

**The Rate of Affixing The Object Mark  
in The Verb in Habari Leo Swahili  
Newspaper**

**Dr. Hossam Mohamed Ramadan**

*Lecturer of Swahili Language - Department of  
African Languages  
Institute of African Research and Studies -  
Aswan University*



**Abstract**

This study indicates the importance of the object marker in the Swahili language. The purpose of this study is to investigate the linguistic properties of object mark in the Swahili language in phonological, morphological, syntactical, and semantically and that is through previous studies about object mark. Also, the study discusses the function of the object marker in the verb in categories of news in Habari leo Swahili newspaper. Otherwise, the study discusses the states of object marker in titles and the texts of the news in Habari leo newspaper. Data were gathered and collected concerning object markers through the web site of Habari leo newspaper. The study used a descriptive approach and statistical approach. The findings of the study indicate that object marker in Swahili has various linguistic properties and has a different meaning in the titles and taxes news in Habri leo newspaper. Also, the data indicate that there are varied ratio in object mark from one department to another in the category of the newspaper. Also, some verbs are repeated in all sections of the newspaper.

**Keywords:** Object marker, Agreement, syntactical, Semantic, Swahili, Habari leo.

### مستخلص:

تشير هذه الدراسة إلى مدى أهمية علامة المفعول به في اللغة السواحيلية. وتهدف هذه الدراسة إلى التحقق من الخصائص اللغوية لعلامة المفعول به في اللغة السواحيلية من الناحية الصوتية، والصرفية، والنحوية، والدلالية؛ وذلك من خلال الدراسات السابقة عن علامة المفعول به. كما تناقش الدراسة أيضا وظيفة علامة المفعول به في الأنواع المختلفة من الأخبار في جريدة هباري ليو السواحيلية. وإضافة لذلك، تناقش الدراسة حالات علامة المفعول به في العناوين ونصوص الأخبار في جريدة هباري ليو. تم تجميع المادة العلمية المتعلقة بعلامات المفعول به من خلال موقع جريدة هباري ليو على الإنترنت. استخدمت الدراسة المنهج الوصفي، والمنهج الإحصائي. وأشارت النتائج أن علامة المفعول به في اللغة السواحيلية لها خصائص لغوية متنوعة ومعان مختلفة في العناوين والنصوص الخبرية في جريدة هباري ليو. وأوضحت المادة أنه يوجد اختلاف في نسبة علامة المفعول به من قسم إلى آخر من أقسام الجريدة، كما يوجد أفعال تتكرر في جميع أقسام الجريدة.

### 1. Introduction.

This study is to examine the function of the object mark (OM) in the verb by discussing the relationship between OM and the verb, this will clarify the different linguistic meanings of the OM in the sentence. The study will illustrate the cases of Affixing OM in the verb. It will illustrate the kind of verbs that OM can affix in it, the number of OM in verbs in texts news.

This is through 60 news as examples from Habari leo Swahili newspapers. From 10/2020 up to 3/2021.

Habari leo it is an official newspaper published daily by the Swahili Language in Tanzania. The web site of Habari Leo newspaper is [www.habarileo.co.tz](http://www.habarileo.co.tz). The study discusses the relationship between the OM and the other component of the sentence in the titles and texts.

The study aims to illustrate the functions of the OM in titles and texts of the news and the role of OM in the meanings of the sentence. It also investigates the different cases of the OM.

The methodology of the study is an analytical descriptive linguistic method (approach), and statistical approach.

The study answers a question: What is the linguistic properties of OM in the Swahili Language? What the function of OM in Habari leo Swahili newspaper titles and news? What the rate of OM in the verb?

I suppose that the OM in the sentence is for a specific function to clarify the meaning in sentences and contexts.

Finally, this study is significant in illustrating the function of the OM which help to understand the semantic meaning of the sentence, and helps to use it in various sentences.

This meaning that may be difficult to know it easy.

## 2. Properties of The OM in Swahili

This section will be discussing some linguistic properties of OM in phonological, morphological, syntactic and semantic as the following.

### 2.1 Phonological properties of OM

In this respect, many papers analyze OM but it always avoids explain the phonological properties. Some papers discuss this topic such as (Creissels 2001; Fujii & Ono 2000; Jenks & Rose 2015). They realize that rear of references on this topic it was cause of difficult of analysis. In this section, the study will try to explain the phonological syllable characteristics of OM, From the point of view of the phonological.

OM it has a variation phonetic form in the verb in three forms: the first: consonant only as *M* such as *alimpiga* 'he hit him'. The second: is vowel only like as *I* in *umeinunua kalamu*. 'you bought a pen' the third: is consonant and vowel, which is like *wa* in *niliwapiga*. 'I beat them'.

Stress on OM is meaning emphasis in the determiner phrase. Because the OM is the only marker that refers to the object in the clause. This is to make attention to that the sentence it is concerning the object. As in the following example from Habari leo newspaper:

*Simba yawafuata El Merreikh* (04/03/2021). ‘Simba follow El Merreikh’

According to Creissels (2001) OM phonologically can not be explained in the word only without interaction between morphemes belonging to the same word. It can not be isolated as a distinct segment that can be understanding alone.

There are phonological interactions between the OM and prefixes of the verb and verb stem. Sometimes for fusion of the OM with prefixes, it is obligatory to put a sound that agrees with the OM. As in *alimwona* 'he saw hem'. It is obligatory to put the semivowel *w* between OM and the verb stem to facilitate the utterance. According to Jenks & Rose (2015) prefixes or suffixes like OM depending on syllable structure in the verb stem, this is mean that if the verb begins with a consonant or vowel.

According to Jenks & Rose (2015) within the properties of OM phonologically that the tone is referred to as a determining factor. The tone is depending on two situations; the first, is the verb stem and the second, is the tone of OM itself. The high tone is evidence that is OM is considered a determiner. The low tone is for definitions but not for determiner.

Through the point of view of Jenks & Rose (2015), the study can argue that high tone in the Swahili language not appeal in the OM only but can be an appeal in other segments in the word like

some prefixes and suffixes or even the root of the word. The variation of tone in the word is lead to a variation in the feature of semantic meaning. It can be concluded that the high tone in OM is for determiner meaning.

## **2.2 Morphological properties**

This section will show morphological characters such as his function as variety. According to Creissels (2001) OM in the morphological structure, it is distinct segments of the word that can be bounded in the verb as other elements in the word. Morphologically OM is a bound morpheme because can not be separated as a word.

OM has many allomorphs but it is invariance. This variety of allomorph is depending on noun classes. Every class has an OM agreement. But there is no difference between allomorph in the function of OM in the word. The OM agreement is invariant across verb forms (Kramer 2014 as cited in Mullen 1986) the only varies features if OM refers to determiner phrase depending on phonological factors Kramer (2014).

