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ABSTRACT

This guide is designed for Swahili language training of Peace Corps workers in Kenya, and reflects daily communication needs in that context. It consists of a series of topical lessons that contain simple dialogues, a vocabulary list, explanatory grammar notes, several exercises, and cultural notes. Lesson topics include greetings and introductions, numbers and counting, money and prices, food and restaurants, family, shopping, expressing time and date, describing age and birthday, discussing work, describing location, giving and getting directions, travel, weather, clothing, colors, body parts, health and illness, cooking, hotels, and recreational activities. Supplementary vocabulary lists are appended. Only vocabulary definitions, exercise instruction, and notes are in English. (MSE)

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# KISWAHILI COMPETENCY BASED MANUAL

ED 402 760



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Revised 1995

FL024316

**REVISED KISWAHILI  
COMPETENCY BASED MANUAL**

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## FOREWORD

This Manual is intended for those beginning to learn the basics of Swahili language. It has been written for those wishing to acquire a quick working knowledge of the language. It puts more emphasis on communicative ability to be able to function in real life situations.

It was written to serve a double role:

- 1 - to follow up on what has been taught / covered in class
- 2 - as a self instructing tool for the learner to use in the absence of the language teacher.

The first draft was written and tested in 1992. As a result of feedback from trainees and in- serving volunteers the Manual was revised in 1993 and 1994. The current one was revised early this year (1995).

To compliment the emphasis of communicative ability, this Manual in its format flows from a series of dialogues to repetition drills for helping in pronunciation, to vocabulary lists, for review of the vocabulary used in dialogues and repetition drills, to grammar explanation, to exercises for checking of comprehension and knowledge of grammar. Last but not least cultural explanation to integrate the culture into the language.

This Manual contains three sections. The first section deals with Survival and Social skills competencies all covered in twenty four lessons. The second section has the glossary for quick vocabulary reference. The third section deals specifically with technical competencies covering the volunteers job assignments.

It is our hope that this Manual will serve as a good reinforcement of your lessons in class and as an appropriate tool for reference and help out of class in your efforts to learn Swahili for communication.

This Manual is as a result of the hard work of Mary Nzioka, Ruth Okumu, Simon Njure, Ezekiel Musonga and Francis Muiruri all of Makioki Language Services for U.S. Peace Corps Kenya.

### **Acknowledgments:**

1. Thanks to Bruce Lundeen Project Director for his advice, suggestions and financial support.
2. Special thanks goes to Mrs. Margaret Chege, Project Secretary for typing and re-typing as we continued to revise the Manual.



# SOMO LA KWANZA

## SALAMU GREETINGS

### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Pete : Hodi!  
Maria : Karibu, karibu bwana!  
Pete : Hujambo Bibi!  
Maria : Si jambo bwana, habari gani!  
Pete : Nzuri sana, na yako!  
Maria : Salama sana pia.

### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ruth : Hujambo bwana Ezekiel?  
Ezekiel : Si jambo Bibi Ruth.  
Ruth : Habari?  
Ezekiel : Njema sana, habari yako?  
Ruth : Nzuri sana pia. Habari za asubuhi.  
Ezekiel : Salama watoto hawajambo?  
Ruth : Hawajambo.  
Ezekiel : Haya, kwaheri.  
Ruth : Kwaheri ya kuonana.

### MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - THIRD DIALOGUE

Kanini : Sasa Onyari?  
Onyari : Etti sana, habari yako?  
Kanini : Salama, na wewe je?  
Onyari : Salama pia, habari za mchana.  
Kanini : Si Mbaya.  
Onyari : Haya, kwaheri.  
Kanini : Kwaheri bwana.

### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Hujambo?	Ham jambo?
Si jambo bwana.	Hatu jambo bibi.
Ham jambo mahibi?	Hatu jambo bwana.
Hujambo bwana?	Ham jambo mahwana?
Si jambo bibi.	Hatu jambo hibi.
Habari?	Habari ya asubuhi?
Nzuri.	Nzuri sana.
Habari gani?	Habari za mchana?
Nzuri sana.	Nzuri sana asante
Habari yako?	Habari za jioni?
Njema.	Njema sana.
Habari zenu?	Habari venu?
Salama.	Salama asante.
Habari ya leo?	Habari za leo?

Salama sana.	Salama sana asante.
Habari za watoto?	Habari ya watoto?
Nzuri sana.	Nzuri.
Habari za nyumbani?	Habari ya Nyumbani?
Njema kwana.	Njema sana.
Habari ya jamaa?	Habari za jamaa?

## MSAMIATI - VOCABULARY:

<u>KISWAHILI</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>ENGLISH (SWAHILI)</u>
Bibi	Mabibi	Woman
Iwana	Mabwana	Man
Habari	Habari	News
Asubuhi	Asubuhi	Morning
Mchana	Mchana	Afternoon
Jioni	Jioni	Evening
Usiku	Usiku	Night
Leo	Leo	Today
Mama	Mama	Older woman
Mzee	Wazee	Older man
Mtoto	Watoto	Child
Jamaa	Jamaa	Family
Nyumbani	Nyumbani	Home/House
Asante	Asanteni	Thank you
Kwaheri	Kwaherini	Goodbye

### MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

In this lesson the interrogative Gani, Je and Vipi Sasa has been used. Gani as in habari Gani means which. This literally translate to which news do you have. Je? at the end of a sentence means how. So "Na wewe Je?" literally translates as "How about you?". Vipi also means how as in the case of Vipi Sasa? "How is it Now"

Possessive pronouns (-angu, -ako, -ake) as in Habari yako means how is your news.

The connectors used "ya" in the singular form and "za" in the plural form as in "Habari ya Asubuhi" and "Habari za Asubuhi means "News of morning.

A few Adjectives have been used e.g. Nzuri and Njema. Nzuri is derived from the stem -Zuri, meaning good or fine. Njema derived from the stem -Fina could also mean good or fine but is considered to be more heartfelt.



ZOEZI LA KWANZA EXERCISE ONE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI - PROVIDE APPROPRIATE ANSWERS IN THE SPACES

Hodi. \_\_\_\_\_  
Hujambo? \_\_\_\_\_  
Hamjambo mabwana. \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari gani? \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari? \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari yako? \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari za leo? \_\_\_\_\_  
Watoto hawajambo? \_\_\_\_\_  
Mama hujambo? \_\_\_\_\_  
Shikamoo? \_\_\_\_\_  
Vipi? \_\_\_\_\_  
Sasa? \_\_\_\_\_  
Vipi sasa? \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari \_\_\_\_\_ Asubuhi? \_\_\_\_\_  
Hamjambo mabibi \_\_\_\_\_ Mabwana? \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari \_\_\_\_\_ Jioni \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari \_\_\_\_\_ Usiku \_\_\_\_\_  
Habari \_\_\_\_\_ ya nyumbani? \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TAFSIRI KWA KISWAHILI - TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI

How are you (singular)? \_\_\_\_\_  
Fine thank you. \_\_\_\_\_  
I am fine. \_\_\_\_\_  
How are you (plural)? \_\_\_\_\_  
We are fine. \_\_\_\_\_  
We are fine, thank you. \_\_\_\_\_  
Any news? \_\_\_\_\_  
Thank you very much. \_\_\_\_\_  
Goodbye (singular). \_\_\_\_\_  
Goodbye (plural). \_\_\_\_\_  
What is the news? \_\_\_\_\_  
Any news today? \_\_\_\_\_

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S\_- VII\_ CULTURAL NOTE:

a) GREETINGS are an important part of Kenyan culture as a whole. Shaking hands is very common, offering both hands one over the other denotes respect.

b) BIBI: although considered by many to mean "woman" is also used by some to mean "Mrs". for example "Bibi Karanja" is Mrs. Karanja.

c) MAMA: a title of respect for married women, whether they are mothers or not; However, it is difficult to identify married from unmarried. Mama is generally used as a term of respect for all middle-aged women.

Mzee is a title of respect for men who are married. You really don't have to be very old to be called mzee. To be old in Kenyan culture is considered prestigious.

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# SOMO LA PILI

## KUJIJULISHA 1 - INTRODUCTION 1

### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Juma: Hujambo?  
Musonga: Sijambo.  
Juma: Habari gani?  
Musonga: Nzuri sana.  
Juma: Jina lako nani?  
Musonga: Jina langu ni Musonga.  
Musonga: Nawewe je?  
Juma: Jina langu ni Juma.  
Musonga: Asante kwa kukujua.  
Juma: Asante kwaheri.

### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Mondo: Hamjambo mabibi.  
Maria: Halujambo bwana.  
Mondo: Unaitwaje?  
Maria: Ninaitwa Maria.  
Na wewe je?  
Mondo: Vinaitwa Mondo.  
Maria: Unatoka wapi?  
Mondo: Ninatoka Kenya.  
Na wewe je?  
Maria: Tunatoka Amerika.  
Mondo: Huyu ni rafiki yako?  
Maria: Ndiyo huyu ni rafiki yangu; anaitwa Sarah.  
Mondo: Asante kwa kuwajua.  
Maria na Sarah: Asante kwa kukujua pia.  
Mondo: Haya kwaherini.  
Maria na Sarah: Kwaheri tutaonana tena.

### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

1. Jina langu John.  
Jina langu Steve.  
Jina lake nani?  
Jina lako ni nani?  
Jina lake ni Musonga.  
Jina lake ni Maria.  
Jina lake ni Mondo.  
Jina langu ni Sarah.  
Ninaitwa Maria.

Ninatwa Mondo.  
 Ninatwa Sarah.  
 Kwaheri.  
 Kwaherini mabibi.  
 Kwaheri bwana.  
 Asanteni mabibi.  
 Asante sana.

II. Huyu  
 Huyo  
 Yule  
 Huyu ni Mondo. - Hawa ni Wamerika.  
 Huyo ni Sarah. - Hao ni Wakenya.  
 Yule ni Maria. - Wale ni Watanzania.  
 Hawa si Wakenya.  
 Hao si Watanzania.  
 Wale si Wamerika.

III. Ninatoka Kenya.  
 Unatoka Amerika.  
 Anataka Tanzania.  
 Unatoka wapi?  
 Ninatoka Amerika.  
 Ninatoka Kenya.  
 Ninatoka Wingereza.  
 Sitoki Kenya.  
 Hutoki Amerika.  
 Hatoki Japan.  
 Unatoka Amerika?  
 Hapana, sitoki Amerika, Ninatoka Kenya.  
 Mnatoka Kenya?  
 Hapana, Hatutoki Kenya, tunatoka Tanzania.  
 Anataka Tanzania?  
 Hapana, hatoki Tanzania, anataka Ufaransa.  
 Wanatoka Japani?  
 Hapana, hawatoki Japani, wanatoka Amerika.

MSAMIATI  
SWAHILI

Jina  
 Nchi  
 Kutoka  
 Asante  
 Rafiki  
 Kuitwa  
 Kujua  
 Kwaheri  
 Pia  
 Bwana  
 Bibi

MSAMIATI  
PLURAL

Majina  
 Nchi  
 -  
 Asanteni  
 Rafiki  
 -  
 -  
 Kwaheri  
 Pia  
 Mabwana  
 Mabibi

VOCABULARY:  
ENGLISH EQUIVALENT:

Name  
 Country  
 To come from  
 Thanks, Thank you  
 Friend  
 To be called  
 To know  
 Goodbye  
 Also  
 Man  
 Woman

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## MARLEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

In Swahili, the subject prefixes of noun classes are used both in verbs and in many other constructions. For example, the "M/WA" class subject prefixes are as follows:

Ni	-	Meaning	"I" (which refers to first person singular)
U	-	Meaning	"You" (which refers to second person singular)
A	-	Meaning	"He/She" (which refers to third person singular)
TU	-	Meaning	"We" (which refers to first person plural)
M	-	Meaning	"You" (which refers to second person plural)
WA	-	Meaning	"They" (which refers to third person plural)

<b>Affirmative:</b>	<b>Negative:</b>
Ninatoka	Sitoki.
Unatoka	Hutoki.
Anatoka	Hatoki.

- 2) The "NA": as in ninatoka, unatoka and anatoka, is a present tense marker. The action is going on now, or is a usual condition. In the present tense negative, the "NA" tense marker is dropped and the tense is marked by a change of the final vowel. If the verb ends in "a", it changes to "i" in the negative.

### KWA MFANO: FOR EXAMPLE:

Affirmative (Singular) (singular)		Negative
Ninatoka	I come from / I am coming from	Sitoki
Unatoka	You (sing.) come from / You are coming from	Hutoki
Anatoka	He/She comes from / He/She is coming from	Hatoki
Tunatoka	We come from / We are coming from	Hatutoki
Mnatoka	You (pl) come from you (pl) are coming from	Hamtoki
Wanatoka	They come from / They are coming from	Hawatoki

- 3) Stems of the Swahili possessive pronouns:  
-ANGU -AKO -AKE. These stems are conjugated according to the noun class being used. For example, a noun in the "J/MA" class results in: like "Jina (Majina Pl) we get  
Jina langu - my name

Jina lako - your name  
 Jina lake - his/her name  
 Majina yetu? - our names  
 Majina Yenu? - your (pl) names  
 Majina Yao? - their names

- 4) "JE": as in "Unaitwaje?" "Anaitwaje?" etc. This is an Interrogative marker meaning "How" or "What" and can be suffixed to onto any verb.
- 5) Example: Unanaje? - How do you see?  
 Ulilalaje? - How did you sleep?  
 Unasema? - How do you say...?/ What are you saying?  
 Wanakujaje? - How are they coming?

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

- a) Hujambo? \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Habari gani? \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Unaitwaje? \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Jina lako ni nani? \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) Unatoka nchi gani? Mji gani? \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) Baba yako anaitwaje? \_\_\_\_\_  
 g) Baba na Mama wako wanatoka nchi gani? \_\_\_\_\_  
 h) Rafiki yako anaitwaje? Na anatoka wapi? \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - TURN THE FOLLOWING INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES

- a) Jina langu ni Mondo. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Ninaitwa Maria. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Tunatoka nchi ya Japani. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) Mnatoka jimbo la California. \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) Wanatoka mji wa Nairobi. \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

CREATE QUESTIONS FOR THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS:

EXAMPLE: "Mnatoka Nairobi." becomes: "Unatoka wapi?"

- a) Jina lake ni Fatuma. \_\_\_\_\_  
 b) Anatoka Tanzania. \_\_\_\_\_  
 c) Ndiyo, wanajua Kiswahili. \_\_\_\_\_  
 d) Wanatoka Mombasa. \_\_\_\_\_  
 e) Huyu ni John. \_\_\_\_\_  
 f) Wanataka Kitabu. \_\_\_\_\_

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ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR  
Jaza Nafasi - Fill in the Blanks

Jina \_\_\_\_\_ Ni Peter Govert \_\_\_\_\_.  
Nchi ya Amerika katika Amerika \_\_\_\_\_ New York,  
ninatoka Chicago. Raliki \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. David. David \_\_\_\_\_ Mwamerika. Anataka nchi ya  
Canada Jimbo la Toronto. Yeye ni \_\_\_\_\_.

Hapa Kenya \_\_\_\_\_ karati pamoja na jamaa ya mzee Njoroge.

Baba \_\_\_\_\_ anaitwa John Njoroge. Mke \_\_\_\_\_ anaitwa  
Mary. Watoto \_\_\_\_\_ waitwa Peter na James. Ninapenda  
jamaa sana.

**Cultural Note:**

Usually when two people are walking and they meet a friend of one of them, the friend is supposed to introduce the other person to make him/her not feel out of place. When you don't introduce this other person it makes him feel very uncomfortable since he/she doesn't know whether to stand there or aside or even go away.

We do not refer to friends of the opposite sex as "friends" but as people we work with, college mates etc.



SOMO LA TATU

KUJIJULISHA (INTRODUCTION) II

MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Jim: Habari za leo bibi June?  
June: Njema sana bwana Jim, na wewe?  
Jim: Salamu pia.  
June: Unatoka nchi gani?  
Jim: Ninatoka nchi ya Amerika, na wewe?  
June: Ninatoka nchi ya Amerika pia.  
Jim: Na hapa Naivasha unakaa wapi?  
June: Hapa Naivasha ninakaa Kihoto. Na we unakaa wapi?  
Jim: Ninakaa Kinungi.  
June: Asante sana, kwaheri.  
Jim: Kwaheri.

MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ester: Hujambo Evans?  
Evans: Sijambo. Habari yako?  
Ester: Nzuri sana.  
Evans: Huyu ni rafiki yangu, anaitwa Francis.  
Ester: Oh! Habari bwana Francis.  
Francis: Nzuri sana.  
Evans: Bwana Francis anatoka jimbo la Massachusettses, lakini sasa anakaa Mirera kwa jamaa ya James Kimani.  
Ester: Bwana Francis unakwenda shule vipi kila asubuhi?  
Francis: Kila asubuhi ninakwenda shule kwa matatu.  
Ester: Na jioni unarudi nyumbani vipi?  
Francis: Jioni ninarudi nyumbani kwa miguu.  
Ester: Asanteni sana Evans na Francis. Kwaherini.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Unakaa wapi?	Mnakaa wapi?
Ninakaa Mirera.	Tunakaa Nakuru.
Anakaa wapi?	Wanakaa wapi?
Anakaa Kihoto.	Wanakaa Kihoto.
Unakaa Kinungi?	Mnakaa Kinungi.
Ndiyo, ninakaa Kinungi.	Ndiyo, tunakaa Kinungi.
Unakaa Karati.	Mnakaa Karati.
Sikai Karati.	Hatukai Narok.
Ninakaa Karati.	Hatukai Karati.
Hukai Karati.	Hamkai Karati.
Anakaa kwa James.	wanakaa kwa James.

