

Discovering Usage Patterns for the Swahili *amba*- Relative Forms cl. 16, 17, 18: Using Corpus Data to Support Autonomous Learning of Kiswahili by Italian Speakers*

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ABSTRACT

The paper discovers and describes generalised usage patterns meant for assisting second language Swahili learners in appropriate use of the *amba*- locatives by applying corpus-based discovery procedures where the actual communication environment of each *amba*- locative relative is surveyed and the results used as a basis for determining the usage patterns.

The patterns resulting from the analysis are obtained from an untagged corpus made from a selection of texts of contemporary Swahili literature. Patterns are not intended to be prescriptive rules but rather corpus-based generalisations which should guide learners of Swahili as a second language in producing acceptable sentences involving the use of *ambapo*, *ambako*, *ambamo*.

Keywords: Swahili amba- autonomous learning corpus

INTRODUCTION

The Swahili language is one of the most widely spoken and most widely taught African languages. The authors are both involved in teaching Kiswahili to young adults, distinctively mother tongue and second language speakers, and both have experienced difficulties in providing adequate description patterns and efficient prescription rules concerning the usage of cl. 16, 17 and 18 *amba*- forms (respectively *ambapo*, *ambako* and *ambamo*).

Looking at the available Swahili grammars and dictionaries, a (second) language learner of Swahili finds only limited information as to the proper use of the *amba*- relative in Standard Swahili (Ashton 1944: 113, 309–311; Polomé 1967: 137; Bertoncini 1987: 95–96). The little grammatical information that is available on the use of *amba*- locatives only covers their general morphological

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characteristics, while some of the available dictionary information only characterises the *amba-* locatives as *ambapo* for “where-specific”, *ambako* for “where-general” and *ambamo* for “where-inside” (TUKI 2001: 9).

Unlike other *amba-* relatives, which are specifically associated with a particular noun class, the *amba-* locative relatives are associated with a generic class of locative nouns that is semantically subdivided into three classes, namely class 16 *pa*, 17 *ku*, and 18 *mu*. Being in such a division, and perhaps based on lexical subcharacterisation, each subclass is supposed to have a distinctive usage environment in the language (Contini-Morava 1997: 698; Maho 1999: 63–64).

However, the available grammatical and lexical information provides the language learner only with some morphological and semantic basics of the three *amba-* locative relatives; this information is not enough to enable the learner to produce a text or participate actively in producing acceptable utterances with *amba-* relatives used in their distinctive proper environment. Consequently, learners have difficulties in deciding which *amba-* locative relative to choose when they are using Swahili in both casual and academic communication, but especially in writing essays on literary subjects. Even for some speakers of the language it is difficult to distinguish at first sight between the usage environments of the three relatives. In fact, native speakers do not always make a clear-cut distinction between **po**, **ko** and **mo** particles in their speech and in writing as was done by traditional grammars, though the **mo** particle, more or less, still maintains its original meaning (Mohammed 2001: 194).

AIM

This paper intends to show that the use of raw data extracted from a corpus, structured on the basis of detected crucial features, can reinforce discriminative learning in teaching situations but especially in acquiring a working ability to communicate in a second language¹. This case study is on the so-called *amba-* locative relative forms. This paper tries to reveal and describe generalised usage patterns for assisting second language Swahili learners in the appropriate use of the *amba-* locatives. This paper applies corpus-based discovery procedures where the actual communication environment of each *amba-* locative relative is surveyed and the results used as a basis for determining the usage patterns.

¹ The paper is part of a wider project which aims at building an on-line Kiswahili-Italian lexikon targeted for Italian learners of Kiswahili language. The project relies on funding from the cooperation agreement between “L’Orientale” and ISIAO (Istituto Italiano per l’Africa e l’Oriente). The paper is also a result of the research activities conducted within the bilateral agreement between “L’Orientale” and the University of Dar es Salaam (http://www.iuo.it/diprapa/DSRAPA/cultagr_UNO_DSM/Cultural_agreement_home.htm).

THE CORPUS-DRIVEN DISCOVERY PROCEDURE

The procedure used relies on the observation of a language in its communicative environment as captured through the medium of the corpus, which is a body of written text or transcribed speech compiled to serve as a basis for linguistic analysis and description. The approach inductively builds hypotheses on the basis of corpus data. The authors are aware that an efficient use of concordances requires an awareness of some methodological considerations as the relationship between the raw data extracted from the corpus and the output of the search might not be immediately clear (Stevens 1992: 2–10). The limits deriving from the selection of texts have thus been considered by the authors, who believe that the results presented here derive from written texts and are applicable within a comparable teaching environment.

THE CORPUS USED

An untagged corpus made from a selection of texts of contemporary Swahili literature² has been used as a base for extracting relevant data. Major novels and a few short stories from Zanzibar and continental authors have been selected. The selected corpus is made up of about 500,000 tokens and 55,000 types, with a type/token ratio of 8.98. A random control check of other Swahili texts and consultation with native Kiswahili speakers has also been performed.

DATA PROCESSING

An examination of the data, namely the contexts extracted from the compiled corpus, was carried out by the authors. A preliminary approach, which started by considering the translation into English and Italian of the three forms considered as separate items, proved helpful for an initial structuring of the data but proved not to be productive as to providing new relevant information, though some behavioural patterns did already appear. The authors decided then to approach the problem first in terms of the description and structuring of the data and only afterwards take the translation into account. The data was examined from the point of view of a mother tongue speaker who has the choice of the three forms and then the set of choices was presented that could provide the second language learner with some guidelines for formulating a (possibly) acceptable Swahili sentence; the hypothesis being that, if similarity relates to functionality, two similar sequences will have related functionalities (Hank 2002).

² The list of texts is available in Appendix 1.

The following questions were formulated, to be used as a guideline for data treatment:

- How are the three *amba*- “locative” forms used in the selected corpus: is there a pattern-matching design that can help locate information in the contexts extracted from the corpus?
- How does a Swahili native speaker choose between the three *amba*- “locative” forms: is it possible to convert the pattern-matching similarities into formula prescriptions leading an adult learner to produce acceptable Swahili utterances?

The tools used

The main tool used for carrying out investigations on the texts is a software for extracting contexts from the corpus; a second software, for storing structured information and making it available to interested final users has been used.

The tool used for the extracting contexts from the corpus is a software for concordancing³, an operation that allows the simple or combined searching for words and displays them with surrounding contexts of limited length, eventually arranged according to similarities in proximity. The resulting sets of arranged contexts can then be analysed to identify main collocates, types of syntagma, phrases and idioms which might lead to reveal different pattern usages of a word, and finally perform text analysis.

Various software are available for such tasks, from the simplest to the most sophisticated (McEnery & Wilson 1996: 189–192). While the study of large corpora requires methods for summarizing and estimating concordance data (identification and the counting of node words, joint occurrence of node and collocate, etc.) the observation of relatively few lines of concordances does not require complex processes and can be done by listing and counting. The software used here is Concordance 3.00⁴, a flexible user-friendly software for text analysis and concordancing, which allows the user to select the working language environment and state the text alphabet and word separators. It calculates quantitative data, produces word lists arranged in various orders and full concordances showing every word in its context. It takes single or multiple input files with a user-definable reference system. It also calculates quantitative data and statistics about word types and tokens.

³ Concordancing is “an alphabetical arrangement of the principal words contained in a book, with citations of the passages in which they occur” (OED).

⁴ The free trial version (lasting one month) of Concordance 3.2 is downloadable from <http://www.concordancesoftware.co.uk/>.

The user can define searches for single or multiple set of words and type of contexts. More targeted user-tailored searches can be performed, like the use of stop lists and pick lists which let specified words be omitted or included from a search; a limited lemmatization function is also available though not always efficient (depending on language morphology). More advanced searches for phrases and regular expression are possible. Contexts are displayed on screen by using the so-called *KWIC* (**key word in context**) indexer, in which the target word is centred within the selected context; a format that can be quite adequate, for post-positional flexional languages, when sorting lines according to the words occurring before and after the selected word. Utilities for saving and exporting concordances as plain text or HTML file are available.

As in the case in hand the task is restricted to the search for a limited set of words, a pick list was prepared with *amba-* forms (see App. 2, Fig. 1). The contexts produced have first been ordered according to proximity search and then saved as text files and used as a source for the analysis. The full set of contexts of *ambapo*, *ambako* and *ambamo*, arranged according to main collocates and syntagmatic structures, are reported in App. 3.

The second tool used for the task of displaying the data is UWAZO, an on-line accessible database tailored to store structured Swahili-Italian lexical data (*under construction*)⁵. UWAZO is based on the TEI guidelines for dictionary writing, with groups, elements, categories and labels specific to Swahili language descriptive lexicography (Sperberg-McQueen and Burnard 2004). A sample of a screenshot showing the option list of parts of speech categories available to the lexicographer is shown in App. 2, Fig. 3. The results of the analysis have been structured and included in UWAZO under the three separate lexical entries *ambamo*, *ambako* and *ambapo* (see App. 2, Fig. 4 for the entry *ambapo*). The use of an electronic dictionary should enable the user to access more detailed data without the limitations inherent to the printed page (Atkins 1996: 515–516).

AMBA- LOCATIVE FORMS AS TREATED IN SOME DICTIONARIES

Amba- is a relative base that takes relative concords and produces 9 relative forms. Orthography is quite standardized; in fact only one non-standard form has been found, namely cl. 1 *ambaie*⁶. A search for entries of *amba-* in some of the main dictionaries produced the following results.

⁵ Project financed by L'Orientale-ISIAO, with cooperation from the bilateral agreement "L'Orientale"-UDSM.

⁶ *Hawajamwona Cheja ambaie anakaribia taratibu. Anaonekana amechoshwa sana na safari.*
<hti>

Johnson (1939: 10–11) states

Amba, v. (A) [...] **Amba** is used with the relative prefix added in the sense of a simple relative pronoun ‘who, which’ followed by a finite verb, for instance, which cannot take a relative infix [...]

No mention of *amba-* locative forms is found in this dictionary.

In TUKI (2001: 9), we find three separate entries:

ampapo *nm* [*pa-*] where (specific position): *Mahali ~ anaishi* where he lives

ambako *nm* [*pa-*] where (general position): *Mahali ~ anajenga* where he/she is building

ambamo *nm* [*mu-*] where (inside position): *Nyumba ~ anaishi* the house in which she lives

The Internet Living Swahili Dictionary⁷ has, as separate entries:

ambapo *conjunction*, whereas

ambapo *conjunction*, while. **hana lolote la kukupa maishani [...] ambapo mimi nitakufungulia mlango wa uhuru kutokana na uhitaji [Mun]** He has nothing to give you in life [...] while I will open the door for you to freedom

No entries for *ambako* and *ambamo*

Sacleux (1959) has, under the entry *amba-*:

Ambapo, inus., s’emploie, sans antécédent exprimeé, avec la valeur tantôt de l’adverb conjonctif «Ôu», tantôt d’une conjonction, réunissant deux verbs ou deux memebres de phrase, «Quand, quand même, si.»

No mention for *ambako* and *ambamo*.

Merlo Pick (1964: 8) states:

Amba- relat. (unito ad un suffisso relativo traduce: che, il quale, la quale, i quali, le quali). (V. grammatica), *Viti ambavyo vimevunjika*, le sedie che son rotte. Dist. *Kwamba*.

No entries for inflected forms of *amba-* have been found in this dictionary.

No entries for *ambapo*, *ambako* *ambalo* in TUKI (1981).

⁷ *The Kamusi project – The Internet Living Swahili Dictionary* <http://www.yale.edu/swahili/> (last visited on Jan 2005).

QUANTITATIVE DATA

The base *amba-*, generally described as a relative base, produces 9 standard forms (i.e. 9 types), which, in the selected corpus, produced 1959 occurrences (tokens), with a type/token ratio of 217.67. The forms are presented here in alphabetical order and in descending frequency order.

Class order	Class	Freq	Frequency order	Class	Freq
ambaye	1	419	ambayo	4,6,9	438
ambao	2,3,11	362	ambaye	1	419
ambayo	4,6,9	438	ambao	2,3,11	362
ambalo	5	193	ambalo	5	193
ambacho	7	138	ambacho	7	138
ambavyo	8	58	ambazo	10	109
ambazo	10	109	ambapo	16	94
ambako	15,17	68	ambako	15,17	68
ambapo	16	94	ambavyo	8	58
ambamo	18	37	ambamo	18	37

THE STEPS OF THE ANALYSIS

The analysis process is made up of various steps that are briefly presented here. As explained in the introduction, only the locative forms of relative *amba-*, that is *ambapo*, *ambako*, *ambamo*, have been considered (with a preliminary checking on *ambako*, which can be cl. 15 or 17).

The first step is the compilation of an ad-hoc corpus for the specific task; only creative prose texts (novels and short stories) written by some of the main contemporary Swahili writers have been selected as a corpus (see App. 1).

The second step is the extraction of the contexts of the selected *amba-* forms for cl. 16, 17, 18 by using the pick list option of the software Concordance. A sorting of the contexts by using the sorting option from one to four words before and after the node word⁸ was performed and some main associative behaviour patterns emerged that pointed to different meanings/usages of the form (see App. 2, Fig. 1 and Fig. 2, for screenshots of Concordance).