OM informal is like possessive pronouns like (my, her, out, etc.) Kramer (2014:609). Because possessive pronouns refer to determiners in their features in most contexts.



There are formal similarities between OM and definite determiners that OM is determiners Mark (2014). In Swahili, the OM is used as a definite determiner.

OM has many allomorphs; this is depending on the noun. In general, it has an allomorph in the singular and another in the plural with every noun.

Sometimes OM attaches to the verb that has a relative clause verb, OM, in this case, can be interpreted as a determiner or definite marker. The allomorphs of OM can be express specific and definite in the same morphosyntactic context. It can be concluded that there are relations between OM and the relative clause in the context meaning, in this case, OM means definite determiner.

The ignore of OM properties can be causes problems in the meaning structure of the sentence. First, it is cause misunderstanding of the meaning. Secondly unclear the intention of the speaker. Some features are necessary morphologically in the sentence for realizing the meaning.

### **2.3 Syntactical properties of OM**

The analysis of OM syntactical properties illustrate many values in the sentence.

The OM in Swahili is a prefix on the verb, it is closer to the verb and it is the inflectional element that has an important in the structure of the sentence. It affects the meaning of the sentence. This paper will investigate the structure of the sentence that has OM and investigate the functions and meaning in various contexts. Before any discussion of the function and meaning of OM in Swahili, this work will describe the grammatical structure of the OM in the following:

The verb in Swahili comprises the verb root which can be included prefix elements and suffixal elements. The verb in Swahili is a combination. That clitics instruments in prefix and suffix.

The OM prefixes following the subject marker prefixes as you say: *Said a-li-mw-pig-a mwizi*. ‘Said beat the thief’, the noun (Said) is subject in this sentence, the marker (a) is subject marker agreement, this pronoun must agree with the subject and person number, (li) marker of past tense, (mw) this marker for the object for the third person, it agree with number, (pig) it is the verb root. (a) it is a final vowel, derivational suffixes.

Additionally, the evidence that the verb in Swahili can carry some of the prefixes and suffixes. The derivational suffixes in Swahili such as causative, passive. The prefixes in the Swahili verb such as subject, tense, OM.

The OM does not attach to auxiliaries because the auxiliary agrees with the subject, Kramer (2014).

According to Dean 2006, The complex verb syntax in the Swahili Language is consisting of (Subject – Verb – Object). The verb root can contain subject agreement, tense, the root and the final mood vowel. The order of the constituents of the verb in Swahili is SVO.

Some of the markers can prefix the verb as the subject marker and object marker. The grammatical structure in the Swahili verb, verb can consist of many prefixes and suffixes that can be attached to the verb. OM is considered as one of the neighbouring morphemes. For example, from Habri leo newspaper:

*Dk Mzuri: nilitoka Ikulu ili Niwatumikie Wanawake kwa Ukaribu.* (10/03/2021). ‘Dr. Mzuri: I left the Presidential Palace to serve the women closely’

The OM in the complex verb comes just before the verb root. OM attaches only to the root of the verb as other Bantu languages such as Ikalanga as mentioned by Letsholo (2013). It is always attached to the root of the verb. Furthermore, the object then comes directly into the sentence after the complex verb in which the object is used. In the grammatical structure, the OM is interfering between tense marker or relative marker and root of the verb, that is meaning that the OM adjoins and adhere to the

root of the verb. This study suggests that the OM must also match the singular and the plural independent on the nominal form as demonstrated in the table below.

Table 1. The OM is singular and plural in class 1 and 2.

Number	First-person	Second person	Third-person
Singular	Ni	Ku	M
Plural	Tu	Mu	Wa

This can be used as the following: *Alinipiga mimi, alikupiga wewe, alimpiga yeye, alitupiga sisi, alimupiga nyinyi, aliwapiga wao.*

'He hit me, he hit you, he hit him, he hit us, he hit you, he hit them'.

Quite significantly, OM agreement with the object in the singular and the plural.

The study indicates that "In all cases, the OM appears before the verb root, but following the subject and tense prefixes; and its form is always dependent on the noun class of the object, and never on whether a full NP object is present.". (Seidl & Dimitriadis 1997: 381).

The object plays an important role in the sentence. According to Seidl & Dimitriadis (1997), The verb in Swahili allows only one OM.

If the sentence has than one object, the verb allows one OM as you say: *Kitabu na riwaya nilichovisoma*. ‘the book and the story that I read’. The two objects fronting the verb and using one OM in the verb.

If we have a different object, the agreement OM it will be to the animate, as *Nilimpa saleh kitabu* ‘I gave Saleh a book’.

The object agreement is to the animate class 1/2. Even if the arrangement of the object changes.

The double object in Swahili does not affect on agreement mark of the object in the verb. The evidence of this that OM it follow the animate object in the singular and plural. Or the first object in the singular and plural.

OM is an agreement with the number of objects. If the object is one, the OM is to be singular, if it then one, object it will be plural. The OM syntactically its agreement with a person, animacy, and number. This means that this marker is diverse, whereby this marker is used to denote the object, and to be in agreement with the classes of the Swahili nouns.

The object and the morphological marker of it are used to define and specify the object. It is also used to avoid confusion when there is more than one object in a sentence.

In this regard, the OM is a pronoun in its origin, and it uses as the agreement function. The OM is an inflectional element

(inflectional morpheme) that has acquired pronominal functions. (Seidl & Dimitriadis 1997: 381). He demonstrates that the OM is an inflectional morpheme. it is used in the verbs as an element of inflectional, that help to understand the semantic structure meaning of the sentence. The OM in Swahili attaches to the root of the verb. The OM can not be attached with an auxiliary verb such as the verb (kuwa) 'to be'.

#### **2.4 Semantic properties of OM**

The OM is not for agreement phonetically and morphologically only but it is for other semantic purposes. The study propose that it has many linguistic properties in it such as giving more meaning. This property can be used to develop the language. The study considers that these properties it is a kind of developing language. In this topic, the study aims to investigate the function of OM in the semantic meaning of the sentence.

According to Dean, (2006) the OM is the marker of specificity. the difference between specificity and definiteness that the specificity must be particular or in the mind of the speaker, but the definiteness anything that known or familiar entity. He added that the specificity in the languages that has a marker specificity as the Swahili language is in two ways: " either through an overt morpheme or through some syntactic process of movement of an element out of the verb phrase" (p. 226). He assumed that the

OM is the marker of specificity, not definiteness. (p. 331) because the OM occur in specific contexts, but not indefinite contexts. (p. 231). "Object agreement in Swahili is *NOT* a marker of definiteness, but a marker of specificity"(p. 231).