Hakai kwa James.  
 Unakuja vipi shule?  
 Ninakuja kwa miguu.  
 Anakwenda nyumbani vipi?  
 Anakwenda nyumbani kwa matatu.  
 Unaru nyumbani vipi?  
 Ninarudi nyumbani kwa baiskeli.

Hawakai kwa James.  
 Mnakuja vipi shule.  
 Tunakuja kwa miguu.  
 Wanakwenda nyumbani vipi?  
 Wanakwenda nyumbani kwa matatu.  
 Mnarudi nyumbani vipi?  
 Tunarudi nyumbani kwa baiskeli.

MSAMIATI

pia  
 kaa  
 lakini  
 kwenda  
 kuja  
 rudi  
 baiskeli  
 miguu  
 matatu  
 shule

PLURAL

pia (adv)  
 kaa (v)  
 lakini (prep)  
 kwenda (v)  
 kuja (v)  
 rudi (v)  
 baiskeli (n)  
 miguu (m)  
 matatu (n)  
 mashule (n)

VOCABULARY

also  
 stay  
 but  
 go  
 come  
 return  
 bicycle  
 feet/legs  
 matatu/taxi  
 school

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - (GRAMMAR EXPLANATION)

- a) In this lesson we see the suffix -ni serving as a preposition with a variety of meanings. Hence  
 Nyumba (house) - Nyumbani (to/at/in/on the house)  
 Shule (school) - Shuleni (to/at/in/on the school)  
 Darasa (class) - Darasani (to/at/in/on the class)  
 Kanisa (church) - Kanisani (to/at/in/on the church)  
 Mji (city) - Mjini (to/at/in/on the city).

This only applies to common nouns.

- 2)a. The preposition -kwa- is used in a number of ways and contexts. In this lesson it serves as an instrumental preposition meaning "by"

e.g. Ninakwenda shuleni kwa matatu.  
 I go to school by matatu.

Ninakwenda Nairobi kwa basi.  
 I go to Nairobi by bus.

Ninakuja nyumbani kwa miguu.  
 I come home by foot.

- b. Also 'kwa' has been used to mean "with"  
 Ninakaa kwa jamaa ya Kimani.  
 I stay with the family of Kimani.

- c. Kwa - Kwa James - Ninakaa kwa James  
 Kwa is also used to indicate a place of somebody (i.e. somebody's place/house/home.

Ninakaa kwa James. - I stay at James'house.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA EXERCISE ONE:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Unakaa wapi katika Naivasha? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Rafiki yako anakaa wapi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Unakuja shule vipi kila asubuhi? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Rafiki yako anakwenda nyumbani vipi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Unakaa kwa nani? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Mondo anakaa Malaika? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Wanafunzi wa kiswahili wanakaa Malaika? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Mnarudi nyumbani kwa gari la Peace Corps kila jioni? \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO  
ANDIKA KWA KINGEREZA - WRITE IN ENGLISH  
TAFSIRI (TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING)

Ninakaa Karati.  
Unakaa wapi?  
Anakaa Karati pia.  
Tunakwenda shule.  
Unakuja vipi?  
Mary anaishi Naivasha.  
Okumu na Kamau wanakwenda Nyumbani kwa Matatu kila jioni.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - TURN THE FOLLOWING INTO NEGATIVE SENTENCES:

1. John anakaa Karati.
2. Tunakwenda Dukani.
3. Wanarudi nyumbani kwa miguu.
4. Ninakaa kwa jamaa ya Joseph.
5. Ninakuja Malaika kwa gari la Peace Corps kila asubuhi.
6. Unaishi Naivasha.
7. Mama anakwenda shambani.
8. Baba anarudi nyumbani kwa basi.
9. Tunakwenda Mombasa kwa gari la moshi.

**Cultural Note:**

In Kenyan cultural there is a great distinction between house and home. Most of us have houses where we work but we also have homes where we originated from i.e. our ancestral land.

SOMO LA NNE

UNAFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU DO?

MAZUNGUMZO (DIALOGUE)

Kim: Unatoka wapi?  
Dick: Ninatoka Amerika.  
Kim: Na unafanya nini hapa Kenya?  
Dick: Mimi ni Mwalimu.  
Ninafundisha Kiingereza.  
Kim: Hapa Naivasha?  
Dick: Hapana, Kisumu.  
Hapa Naivasha Ninajifunza kiswahili tu  
Na wewe?  
Kim: Mimi, mnaishi hapa Naivasha.  
Ninatanya biashara.  
Dick: Biashara gani?  
Kim: Ninauza nguo.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

- Mimi Wewe Yeye	- Sisi Nyinyi Wao
Mimi ni Mwaafrika. Yeye ni Mwingereza.	Sisi ni Waafrika. Wao ni Waingereza.
- Wewe ni wa taifa gani? Mimi ni Mwaamerika. Mimi ni Mwingereza. Mimi ni Mwaafrika. Wewe ni Kabila gani? Mimi ni Mkikuyu. Mimi ni Mluo. Mimi ni Mtaita.	- Nyinyi ni wa taifa gani? Sisi ni Waamerika. Sisi ni Waingereza. Sisi ni Waafrika.  Sisi ni Wakikuyu. Sisi ni Waluo. Sisi ni Wataita.
- Unafanya nini hapa? Mimi ni Mwanafunzi. Mimi ni Mwalimu. Mimi ni Mkulima. Mimi ni mfanyi - biashara. Mimi ni Daktari.	
- Mnafanya nini? Tunajifunza Kiswahili. Tunafundisha Kiingereza. Tunalima mahindi. Tinauza nguo. Tunaitibu wagonjwa.	

- Mimi ni Daktari, ninatibu wagonjwa.  
 Wewe ni mwanafunzi, unajifunza kiswahili.  
 Yeye ni mkulima, anafuga kuku.  
 Sisi ni wafanyi biashara, tunauza nguo.  
 Nyinyi ni waalimu, mnafundisha kiingereza.  
 Wao ni wanafunzi, wanajifunza hesabu.

- Ninajifunza - Sijifunzi  
 Unajifunza - Huajifunzi  
 Anajifunza - Hajifunzi

Tunajifunza - Hatujifunzi  
 Mnajifunza - Hamjifunzi  
 Wanajifunza - Hawajifunzi

Ninafundisha - Sifundishi  
 Unafundisha - Hufundishi  
 Anafundisha - Hafundishi

Tunafundisha - Hatufundishi  
 Mnafundisha - Hamfundishi  
 Wanafundisha - Hawafundishi

- Ninaishi Naivasha, siishi Nairobi.  
 Ninakaa Naivasha, sikai Nairobi.

- Unaishi mjini, huishi kijijini.  
 Unakaa mjini, hukai kijijini.

- Anaishi kazini, haishi nyumbani.  
 Anakaa kazini, hakai nyumbani.

- Tunaishi hapa, hatuishi Kampala.  
 Anakaa hapa, hakai Kampala.

- Mnaishi kisumu hamuishi Nairobi.  
 Mnakaa Kisumu, hankai Nairobi.

- Wanaishi kijijini, hawaishi mjini.  
 Wanakaa kijijini, hawakai mjini.

MSAMIATI

- VOCABULARY

Jifunza (v)	-	Learn
Mwalimu (n)	-	Teacher
Mwanafunzi(n)	-	Student / Trainee
Fundisha (v)	-	Teach
Lima (v)	-	Dig
Uza (v)	-	Sell
Tibu (v)	-	Treat (medically)
Fuga (v)	-	Rear
Kuku (n)	-	Chicken
Ishi (v)	-	Live (v)
Kiingereza (n)	-	English

Hesabu	(n)	-	Maths
Biashara	(n)	-	Business
Mahindi	(n)	-	Maize
Daktari	(n)	-	Doctor
Nguo	(n)	-	Clothing
Rafiki	(n)	-	Friend(s)
Kabila	(n)	-	Tribe/nationality
Shamba	(n)	-	Garden
Taifa	(n)	-	Nationality

#### GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

- 1) There is no one word for IT in Kiswahili. The personal pronouns are used in addition to the subject prefixes BUT NOT instead of. They serve to put emphasis, ie:

Ninatoka - Mimi ninatoka.  
Wanasoma - Wao wanasoma.

- 2) VERB: "TO BE" "NI"

This is equivalent to English is, am and are: for example:

Mimi ni Mwalimu. - I am a teacher.  
Wewe ni Mwanafunzi. - You are a student.  
Yeye ni Mkenya. - He/she is a kenyan.  
Nyinyi ni vijana. - You(pl) are youths.  
Sisi ni wazee. - We are old men.  
Wao ni watoto. - They are children.

- 3) NEGATION

When Negating we replace "NI" with "SI", for example:

Wewe ni mwanafunzi. - Wewe si mwanafunzi.  
Yeye ni Daktari. - Yeye si Daktari.  
Yeye ni mtoto. - Yeye si mtoto.  
Wao ni wazee. - Wao si wazee.  
Yeye ni mzuri. - Yeye si mzuri.

#### ZOEZI 1. KWANZA - EXERCISE 1:

Kamilisha sentensi zifuatazo ukitumia maneno haya. Wapi, (je), Gani, and Vipi, Nini (Complete the sentences below using the following words

- Unatoka wchi \_\_\_\_\_?
- Unataka \_\_\_\_\_?
- Unakwenda shuleni \_\_\_\_\_ asubuhi?
- Unalala \_\_\_\_\_?
- Anakuja \_\_\_\_\_ Shuleni?
- Rafiki yako anafanya \_\_\_\_\_ katika Kenya?

ZOFZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

Insert the correct Personal Pronouns into the sentences below:  
(Mimi, Wao, Yeye, Sisi, Nyinyi, Wewe) for example Wanalala mjini. = Wao wanalala mjini.

1. Tunakaa hapa.
2. Wanajifunza Kiswahili.
3. Anafanya kazi shambani.
4. Mnafundisha watoto.
5. Unaishi karibu na hapa.
6. Ninatala hapa.

ZOFZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

Tumia Maneno hapo chini kujaza nafasi - Use the vocabulary below to fill the blanks.

Mwalimu, Daktari, Mke Nyumbani, Mkulima, Mfanyi Biashara, shuleni, Hospitalini, Dukani, Nyumbani, Ofisini, Shambani.

- 1) Mimi ni \_\_\_\_\_. Ninafanya kazi \_\_\_\_\_.  
Nnafundisha kilingereza na sayansi.
- 2) Rafiki yangu ni \_\_\_\_\_. Yeye anafanya kazi \_\_\_\_\_.  
Anatibu wagonjwa wengi sana.
- 3) Baba yangu ni \_\_\_\_\_. Anafanya kazi \_\_\_\_\_.  
Analima kahawa, Chai na pia ana Ngombe na Mbuzi.
- 4) Ezekiel ni \_\_\_\_\_. Anafanya kazi \_\_\_\_\_.  
Anauza sukari, chumvi, unga na soda pia.
- 5) Bibi Ruth hufanya kazi. Yeye ni \_\_\_\_\_.  
Anapika chakula na anatunza watoto wake.

5) GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

In addition to the subject Prefixes, in the M/WA class there are the following Personal Pronouns:

Mimi	-	I, me
Wewe	-	You
Yeye	-	He, she, him, her,
Sisi	-	we, us
Nyinyi	-	You (pl)
Wao	-	They, them (persons only).

**Cultural Note:**

People do not respond very well when asked which tribe they come from. Once someone tells you where they come from i.e. their home you automatically tell which tribe they belong. It has become very sensitive to ask people their tribes.

# SOMO LA TANO

## NGAPI? - HOW MANY?

### MSAMIATI

Kuhesabu  
Ninahesabu  
Sufuri  
Moja  
Mbili  
Tatu  
Nne  
Tano  
Sita  
Saba  
Nane  
Tisa  
Kumi  
Kumi na moja  
Kumi na mbili  
Kumi na tatu  
Kumi na nne  
Kumi na tano  
Kumi na sita  
Kumi na saba  
Kumi na nane  
Kumi na tisa  
Ishirini  
Thelathini  
Arobaini  
Hamsini  
Sitini  
Sabini  
Themanini  
Tisini  
Mia  
Mia moja  
Elfu  
Elfu moja  
Milioni  
Namba  
-Ingi  
-Chache  
Kuongeza  
Kutoa  
Mara

### VOCABULARY

To count  
I am counting / count  
Zero  
One  
Two  
Three  
Four  
Five  
Six  
Seven  
Eight  
Nine  
Ten  
Eleven  
Twelve  
Thirteen  
Fourteen  
Fifteen  
Sixteen  
Seventeen  
Eighteen  
Nineteen  
Twenty  
Thirty  
Fourty  
Fifty  
Sixty  
Seventy  
Eighty  
Ninety  
Hundred  
One hundred  
Thousand  
One thousand  
Million  
Number  
Many  
Few  
To add  
To substract  
Times/Multiply



SOMA KWA SAUTI. - READ ALOUD

Kumi ongeza kumi ni ishirini.  
Tano ongeza tatu ni nane.  
Kumi ongeza tano ni kumi na tano.  
Tisa toa sita ni tatu.  
Ishirini toa kumi ni kumi.  
Mia toa hamsini ni hamsini.  
Tano mara tatu ni kumi na tano.  
Themanini mara mbili ni mia moja na sitini.  
Kumi mara tatu ni thelathini.  
Tano mara ishirini ni mia.  
Mia mara mbili ni mia mbili.  
Thelathini toa tano ni ishirini na tano.  
Tisa mara tatu ni ishirini na saba.  
Nne mara mbili ni nane.  
Nane toa mbili ni sita.  
Nane ongeza mbili ni kumi.  
Kumi loa mbili ni nane.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hawa ni watoto wangapi?  
Hao ni watu ishirini.  
Watu wawili.  
Wanyama watatu.  
Wadudu wanane.  
Wazungu kumi.  
Wanawake saba.  
Wazee sita.  
Wanafunzi tisa.  
Mzee mmoja.

Hivi ni vikombe vingapi?  
Vikombe vitano.  
Viatu viwili.  
Kiata kimoja.  
Vijiko tisa.  
Visu kumi.  
Vitanda saba.  
Vitunguu sita.

Hizo ni nyumba ngapi?  
Hizi ni nyumba tano.  
Saa tatu.  
Taa mbili.  
Ndizi kumi.  
Radio tisa.  
Kalamu moja.  
Nguo mbili.

Unataka vikombe vingapi?  
Haya ni matunda mangapi?  
Hayo ni matunda mawili.  
Hayo ni mashati manne.  
Hayo ni meno mengi.

Unataka vitabu vingapi?  
Ninataka vitabu ishirini.  
Ninataka vikapu viwili.  
Ninataka vijiko vingi.  
Ninataka vijiko vichache.

Unapenda kunywa pombe ngapi?  
Ninapenda kunywa pombe mbili tu.  
Ninapenda kunywa pombe kumi kila siku.  
Sipendi kunywa pombe.  
Ninapenda kunywa chupa nne za pombe.

#### MAELEZO YA SARUPI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

All numbers in Swahili are adjectives. They have the same characteristics and follow the same grammar rules like other adjectives. Being adjectives of quantity they will come after the noun they modify like other adjectives, there are numbers that are prefix dependent and independent ones.

For Example:

- Moja	One
- Wili	Two
- Tatu	Three
- Nne	Four
- Tano	Five
- Nane	Eight

The above numbers will agree with a prefix in a particular noun class.

For example: Kwa mfano:-  
Kikombe kimoja      One cup  
Watu wawili      Two people etc.

Examples of other prefix dependent adjectives:  
-Ingi      Many/much  
-Chache      Few/little

For example: Kwa mfano:-  
Watu wengi      - Many people  
Vitabu vichache - Few books

Examples of independent numbers:-  
Sita - Six  
Saba - Seven  
Tisa - Nine  
Kumi - Ten

Examples of other independent adjectives are:-  
 Rahisi - Easy, Cheap  
 Ghali - Expensive  
 Bora - Better  
 Hodari - Brave/Sharp

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE.

Sema katika Kiswahili - Say in Kiswahili

0, 1, 4, 11, 14, 19, 20, 22, 24, 27, 38, 60, 100, 1000, 99, 84, 55, 43, 2000, 20, 40, 40, 23, 70, 71, 36.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI - SAY IN KISWAHILI

Mfano - Example:

1. Ten children. \_\_\_\_\_ Watoto kumi
2. 5 Cups. \_\_\_\_\_
3. One person. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Eleven chairs. \_\_\_\_\_
5. Five beds. \_\_\_\_\_
6. Eleven oranges. \_\_\_\_\_
7. I have stayed in Kenya for five years. \_\_\_\_\_
8. She has read five books this month. \_\_\_\_\_
9. Two doctors and one patient. \_\_\_\_\_
10. He sold two bags of sugar. \_\_\_\_\_
11. They bought ten kilos of rice. \_\_\_\_\_
12. Twenty two animals and ten children. \_\_\_\_\_
13. Bananas in Kenya are very expensive. \_\_\_\_\_
14. Fourty passengers. \_\_\_\_\_
15. Three doors. \_\_\_\_\_
16. Eight rings. \_\_\_\_\_
17. Twelve little kids. \_\_\_\_\_
18. Six tall teachers. \_\_\_\_\_
19. Nine bright students. \_\_\_\_\_
20. Two stupid drivers. \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI KWA KUTUMIA MANENO HAYA:-

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING THE FOLLOWING WORDS:

Wawili, Vinane, Wengi, Wakubwa, Sita, Mengi, Wadogo, Vingapi, Wachache, Vipya, Moja, Mitatu.

1. Walinunua nyumba \_\_\_\_\_ na viti \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Wazazi \_\_\_\_\_ wamefika.
3. Wanyama wa Kenya ni \_\_\_\_\_ sana.
4. Wapishi \_\_\_\_\_ wanatoka kenya.
5. Witoto \_\_\_\_\_ wanapenda uili asubuhi.
6. Viatu vyangu ni \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Unataka kununua vitanda \_\_\_\_\_.