Collocation patterns were initially extracted based on word-forms, without taking into account syntax or punctuation, the basic restriction being that in order to be considered for analysis a node has to appear in more than one text in the corpus. Regarding span and grammatical restrictions, collocations over sentence boundaries or even across punctuation marks were considered; collocates on both side of the node, either as words or phrases, are also considered (Sinclair 1991).

⁸ Indicated as 'headword' in Concordance.

A tentative structuring of data according to different meanings in the two target languages (EN, IT) was experimented but the results were not very satisfactory as no clear drills or pattern emerged. It was then decided to look first at the immediate contexts of the three *amba-* forms and only afterwards consider the translations. An alternative structuring of contexts according to word collocates, syntagma components and functions was thus performed. From this process, matching patterns emerged that have been converted into descriptive collocative behaviour, (tentatively) used as a base for some general prescriptive norms meant for young adult Swahili learners willing to produce active Swahili language utterances involving the use of the so-called *amba-* locative forms.

STRUCTURING THE CONTEXTS ACCORDING TO COLLOCATES

While collocation can be described as an habitual co-occurrence of a node word with other lemmas or words from a definable semantic set within a limited span (e.g. four words to left or right), colligation is the mutual accompaniment of grammatical categories (Mitchell 1958: 103). Halliday (1966) and Sinclair (1966) introduced the notion that patterns of collocation can form the basis for a lexical analysis of language alternatives, independently of the grammatical analysis. In fact evidence from large corpora suggests that “grammatical generalizations come from the accumulation of the patterns of hundreds of individual words and phrases” (Sinclair 1991: 100).

Comparison can be made relating to the joint frequency of nodes and collocates and their independent frequencies. The different approaches to the treatment and analysis of the data extracted from the corpora, the composition and limitations due to genres and size, plus the computational techniques used have to be taken into account when dealing with occurrences and frequencies (Sinclair 1991: 44–45).

Contexts and collocates of *ambapo* (94 occurrences)

A first attempt at structuring the contexts containing *ambapo* has been performed by using both semantic categories and syntagmatic lexical relations. The tendency of *ambapo* to associate with some specific words or word categories clearly emerges. *Ambapo* appears mainly with the following lexical collocates:

- *mahali* (and variants: *mahala*, *pahala*, *mwahali*) (28 cases)
- *wakati* (8 cases) and nouns related to “time” (19 cases)
- nouns with locative *-ni* (8 cases)
- nouns indicating non-definite places / state / condition (10 cases)
- nouns indicating body parts (physically) (5 cases)

As for syntagmatic pattern, *ambapo* appears in:

- nominal syntagmatic constructions:
 - with *-enye* (8 cases, in both forms with *kwenye* and *penye*)
 - with qualifiers (4 cases)
- place adverbials (9 cases)
- locative pronominals (3 cases)

Nouns indicating dwelling places and body parts appear to be preferably associated with *ambapo* but rarely as an isolated item; in most cases they appear with some elements that contribute to definition, either with a locative *-ni*, or in syntagmatic nominal or pronominal structure. Isolated pronominal also appear in combination with *ambapo*. The full set of *ambapo* contexts, ordered mainly according to the semantic profile of collocates and also to occurrences within immediate syntagmatic patterns, is in App. 3.a.

Contexts and collocates of *ambako* cl. 17 (68 occurrences)

At first glance, collocates of *ambako* appeared to be quite homogeneous and non-specific, in the sense that the most common collocates are place names. *Ambako* in fact preferably appears in contexts with the following collocates:

- common place names with locative *-ni* (23 cases)
- common place names, without *-ni*, but in various types of nominal sintagma (9 cases)
- prepositional nouns phrases (10 cases)
- proper place names (8 cases)
- adverbials (8 cases)
- with isolated nouns (i.e. with or without *-ni* or in syntagma) (3 cases)
- *mahali* (2 cases)
- nouns with figurative meaning (2 cases)
- nouns, with locative *-ni*, indicating body parts (2 cases)

As for *ambako* cl. 15, that is as a nominal verb relative, only one sample is attested:

Ku- cl. 15 [which] (*che, il quale*)

Tukawa tunasikiliza kuhema kwake ambako kulituthibitishia uhai. <nag>

[We could hear his breathing, which told us he was alive.]

(*Potevamo sentire il suo respiro che ci diceva che era vivo.*)

A structuring of the *ambako* contexts has thus been made, under the main general category of place nouns, by using subsets based mainly on various types of nominal syntagma. Place names in fact, though predictably almost the only category, appear preferably with locative *-ni*, or as proper place names, or

arranged in various syntagmatic structures whose constituents help to reinforce semantic information on the head noun (Ng and Cardie 2002). In fact only two cases of plain isolated nouns are attested in combination with *ambako*; only two cases of nouns with figurative meaning appear.

The structured *ambako* contexts, according to collocates and syntagmatic structures, are in App. 3.

Contexts and collocates of *ambamo* (37 occurrences)

Contexts containing *ambamo* display quite different features compared to the other two forms. It preferably appears with:

- nouns related to dwelling places and small containers (18 cases), plus
- the same noun categories, functioning as adverbials and associated with directional (in, to / out of) verbs (*-toa*, *-tumbukia*, *-ingia*, *-tia*, *-ibuka*) (6 cases)
- abstract/state/condition nouns, in syntagmatic constructions, but mainly associated with the adverb *ndani* (7 cases)
- body parts, sometimes with figurative meanings (4 cases)
- pronominal demonstrative *mle* / *mule* (1 case)
- *mwahala* (possibly a plural form of *pahala*, in Zanzibari text)
- *mwahala ambamo* [in the place which] (nel posto dove)

The most common collocates of *ambamo* appear to be dwelling place names, adverbial nouns associated to directional verbs, abstract nouns, and the locative adverb *ndani*. Two instances with demonstratives and one instance of a combination with *mahali* is attested. The contexts of *ambamo* structured according to semantic categories and syntagmatic structures are in App. 3.c.

Collocative behavioural patterns of association of *ambapo*, *ambako*, *ambamo*

For the three *amba*- locative relative forms a total of 199 contexts (94 *ambapo*, 68 *ambako*, 37 *ambamo*) have been considered for the analysis of collocates. Collocations can be regarded as one of the main determinants of meaning. In fact when explanation in terms of other categories of meaning cannot be applied, the collocational range of a lexical item, plus the relative frequency of node and collocate, contributes to determining its meaning, especially the collocations with less frequent collocates (Sinclair 1991: 115–116). Though the inferential power of collocative meaning cannot be compared to that of conceptual meaning, still the collocative meaning can rely on the solid evidence represented by words linear sequence.

Following the previous structuring of the contexts, based on lexical and syntagmatic combinations, some patterns of collocability have been observed as

recurrent in the combinatory behaviour of the three forms with some lexical elements and within syntagmatic structures.

Only combinations of close adjacent items have been included. According to accepted standard (Sinclair 1991: 105–106 & 121) a span of 4–5 words on either side of the node has been considered, though in some case a wider span has been necessary to yield useful insights into collocational patterns.

The main associates of the three forms are now presented here, either as isolated nouns, as noun categories and in the various types of syntagma. The observation of the behavioural pattern of association, especially with specific nominal forms, as the case with *wakati* and *mahali*, have been drawn from the data. The behaviour patterns, grouped according to semantic categories and appearing in various types of syntagma, are presented hereafter. Possible translations in [English] and (Italian) are also provided.

Wakati ambapo

Here are some of the contexts for the sequence *wakati ambapo*, both in simple sequence and with pronominals⁹.

wakati ambapo [when] (quando)

Wakati ambapo damu zinachemka na mishipa inajigongagonga. <two>

[(the time) when the blood is boiling and the vessels are pulsing.]

((il tempo) quando il sangue ribolle e le vene pulsano.)

Safari yangu ilianza asubuhi na mapema wakati ambapo fikra zilikuwa bado kuchoka. <mzi>

[My journey started in the early morning when my thoughts were still afresh.]

(Il mio viaggio cominciò di mattina presto quando i pensieri erano ancora impazienti.)

wakati ambapo [while] (mentre, invece)

Mtu kama huyu, shilingi mia tatu anaona kama laki, wakati ambapo wale vigogo utampa sanduku la bia kuku wawili, bakuli la chips, usafiri wa tekisi na bado atakudai elfu mbili <usi>

[For a person (inexperienced girl) like this one, three hundred shillings are like a hundred thousand, while for the experienced ones (girls) you will give them a crate of beer, two chicken, a bowl of chips, taxi and yet they will demand two thousand shillings from you]

(Per una (ragazza) inesperta come questa, trecento scellini sono come centomila, mentre per quelle esperte, dai loro un boccale di birra, due polli, un sacchetto di patatine, il taxi e ti chiederanno ancora duemila scellini)

⁹ Sequence of characters in < > indicates the text from which the context is taken. See App. n. 1 for the full list of texts.

wakati ambapo [at the time when, while] (mentre, nel tempo quando)

Wakati ambapo kikundi hiki kilikuwa kikililia mashujaa wa zamani, kikundi kingine kilikuwa na mazungumzo tofauti. <gam>

[While this group recalled the brave of past times, another group talked of other things.]

(Mentre un gruppo rimpiangeva i coraggiosi del passato, un altro gruppo parlava d'altro.)

wakati umefika ambapo [the time has come when] (è arrivato il momento in cui)

Wakati umefika ambapo sitamani tena kuishi, kuna faida gani kuishi ikiwa yote nipatayo ni uchungu na kupasukua na moyo. <hti>

[The time has come when I do not wish to live, what is the aim of living if all I get is pain and a broken heart.]

(È venuto il momento in cui non desidero più vivere, qual'è lo scopo di vivere se tutto ciò che ottengo è dolore e il cuore spezzato.)

wakati huo huo ambapo [the very time when] (proprio quando)

Ulikuwa ni wakati huo huo ambapo serikali ilitangaza nia yake ya kutekeleza mpango wake <njo>

[It was the very time when the government announced its decision to carry out its plan]

(Fu proprio il momento in cui il governo annunciò la sua decisione di realizzare il suo piano)

wakati wa sasa ambapo [the present time when] (adesso, ora che)

Wakakubaliana kwamba ilifaa kujihadhari naye, hasa wakati wa sasa ambapo alielekea kumtwaia Afisa Kilimo huyo mpya katika upendeleo wake <njo>

[They agreed that it was necessary to beware of him especially at the present time when he was about to pick this new agricultural officer among his favourites]

(Furono d'accordo che era opportuno guardarsi da lui, specialmente ora che sembrava prendere questo nuove ufficiale agrario tra i suoi favoriti)

wakati mmojawapo ambapo [one of the moments when] (uno dei momenti quando)

Dakika za kunyamaza zikapita, na kwa Fumu huu ulikuwa wakati mmojawapo ambapo, alijiona kazuzuka, hana la kufanya, ila kubaki kutumbua macho. <mkv>

[Minutes of silence passed, and for Fumu this was one of the moments when he found himself confused, having nothing else to do, except remain with his eyes fixed.]

(Minuti di silenzio passarono, e per Fumu questo fu uno dei momenti in cui, sentendosi perso confuso, non sapeva che fare se non restare ad occhi sgranati.)

No instances of *wakati* associated with *ambako* or *ambamo* are found in the corpus¹⁰.

Words indicating time (*siku, muda, asubuhi, saa, dakika, nafasi*, week day names) always appear associated with ***ambapo*** (18 instances out of 99).

N(time) ambapo - [a N(time) when] (un N(tempo) quando)

siku -fika ambapo [a day comes when] (viene un giorno quando)

Kuna siku itafika ambapo wanawake watachoshwa na jambo hili <dun>

[A day will come when women will be disgusted by this matter]

(Verrà un giorno che le donne saranno disgustate da questa faccenda)

baada ya muda mchache, ambapo [after a short time during which, when] (dopo un po' di tempo durante il quale)

Baada ya muda mchache, ambapo walitizamana tu bila ya kusema chochote <pep>

[After a short time, during which they only looked at each other without saying anything]

(Dopo un po' di tempo, durante il quale si guardarono senza dire niente)

hadi ... ambapo [until ... when] (fino a ... quando)

Hakimu naye akawa amekubali Lukova abakie rumande hadi Alhamisi hii ambapo kesi hii ingetajwa tena <njo>

¹⁰ Instances of *wakati ambao* are attested and reported here for sake of completeness, but are not considered in this paper as we are concerned only with the occurrences of *amba-* with 'locative' classes.

Huu ndio wakati ambao wachezaji hufanya maajabu mengi ili kuvuta watu <dun>

[This is the time when the players show a lot of wonders in order to attract people]

Licha ya nyumba kuwa kubwa wakati huu ulikuwa wakati ambao uhusiano kati yangu na yeye ulikuwa mzuri. <kcw>

[Despite the large size of the house this time was the time when the relationship between me and her was good.]

