of the process is a new noun semantically expressed, hence the name "action nominalization." Payne (1997, 224) defines action nominalization as "…a noun that expresses action…"

In Kikuyu the process of change in action nominalization is morphological. Below I will discuss the different processes that take place. One of the processes is the addition of the prefix *u-*, which marks the (14th) noun class containing abstract nouns and a final -*i* co-occurring. The marker used in the process therefore is *u---i* which function together as the nominalizer as shown in fig. 2 below

```
a———in———aga
3SG    sing   CONT              'she sings' (finite inflected verb)
 |            |
 |            |
 ũ     in    i
NCM    sing   SNZER             'singing' (nominalized verb)
```
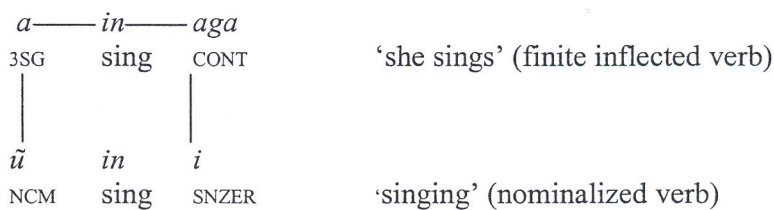
Figure 2. A common process of nominalization in Kikuyu.

Below examples (37a) *a-in-aga* 'she sings 'and (38a) *a-thaithan-aga* 'she pleads' show finite verbs. In the nominalized clauses in examples (37b) and (38b), five of Giv′on's components of adjustment take place, as follows:

(a).   the nominalized verbs *ũ-in-i* and *ũ-thaithan-i* now become the head noun

(b).   the verb has acquired the nominalizing morphology *ũ* ---i

(c).   the verb has lost the tense-aspect-modal morphology –*aga* (CONT) in the sentence

(d). there is no pronominal agreement in the nominalized verb.

(e). the subject also acquires a genitive marking expressed by the Kikuyu *wa-*

    'of'

Independent transitive clause

(37a)	*a*	*-in-*	*aga*	*nyĩmbo*	*cia*	*mwanya*
	3SG-sing–CONT			songs	of	special

'she sings special songs'

Nominalized clause

(37b)	*ũ-in-i*	*wake*	*wa*	*nyĩmbo*	*cia*	*mwanya*	*nĩ*	*mwega*
	NCM-sing-SNZER	POSS-3SG	of	songs	of	special	is	good.

'her singing of special songs is good'

Independent clause

(38a)	*Joana*	*a-thaithan--aga*	*na*	*gĩfĩyo*
	Joan	3SG-plead-CONT	with	respect

'Joan pleads with respect'

Nominalized clause

(38b)	*ũ-thaithan-i*	*wa*	*Joana*	*nĩ*	*wa*	*gĩfĩyo*
	NCM-plead-SNZER	of	Joan	is	of	respect

'the pleading of Joan is respectful'

The nominalized morphology remains the same whether the subject is a noun or
a pronominal but there is a difference in the genitive construction so that when it is
a pronominal the nominalized verb is followed by the possessive pronoun *ũ-in-i*
wake 'her singing' as shown in example (37b) When the subject is a noun
the nominalized verb is followed by the genitive marker, and the former subject
noun, for example *ũ-thaithan-i wa Joana* the 'pleading of Joan'.

The following examples illustrate nominalization of intransitive clauses with the
original subject having a determiner. Kikuyu has the singular determiner *ũrĩa / ĩrĩa*,
which takes different plural forms depending on the noun-class of the referent. If

determiners are used in the independent clause, they are retained in the nominalized clause. See the following sets of examples.

Independent intransitive clause

(39a) mũtumia   ũrĩa   mũkũrũ   nĩ-a-ra-theka
      woman   the   old   FPV-3SG-PRES-laugh
      'the old woman is laughing'

Nominalized intransitive clause

(39b) ũ-thek-i   wa   mũtumia   ũrĩa   mũkũrũ nĩ wa mwanya
      NCM-laugh-SNZER   of   woman   the   old   is of special
      'laughing of the old woman is special'

(40) Athigari   arĩa   ega   ma-kom aga   marũngĩĩ
      soldiers   the   good   3PL-sleep-CONT   standing
      'the good soldiers sleep standing'

Nominalized intransitive clause

(40b) ũ-kom-i   wa   athigari arĩa ega   nĩ-ũ-tũ-mak-ag-ia
      NCM-sleep-SNZER   of   soldiers the good   FPV-3SG-1PL-surprise-CONT-PASS
      'sleeping of the good soldiers surprise us'

There is a phonological difference in the process I have discussed above where some vowels coalescence especially *u* and *a* making the *w*. The process of nominalization then becomes *w -- i as* the nominalizer. I will use the verb *atha* 'rule' and *amũra* 'decide' to illustrate how it works.