8. Wanafunzi \_\_\_\_\_ ni wagonjwa wamekaa Kenya kwa miezi \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Matatu \_\_\_\_\_ ilianguka karibu na Kinungi.

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

SAHIHISHA SENTENSI HIZI - CORRECT THE SENTENCES BELOW.

MFANO - EXAMPLE:

Tulinunua radio wanne. - Tulinunua radio nne.

1. Milango watano imevunjika.
2. Wanafunzi wasita walienda mjini.
3. Vijiko tano ni vya mwalimu.
4. Pete wambili zimepotea.
5. Wazungu waerevu vitatu.
6. Niliona simba wasaba wakali sana.
7. Machungwa vitano ni vya Joshua.
8. Tulinunua radio wanne mpya.
9. Katika Kenya wamerika ni vichache sana.
10. Watu ingine ni wajinga sana.

**Cultural Note:**

It's a taboo in Kenyan culture for a person to count people while pointing. Usually we count silently. We only count animals while pointing at them.

# SOMO LA SITA

## PESA NA BEI -

### MONEY AND PRICES

<u>MSAMIATI</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>VOCABULARY</u>
pesa	pesa (n)	money
noti	note (n)	note
shilingi	shilingi (n)	shillingi
dola	dola (n)	dollar
senti	senti (n)	cent
pauni	pauni (n)	pound (currency)
sumni	sumni (n)	fifty cents
peni	mapeni (ma)	ten cents
ndururu	ndururu (n)	five cents

### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hizi ni pesa ngapi?

Hizo ni shilingi elfu moja.  
Hizo ni shilingi ishirini.  
Hizo ni shilingi tano.

Nick ana pesa ngapi?

Ana dola mia moja.  
Ana peni mbili na ndururu.  
Ana dola kadhaa.

Katika Amerika ulikuwa na pesa ngapi?

Nilikuwa na dola milioni moja.  
Nilikuwa na dola elfu moja.  
Sikuwa na pesa zozote.

Dola moja ina shilingi ngapi?

Ina shilingi thelathini.  
Ina shilingi hamsini.  
Ina shilingi ishirini na tisa.

Kesho utakuwa na pesa ngapi?

Nitakuwa na pesa nyingi sana.  
Sitakuwa na pesa.  
Nitakuwa na senti chache tu.

Mwalimu ana pesa ngapi?

Ana shilingi hamsini.  
Ana shilingi mbili na sumni.  
Ana shilingi themanini.

Una pesa ngapi? Nina shilingi tano.  
 Nina shilingi kumi.  
 Nina shilingi saba tu.

David ana pesa ngapi? - Ana shilingi mbili na sumni.  
 Ana peni moja na ndururu.  
 Ana shilingi elfu moja.

Maria ana dola mia moja?  
 Hapana, hana dola mia moja.  
 Sijui kama ana pesa.  
 Sijui ana dola ngapi?

Robert ana nini? Ana noti ya shilingi mia.  
 Ana noti ya shilingi ishirini.  
 Ana noti ya shilingi hamsini.

Mna nini? Tuna saa na pete.  
 Tuna pesa nyingi sana.

Mary na Susan wana njaa.  
 Sisi hatuna kitu.  
 Nyinyi hamna pesa.

Katika Amerika ulikuwa na nini?  
 Nilikuwa na gari.  
 Nilikuwa na duka.  
 Nilikuwa na radio.

**MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:**

**1) POSSESSIVE SUFFIX "NA"**

In Swahili Possession is expressed by suffixing (putting at the end) the possessive Suffix-Na in a particular Noun Class. It is equivalent to the English Word 'To Have'

Thus, in M-WA Noun Class we have:-

Nina -	I (sing) have.	Sina -	I don't have.
Una -	You (sing) have.	Huna -	You (sing) don't have.
Ana -	She has.	Hana -	She does not have.
Plural		Plural	
Tuna -	We have.	Hatuna -	We don't have.
Mna -	You (Plu) have.	Hamna -	You (Plu) don't have.
Wana -	They have	Hawana -	They don't have

As mentioned in the first paragraph above the possessive Suffix-Na is used with other noun classes. For example in KI-VI Noun Class, we get:-

<b>Positive Singular</b>	
Kikombe kina -	The cup (it) has.
<b>Positive Plurals</b>	
Vikombe vina -	The cups (they) have etc.
<b>Negative Singular</b>	
Kikombe hakina -	The cup (It) does not have.
<b>Negative Plural</b>	
Vikombe havina -	The cups (they) do not have.

- 2) The first part of this grammar explanation deals with the possessive Suffix -Na. This is only used in the present tense. In the past and future tenses, the verb to be "Kuwa na" is used. Translated into English it would mean "To be With".

For example in M-WA Noun Class in the past tense:-

**Positive Singular:**

Nilikuwa na Pesa. -	I (was with) had money.
Ulikuwa na Pesa. -	You (was with) had money.
Alikuwa na Pesa. -	S(he) (was with) had money.

**Negative Singular:-**

Sikuwa na Pesa. -	I (was not with) did not have money.
Hukuwa na Pesa. -	You (were not with) did not have money.
Hakuwa na Pesa. -	S(he) (was not with) did not have money.

**Positive Plural:-**

Tulikuwa na motokaa.-	We had a car.
Mlikuwa na motokaa. -	You (plu) had a car.
Walikuwa na motokaa.-	They had a car.

**Negative Plural:**

Halukuwa na motokaa. -	We did not have a car.
Hamkuwa na motokaa. -	You(plu) did not have a car.
Hawakuwa na motokaa. -	They did not have a car.

As mentioned early the verb to be "Kuwa Na" is also used in the future tense.

**Therefore:**

**Positive Singular**

Nitakuwa na kazi. -	I will have work.
Utakuwa na kazi. -	You will have work.
Atakuwa na kazi. -	S(he) will have work.

**Negative Singular**

Sitakuwa na kazi.	-	I will not have work.
Hutakuwa na kazi.	-	You will not have work.
Hatakuwa na kazi.	-	S(he) will not have work.

**Positive Plural**

Tutakuwa na kazi.	-	We will have work.
Mtakuwa na kazi.	-	You(pl) will have work.
Watakuwa na kazi.	-	They will have work.

**Negative Plural:**

Hatutakuwa na kazi.	-	We will not have work.
Hamtakuwa na kazi.	-	You(pl) will not have work.
Hawatakuwa na kazi.	-	They will not have work.

For further detailed explanation, refer to Simplified Swahili Book Chapter 20 page 53 and Chapter 23 Pg.70.

**ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE**

**JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.**

1. Sumni ni senti ngapi?
2. Pauni moja ina shilingi ngapi?
3. Shilingi moja ni senti ngapi?
4. Dola moja ni shilingi ngapi?
5. Kilo ya nyama katika Amerika ni pesa ngapi?
6. Bei ya samaki hapa Kenya ni shilingi ngapi?
7. Kilo moja ya nyama hapa Kenya ni pesa ngapi?

**ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISES TWO**

**JAZA NAFASI - FILL IN THE BLANKS**

1. Una njaa? Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Leo una kazi nyingi? Ndio, \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Ezekiel ana pesa leo? - Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mtoto huyu ana homa? Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Ruth, "Una gari"? - Ndio, \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Mwanfunzi ana kalamu - ndio, \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Watoto wana chakula - Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Leo kuna chakula? Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Kikombe kina chai? Ndio, \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Nyumba ina mlango? Hapana, \_\_\_\_\_.



ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

USE EITHER 'NA' KUWA NA' OR THEIR NEGATIVE FORMS TO COMPLETE THESE EXERCISES. MAKE SURE THEY AGREE WITH THE SUBJECT PREFIXES!

MFANO - EXAMPLE:

Jana sikula kwa sababu \_\_\_\_\_ chakula.

Jibu: Answer Jana sikula kwa sababu sikuwa na chakula.

1. Jana sikuweza kuja kwa sababu \_\_\_\_\_ kazi nyingi.
2. Sasa \_\_\_\_\_ kazi, tunaweza kwenda?.
3. Ninafikiri kesho \_\_\_\_\_ mvua.
4. Leo asubuhi \_\_\_\_\_ baridi sana lakini sasa \_\_\_\_\_ joto.
5. Hatujui sasa ni saa ngapi \_\_\_\_\_ saa.
6. Hatukununua nyama kwa sababu \_\_\_\_\_ pesa.
7. Ngombe \_\_\_\_\_ miguu mingapi.
8. Kesho \_\_\_\_\_ chai kwa sababu hakuna sukari.
9. Leo \_\_\_\_\_ baridi.
10. Mwanafunzi huyu ametoroka darasani \_\_\_\_\_ adabu.

Cultural Note:

It's unusual for Kenyans to discuss their salary with other people even close friends.



## SOMO LA SABA

UNAPENDA KULA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO EAT?

### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE.

Njire: Hujambo Ezekiel?  
Ezekiel: Si jambo, Habari yako?  
Njire: Salama sana, na weke je?  
Ezekiel: Salama pia.  
Njire: Je, unekula chakula cha asubuhi?  
Ezekiel: Ndiyo, Nimekula.  
Njire: Umekula Nini?  
Ezekiel: Nimekula Mkate wa siagi, mayai ya kukaanga na sosiji.  
Njire: Haya, karibu chai.  
Ezekiel: Hapana, asante sipendi kunywa chai asubuhi  
Njire: Na maji ya machungwa, Je?  
Ezekiel: Ninapenda maji ya machungwa sana.  
Njire: Baridi?  
Ezekiel: Ndiyo, Asante.  
Njire: Haya, Chukua.  
Ezekiel: Asante sana.  
Njire: Karibu.

### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Ruth: Habari Mary?  
Mary: Nzuri, sijui wewe?  
Ruth: Nzuri pia. Twende nyumbani kwa chakula cha mchana  
Mary: Unapika chakula gani leo?  
Ruth: Leo ninapika Ugali, Sukuma Wiki na Nyama ya Ngombe na Matunda.  
Mary: Una matunda gani?  
Ruth: Mananasi, Ndizi, Mapapai na Pashoni pamoja.  
Mary: Ni matunda mazuri sana.  
Ruth: Haya twende nyumbani.  
Mary: Sawa twende

### PRONUNCIATION DRILLS

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Nilikula	Sikula
Ulikula	Hukula
Alikula	Hakula
Nilikula Mkate	Sikula mchele, nilikula mkate.
Ulikula ugali	Hukula viazi, ulikula ugali
Alikula nyama	Hakula samaki, alikula nyama
Tulikula	
Hatukula	
Mlikula	Hamkula
Walikula	Hawakula

Tutikula mboga  
 Mtikula wali  
 Watikula samaki  
 Nitikunywa  
 Utikunywa  
 Atikunywa  
 Tutikunywa  
 Mtikunywa  
 Watikunywa

Hatukula nyama, tulikula mboga  
 Hamkula chapati, miikula wali.  
 Hawakula nyama, walikula samaki.  
 Sikunywa  
 Hukunywa  
 Hakunywa  
 Hatukunywa  
 Hamkunywa  
 Hawakunywa

Ninapenda kula ugali, sipendi kula mchele/wali.  
 Unapenda kula chapati, hupendi kula viazi.  
 Anapenda kula nyama, hapendi kula samaki.  
 Tunapenda kula sukuma, hatupendi kula kabichi.  
 Mnapenda kula mchele, hampendi kula ugali.  
 Wanapenda kula mayai, hawapendi kula mkate.

Ninataka kunywa chai, sitaki kunywa kahawa.  
 Unataka kunywa maziwa, hutaki kunywa chai.  
 Anataka kunywa maji, hataki kunywa soda.  
 Tunataka kunywa kahawa, hatutaki kunywa chai.  
 Mnataka kunywa soda, hamtaki kunywa pombe.  
 Wanataka kunywa chai, hawataki kunywa uji.

MSAMIATI

chai  
 chakula  
 chapati  
 chumvi  
 chemsha  
 kabichi  
 kahawa  
 karoti  
 kiazi  
 kinywaji  
 maji  
 maziwa  
 mchele  
 wali  
 nyama  
 nyama ya ngombe  
 nyama ya mbuzi  
 nyama ya kondoo  
 nyama ya nguruwe  
 kuku  
 pombe  
 samaki  
 siagi  
 soda  
 sukari  
 sukuma wiki

PLURAL

chai  
 vyakula  
 chapati  
 chumvi  
 chemsha  
 kabichi  
 kahawa  
 karoti  
 viazi  
 vinywaji  
 maji  
 maziwa  
 rice (uncooked)  
 wali  
 nyama  
 nyama ya ngombe  
 nyama ya mbuzi  
 nyama ya kondoo  
 nyama ya nguruwe  
 kuku  
 pombe  
 samaki  
 siagi  
 Soda  
 sukari  
 sukuma wiki

VOCABULARY

tea  
 food  
 chapati  
 salt  
 boil  
 cabbage  
 coffee  
 carrot  
 potatoes  
 a drink  
 water  
 milk  
 rice (uncooked)  
 rice (cooked)  
 meat  
 beef  
 goat meat  
 mutton  
 pork  
 chicken  
 beer  
 fish  
 butter  
 soda  
 sugar  
 greens

ugali  
uji  
mkate  
yai  
tunda  
chungwa  
ndizi

ugali  
uji  
mikate  
mayai  
matunda  
machungwa  
ndizi

ugali  
porridge  
bread  
egg  
fruit  
orange  
banana

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

- 1) With monosyllabic verbs like (kulia and (kunywa. The infinitive marker Ku- is dropped in the (present Negative).

Hence "Ninakula" becomes "Sili" - Ninakunywa becomes Sinywi etc.

Otherwise the pattern of (Present tense) negative is the same as in the other verbs covered so far.

- 2) Sana (very much) can be placed immediately after the verb it modifies or at the end of the clause.

Hence: Ninapenda sana kunywa chai, or Ninapenda kunywa chai sana.

- 3) "LI" TENSE:

In swahili the tense sign used to denote past simple tense is -Li-. It is used exactly the same way as the -Na- present tense. Thus if we take the verb KUPENDA we get

Ni-li-penda	Nilipenda	I liked, or I did like
U- li-penda	Ulipenda	You liked, or you did like
A- li-penda	Alipenda	He/She liked, or you did like

In the negative, " -Li-" changes to -Ku-. Thus Nilipenda now becomes S hukupenda, Ulipenda becomes Hukupenda and Alipenda changes to Hakupenda. Note that the subject prefixes remain the same.

For monosyllabic verbs the infinitive 'Ku'- is retained in the affirmative:

Kunywa	-	to drink
Nilikunywa	-	I drank, or I did drink
Ulikunywa	-	You drank, or you did drink
Alikunywa	-	He/She drank, or He/She did drink

However in the negative, the infinitive 'ku' is dropped.  
Hence;

Nilikunywa	-	Sikunywa
Ulikunywa	-	Hukunywa
Alikunywa	-	Hakunywa

Refer to P.M. Wilson pp 33 - 34 for further explanation.

## MAELEZO YA SARUFU:

1) Future tense 'TA': It is used just like the other tenses thus using the verb 'kupika' we have:

- Nitapika - I will cook.
- Utapika - You will cook.
- Atapika - He/She will cook.
- Tutapika - We will cook.
- Mtapika - You(pl) will cook.
- Watapika - They will cook.

In the negative, the infinitive 'KU' is dropped again and all we have to do is change the subject prefixes to negative. Thus:

- Nitapika - becomes sitapika (I won't cook)
- Utapika - Hutapika (I won't cook)
- Atapika - Hatapika (not/won't cook).

(Refer to Simplified Swahili, P.M. Wilson pp 57 and 58).

OBJECT INFIXES: Just as Swahili marks subjects on verbs by using prefixes, it marks objects by using infixes. Hence we have in the M/WA noun class:

- |           |   |         |
|-----------|---|---------|
| -ni-      | - | Me      |
| -ku-      | - | You     |
| -m-       | - | Him/her |
| -tu- (pl) | - | Us      |
| -wa- (pl) | - | You     |
| -wa- (pl) | - | Them    |

If we take the verb 'kufundisha' which means to teach then we get  
Kunifundisha - To teach me  
Kukufundisha - To teach you etc.

## ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

READ THE FOLLOWING PASSAGE:

Nyumbani sisi tunapenda sana kula chapati, mboga, viazi na karoti. Baba na mama yangu wanapenda kula chapati na sukuma wiki. Lakini mimi sipendi sukuma wiki, ninapenda kabichi tu. Pia tunakula nyama ya mbuzi; sote hatupendi nyama ya ngombe. Mama yangu hapendi nyama ya nguruwe.

Leo asubuhi baba yangu alikunywa uji tu. Hakula kitu chochote. Mimi nilikula yai moja la kuchemsha. Mama yangu alikunywa chai na sukari nyingi na alikula mkate na siagi. Mimi sipendi kunywa kitu moto asubuhi.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

1. Mama anapenda kula nini?
2. Ulikula nini leo asubuhi?
3. Tunapenda kula nini?
4. Nani anapenda nyama ya ngombe?
5. Baba alikula nini asubuhi?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JAZA NAFASI COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, USING A POSITIVE VERB IN THE FIRST SPACE AND A NEGATIVE IN THE SECOND.

example: (Mimi) Nilikunywa kahawa, sikunywa maziwa.

(Wao) \_\_\_\_\_ chai, \_\_\_\_\_ Kahawa.  
(Yeye) \_\_\_\_\_ maji, \_\_\_\_\_ Soda.  
(Nyinyi) \_\_\_\_\_ soda, \_\_\_\_\_ pombe.  
(Sisi) \_\_\_\_\_ maziwa, \_\_\_\_\_ kahawa.  
(Wewe) \_\_\_\_\_ pombe, \_\_\_\_\_ soda.

(II) (Sisi) tunataka kula ugali, hatuli mchele.

