

	ANNUAL REPORT 2002 "African Languages Lexical Project (ALLEX)" Project ID: PRO 18 / 2002 Project period: 2002 - 2006 Provisional allocation (NoK): 7400000	6. mars 2003 22:58:28 85
--	---	--------------------------------

SIGNATURES

The signatories confirm that the Nufu Annual Report 2002 has been jointly produced

	Place and Date:	Signatures:
UiS Coordinator	Harare, Herbert Chimhundu
UiS Head of Department	Harare, Herbert Chimhundu

	ANNUAL REPORT 2002 "African Languages Lexical Project (ALLEX)" Project ID: PRO 18 / 2002 Project period: 2002 - 2006 Provisional allocation (NoK): 7400000	6. mars 2003 22:58:28 85
--	---	--------------------------------

SIGNATURES

The signatories confirm that the Nufu Annual Report 2002 has been jointly produced

	Place and Date:	Signatures:
UiN Coordinator	Oslo 7.3.2003 Oddrun Grønvik
UiN Head of Department	Oslo 7.3.2003 Hans H. Skei

1. COORDINATORS PROGRESS REPORT 2002

1.1 STATEMENT OF PROGRESS

1.1.1 Give a brief description of scientific progress of the year.

Research tools - language collections 1. Oral Collections Database established (electronic archive system for research materials) Bulk of tapes of oral materials (1993-97) digitised (ca 750 hrs) 2. ca half of remaining oral materials collected 1993-97 encoded, manual created 3. Shona Bible (electronic corpus version) proofread and ready for inclusion in corpus 4. First 50 images ready for image corpus for the African languages of Zimbabwe (musical instruments) Morphological analysis: 5. Shona and Ndebele grammatical parsers ready for general use General lexicography, semantics: 6. Advanced Ndebele Dictionary: 3000 additional headwords identified Duramazwi reChiShona revised on paper, ready for adding to database Terminology, special language: 7. Musical terms dictionary - format decided, Style Manual drafted, 800 headwords selected, reference panel set up 8. Linguistic and literary terms dictionary - format decided, Style manual drafted, ca 800 headwords selected, reference panels set up. Publication: 9. Dr. Herbert Chimhundu's doctoral dissertation "Adoption and adaptation in Shona" from 1983, has until now existed in manuscript only. In 2002 the UZ library warned ALRI that the existing copy was in danger of being worn out by student demand. The ALLEX project was able to find funds for publishing a scanned version (at Unipub, UiO: 100 copies), thus making this pioneer study accessible to a wider academic audience. Infrastructure: 10. A sub-project for integrating the ALLEX language collections into the UZ library, thus ensuring their long term conservation, has been prepared by a joint ALLEX/UZ library committee and accepted by the relevant institutions (ALRI, UZ library)

1.1.2 Give a description of major outside factors affecting the implementation and output of the co-operation.

Conditions at the UZ:

The UZ is severely underfunded as a result of the general economic crisis in Zimbabwe. The UZ is unable to meet some of its commitments (i.e. furnishings, equipment; wage raises; paid leave for researchers). Strikes among administrative and academic personnel has affected project work directly (through cancelled courses, administrative delays in processing Ph. D. applications etc), and also caused project administration to slow down at UZ. Weak bursary staffing makes the services of the NUFU coordinator Mr. Alex Gumi totally indispensable for the project. The official exchange rate (1 USD: 55 ZD) also means that project funding becomes inadequate against market prices based on the black market rate (1 USD: 1200 ZD). The need to look for other work could at worst cause lack of effort into ALLEX subprojects, but this has not happened yet and the UZ coordinator has strategies for handling this.

UZ Staff movement:

Three staff members have left for abroad, one researcher in the Ndebele team, one secretary and one technical staff. The last two are replaced, while the ALRI is looking for an additional researcher. In general, the project work is characterised by quite unusual staff loyalty and unselfishness at UZ.