(41) mũnene   nĩ-a-ra-tha   andũ   ũũru
      boss   FPV-3SG-PRES-rule   people   bad
      'The boss is ruling the people badly'

Nominalized clause

(41b) w-ath-i   wa   mũnene   nĩ   wa   hinya
      NCM-rule- SNZER   of   boss   is   of   force
      'the ruling of the boss is by force'

(42) *Njeri*   *a-mũr-ire*   *kũ-inũka*
Njeri   3SG-decide-PAST   INF-go.home
'Njeri decided to go home'

Nominalized clause

(42b) *w-amũr-i*   *wa*   *Njeri* *uuma* *wa*   *na*   *ihenya*
NCM-decide-SNZER   of   Njeri   was   of   and   hurry
'the deciding of Njeri was in a hurry'

The other action nominalization process in Kikuyu is the use of the infinitive. When
the infinitive is used, the final vowel –a, which is characteristic of all Kikuyu verbs,
does not change. The following examples illustrate this point.

(43a) *a- in -aga*   *nyĩmbo*   *cia*   *mwanya*
3SG-sing–CONT   songs   of   special
'she sings special songs'

Nominalized clause

(43b) *kũ-in-a*   *gwake* *kwa*   *nyĩmbo*   *cia*   *mwanya* *nĩ* *kwega*
INF-sing- FV   3SG-POSS of   song   of   special   is   good
' his singing of special songs is good'

(44a) *Joana*   *a-thaithan--aga*   *na*   *gitiyo*
Joan   3SG-plead-CONT   with   respect
'Joan pleads with respect'

Nominalized clauses also keep the concord (agreement) on the noun classes (see

Table 2)

(44b) *gũ-thaithan-a*   *kwa*   *Joana*   *nĩ*   *gwa*   *gĩtĩyo*
INF-plead-FV   of   Joan   is   of   respect
'the pleading of Joan is respectful'

Subject In Nominalized Clauses

In this section we will look at the changes that occur on the subject and object of the

independent clauses when in nominalized clauses. In example (45b) below pronoun

wake shows possession. The subject prefix *a-* in example (45a) which is an independent clause, is replaced by possessive pronoun *wake* 'her', in the nominalized clause. This fits with Giv'on's components of adjustment (d) and (e) listed above.

Independent clause

(45a) *a- in -aga*   *nyĩmbo*   *cia*   *mwanya*
     3SG-sing-CONT   songs   of   special
     'she sings special songs'

The nominalized clause

(45b) *ũ- in -i*   **wake**   *wa nyĩmbo cia mwanya*   *nĩ-ũ-ngen-agia*
     NCM-sing-SNZER   3SG-POSS   of   songs   of   special   FPV-1SG-please-PASS
     'her singing of special songs pleases me'

Object In Nominalized Clause

As said earlier the nominalized clauses acquire genitive case-marking (Giv'on's (e)). In Kikuyu the acquired genitive *wa-* introduces the object as shown in example (46b) below (*wa-*is in bold)

(46a) *a-in-aga*   *nyĩmbo*   *cia*   *mwanya*
     3SG-sing-CONT   songs   of   special
     'she sings special songs'

(46b) *ũ-in-i*   *wake* **wa** *nyĩmbo cia*   *mwanya* *nĩ-ũ-ngen-ag-ia*
     NCM-sing-SNZER   her   of   songs   of   special   FPV-1SG-please-CONT-PASS.
     'her singing of special songs pleases me'.

2.2   Stative Nominalization

Stative nominalization involves the changing of a stative verb to function like a noun indicating the state of the subject. In English for example, the word *white* is nominalized by adding the suffix *–ness*. The result *whiteness* indicates state of subject. In Kikuyu what is certain is that the process involves the prefix noun-class

14 marker *ũ -*, and various final vowels. However the first word in example (47) below drops the last morpheme *–ha* while the second example retains the characteristic final *–a*.

Nominalized statives can also be modified.

(47) verb   nominalized

    neneha   'be big'   *ũ-nene*   'bigness'

    tonga   'be rich'   *ũ-tonga*   'richness'

    thĩĩna   'be poor'   *ũ-thĩĩni*   'poverty'

    kĩĩga   'be a fool'   *ũ-kĩĩgu*   'foolishness'

    kũra   'to grow'   *ũ-kũrũ*   'old-age'

    nora   'be fat'   *ũ-noru*   'fatness'

    kuhĩha   'be short'   *ũ-kuhĩ*   'shortness'

Below I will give examples of how the nominalized statives can be used both as subject (48-49) and in oblique position (50) in sentences.