(Wao) \_\_\_\_\_ nyama, \_\_\_\_\_ samaki.  
(Mimi) \_\_\_\_\_ mboga, \_\_\_\_\_ nyama.  
(Nyinyi) \_\_\_\_\_ kabichi, \_\_\_\_\_ sukuma wiki.  
(Yeye) \_\_\_\_\_ mchele, \_\_\_\_\_ viazi.  
(Wewe) \_\_\_\_\_ samaki, \_\_\_\_\_ nyama.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

UMOJA NA WINGI: REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, CHANGING SINGULAR TO PLURAL AND VICE VERSA

EXAMPLE: Asubuhi tunapenda kula mayai becomes, Asubuhi ninapenda kula mayai

Hapendi kinywaji chochote. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ulikunywa nini? \_\_\_\_\_  
Nani hawali ugali? \_\_\_\_\_  
Hatutaki mkate. \_\_\_\_\_  
Yeye alitaka kunywa pombe. \_\_\_\_\_  
Wanafunzi hawataki kwenda nyumbani. \_\_\_\_\_  
Ninapenda kunywa chai. \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI.

EXAMPLE: We all like beer.  
Sisi sote tunapenda pombe.

1. We all want pork.
2. Anyone can drink the milk.
3. Do all the children like eating bread.
4. All of you want eggs?
5. He is reading the whole book.
6. She is cooking the whole cabbage.
7. I don't want anything to drink.
8. I don't like anybody.
9. Mother can eat anything.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE FIVE

ANDIKA SENTENSI HIZI UKITUMIA WAKATI UJAO.  
WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE FUTURE TENSE.

For Example: Ninapika ugali na sukuma wiki.  
Nitapika ugali na sukuma wiki.

1. Leo mama anapika wali na kuku.
2. Tunahitaji maji na unga kupika ugali.
3. Unaongeza kiasi kidogo cha maji.
4. Mpishi anapika chakula gani?
5. Kabla ya kuweka sukuma unaweka mafuta.
6. Unatumia mafuta gani?

ZOEZI LA SITA - EXERCISE SIX

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI KWA KISWAHILI. TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI.

1. Yesterday I drank milk.
2. We ate Githeri in the evening.
3. She drank fruit juice.
4. You drank cold beer.
5. He refused to eat bread without butter.
6. The child did not finish his food.
7. The students didn't like breakfast.
8. The visitors were very satisfied.
9. We were very drunk after the party.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

In Kenyan culture it is considered rude to smell food. It is also considered very rude to put your hands in food especially while cooking. Not even when tasting do we put our fingers in food or lick the spoons we are using and then deep it back into the pot.



## SOMO LA NANE

### KUAGIZA CHAKULA - ORDERING FOOD

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Weita: Hujambo bibi?  
Njeri: Sijambo bwana.  
Weita: Unataka kula nini.  
Njeri: Kuna chakula gani?  
Weita: Kuna ugali, nyama ya ng'ombe, nyama ya mbuzi, wali, chapati, kienyeji, kuku, samaki na mboya.  
Njeri: Nilettee nyama ya mbuzi na kienyeji.  
Weita: Utakunywa nini?  
Njeri: Kuna soda baridi?  
Weita: Ndiyo.  
Njeri: Nilettee soda ya fanta baridi.  
Weita: Chukua soda lakini, chakula utangojea kidogo.  
Njeri: Sawa tu asante.

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Daudi: Habari yako bwana?  
Weita: Njema.  
Weita: Umeagiza au bado?  
Daudi: Sijaagiza, nilettee menu.  
Weita: Unataka kula nini?  
Daudi: Nilettee nyama ya mbuzi na viazi.  
Weita: Utakunywa nini?  
Daudi: Kuna pombe baridi?  
Weita: Ndiyo, unataka gani?  
Daudi: Nipe Tusker baridi.  
Weita: Ngapi?  
Daudi: Ni bei gani?  
Weita: Shilingi kumi na tano.  
Daudi: Chukua.  
Weita: Asante. kwaheri.

#### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Nimeagiza.	Sijaagiza.
Umeagiza.	Hujaagiza.
Ameagiza.	Hajaagiza.
Umeagiza nini?	Nimeagiza chapati.
Tumeagiza.	Hatujaagiza.
Mmeagiza.	Hamjaagiza.
Wameagiza.	Hawajaagiza.

Nilettee chai.  
Mlettee soda baridi.  
Tulettee kahawa.  
Walettee maziwa moto.



Nilettee kisu na uma.  
 Mlettee glasi ya maji.  
 Tulettee sahani moja ya kienyenji.  
 Tafadhali, walettee maji baridi.

Nipe chai na mkate.  
 Mpe kikombe cha chai.

Tupe nyuma na vijiko.  
 Wape sukari na maziwa.  
 Nipe chakula, unasikia njaa.  
 Tupe maji baridi, tunasikia joto sana.

Nimeagiza nyama, tafadhali nilettee haraka.  
 Tumeagiza pombe baridi, tafadhali tulettee.  
 Hatujaagiza chakula, tumeagiza soda na pombe baridi.  
 Mmeagiza nini?  
 Tumeagiza ugali na mboga.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

MSAMIATI

PLURAL

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH  
EQUIVALENT

agiza	(v)	-	
sahani	(n)	sahani	order
kisu	(n)	visu	plate
uma	(n)	nyuma	knife
glasi	(n)	glasi	fork
Kikombe	(n)	vikombe	glass
leta	(v)	-	cup
kupa	(v)	-	bring
sikia	(v)	-	give
moto	(adj)	-	feel
baridi	(adj)	-	warm
pombe	(n)	-	cold
zoezi	(n)	pombe	beer
maliza	(v)	mazoezi	practice
hoteli	(n)	-	finish
mkahawa	(n)	hoteli	hotel
haraka	(adv)	mikahawa	restaurant
pumzika	(v)	-	quickly
soma	(v)	-	rest
shiba	(v)	-	read
fahamu	(v)	-	be full
			understand

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

THE PERFECT TENSE "ME"

The Perfect tense is used to show a completed action. It can be compared with the English tense "Have" and "Has". Therefore the English construction such as "I have eaten, you have eaten, he or she has eaten, is expressed as follows in Swahili.

**Positive Singular**  
 Nimekula - I have eaten.  
 Umekula - You (sing) have eaten.  
 Amekula - S(he) has eaten.

**Negative Singular.**  
 Sijakula - I have not eaten.  
 Hujakula - You (sing) have not eaten.  
 Hajakula - He/She has not eaten.

**Positive Plural**  
 Tumekula - We have eaten.  
 Mmekula - You (pl) have eaten.  
 Wamekula - They have eaten.

**Negative Plural**  
 Hatujakula - We have not eaten.  
 Hamjakula - You (pl) have not eaten.  
 Hawajakula - They have not eaten.

Note:

The negative of "ME" tense is "JA". When used with monosyllabic verbs, they drop their infinitive "KU" in the negative.

N.B. For further information on adjectives, refer to P.M. Wilson Page 40 - 41.

A: MONOSYLLABIC VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE SINGULAR

NEGATIVE

Nimekula.	-	Sijala.
Umekula.	-	Hujala.
Amekula.	-	Hajala.
Hatujashiba.	-	We are not full.
Hamjashiba.	-	You (pl) we are not full.
Hawajashiba.	-	They are not full.

PLURALS

Tumekunywa.	-	Hatujanywa.
Mmekunywa.	-	Hamjanywa.
Wamekunywa.	-	Hawajanywa.

POLYSYLLABIC VERBS

AFFIRMATIVE SINGULAR

NEGATIVE

Nimeshiba.	Sijashiba.
Umeshiba.	Hujashiba.
Ameshiba.	Hajashiba.

PLURALS:

Tumemaliza.  
Mnemaliza.  
Wamemaliza.

HatuJamaliza.  
HamJamaliza.  
HawaJamaliza.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE:

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI: NEGATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

KWA MFANO (EXAMPLE):

Ninataka kula ugali - Sitaki kula ugali.

- 1) Nimeagiza \_\_\_\_\_.
- 2) Tumekula \_\_\_\_\_.
- 3) John na Maria wanataka kunywa chai \_\_\_\_\_.
- 4) Watoto wameagiza chakula \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) Ninapenda kula samaki na viazi \_\_\_\_\_.
- 6) Tunapenda kutumia visu na nyuma kwa kula Chakula \_\_\_\_\_.
- 7) Wamerika wanapenda kula chakula kwa mikono \_\_\_\_\_.
- 8) Maria ameagiza sahani moja ya ugali \_\_\_\_\_.
- 9) John anataka glasi moja ya maji baridi \_\_\_\_\_.
- 10) Watoto wanapenda kunywa pombe \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO.

CREATE QUESTIONS RESULTING IN THE FOLLOWING ANSWERS:

EXAMPLE:- Mnakula ugali na nyama.  
Mnakula nini?

- a) Ameagiza chai \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Unakwenda hotelini \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) John na Maria wameagiza chakula \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Wanapenda kula chapati na mboga \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) John anakunywa pombe baridi \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Wamekula mkate \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

SEMA KWA KIINGEREZA - SAY IN ENGLISH.

- a) Ninataka kula ugali \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Nimeagiza chakula na soda baridi \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Tumemaliza kula chakula cha asubuhi \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Nipe maji ya kunywa \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Tuletee vinywaji tafadhali \_\_\_\_\_.
- f) Waletee maji ya kunawa mikono \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA NNE (EXERCISE FOUR)

USE THE "MR" TENSE IN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

Example: Ninasoma - Nimesoma

- a) Ninakula chakula \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Wanasoma vitabu \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Anafahamu kiswahili \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Tunajifunza kiswahili \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Watoto wanapumzika \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA TANO - EXERCISE FIVE

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI - NEGATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

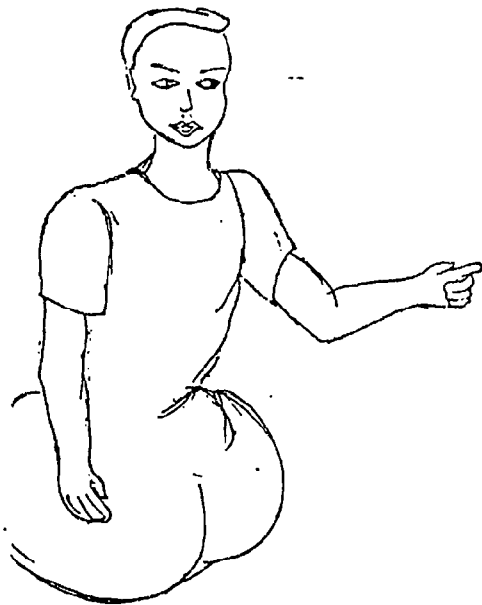
EXAMPLE: Nimejifunza kiswahili - Sijajifunza kiswahili.

- a) Nimemaliza kula chakula \_\_\_\_\_.
- b) Tumecheza mpira \_\_\_\_\_.
- c) Daudi na Kamau wameshiba \_\_\_\_\_.
- d) Wameagiza chakula na vinywaji baridi \_\_\_\_\_.
- e) Tumepumzika baada ya kufanya kazi \_\_\_\_\_.

**Cultural Note:**

In most local hotels there are standards menu's written on the wall. Don't be surprised when you ask for something from the menu and you are told it is not available.

Water for washing hands is not provided in the hotels.



- MSICHANA.



MAMA



MTOTO



BABU.

## SOMO LA TISA

### JAMAA YANGU - MY FAMILY

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE

Njire: - Hujambo.  
Ezekiel: - Sijambo sana.  
Njire: - Unatoka wapi?  
Ezekiel: - Ninatoka Naivasha.  
Njire: - Huyu ni rafika yako?  
Ezekiel: - Hapana, huyu ni baba yangu.  
Njire: - Baba yako anafanya kazi gani?  
Ezekiel: - Yeye ni mkulima.  
Njire: - Una dada na kaka?  
Ezekiel: - Ndiyo, nina dada wawili na kaka mmoja.  
Njire: - Dada zako wanafanya nini?  
Ezekiel: - Wanahudhuria shule ya msingi.  
Njire: - Na kaka yako anahudhuria shule pia?  
Ezekiel: - Hapana yeye alimaliza shule na sasa anatafuta kazi.

#### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Baba yangu.  
Baba yako.  
Baba yake.  
Baba yako anaitwaje?  
Baba yangu anaitwa John.  
Baba yako anaitwa Njuguna.  
Baba yake anaitwa Musa.  
Wazazi wangu wanaishi Nairobi.  
Wazazi wako wanaishi Naivasha.  
Wazazi wake ni Wakulima.  
Wazazi wako wanaishi wapi?  
Kaka yangu anafanya kazi.  
Dada yake ameolewa.  
Dada yao ana watoto wawili wasichana.  
Wazazi wangu wamehamia Tanzania.  
Nyanya na babu wangu wanakaa nyumbani.  
Baba yako anafany kazi gani?  
Yeye ana ndugu wengi.  
Mimi sina kaka.  
Wewe huna kaka.  
Yeye hana babu na nyanya walifariki zamani.  
Una ndugu wangapi?  
Nina ndugu watatu.  
Nina ndugu sita.  
Baba yangu anafanya kazi.  
Kaka yangu anaenda shule.  
Mama yangu hafanyi kazi.  
nyanya yangu alifariki.  
Zamani sana.  
Baba yako hufanya nini?  
Baba yangu hafanyi kazi, anafanya biashara.



Hawa ni wazazi wa John.  
 Hao ni wazazi wa Maria.  
 Wale ni wazazi wa Susan.  
 Huyu ni baba yangu.  
 Huyo ni mama yangu.  
 Yule ni kaka yangu.  
 Hawa ni kaka na dada.

ZOFZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

<u>SWAHILI</u>	<u>PLURAL</u>	<u>ENGLISH EQUIVALENT</u>
baba	baba	father
mama	mama	mother
mzazi	wazazi	parent
mtoto	watoto	child
kaka	kaka	brother
dada	dada	sister
mjomba	wajomba	uncle
shangazi	shangazi	aunt
babu	babu	grandfather
nyanya	nyanya	grandmother
mjukuu	wajukuu	grandchild
mke	wake	wife
mtoto wa kike	watoto wa kike	female child
mtoto wa kiume	watoto wa kiume	male child
msichana	wasichana	girl
mvulana	wavulana	boy

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

Demonstrative Pronouns:

In this lesson demonstrative pronouns "huyu, huyo, yule" which roughly translate to English "This, that and that over there" have been used. One major difference in swahili is that where there is only one form of demonstratives in English "This" and "That" in swahili this is determined by the noun class used in a sentence. In this lesson we will deal with only demonstratives of M-WA Noun Class as follows:-

- Huyu - This person (near speaker)
- Huyo - That person (near the one who is addressed)
- Yule - That person (at a distance from both speaker and the one addressed).

For Example:

- Huyu ni rafiki yangu. - This is my friend.
- Huyo ni Peter. - That person (Near you) is Peter.
- Yule ni Ezekiel. - That person (at a distance) is Ezekiel.

The Plural forms of Demonstratives are:

- Hawa - These people.
- Hao - Those people (near you).
- Wale - Those people (distant).

Note: That linguistically demonstrative Pronouns are categorised as:

**Proximal Demonstrative:**  
Stands in place of a person or object (see other noun classes) near the speaker.

**For Example:**

**Proximal Demonstrative:-**  
Huyu ni mtoto: This (near me that I can actually touch) is a child

**Referential Demonstrative:**

Stands in place of a person or object (as in above) near the person who is spoken to also, this form of demonstrative can stand in place of a person or object that is not there but has already been referred to by name.

**For Example:**

Ezekiel ni mwalimu. - Ezekiel is a teacher.  
Mwalimu huyo (Ezekiel)- That teacher (referential) likes  
Anapenda kufundisha. teaching.

**Distal Demonstrative:**

This is used in place of an object or person that is at a distance from both the speaker and the "spoken to", but that can actual be seen and pointed at. If I can not be seen then I become a referential demonstrative as in above.

**For Example:**

Yule ni Bruce - That (at a distance) is Bruce

### JAMAA YANGU.

Jina langu ni Njogu. Ninaishi Njoro na wazazi wangu. Baba yangu anaitwa Kamau na Mama anaitwa Wanjiku. Nina ndugu sita; kaka wanne na dada wawili. Dada yangu mkubwa ameolewa. Shangazi yangu anaitwa Wambui yeye ni mwalimu anafanya kazi mjini Nakuru. Yeye huja kututembelea kila wikendi. Ndugu zangu wengine ni wanafunzi katika shule ya upili. Wawili watafanya mtihani wa "KCE" mwaka huu. Babu na nyanya wetu pia wanaishi na sisi kwa sababu wao ni wazee sana. Babu na nyanya hawafanyi kazi wanakaa nyumbani tu. Babu na nyanya wetu wanapenda kuzungumza na wajukuu wao kwa sababu wanawapenda sana.

### JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

1. Njogu anaishi wapi?
2. Njogu anaishi na nani?
3. Njogu ana ndugu wangapi na wanafanya nini?
4. Shangazi wa Njogu hufanya nini?
5. Kwa nini Babu na Nyanya wa Njogu hawafanyi kazi?
6. Kaka wawili wa Njogu hufanya nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI - SAY IN SWAHILI.

1. I have two sisters and one brother.
2. My aunt stays in Nairobi.
3. Her parents are working.
4. My grandparents died long ago.
5. His father lives in Chicago.
6. Her elder sister got married in 1976.
7. My two younger brothers go to school.
8. My father is a business man.
9. Their parents are farmers.
10. His sisters are very good.

ZOEZI LA TATU: - EXERCISE 3

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Ndugu wako wa kike utamwitaje?
2. Dada ya mama yako utamwitaje?
3. Utamwitaje mtoto wa ndugu ya baba yako?
4. Ndugu wa kike wa baba utamwitaje
5. Mtoto ambaye wazazi wake wamefariki anaitwaje?
6. Baba na mama wa wazazi wako utawaitaje?
7. Baba wa kambo ni nani?
8. Wajukuu ni nani?
9. Ndugu wa kike wa baba utamwitaje?
10. Wazazi wa mke wako utawaitaje?