Dean (2006), found that " In Swahili specificity is expressed through the occurrence or non-occurrence of OA (object agreement) on the verb." (p. 243).

According to (Aristar 1997: 332; Haspelmath 2019:328) Marking is iconic of meaning.

According to Ashton, (1947) Object agreement is not obligatory in every transitive verb, but is subject to the specificity condition.

According to Creissels (2001), OM does not accompany indefinite noun phrase in the OM function. Because Swahili has not definiteness marker in a noun phrase. The presence of OM is considered definiteness in object function.

According to Dean, (2006: 226) In English has no OM that expresses specificity. As a consequence, English uses adjectives such as *certain, specific*.

This marker of the object can be translated into English in the meaning of specificity as the following:

- a. Demonstrative nouns such as this, that.
- b. Some verbs: particular, specific, certain.
- c. Demonstrative noun and verb: that particular.

There is a relationship between OM and definiteness, specificity and determination.

The difference between definiteness, specificity and determinedness is difficult to distinguish, it is depending on the speaker and the hearer, as well as the semantic meaning, which refers to the aim of a speaker.

The semantic function of OM in the sentence in Swahili is to focus on the object. Because the object is the second important element in the sentence after the subject. It is not difficult to distinguish between this.

For example, from Habari leo newspaper:

A) *Atafunwa Na Simba Wakati Alipokuwa Akifuatilia Nyayo Za Duma*

B) *MFANYAKAZI wa Kampuni ya kutoa huduma kwa watalii ya Marataba ya nchini Afrika Kusini ajulikanaye kwa jina la Malibongwe Mfila (27), ameshambuliwa na kuawa kwa kushambuliwa na simba wawili porini wakati akifuatilia nyayo za duma kwa ajili ya watalii. Chanzo cha kimoja cha habari kimesema kuwa Simba hao walikuwa wakiume, walimvizia kisha kumvamia, kumrarua kisha kumtafuna. (09/03/2021)*

A) ‘He Bitten By A Lion While He Was Following The Cheetah's Footprints’



B) AN EMPLOYEE of the Marataba tourist service company in South Africa known as Malibongwe Mfila (27), has been attacked and killed by two lions in the bush while following the cheetah's footsteps for tourists. One source said that the lions were male, ambushed and then attacked, tore and then chewed.'

In this example, the OM is for specificity. This person is particular, the writer went to spot line in this person by referring to him by OM.

As a result of this, the marker of the object is for specificity, it is obligatorily in the verb in three conditions, according to Dean (2006:236) as the following:

**The first condition:** When the object is a personal name because the personal names are always specific and then it is obligatory required in the sentence for the context.

**The second condition:** When the object is topicalized because topics are obligatorily specific,

**The third condition:** When the object is a first or second person referent.

The OM is obligatory with some verbs such as the verb *lazima* 'you have'. OM must appear in this verb.

OM is optional to refer to a specific name or not and the sentence will be understood semantically.

OM can predicate about what happens and aim to emphasise in the sentence.

the absence of OM in the sentence, it is will be effective in the meaning of the sentence, that it will be meaning that, there is no specificity and determinate or definition.

The reason for the omission of OM is the absence of specificity and clarification in the sentence.

The omitting of the marker of the verb reduce the speaker's efforts of repeating the object when the meaning is clear. The speakers have a choice of overt the marker object or not. Another observation shows that sometimes the verb can be used many markers as prefixes and suffixes, thereby it being longer than the ordinary, for the speaker omits the marker of the object, To facilitate the pronunciation of the verb and the sentence. Also, to facilitate the pronunciation, this will be good for the hearer. I will not dwell on this (the absence of agreement of OM) in the present paper. If OM is non-specific it will be absent in the verb.

The crucial role of OM is to express clarification of the object. As well as avoid ambiguity in the sentence. Syntactically it is considered an element of express clarification. It illustrates the crucial meaning in the sentence. The main purpose of OM is to avoid ambiguity. Haspelmath (2019: 329). This is avoidance of mistaken and confusion between subject and object. Also, he said

that the OM gets overtly of an object. The function of OM is to help hearers to disambiguate.

The OM can express emphasis and confirmation. In conversations and in answering questions. Sometimes speaker wants to emphasise thing that he doubts in it.

The contrastive stress is for clearing syllable for the hearer for informing him of a message, this message can be understood by the contrastive stress and the meaning of the sentence.

The stress on the OM it is meaning that increasing or high pressure of the air leaving the lungs in the pronouncement of pronoun or OM. This means contrastive stress.

As I noted earlier, The Swahili system of the pronunciation of stress in the pronoun OM can be understood that is for emphasis and clearing something. The implicit meaning refers to emphasis.

### **3. The function of the OM in (Habari Kitaifa) Local News**

This section will be discussing the function of affixing of OM in *Habari leo* local news. In this respect, I will analysis in this topic ten news as an example. In this section, I will try to explain the function of OM in the titles and texts.

The National news is one of the categories of the *Habari leo* news. I observed some news has the OM and another without OM. I think this structure for functions led to semantic meanings. Let us discuss this in the examples below:

### 3.1 The Function of OM in Titles and Texts of Local News

A) *Makamu wa Rais Ataka Wanawake Wapendane.* (04/03/2021).

‘Vice President Wants Women to Love Each Other’

This is the title of the news. In that title, the study observes that the OM is absent but the object *wanawake* ‘women’s’ is in the title. This can be mean that the absence of the OM in that title is mean that the writer did not wants the function of the OM in that title. But if it is in the title what the meaning of the sentence it will be? The writer wants to emphasise the word *penda* ‘love’. Because the writer wants the love for all the human bearing not for a woman only. The study can be concluded that the function of OM in the title for emphasis but in the absence of it means the emphasis is for the verb not for the object. Emphasis is on the *wapendane* ‘to love each other’ the OM is absent for this, but the object is in the sentence.

This can be mean that if the emphasis not on the object and the object is in the sentence it is preferred to omit the OM from the sentence.

B) *Makamu wa Rais wa Tanzania, Samia Suluhu amesema hapendezeshwi na msemu wa ‘Adui wa Mwanamke ni Mwanamke Mwenzie’ na kuwataka wanawake walio ngazi za juu wawashauri wengine na kutokomeza uadui.* (04/03/2021).

‘The Vice President of Tanzania, Samia Suluhu has said she is not happy with the saying ‘The Enemy of a Woman is the Other Woman’ and called on women at the highest levels to advise others and eradicate hostility’.

In the first sentence in the text of that news, OM is *wa* in the verb *kuwataka* ‘wants him’ and the object is “*wanawake*” ‘women’. The writer wants emphasis on the *wanawake* ‘Women’. The word *wawashauri wengine* ‘to advise others’ the emphasis on the persons themselves. That can be mean emphasis is determiner on particular women in highest levels. The study can be concluded that in the text the function of OM is for emphasis and determiner.