(48) **ũ-kũr-ũ**   *wa*   *cũcũ*   *nĩ-ũ-ra-mũ -thĩn-ia*
     NCM-old.age-FV   of   grandmother   FPV-3SG-PRES-3SG-trouble-PASS
     'Grandmother's old age it is troubling her'

(49) **ũ-kuh-ĩ**   *wake*   *nĩ*   *mwega* *nĩguo*   *ũ-ra-mũ -honoki-rie*
     NCM-short-FV   his   is   good   is.one   3SG-PRES-3SG-save-PAST
     'His shortness is good it is what saved him'

(50) *Njeri* *a-ra-gũ -ire* *kĩgeranio* *tondũ*   *wa*   **ũ-kĩĩg-u**   *wake*
     Njeri   3SG-FAIL-PAST exam   because   of   NCM-foolish-FV   her
     'Njeri failed her exam because of her foolishness'

CHAPTER THREE

3.   Participant Nominalizations

Payne (1997, 225) defines Participant Nominalization as "a verb-based

nominalization strategy that results in a noun that refers to one of the participants

of a verb-root". In this chapter, we shall consider the various strategies used to

refer to the different participants in relationship to the nominalized verb.

3.1 Agent Nominalization

Agent can be defined as the perceived doer or an instigator of an action.

Crystal (1991, 12) defines agentive as "… a form or construction in a
sentence whose typical function in a sentence is to specify the 'agent'
or means whereby a particular action came about."

In Kikuyu, agent nominalization is very productive since almost any verb can

be nominalized this way. Most of the agents are usually human but things and

elements can also be agents. Like the Action nominalization the process is

morphological.

The process involves the noun class 1 singular prefix *mũ-*, and class 2 plural

prefix *a-* for humans, with suffix *-i* co-occurring as the nominalizer. It should

be noted that *mũ-* and *mw-* are allomorphs of singular noun class 1. Below are

examples of agent nominalization.

(51) *taha maaĩ*   *mũ- tah -i*   *maaĩ*
      draw water   NCM-draw- SNZER   water
      'one who draws water'

(52) *ruga*   *mũ- rug -i*
      cook   NCM- cook- SNZER
      'one who cooks' (a cook)

(53) *tega*   *mũ- teg -i*
      trap   NCM-trap-SNZER
      'one who traps (trapper)

(54) *ina*   *a- in -i*
      sing   NCM-sing-SNZER
      'those who sing' (singers)

(55) *andĩka*   *a- ndĩk -i*
      write   NCM-write-SNZER
      'those who write' (writers)

These kinds of agent nominalizations refer to any one who has a habitual activity
that they do and not a one-time event. It is of the most productive processes and
most Kikuyu proper names are derived this way. The writer's name Mwihaki means
'one who oils herself all the time'. Nominalized verbs can modify each other
through the same process. I will give examples of such modifiers with *mũ--i* co-
occurring nominalizer.

theka   'laugh',

heana   'give'

The use of the noun class *mũ-*and the suffix nominalizer *-i* can apply to both the
head and the modifying word.

(56) *mũ- in -i*   *mũ-thek-i*
      NCM-sing-SNZER   NCM-laugh-SNZER
      'the laughing singer'

(57) *mũ-rug-i*   *mũ-hean-i*
      NCM-cook-SNZER   NCM-give- SNZER
      'the giving cook'

If the nominalized agent is in plural, the nominalised modifier will have to agree in
plural with the head noun as in examples (58) and (59) below.

(58) *a- in -i*   *a-thek-i*
      NCM-sing-SNZER   NCM-laugh-SNZER
      'the laughing singers'

(59)   *a-thom-i*   *a-rŭ-i*
        NCM-read-SNZER   NCM-fight-SNZER
        'the fighting readers'

For animals and other elements, the nominalized forms take various noun class markers, both singular and plural (see Table 2 on page 12). The noun concord is maintained. However instead of the suffix -*i* the suffix becomes –*ni*. I use the following verbs to give examples.