Wakati wa mapambazuko, kukiwa na umande wa alfajiri, wakati ambao Mwinyi huwa amelala usingizi mzito <kiu>

[Dawn, with the early morning dew, the time when Mwinyi is normally in deep sleep]

Lakini huu ulikuwa wakati ambao kwamba maovu yalifika ukingoni <mkv>

[But this was the time when evil deeds had reached their eight]

Nini kilichompeleka mzimuni magharibi, wakati ambao watu wanakatazwa kupita <mus>

[What took him to the spirit worship place at a time when people are not allowed there]

na ilikuwa aingie kazini asubuhi wakati ambao Mansuri keshatoka, na atoke kazini saa nane wakati ambao hajarejea <nyo>

[and she had to start working in the morning by which time Mansuri had already left, and stop working at two pm, at a time when (Mansuri) was not yet back]

katika wakati ambao wao tu wangalistahili kumkinga na ghururi za dunia. <tum>

[at the time when only they desired to protect her against the cheating of the world.]

ili uwadie wakati ambao alipanga kumpitia tena yule msichana wake mpya <usi>

[so that the time arrives when he arranged to briefly visit that new girlfriend of his]

[And the judge also agreed that Lukova would remain under arrest until Thursday when his case would be reported]

(Anche il giudice fu d'accordo che Lukova restasse agli arresti fino a giovedì, quando il suo caso verrebbe discusso)

hadi hapo ambapo [until the moment when] (fino al momento in cui)

*ilipasa avumilie **hadi hapo ambapo** angefaulu kumfanya Kiligilo atambue <njo>*

[it was necessary to wait until the moment when he would be able to make Kiligilo understand]

(era necessario pazientare fino a quando sarebbe riuscito a far sì che Kiligilo capisse)

nafasi ambapo [the moment / the chance when] (il momento, l'occasione quando)

*Kwa muda wa siku nyingi sasa Katibu Malungu alikuwa amejaribu kutafuta **nafasi ambapo** Tulilumwi angetoka peke yake <njo>*

[For many days now Katibu Malungu tried to find a moment when Tulilumwi would go out alone]

(Per molti giorni ora Katibu Malungu aveva tentato di trovare un'occasione nella quale Tulilumwi uscisse da sola)

No instances of words referring to time are found with *ambamo* or *ambako*.

Mahali ambapo

Mahali – and its variants *mahala*, *pahala*, *mwahali* – are preferably associated with *ambapo* (27 out of 99 occurrences of *ambapo*).

mahali ambapo [a place in which / where] (un posto nel quale / dove)

*Mlangoni alipigwa busu jingine na kupapaswa **mahala ambapo** paliamsha kitu fulani kilichoanza kulala mwilini mwake <usi>*

[At the door he was given another kiss and he was touched gently in a place which sparked something that had started cooling inside his body]

(Sulla porta ebbe un altro bacio e fu accarezzato in un posto che rattivò qualcosa che cominciava a dormire nel suo corpo)

*Rukia ambaye akiwa amehisi kama roho yake imepaa na kutua **mahala ambapo** si pa kawaida. <usi>*

[Rukia, who felt as if her soul flew up and landed in a place which was not familiar.]

(Rukia, che si sentì come se la sua anima si innalzasse per posarsi in un luogo insolito.)

*Tulikuwa tukioga mtoni Manase alipoanguka **mahali ambapo** maji yalikuwa marefu. <kcw>*

[We were bathing in the river when Manase fell into a place where the water was deep.]

(Stavamo facendo il bagno nel fiume quando Manase cadde in un posto dove l'acqua era alta.)

Ninataka kwenda kuishi mahali ambapo mnaweza kuishi bila kufikiri <kcw>
[I want to go and live in a place where you can live without worrying]
(Voglio andare a vivere in un posto dove puoi vivere senza pensare)

wakiuacha mji kuelekea mahali ambapo wangeweza kumzungumza faraghani.
<kiu>
[they left the city to go towards a place where they could discuss it in private]
(lasciarono la città e si diressero in un posto dove potessero parlarne in privato)

Kwa nini mpo mahali ambapo hamtegemewi kuwa! <nag>
[Why are you in a place where you are not expected to be!]
(Perchè siete in un posto dove non dovrete essere!)

Alipotembea alifanana na mtu anayejaribu kuchukua kitu fulani mahali ambapo hapafikii. <ros>
[When she walked she looked like someone who tries to get something from a place that cannot be reached.]
(Quando camminava sembrava una che tenta di prendere qualcosa da un posto dove non arriva.)

Hapa ni pahala ambapo mara nyingi watu walibiginywa <ute>
[This is a place where people were often exploited]
(Questo è un posto dove molte volte la gente era sfruttata)

hakukuwa na mahali nchini ambapo mtu angeweza kufichama <njo>
[there was no place in the country where a person could hide]
(non c'era un posto nel paese dove un uomo potesse nascondersi)

hadi mahali ambapo [until the place where] (fino al posto dove)

Nitakusindikiza hadi mahali ambapo utaweza kupumzika au kulala <mzi>
[I shall accompany you to a place where you can rest or sleep]
(Ti accompagnerò fino ad un posto dove potrai riposare o dormire)

kutoka mahali ambapo [from a place where] (dal posto dove)

Kisha aliichukua chupa ya chai kutoka mahali ambapo aliiweka kabla ya kwenda kulala <njo>
[Then he took the tea thermos flask from the place where he had put it before going to sleep]
(Poi prese il thermos del tè dal posto dove l'aveva messo prima di andare a dormire)

mahali/pahala hapo ambapo [the very place where] (il posto preciso dove)

Daima nilitaka sana kupaona mahali hapo ambapo babu alisema kweli imedhihiri <nag>
[I always wanted to see the very place where my grandfather said the truth becomes clear]
(Ho sempre desiderato vedere il posto dove il nonno disse che la verità è svelata)

alijaribu kupakumbukia pahala hapo ambapo utotoni mwao walizowea kupumzika <tat>

[he tried to remember the very place where during their childhood they used to rest]
(tentò di ricordare il posto preciso dove erano soliti riposarsi durante la loro infanzia)

pahala pamoja tu ambapo [the only place were] (un solo posto dove)

Palibaki pahala pamoja tu ambapo Subira angeweza kupata himaya <rac>

[There was only one place left were Subira could get protection]

(C'era un solo posto dove Subira poteva ottenere protezione)

pahala ambapo ... hakuna ku- [a place where + neg. compound verb form] [un posto dove + tempo composto neg.]

Walikutana pahala pa ajabu ambapo hakuna aliyetarajia kama wangekutana <tat>

[They met in a wonderful place where nobody expected they could meet]

(Si incontrarono in un posto meraviglioso dove nessuno si aspettava che si incontrassero)

Only two instances of *mahali* occurring with *ambako* are attested

mahali ambako [a place where] (un posto dove)

Siku chache baadaye nilijiona nashuka ngazi zilizotelemka chini kwenda mahali ambako nilifikiri kulikuwa na chemichemi <mzi>

[A few days after, I I thought I would go down the steps to a place where I thought there was a spring]

(Qualche giorno dopo, pensai di scendere le scale e andare in un posto dove pensavo ci fosse una fontana)

Miondoko yake nilikuwa sijaifahamu; labda alikuwa amepata msichana mahali fulani ambako mimi nilikuwa sifahamu. <kcw>

[I could not understand his behaviour; maybe he had got a girl from a place which I did not know.]

(Non riesco a capire il suo comportamento; forse aveva trovato una ragazza in un posto che non conoscevo.)

Only one instance of *mahali*, in its variant *mwahala*, is found with *ambamo*:

mwahala ambamo (could be a plural form of *pahala*, in Zanzibari text) [in the place which] (nel posto dove)

Walifwatana kimyakimya huku wakipita mwahala ambamo zamani walimzoea walipokuwa wadogo <tat>

[They went together quietly while passing the places which they used to go to in the past, when they were young]

(Camminarono assieme in silenzio, passando nei posti dove erano soliti andare nel passato, quando erano piccoli)

Proper place names

Proper place names are found associated with *ambako*. In fact the 10 *noun loci* of the analysed contexts are only associated with *ambako*.

ambako [where] (dove)

Alianzia Uingereza ambako alimaliza elimu ya sekondari <usi>

[He started in England where he finished secondary education]

(Cominciò in Inghilterra dove terminò la scuola secondaria)

akakata kuelekea Cafeteria ambako alinunua gazeti <tat>

[he decided to go towards the Cafeteria where he bought the newspaper]

(decise di dirigersi alla Cafeteria dove comprò il giornale)

mazingira ya chuo kikuu hayakufanana na Karonga ambako watu walikuwa watu si wasanamu <tat>

[the surroundings of the university were not the same as Karonga where people were people and not statues]

(l'ambiente dell'univerità non era come Karonga, dove le persone erano persone e non statue)

Only one instance of proper place noun with locative *-ni*, is attested with *ambako*¹¹

akatwaa fimbo yake iliyopakwa hina na kuelekea Mshelishelini ambako alimkuta Bwana Marijani mkuukuu juu ya gogo la mnazi. <rac>

[He took his walking stick smeared with henna and walked to Mshelishelini (lett.: The Breadfruit Tree), where he met Bwana Marijani on a palm trunk.]

(Prese il suo bastone spalmato di henné e si diresse a Mshelishelini dove trovò il Sig. Marijani su un tronco di palma.)

No contexts of proper place names with *ambapo* are found.

Patterns of association of N-ni (common place names, dwelling place names) in association with *ambako/po/mo*

Common place names with locative *-ni* (bandani, porini, uwani, baharini, bafuni, chumbani, dukani, jikoni, kisiwani, mjini, ukumbini, sebuleni, bondeni) are preferably associated with *ambako*.

N-ni ambako [where] (dove)

akaelekea jikoni ambako alitwaa doo la maji akatoka nje. <mkv>

[she went to the kitchen where she took a bucket of water and went out.]

(andò in cucina dove prese un secchio d'acqua e uscì fuori.)

¹¹ cfr. with one occurrence of *mshelisheli*, common name:

Kwenye mwembe aliruka popo na kwenye mshelisheli alitua mwengine. <mkv>

[By the mango tree a butterfly was flying and another one hovered by the bread tree.]

(Vicino al mango volava una farfalla e vicino all'albero del pane ne svolazzava un'altra.)

Wakaondoka na kuelekea uwani ambako kulikuwa kiza. <ute>

[They got up and went to the courtyard where it was dark.]

(Si alzarono e andarono nel cortile dove era buio.)

Huku akipepesuka akanyata kwa utulivu hadi bafuni ambako alifungua maji baridi <usi>

[Shaking, he walked slowly to the bathroom where he opened the cold water tap]

(Tremando, camminò furtivamente fino al bagno dove aprì l'acqua fredda)

Rukia akajizoa na kujitupa kitandani ambako alijilaza kifudifudi <usi>

[Rukia stood up with difficulty and threw herself on the bed where she laid face down]

(Rukia si alzò con difficoltà e si gettò sul letto a faccia in giù)

halafu wakamwondoa kumpeleka mjini kusoma, ambako anaishi na mjomba wake <rac>

[Afterwards they ended up sending him to study in the city, where he lives with his uncle]

(poi finirono con il mandarlo a studiare in città dove vive con suo zio)

Safari mbili aliwahi kuzitupa tiketi hizo na kubakia huko ughaibuni ambako alifanya kazi za muda. <usi>

[Twice he managed to throw those tickets away and stayed abroad where he found temporary jobs.]

(per ben due volte buttò via i biglietti e restò all'estero lontano dove faceva lavori temporanei.)

Angani korongo alitelea huku akifululiza kuteremka ukingoni mwa bahari ambako kundi la vidagaa lilibuka ghafla kutoka majini <tat>

[From the sky a crane slipped while trying to go down to the edge of the sea where a group of small fish suddenly emerged from the water]

(Dal cielo un airone planò dirigendosi in picchiata verso la riva del mare dove un gruppo di pesciolini emerse improvvisamente dall'acqua)

Common place names with locative *-ni* also appear with *ambapo*, but often in these cases there is no movement verb or the indication of movement is not so marked.

N-ni ambapo [(in)side which / where] (nel quale /dove)

Mbio alikimbilia kitandani pa mamaake ambapo kidugu chake kidogo kilianza kulia <ute>

[She quickly ran to her mother's bed where her small brother started to cry]

(Corse veloce verso il letto della madre dove il suo fratellino cominciava a piangere)

Hatimaye aligeuka kumtazama Asumini pale kitandani ambapo hatimaye kiwiliwili chake kimesitawi na kupumzika <tat>

[Finally he turned to look at Asumini there on the bed where finally her body relaxed and rested]

(Alla fine si girò a guardare Asumini lì sul letto dove il suo corpo si rilassava e riposava)

Asumini aliteremka gari sokoni ambapo palikuwa pamejaa watu <tat>

[Asumini drove the car to the market which was full of people]

(Asumini guidò la macchina verso il mercato che era pieno di gente)

Mzee Mabruki alifika behewani, pale ambapo Bwana Makuudi alikuwa karejea kulala kwenye kiti chake. <ute>

[Mzee Mabruki walked onto the veranda, where Bwana Makuudi laid back in his chair again.]

(Mzee Mabruki arrivò lì sulla veranda dove Bwana Makuudi tornava a stendersi sulla sua sedia.)

Jicho lake lilishuka matawini, kigogoni hadi shinani ambapo mikono yake imeshikilia. <mkv>

[His eyes looked at the branches, from the trunk to the root where his hands were clenched.]

(Il suo sguardo si posò sui rami, sul tronco fino alla radice dove le sue mani si aggrapparono.)