The OM in the example above illustrates the function of OM is for emphasis and specificity meaning. The evidence of emphasis and specificity of OM in a sentence meaning and the context. Because OM in the sentence refers to determiner thing. Another example:  
A) *Ndaki Ampa Wiki Tatu Katibu Wake. (04/03/2021).*

‘Ndaki Gives His Permanent Secretary Three Weeks’

In this title, the word *ampa* ‘give his’ which is the monosyllable has OM and this mark is *m* refer to *Katibu Wake* ‘Permanent Secretary’. Despite object comes, at the end of the title, the OM is for emphasis and determiner.

B) *WAZRI wa Mifugo na Uvuvi, Mashimba Ndaki amemtaka Katibu Mkuu wa Wizara hiyo, Rashid Tamatama kukamilisha utafiti wa malalamiko ya kanuni ya mwaka 2020 ambao umekuwa ukifanywa na Taasisi ya Utafiti wa Samaki (TAFIRI) kabla ya Machi 23 mwaka huu. (04/03/2021).*

‘Mashimba Ndaki Minister of Livestock and Fisheries, demanded from Permanent Secretary in that Ministry putting an end to investigations before 23 March this year in these complaints from the law of the year 2020 which prepared by Tanzania Fisheries Research Institute (TAFIRI)’.

In this text the function of OM is in the verb *amemtaka* ‘demand’ is for determiner, specificity and emphasis. The study mentioned her to specificity because the writer mentioned the job and the name that OM refer to him. The full text is for him and the text aims to forward the permanent secretary.

After discusses the examples above about the function of OM in the local news the study conclude that OM in the title and in the text is for emphasis, determiner and specificity.

### **3.2 Rate of OM in Ten News of Local News**

The study collected ten news from the site of Habrileo newspaper that published in February and March 2021. The study collects the verbs that have an OM and have some notes like the following:

1) *Ummu akumbushia siku ya mwisho ya vibebeo vya plastiki* (10/03/2021) 'Ummu reminds me of the last day of plastic bags' the number of verbs in the news: (49) verb. The verbs that have OM: (1) verb: kumbusha.

2) *Utumishi wa Umma Wathibitisha Umuhumu wa Nafasi za Wanawake* (10/03/2021). 'Public Service Confirms the Importance of Women's Positions'. Verbs in the news: (34). The OM verbs: (5) namna inavyowashirikisha wanawake, wameuthibitishia umma, aliwataka waajiri, wanawashirikisha watumishi, wawapendekezea wanawake.

3) *Wanufaika Tasaf Watakiwa Kuwekeza Kwenye Ufugaji*. (13/03/2021). 'Tasaf Beneficiaries Must Invest In Livestock' Verbs: (42). Verbs of OM: (8). Imeataka wanufaika, kero zinazowakabili, inayowacheleweshea, ukiwapa hasara, kuwakosesha, waliwaomba viongozi, kuwatembelea, kuwapa ushauri,

4) *Waziri Mkuu Kukagua Maendeleo Mbeya* (13/03/2021) 'Prime Minister Inspects Development in Mbeya' verbs: (56). OM verbs: (2). Kazi nyingine atakayoifanya, aliwataka wakazi.

5) *Serikali Kukusanya Biloni 12 za Wadaiwa Sugu wa Ardhi* (13/03/2021). 'Government To Collect 12 Billion of Chronic Land Debtors'. Verbs: (42). OM verbs: (6). Wameiomba mahakama, itakayomtaka, kuwafikisha mahakamani wamiliki wa ardhi,

kuwakumbusha, aliwashukuru wamiliki wa ardhi, kuwakumbusha wadaiwa Sugu.

6) *PC Kagera Apongeza Mafanikio Chama Kikuu cha Ushirika* (13/03/2021). 'PC Kagera Congratulates Success Central Cooperative Association' Verbs: (102). OM verbs: (12). Kuwapata viongozi, wasioitakia nchi mema, wanaokihujumu chama cha ushirika, alikitaka chama, kuwalipa wakulima, kuwalipa wakulima, kuwapata viongozi, waliwachagua wajumbe, kuwaunganisha wakulima, amezitaja changamoto, kimeishatoa fedha, kuwagimbanisha wakulima.

7) *Mradi wa Umeme Rufiji Waibeba SADC* (13/03/2021) 'Rufiji Power Project Carries SADC' Verbs: (34). OM verb (4). Waibeba SADC, zinazoikabili jumuiya, kuziunganisha nchi za Angola, Malawi na Tanzania.

8) *Wachumi Watia Neno Uchumi Kuimarika* (13/03/2021) 'Economists Give the Word Economy Strengthened'. Verbs (68). OM verbs (4). Kuviimarisha, waitumie, kuitengenezea fedha, kuwawezesha wanawake.

9) *Mwili wa Profesa Warejeshwa Mochowari* (13/03/2021) 'Professor's Body Restored Mochowari' Verbs: (65). OM verb (12). Waliliambia gazeti hili, alimwachia wosia, mahali alikotaka zaikwe, aliliambia HabariLeo, lilimtafuta mke huyo, kumwambia,



atamshika, kumtafuta, walimkuta, wampeleke, alimpeleka, vituthibitishie.

10) *Waziri Aelezea Umuhimu wa Eneo la Chamangwe* (13/03/2021) ‘Minister Explains The Importance of Chamangwe Area’ Verbs: (39). OM verb (8). Kukifanya kisiwa, imelitenga eneo, aliutaka uongozi, kulizungushia uzio, utakaowazuia watu, kulivamia, hajalitekeleza eneo, itakayowavutia wawekezaji.

Conclusion: the number of verbs in ten news is 531 and the number of verbs that has OM is 62. The ratio equals 11.6

OM that concern animacy of class1/2 is more than other classes.

The kind of verbs that have OM is Verbs indicating on demand.

The verb that came over than one is kumbuka, shiriki, taka, kupa, omba, shukuru, kupata, weza, tafuta, ambia, peleka.

#### **4. The Function of the OM in (Uchumi na Biashara) Business news**

The category of business news in habari leo is concerning on economy and financial news and every business news.

##### **4.1 The Function of OM in Titles and Texts of Business News**

The study will discuss the function of OM in some of the business news in that newspaper. The following some examples of business news:

A) *Vodacom yatangaza kulipa bilioni 427.5 gawio kwa wanahisa (30/10/2021). 'Vodacom announces to pay 427.5 billion dividends to shareholders'.*

B) *Wanahisa pia walichagua wakurugenzi mbalimbali wapya pamoja na kuwapitisha wakurugenzi waliokuwepo katika bodi ya kampuni hiyo. (30/10/2021) 'The shareholders also elected various new directors as well as approving the existing directors on the company's board'.*

OM in this example is in the text *kuwapitisha wakurugenzi* approve the directors, the function of OM here is for determiner.