(60)

verb	meaning	nominalized		
ria	'eat'	*mŭ/rĭ- rĩa-ni*	'the eating one /eater'	class 3
ŭraga	'kill'	*nj-ŭraga-ni*	'the killing one / killer'	class 10
tema	'cut'	*rŭ-tema-ni*	'the one that cuts'	class 11
tŭra	'pierce'	*mŭ-tŭra-ni*	'the piercing one'	class 3

(61)   *mwana*   *arĩyo*   *ni*   *mŭrŭthi*   *ŭrĩa*   *mŭ-rĩya-ni*
        child   eaten   by   lion   the   NCM-eat-SNZER
        ' the child was eaten by the lion that eats' (eater lion)

(62)   *Maina*   *a-nyua*   *njohi*   *ĩrĩa*   *nj-ŭraga-ni*
        Maina   3SG-drink   beer   the   NCM-kill-SNZER
        'Maina drank the killing beer'

(63)   *rŭhiŭ*   *rŭrĩa*   *rŭ-tema-ni*   *nĩ- rwa-tema*   *mwana*
        panga   the   NCM-cut-SNZER   FPV-NCM -cut   child
        'the cutting panga has cut the child'

(64)   *mŭkuha*   *ŭrĩa*   *mŭ- tŭra -ni*   *nĩ-wa-tŭra*   *rŭa*
        skewer   the   NCM-pierce-SNZER   FPV-3SG-pierce   hide
        'the piercing skewer pierced the hide'

3.2 Patient Nominalization

Payne (1997, 227) says patient nominalization refers to the patient of the nominalized

verb. In Kikuyu these "patients" are passive, that is, they are being acted on. The

verbs therefore become passives first and then they are nominalized.

The patient nominalization process in Kikuyu, like the others discussed earlier, is also

morphological. The nominalization process uses the prefix noun class 1 marker *mũ-*

/mw-, on a passive verb and suffix *–o*. It emphasises present and habitual experiences.

Note *mũ-* and *mw-* are allomorphs.

(65)   verb   nominalized

      tũma   'send'   *mũ-tũm-w-o*   'sent one'

      andika   'write'   *mw-andĩk-w-o* ' written one /employee'

      gũra   'buy / marry'   *mũ-gũr-w-o*   'bought one /married'

Here the passive marker *–w* is inserted before the suffix nominalizer *–o* is added. For

example,

Independent clause

(66a) *tũma*   *mũndũ*   *mũciĩ*
       send   person   home
       'send someone home'

Nominalized clause

(66b) *mũ-tũm-w-o*   *nda-na-coka*
       NCM-send-PASS-SNZER   3SG-NEG-return
       'the sent one did not return.'

Other nominalized clauses from the above verbs *andika* 'write; and *gũra*

'buy / marry':

(67)   *mw-andĩk-w-o*   *wa*   *baba*   *nda-no-ka*   *wĩra*
      NCM-write-PASS-SNZER   of   father   3SG-NEG-come   work
      'my father's employee did not come to work.'

(68) *mũ-gũr-w-o*   *no*   *kũ-rĩr-a*   *a-ra-rĩr-a*
      NCM-buy- PASS- SNZER   but   INF-cry-PRES.   3SG-CONT-cry-PRES
      'The one getting married is just crying.'

3.3   Instrument Nominalization

Payne (1997, 228) defines instrument nominalization as "a noun formed from a verb

in which the noun refers to an instrument used to accomplish the act represented by

the verb." In Kikuyu the instrument nominalization process takes various noun class

prefixes.

There seem to be three affixes going on in this nominalization. Here I will point out

what is happening. Examples (69) to (71) below have their respective noun class

prefix and also have the final vowel -*a* changed into an *o*. Examples (72) to (74) also

have the noun class prefix but the final vowel -*a* changes to suffix -*i*. Examples (75)

and (76) have the suffix -*o* and -*i* but the *hi-* and *gi-*are not noun class markers in

Kikuyu. The only explanation for the examples (75 and 76) is that they are loan

words from Kiswahili, for the Kikuyus did not have keys and combs. As noticed in

example (70) some instrument nominalizations take the prefix for noun class 1 which

is for humans.

	verb	Instrument
(69)	*nora*	*i-nor-o*
	sharpen	sharpener (wet-stone for sharpening knives)
(70)	*tega*	*mũ-teg-o*
	trap	trap
(71)	*hata*	*kĩ-hat-o*
	sweep	broom
(72)	*ihũra*	*ka-ihũr-i*
	serve	scooper (a calabash used for serving)
(73)	*enja*	*rũ-enj-i*
	shave	shaver

(74) *bĩra* *kĩ-bĩr-i*
whisk a whisk

(75) *hingũra* *hi-ngũr-o*
open keys

(76) *canũra* *gĩ-canũr-i*
comb (verb) a comb (noun)

The *mũ---i* can turn the verb roots underlying these nominalized instruments to agents. Agents use tools or instruments to do action so they have the common suffix nominalizer *-i*. For example,

(77) *mũ-nor-i.* 'one who sharpens'

   mũ-teg-i 'trapper'

   mũ-hat-i 'sweeper'

   mũ-ihũr-i 'server, one who dishes out'

   mw-enj-i 'barber'

3.4 Manner Nominalization

Manner nominalization means the way an action is done. In Kikuyu manner nominalization is realised by the noun class prefix *mũ-* and the suffix *–ĩre*. I will first give examples of independent clauses, then nominalized clauses in the examples that follow.