N-ni ambapo [while] (mentre)

Kijana huyu alionekana kuwa na mshiko mkubwa katika umma wa hapa kijijini, ambapo yeye Jumbe Mpwite alikuwa ameshindwa kumweka katika upendeleo wake <njo>

[This young man appeared to have a big audience in the community here in the village, while Jumbe Mpwite wasn't able to keep him under control]

(Questo giovanotto sembrava avere grande influenza sulla gente del villaggio, mentre lui Jumbe Mpwite non riusciva a tenerlo sotto controllo)

N-ni ambamo [inside which] (nel quale)

The only sample of place names with locative *-ni* reported with *ambamo* is accompanied with a proper noun.

mpaka walipofika mtoni Msera, ambamo walijitia na nguo zao <tat>

[until they arrived at the river Msera, in which they bathed fully dressed]

(finché arrivarono al fiume Msera, nel quale si immersero con i loro vestiti)

Common (dwelling) place names

Common place nouns, without *-ni* (for ex.: *nyumba, bwawa, maktaba, bar, chumba, ukumbi, kitanda, hospitali, shule, pwani, chumba, jengo, kijiji, mkahawa, shimo*) but in various types of syntagmatic nominal constructions, preferably appear with *ambako* (11 cases).

N -a N *ambako* [where / which] (dove, nel quale)

Alimrushia magao ya mchele huku akimwongoza yeye na wenzake nyumba ya jirani ambako kulitandikwa mikeka mipya <kiu>

[She threw him the husks while leading them to the neighbours' house where new mats were spread]

(Gli lanciò la pula mentre guidava lui e i suoi amici nella casa dei vicini dove erano state stese nuove stuoie)

Akasoma katika shule kubwa za kimataifa ambako walilelewa kama malkia wadogo <usi>

[She had studied in important international schools where they were treated like little queens]

(Studiò nelle grandi scuole internazionali dove erano trattate come piccole regine)

na pembeni, mbali kidogo, kulikuwa na bwawa la kuogelea ambako watu walijichovya <tat>

[and at the corner, a little apart, there was a swimming pool where people dived]

(e in un angolo, un po' lontano, c'era una piscina dove la gente si tuffava)

Na kila siku alipojaribu kukaza macho kuangalia kule mbali, upeo wa macho ambako maisha yake yalikutoka, taathira aliyoipata ilikuwa taathira ya kila kitu kuwa kama bandia wa kuchezea tu. <tat>

[And every day when he tried to focus his eyes onto the far horizon where his life had started from the impact he got was that of everything being like a toy for playing.]

(E ogni giorno, quando cercava di gettare lo sguardo lontano, alla linea dell'orizzonte da dove la sua vita era iniziata, l'impressione che riceveva era l'idea che ogni cosa fosse solo un giocattolo.)

Na Asumini pamoja na Sewa wakatazamatazama upeo wa macho ambako ufukwe ulijipeta kama chatu <tat>

[And Asumini and Sewa looked at the horizon where the sand of the coast line curved like a python]

(Asumini e Sewa guardarono l'orizzonte dove la sabbia della costa formava curve come un pitone)

Nouns indicating common dwelling places, without *-ni* and in various types of syntagma, are also found in association with *ambamo*.

N -a N *ambamo* [in(side) which] (dentro / nel quale)

Yalikuwa majengo ya maktaba ambamo mlikuwa na vitabu vilivyohitaji kubugwiwa na kila mwanafunzi <tat>

[there were library buildings inside which there were books which every student needed to consult]

(c'erano biblioteche nelle quali vi erano libri utilizzati per la consultazione da ogni studente)

katika chumba cha maongezi ambamo Bwana Fuad akisubiri <nyo>
[at the sitting room in which Mr Fuadi was waiting]
(nel salotto dove Mr Fuadi stava aspettando)

Na kisha yale majengo ya mihadhara ambamo uchawi humwagwa na utumbo huenezwa <tat>
[And afterwards the lecture buildings in which sorcery is poured and garbage is spread]
(E poi quelle sale da lezioni nelle quali si versa la stregoneria e si spandono i rifiuti)

-wa na N ambamo [in(side) which] (dentro / nel quale)
palikuwa na mkahawa ambamo wasomi kila siku wakipigana <tat>
[there was a coffee bar inside which scholars argued every day]
(c'era un bar nel quale gli studiosi si scontravano ogni giorno)

-le N ambamo [in(side) which] (dentro / nel quale)
Alikuwa mtu ambaye aliingilia nyumba za watu usiku, hasa zile nyumba ambamo walikuwa wakilala wanawake watupu. <kcw>
[He was a man who entered into people's houses during the night, especially in those houses inside which lonely women slept.]
(Era un uomo che entrava nelle case della gente di notte, specialmente in quelle case dentro le quali dormivano donne sole.)

N adj. ambamo [in(side) which] (dentro / nel quale)
mtungi wa maji na kabati dogo ambamo niliona sahani na vikombe vya chai <kcw>
[a pot for water and a small cupboard in which I saw plates and cups]
(una brocca per l'acqua e un armadietto nel quale vidi piatti e tazzine)

Tulifika nyumba moja ambamo tulikuta vizuu vya watu <gam>
[We came to a house inside which we met zombies]
(Arrivammo ad una casa dove incontrammo degli zombi)

Na jengo jingine liloitwa "Theatre Arts" ambamo mamia ya macho ya wanafunzi hukabilia na jozi ya macho ya mwalimu, mabongo mia, humilikiwa na ubongo mmoja, na ambamo masikio mia hurekebishwa kupokea sumu au dawa na ambamo kalamu husema <tat>
[And another building called "Theatre Arts" in which hundreds of students' eyes face just a pair of teachers' eyes, hundreds of brains are dominated by one brain and in which hundreds of ears are tuned to receive poison or medicine and in which pens speak]
(Un'altra costruzione chiamata "Theatre Arts" dove centinaia di occhi di studenti si incontrano con gli occhi di un insegnante, centinaia di cervelli sono dominati da un solo cervello, e dove centinaia di orecchie sono sintonizzate a ricevere veleno o medicina e nel quale le penne parlano)

katika N ambamo [in a N in which] (in un N nel quale)
walifumaniwa wamelala katika kichaka ambamo kila mtu aliweza kuwaona <dun>

[they were caught sleeping in a bush in which everybody could see them]
(furono sorpresi a dormire nella boscaglia dove ognuno poteva vederli)

nd- N ambamo [the very place in which] (proprio il posto dove)

Huu ndio mji ambamo Manase alikuwa akiishi. <kcw>

[This was the very town in which Manase lived.]

(Questa era proprio la città dove Manase viveva.)

Lutare ndicho kijiji ambamo mashindano haya hufanyika mara nyingi. <dun>

[Lutare is the village in which these competitions often took place.]

(Lutare era proprio il villaggio dove spesso avvenivano queste competizioni.)

No samples of common place names in syntagmatic constructions are found with *ambapo*

Nouns indicating places that are associated with directional verbs (take / come out from / go into)

(*-toa, -tumbukia, -ingia, -tia, -ibuka*) (dal / nel quale), appear with *ambamo* (7 cases).

nilimwona akifungua kabati ambamo alitoa chupa moja <nag>

[I saw him opening a cabinet from which he took one bottle]

(Lo vidi aprire un armadietto dal quale prese una bottiglia)

lipo sanduku la msonobari ambamo Bakari alitia magwanda yake <mkv>

[there is a fir-wood chest inside which Bakari kept his garments]

(c'è una baule di in legno di abete nella quale Bakari metteva i suoi vestiti)

kitovu kikapasuka, pakabakia shimo ambamo kizazi kilichofuata kilitumbukia. <nag>

[the centre collapsed, and in its place remained a hole into which the following generation sank.]

(il centro crollò, e al suo posto restò un vuoto nel quale la generazione seguente affondò.)

Palitokea shimo kubwa kwenye kitovu ambamo kizee kilitumbukia <nag>

[There appeared a big hole at the centre into which the old man sank]

(Si fece aprì un grosso buco al centro nel quale il vecchio affondò)

kama pango la wezi, ambamo ukiingia hufahamu uendako. <dun>

[like a den of thieves, in which if you enter you do not know where you are going.]

(come un covo di briganti, nel quale se ci entri non sai dove stai andando.)

Katika ukweli huu palitokea gharika katika mto wa bonde uliopeleka maji ya mvua baharini ambamo wewe uliibuka siku moja ukilia njaa. <nag>

[In this truth there was a flood in the river valley which brought the rain water to the sea from which you emerged one day, crying for hunger.]

(In questa verità ci fu una inondazione nella valle del fiume che portò la pioggia al mare dal quale emergesti un giorno piangendo per la fame.)

Instances of common place names with *ambako* are attested but with no direction verb signals.

Body parts, physical

Nouns indicating body parts (*kifuani*, *masikioni*, *tumboni*), with locative *-ni*, are preferably associated with *ambapo* [where] (dove) (6 occ.)

N (body parts) [where] (dove)

Bonde la upara wake liliteremkia kipajini ambapo palikuwa na sijida kubwa <tat>
[The line of his baldness went down to the forehead where there was a big prayer mark]
(Il solco della sua calvizie scendeva giù sulla fronte dove c'era un grande segno della preghiera)

na pale kifuani ambapo vifungo vya shati jepesi alilolivaa vimefunguliwa <mkv>
[and there at her breasts where the buttons of the light shirt she was wearing were open]
(e lì sul petto dove i bottoni della leggera camicia che indossava erano aperti)

Asumini alijitazama mpaka kifuani ambapo chini ya madodo yake moyo wake umeshenezeka <tat>
[Asumini looked down at her chest where, under her breast, her heart was heavy]
(Asumini guardò il petto dove, sotto il suo seno, il suo cuore era pesante)

Msingi ulioanzia chini ya shingo na kutambaa katikati, unapiga pande kushoto na kulia na kugawa mabumunda ya musuli yaliyoporomokea tumboni, ambapo pamebabataa. <mkv>
[The dip which started from the neck and spread downwards, separated right and left and divided the mass of muscles which collapsed onto the belly, which was taut.]
(Il solco che cominciava dal collo e si stendeva al centro, divideva destra e sinistra e separava la massa di muscoli che ricadeva sulla pancia, che stava tesa.)

na baadaye [maneno] yakachukuliwa na mkondo wa damu hadi masikioni pake ambapo yalimonga tena na tena <mkv>
[and afterwards [the words] were brought by the flow of the blood to her ears where they hit her again and again]
(e poi [le parole] furono portate dal flusso del sangue fino alle orecchie dove la colpivano ancora e ancora)

Three occurrences of nouns indicating body parts are attested with *ambako* (*miguuni*, *makalioni*, *kiunoni*)

*Alijipapasa usoni, kifuani, kwenye madodo yake yaliyopea, na chini kiunoni alikokopeka na **makalioni ambako** mikono yake ilipanda mlima na kuporomokea hadi mapajani ilikoishia. <tat>*

[She caressed her face and her chest, with her full ripe breasts, down to her waist and buttocks where her hands climbed up the hill again before falling down towards the thighs where they stopped.]

(Si accarezzò il viso, il petto, i seni maturi, soffermandosi appena sotto la vita e sulle natiche dove le mani risalirono la collina e scesero verso le cosce, dove si fermarono.)

*Wazo lilimtuma kuvaa lile gauni lake jeupe jepesi sana, lililobana juu na kumwagika **miguuni ambako** mwenyewe huliita “Sikio la tembo” ingawa ulikuwa mshono wake pekee alioubuni. <usi>*

[She decided to put on her white, delicate gown, which fitted tightly over the top half of her body and then flared from her hips, the dress which she called “the elephant ear” although it was only dress she had designed.]

(Decise di mettere il suo leggero vestito bianco, che le stringeva il busto e si allargava all’altezza delle gambe, che lei chiamava “a orecchio di elefante” sebbene fosse l’unico modello che aveva creato.)

Two instances of nouns indicating body parts, with a figurative meaning (*miili* and *moyo*, with locative *-ni*, and *katika*) are found with *ambamo*. The meaning is mainly figurative or indicating contact and not what is inside.

*kumwingia mule **ndani moyoni ambamo** siri za mwanadamu hufichama <tat>*

[to enter there, inside the heart, where the secrets of man hide]

(entrare lì nel cuore dove si nascondono i segreti dell’uomo)

A sample of the use of *ambamo* in pronominal construction is also attested:

*Alinyoosha mkono na kupapasa kwa imani **mule mote ambamo** Masika aliumia. <mkv>*

[He stretched out his arm and touched her sympathetically there all over the parts of Masika’s body which hurt.]

(Stese la mano e toccò con dolcezza lì dovunque Masika era dolorante.)

As for the following sample, the discussion was whether to use it as a sample of use of *ambamo* with a demonstrative *mle*. It was observed that the important clue here comes from the use of the word *miili*: *katika miili* leads to the use of *mle* and *mle katika miili* leads to the use of *ambamo*. This demonstrates how the choice of grammatical forms is conditioned by both the semantic category of the noun and the syntagmatic structure in which it occurs.

mle katika miili yao ambamo

*wamefuzu kumtengeneza **mle katika miili yao ambamo** mikono ya Mwumba ilkosea. <kiu>*

[they managed to apply potions to their bodies where the hands of the Creator had erred.]

(riuscirono ad applicare rimedi lì nei loro corpi dove le mani del Creatore avevano sbagliato.)