Another example:

A) *Watumishi TRA Watakiwa Kusoma Sheria za Kodi (19/10/2021)*

‘TRA Employees Must Read Tax Laws’

B) *NAIBU Kamishna Mkuu wa Mamlaka ya Mapato Tanzania (TRA), Msafiri Mbibo amewahimiza watumishi wa mamlaka hiyo kusoma na kuzingatia sheria za kodi ili kuhakikisha wanatoza kodi stahiki. (19/10/2021)*

‘The Deputy Chief Commissioner of the Tanzania Revenue Authority (TRA), Msafiri Mbibo has encouraged the staff of the authority to read and adhere to tax laws to ensure they pay due taxes’.

OM in this business news is in *amewahimiza watumishi* ‘has encouraged the staff’. The function of OM here is for determiner. The absence of OM in the titles of business news the study is for the reason that the writer wants to spotlight something another object in the title. If the object is not spotlighted in this case the writer will omit it in the title. This can mean that the OM is not more important in the sentence. The object is supplementary in the sentence it takes the second important.

#### **4.2 Rate of OM in Ten News of Business News**

Ten news from Habari leo business news:

- 1) *Bandari ya Mtwara Inavyofungua Fursa za Uchumi Kusini* (23/02/2021) ‘Mtwara Port Opens Southern Economic Opportunities’. Verbs: (114). Verbs of OM: (7). Kuifanya iwe, kuliambia gazeti, kuzituima, inaifanya bandari, hatua itakayoiongezea serikali kipato, wakiipiga serikali, alilisimama.
- 2) *Shirika la Ndege Uganda Laingiza Bilioni 40/-* (16/03/2021) ‘Uganda Airlines Earn 40 Billion / -’ Verbs: (25). Verbs of OM: (1). Aliambia Kamati.
- 3) *Wakandarasi Wazawa Gesi, Mafuta Kuwezesha Vifaa* (20/02/2021). ‘Native Contractors Gas, Oil Enabling Equipment’ Verbs: (71). Verbs of OM: (7). Kuwawezesha wakandarasi, kuwataka wale, kuwasaidia wakandarasi, tunawakopesha

wakandarasi, wameikopesha Tanzania, inawanufaishaji wakandarasi, inawawezesha kupata.

4) *Samia: Hatukubahatisha Kufika Uchumi wa Kati (19/10/2020)*

‘Samia: We were not lucky enough to reach the Central Economy’

Verbs: (145). Verbs of OM: (20). Kumpongeza Rais John Magufuli, ilivyoiwzesha nchi, yatakayoipaisha Tanzania, nampongeza, kuiwzesha nchi, inampongeza Rais Magufuli, tumempata Rais, alimpongeza Dk Magufuli, alioufanya, alimpongeza Magufuli, kuitengeneza Tanzania, alimshukuru Dk Magufuli, kuwapata mikopo, tunamombea sana Rais wetu, anamshukuru rais, vitu hata hawavijui, fursa ya kuituima, Jog alimshukuru serikali (i think he was wrong in OM he put m instead of i), alimshukuru Rais.

5) *JPM, Sekta Binafsi Kuungana Kupaisha Uchumi (19/10/2020)*

‘JPM, Private Sector Unite for Economic Growth’

Verbs: (72). Verbs of OM: (4). Kuifanya Tanzania, kumpongeza kiongozi, unaipa serikali, kauli yenu tunaitambua,

6) *Tanzania Yapania Kuongoza Uzalishaji Korosho Afrika*

(11/10/2020) ‘Tanzania Wants to Lead Cashew Production in Africa’

Verbs: (72). Verbs of OM: (7). Kuipata nchi, kuifanya nchi, aliitaja baadhi ya mikoa, kuvichimba na kuvitoa, aliitaja changamoto, kuiacha bila kuifanyia usafi, mikoa mipya wanaipata.

7) *Serikali Kuongeza Uzalishaji Zao la Kahawa* (08/10/2020) ‘Government Increases Coffee Production’

Verbs: (51). Verbs of OM: (2). Utawasaidia wakulima, watavitumia, ikivibana,

8) *DC Aonya Wachimbaji wa Madini* (08/10/2020) ‘DC Warns Miners’

Verbs: (33). Verbs of OM: (7). Wamewaonya wachimbaji, kauli hiyo aliitoa, niwaambie, kuwasindikiza wanunuzi, niwaambie, kuwawezesha wachimbaji, aliwataka wachimbaji.

9) *TBS Yawafunza wauzaji mafuta ya Kula 1.700*. (05/10/2020) ‘TBC Train Resellers Eat Oil 1.700’

Verbs: (62). Verbs of OM: (11). Yawafunza wauzaji, limewapa mafunzo wazalishaji, kuwajulisha wadau, kuwawezesha, kuwafanya kuongeza, aliwashauri wadao, itawalazimu, aliwasisitiza wajasiriamali, iwatambue, kuwaelimisha, kuwasaidia wadau.

10) *NCC ‘Kutengeneza’ Watatuzi Bora wa Migogoro ya Kibiashara* (22/09/2020) ‘NCC ‘Creating’ the Best Commercial Dispute Resolution’

Verbs: (44). Verbs of OM: (4). Mrejesho tunaoupata, tunaoufanya kutafuta mrejesho, namna ya kuzitekeleza, jinsi ya kumpata msuluhishi.

Conclusion: the number of verbs in ten news is 689 and the number of verbs that has OM is 70. The ratio equals 10.1

OM that concern animacy of class1/2 is more than other classes. The kind of verbs that have OM is Verbs indicating on demand.

## **5. The function of OM in (Tahariri) Editorial News**

### **5.1 The Function of OM in Titles and Texts of Editorial News**

A) *Ripoti ya Benki ya Dunia Itusaidie Kupiga Hatua Zaidi.* (05/03/2021) 'World bank report help us take more steps'

In this title, the OM is in the word *itusaidie* 'help us' the function of OM is for clearing.

In this example the OM in the title is in the verb *saidia* is meaning 'helping'. The report of the national bank is very important to the leaders of the government. For this, the title used the pronoun of the plural of the first person to indicate this important not for the government. The title can be written in this way. *Itaisaidia serikali* but he uses the pronoun for individuals to clarify and facilitate the matter for the reader.