1.1.3 Potential of research activities in relation to poverty reduction

Indirectly the ALLEX project has great potential in relation to poverty reduction, in that it facilitates a transition to the mother tongue as medium of instruction at all education levels. At present, the education system of Zimbabwe is characterised by poor learning output in relation to the resources dedicated to it, particularly in the countryside. Too much time is spent on mastering English for examinations and on learning by rote, instead of mastering the topics, concepts systems and methods of school subjects. The ALLEX Project helps establish subject terminology, a prerequisite for creating good teaching materials in each subject. In addition to its research goals, the ALLEX Project is motivated by the conviction that a transition to mother tongues as media of instruction is essential in

order to make a basis for independent insight, creativity, self confidence and enterprise within each language community of Zimbabwe.

1.1.4 Information about funding from other sources

The ALLEX Project receives no funding from other sources, the EU countries having closed down their programmes for Zimbabwe for the time being.

1.1.5 Any other factors which have influenced the implementation of the project

Dr. Ridings has joined the UO in 2002 in another capacity (DOK, HF), and now works together with the rest of the UO participants on a daily basis, which is an improvement for project efficiency. Oddrun Grønvik has administrated the prolonged Phase 2 ALLEX project (NUFU 28/96) (see separate report) in addition to ordinary project work. No other factors have influenced the implementation of the ALLEX Project.

1.1.6 Brief summary of the plans for the coming year

Pursuing original workplan in application, i.e.

1. Events and activities - Administration

1.1. ALLEX Annual meeting 30.1.3

1.2. Conserving ALLEX collections (non-electronic) at UZ: Temporary measures by ALLEX Project because of lack of UZ funding

1.3. Graduation ceremony August 2003: UO Project coordinator will visit UZ for graduation ceremony if ALLEX Ph. D.s have completed examinations and receive degrees.

2. Research activities

2.1. ALLEX Workshop 2003: 21.1. - 29.1. Topics (chosen from relevance to state of current subprojects): 1) Linguistic field work. 2) Terminology and linguistic categorisation. 3) Maintaining and developing linguistic research tools.

2.2. Guest researcher visit UiO: a total of 3 months divided between two researchers, autumn 2003.

2.3. Ph. D. examinations: Spring to early summer 2003. UO Supervisors present.

2.4. Phase 3 Ph. D applications to UO Dr. Arts Programme: If successful, applicants will come to UO August 2003 for the first year in a sandwich programme.

2.5. ICT courses at UZ computer centre: Ph D. scholarship applicants will attend course in "Introduction to computer programming". (30 % of working time).

2.6. Research visit by Ndebele team to Matabeleland (3 provinces) for targetted field work (collecting headwords and materials for AND and Ndebele corpus; reference group Musical terms dictionary)

2.7. Research visit to Shona schools and centres for targetted field work (collecting headwords and materials for Shona Children's dictionary; reference groups Musical terms and Linguistic and Literary terms dictionary)

2.8 Ndebele Bible - to be scanned and proofread

2.9 Jalex (ALRI Journal): first issue out

2.10. Conference participation: lump sum, distribution not decided yet

2.11. Coordinators' meeting (November-December 2003)

2.12. ALLEX UO homepage: revise and update, link to accessible ALLEX tools.

3. Research subprojects

3.1. Shona and Ndebele grammatical parsers: complete and put on web

3.2. Collections Database: develop and maintain - long term task. Look at ways of linking transcript files to sound files through database.

3.3. Digitising remaining oral materials (1993-97): Shona sound recording finished March 2003.

3.4. Encoding remaining oral materials collected 1993-97: Shona: 66 transcript books to encode, Ndebele team 61. Finish in 2003?

3.5. Future oral collections: For Shona, see 2.8. above, for Ndebele 2.7. In future, sound and transcript of oral materials will be linked at sentence level. to increase usefulness of both. Not to be started before 3.4. is completed.

3.6. Polishing the existing Shona and Ndebele corpora. Proofreading especially is needed - see if tagger can help identify incorrect word forms.

3.7. Expanding the Shona and Ndebele corpora: 2003 target 500 000 words for Shona, 1 mill for Ndebele. Electronic text needed as well as oral material. Cf. 2.7., 2.8, 2.9.