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR:

Unaweza kuandika Insha juu ya Jamaa yako katika Amerika - Can you write a composition about your family in Amerika.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION.

As you may well know, Africans have extended family relations. The family includes all sorts of relatives, close and distant and as children grow up they are required to know all their relatives. And even where Africans have adopted the nuclear family model, they usually maintain close relations with other relatives. So in many cases, the minimum that will be required of you is to know something about all your existing relatives.

Naming of children varies from one ethnic group to another. If you are interested in knowing about any specific ethnic group talk to any of the trainers from that particular ethnic group.

When it comes to things like pregnancy they are treated as confidential matters and people just don't talk about them freely. For more information please consult your trainers.

## SOMO LA KUMI

### NI PESA NGAPI? - HOW MUCH IS IT?

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - FIRST DIALOGUE

Ryan: Habari gani mama?  
Mwuzaji: Nzuri sana. Na wewe?  
Ryan: Salama tu.  
Mwuzaji: Ungetaka kununua nini?  
Ryan: Ningependa kununua shati. Ni pesa ngapi?  
Mwuzaji: Ni shilingi mia mbili na hamsini.  
Ryan: Hiiyo ni bei ghali mama. Tafadhali punguza kidogo.  
Mwuzaji: Hiiyo ni bei rahisi, ungetaka kulipa pesa ngapi?  
Ryan: Nina shilingi mia moja tu. Sina zaidi.  
Mwuzaji: Basi, ongeza shiling hamsini kwa mia.  
Ryan: Sawa sawa tu, chukua.  
Mwuzaji: Asante. Rudi tena.

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - SECOND DIALOGUE

Chris: Karibu bwana. Habari yako?  
Steve: Nzuri tu, unauzaje mchele?  
Chris: Mchele ni shilingi ishirini kwa mkebe wa kilo moja.  
Steve: Ah hiyo ni ghali sana. Punguza kidogo.  
Chris: Hiiyo ni bei rahisi. Ungetaka kununua kwa pesa ngapi?  
Steve: Ningetaka kununua kwa shiling kumi na tano kwa mkebe.  
Chris: Ikiwa nitauza kwa bei hiyo nitapata hasara. Ninahitaji faida kidogo.  
Steve: Basi nitakupa shilingi kumi na sita kwa mkebe.  
Chris: Hapana. Ongeza shilingi moja.  
Steve: Basi chukua.  
Chris: Haya. Asante rudi tena.

#### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Unauzaje nyanya.  
Ninauza shilingi mbili.  
Ninauza shilingi tano.  
Ninauza shilingi kumi.

Viazi ni pesa ngapi?  
Viazi ni shilingi sitini kwa debe.  
Viazi ni shilingi mia mbili kwa gunia.  
Viazi ni shiling kumi.  
Karoti ni shiling hamsini kwa debe.

Unauzaje nguo?  
Ninauza shiling mia mbili.  
Shati ni pesa ngapi?  
Ni shilingi hamsini.  
Ni shilingi thelathini.

Matunda ni bei gani?  
Ni shilingi mbili kwa moja.  
Ni shilingi tano.  
Ni shilingi kumi.

Maembe ni pesa ngapi?  
Ni shilingi kumi.  
Ni shilingi ishirini.  
Ni shilingi tatu kwa moja.

Ulinunua matunda ya pesa ngapi?  
Nilinunua matunda ya shilingi hamsini.  
Walinunua matunda ya shilingi kumi.  
Nilinunua matunda ya shilingi tano.

Bei ya nyama ya ngombe ni ghali?  
Ndiyo ni ghali sana.  
Ndiyo ni ghali kidogo.  
La, si ghali, ni rahisi.

Ndizi hizo ni pesa ngapi?  
Ni shilingi kumi.  
Ni shilingi ishirini.  
Ni shilingi thelathini.

Bei ya ndizi imepanda.  
Bei ya vyakula imepanda.  
Bei ya matunda ni ghali.

Tafadhali punguza kidogo.  
Tafadhali punguza shilingi moja.

Unauzaje samaki?

Ni shilingi ishirini kwa kilo.  
Ni shilingi kumi kwa nusu kilo.  
Ni shilingi ishirini kwa kilo.

Mananasi haya ni pesa ngapi?  
Ni shilingi ishirini kwa debe.  
Ni shilingi kumi kwa moja.

#### MSAMIATI

rahisi  
ghali  
bei  
mwuzaji (M/WA)  
mnunuzi (M/WA)  
bei Ghali (Adj)  
kununua (V)  
bei Rahisi (Adj)

#### PLURALS

-  
-  
-  
wauzaji  
wanunuzi  
-  
-  
-

#### VOCABULARY

cheap  
expensive  
price  
seller  
buyer  
high price  
to buy  
cheap price

kuuza (V)	-		to sell
faida (Adj)	-		profit
bei ya kwaida (Adj)	-		normal price
hasara (Adj)	-		loss
kupata (V)	-		to get, acquire
punguza (V)	-		reduce/lower
kuhitaji (V)	-		to need
ongeza (V)	-		add
mteja (M/WA)	wateja		customer
biashara (N)	biashara		business
mita (N)	mita		meter
kitambaa (KI/VI)	vitambaa		cloth
bei Natuu (Adj)			better/fair price
kilo (N)	kilo		kilogram
hadu (Preposition)	-		until
kupiga bei (V)	-		to bargain
bei ya Kwanza (Adj)	-		initial/first
bei ya Mwisho (Adj)	-		last price
kuweza (V)	-		to be able
bidhaa (N)	bidhaa		goods/item/things

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - (GRAMMAR EXPLANATION)

1) "NGE" TENSE:

Here the 'Nge' tense (Non-conditional) is used as a request like "Would" in this sentence.

"Would you like to buy a shirt?" Where this tense is used it is always followed by the infinitive form of a verb:

"Ungependa kununua shati?"

NOTE: The Negative version of "ninge-" is - SINGE - Hence the Negative of a verb like :  
Ningetaka would be Singetaka.

FOR EXAMPLE:

Positive: Ningetaka kwenda sokoni leo.  
Negative: Singetaka kwenda sokoni leo.

All you need to do is to replace the subject makers with their corresponding negative markers.

Ningependa	-	Singependa
Ungependa	-	Hungependa
Angependa	-	Humngependa
Tunge-?	-	-----
Mnge-?	-	-----
Wange-?	-	-----

For more detailed grammar explanation of or NGE, and NGALI conditional tenses, refer to your simplified Kiswahili book pages 211 - 215

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING DIALOGUE:

- A: Habari yako?  
B: Nzuri tu. Ungetaka kununua nini?  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Ni shilingi mia nane na hamsini.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Hiyo ni bei nzuri, lakini unaweza kulipa shilingi mia saba na ishirini.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Siwezi kuchukua mia tano. Hii ni saa nzuri sana kutoka Japan.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Ongeza hamsini kwa mia sita.  
A: \_\_\_\_\_  
B: Asante. kwaheri, rudi tena.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

KUUZA BIDHAA: - READING COMPREHENSION

Baba Robi anafanya kazi ya biashara. Anauza vitu tofauti kama Nguo, Matunda na vyakula. Anapata nguo kutoka Duka la Mhindi. Anauza nguo zake kwa bei ghali kwa sababu ni vigumu kupatikana, mita moja ya kitambaa ni shilingi themanini.

Yeye anauza matunda na vyakula kwa bei nafuu. Mchele kilo moja ni shiling kumi na tano. Baada ya kupiga bei, Baba Robi anaweza kupunguza bei hadi shiling kumi na mbili kwa kilo. Hii ni bei rahisi sana. Pia anauza mahindi gunia moja kwa shiling mia mbili na hamsini. Hii ni bei ya kwanza lakini baada ya kupiga bei unaweza kununua gunia moja kwa shilingi mia mbili tu. Hii ni bei yake ya mwisho lakini ni bei rahisi.

MASWALI YA UFAHAMU: READING COMPREHENSION

1. Baba Robi anafanya kazi gani?
2. Anauza vitu gani?
3. Kwa nini anauza nguo kwa bei ghali?
4. Anaweza kuuza mita tatu za kitambaa kwa pesa ngapi?
5. Kwa bei rahisi, kilo moja ya mchele ni pesa ngapi?
6. Kwa bei nafuu, mchele kilo moja ni pesa ngapi?
7. Mahindi ni pesa ngapi kwa gunia moja?
8. Unapenda kazi ya Biashara? Eleza
9. Kwa nini watu wanapenda kupiga bei sokoni?

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

REPLACE THE PRESENT (NA) TENSE WITH THE CONDITIONAL (NGE) TENSE IN THESE SENTENCES:

Mfano - Example: Ninataka kununua matunda - Ningetaka kununua shati

1. John anapata faida kubwa baada ya kuuza mayai.
2. Unafurahi kupumzika wiki hii.
3. Tunataka kwenda Mombasa kwa Basi.
4. Wanaweza kujifunza Kiswahili leo mchana.
5. Ninapenda kula chapati na kuku kesho.
6. Mnataka kutembea karibu na ziwa Naivasha?
7. Ananunua viazi kabla ya bei kupanda.
8. Tunataka kujifunza juu ya kupiga bei kesho.

ZOEZI LA NNE EXERCISE FOUR.

NEGATIVE THESE SENTENCES:

1. Ningependa kuishi katika Kenya.
2. Jeremy angetaka kuendesha baiskeli sasa.
3. Tungependa kusafiri Malindi.
4. Ningependa kununua viatu na nguo leo.
5. John na Peter wangetaka kuogelea kesho.
6. Tungetaka kujifunza juu ya Wanyama.
7. Ningetaka kutembelea Fatuma kesho.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

Bargaining in African communities is part of business. It's an obligation to a stranger in a Kenyan society to learn the market vocabulary for better survival and functioning. Generally the buyer's aim is to buy at a cheaper price while the seller intends to get some profit.

Most commodities do not have prices. You need to enquire the prices before you buy or bargain. However, you cannot bargain on factory products because they have recommended prices.



## SOMO LA KUMI NA MOJA

SASA NI SAA NGAPI? - WHAT IS IT NOW?

### READING COMPREHENSION

Mimi ni mwalimu, hufundisha kila siku kutoka Jumatatu mpaka Ijumaa. Mimi huamka saa kumi na mbili, hujitayarisha mpaka saa moja na nusu. Hula chakula cha asubuhi saa mbili kasorobo. Masomo huanza saa mbili na nusu. Ninaishi karibu na shule kwa hivyo hutembea kwa muda wa dakika tano. Katika shule, mimi huenda kwa ofisi ya walimu, husajamiana na walimu wengine halafu sisi huenda madarasani saa mbili na nusu baada ya kengele kupigwa. Mimi hufunza masomo moja kwa dakika arobaini na tano, kwa hivyo mimi hufunza masomo matatu asubuhi na mawili jioni baada ya chakula cha mchana. Mimi humaliza kufunza saa kumi na robo. Hunywa chai ya jioni halafu hupumzika na kutayarisha masomo ya siku inayofuata.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Sasa ni saa ngapi?  
Sasa ni saa moja.  
Sasa ni saa moja na nusu asubuhi.  
Sasa ni saa nane.  
Saa ngapi?  
Saa tano na robo.  
Saa tisa kasorobo.  
Saa nne na nusu.  
Saa kumi kamili.  
Saa nane bado dakika kumi.

Mimi huamka saa kumi na mbili.  
Wewe huanza kujifunza saa mbili na nusu.  
Yeye hula chakula cha asubuhi saa moja na nusu.

Sisi hufika nyumbani jioni saa kumi na mbili na robo.  
Wao huamka saa moja kasorobo.  
Wao huchelewa darasani.  
Wewe huamka saa ngapi?

Mimi huamka saa moja.  
Wewe huamka saa kumi na mbili kasorobo.  
Jumapili yeye huamka saa tatu kamili.  
Sasa ni kama saa sita.  
Sasa ni karibu saa tano.  
Mimi huamka alfajiri.  
Yeye hufanya kazi mpaka jioni.

## MSAMIATI

saa	-
saa moja	-
saa mbili	-
saa tatu	-
saa nne	-
saa tano	-
saa sita	-
saa saba	-
saa nane	-
saa tisa	-
saa kumi	-
saa kumi na moja	-
saa kumi na mbili	-
nusu	-
kasoro / bado	-
dakika	-
saa moja na dakika tano	-
saa moja ya asubuhi	-
saa moja ya usiku	-
usiku	-
mchana	-
asubuhi	-
alfajiri	-
alfajiri na mapema	-
mapema	-
aduhuri	-
alasiri	-
jioni	-
kama	-
nukta	-
kamili	-
robo	-

## VOCABULARY

time
seven o'clock
eight o'clock
nine o'clock
ten o'clock
eleven o'clock
twelve o'clock
one o'clock
two o'clock
three o'clock
four o'clock
five o'clock
six o'clock
half
less
minute/minutes
five minutes past seven o'clock
seven o'clock in the morning
seven o'clock at night
night
day time
morning
dawn / very early
very early in the morning
early
noon / Midday
afternoon
evening
about
a second / seconds
sharp / on the dot
quarter

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONTHE HABITUAL TENSE - "HU"

Unlike the other Swahili Tenses, both basic and compound tenses, the habitual tense -Hu- is not conjugated in the verb tense after a subject prefix. That is to say it does not take a subject prefix. In M-WA Noun class it is usually preceded by personal pronouns.

**For Example:**

Mimi huamka	-	I usually wake up.
Wewe huamka	-	You (sing.) usually wake up.
Yeye huamka	-	S(he) usually wake up.

**Positive Plural:**

Sisi hufanya kazi	-	We usually work.
Ninyi hufanya kazi	-	You (plu.) usually work.
Wao hufanya kazi	-	They usually work.

**Negation:**

In the negative, the habitual tense takes the characteristics of the present continuous tense -Na- already explained in lesson two. However to be able to distinguish the usage of the two tenses, often the Personal Pronouns are used.

**For Example:**

**Negative Singular:**

Mimi siamki	-	I do not usually wake up.
Wewe huamki	-	You (sing.) do not wake up.
Yeye haamki	-	S(he) does not wake up

**Negative Plural:**

Sisi hatufanyi kazi	-	We do not usually work.
Nyinyi hamfanyi kazi	-	You (plu.) do not usually work.
Wao hawafanyi kazi	-	They do not usually work.

**Note that in place of Personal Pronouns**

Names of people as in the third person are also used with the habitual tense.

**For example:**

Ezekiel huamka mapema	-	Ezekiel usually wakes up early and
Njire hufanya kazi Uganda	-	Njire usually works in Uganda.

In other noun classes, all you need to do is to say the particular noun before the verb tense.

**For Example:**

Basi huondoka saa moja	-	The Bus usually leaves at 7.00 and in negative:-
Basi haifiki mapema	-	The Bus does not arrive early.

**Note:** The habitual tense usually goes with the following phrases:-

Kila siku	-	Every day
Kila Jumatatu	-	Every monday
Kila mwezi	-	Every month
Kila mwaka	-	Every year
Kila Mara	-	Every time
Kwa kawaida	-	Usually
Mara nyingi	-	Many times
Mara kwa mara	-	Many times
Mama kwa mara	-	Often
Mara nyingine/wakati mwingine	-	Sometimes

Minutes past the hour are usually counted up to 30, for example,

7.15 - saa moja na robo (quarter) or  
saa moja na dakika kumi na tano.

7.20 - Saa moja na dakika ishirini.

7.30 Saa moja na nusu (half) or saa moja na dakika thelathini.  
From 31 mins onwards, minutes to the following hour are given with  
the word "kasoro" or bado, for example.

8.40 - Saa tatu kasoro/bado, for example dakika ishirini, 8.45 saa  
tatu bado robo.

8.55 - saa tatu kasoro/bado dakika tano.

### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

SEMA KWA KISWAHILI - SAY IN SWAHILI  
KWA MFANO - For Example

8.30 a.m. - Saa mbili na nusu asubuhi

- a) 10.10 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- b) 12.00 noon \_\_\_\_\_
- c) 6.30 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- d) 12.10 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- e) 5.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- f) 3.15 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- g) 5.45 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- h) 9.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- i) 10.30 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- j) 12.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- k) 1.30 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- l) 6.25 a.m. \_\_\_\_\_
- m) From 2.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. \_\_\_\_\_

### ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Masomo huanza saa ngapi katika shule?
2. Mwalimu huenda vipi shuleni?
3. Mwalimi hufunza somo moja kwa dakika ngapi?
4. Mwalimu hufunza masomo mangapi asubuhi na jioni?
5. Mwalimu humaliza kufundisha saa ngapi?

ZOEZI - EXERCISE THREE

Jibu maswali haya Answer the following questions

- a) Wewe huenda darasani saa ngapi?
- b) Masomo ya Kiswahili huanza saa ngapi?
- c) Wewe humaliza kujifunza saa ngapi?
- d) Wewe hufika nyumbani saa ngapi?
- e) Wewe hula chakula cha asubuhi saa ngapi?
- f) Katika Amerika watu hula chakula cha jioni saa ngapi?
- g) Katika Amerika watu hufanya kazi kutoka saa ngapi mpaka saa ngapi?

CULTURAL NOTES:

Originally Africans had no watches and thus used the sun or the shadow. Even now, elderly people may look at these and will tell time. In most cases the difference from a watch might be plus/minus fifteen minutes or so.

**Note:**

TIME IN SWAHILI: is based on twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness. Since the sun usually rises at 6.00 a.m., 7 a.m. is the first hour of daylight. Similarly, the sun generally sets between 6.00 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. Swahili time and English time are just six hours different. So to arrive at one, six hours are either added or subtracted from the other. So when giving time in Swahili, the word "saa", meaning "o'clock", always precedes the time. for example. Saa moja, saa mbili, saa tatu etc.