Independent clause

(78a) *a-in-aga* *wega*
3SG-sing-CONT well
'he sings well'

Nominalized clause

(78b) *mũ-in-ĩre* *wake* *nĩ mwega*
NCM-sing-SNZER 3SG-POSS is good
'his way of singing is good'

Independent clause

(79a) *Mũmbi*   *a-rug-aga*   *wega*
       Mũmbi   3SG-cook-CONT   well
       'Mũmbi cooks well'

Nominalized clause

(79b) *mũ-rug-ĩre*   *wa*   *Mũmbi*   *nĩ*   *mwega*
       NCM-cook-SNZER   of   Mũmbi   is   good
       'Mũmbi's way of cooking is good'

Independent clause

(80a) *Njoki*   *a-thi-aga*   *cukuru*   *atengerete*
       Njoki   3SG-go-CONT   school   running
       'Njoki goes to school every day'

Nominalized clause

(80b) *mũ-thi-ĩre*   *wake*   *nĩ*   *wa*   *ihenya*   *ihenya*
       NCM-go-SNZER   3SG-POSS   is   of   quick   quick
       'her way of walking is quick quick'

Independent clause

(81a) *rũhuho*   *nĩ*   *rũrahurutana*   *mũno*
       wind   is   blowing   very
       'the wind is blowing very hard'

Nominalized clause

(81b) *mũ-hurutan-ĩre*   *ũcio*   *wa*   *rũhuho*   *ti*   *mwega*
       NCM-blow-SNZER   that   of   wind   not   good
       'the way the wind is blowing is not good'

Independent clause

(82a) *mũrũthi*   *ũguimaga*   *thiya*
       lion   hunts   deer
       'the lion hunts deer'

Nominalized clause

(82b) *mũ-guim-ĩre*   *wayo*   *nĩ*   *wa*   *magegania*
       NCM-hunt-SNZER   3SG-POSS   is   of   amazing
       'its way of hunting is amazing'

Mugane (1997,56) says that "Vowel harmony can be observed to affect quality of the penultimate vowel".

I will give a few examples to illustrate this. Here the second last *e* vowel harmonizes with the last *e* vowel of the verb stem, (see the underlined) so that the suffix *–ĩre* becomes *–ere*.

> *theka*   'laugh'

(83) *mũ-thek-ere*   *wake*   *nĩ*   *wamagegania*
      NCM-laugh-SNZER   3SG-POSS   is   amazing
      'His way of laughing is amazing'

> *thondeka*   'make'

(84) *mũ-thondek-ere*   *wake*   *wa*   *itĩ*   *ti*   *mwega*
      NCM-make-SNZER   3SG-POSS   of   chairs   not   good
      'His way of making chairs is not good.'

3.5   Locative Nominalization

Payne (1997, 229) says,

> Many languages have strategies that form nominalizations that refer in a general way to some entity associated to the verb root. Often these nominalizations refer to a location where the activity described by the verb tends to occur.

In Kikuyu, one of the processes to achieve this is morphological. For verbs that start with a consonant, they take the noun class 5 prefix *i-* and the final suffix *–iro / -ero.*

For example the verbs

hoya 'pray';   *nora* 'sharpen'; and   *thondeka* 'make'

(85)   *i—ho—ero*   'the place where people pray'
        NCM-pray-SNZER

(86)   *i—nor—ero*   'place where things are sharpened'
        NCM-sharpen-SNZER

(87)   *i—thondek—ero*   'place where things are made'
        NCM-make-SNZER

As said earlier some verbs have the *–iro* suffix instead of the *–ero.*

For example:

tuma 'sew' *ruga* 'cook' *thũa* 'set' ⸍

(88)   *i—tum—ĩro*   'place where things are sewn'
       NCM-sew-SNZER

(89)   *i —rug—ĩro*   'place where food is cooked'
       NCM-cook-SNZER

(90)   *i—thũ-ĩro*   'place where the sun sets'
       NCM-set-SNZER

From the above six examples it could be that the final *-a* is dropped altogether and the

suffix *–ero, / -iro* added according to the vowel harmony because *o* and *e* are both

mid vowels and *u* and *i* are both high vowels.