Abstract nouns (state, condition)

Abstract nouns, and nouns indicating state / conditions, are preferably used with *ambapo* (*uhuru, wajibu, maisha, kisasa, umma, mweusi*). Similar nouns indicating wide/abstract concepts (*ulimwengu, nafsi, bahari, michezo, milioni za nyavu, maji*) are also found associated with *ambamo*; very few instances (*kidato cha sita, kilele cha imani*) are found with *ambako*.

With nouns indicating non-definite places / state / condition (10 cases).

ambapo [in(side) which] (nel quale)

maisha ya siri tupu ambapo kila ninalolifanya nalifanya kwa roho mbili <tat>

[a life of secrets in which everything I do, I do with a two-fold intent]

(una vita di segreti in cui qualsiasi cosa faccio, la faccio con due intenzioni/disposizioni)

na tena ujanajike wenyewe wenye shadda na madda za kisasa na kileo ambapo hakuna tena sapatu, kuna viatu vya mchuchumio. <tat>

[and then femininity itself with its present problems and interests today where there are no longer slippers, but high heels.]

(e poi la femminilità stessa con problemi e interessi moderni, di oggi, dove non ci sono più pantofole, ma scarpe a tacco alto.)

mwisho wa dunia ambapo mbingu huchumbana na maji <pep>

[the end of the world where the cloud melts into water]

(la fine del mondo dove il cielo si incontra con l'acqua)

Utakapofika pale ambapo kila binadamu lazima afike <nag>

[When you will arrive there where every human being must arrive]

(Quando arriverai lì dove ogni essere umano deve arrivare)

Daima nilitaka kupazuru pale ambapo kweli imedhihiri. <nag>

[I always wished to visit that place where the truth is made evident.]

(Sempre desideravo visitare quel posto dove la verità si è chiarita.)

Hapo ndipo ambapo uhuru alioulilia ulipomleta hatimaye. <ute>

[This was where the freedom which she longed for finally brought her.]

(E fu lì che la libertà a cui aspirava alla fine la portò.)

ambapo [while, even if] (mentre, anche se)

Tazama uso wako unavyobadilika – unaanza kuwa mweusi ambapo si asili yako.

<twe>

[Look at how your face has changed – it's turning black while even if it's unlike you.]

(Guarda com'è cambiato il tuo viso – comincia ad essere scuro mentre (ciò) non è naturale per te.)

*Nusuhela hana lolote la kukupa maishani ila unyonge wake wa daima, **ambapo** mimi nitakufungulia mlango wa uhuru <njo>*

[Nusuhela has nothing to give you in life except everlasting misery, while I will open the door of freedom for you]

(Nusuhela non ha altro da offrirti nella vita se non degradazione perpetua, mentre io ti aprirò le porte della libertà)

*Akajua kwamba laiti kama angejaribu kusema angekuwa anajitafutia chuki **ambapo** hapakuwa na haja. <njo>*

[She realized that, had she tried to speak, she would have been hated, which wasn't necessary.]

(Capì che se avesse cercato di parlare, si sarebbe attirata l'odio mentre non ce n'era bisogno.)

ambapo preposition [that] (che)

*Na ni katika kutimiza **wajibu huo ambapo** tutapata amani na upendo wa kweli. <njo>*

[And it is in answering this call that we will find real peace and love.]

Ed è nel compiere questo dovere che otterremo una pace e un amore vero.

Abstract / state condition nouns (*ulimwengu, nafsi, bahari, michezo, milioni za nyavu, maji*), preferably associated with adverb *ndani*, appear also with **ambamo**

Ule ulimwengu ambamo Asumini alikuwa akiishi ndani <tat>

[That world in which Asumini was living]

(Quel mondo nel quale Asumini viveva)

milioni za nyavu labda, ambamo ndani, mwanadamu alitapia kujitanzua <mkv>

[millions of nets perhaps, from which mankind tried to free himself]

(milioni di reti forse, dalle quali l'umanità cercava di liberarsi)

*Aliziona hivi nguvu zake za mapenzi jinsi zilivyokuwa zikijitutika kwenye **chombo "kidunya" ndani ya nafsi yake ambamo** zilichukua mtutumo wa ajabu. <tat>*

[Thus she saw the strength of her love, how it piled up in the small boat of her soul in which it started to throb strangely.]

(E sentì le forze del suo amore come si accatastavano nella piccola barchetta della sua anima dove presero a vibrare stranamente.)

hadi bahari kuu ambamo ndoto huishia. <nag>

[up to the big sea in which the dreams vanished.]

(fino al grande mare dove i sogni svaniscono.)

Huonekana sinema, katika michezo ya Kimarekani, ambamo Waamerika weusi huonekana wakiendesha kazi za kusafisha <pep>

[It is seen in films, in American plays, where Black Americans are shown as cleaners]

(Si vede nei film, dove nelle pellicole americane si vedono americani neri eseguire lavori di pulizie)

Very few samples of nouns with figurative meaning appear with *ambako* (2 cases).

Huko ndiko alikosoma mpaka akamaliza kidato cha sita **ambako** baada ya kufaulu vizuri sana amejikuta pahala hapa sasa. <tat>

[And this was where she studied until she finished class six where, after having done very well she found herself in the present position.]

(E fu lì che studiò fino a terminare la sesta classe, dove dopo aver finito con successo si trovò nel posto attuale.)

Lakini hakuwa na mvuto wa kuweza kuwaridhisha watu hawa kutoka kwenye kilele cha imani ya Jumbe Mpwite ambako mzee Kilongumtwa alikuwa amewapandisha. <njo>

[But he had no power to convince people to abandon their innermost belief in Jumbe Mpwite where Mzee Kilongumtwa had led them.]

(Ma non aveva la capacità di convincimento per smuovere le persone dalla profonda fiducia in Jumbe Mpwite alla quale li aveva condotti mzee Kilongumtwa.)

Patterns of association in syntagmatic constructions

Apart from semantic categories, some patterns of association with pronominals can also be observed. They are briefly mentioned here, but no samples are reported as they have already been presented in the previous contexts.

Ambapo is the form that displays most pronominal collocates:

- with *wakati*: *wakati huo ambapo, wakati wa sasa ambapo, wakati mmojawapo ambapo*;
- with pronominals: *hapo ndipo ambapo, hadi hapo ambapo, pale ambapo, pale penye... ambapo, popote pale ambapo, hapo / hadi / juu / kwenye ... ambapo*.

As for *ambamo*, a few cases of occurrences in a pronominal syntagma, with no noun expressed in the sentence, are reported (*mle / mule ambamo* (3 cases), *mule mote ambamo*).

Akaanza kumkaguza mgeni wake mle ambamo mtamsitiri kwa muda atakaokaa kwa bibi huyu <ute>

[He started to take around his visitor to the place which would keep him safe for the time he would stay with the woman]

(Cominciò a portar in giro il suo ospite nel posto che lo riparerà per il tempo che starà con la donna)

As for *ambako*, it appears with some adverbials (*ndani, nje*), while pronominal syntagma with *ambako* are quite rare (*kule ambako, wapi ambako*).

A few cases of class interference (class 16 and 17) have been observed:

kwenye ... ambapo

Maimuna alipiga mbio mpaka hapo kwenye jabali ambapo alimkuta Kabi ameshateremka. <ute>

[Maimuna started to run up to there to the hill where he found Kabi had already descended.]

(Maimuna corse fino alla roccia dove trovò Kabi già disceso.)

ambapo hakuna

Walikutana pahala pa ajabu ambapo hakuna aliyetarajia kama wangekutana. <tat>

[They met in a strange place where they would never have expected they would have met.]

(Si incontrarono in un posto strano dove non avrebbero mai pensato di incontrarsi.)

CONCLUSIONS

Second language teaching methodology relies mainly on presentation and practice. While practice is presented as a sequence from controlled to free activities/tasks, presentation often includes awareness-raising activities (Harmer 1987: 29) during which learners carry out tasks that guide them to focus on form. The use of collocates extracted from a corpus play an important role in this stage. Explorations and investigations of the corpus lead in fact to generalization and the testing of hypotheses but they cannot initiate or direct the path of learning (Wichmann et al. 1997: 5). Therefore the use of a concordancer as a tool for extracting information from a corpus does not automatically produce an adequate and definite answer to the quest for specific word associative behavioural patterns. In our case, the answer is related to the following specific question concerning the teaching of Swahili as second language:

Can we formulate generalisations for guiding second language Swahili learners on how to use the so-called “locative” amba- forms correctly?

The question comes from the experience of teachers who are often confronted with specific questions asked by the students. It can be observed that students are quite confident when confronted in a situation requiring passive knowledge, that is translating locative *amba-* forms from Swahili (to English and/or Italian) but they are rather at a loss when they have to prove their active competence in producing relative clauses containing forms expressing the time/space category. Students, although they seem to have no problems in identifying the context which requires the use of *amba-* locative forms, do have difficulties in deciding which of the three forms to choose. Even native speakers, when requested to give indications on this question, can easily provide samples of usage but are not able

to provide a rule or a generalised pattern. Thus, it was decided to extract and observe the actual usage pattern of the forms as reflected in the Swahili corpus. Also, a search in the main grammars and dictionaries showed that the information provided is too general to help a learner to make the appropriate choice.

It has been observed that mere knowledge of (some of) the meanings of words is unlikely to lead to the spontaneous production of an acceptable collocation (e.g. *white coffee*); in fact both decoding and encoding processes are facilitated by the clarification of items' collocational behaviour. But the study of lexical collocations cannot be limited to a linear, syntagmatic co-occurrence of items; it needs to include the essential syntactic and semantic elements (Carter 1987: 55).

Contrary to syntagmatic structures, which create meaning through linear and/or temporally organized sequence, paradigmatic structures create meaning through association. In fact, words can be arranged into paradigmatic sets on the basis of their collocates. Therefore, information regarding any grammatical constraint is essential but not exhaustive and learners also need information regarding frequent or established collocations of a node (Cowie 1978: 134). Moreover, they need to know whether they can generalise from the collocation patterns of one form to all the forms of a lemma, or whether some forms enter into different collocations. Thus our question has been reformulated as follows:

*What kind of collocational information do learners need to make an appropriate choice between the three **amba-** locative forms?*

How can such information be used to facilitate second language Swahili learners?

Since the two questions are interrelated, any attempt at answering one is bound to take the other into account.

The collocational relations of a lexical item contribute to its meaning and it is therefore reasonable to expect that the availability of relevant information will facilitate comprehension and production. It seems, in fact, that it is in the production of language that the knowledge of collocational habits is most important. Discussions about collocation show the centrality of the native speakers' ability to *produce* – but not necessarily *understand* – acceptable collocations (Mackin 1978: 152–154).

Though it is widely accepted that collocational relations are important in mastering the language to be learned, yet they seem to resist use in practical teaching, mainly because of the unpredictability of collocations and the difficulties in generalising, plus the fact that, in many cases, one language will use a syntagma where another language employs a single lexeme (Lyons 1977: 262).

Since learners are more likely to consider a collocation for encoding purposes, decisions concerning the selection, structuring and presentation of collocations are very important for the user; therefore great care should be taken in the selection of authentic texts (Sinclair 1991: 15–18) as the task of simulating the main collocational habits of a node relies on non-specialised corpora. A learner's dictionary is probably more suitable for the presentation of collocational habits, as

it can provide both a translation of the ‘meaning’ of the entry and present collocations from authentic texts. An electronic dictionary can be even better, as it allows the storing and searching of lexical information far beyond the perspective of a mere printed dictionary (Ooy 1988: 2).

Building the corpus as a source of data for research is an important element in producing acceptable results. Inherent limitations in the selected texts should be closely examined as the relationship between raw data and output is not immediately evident. The particular bias of the texts selected for compiling the corpus is a relevant element for the evaluation of quantitative data. One has to consider that raw frequencies do not give information on all aspects of the patterns; besides, the raw frequency of joint occurrences must be significant in number, as single occurrences or low frequency of nouns and collocates, less than 3 or 5, are clearly meaningless for any statistical argument; but the cut-off point is not so generally agreed upon (Stubbs 1995). Many statistical calculations consider how often a form is actually observed and how often it might be expected. In our case, raw joint frequencies could be more reliably interpreted if we had comparative information about how frequently words such as *wakati* (1181, *wakati -ki-* “while”, *nyakati* 27 “the time” *sing.*) or *mahali* “place” (*mahali* 248, *mahala* 16, *pahala* 103, *pahali* 6, *mwahala* (pl.) 2) occur independently in the corpus.

The frequency of even relatively common words may differ considerably in different corpora and merely reflects the topics of the constituent texts. As for the forms under analysis, a simple check was carried out on the internet. Even so, similar pattern sequences of collocates in other texts were detected and this provides even more evidence that a genuine set of recurrent collocations has been identified. The corpus selected for the specific task of the paper is related to the teaching situation which gave rise to the questions. The Swahili language course offered to Italian students is mainly based on contemporary literature. During the course, besides translation from Swahili to Italian, students are also required to produce Swahili texts based on readings from the creative literature texts. It was then decided to use a corpus made from the same texts used in the course. A selection of the main contemporary creative literature texts was made. The selected texts (mainly novels plus a few short stories) were combined in a corpus and processed through a concordancer. The extracted contexts¹² were structured according to some combinatory patterns mainly based on semantic criteria; colligation, i.e. the combinational behaviour in syntagma, was also considered.