3.8. Image corpus for the African languages of Zimbabwe: Select headwords to be illustrated and types of illustrations for Shona Children's Dictionary (100), and additional illustrations for Musical Terms dictionary (50 more)

3.9. Advanced Ndebele dictionary: Finalise Style Manual and database format, Collect 15000 headwords, complete entry heads through alphabet.

3.10. Revision of Duramazwi reChiShona: Add revision to database, plan publication together with publishers.

3.11. Musical terms dictionary: Finish manuscript in 2003.

3.12. Linguistic and literary terms dictionary: Finish manuscript in 2003.

3.13. Shona Children's Dictionary: (Age group 10-14, ca 20 000 headwords. Adapted to school use and user age. Emphasis on school subject vocabulary. Illustrated. Metalanguage incorporated in dictionary (frames).

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROGRESS AND/ OR DEVIATION IN THE PROJECT

1.2.1 Does progress in the implementation of the project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

Yes:

The ALLEX Project published Dr. Chimhundu's dissertation, cf pt 1.1.1 the end. This was an extra effort (not planned). Otherwise:

Uncertainty about Ph. D. financing (Quota Scholarships) may affect planning.

the UZ ALLEX Ndebele team is short staffed and could have difficulties in fulfilling their workplan for 2003.

1.3. RESULTS DURING THE YEAR WHICH MAY EXPOSE THE UTILITY VALUE OF THE PROJECT

It should be noted that every sub-project in the ALLEX Project has a clear utility value in addition to its academic value, and that the end products are directed at different user groups outside the academic environment.

In 2002, the ALLEX Project and ALRI received the following marks of official recognition in Zimbabwe:

1. Nama (National Arts Merit Awards) prize for the two dictionaries published in 2001
2. Zimbabwe book publishers Association Prize for the same two dictionaries
3. Promotion to full professor for Herbert Chimhundu, director of ALRI, on his record as a lexicographer and language developer.

Re ALLEX 28/96: Successful completion of three Ph. D. scholarships within original time frame of three years plus an extra year. All three are now returned to UZ and their examinations are under preparation. See separate project report (NUFU 28/96).

1.4 SYNOPSIS

The objective of phase 3 is to make African Languages Research Institute(ALRI) at the University of Zimbabwe sustainable through competence building and co-operation with parallel academic institutions in the ALLEX Project and within the region, specifically by

- producing corpora, dictionaries, terminological glossaries and other ICT language products for Shona, Ndebele, and one other local language
- testing out models for monolingual lexicography on languages with differing structures
- developing software within lexicography and linguistics for analysis of languages with differing structures
- improving staff competence and research within lexicography, computational linguistics and mother tongue linguistics in all co-operating departments, through scholarships, workshops, guest researchers etc

- starting a Ph.D. level research training programme within linguistics at UZ
- ensuring presentations and publications by the ALLEX Project team through conference participation and seminars
- creating and maintaining viable professional environments for lexicography and computational linguistics at the partner institutions which make it possible for them to aim at a leading position within their fields.
- furthering North-South and South-South co-operation within lexicography, with a view to professional independence at UZ and co-operation on equal terms with parallel institutions within and outside the region

2. RESEARCHERS

First and middle name Oddrun
Last name Grønvik
Gender Female
E-mail oddrun.gronvik@inl.uio.no
Position Researcher
Degree Cand. Phil.
Home institution University of Oslo
Status Continuing

First and middle name Christian Emil
Last name Ore
Gender Male
E-mail c.e.s.ore@muspro.uio.no
Position Reseacher, academic leader DOK
Degree Dr. Scient.
Home institution University of Oslo
Status Continuing

First and middle name Lars S.
Last name Vikør
Gender Male
E-mail l.s.vikor@inl.uio.no
Position Professor
Degree Mag.Art
Home institution University of Oslo
Status Continuing

First and middle name Even
Last name Hovdhaugen
Gender Male
E-mail
Position Professor
Degree Ph.D
Home institution University of Oslo
Status Continuing

First and middle name Lars Jørgen
Last name Tvedt
Gender Male
E-mail l.j.tvedt@muspro.uio.no
Position Senior engineer
Degree Cand. Scient.
Home institution University of Oslo
Status Continuing