If you ask some one to meet you at 2.00 and the person comes at 2.59 that is fine because it is still within the hour.

## SOMO LA KUMI NA MBILI

### LEO NI SIKU GANI? - WHAT DAY IS IT?

#### READING COMPREHENSION

- A. John na Mary ni watoto wa Mzee Kamau. Sasa ni wakati wa likizo na wanakaa nyumbani. Kila Jumatatu wao hupenda kusaidea baba yao shambani. Jumanne Mary hufua nguo halafu siku za Jumatano Juma hupiga pasi. Alhamisi watoto huenda katika maktaba ya mji kusoma vitabu na magazeti. Watoto hawa wanapenda siku za Ijumaa kwasababu wao huenda kutembelea nyanya yao. Wao hukaa kwa nyanya mpaka Jumamosi jioni halafu wao hurudi nyumbani. Jamaa ya mzee Kamau ni wakristo, kwa hivyo wao huenda kanisani Jumapili kuomba. Kesho itakuwa Jumamosi. John na Mary watarudi kwa nyanya kusema kwaheri kwasababu waki ijayo wataenda shule kuanza muhula wa kwanza. Kwa kawaida muhula wa kwanza huanza Januari mpaka Aprili, muhula wa pili Mei mpaka Agosti na muhula wa mwisho ni Agosti mpaka Novemba. Watu wengi hupenda mwezi wa Desemba kwasababu kuna sikukuu ya Krismasi.

#### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Leo ni siku gani?.

Leo ni Jumamosi.

Leo ni Ijumaa.

Leo si Jumamosi.

Leo si Ijumaa.

Jana ilikuwa siku gani?.

Jana ilikuwa Jumapili.

Jana ilikuwa Jumanne.

Jana haikuwa Jumapili.

Jana haikuwa Jumanne.

Kesho itakuwa siku gani?.

Kesho itakuwa Jumatano.

Kesho itakuwa Alhamisi.

Kesho haitakuwa Jumatano.

Kesho haitakuwa Alhamisi.

Juzi ilikuwa Jumamosi.

Juzi ilikuwa Jumatatu.

Juzi ilikuwa Alhamisi.

Juzi haikuwa Jumamosi.

Juzi haikuwa Jumatatu.

Juzi haikuwa Alhamisi.

Mwezi huu.

Mwezi ujao.

Mwezi uliopita.

Mwezi wa kwanza.

Mwezi wa pili.

Mwezi wa tatu.

Mwezi wa nne.

- Januari.

- Februari.

- Machi.

- Aprili.

#### MSAMIATI

#### PLURAL

#### VOCABULARY

Jumatatu	(N)	-	Monday
Jumanne	(N)	-	Tuesday
Jumatano	(N)	-	Wednesday
alhamisi	(N)	-	Thursday
ijumaa	(N)	-	Friday
Jumamosi	(N)	-	Saturday
Jumapili	(N)	-	Sunday
kanisa	(MA)	makanisa	church
msikiti	(MI)	misikiti	mosque
mkristo	(M/WA)	wakristo	Christian
muisilamu	(M/WA)	waisilamu	Muslim
januari	(N)	-	January
februari	(N)	-	February
machi	(N)	-	March
aprili	(N)	-	April
mei	(N)	-	May
juni	(N)	-	June
julai	(N)	-	July
agosti	(N)	-	August
septemba	(N)	-	September
oktoba	(N)	-	October
novemba	(N)	-	November
sikukuu	(N)	-	holiday
krismasi	(N)	-	Christmas
mwezi	(MI)	-	month
mwaka	(MI)	-	year
wiki	(N)	-	week
siku	(N)	-	day
juzi	(N)	-	day before yesterday
kesho	(N)	-	tomorrow
kesho-Kutwa(N)	(N)	-	day after tomorrow

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

1) THE VERB "TO BE": in verb form appears in two ways in Kiswahili, namely as:

- a) Ni, which is used only in the present and
- b) "kuwa" which is used in all other tenses.

Ni has already been covered in earlier lessons.

2) KUWA

This is a monosyllabic verb and as such it is subject to all the rules pertaining to monosyllabic verbs both in affirmative and negative constructions. Hence from the present tense: We get

Leo ni Jumamosi - Today is Saturday,

PAST: Jana ilikuwa Jumamosi. (Yesterday was Saturday)

FUTURE: Kesho itakuwa Jumamosi. (To-morrow will be Saturday)

From the negative we get:

PAST : Jana haikuwa Jumamosi.  
(Yesterday was not Saturday.)

FUTURE: Kesho haitakuwa Jumamosi.  
(Tomorrow will not be Saturday.)

"Kuwa" is also used in other forms as we shall see in other lessons.

- 3) GENERAL RELATIVES: Usually have no tense sign as such and instead the relative like in (mwezi ujao) is added to the end of the verb stem as a suffix. The normal subject prefix is added directly on to the verb stem. This construction is very commonly used to translate the word "next" (for example, the one which comes).

General relatives are:

	(this year)	mwaka Huu
For M/MI Class	(next year)	" Ujao
	(last year)	" uliopita

	this week	wiki Hii
For N Class	last week	iliyopita
	next week	ijayo

For example:

Mwezi ujao	-	Next month (the month which will come(s))
Mwaka ujao	-	Next year (the year which will come(s))
Wiki ijayo	-	Next week (the week which come(s))
Alhamisi ijayo	-	Next Thursday (Thursday which will come(s))

- 4) M/MI CLASS DEMONSTRATIVES - We have already covered demonstratives in N and M/Wa class. We will now look at demonstratives in M/MI class. These are as follows:

M/MI CLASS DEMONSTRATIVES

	Singular	Plural
Huu -		Hii (near speaker)
Huo -		Hiyo (near listener)
Ule -		Ile (far from both speaker and listener)

for example.

Mti huu	-	This tree
Mti huo	-	That tree
Mti ile	-	That tree over there

Plurals -

Miti hii	-	These trees
Miti hiyo	-	Those trees
Miti ile	-	those trees over there

N - CLASS



Singular	Plural
Hii	Hizi
Hiyo	Hizo
Ile	Zile

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Wewe huenda kazini siku gani?
2. Wakenya wanakwenda kazini siku gani?
3. Wanafunzi hupumzika kazini siku gani?
4. Ulifika hapa Kenya siku gani?
5. Wewe hufanya nini Jumapili?
6. Leo ni siku gani?
7. Kesho itakuwa siku gani?
8. Jana ilikuwa siku gani?
9. Juzi ilikuwa siku gani?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA KATIKA SENTENSI  
MAKE COMPLETE SENTENCES IN ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

Mfano - Example

QUESTION: Mwezi wa mwisho ni mwezi gani?

ANSWER : Mwezi wa mwisho ni mwezi wa Desemba

1. Mwezi wa kwanza ni mwezi gani?
2. Februari ni mwezi wa ngapi?
3. Novemba ni mwezi wa ngapi?
4. Marchi ni mwezi wa ngapi?
5. Mwezi wa kumi ni mwezi gani?
7. Mwaka mmoja ni mwezi mingapi?

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

CONSTRUCT SENTENCES USING WORDS FROM EACH COLUMN

EXAMPLE

Jumatano	John	husoma
Jumatatu		huenda kanisa
Jamatano		husoma
Jumapili	John	hulima shambani
Alhamisi		huogelea baharini
Jumamosi		huteembelea rafiki
Jumanne		hucheza gita
Ijumaa		hupumzika

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

JIBU MASWALI HAYA: - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Leo ni siku gani?
2. Kesho itakuwa siku gani?
3. Jana ilikuwa siku gani?
4. Kesho kutwa itakuwa siku gani?
5. Juzi ilikuwa siku gani?
6. Huu ni mwezi gani?
7. Mwezi ujao utakuwa mwezi gani?
8. Mwezi uliopita ulikuwa mwezi gani?
9. Huu ni mwezi gani?
10. Huu ni mwaka gani?

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL NOTES.

The days of the week are taken from the arabic calendar in which Friday (Ijuma) is the most important day. Therefore the first day of the week is Saturday (Jumamosi). Mosi meaning one. However, for most ethnic groups in Kenya the first day of the week is Monday.

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## SOMO LA KUMI NA TATU

### UNA UMRI GANI? - HOW OLD ARE YOU?

#### MAISHA YA TIM: READING COMPREHENSION

Tim alizaliwa tarehe thelathini mwezi wa mei mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na sitini na tatu. Sasa ana umri wa miaka ishirini na saba. Alizaliwa katika mji wa Naivasha nchini Kenya. Alikaa mjini Naivasha mpaka alipokuwa na miaka minne. Katika Naivasha baba yake alifanya kazi ya kufundisha. Katika mwaka wa sitini na saba, wazazi wa Tim walitama Naivasha wakaenda Nairobi.

Huko Nairobi, Tim alianza Shule ya Msingi. Baada ya miaka minane, alimaliza shule ya msingi, akaingia shule ya sekondari, katika mwaka wa elfu moja mia tisa na themanini alihudhuria chuo kikuu cha Nairobi. Huko alijifunza juu ya sayansi ya siasa.

Alipohitimu alifanya kazi kidogo katika Nairobi halafu akaenda nchi ya Ufaransa kwa masomo zaidi. Huko Ufaransa Tim alijifunza kifaransa kidogo. Baadaye alirudi Kenya, akaendelea na masomo kidogo halafu alapata shahada yake mwaka wa themanini na nne. Tim alifurahi sana kwa sababu alianza kuishi peke yake, kujitengemea na kuwa na maisha mapya.

Tim alianza kutafuta kazi lakini hakupata mara moja. Baada ya miezi minne, alianza kazi ya kufundisha katika shule ya upili. Baadaye alitajiriwa na serikali kama afisa wa Elimu. Sasa yeye ana cheo kikubwa, anapata mshahara mkubwa na anatarajia kujiunga na siasa mwaka ujao.

#### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

- Una miaka mingapi? Nina miaka thelathini.  
Nina miaka ishirini.  
Nina miaka ishirini na mitano.
- Una umri gani? Nina umri wa miaka arobaini.  
Nina umri wa miaka sabini.  
Nina umri wa miaka ishirini.
- Juma ana miaka mingapi? Ana miaka kumi na miwili.  
Ana umri wa miaka kumi na miwili.
- Baba yangu ana miaka arobaini.  
Ana umri wa miaka arobaini.  
Mama yangu ana miaka thelathini.  
Baba yangu ana miaka sabini.
- Ulizaliwa lini? Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1948.  
Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1968.  
Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1971.

Ulizaliwa mwaka gani? Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1960.  
 Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1963.  
 Nilizaliwa mwaka wa 1965.

Mama yako alizaliwa lini? Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1946.  
 Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1936.  
 Alizaliwa mwaka wa 1949.

Kaka yako alizaliwa tarehe ngapi? Alizaliwa tarehe 12 June, mwaka wa 50.

Siku yako ya kuzaliwa ni lini? Siku yangu ya kuzaliwa ni tarehe 18 mwezi wa Januari.  
 Siku yangu ya kuzaliwa ni tarehe 20 Julai.

Utaishi Kenya kwa muda gani? Nitaishi Kenya kwa muda wa mwaka mmoja.  
 Nitaishi Kenya kwa muda wa miaka miwili.  
 Nitaishi Kenya kwa muda wa miezi tisa.

Utajifunza Kiswahili kwa muda gani? Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miezi mitatu.  
 Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miezi sita.  
 Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa miaka miwili.  
 Nitajifunza kiswahili kwa muda mrefu.

Nitahudhuria shule ya msingi mwaka ujao.  
 Nilihudhuria shule ya sekondari mwaka wa 1980.  
 Nimehudhuria chuo kikuu kwa muda wa miaka miwili.

MSAMIATI

maisha (n)  
 kuzaliwa (v)  
 umri (n)  
 tarehe (n)  
 mwaka (n)  
 mwezi (n)  
 kuhama (v)  
 elimu (n)  
 kuanza (v)  
 kuhamia (v)  
 kumaliza (v)  
 shule ya msingi (n)  
 shule ya upili (n)  
 kuhudhuria (v)  
 kuhitimu (v)  
 chuo kikuu (v)  
 kifaransa (n)  
 kuendelea (v)  
 pekee

MISAMIATI

maisha  
 kuzaliwa  
 umri  
 tarehe  
 miaka  
 miezi  
 -  
 elimu  
 -  
 -  
 -  
 shule ya msingi  
 shule za sekondary  
 -  
 -  
 vyoo vikuu  
 -  
 -  
 -

VOCABULARY

life  
 to be born  
 age  
 date  
 year  
 month  
 to migrate  
 education  
 to start  
 to migrate to  
 to finish  
 primary school  
 secondary school  
 to attend  
 to graduate  
 university  
 French  
 to continue  
 above

siku ya kuzaliwa	-	birthday
mtihani (n)	mtihani	exam
kufaulu (v)	-	to succeed
kupita (v)	-	to pass
shahada (n)	shahada	degree/certificate
ingia (v)	-	enter
kutafuta (v)	-	to look for
kuamriwa	-	to be employed
kujitunga	-	to join
kujitengemea	-	to depend on one self
lini?	-	when

MAELEZO YA SARUFU - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

**The Narrative tense -Ka-**

The narrative -ka- is used in swahili to show a series of events happening one after the other. It can be compared to English "and then" or "then" when narrating a story as in "I woke up, dressed then left for work". Before using the -ka- narrative in a sentence, the first verb is in the past tense -Li-.

For Example:

Niliamka nikavaa halafu nikaenda kazini. - I woke, dressed and then went to work.

As a tense marker the narrative tense has the same characteristics as other swahili tenses i.e. it comes after the subject prefix.

For Example:

Nikaamka. - (and then) I woke up.  
 Ukaamka. - (and then) you woke up.  
 Akaamka - (and then) S(he) woke up etc.

However, the narrative tense does not have a negative tense marker but uses the past tense negative -Ku- explained in earlier lessons.

**The Adverb of time -Po-**

The Adverb of time -Po- is used in Swahili like in English 'when' as in "when I was in School". In a verb tense it is inserted between a tense marker and the action verb.

For Example: In Present Tense Action Verb

Ninaposoma. - When I read.  
 Unaposoma. - When you read.  
 Anaposoma. - When s(he) reads.

Note that: The Adverb of time -Po- is only used in three time frames; i.e. the present tense -Na-, the past tense -Li- and the future tense -Ta-.

For Example:

In the past tense we get:-

Nilipoamka. - When I woke up.  
 Ulipoamka. - When you woke up.  
 Alipoamka. - When he/she woke up.

However, in the future tense - Ta- an extra element -Ka- is inserted to form -Taka-.

**For Example:**

Nitakapoenda. - When I will go.  
Utakapoenda. - When you will go.  
Atakapoenda - When s/he will go.

**NOTE:** In the examples, the word "and" is not translated. This is because the sense of 'and' is already conveyed by the tense sign "-ka-".

(another example here)

- This tense must however be introduced by an ordinary past tense.

The -Ki- tense marker denotes an action that was or will be in a continuous state in Swahili as in English "I was working" "I will be working and "I have been working". Usually in the construction of this sentence, the first verb is the verb to be "KUWA".

**For Example:**

Nilikuwa nikisoma. - I was reading.  
Ulikuwa ukisoma. - You were reading.  
Alikuwa akisoma. - S/he was reading.

In some cases the present continuous tense -Na- is used in place of -Ki- to give the same meaning:

**For Example:**

Nilikuwa ninasoma. - I was reading.  
Ulikuwa unasoma. - You were reading.  
Alikuwa anasoma. - S/he was reading.

In the negative, there are two ways of negating the continuous state in a verb tense. You can negate the first or the second verb.

**For Example:**

Nilikuwa sisomi. - I was not reading.  
Ulikuwa husomi. - You were not reading.  
Alikuwa hasomi. - S/he was not reading

or

Sikuwa nikisoma )  
Hukuwa ukisoma ) See above English meaning.  
Hakuwa akisoma )

For more explanation of the -po- tense refer to Simplified Swahili pages 184-185.

For more details on the 'ka' tense refer to Simplified Swahili pp 207-211.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

(Read the passage at the beginning of the lesson and answer the following questions).

Jibu maswali haya - Answer these questions.

1. Tim alizaliwa lini? \_\_\_\_\_
2. Alizaliwa wapi? \_\_\_\_\_
3. Alikwenda shule ya msingi lini? \_\_\_\_\_
4. Wazazi wake walihamia wapi? \_\_\_\_\_
5. Baba yake alifanya kazi gani? \_\_\_\_\_
6. Alihudhuria chuo kikuu lini? \_\_\_\_\_
7. Alijifunza nini katika chuo kikuu? \_\_\_\_\_
8. Baada ya kuhitimu Tim alifanya nini? \_\_\_\_\_
9. Kwa nini Tim alienda Ufaransa? \_\_\_\_\_
10. Alipata shahada mwaka gani? \_\_\_\_\_
11. Kwa nini alifuraha kupata shahada? \_\_\_\_\_
12. Baada ya miezi minne alipata kazi gani? \_\_\_\_\_
13. Aliajiriwa na serikali kufanya kazi gani? \_\_\_\_\_
14. Mwaka ujao Tim atafanya nini? \_\_\_\_\_
15. Tim ana miaka mingapi sasa? \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:.

- a) Wewe una umri gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- b) Ulizaliwa mwaka gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- c) Ulizaliwa mji gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- d) Wazazi wako wanaishi wapi? \_\_\_\_\_
- e) Ulianza shule lini? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Ulienda shule ya sekondari kwa mda gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- g) Ulihudhuria chuo kikuu lini? \_\_\_\_\_
- f) Ulijiifunza chuo kikuu kwa mda gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- h) Ulianza kujifunza kiswahili lini? Kwa nini unajifunza kiswahili? \_\_\_\_\_
- i) Umejifunza kiswahili kwa mda gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- k) Utakaa kenya kwa mda gani? \_\_\_\_\_
- l) Andika juu ya maisha yako \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE.