3.6 Product Nominalization

Product nominalization is achieved by prefixing either the third noun class marker

mu- /mw, the sixth *ma-* or the seventh *ki-* to the verb and changing the final vowel *-a*

to an *-o*. This nominalization gives the result or product of a performed act.

For example

(91)   verb   nominalized

       andĩka   'write'   *mw-andĩk-o*   'handwriting'

       kima   'mash'   *mũ-kim-o*   'mashed food'

       tukania   'mix'   *mũ-tukani-o*   'mixture'

       rĩra   'cry'   *kĩ-rĩr-o*   'a cry'

(92) *a-ndĩk-aga*   *kaingĩ* *nĩguo*   **mw-andĩk-o**   *waku*   *wagĩre*
      3SG-write-CONT often   so-that   NCM-write-SNZER   your   be-good
      'write often so that your handwriting may be good'

(93) **mũ-kim-o**   *wa* *maitũ*   *nĩ*   *wende* *mũno* *nĩ* *andũ*
      NCM-mash-SNZER   of   mother   is   liked   very   by   people
      'my mother's mashed food is liked a lot by people'

(94)   *tŭ-rug-aga*   **mŭ-tukani-o**   *wa*   *mbembe*   *na*   *mboco*
        3PL-cook-CONT   NCM-mix-SNZER   of   maize   and   beans
        'we cook a mixture of maize and beans'

(95)   *kwĩna*   **kĭ-rĭr-o**   *gĩa*   *kĩeha*   *nĩgĭkuo*   *kĩa*   *mŭrutani*
        there is   NCM-cry-SNZER   of   sorrow   for.death   of   teacher
        'there is a cry of sorrow at the death of the teacher.'

CHAPTER FOUR

4.1   The Syntactic Functions of Nominalization

We have seen that verbs can be nominalized in different ways resulting in related

meanings. The nominalized verbs in Kikuyu can function differently as subject, direct

object and as indirect object just as other nominals do. As we saw earlier they can also

be modified.

For example the verb *tega* 'trap' can be nominalized as

(96)   *mũ-teg-o*   'trap'

        mũ-teg-i   'trapper'

        mũ-teg-ere   'way / manner of trapping'

        ũ-teg-i   'action of trapping'

The following examples (97) show a nominalized verb as a subject in a sentence and

(98) as an object of a sentence.

(97)   *ũ-teg-i*   *wake*   *wa*   *hitho*   *nĩũramakirie*   *ageni*
       NCM–trap-SNZER   3SG-POSS of   secret   it.amazed   visitors
       ' his secret trapping amazed the visitors'

(98)   *Ninyendete*   *ũ-teg-i*   *wake* *wa* *hitho*
       I like   NCM–trap-SNZER   his   of   secret
       'I like his secret trappings'.

4.1.1 Nominalized clauses with modifiers

As said earlier nominalized clauses can be modified in many different ways.

However the structure in a nominalized clause does not affect adverbs or the oblique.

Example (99) is an adverb of time and then (100) is an adverb of manner (they are in bold).

(99) *ũ-teg-i*   *wa   mama wa   hitho*   ***ira***   *ndũrari   mwega*
      NCM-trap-SNZER   of   uncle   of   secrecy   yesterday   was not   good
      'uncle's secret trapping yesterday was not good.'

(100) *ũ-*teg-i   *wa mama wa na* ***ihenya*** *nĩ*   *mwega*
      NCM–trap-SNZER of uncle of with hurry   is   good
      'uncle's hurried trappings is good.'

Locatives In Nominalized Clauses

(101) *mũ-theker-ere*   *wake*   *i-ho-ero*   *ndũrarĩ*   *mwega*
      NCM -laugh-SNZER 3SG-POSS NCM –pray-SNZER was.not good
      'His manner of laughing at the place of prayer was not good'

Prepositional Phrases In Nominalized Clauses

(102) *ũ-teg-i*   *thamaki na mũtego* ***rungu rwa*** *itiki ti mwega*
      NCM –tega-SNZER fish   with trap   under of   bridge not good
      'trapping fish with a trap under the bridge is not good'

CHAPTER FIVE

Conclusion

Nominalization is the process whereby the root or stem of a grammatical category, for example a verb or an adjective, changes through a nominalizing process to become a noun.