First and middle name Herbert

Last name Chimhundu
Gender Male
E-mail chimhundu@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Director, Professor African Languages
Degree D. Phil.
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Moreblessings
Last name Mawema
Gender Female
E-mail mbmawema@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree D. Phil. UZ
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Esau
Last name Mangoya
Gender Male
E-mail emangoya@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree M.A
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Emmanuel
Last name Chabata
Gender Male
E-mail echabata@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree M.A
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Nomalanga
Last name Mpofu
Gender Female
E-mail nmpofu@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree M.A
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Langa
Last name Khumalo
Gender Male

E-mail langa@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree MPhil
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Webster
Last name Mavhu
Gender Male
E-mail webma@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Staff development fellow
Degree M.A. African languages and literature
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Gift
Last name Mheta
Gender Male
E-mail gmheta@yahoo.com
Position Staff development fellow
Degree M.A. African Languages and Literature
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Cornelias
Last name Ncube
Gender Male
E-mail cncube@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Staff development fellow
Degree B. A. Hons African Languages and Literature
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Mandlenkosi
Last name Maphosa
Gender Male
E-mail mandlamaphosa@arts.uz.ac.zw
Position Research Fellow
Degree M. A. African languages
Home institution University of Zimbabwe
Status Continuing

First and middle name Øyvind
Last name Eide
Gender Male
E-mail oyvind.eide@muspro.uio.no
Position Senior engineer
Degree

Home institution
Status

University of Oslo
Continuing

3. RESEARCH SUB-PROJECTS

Title **Linguistic and literary terms dictionary**
Start July-2002
End December-2003
Description A Shona dictionary of linguistic and literary terms of ca 150-200 pages, 1000 headwords, with full and detailed definitions in Shona and glosses in English, for students and researchers. The purpose is to facilitate the transition to Shona as a medium of instruction in tertiary studies of African languages in Zimbabwe. The work on the manuscript is planned to end within 2003, while publication is set to April 2004.
In 2002, 560 headwords have been selected and some of them defined in a process which has developed the model for both the database and the full entries.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **Duramazwi reChiShona** (revised edition)
Start January-2002
End June-2003
Description The Duramazwi reChiShona was first published in 1996 and has been printed twice in a total of 7500 copies. The database from which the DRC was printed, was revised in 2002. On paper, a list of errors was compiled, and new headwords and senses listed for inclusion in the database.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **Musical terms dictionary**
Start January-2002
End December-2003
Description The aim is to produce a volume containing 1000-1500 entries, for the use of students and teachers at colleges and secondary schools, and for the general user. Headwords will cover Zimbabwean ethnomusicology and western music. The plan is to have a Shona section cross referenced to Ndebele and English and a Ndebele section cross referenced to Shona and English. English will be integrated through indices. Definitions will be fairly full and in narrative form. The UZ editors have worked on definition format and structure and recorded their decisions in the Style Manual. Important objects will be shown in illustrations from the image corpus. A major reference work on music has been bought as editorial support. 800 headwords were selected by the end of the year 2002. (aim 1500) The Database format and the style manual is to be completed during ALLEX workshop January 2003. Vezumuzi Ndlovu (until 1.9.02), Webster Mavhu, Gift Mheta (from 01.03.02), Mandlenkosi Maphosa,(1.9.01) Cornelius Ncube (01.03.02).

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **Advanced Ndebele dictionary**
Start January-2003

End November-2006

Description The aim is to create an advanced Ndebele dictionary of ca 35 000 entries, which provides a full grammatical description of each lemma including tone, and covers polysemy, widespread collocations, idioms and proverbs, and with special attention to the needs of Ndebele as a language of instruction. This is to be a parallell volume to Duramazwi Guru RechiShona (published 2001). Front and back matter will as far as possible cover current needs.
In 2002, 3000 headwords without documented information on meaning and usage were added to the Ndebele language collections. Responsible at ALRI: Langa Khumalo, Mandlenkosi Maphosa

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **Image corpus for the African languages of Zimbabwe**