Use: Ka' Narrative Tense in the following sentences:

1. Mwanalunzi alikwenda ofisini alipata barua.
2. Nialitaka asubuhi, nilioga na nilikunywa chai.
3. Tulijifunza jana usiku tulichoka sana halafu tulilala mapema.
4. Ali alienda sokoni, alinunua mboga na matunda.
5. Matatu ilianguka watu wengi walikufa.
6. Nilienda mjini nilituma barua.
7. Hatukwenda shule; tulikaa nyumbani tulisoma vitabu vingi.
8. Tulifika Malindi saa mbili, tulienda hotelini, tulikula chakula.
9. Tuliona Jack na Jill, tulifurahi sana.
10. Nilienda sokoni, nilinunua matunda, nilimpa Joel moja.

ZOEZI LA NNE: EXERCISE FOUR -

REWRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES USING THE -PO- TENSE:

MFANO - EXAMPLE:

Wakati nilimaliza kula nililala - Nilipomaliza kula nililala

1. Wakati nilitondoka nyumbani wakazi wangu walilia sana.
2. Wakati nilifika Nairobi nilipiga simu Amerika.
3. Nitaturahiti sana wakati nitajua kusema kiswahili.
4. Wakati nitenda soloni nilettee mayai na matunda.
5. Wakati nitapumzika hupenda kusikiliza muziki.
6. Wakati nitasoma sipendi kuongea.
7. Wakati tutamaliza kujifunza kiswahili tutatanya kazi.
8. Wakati nitapata pesa nyingi nitasafiri sana.
9. Nililia sana wakati mama vangu alimandikia barua.
10. Tim aliturahiti sana wakati alipita mtihani.

ZOEZI LA TANO - EXERCISE FIVE

Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.  
Tafsiri sentensi hizi kwa Kiswahili.

1. Before I came to Kenya I was teaching at the University.
2. Yesterday at 3.00 p.m. I was sleeping.
3. When he came in yesterday I was reading a newspaper.
4. Next year I will be working with women's group.
5. Mama was cooking when her friend entered.
6. I was talking to Pete.
7. We were playing basketball.
8. The students were learning how to drive.

MARLEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION:

In much of rural Africa, enquiring about one's age is not at all a sensitive issue. However, western influence is definitely having some impact in this aspect of Kenyan behaviour especially with regards to women.

Unlike Americans Kenyans write the month first then the day and lastly the year i.e. sixth January nineteen ninety five in written as 6/1/95.

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**SOMO LA KUMI NA NNE**  
**PCV/MAMA**

**UNAFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU DO?**

**MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE**

PCV: Hujambo Mama?  
Mama: Sijambo.  
PCV: Habari ya kazi?  
Mama: Nzuri kidogo.  
PCV: Unaitwaje?  
Mama: Ninaitwa Rose. Na wewe je?  
PCV: Mimi ninaitwa David.  
PCV: Unafanya kazi gani hapa?  
Mama: Ninafanya kazi ya biashara.  
PCV: Biashara gani?  
Mama: Biashara ya Duka.  
PCV: Unauza nini?  
Mama: Ninauza vyakula tofauti. Na wewe je?  
PCV: Mimi ni mshauri wa biashara ndogo.  
Mama: Unashauri watu wa biashara gani?  
PCV: Ninashauri watu ambao wana biashara ndogo kama wewe.  
Mama: Unatoka shirika gani?  
PCV: Ninatoka kwa shirika la Peace Corps kutoka Amerika.  
Mama: Asante kwaheri tutaonana tena.

**MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO**

John: Hujambo bibi?  
Elizabeth: Sijambo. Habari yako?  
John: Salama. Labda yako?  
Elizabeth: Salama pia.  
John: Ninataka kuona daktari, unaweza kunisaidia?  
Elizabeth: Ndiyo. Jina lako ni nani?  
John: Ninaitwa John Smith. Na wewe je?  
Elizabeth: Mimi ni Elizabeth Beach.  
John: Nafurahi kukujua Elizabeth.  
Elizabeth: Mimi pia. Na unafanya kazi wapi?  
John: Mimi ni mwana Peace Corps. Ninafanya kazi pwanu karibu na kilifi.  
Elizabeth: Ah Ndiyo. Nimekumbuka. Wewe ni fundi wa maji?  
John: Ndiyo! Lakini kwa sasa ninafundisha vikundi vya akina mama na shule jinsi ya kutengeneza matanki ya maji ya mvua na pia usafi wa maji ya kunywa.  
Elizabeth: Haya karibu ofisi ya Peace Corps. Daktari hayuko sasa lakini atarudi saa nane kwa hivyo ngoja kidogo tu.  
John: Asante sana  
Elizabeth: Karibu.

READ ALOUD - SOMA KWA SAUTI

Ninafanya kazi. - Sifanyi kazi.  
Unafanya kazi. - Hufanyi kazi.  
Anafanya kazi. - Hafanyi kazi.

Unafanya nini hapa?  
Mimi ni mwanafunzi.  
Mimi ni mwalimu.  
Mimi ni mkulima.  
Mimi ni daktari.  
Mimi ni mlinyi biashara.

Mnafanya nini?  
Tunajifunza kiswahili.  
Tunafundisha Kiingereza.  
Tunalima mahindi.

Mimi ni daktari, ninatibu wagonjwa.  
Wewe ni mwanafunzi, unajifunza kiswahili.  
Yeye ni mkulima, anafuga kuku.  
Sisi ni wafanyi biashara, tunauza nguo.  
Nyinyi ni wapishi, mnapika chakula.

Kaka yangu hafanyi kazi.  
Dada yako hafanyi kazi.  
Baba yake amestajafu.

Mimi huenda shuleni.  
Wewe huenda chuo kikuu.  
Yeye huenda kazini.

Daktari ni mtu ambaye anatibu wagonjwa.

Mkulima ni mtu ambaye analima shamba.  
Walimu ni watu ambao wanafundisha.  
Wavuvi ni watu ambao huvua samaki.  
Mtu ambaye anafundisha.  
Mtu anayefundisha.  
Watu ambao wanafundisha.  
Watu wanaofundisha.  
Mtu ambaye.  
Watu ambao.

MSAMIATI  
SWAHILI

daktari  
mvuvi  
fundi  
mwalimu  
mpishi  
karanj  
mwuguzi  
biashara  
chuo kikuu

VOCABULARY  
PLURAL

madaktari  
wavuvi  
mafundi  
walimu  
wapishi  
makarani  
wauuzi  
biashara  
vyuo vikuu

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

doctor  
fisherman  
technician  
teacher  
cook  
clerk  
nurse  
business  
university

shule	shule	school
wizara	wizara	ministry
shamba	mashamba	farm
kikundi	vikundi	group
mkulima	wakulima	farmer
rais	marais	president
hospitali	hospitali	hospital
kazi	kazi	work
msingi	msingi	foundation
staafu(v)	-	retire
mwisho	-	last
hudhuria (v)	-	attend
Elashara		business
kushauri (v)		advice
Shirika	Mashirika	organization

**MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:**

Amba- is a relative pronoun which when a suffix is added it is equivalent to English 'Who' or 'Which' in a particular noun class  
For Example:

M/WA Class

Meaning

Mtu ambaye (sing)  
Watu ambao (plu)

The person who...  
The people who...

KIVI Class

Kitabu ambacho (sing)  
Vitabu ambavyo (plu)

The book which...  
The books which...

N Class

Nyumba ambayo (sing)  
Nyumba ambazo (plu)

The house which...  
The houses which...

Ma Class

Tunda ambalo (sing)  
Matunda ambayo (plu)

The fruit which...  
The fruits which...

M/MI Class

Mti ambao (sing)  
Miti ambayo (plu)

The tree which...  
The trees which...

U Class

Ukuta ambao  
Kuta ambazo

The wall which...  
The walls which...

PA Class

Pahali ambapo (sing)  
Pahali ambapo (plu)

The place which...  
The places which...

NOTE:

We have the "contracted" forms of the "Amba" pattern which are much more commonly used in daily speech. These "contracted" forms depend upon the use of what we call "relative pronoun markers", which are simply the suffixes that go with "Amba". These are outlined below.

M/WA Class

- YE- (Sing)  
- O- (Plu)

KIVI Class

- Cho - (Sing)  
- VYO- (Plu)

N Class

-YO- (Sing)  
-ZO- (Plu)

MA Class

- LO- (Sing)  
- YO- (Plu)

M/MI Class

- O - (Sing)  
-YO - (Plu)

U Class

- O - (Sing)  
- ZO- (Plu)

PA Class

- PO- (Sing)  
- PO- (Plu)

These markers may be used with tense markers NA, LI and TA.  
EXAMPLES:

M/WA Class

Mtu anayesoma - Mtu ambaye anasoma (The person who is reading)  
Watu wanaosoma - Watu ambao wanasoma (The people who are reading).  
Mtu aliyesoma - Watu ambao walisoma (The people who read)  
Mtoto atakayekuja - Mtoto ambaye atukuja (The child who will come).  
Watoto watakaokuja - Watoto ambao watakuja (The children who will come)

KIVI Class

Kitabu kinachopotea - Kitabu ambacho kinapotea.  
(The book which is lost)

Vitabu vinavyopotea - Vitabu ambavyo vinapotea  
(The books which are lost).

Kitabu kilichopotea - Kitabu ambacho kilipotea  
(The book which got lost).

Vitabu vilivyopotea - Vitabu ambavyo vilipotea  
(The books which got lost)

Kitabu kitakachopotea - Kitabu ambacho kita potea  
(The books which will get lost)

N Class

Kalamu inayonunuliwa - Kalamu ambayo inanunuliwa  
(The pen which is being bought)

Kalamu zinazonunuliwa - Kalamu ambazo zinanunuliwa  
(The pens which are being bought)

MA/ Class

Chungwa linalobaki - Chungwa ambalo linabaki  
(The orange which is remaining).

Machungwa yanayobaki - Machungwa ambayo yanabaki  
(The oranges which are remaining)

M/MI Class

Mti unaoanguka - Mti ambao unaanguka  
(The tree which is falling)

Miti inayoanguka - Miti ambayo inaanguka  
(The trees which are falling)

Mti ulioanguka - Mti ambao ulianguka  
(The tree which fell)

Miti iliyoanguka - Miti ambayo ilianguka  
(The trees that fell)

Mmea utakaopandwa - Mmea ambao utapandwa  
(The plant which will be planted)

Mimea itakayopandwa - Mimea ambayo itapandwa  
(The plants which will be planted)

For more grammar explanation on "Amba" relative pronoun, refer to  
your simplified Kiswahili book Page 158 - 170.

In the future continuous, the only change is the future tense marker  
-Ta-.

**For Example:**

Nitakuwa nikijifunza.	-	I will be learning.
Utakuwa ukijifunza.	-	You will be learning.
Atakuwa akijifunza.	-	S/he will be learning.

The Negative is as explained above and by following the negation of the future tense -Ta-.

For Example:  
Nitakuwa sijifunzi.  
Utakuwa hujifunzi.  
Atakuwa hajifunzi.

or

Sitakuwa nikijifunza.  
Hutakuwa ukijifunza.  
Hatakuwa akijifunza.

The Present Perfect Tense -Me- also take the same principle.

For Example:  
Nimekuwa nikiishi. - I have been living.  
Umekuwa ukiishi. - You have been living.  
Amekuwa akiishi. - S/he has been living.

Negation:  
Nimekuwa siishi. - I have not been living.  
Umekuwa huishi. - You have not been living.  
Amekuwa haishi. - S/he has not been living.

or

Sijakuwa nikiishi )  
Hujakuwa ukiishi ) See above for English meaning  
Hajakuwa akiishi )

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

##### READING COMPREHENSION

Mzee Juma ana nyumba kubwa na shamba kubwa. Shambani ni kwake nyumbani. Shamba lake lina ekari kumi na tano. Alinunua alipokuwa akifanya kazi ya uwalimu. Kabla ya kuwa mwalimu, alikuwa akifanya kazi ya upandaji miti pamoja na vikundi vya wanawake katika wilaya ya Kakamega. Ana mke na watoto watano. Mtoto wake wa kwanza Shaban, anafanya kazi ya udaktari katika hospitali ya Kenyatta. Mtoto wake wa pili Susan, anafanya kazi ya kupiga chapa katika kampuni ya viatu. Mtoto wa tatu Hamisi, anafanya kazi katika wizara ya maji, yeye ni fundi wa maji. Mtoto wa nne Fatuma, anafanya kazi anahudhuria chuo kikuu cha Kenyatta. Mtoto wa mwisho Robert, anakwenda shule ya msingi ambayo iko karibu na shamba la baba yake. Mzee Juma alistaafu kazi ya uwalimu alipokuwa na umri wa miaka sitini na tano. Sasa yeye ni mkulima anapanda viazi na kuuza sokoni.

JIBU MASWALI HAYA (ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS)

1. Mzee Juma ana shamba ekari ngapi?
2. Mzee Juma alinunua shamba lake alipokuwa akifanya kazi gani?
3. Mzee Juma ana watoto wangapi?
4. Mzee Juma alistaafu alipokuwa na umri gani?
5. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa kwanza, hufanya kazi gani?
6. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa pili anaitwaje na hufanya nini?
7. Mtoto wa mzee Juma wa tatu anafanya nini?
8. Shule ambayo mtoto wa mwisho anahudhuria iko karibu na nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA (COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING STATEMENTS)  
Kamilisha sentensi hizi

1. Mtu ambaye hutibu wagonjwa ni \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Watu ambao hupika chakula ni \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Watu wanao vua samaki ni \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Mtu anayefundisha wanafunzi anaitwaje \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Fundi ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini? \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Dereva ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini? \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mtu ambaye huendesha ndege huitwaje? \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Watu ambao hununua na kuuza vitu huitwaje? \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Karani ni mtu ambaye hufanya nini? \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Rais ni mtu ambaye hufanya kazi gani? \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE:

JAZA KATIKA NAFASI UKITUMIA "AMBA" (FILL IN THE BLANKS USING AMBA  
RELATIVE PRONOUNS)

FOR EXAMPLE

Mtu \_\_\_\_\_ anasoma ni kaka yangu. = Mtu ambaye anasoma ni kaka yangu.

1. Yule mtu \_\_\_\_\_ anazungumza nje ni rafiki yangu.
2. Watoto \_\_\_\_\_ watakwenda lamu ni wanafunzi.
3. Ali ni mtu \_\_\_\_\_ alisomea ng'ambo kwa chuo kikuu.
4. Niliwaona watu \_\_\_\_\_ walikuwa dukani.
5. Wanafunzi \_\_\_\_\_ wanakatazwa kutoka nje ni wasichana.
6. Kitabu \_\_\_\_\_ alisoma kilipotea jana usiku.
7. Waliambiwa waukate mti \_\_\_\_\_ unakabiliana na nyumba yetu.
8. Tafadhali mpe Jim kalamu \_\_\_\_\_ nilikupa jana jioni.
9. Nyumba hizi zilijengwa pahali \_\_\_\_\_ hakuna watu wengi.
10. Machungwa \_\_\_\_\_ nilinunua sokoni hayakuwa mazuri sana, yalikuwa yameoza.

ZOFZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR

CONVERT THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES BY USING CONTRACTED FORMS OF 'AMBA'.

For Example:

Mtu ambaye anasoma kitabu ni rafiki yangu.  
Mtu anayesoma kitabu ni rafiki yangu.

1. Mwanapisko ni mtu ambaye husaidia watu.
2. Walimu ni watu ambao wanafanya kazi ya kufundisha.
3. Viatu ambavyo vilipotea ni vya mwanafunzi.
4. Kitabu ambacho tunasoma ni cha kiswahili.
5. Nguo ambazo alivaa zilikuwa chafu.
6. Ndizi ambayo alinipa ni mbaya.
7. Barua ambayo ulituma ilifika.
8. Haya ni machungwa ambayo ulinituma.
9. Mtu ambaye alikuwa Raisa wa Kenya ni nani?.
10. Njia ambayo nilifuata ni ndefu sana.
11. Kazi ambayo nilifanya Amerika ni nzuri.
12. Watu ambao wanaishi Amerika wanaitwaje?.

**Cultural Note:**

Work is something you do and you are paid for or get some income from it e.g. a housewife cannot say she is working.



## SOMO LA KUMI NA TANO

### IKO WAPI? - WHERE IS IT?

#### MAZOEZI YA UFAHAMU: COMPREHENSION EXERCISE.

##### MJI WA NAIVASHA.

Naivasha ni mji mdogo. Uko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi. Ni mji ambao umezungukwa na mashamba ya wakulima wengi. Watu wengi wanaoishi Naivasha ni wafanyi biashara. Wanauza nguo, vyakula na vitabu. Maduka mengi ni ya rejareja na mengine ni ya jumla. Kuna vituo vya petroli, posta, benki na hospitali. Viwanda ni vichache tu. Kuna kiwanda cha kukausha mboga, kiwanda cha maziwa na kiwanda cha mvinyo wa Rumika. Viwanda hivi vimeajiri watu wengi.

Upande wa kusini ya Naivasha kuna ziwa la Naivasha. Kuna mashamba kando ya ziwa. Pia, huku wakulima wanakuza vyakula kama maharagwe, viazi, matunda kama kabibu, machungwa na mboga. Wakulima hawa wanatumia kilimo cha hali ya juu kwa sababu wananyunyizia maji kutoka ziwani. Vyakula vingi hutumwa nchi za nje. Wakulima wengine hupanda maua ambayo hutumika Nairobi, na mengine hutumwa nchi za nje ili kupatia Kenya pesa za kigeni.