B) *RIPOTI ya 15 kuhusu uchumi wa Tanzania ya mwaka 2021 inayotolewa na Benki ya Dunia imeendelea kuitambua Tanzania*

*kama nchi yenye uchumi imara unaoendelea kukua Afrika, licha ya changamoto ya ugonjwa wa Covid-19. (05/03/2021)*

Tanzania Economy Report 15 in the year 2021, released by the World Bank has continued to recognize Tanzania as a country with a strong and prosperous economy growing in Africa, despite the challenge of Covid-19 disease.

OM in the text is in the verb *kuitambua* is meaning ‘to recognize Tanzania’. The writer here wants to illustrate the role of the report of the national bank and its importance for Tanzania. For this, the text used the OM to indicate this importance for Tanzania. The function of OM in this text is to clarify and illustrate the object in the title and in the text.

Another example: A) *Suala la Tambwe Liwe Fundisho Kwa Klabu Zote (06/02/2021)*. ‘The issue of Tambwe should be a lesson for all clubs’

B) *WIKI hii kumekuwa na taarifa za Yanga kutakiwa kumlipa mchezaji wake wa zamani Amisi Tambwe ama ifungiwe kusajili kwa miaka mitatu. Tambwe anaidai Yanga Sh milioni 41 walizotakiwa kumlipa baada ya kutohitaji tena huduma yake takriban misimu miwili iliyopita. (06/02/2021)*.

This week there have been reports of Yanga being asked to pay his former player Amisi Tambwe or be banned from registering for three years. Tambwe claims Yanga Sh 41 million they were

supposed to pay him after he no longer needed his services about two seasons ago.

This title is without the OM. But the text has an OM in *Tambwe anaidai Yanga* ‘Tambwe claims Yanga’. The function of OM is for determiner.

The study concludes that the function of OM in the editorial news for illustrating or clarify and determiner.

### **5.2 Rate of OM in Ten News of Editorial News**

Ten news from Habari leo in Editorial news:

1) *La Majaliwa na Binti Mwenye Ulemavu ni Funzo kwa Watanzania* (24/01/2021). ‘La Majaliwa and Daughter with Disabilities is a lesson for Tanzanians’. Verbs: (60) OM in verbs: (21) tukio tunaloamini, alimkabidhi, alipomtembelea Miriam, na kumpa, uliyowagusa, kazi aliyoiasisi, kumchangia binti, zimsaidie, anamchangia binti, zimsaidie, inayotufanya alimsaidia binti, kumsikia, akimuomba, amsaide, kumkabidhi, kumjenga, kuzipata, kuwasaidia watu, alimshukuru, ameniona, awabariki watu.

2) *Karibu Waziri Mambo ya Nje wa China* (07/01/2021) ‘Welcome Foreign Minister of China’ Verbs: (42) OM verbs: (3). Kumkaribisha Waziri, kuisaidia Tanzania, tunamkaribisha waziri wa mambo ya nje.

3) *ACT Wazalendo Huo Ndio Ukomavu wa Kisiasa* (08/12/2020). ‘ACT Patriots That Is Political Maturity’ Verbs: (47). OM verbs:



(8). Atamuapisha, kumchagua Dk Mwinyi, atawaongoza, wamemchagua, kumsaidia Rais, kuwatumikia wananchi, kuwapuuza wale.

4) *Tuongeze Juhudi Zaidi Kuondoa Ajali Barabarani* (16/11/2020). ‘Add More Efforts to Eliminate Road Accidents’. Verbs (52). Verbs OM: (4). Ajali imemwondoa mtu, tunalipongeza Jeshi la Polisi, kuwashirikisha abiria, kuwakinga wengine.

5) *Tuitumie kwa Tija Siku ya Uchaguzi Mkuu 2020* (18/10/2020) ‘Use us productively on General Election Day 2020’ Verbs: (73). OM verbs: (16). Tuitumie, kuwatumikia watanzania, wanaowaona, unayemtaka, kuipeleka, yawapasayo, usiyemtaka, unayempenda, kuiharibu, unayemtaka, usiyemtaka, tutawapa, tusiowataka, tunaowapenda, tuitumie, tuwatakao.

6) *Hongera Serikali Kutenga Fedha Kukabili Mafuriko* (16/10/2020) ‘Congratulations to Government on Allocating Funds for Flood’. Verbs: (66). OM Verbs: (5). Tulioitaja, amewaahidi watu, kuwapata, yanamkumba mtu yeyote, kuwachukulia.

7) *Askofu Gamanywa Amesema Kweli* (11/10/2020) ‘Bishop Gamanywa told the truth’ Verbs: (59). OM Verbs: (13). Kumtenganisha Rais, aliuonesha Rais, tunampongeza Askofu, kuwataka watanzania, kumchagua kiongozi, kuwasisitiza watanzania, kuwarudisha, kuwarudisha watanzania,

walivyokwishavivuka, tunapompongeza Askofu, wazipuuze ilani, tunaukaubali ukweli, aliousema Gamanywa.

8) *Bodi ya Ligi Ratiba Isipanguliwe Ovyo* (10/10/2020) ‘League Board Schedule Not Explained Disposal’. Verbs (49). OM verbs: (3). Wanazishabiki, wakiitupia lawama, kuitangaza.

9) *Elimu ya Mpigakura ni Muhimu kwa Wote* (08/10/2020) ‘Voter Education is Important to All’. Verbs: (54). OM verbs: (7). Iliwataka wadau, kuwahamasisha wananchi, watakayoyasimamia, kuyatekeleza, kuwapima, imeshawapatia wasimamizi, waliowadhamini wagombea.

10) *Tushirikiane Kukomesha Ukatili kwa Wasichana* (07/10/2020). ‘Let's work together to end violence against girls’ Verbs: (53). OM Verbs: (4). Kuwalinda wanawake, kutowasaidia mabinti, tuwasaidiaje, tunaitafadhalisha jamii.

Conclusion: the number of verbs in ten news is 585 and the number of verbs that has OM is 84. The ratio equals 14.3

## **6. The Function of OM in (Makala) Features News (Newspaper Articles)**

### **6.1 The Function of OM in Titles and Texts of Features News**

A) *Tiba Asili Zinaimarisha Sekta Ya Tiba, Uchumi* (04/03/2021) ‘Traditional Medicine Strengthens The Medical Sector, The Economy’

B) *KWA kipindi kirefu, sekta ya afya nchini imekuwa ikitegemea tiba rasmi, tiba asili na tiba mbadala katika kusimamia afya za Watanzania. Hata hivyo, tiba asili imekuwa ikionekana kutopewa kipaumbele inachostahili licha ya ukweli kwamba imekuwepo siku zote ikiwasaidia Watanzania hata kabla ya ujio wa tiba za kisasa baada ya ukoloni. (04/03/2021)*

‘FOR a long time, the health sector in the country has been relying on formal medicine, traditional medicine and alternative medicine in managing the health of Tanzanians. However, traditional medicine has been seen as not being given the attention it deserves even though it has always been there to help Tanzanians even before the advent of modern post-colonial medicine’.