Start January-2002

End December-2006

Description The purpose of the image corpus is to create a set of illustrations of objects and actions peculiar to Zimbabwe, drawn in line drawings by a Zimbabwean artist, to be used as illustrations in linguistic reference works. The images will be stored electronically and indexed through a database. The first 50 concepts / objects for drawing were completed in 2002. Most of these illustrations show musical instruments or performance equipment, and are to be used in the Musical Terms Dictionary.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **The Bible in the Shona and Ndebele corpora**

Start June-2002

End December-2002

Description It is an aim to include the Bible in Shona and Ndebele in the corpora. The Shona Bible has been scanned and proofread before being added to the corpus (early 2003).
The Ndebele Bible is not yet scanned, and does not exist in electronic form. Including the Shona and Ndebele Bibles in the corpus will give the ALLEX Project a parallell corpus, which is a good starting point for bilingual lexicography. The plan is to have the Ndebele Bible scanned and proofread by the end of 2003.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title **Expanding and polishing the Shona and Ndebele corpora**

Start January-2002

End December-2006

Description The size of the corpora January 2002 was 2,6 mill words (Shona) and 1,1 mill (Ndebele). The aim for phase 3 is to expand the corpora to 5 mill words for Shona and Ndebele. January 2003 has Shona: 2,9 mill words, Ndebele: 1,34 mill words.
The plan is to increase the Shona corpus by 0,5 mill words each year. The Ndebele corpus ought to be increased by 1 mill pr year, but it looks as if this may be difficult to achieve. Both corpora need proofreading, especially to correct word forms which are written together. The ALLEX Project is

investigating the possibility of using the morphological parser to identify deviating word forms.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title Oral collections database
Start January-2002
End June-2003
Description Since 1992, The ALLEX Project has carried out several major collections of oral materials for the Shona and Ndebele corpora. These collections consist of taped interviews which have been transcribed into notebooks. These transcripts are being encoded as electronic files, TEI-tagged, and included in the Shona and Ndebele corpora. The encoding is to go on until the end of 2003, cf preceding sub-project. In order to keep these materials organised and linked interview by interview, a database for registering the oral materials was created in 2001-2, a manual created and staff training given. The registration of the Ndebele materials (250 hrs) is completed except for a few faulty files that need to be redigitised. The Shona sound materials (708 hrs) will be digitised and the registration completed by March 2003. A system for linking these materials (sound and transcript) interview pr interview will be established in 2003. Parallel electronic data collections are kept at UO.
Maintaining research tools like the oral collections database is a longterm, routine task to be performed by highly qualified staff, which is essential to success for product-oriented sub-projects and to ALRIs agenda outside the ALLEX Project.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title Shona and Ndebele grammatical parsers
Start January-2002
End June-2003
Description Work on the Shona morphological parser was started by Dr Ridings in 2000, and has carried on in Phase 3 with assistance from ALRI staff members from both teams. Work on the Ndebele morphological parser started in 2001. The parsers now recognise and describe correctly most of the wordforms (not lemmas) that are in the corpora.
The ALLEX Project has decided to put the morphological parsers on the web to make them accessible for general use. More work needs to be done on populating the rules files and the lexicon files. The work on the morphological parsers has prepared the ground for morphosyntactic parsers for Shona and Ndebele, further possible product being f. i. revised grammars and automatic spellcheckers.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

Title Encoding the remaining oral materials (1993-97)
Start January-2002
End December-2003
Description For Ndebele, corpus building in phase 2 (1996-2001) focused on written materials.

However, oral materials were collected on tape and transcribed in 1997. In Phase 3, this oral material is to be encoded. Of 102 transcript books, 38 books are now encoded, 15 are being processed and the remainder will be encoded in 2003.

For Shona, the oral collections of 1993 and 1997 were much more comprehensive. A great deal is encoded, but there are still 66 transcript books to encode. These will be dealt with in 2003. No major collections of oral materials will be undertaken until these materials are fully processed as corpus materials.

To help cope with this, a Ndebele data entry operator (Crathilwe Nyathi) is now part of ALRI staff. A manual for text processing was produced by the end of March 2002.

Does progress in the development and implementation of the research sub-project deviate from the project description in the NUFU Project Document?