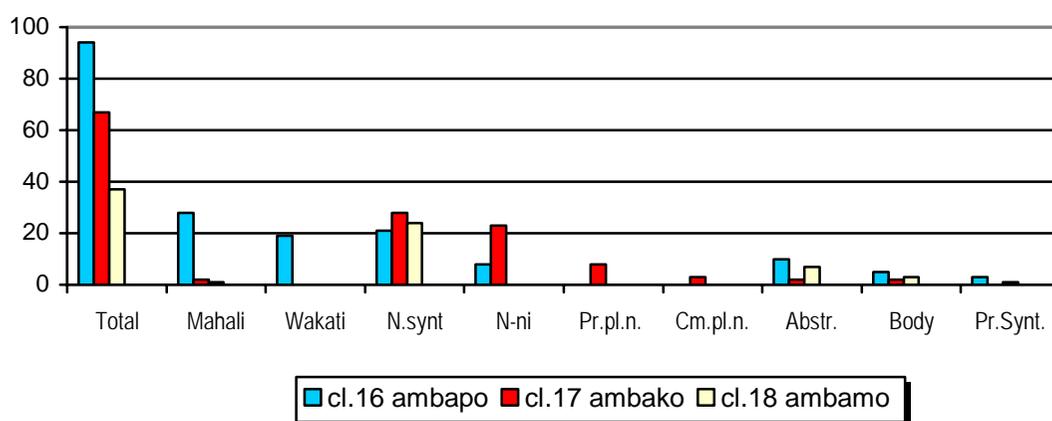
From the analysis of the structured concordance data some behavioural patterns emerged that can be converted into indications to learners. A graphical representation based on concordance data has been built (see Fig.1. Distribution

¹² Texts can be identified through the use of specific tags, except for a few short stories that were combined together in a single text. See App. 1 for the full list of texts.

of *amba-* locative forms according to collocates and colligates); indications can be either in the sense of mandatory, recommending or avoiding instructions:

- *wakati* requires the use of *ambapo*, often in syntagmatic combination with other pronominal elements
- words indicating time also require *ambapo*, with the noun often appearing in nominal syntagma
- *mahali* (and variants) require *ambapo*
- proper place names require *ambako*
- common place names, with *-ni* prefer *ambako*, rarely *ambapo*
- common place names appearing in nominal syntagma can be associated with *ambako*
- abstract nouns, nouns indicating states/conditions, nouns indicating body parts show the following pattern:
 - when appearing in syntagma with *-enye* they prefer *ambapo*
 - when appearing in syntagma with adverbials they prefer *ambako*
 - when associated to directional verbs or appearing in syntagma with *ndani* they prefer *ambamo*

Figure 1. Distribution of *amba-* Locative Forms According to Main Collocates and Colligates



Forms	Total	<i>Wakati</i>	<i>Mahali</i>	N. synt	N-ni	Pr. pl.n	Cm. pl.n.	Abstr.	Body	Pr. synt
Cl.16 <i>ambapo</i>	94	19	28	21	8	-	-	10	5	3
Cl.17 <i>ambako</i>	67	-	2	28	23	8	3	2	2 ¹³	-
Cl.18 <i>ambamo</i>	37	-	1	24 ¹⁴	-	-	-	7	3	1

¹³ Nouns indicating body parts appear with *-ni* when associated with *ambako*.

¹⁴ Nouns relating to dwelling places and small containers (18 cases) and nouns associated with directional verbs (6 cases) are included here.

Norms of linguistic behaviour (syntagmatic patterns) are generally associated with norms of meaning. Corpus analysis shows that, as a general rule, the majority of uses of each word fall into only one or two broad patterns, associated with only one or two broad senses. Contexts represent selectional preferences and do not necessarily lead to definite restrictions; in fact, though almost any word sequence is possible, only a few are probable. Learners have thus to be made aware that the context and meaning combination cannot be predicted with precision but can be with probability; and that the process of inferring meanings according to context implies a selection from a range of probabilities and a distinction between possible usage and probable usage (Hanks 2003).

The patterns presented above have been obtained from data extracted from a limited set of texts and can be considered valid within that environment; but, considering the objectives of teachers in dealing with corpora and learners, even smaller-scale less systematic analysis may provide useful information (Aston 2001: 11). Besides, the use of concordance data might prove to be particularly useful when there is a need to discriminate such semi-grammatical synonyms (Partigton 2001: 67).

What is said above is not intended as a prescriptive rule but rather as corpus-based generalisations which should guide learners of Swahili as a second language in producing acceptable sentences involving the use of *ambapo*, *ambako*, *ambamo*. Further investigation in larger corpus should be performed for the confirmation or modification of proposed patterns. Besides that, additional analysis on the behaviour of related locative elements (e.g.: use of *-po*, *-ko*, *-mo*) should also be performed for a complete picture of the behavioural pattern of locative elements in Swahili.

One further suggestion the authors feel they can propose as a first result from this paper: in referring to forms of class 16, 17, 18 of *amba* avoidance of the use of the term *locative* only is recommended while the terms *place* and *time* class should be used instead, as they are more respondent to real usage and can thus facilitate students' intuitive acquisition and better guide them to produce acceptable Swahili utterances.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1. List of the texts included in the corpus

<dun>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Dunia uwanja wa fujo</i> , E.A.L.B., DSM Nairobi, 1975
<gam>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Gamba la nyoka</i> , E.A.P.H., DSM, 1979
<hti>	Muhando Penina, <i>Hatia</i> , EALB, Nairobi, 1972
<kicw>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Kichwamaji</i> , E.A.P.H., DSM, 1974
<kiu>	Mohamed S. Mohamed, <i>Kiu</i> , E.A.P.H., DSM, 1972
<mke>	Mohamed Said Abdulla, <i>Mke wangu</i> , --, --, --
<mkv>	Said Ahmed Mohammed, <i>Dunia mti mkavu</i> , Longman, Nairobi, 1980
<mus>	Mohamed Said Abdulla, <i>Mzimu wa watu wa kale</i> , E.A.L.B., Nairobi, 1960
<mzi>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Mzingile</i> , D.U.P., DSM, 1991
<nag>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Nagona</i> , D.U.P., DSM, 1990
<njo>	Mung'ong'o C.G., <i>Njozi iliyopotea</i> , T.P.H., DSM, 1980
<nyo>	Mohamed S. Mohamed, <i>Nyota ya Rehema</i> , O.U.P., Nairobi, 1976
<pep>	Yahya, <i>Pepeta</i> , L.U.P., London, 1973
<rac>	Mohamed S. Mohamed, <i>Dua la Mzee Hamadi</i> , --, --, --
<rac>	Mohamed. S. Mohamed, "Kicheko cha ushindi", "Viumbe hivi", "Kijiana yule", "Pwagu", "Mji", "Uhuru wa siku moja", in: <i>Kicheko cha ushindi</i> , Shungwaya Publ., Nairobi, 1978
<rac>	Mohamed Suleiman Mohamed, "Mateso", "Siku ya arobaini", "Karudi", "Hata sumu huwa tamu", in: <i>Mapenzi ni kikohozi</i> , Longman, Nairobi, 1970
<rac>	Mohamed Suleiman Mohamed, "Wivu Mwovu", "Pesa moto", in: <i>Pavumapo Palilie</i> , Longman, Nairobi, 1972
<ros>	Kezilahabi E., <i>Rosa Mistika</i> , E.A.L.B., Nairobi, 1971
<tat>	Said Ahmed Mohammed, <i>Tata za Asumini</i> , Longman, Nairobi, 1993
<twe>	Mlacha Freddy, <i>Twenzetu Ulaya</i> , GAP, DSM, 1984
<usi>	Mtobwa R. Ben, <i>Dar es Salaam usiku</i> , Heko Publishers, DSM, 1994
<ute>	Said Ahmed Mohammed, <i>Utengano</i> , Longman, Nairobi, 1980

Appendix 2. Screenshots of searches on amba- forms with Concordance

Figure 1. Screenshot of the search with the pick list of *amba-* forms¹⁵, with Concordance

Headword	No.	Context...	Word	...Context
AMBACHO	138	Sewa wakatazama upeo wa macho	ambako	ufukwe ulijipeta kama chatu kubwa
AMBAKO	71	kule mbali, upeo wa macho	ambako	maisha yake yalikutoka, taathira aliy
AMBALO	192	angemletea toka Ulaya ya Magharibi	ambako	angeenda hivi karibuni. Lakini, leo
AMBAMO	37	lifti toka Kariakoo hadi Magomeni	ambako	aliteremka kwenda zake Kaitaba ba
AMBAO	361	ngazi zilizotelemka chini kwenda mahali	ambako	nilifikiri kulikuwa na chemichemi. Mt
AMBAPO	99	chini kiunoni alikokopeka na makalioni	ambako	mikono yake ilipanda mlima na
AMBAVYO	58	kupandisha vidaraja na kujikuta maktaba	ambako	alirejesha vitabu na kuazima vingine
AMBAYE	418	hadi nyumbani kwa mzee Malongo	ambako	mzee Malongo mwenyewe na wazee
AMBAYO	437	hadi nyumbani kwa mzee Malongo	ambako	mzee Malongo mwenyewe na wazee
AMBAZO	109	yeye alikuwa keshachoka kuishi maporini	ambako	hakukuonekana kitu isipokuwa wany
		lililobana juu na kumwagika miguuni	ambako	mwenyewe hulita "Sikio la tembo
		na kupeleka mazao yake mjini	ambako	alirudi na pesa haba zilizotosha
		ahera. Kesho chini ya mkunazi	ambako	aliona kuna hukumu ya madhalimu
		cha imani ya Jumbe Mpwite []	ambako	mzee Kilongumtwa alikuwa amewap
		iliyopakwa hina na kuelekea Mshelishelini	ambako	alimkuta Bwana Marijani mkuukuu ju
		juu kutakuwa na ukumbi mwingine	ambako	tutaweka makochi ya thamani na
		ukaidi, yule bwana aliingia ndani	ambako	Ruzuna na Rehema wameketi juu
		Sauti ya kiume ilisikika nje	ambako	giza lilikuwa limeanza kuingia. Mam
		cha Bakari na kukwamkia nje	ambako	alimwona mumewe akitema damu. E
		baa huku akijilazimisha kutotazama nyuma	ambako	kila mtu alikuwa akicheka. Rukia
		nyumba, kimya nje ya nyumba	ambako	paka walikuwa wamelala upenuni na
		Walimbeba kumpeleka nyuma ya nyumba	ambako	kulikuwa na ua. Wasichana walifuku
		wake. Alimchukua kwa mtengeneza nywele	ambako	Asumini alikuwa mzito kwenda, lakir
		baadaye kufululiza kwenda kule pwani	ambako	wote wawili walizama kwenye ukimya
		cha wanaume watano wakainia abuleni	ambako	ionga lilikuwa limepuma. zikwa juu

Figure 2. Screenshot of *ambapo* contexts sorted on “word before headwords”

Headword	No.	Context...	Word	...Context
AMASHIKA	1	na uwongo. Juu kwenye kipaji	ambapo	sifa bora zinazomfanya mwanadamu
AMBA	3	la upara wake liliteremkia kipajini	ambapo	palikuwa na sijida kubwa. "Nirambe
AMBAA	1	na kumtazama Asumini pale kitandani	ambapo	hatimaye kiwiliwili chake kimesitaw
AMBACHO	138	kulia. Alipofika nje ya kiwanda	ambapo	hugeshwa magari alishangaa kutol
AMBAIE	1	yake imepaa na kutua mahala	ambapo	si pa kawaida. Kadhalika alihisi
AMBAKO	71	busu jingine na kupapaswa mahala	ambapo	paliamsha kitu fulani kilichoanza ku
AMBALANZI	3	'njiwa', juu kabisa ya mahali	ambapo	soksi zake zinaishia kutoka chini
AMBALO	192	anayejaribu kuchukua kitu fulani mahali	ambapo	hapafikii. Alipojaribu kutembea chur
AMBAMO	37	Mahali penye furaha, lakini mahali	ambapo	wasichana walikuwa wakiadimika s
AMBAO	361	chupa ya chai kutoka mahali	ambapo	aliweka kabla ya kwenda kulala
AMBAPO	99	uchezaji. Nilianza kutembea kuelekea mahali	ambapo	kikundi chetu kingekutana. Kiongoz
AMBARIKI	2	alijibu. "Kwa nini mpo mahali	ambapo	hamtegemewi kuwa!" "Hapa ni wapi
AMBATANE	1	Simama twende. Nitakusindikiza hadi mahali	ambapo	utaweza kupumzika au kulala siku
AMBAVE	1	alikuwa akiona taabu kuondoka mahali	ambapo	ndio kwanza jua la uhai
			ambapo	utaona masanamu yanakwenda
			ambapo	aliweza kuona nyumbani kwa msha
			ambapo	wangeweza kumzungumza faraghar
			ambapo	mnaweza kuishi bila kufikiri na
			ambapo	maji yalikuwa marefu. Kwa kuwa
			ambapo	ndege ingesimama. Ngoma zilikuwa
			ambapo	una- weza kuvukia ni pamoja
			ambapo	kidugu chake kidogo kilianza
			ambapo	watoto wa mtaa huu hujidai
			ambapo	chanje, kaa wakubwa, vidudu na
			ambapo	mapa mwingi. Ewey aliongeta alihak

¹⁵ Because of a bug in the program some contexts were reported twice. Thus the real number of occurrences is the following: *ambapo* 94; *ambako* 68; *ambako* 37.