In this project, I have described the processes that go on in the various types of nominalization in Kikuyu. These were considered in two main sections namely the action and the stative nominalization and the many participant nominalizations. The main process seen in all of them is morphological. The nominalizers are a combination of the noun class prefixes especially class 1, and different suffixes. For example, action nominalization is achieved by using noun class 14 prefix *ũ-* and suffix *-i* co-occurring as nominalizer and prefixes *kũ-* and *gũ-* infinitives from class 15. Stative nominalization process uses the prefix *ũ-* also of noun class 14 with various vowel endings.

Agent nominalization is achieved by using *mũ- -i*, and patient nominalization *mũ- -o*. Instrument nominalization forms use various noun class prefixes such as *kĩ-*, *rũ-*, and *mũ-* with various vowel endings. Manner nominalization uses noun class 1 prefix *mũ-* with suffix - *ĩre* / *-ere*. Locative nominalization uses noun class 5 prefix *i-* with suffix *–iro* / *ero* while products nominalization uses prefix *mũ-* / *mw-* with suffix *-o*.

It is noted that one verb can be nominalized in various ways giving related meaning as follows:

verb	*kima*	'mash'
action	*ũ-kim-i or gũ-kima*	'mashing'
agent	*mũ-kim-i*	'masher / one who mashes'
manner	*mũ-kim-ire*	'way or manner of mashing'
product	*mũ-kim-o*	'product of mashing'

Nominalizations are so natural in Kikuyu that they are not only used as subject and object but also as proper names. Below is a list of nominalized verbs found in the Appendix text 'How to make Mũkimo.' Only one line will be cited for each since some of the nominalized verbs are repeated many times in the text.

	line	verbs		nominalized	
Product	1	*kima*	'mash'	***mũkimo***	'mashed irio'
	2	*tukania*	'mix'	***mũtukanio***	' mixture'
	13	*taha*	'scoop'	***mataha***	'scoops' / 'helpings'
Stative	14	*thakara*	'be beautiful'	***ũthaka***	'beauty'
Action	3	*ruga*	'cook'	***ũrugi***	'cooking'
	3	*harĩria*	'prepare'	***ũharĩrĩri***	'preparing'
	5	huha	'winnow'	***ũhuhi***	'winnowing'
	5	*menyerera*	'take-care'	***ũmenyereri***	'caring'
	7	*hagĩra*	put.on.fire	***ũhagĩri***	'placing.to.cook'
	7	*itĩrĩra*	'pour'	***ũitĩrĩri***	'pouring'
	11	*kerũra*	'drain'	***ũkerũri***	'draining'

	13	*rĩa*	'eat'	**kũrĩa**	'eating'
Agent	8	*ruga*	'cook'	**mũrugi**	'cook'
Instrument	13	*ihũra*	'serve'	**kaihũri**	'server'

	13	*rĩa*	'eat'	**kũrĩa**	'eating'

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APPENDIX

In this text, I will put in bold the words that are nominalized.

Procedural Genre – How To Make The Kikuyu Food 'Mũkimo'

1	Kuuma	o	kĩambĩrĩria	**mũ-kim-o**	nĩguo
	from	the	beginning	NCM-mash-SNZER	is the

	irio	cia	Agĩkũyũ		
	food	of	Kikuyus		

'From the beginning of time mũkimo is the food for the Kikuyus'.

2	Mũ-kim-o	nĩ	mũ-tukani-o	wa	
	NCM-mash-SNZER	is	NCM-mix-SNZER	of	

	mbembe	na	mboco	waru	na	nyeni.
	maize	and	beans	potatoes	and	vegetables

'Mũkimo is a mixture of maize and beans potatoes and vegetables.'

3	**Ũ-rug-i**	wa	**mũ-kim-o**	wambagĩrĩria	na
	NCM-cook-SNZER	of	NCM-mash-SNZER	starts	with

	ũ-harĩrĩr-i	wa	indo	ciothe	
	NCM-prepare-SNZER	of	things	all	

'Cooking of mũkimo starts with preparation of all things.'

4 | ũndũ | wa | mbere | nĩkũhuha | **mũ-tukan-io** |
   | thing | of | first | is-to-winnow | NCM-mix-SNZER |

| ũcio | wa | mbembe | na | mboco. |
| that | of | maize | and | beans |

'The first thing is to winnow that mixture of maize and beans.'

5 | **ũ-huh-i** | ũcio | wendaga | **ũ-menyerer-i** |
   | NCM -winnow-SNZER | that | likes | NCM-care-SNZER |

| mũnene | tondũ | no | ũitike | thĩ | ũkĩhuhwo. |
| big | because | can | pour | down | being-winnowed |

'The winnowing needs a lot of care because the mixture can pour down in the process.'

