Below is an exhaustive list of the root infinitives that occur in the corpora. The infinitive marker in Swahili is ku, which occurs as a prefix. The infinitive prefix is homophonous with the 2nd person singular object agreement marker. Because of this, 9 additional examples have been omitted from this list as it was unclear whether they were RIs or OAs.

1. **ku – tap – a**  
   inf–slap–IND  
   ‘(I will) slap him.’  
   Mus03, line 26

2. **ku – tok – a hapa**  
   inf–get out–IND here  
   ‘(I want) to get out of here.’  
   Mus03, line 580

3. **ni – ku – sambu – a**  
   SA1s–inf–disturb–IND  
   ‘(I will) disturb (her).’  
   Mus08, line 11

4. **ku – tup – a**  
   inf–throw–IND  
   ‘(I want) to throw (it).’  
   Mus11, line 125

5. **ku – og – a**  
   inf–bathe–IND  
   ‘(I want) to bathe.’  
   Mus21, line 589

6. **mbaza ...aza ku – ni – chund – a**  
   Mbaza inf–OA1s–pinch–IND  
   ‘Mbaza will pinch me.’  
   Mus22, line 833

7. **ku – tap – a mguu**  
   inf–slap–IND foot  
   ‘(Daddy will) slap (my) foot.’  
   Mus22, line 898

8. **na – tawadh – a wa ...ku – tawadh – a**  
   pres–bathe–IND you inf – bathe – IND  
   ‘I am bathing…you (should) bathe.’  
   Has01, line 428

9. **ku – on – a wa-tu wa imbo**  
   inf–see–IND 2–person 2–of song  
   ‘I see the person of the song.’  
   Has01, line 1416

10. **ku – chez – a**  
    inf–play–IND  
    ‘(I want / I’m going) to play.’  
    Has01, line 1431

11. **Faiza na–ku – juan – a na, na, na hii chocolate?**  
    Faiza pres–inf–know–IND and and and this chocolate  
    ‘Faiza knows (that this is) chocolate?’  
    Has02, line 830

12. **na miskiti ku – ingi – a ta – kuj – a ...saa ngapi ?**  
    and mosque inf–enter–IND fut–come–IND time what?  
    ‘And when you enter the mosque, what time will you come?’  
    Has02, line 878

13. **ku – kul – a**  
    inf–eat–IND  
    ‘(I want) to eat.’  
    Has03, line 918

14. **ku – kul – a**  
    inf–eat–IND  
    ‘(I want) to eat.’  
    Has03, line 1266

None of these examples are acceptable in adult Swahili. There are reports of ku- used as a strong imperative (see chapter 2), but two of my consultants agree that these are not adult-like. Most of these examples involve a modal interpretation, either an expression of want or an intention. However, examples (9) and (11) are exceptions. Furthermore, in some cases, the ku could be interpreted as a misanalyzed subject agreement marker: because 2nd person singular OA is ku, the child may be using ku to mark second person singular in general. An example of this is (12), where the child uses a complex biclausal utterance. In the first clause the child uses a so-called
RI, and the second clause is a [-SA] clause. One interpretation of this is that the first clause is an RI. A second interpretation is that ku marks the second person subject. If ku- were indeed a misanalyzed SA marker, we might predict that in other utterances ku- occurs with a tense marker. However, there are no examples in the entire corpus of ku- followed by a tense marker.

Notice in examples (13) and (14), the child uses the infinitive marker with the verb kula ‘to eat.’ In Standard Kiswahili the verb ‘to eat’ is a monosyllabic verb root that takes dummy ku as a prefix. I argued in chapter 2 that in Nairobi Swahili ku has been reanalyzed as part of the verb stem because it is not omitted in any contexts. These examples provide additional evidence for this position since the child has analyzed the verb stem as kula and added an infinitive marker to it. If the child had a Standard Kiswahili analysis of the verb, the child would have produced kula, not the reduplicative kukula.