Figure 3. Uwazo – screenshot of the lexical entry *kwako*, as seen by the lexicographer

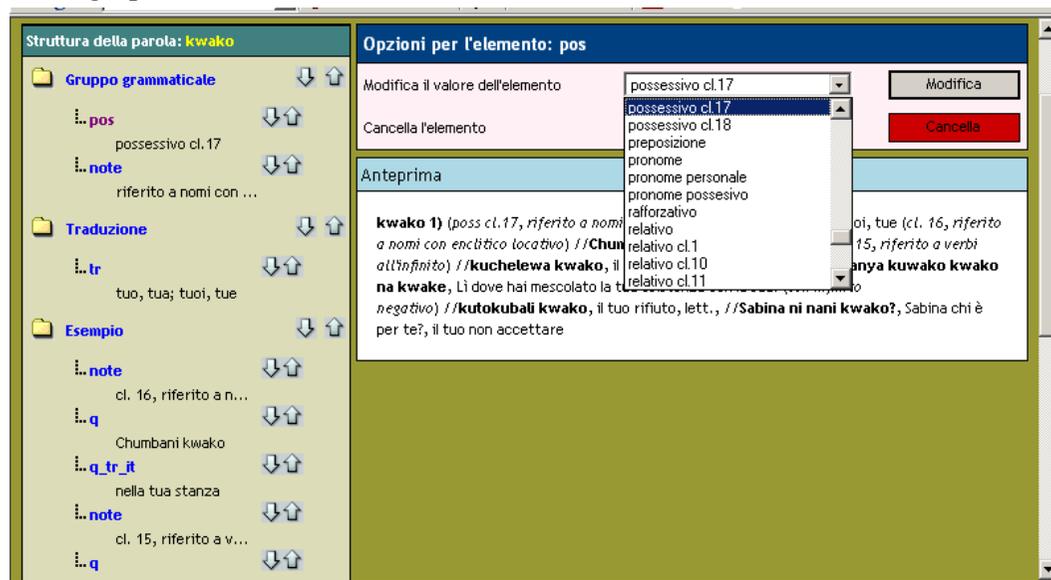
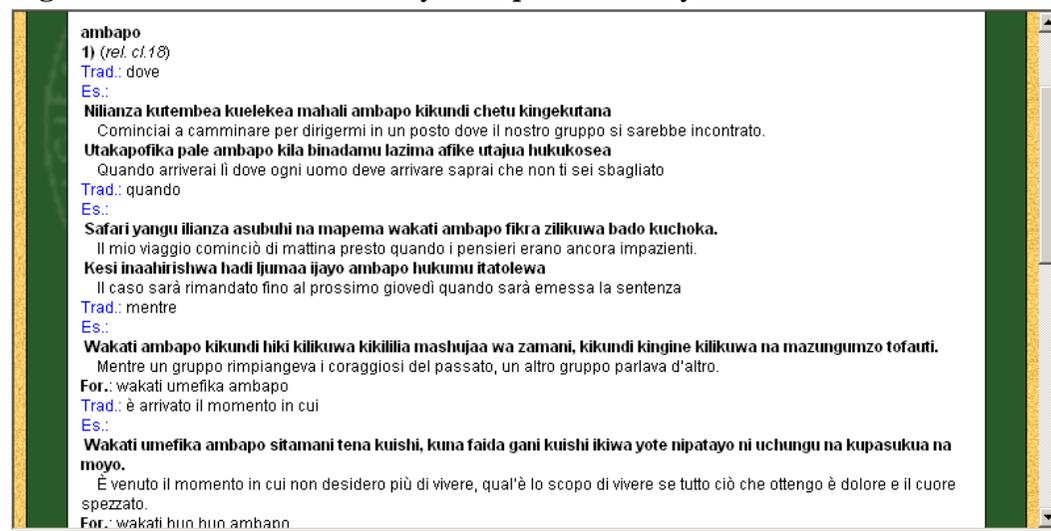


Figure 4. Screenshot of the entry *ambapo*, as seen by the user



Appendix 3. Contexts of ambapo, ambako, ambamo

3.a. Contexts of *ambapo* (94 occurrences)

With *mahali* (and variants: *mahala, pahala, mwahali*) (28 cases)

1. katika sinema, mahali ambapo utaona masanamu yanakwenda yenyewe <mus>
2. pembeni kidogo na mahali ambapo ndege ingesimama. <gam>
3. mtoni Manase alipoanguka mahali ambapo maji yalikuwa marefu. <kcw>
4. Ninataka kwenda kuishi mahali ambapo mnaweza kuishi bila kufikiri <kcw>
5. wakiuacha mji kuelekea mahali ambapo wangependa kumzungumza faraghani. <kiu>
6. Nilianza kutembea kuelekea mahali ambapo kikundi chetu kingekutana. <nag>
7. chupa ya chai kutoka mahali ambapo aliiweka kabla ya kwenda <njo>
8. penye furaha, lakini mahali ambapo wasichana walikuwa wakiadimika sana <ros>
9. kuchukua kitu fulani mahali ambapo hapafikii. <ros>
10. “Kwa nini mpo mahali ambapo hamtegemewi kuwa!” <nag>
11. akiona taabu kuondoka mahali ambapo ndio kwanza jua la uhai <mus>
12. juu kabisa ya mahali ambapo soksi zake zinaishia kutoka <twe>
13. una nguvu sana. Mahali ambapo unaweza kuvukia <mzi>
14. Nitakusindikiza hadi mahali ambapo utaweza kupumzika au kulala <mzi>
15. kunyemeka kiubavuubavu mpaka mahali ambapo aliweza kuona nyumbani <kiu>
16. hakukuwa na mahali nchini ambapo mtu angeweza kufichama <njo>
17. Tumaini alisema. “Mahali pengine ambapo huwa napata mawazo <dun>
18. kupaona mahali hapo ambapo babu alisema kweli imedhihiri <nag>
19. nyumba mahali pale ambapo kulikuwa na kijiji kilichochaguliwa <dun>
20. kupapaswa mahala ambapo paliamsa kitu fulani <usi>
21. imepa na kutua mahala ambapo si pa kawaida. <usi>
22. Hapa ni pahala ambapo mara nyingi watu walibiginywa <ute>
23. viamboni pahala ambapo ukoo au familia moja <ute>
24. alijaribu kupakumbuka pahala hapo ambapo utotoni mwao walizowea kupumzika <tat>
25. Walikutana pahala pa ajabu ambapo hakuna aliyetarajia kama wangependa <tat>
26. Palibaki pahala pamoja tu ambapo Subira angeweza kupata himaya <rac>
27. Popote pale pengine, ambapo Subira amekimbilia, si pahala pa salama. <rac>
28. wanaweza kupitisha ngarawa mwahali ambapo mashua ya polisi haiwezi kupita <pep>

With *wakati* (8 cases) **and nouns related to “time”** (19 cases)

1. Wakati ambapo damu zinachemka na mishipa inajigongagonga. <twe>
2. anaona kama laki, wakati ambapo wale vigogo utampa sanduku <usi>
3. Watu walicheka. Wakati ambapo kikundi hiki kilikuwa kikililia <gam>
4. Ulifika wakati ambapo ajali ilikuwa lazima itokee <nag>
5. Wakati umefika ambapo sitamani tena kuishi <hti>
6. ni wakati huo huo ambapo serikali ilitangaza nia yake <njo>
7. hasa wakati wa sasa ambapo alielekea kumtwaaf Afisa Kilimo <njo>
8. huu ulikuwa wakati mmojawapo ambapo, alijiona kazuzuka, hana la kufanya <mkv>
9. Alizikumbuka wazi kabisa siku zile za kugombea uhuru ambapo japo hawakuwa na hakika <njo>
10. isipokuwa siku ya Jumatatu, ambapo husema, “Weka bulashi na langi” <pep>
11. huku akiombea siku ambapo bahati ingemjia <njo>
12. Kuna siku itafika ambapo wanawake watachoshwa na jambo <dun>
13. hadi Alhamisi hii ambapo kesi hii ingetajwa tena <njo>
14. inaahirishwa hadi Ijumaa ijayo ambapo hukumu itatolewa. <njo>
15. saa nane na nusu, ambapo alitafuta basi la kuelekea Eastleigh Section I. <pep>
16. Miriam mpaka dakika hii ambapo yupo kiooni anajikwatua, <tat>
17. Baada ya muda mchache, ambapo walitizamana tu bila ya kusema <pep>

18. alikuwa amejaribu kutafuta nafasi ambapo Tulilumwi angetoka peke yake <njo>
19. asubuhi na mapema wakati ambapo fikra zilikuwa bado kuchoka. <mzi>

With nouns + locative -ni (8 cases)

1. umma wa hapa kijijini, ambapo yeye Jumbe Mpwite alikuwa <njo>
2. Mabruki alifika behewani, pale ambapo Bwana Maksuudi alikuwa karejea <ute>
3. matawini, kigogoni hadi shinani ambapo mikono yake imeshikilia. <mkv>
4. Asumini aliteremka gari sokoni ambapo palikuwa pamejaa watu <tat>
5. mlango huo unaingiliza uwanjani, ambapo daima huwa chapachapa <ute>
6. Walitoka chumbani, wakaingia ukumbini ambapo Bwana Hilal alikwisha fika <mkv>
7. alikimbilia kitandani pa mamaake ambapo kidugu chake kidogo kilianza kulia. <ute>
8. kumtazama Asumini pale kitandani ambapo hatimaye kiwiliwili chake kimesitawi <tat>

With nouns indicating non-definite places / state / condition (10 cases)

1. kusema angekuwa anajitafutia chuki ambapo hapakuwa na haja. <njo>
2. maisha ya siri tupu ambapo kila ninalolifanya nalifanya kwa roho <tat>
3. unyonge wake wa daima, ambapo mimi nitakufungulia mlango wa uhuru <njo>
4. unavyobadilika – unaanza kuwa mweusi ambapo si asili yako. <twe>
5. ujanajike wenyewe wenye shadda na madda za kisasa na kileo ambapo hakuna tena sapatu <tat>
6. mwisho wa dunia ambapo mbingu huchumbana na maji <pep>
7. katika kutimiza wajibu huo ambapo tutapata amani na upendo <njo>
8. Akaishika. Hapo ndipo ambapo uhuru alioulilia ulipomleta <ute>
9. Utakapofika pale ambapo kila binadamu lazima afike <nag>
10. Daima nilitaka kupazuru pale ambapo kweli imedhihiri. <nag>

With nouns, in syntagmatic constructions including -enye (8 cases, in both forms with *kwenye* and *penye*)

1. mpaka hapo kwenye jabali ambapo alimkuta Kabi ameshateremka. <ute>
2. Akajivuta hadi kwenye kioo ambapo alisimama na kujihusudu. <usi>
3. Juu kwenye kipaji ambapo sifa bora zinazomfanya mwanadamu <tat>
4. kaskazini kwenye mbuyu mkubwa ambapo aghalabu wavuvi hufanya mnada <ute>
5. kwenye ukuta wa PUNCH ambapo watu walikuwa wamezongea kusoma <tat>
6. pale penye meza ambapo palikuwa na chupa ya mvinyo <tat>
7. mpaka pale penye sofa ambapo Bwana Maksuudi aliyekwisha <ute>
8. kiunoni penye mkatiko na ambapo kiwiliwili cha kiumbe huyo <tat>

With place adverbials (9 cases)

1. alimuaga na kuingia ndani, ambapo aliagizia kiwanda, mkate wa <pep>
2. viungani, mbali na mji, ambapo hamjui mtu, hana ruhusa <pep>
3. hapakuwa mbali na mavani, ambapo mara nyingi Fumu alipopita <mkv>
4. Katikati palikuwa na kinu kama kawaida ambapo wanawake walipanda mmoja <tat>
5. wakitazama katikati ya duara ambapo niliona mwanga umechomoza <nag>
6. kusikitisha yaliyotokea hivi karibuni, ambapo ulimvunjia heshima <pep>
7. Alipofika nje ya kiwanda ambapo huegshwa magari alishangaa kutoliona <twe>
8. Ilikuwa ni chumba chake kile kile cha hoteli ambapo alikwisha kaa siku mbili <pep>
9. Kwenye kipembe kimoja kuna lile *dressing table* ambapo kabla tulimkuta Farouk akilitumia. <mkv>

With nouns indicating body parts (physically) (5 cases)

1. upara wake liliteremkia kipajini ambapo palikuwa na sijida kubwa <tat>
2. na pale kifuani ambapo vifungo vya shati jepesi <mkv>
3. Asumini alijitazama mpaka kifuani ambapo chini ya madodo yake <tat>

4. musuli yaliyoporomokea tumboni, ambapo pamebabataa. <mkv>
5. damu hadi masikioni pake ambapo yalimgonga tena na tena <mkv>

With nouns plus qualifiers (4 cases)