6 | Mahuti | mathira | biũ | ũcokaga |
   | Dirt | finished | completely | then |

| ũgathambio. | nginya | ũthere |
| it.is.washed | until | clean |

'When all the chaff is removed then it is washed until it is clean.'

7 | Kwĩ | maũndũ | merĩ | mendaga | kũmenyererwo | mũno |
   | there are | things | two | that need | to be cared | very |

namo	nĩ	ũ-hagĩr-i		wa	nyũngũ	na
they	are	NCM-placing.to.cook-SNZER		of	pot	and

ũ-itĩrĩr-i		wa	mũ-tukani-o	nyũngũ-thĩinĩ
NCM-pour-SNZER		of	NCM-mix-SNZER	pot-inside

tondũ	nyũngũ	no	ĩkue	kana	mũ-tukanio-o
because	pot	can	die	or	NCM-mix-SNZER

ũcio	wothe	ũitĩke
that	all	pour.

'There are two things that need great care and they are the putting on of the pot on the fire and the pouring in of the mixture inside the pot because the pot can break or all the mixture can pour down.'

8	Irio	icio	ciahagĩrwo	ciendaga	mũ-rug-i
	food	that	placed.to.cook	likes	NCM-cook-SNZER

aciakĩrĩrie	nginya	ihĩe.
to fan.fire	until	cooked

'The one cooking needs to fan the fire until the food is ready.'

9	Gĩtheri	kĩu	kĩahĩa	kĩũwagĩrwo	waru	kana
	Githeri	that	when ready	peeled for	potatoes	or

marigũ	na	gĩgakererwo	nyeni,
bananas	and	cut.for	vegetables

ciothe	igekĩrwo	nyũngũ	igakunĩkwo.
all	put	pot	it.is.covered

'When that githeri is ready potatoes or bananas are peeled and vegetables cut up for it. These are put in the pot, and the pot is covered.'

10

Waru	na	nyeni	ciahĩa	nyũngũ	nĩkerũragwo.
potatoes	and	vegetables	ready	pot	is. drained

'When the potatoes and the vegetables are ready the food is drained of all water.'

11

ũ-kerũr-i	wa	nyũngũ	ũmenyagĩrĩrwo
NCM -drain-SNZER	of	pot	is.taken.care.of

mũno	tondũ	mũndũ	ũtoĩ	no
very	because	person	not.know	can

ecine	kana	aite	irio	icio	kana	atigie
burn.himself	or	pour	food	that	or	leave

maaĩ	irio	itondore.
water	food	soggy.

'Draining of a pot needs a lot of care because one who does not know how to do it can burn themselves or pour all the food down or leave the food with too much water making it soggy.'

12 | Irio | icio | icokaga | igakimwo –igakimwo |
|------|------|---------|--------------------|
| food | that | is then | mashed-mashed |

nginya	ikaiguana	mũndũ	akĩmenyagĩrĩra
until	mixed well	person	taking care of

nyũngũ	ndĩgakue
pot	not.to.die

'The food is then mashed until thoroughly mixed taking care not to break the pot.'

13 | Irio | cihũragwo` | na | **ka-ihũr-i** |
|------|-----------|------|--------------|
| food | is.served | with | NCM -scoop-SNZER |

ma-taha	**ma-taha**	magĩkagĩrwo	gĩtarũrũ-inĩ
NCM-scoops	NCM-scoops	placed-on	tray

cia	**kũ-rĩa**	hĩndĩ	ĩngĩ.
For	INF-eat	time	another.

14 | **ũ-thaka** | wa | **mũ-kim-o** | wonekagĩra | hau. |
|-------------|------|--------------|------------|------|
| NCM-beauty | of | NCM -mash-SNZER | is seen | there |

15 | Andũ | magacoka | magekĩrĩrwo | cia | **kũ-rĩa.** |
|------|---------|-------------|-----|-----------|
| people | then | are.put.for | of | INF-eat |

'The food is served using a scooper to scoop out the food into helpings. It is first put on a tray for the following day. That is when the beauty of mũkimo is seen. People are then given theirs to eat.'

16	Nyũngũ	ĩmwe	ya	**mũ-kim-o**		no	ĩhũunie
	pot	one	of	NCM -mash-SNZER		can	satisfy

	andũ	aingĩ	na	**mũ-kim-o**	ndũrĩ	kĩnyiria.
	people	many	and	NCM -mash-SNZER	has.no	not like it.

'One pot of mũkimo can feed many people and people do not get tired of eating it.'