This feature about traditional medicine and its importance in the economy. The object in this example in the word *ikiwasaidia Watanzania* ‘to help Tanzanians’ the pronoun *wa* is for the third person plural. The object noun is *watanzania* ‘Tanzanians’ the name came after the verb *saidia* ‘help’. It can note the title without OM and the text has an OM in the feature. The function of OM in the example is to clarify and determiner. Another example:

(A) *Tumtegemee Mungu na si Kumtegea (28/02/2021)*

‘Trust in god and not to be lean on him’.

The title of the feature has an OM in two words but the object is *Mungu*. ‘the god’. The function of OM in the title of this feature is for emphasis on the object. The sentence is advice for trust in God and for encouragement to work.

B) *WATANZANIA kama walivyo watu wa mataifa mengine, tupo katika vita dhidi ya maradhi yakiwamo yanayoambukizwa kwa njia ya hewa ukiwamo Uviko (ugonjwa wa virusi vya korona) maarufu, Covid-19 Tunamshukuru Rais John Magufuli kwa kuwa sambamba na viongozi wa dini kuhimiza Watanzania tumtangulize na kumtegemea Mungu ili tushinde katika mapambano haya ambayo wasiotutakia mema, wanaweza kuyatumia kama mwanya wa kutuletea ‘ukoloni tiba’ na unyonyaji wa kiuchumi tusipokuwa wasikivu kwa wataalamu na viongozi wetu.. (28/02/2021)*

‘TANZANIANS, like the people of other nations, are in the fight against diseases including airborne diseases including Uviko (corona artery disease), the famous Covid-19’.

‘We thank President John Magufuli for joining the religious leaders in encouraging Tanzanians to put God first and rely on God to win. in these struggles that those who do not wish us well, can use as an opportunity to bring us 'colonial cure' and economic exploitation unless we are sensitive to our professionals and leaders.’

The OM in that text is in many words, *Tunamshukuru*, ‘we thank’ *tumtangulize* ‘put in first’, *kumtegemea* ‘rely on’, *wasiotutakia* ‘who do not wish us well’ *kuyatumia* ‘use them’, *kutuletea* ‘to bring us’. OM comes in one sentence in six words. The function of OM is for emphasis and determiner.

### **6.2 Rate of OM in Ten News of Features News**

Ten news from Habari leo in Features News (Makala ‘Newspaper Articles’):

1) *Zungu Atoa Maagizo Jeshi la Polisi* (13/03/2021) ‘Zungu Orders Police Force’ Verbs : (22). OM Verbs: (3). *Amelitaka Jeshi, kuwaondoa, kitakachowasaidia.*

2) *Kim Tuoneshe Utofauti Stars* (13/03/2021) ‘Kim Show Us The Difference Stars’ Verbs (78). OM verbs: (7). *Wanawajua, wanamtizama kocha, anawajua wachezaji, atawapnaga, amewaleta, amewaamini, akitategemea.*

3) *Makosa Yaliyozoeleka Katika Kiswahili* (12/03/2021) ‘Common Mistakes in Swahili’ Verbs: (126). OM verbs: (16). *Hawayajui, zinazowafanya, iliyomtawala, inawafanya, kutoyajua, wasichokijua, kutoyajua, kuyajua, kuyatumia, wanajua, inawafanya, kuzitumia, kuzizingatia, wanalitumia, linalotumika, hawalitumii.*

4) *Tutunze Miundombinu, Tutumie Fursa ya Elimu* (11/03/2021).

‘Take Care of Infrastructure, Use the Education Opportunity’.

Verbs: (46). OM verbs: (2). Imeyawekea, Kulisababisha.

5) *Tuchukue Tahadhari Matatizo ya Figo* (11/03/2021) ‘Take

Care of Kidney Problems’. Verbs: (39). OM verbs: (4). Kuuzuia,

wanaowahudumia, kumwezesha mgonjwa, tutaukabili ugonjwa.

6) *Walau Afrika Tungekuwa na Kauli Moja kwa Covid-19*

(10/03/2021) ‘At least in Africa we would have one statement for

Covid-19’ Verbs: (212). OM verbs: (30). Kuipenda, kuithamini,

kuisitiri, kuipenda, hakuipenda, kuipigania, kuitetea, wameitetea,

wanaoihujumu, kuisema, kinawaongoza, kuwasukuma,

kumuondoa mkoloni, kuifanya, kuiunganisha, kulifanya taifa,

aliionyesha, inamplekea, kumuelewa, kumwondoa Rais,

kuyafurahisha, kikamuamsha mzee, kumuelewa, kumuonyesha

mbeberu, hatumhitaji, aliyoyasema, kulifanya, kuwaruhusu,

watuendeshe, kutupangia.

7) *Siku ya Wanawake na Dhana ya UN Katika Uongozi*

(10/03/2021). ‘Women’s Day and UN Concept in Leadership’.

Verbs: (105). OM verbs: (5). Kuiadhimisha siku, ulizitaka nchi,

kuwalenda wanawake, unazitaka nchi, kuwapata.

8) *Tanzania na Utajiri wa Wanawake Wenye Uwezo Katika*

*Uongozi* (10/03/2021). ‘Tanzania and the Wealth of Capable

Women in Leadership’. Verbs: (187). OM verbs: (41).

Alimwendea Mwalimu, kumuuliza, alimjibu, kumpata mwanamke, akamuuliza, unachokitaka, uongozi uliouonesha, imemfanya, aliyemkabidhi, akauona uwezo, akamteua, aliutumikia wadhifa, ulimfanya Rais, kumteua, anaoutumikia, ulilifanya, kumchagua, anayeitumikia, aliifanya, ukakishawishi chama, kumteua, wametuiga, kuwashirikisha, kukifadhili chama, kuwaibua wanawake, zinazowakumba wanawake, kuwawezesha wanahabari, kuwaelemisha wanawake, zinazoisumbua jamii, akiwaomba wabunge, kuwaamini, kuwaonesha, kuwaachia wanaume, kumuona mwanamke, kuwaamini wanawake, kuwaambia wanawake, kuwaamini, kuwapa nafasi, yawafanya wanawake, vinavyowazuia wanawake, kuwawezesha wanawake.

9) *Kukamilika Gati Namba Tano Chachu ya Ufanisi Bandari DAR.* (09/03/2021). ‘Completion pier Number Five it has an Effective on Port DAR’. Verbs: (143). OM verbs: (5). Kuitumia, kuyasafirisha, itaiweka Tanzania, imeziunganisha taasisi, yanayomwezesha mteja, inayoifanya.