1. baraza pana iliyofukuka ambapo zamani Bi Weka alikaa <tat>
2. na kubakia mawe matupu ambapo watoto wa mtaa huu <tat>
3. sahani kubwa ya maumbile ambapo chanje, kaa wakubwa, vidudu <mkv>
4. dari nyeupe na nadhifu ambapo pia hapakuwa na majibu <tat>

With locative pronominals (3 cases)

1. hao wawili hadi hapo ambapo alimteremsha kwa maelezo <usi>
2. ilipasa avumilie hadi hapo ambapo angefaulu kumfanya Kiligilo atambue <njo>
3. au popote pale ambapo wasio na nyumba hujificha <rac>

3.b. Contexts of *ambako* (68 occurrences)

With common place names with locative *-ni* (23 cases)

1. akaelekea jikoni ambako alitwaa doo la maji <mkv>
2. Bakari aliyekuwa akielekea jikoni ambako Bi Mtumwa alikuwa keshu uweza moyo <mkv>
3. kwa moja hadi jikoni, ambako Rozi akitia chai yake <nyo>
4. kisha kwenda zake jikoni ambako alijifungia. <usi>
5. (ni)Wakaondoka na kuelekea uwani ambako kulikuwa kiza. <ute>
6. mlango wa kutokea uwani, ambako ukiingia tu, unakutana na <tat>
7. Uwani, ambako alikwenda kutafuta hewa safi <pep>
8. kwa utulivu hadi bafuni ambako alifungua maji baridi <usi>
9. hapo kitandani hadi bafuni ambako alioga upya na kubadili <usi>
10. kwa moja mpaka chumbani ambako Asumini alivua buibui akalikunja <tat>
11. akajizoa na kujitupa kitandani ambako alijilaza kifudifudi na kuendelea <usi>
12. wanaume watano, wakaingia sebuleni ambako jeneza lilikuwa limepumzishwa <njo>
13. Kisha alirejea ukumbini ambako alitandika msala mzuri <ute>
14. wakaondoka wote kuelekea dukani ambako Losia alizoea kuchukua vitu <njo>
15. wakaelekea bondeni – mbio – bondeni ambako kivuli cha Asumini kilielekea <tat>
16. kupeleka mazao yake mjini ambako alirudi na pesa haba <mkv>
17. wakamwondoa kumpeleka mjini kusoma, ambako anaishi na mjomba wake <rac>
18. anayekaa mbali kisiwani ambako matamania ni jambo geni <kiu>
19. alikuwa keshachoka kuishi maporini ambako hakukuonekana kitu isipokuwa wanyama <rac>
20. na kubakia huko ughaibuni ambako alifanya kazi za muda <usi>
21. isipokuwa nyuma mabandani, ambako kulikuwa na mlango wa kumbesa <ute>
22. kuteremka ukingoni mwa bahari ambako kundi la vidagaa liliibuka <tat>
23. kavu na kuporomokea baharini ambako limefunikwa na maji yake <tat>

Two cases of occurrences with nouns, with locative *-ni*, indicating body parts are attested (2 cases):

1. Alijipapasa usoni, kifuani, kwenye madodo yake yaliyopea, na chini kiunoni alikokopeka na makalioni ambako mikono yake ilipanda mlima na kuporomokea hadi mapajani ilikoishia. <tat>
2. lililobana juu na kumwagika miguuni ambako mwenyewe huliita “Sikio la Tempo” <usi>

With common place names, without *-ni*, but in various types of nominal syntagma (9 cases)

1. Lo, zikitokea chumba kidogo, ambako mwanga wa taa ya kandili <nyo>
2. na ukumbi mwingine ambako tutaweka makochi ya thamani <kiu>
3. Akakirudia kitanda chake ambako aliketi na kuulea uso <usi>

4. akifanya kazi ya utumishi huko hospitali kuu ambako akiiba dawa nzurinzuri kuja <tat>
5. katika shule kubwa za kimataifa ambako walilelewa kama malkia wadogo <usi>
6. na bwawa la kuogelea ambako watu walijichovya na kupiga <tat>
7. tazama upeo wa macho ambako ufukwe ulijipeta kama chatu <tat>
8. akimwongoza yeye na wenzake nyumba ya jirani ambako kulitandikwa mikeka mipya <kiu>
9. kuangalia kule mbali, upeo wa macho ambako maisha yake yalikutoka, <tat>

With prepositional nouns phrases (10 cases)

1. Alimchukua kwa mama wa Kidawa ambako walilala kucha: Alfajiri walichupia <nyo>
2. nyumbani kwa mzee Malongo ambako mzee Malongo mwenyewe <njo>
3. Alimchukua kwa mtengeneza nywele ambako Asumini alikuwa mzito kwenda, <tat>
4. wakajikuta kule kwenye bwawa ambako walimkuta Asumini ukingoni na <tat>
5. na hatimaye kwenye disco ambako lile levi lilipoleta fujo <tat>
6. Kesho chini ya mkunazi ambako aliona kuna hukumu <mkv>
7. kimya nje ya nyumba ambako paka walikuwa wamelala upenuni <gam>
8. yalitua juu ya kabati ambako kulikuwa na chupa za kila sura <tat>
9. kumpeleka nyuma ya nyumba ambako kulikuwa na ua. <ros>
10. kufululiza kwenda kule pwani ambako wote wawili walizama kwenye <tat>

With proper place names (8 cases)

1. uchawi iliyotokea Bandari Tumaini ambako ilidaiwa kwamba wanawake wawili <njo>
2. Alianzia Uingereza ambako alimaliza elimu ya sekondari <usi>
3. akakata kuelekea Cafeteria ambako alinunua gazeti <tat>
4. toka Kariakoo hadi Magomeni ambako aliteremka kwenda zake Kaitaba <usi>
5. toka Ulaya ya Magharibi ambako angeenda hivi karibuni. <usi>
6. hayakufanana na Karonga ambako watu walikuwa watu <tat>
7. kuelekea Mshelishelini ambako alimkuta Bwana Marijani mkuukuu <rac>
8. hadi ofisi ya Chama ambako ulikaribishwa kwa magoma yaliyojibizana

With adverbials (8 cases)

1. Sauti ya kiume ilisikika nje ambako giza lilikuwa limeanza kuingia <gam>
2. Bakari na kukwamkia nje ambako alimwona mumewe akitema damu <mkv>
3. Na wote wakawa wanautazama ule mshtuo mpole na viduara vilivyozaliwa nao hapo na kupanukia nje taratibu ambako vilipotea. <tat>
4. yule bwana aliingia ndani ambako Ruzuna na Rehema wameketi <nyo>
5. huku akizazimisha kutotazama nyuma ambako kila mtu alikuwa akicheka <usi>
6. Moja ilielekea kushoto kwangu ambako niliona vichaka vidogovidogo vikavu <mzi>
7. kwa nguvu, akajichoma kule ambako alidhania kulikuwa kuna uhuru <ute>
8. Hakujua **wapi ambako** senti yake nyingine ingetokea <usi>

With mahali (2 cases)

1. zilizotelemka chini kwenda mahali ambako nilifikiri kulikuwa na chemichemi <mzi>
2. amepata msichana mahali fulani ambako mimi nilikuwa sifahamu. <kcw>

With nouns with figurative meaning (2 cases)

1. akamaliza kidato cha sita ambako baada ya kufaulu vizuri <tat>
2. Lakini hakuwa na mvuto wa kuweza kuwaridhisha watu hawa kutoka kwenye kilele cha imani ya Jumbe Mpwite ambako mzee Kilongumtwa alikuwa amewapandisha <njo>

With isolated nouns

Only three cases of isolated noun, not falling in one of the previous noun categories, with or without *-ni* or in a syntagma, have been found:

1. Asumini aliteremka vidaraja kupitia benki na duka la vitabu, posta na kuteremka vidaraja na kupandisha vidaraja na kujikuta maktabaambako alirejesha vitabu na kuazima vingine na kutoka tena. <tat>
2. Walikwenda bar ambako watu wengi walikuwa hawanywei <ros>
3. mazingira ya chuo kikuu hayakufanana na Karonga ambako watu walikuwa watu si masanamu yaliyotiwa ufunguo, ambako mtu alikuwa na utulivu na faka ya moyo <tat>

Only one sample of *ambako* cl. 15 is attested, as a nominal verb relative:

Ku- cl. 15 [which] (che, il quale)

1. Tukawa tunasikiliza kuhema kwake ambako kulituthitishia uhai. <nag>
[We could hear his breathing which told us he was alive.]
(Potevamo sentire il suo respiro che ci diceva che era vivo.)

3.c. Contexts of *ambamo* cl. 18 (37 occurrences)

With nouns related to dwelling places and small containers (18 cases)

1. katika kichaka ambamo kila mtu aliweza kuwaona <dun>
2. Milima hii ilikuwa imejaa mawe makubwa makubwa meusi na mapango ambamo fisi walikuwa wakilala. <ros>
3. Huu ndio mji ambamo Manase alikuwa akiishi. <kcw>
4. Na mbingu ilikuwa mji safi ambamo vile vipuli vya fedha na upinde ule wa fedha vilistawi pamoja. <tat>
5. Lutare ndicho kijiji ambamo mashindano haya hufanyika <dun>
6. palikuwa na mkahawa ambamo wasomi kila siku wakipigana treya. <tat>
7. Na jengo jingine liloitwa “Theatre Arts” ambamo mamia ya macho ya wanafunzi hukabiliana na jozi ya macho ya mwalimu, mabongo mia, humilikiwa na ubongo mmoja, na ambamo masikio mia hurekebishwa <tat>
8. kupokea sumu au dawa na ambamo kalamu husema <tat>
9. yale majengo ya mihadhara ambamo uchawi humwagwa <tat>
10. Yalikuwa majengo ya maktaba ambamo mlikuwa na vitabu <tat>
11. zile nyumba ambamo walikuwa wakilala wanawake watupu <kcw>
12. Tulifika nyumba moja ambamo tulikuta vizuu vya watu <gam>
13. katika chumba cha maongezi ambamo Bwana Fuad akisubiri <nyo>
14. mlango wa chumba kidogo ambamo alimwona Chiku na shujaa <nyo>
15. kwenye chumba cha sakristia ambamo mapadiri walivalia nguo za kutolea <mzi>
16. Nilitembea kuelekea kwenye kisanduku kidogo kiitwacho tabernakulo ambamo hostia zilitunzwa. <mzi>
17. kabati dogo ambamo niliona sahani na vikombe <kcw>
18. Pia alimiliki kibohari ambamo chumba kimoja alikaa mwenyewe <pep>

With directional (in to/out of) verbs (-toa, -tumbukia, -ingia, -tia, -ibuka) the same noun categories function as adverbials (6 cases)

1. nilimwona akifungua kabati ambamo alitoa chupa moja <nag>
2. lipo sanduku la msonobari ambamo Bakari alitia magwanda yake <mkv>
3. kitovu kikapasuka, pakabakia shimo ambamo kizazi kilichofuata kilitumbukia. <nag>
4. Palitokea shimo kubwa kwenye kitovu ambamo kizee kilitumbukia <nag>
5. kama pango la wezi, ambamo ukiingia hufahamu uendako. <dun>
6. mpaka walipofika mtoni Msera, ambamo walijitia na nguo zao <tat>

With abstract/state/condition nouns, in syntagmatic constructions, but mainly associated with adverb *ndani* (7 cases)

1. Iliniponyoka na mkondo ukaisafirisha hadi bahari kuu ambamo ndoto huishia.” <nag>

2. Katika ukweli huu palitokea gharika katika mto wa bonde uliopeleka maji ya mvua baharini ambamo wewe uliibuka siku moja <nag>
3. katika michezo ya Kimarekani, ambamo Waamerika weusi huonekana <pep>
4. Ule ulimwengu ambamo Asumini alikuwa akiishi ndani <tat>
5. milioni za nyavu labda, ambamo ndani, mwanadamu alitapia kujitanzua <mkv>
6. Aliziona hivi nguvu zake za mapenzi jinsi zilivyokuwa zikijitutika kwenye chombo “kidunya” ndani ya nafsi yake ambamo zilichukua mtutumo <tat>
7. Ugumu wake unaonekana hata dakika hii, ndani ya zile ngome mbili, kila moja na yake, ambamo viumbe hawa wawili walikuwa wamejifungia wasikutane. <tat>

With body parts, sometimes with figurative meaning (4 cases)

1. kumwingia mule ndani moyoni ambamo siri za mwanadamu hufichama <tat>
2. kumtengeneza mle katika miili yao ambamo mikono ya Mwumba <kiu>
3. Alinyoosha mkono na kupapasa kwa imani mule mote ambamo Masika aliumia. <mkv>
4. mabongo mia, humilikiwa na ubongo mmoja, na ambamo masikio mia hurekebishwa kupokea sumu au dawa <tat>

With pronominal demonstrative *mle/mule* (1 case)

The following can be considered as a sample of *ambamo* in a pronominal syntagma as there is no noun expressed in the sentence:

1. kumkaguza mgeni wake mle ambamo mtamsitiri kwa muda atakaokaa kwa bibi huyu <ute>

With *mwahala* (could be a plural form of *pahala*, in the Zanzibari text)

mwahala ambamo [in the place which] (nel posto dove)

1. kimyakimya huku wakipita mwahala ambamo zamani walimzoea walipokuwa wadogo <tat>