No

4. CANDIDATES

candidate

First and middle name	Nomalanga
Last name	Mpofu
Gender	Female
E-mail	nmpofu@arts.uz.ac.zw
Home institution	University of Zimbabwe
Connection to home institution	Permanent
Degree to be pursued	Ph.D
Degree to be awarded by	University of Zimbabwe
Study period	2003 - 2006
Training model	Sandwich
Status	Enrolled
Finance	Quota programme
Main discipline area	Humanities
Sub discipline area	010 Linguistics and Languages

candidate

First and middle name	Emmanuel
Last name	Chabata
Gender	Male
E-mail	echabata@arts.uz.ac.zw
Home institution	University of Zimbabwe
Connection to home institution	Permanent
Degree to be pursued	Ph.D
Degree to be awarded by	University of Zimbabwe
Study period	2003 - 2006
Training model	Sandwich
Status	Enrolled
Finance	Quota programme
Main discipline area	Humanities
Sub discipline area	010 Linguistics and Languages

candidate

First and middle name	Langa
Last name	Khumalo
Gender	Male
E-mail	langa@arts.uz.ac.zw
Home institution	University of Zimbabwe
Connection to home institution	Permanent
Degree to be pursued	Ph.D
Degree to be awarded by	University of Zimbabwe
Study period	2003 - 2006
Training model	Sandwich
Status	Enrolled
Finance	Quota programme
Main discipline area	Humanities
Sub discipline area	010 Linguistics and Languages

5. TECHNICAL/ ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

6. COURSES AND PROGRAMMES

7. PUBLICATIONS AND DISSEMINATIONS

Chabata, Emmanuel, (2002) An Advanced Dictionary? Similarities and Differences between Duramazwi reChiShona and Duramazwi Guru reChiShona. Stellenbosch

Khumalo, Langa, (2002) An introduction to Ndebele Grammar. University of Zimbabwe

Khumalo, Langa, (2002) Defining formats and corpus based examples in the general Ndebele Dictionary, Isichaxamazwi SeSiNdebele. Stellenbosch, South Africa

Khumalo, Langa et al., (2002) A unified standard orthography for South Central African languages; Malawi, Mozambique and Zambia. CASAS, Cape Town, South Africa

Khumalo, Langa, (2002) History. language contact and lexical change: A lexicography/terminology interface in Zimbabwean Ndebele. Afrilex Conference, Rhodes University, South Africa

Maphosa, Mandlenkosi, (2002) Word division and orthography as some of the factors posing challenges in the development of the Ndebele grammatical parser. Afrilex Conference, Rhodes University, South Africa

Ndlovu, V., (2002) A corpus based approach to terminography: An analysis and evaluation of the ALRI corpora. Afrilex Conference, Rhodes University, South Africa

Chimhundu, Herbert, (2002) Adoption and Adaptation in Shona. Oslo

Mpofu, Nomalanga, (2002) Lexicographic Developments in Shona as reflected in the Making of Duramazwi Guru reChiShona. Harare

Mpofu, Nomalanga, (2002) Cultural Aspects in the Shona Monolingual Dictionary. Stellenbosch

Chimhundu, Herbert, (2002) Standardising Procedures in Documenting and Developing Indigenous Languages. Porto Novo, Benin

Chimhundu, Herbert, (2002) ALLEX, ALRI and Zimbabwean Languages. Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Chabata, Emmanuel, (2002) Language Development in a Multilingual Society. Grahamstown, South Africa

Chabata, Emmanuel, (2002) Zvingaitwa neveALRI Mukuedza Kudzidziswa Kwemitauro yeZimbabwe: Dudziramutauro rekuumbwa kweMutauro neUvaranomwe hweChiShona. Gweru, Zimbabwe

Chabata, Emmanuel and Webster Mavhu, (2002) Torn Between Calling a Spade a Spade and Being Euphemistic: The Dilemma of a Lexicographer Defining Offensive Headwords in Shona Monolingual Lexicography. Grahamstown, South Africa

Mangoya, Esau, (2002) Divergent Approaches to Corpus Processing: The Need for Standardisation. Grahamstown, South Africa

Mavhu, Webster and Daniel Ridings , (2002) Problems and Challenges Encountered when Developing a Morphological Parser for the Shona Language. Grahamstown, South Africa