10) *Wanawake, Vijana, Wanufaika na Mikopo Asilimia 100 Tanga* (09/03/2021). ‘Women, Youth, Benefits of 100% Loans in Tanga’. Verbs: (136). OM verbs: (13). Kuwawezesha wananchi, kuwawezesha, kuyawezesha makundi, kuwainua wananchi, wakiwaunganisha, kuikomboa jamii, wametukomboa sana vijana,

inatuthamini sana vijana, tunaishukuru sana serikali, kutuunga mkono, kuturahisishia shughuli zetu, tunawaelimisha, inawaficha.

Conclusion: the number of verbs in ten news is 1094 and the number of verbs that has OM is 126. The ratio equals 11.5

## 7. The Function of OM in (Michezo) Sport News

### 7.1 The Function of OM in Titles and Texts of Sport News

A) *Neymar Kuivaa Barcelona* (06/03/2021) ‘Neymar Wearing Barcelona’

The OM in this title in the word *Kuivaa* ‘Wearing’ the OM is / it refers to Barcelona. The function of OM in this title is for determiner and specificity.

B) *Kocha wa Paris Saint German, Mauricio Pochettino amesema kuwa nyota wake Neymar anaweza kurudi kuikabili Barcelona katika mchezo wa Ligi ya Mabingwa Ulaya kutokana na majeraha aliyopata wiki tatu zilizopita kuendelea vizuri.* (06/03/2021)

‘Paris Saint German coach Mauricio Pochettino has said that his star striker Neymar could return to facing Barcelona in the Champions League as a result of injuries he sustained over three weeks continue well.’

The OM in this text in the word *kuikubaili Barcelona* ‘facing Barcelona’ the OM is / refer to *Barcelona*. The function of OM in this text is for determiner. Another example:

A) *Bayern na PSG Zinaweza Kumzuia Man City.* (04/03/2021).



‘Bayern and PSG could stop Man City’

The OM in that title is in the word *kumzuia* Man City ‘Bayern and PSG could stop Man City’. The function of OM in this title is for determiner.

B) *Unaambiwa Bayern Munich na Paris Saint–German ndio timu zinazoweza kuizuia Manchester City iliyo katika kiwango bora ili isiweze kuchukua ndoo ya Ligi ya Mabingwa Barani Ulaya msimu huu. (04/03/2021).*

It is told that Bayern Munich and Paris Saint–German are the teams that could prevent Manchester City that ranked in top form winning the Champions League this season.

The OM is in the word *kuizuia* ‘could prevent’. The function of OM is for determiner.

## 7.2 Rate of OM in Ten News of Sport News

The rate of OM in ten news from Habari leo in the Sports News:

1) *OBFT Kuleta Kocha Kutoka Kenya (16/03/2021).* ‘OBFT Brings Coach From Kenya’ Verbs: (30). OM verbs: (4). *Kumleta kocha, kuiona timu, kuiona timu, kuisimamia timu.*

2) *Simba Tayari kwa Vita (16/03/2021).* ‘Simba Ready For War’. Verbs: (54). OM verbs: (7). *Samba inakaribisha timu, kuzikaribia pointi, zitawawezesha, kuifanya Simba, wanamshukuru Mungu, kuikabili Simba, kuifundisha siku.*

3) *Brisons Yang'ara Nymbani* (15/03/2021). 'Brisons Shine in the Return'. Verbs: (27). OM verbs: (4). Kuifunga, umeipandisha Prisons, kumfanya mwamuzi, kuwalalamikia wamuzi.

4) *Baraza Amrithi Maxime Kagera* (15/03/2021). 'Baraza Inherit Maxime Kagera'. Verbs: (50). OM verbs: (19). Amrithi, kuifundisha Kagera, yaliyomvutia, akiifundisha Biashara, aliushukuru uongozi, waliompa, alichoifundisha timu, yaliyomvutia, yanamhakikishia, kilichonivutia, yanayonihakikishia, aliikuta timu, kuibadili, kuiwezesha, ameiongoza biashara, kilichomfanya, kuwafanya wageuke, kuindoa Kagera, kuipandisha juu.

5) *Stars Kujipima kwa Kenya* (15/03/2021) 'Stars Testing for Kenya'. Verbs: (27). OM verbs: (2). Nitautumia, itaitumia michezo.

6) *Mikakati ya Mwambusi Yanga* (13/03/2021). 'Mwambusi Yanga Strategies'. Verbs: (47). OM verbs: (5). Kuitumikia timu, kuwasikiliza, yaliwafanya mashabiki, kumhofia mtani, kuwashusha.

7) *Tulikosa Ubunifu – Gomes* (12/03/2021). 'We Missed Creativity – Gomes'. Verbs: (57). OM verbs: (7). Kuwalaumu wachezaji, kuwasumbua Simba, huwasoma, aliwapa tahadhari wachezaji, kuwadharau, aliwaheshimu, tunawajua.

8) *Yanga Yamrejesha Kocha wa Viungo* (12/03/2021). ‘Yanga Has Returned The Physical Coach’. Verbs: (47). OM verbs: (9). Yamrejesha, umemrudisha, kulivunja benchi, yakiiandamana timu, kumrudisha, kumpata kucha, atakayeiona timu, wanachokifanya, kuzipatia.

9) *Msuva Aomba Sapoti ya Mashapiki Stars* (12/03/2021). ‘Msuva Asks for Mashapiki Stars Support’. Verbs: (51). OM verbs: (2). Itawasaidia, utawapeleka, itawafanya.

10) *De Gea Kuuzwa Man United* (10/03/2021). ‘De Gea Sold Man United’. Verbs: (11). OM verbs: (4). Kumpiga bei kipa, kumuchia De Gea, haijamuweka, kuwaachia.

Conclusion: the number of verbs in ten news is 401 and number of verbs that has OM is 63. The ratio equals 15.7

## 8. Conclusion

The paper concluded that:

- OM has many linguistic properties that affect the meaning.
- The function of OM in the verb in titles and texts of Habari leo Swahili newspaper is for determiner, specification, clarification and emphasis this is depending on the purpose of the writer.
- The relationship between OM and the verb that if the sentence has than one object the verb allows one OM. If

the sentence has a different object, the agreement OM will be to the animate.

- OM of class 1 /2 is more than other classes.
- The rate of OM in local news is 11.6, business news 10.1, editorial news 14.3, feature news 11.5, sport news 15.7. the highest rate is sports news 15.7 and the lower rate is business news 10.1. the total of verbs in news in data of the paper is 3300, and the OM in verbs in data from the Habari leo newspaper is 405, the rate of OM in all categories is 12.2

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