Mashariki na Magharibi ya Naivasha ni kavu. Hapo mifugo kama mbuzi, kondoo, ngombe wa nyama na wa maziwa hustawi sana. Kaskazini zaidi kuna milima ya Nyandarua. Hapa kuna mbuga za wanyama na msitu pia. Watalii wengi hupitia hapa wanapoenda kuona wanyama, misitu na pia wanapoenda Hotel kubwa ambazo ziko karibu na ziwa la Naivasha.

##### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD.

Niko darasani.	-	Tuko darasani.
Uko ofisini.	-	Mko ofisini.
Yuko kazini.	-	Wako kazini.
Mwalimu yuko wapi?		Nwalimu yuko darasani anafundisha.
Mama yuko wapi?		Mama yuko jikoni anapika ugali.
Wanafunzi wako wapi?		Wanafunzi wako darasani.
Kitabu kiko		Juu ya meza, chini ya meza.
Vitabu viko		
Kikombe kiko		Kabatini, ndani ya kabati.
Vikombe viko		
Saa iko wapi?		Chumbani, dukani.
Taa ziko wapi?		Iko dukani.
Ezekiel yuko nyumbani ?		La hayuko nyumbani. Yuko mjini.

	La hayuko nyumbani, Yuko kazini.
	La hayuko nyumbani. Yuko darasani.
Choo kiko wapi?	Choo kiko nyuma ya atisi. Choo kiko karibu na baa. Choo kiko ndani ya nyumba.
Posta iko wapi?	Posta iko katika barabara ya Moi. Iko mbele ya stesheni ya basi. Iko karibu na soko.
Kenya Iko wapi?	Iko Afrika Mashariki. Nairobi iko katikati ya Kenya. Uganda iko magharibi ya Kenya. Tanzania iko kusini ya Kenya. Ethiopia iko kaskazini ya Kenya.
Mwaka uliopita ulikuwa wapi?	Nilikuwa Amerika. Nilikuwa Chuo kikuu.
Kesho utakuwa wapi?	Nitakuwa darasani. Nitakuwa mjini. Nitakuwa Nairobi.
Jana usiku ulikwa wapi? Mwenye kiti alikuwako? Mpishi yuko kazini leo?	Nilikuwa mkutanoni. Hapana, hakuwako. Hapana hayuko, Ndio yuko jikoni.

#### MSAMIATI

juu ya  
chini ya  
mbele ya  
nyuma ya  
ndani ya  
nje ya  
kati ya / Katikati ya  
baina ya  
zaidi ya  
badala ya  
karibu na/ va  
mbali na  
pamoja na  
ngambo ya  
magharibi  
mashariki  
kusini  
kaskazini  
posta  
benki  
choo

#### VOCABULARY

on top of / Above/ About  
underneath, below  
in front of  
behind  
in / Inside  
out of / Outside of  
in the middle of / in the midst of  
between / in between  
more than, in addition to  
instead of  
near to / near  
far From  
with, together with  
across  
west  
east  
south  
north  
post office  
bank  
toilet

ofisi	office
daraja	bridge
soko	market
mto	river
mlima	mountain
bahari	ocean
kituo cha Polisi	police station
kituo cha basi	bus station
njia	road/path/way
kuelekeza	to guide
simu (N)	telephone
kama	about / If
umbali (N)	distance
kanisa (N)	church
kilima (N)	hill
kivuko (N)	ferry
kuvuka (N)	to cross
njia Panda (N)	fork road
makutano ya Njia/barabara	crossroads
mzunguko wa barabara	roundabout
kituo (N)	station / stop / centre
kukabili	to face
kuajiri (V)	to employ
kustawi	to prosper
pesa za kigeni	foreign exchange

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The Locative verb -Ko- /P and -Mo-. In Swahili the locative verbs equivalent to English "Is" and "Are" is denoted by the following:

- 1) -Ko- suffix which shows an indefinite place in M-WA Noun class, we get:-
- |        |         |   |                 |
|--------|---------|---|-----------------|
| Niko - | I am    | ) |                 |
| Uko -  | You are | ) | Positive Plural |
| Yuko - | S/he is | ) |                 |

In negation, only the subject prefix changes to negative subject prefix.

For Example:

Siko	-	I am not	)	
Huko	-	You are not	)	Negative singular
Hatuko	-	They are not	)	

Negative plurals are formed prefixing the negative prefixes to the locative -Ko-.

**Note:**

That the other locative forms -Po- which is for a define place and -Mo- which denotes insideness follow the same pattern as above. However they are not as widely used as -Ko- locative and hence we do not go into details at this stage.

It is important to note that the locative -ko- is only used in the present tense for past and future tenses. The verb to be 'KUWA' in it's locative form is used:

For example: In the past tense

Jana nilikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday I was at home.
Jana ulikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday you were at home.
Jana alikuwa nyumbani.	-	Yesterday s/he was at home.

And in the Future:

Kesho nitakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tomorrow I will be in Nairobi.
Kesho utakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tomorrow you will be in Nairobi.
Kesho atakuwa Nairobi.	-	Tomorrow S/he will be in Nairobi.

All the above examples are in M-WA Class only for other noun classes, the subject prefixes are used as in all the other verb tenses covered.

There is a very useful suffix which can be added to almost any common noun (except Human and Animals) to denote the meaning of in, on, at, near, by, etc. This suffix is -ni.

For Example:

Jiko	Jikoni	-	In the kitchen.
Mkono	Mkononi	-	In the hand.
Soko	Sokoni	-	At the market.
Duka	Dukani	-	At the shop.
Meza	Mezani	-	On the table.
Nyumba	Nyumbani	-	At home.
Mji	Mjini	-	In town.
Kazi	Kazini	-	At work.
Mfuko	Mfukoni	-	In the pocket
Ofisi	Ofisini	-	In the office

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

Read the pasage again and answer the following questions.

1. Mji wa Naivasha uko upande gani kutoka Nairobi?
2. Ni mimea gani hukuzwa kando ya ziwa?
3. Taja kazi mbili ambazo watu wanafanya Naivasha
4. Kuna viwanda gani katika Naivasha?
5. Watu wa Naivasha wanauza maua ya wapi?
6. Kwe nini nchi ya Kenya huuza vitu vyao katika nchi za nje?
7. Milima gani iko kazkazini ya Naivasha?
8. Kuna nini huko karibu na miima?
9. Upande gani wa Naivasha ni mkavu? Watu hufanya nini?

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

REWRITE THESE SENTENCES - AFFIRMATIVE TO NEGATIVE AND VISE VERSA.

1. Watoto wako darasani.
2. Jana mpishi alikuwa jikoni.
3. Posta iko karibu na banki ya Barclays.
4. Vikombe haviko kibatini.
5. Mama hayuko sokoni.
6. Chakula hakiko tayari.
7. Jacob alikuwa katika mkutano.
8. Kesho sitakuwa darasani.
9. Jumatatano mtakuwa Nairobi.
10. Mji wa Naivasha uko katika mkoa wa Rift Valley.
11. Jana nilikuwa kazini.
12. Pesa zangu ziko benki.
13. Barua zako ziko posta.
14. Nancy hayuko kazini leo, yuko nyumbani.
15. Sikuwa mjini jana usiku.
16. Kesho tutakuwa mkutanoni Nairobi.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

FROM THE WORDS IN THE BRACKETS, CHOOSE THE CORRECT FORM OF THE LOCATIVE KO. COMPLETE THE SENTENCES:

1. Kitabu (mko, ako, kiko) kibatini.
2. Mwalimu (wako, kiko, yuko) wapi?.
3. Pesa zangu (yuko, ziko, viko) katika kibeti.
4. Kesho (niko, nilikuwa, nitakuwa) kazini.
5. Posta (viko, iko, niko) wapi?.
6. Kituo cha basi (liko, yuko, kiko) karibu na soko.
7. Jana (uko, umekuwa, ulikuwa) wapi?.
8. Wanafunzi (yako, liko, wako) darasani?.
9. Chakula (hayuko, hakiko, haliko) tayari.
10. Wikendi ijayo (hamtakuwa, havitakuwa, hayatakuwa) Naivasha, mtakuwa Nairobi.

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## SOMO LA KUMI NA SITA

### KUULIZA NJIA - ASKING FOR DIRECTIONS

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE 1

Ruth: Hujambo bwana?  
Njire: Sijambo, habari yako?  
Ruth: Nzuri, labda yako?  
Njire: Nzuri pia.  
Ruth: Unaweza kunisaidia tafadhali? Mimi ni mgeni hapa, na ninatafuta kituo cha Polisi. Tafadhali nionyeshe njia ya kwenda huko.  
Njire: Unataka kwenda Polisi?  
Ruth: Ndiyo, tafadhali.  
Njire: Una shida gani?  
Ruth: Ni mwizi ameiba saa na pesa zangu.  
Njire: Oo! Pole, haya kwenda Polisi, utafuata njia hii moja kwa moja, ukifika karibu na ofisi za D.O. piga kona, mbele utaona mlima mdogo, panda huo mlima, pinda kushoto na utaona kituo cha Polisi mbele yako upande wa kulia wa barabara.  
Ruth: Haya, asante sana.  
Njire: Kwaheri ya kuonana.  
Ruth: Kwaheri.

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE 2

Kimani: Hujambo bwana?  
John: Sijambo, habari gani?  
Kimani: Salama sana. Mimi naitwa Kimani.  
John: Jina langu ni John.  
Kimani: Nafurahi kukujua John.  
John: Mimi pia nafurahi kukutana na wewe.  
Kimani: Nina shida kidogo sijui kama unaweza kunisaidia?  
John: Shida gani?  
Kimani: Ninatafuta chuo cha mafunzo cha Peace Corps.  
John: Ninajua kiko hapa Naivasha lakini sijui ni wapi?  
Kimani: Oo! Pahali kuna waamerika wengi?  
John: Ndiyo! Hapo.  
John: Ni karibu na shule ya wasichana ya Naivasha.  
Kimani: Sijui hiyo iko wapi pia.  
John: Unaona barabara hii?  
Kimani: Ndiyo.  
John: Ifuate mpaka pale kwa kona ya "Multiline" halafu kata kushoto. Fuata hiyo barabara moja kwa moja, pita steji ya Matatu na baada ya kupita kidogo tu utaona makutano ya barabara. Hapo kata kulia katika barabara ya Mama Ngina.  
Kimani: Barabara ya Mama Ngina?

John: Adiyu, ifuate mpaka kwa kona, halafu kata  
kushoto na utaona ofisi za mkuu wa taarafa ya Naivasha.  
Enda moja kwa moja panda miima mdogo na pinda kulia.  
Fuata barabara hiyo. Utapita nyumba nyingi mkono wa  
kushoto na mbele utaona kibao cha kituo cha mafunzo  
ya Wana Peace Corps upande wa kulia.

Kimani: Asante sana bwana, ninashukuru.

John: Karibu bwana.

Kimani: Haya, kwaheri.

SOMA KWA SAUTI READ ALOUD

Nenda moja kwa moja.  
Enda moja kwa moja.  
Fuata barabara hii.  
Fuata barabara hiyo.  
Pinda kushoto.  
Kata kulia.  
Fuata njia hii moja kwa moja.  
Enda kushoto.  
Enda kulia.

Pita Posta na Benki.  
Ukiona Benki pinda kushoto.  
Ukipita shule kata kulia.  
Ukipita daraja enda kidogo.  
Halafu pinda kulia.  
Ukifuata barabara hii utafika hapo.  
Utakapoona shule kata kushoto.  
Shule iko karibu na msitu.  
Duka liko mbele ya kanisa.  
Kanisa liko juu ya kilima.  
Utaenda kidogo tu.  
Ukifuata barabara ya Kenyatta utaona Benki upande wa kushoto.  
Nitaona nini?  
Utaona Posta.  
Utaona Benki kushoto.  
Utapita daraja.  
Utafika makutano ya barabara.  
Ukifika utaona mzunguko.  
Pita mzunguko.  
Utaona chuo cha Waalimu.

MSAMIATI

Nionyeshe  
Fuata (V)  
Pinda (V)  
Kata (V)  
Niambie (V)  
Ramani (N)

MISAMIATI

tuonyeshe  
  
  
tuambie  
ramani

VOCABULARY

show me  
follow  
turn  
cut / turn  
tell me  
map

Onyesha (V)		show
Upande (N)	pande	side/direction
Upande wa	pande za	side of
kulia		right
kushoto		left
mkono		hand/arm
endelea		continue
moja kwa moja		straight
pita		pass
weza		be able
ona		see
teremka (V)		go down
panda (V)		climb
uliza (V)		ask
saidia (V)		help
mbele (PRP)		front/infront
angalia (V)		look

**MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:**

The conditional Tense -Ki-

In Swahili the conditional tense equivalent to English "If" is -Ki- It is formed like other tenses by being after the subject prefix:

For Example:

Nikienda	-	If I will go.
Ukienda	-	If you will go.
Akienda	-	If S/he will go.

The plurals are formed by prefixing the plural subject prefixes.

-Sipo-

For Example:

Nisipoenda	-	If I will not go.
Usipoenda	-	If you will not go.
Asipoenda	-	If S/he will not go.

**Negative Plurals:**

Tusipoenda	-	If we will not go.
Msipoenda	-	If you will not go.
Wasipoenda	-	If they will not go.

Note: That the -Ki- tense is used in place of it's long form "Kuwa" which literally means "If it Be".

**The Imperative Verb:**

The imperative form of the verb is formed by dropping the infinitive -Ku- in polysyllabus verbs but retains the infinitive in monosyllabus verbs.



For Example:

(Ku)sema	Sema!	-	Speak!
(Fu)andika	Andika!	-	Write!
(Ku)soma	Soma!	-	Read!
(Ku)enda	Enda!	-	Go!
(Ku)fuata	Fuata!	-	Follow!
(Ku)ona	Ona!	-	See!
(Ku)fika	Fika!	-	Arrive etc.

Note that imperatives in swahili could be commands or requests. this is indicated by the tone of voice used.

In plural formation the suffix -Eni- is placed at the end of the imperative for verbs ending with vowel. -N- and -Ni- for verbs end in -O- or -U- which are derived from Arabic.

For Example:

Singular		Plurals	
Sema	-	Semeni	- You (plural) speak.
Andika	-	Andikeni	- You (plural) write.
Soma	-	Someni	- You (plural) read.
		and	
Njoo	-	Njoo ni	- You (plural) come.
Abudu	-	Abuduni	- You (plural) worship.

The negative of the imperative is formed putting together the subject prefix of the second person U in singular and M in the plural before the verb stem and changing the final vowel A to E

For Example:

Sema	-	Usieme	-	Do not speak.
Andika	-	Ustandike	-	Do not write.
Andikeni	-	Mstandike	-	You (plural) do not write.
Someni	-	Msisome	-	You (plural) do not read etc.

For more details please refer to simplified Swahili page 8.

### ZOEZI LA KWANZA : EXERCISE ONE

EXAMPLE: Fuata - Fuatani  
Jaribu - Jaribuni

Change the Verbs in brackets to their imperative or subjunctive forms.

Example: Alisema \_\_\_\_ (ona) baada ya kazi.  
Alisema nimuone baada ya kazi.

1. Aliniambia \_\_\_\_\_ (kupa) pesa za chakula.
2. Alimwambia \_\_\_\_\_ (kuja) jioni ya leo.
3. Tulienda mjini ili \_\_\_\_\_ (kuona) rafiki yetu.
4. " \_\_\_\_\_ (keti) hapo ! alisema kwa sauti kubwa.

5. \_\_\_\_\_ (kusoma) kitabu hiki! mwalimu alimwambia mwanafunzi.
6. "\_\_\_\_\_ (kupika) chakula cha jioni" mama aliamuru mtoto.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ (kutafuta) kalamu yangu.
8. "\_\_\_\_\_ (kukaa) hapa mpaka nirudi" mama alimwambia mtoto.
9. Nilisema \_\_\_\_\_ (kupika) chai!
10. Polisi alipomwona mwizi alimwambia \_\_\_\_\_ (kusimama) haraka sana.

#### ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

##### TAFSIRI KWA KISWAHILI - TRANSLATE INTO SWAHILI.

1. Please show me the way to Barclays's Bank.
2. Show him the way to the Post Office.
3. Go straight, then turn left at the corner.
1. The market is behind the Bus Station.
5. If you follow this road you will see the Police Station on your right.
6. I asked him to show me the way to your office.
7. Please ask that man the way to the movie theatre.
8. Where is the Bus Stage from here?
9. Where is the Peace Corps Office in Nairobi?
10. Please direct me to the market.

#### ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

The following sentences are written in the long form of the future conditional tense: "ikiwa/Kama. Please Change them to the contracted form "-Ki/Sipo". Use a separate paper.

1. Ikiwa nitafuata njia hii, nitafika Posta?
2. Nitafika shule ya sekondari ikiwa nitapita hapa.
3. Tutapitia wapi ikiwa tunataka kufika haraka.
4. Ikiwa ninataka kwenda Malaika nitahitaji kupanda matatu.
5. Kama nitenda mjini kwa miguu nitapitia njia ya mkato.
6. Ikiwa utienda Posta pitia Benki unilettee pesa.
7. Ikiwa utamwona Mary mwambie apitie dukani anunue vyakula.
8. Ikiwa hutafuata barabara hii utapotea.
9. Ikiwa mwalimu atapotea njia hatutajifunza kiswahili.
10. Ikiwa utachelewa mjini utapotea njia ya kwenda nyumbani usiku.

#### CULTURAL NOTES:

- a) In Kenyan culture, unlike Western culture, directions are usually given using land marks for example a bridge, a river or, a big tree, a building. Thus it is rare to hear kenyans using names of streets, roads and numbers when giving directions to a place.
- b) Although it varies with particular ethnic groups, distance could be shown to be nearer or farther than in actual kilometers. Please clarify this area with your language teacher(s) and compare differences.

## SOMO LA KUMI NA SABA

### KUNUNUA TIKITI - BUYING A TICKET

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE.

Tom: Habari gani Karani?  
Karani: Salama tu  
Tom: Ninataka kwenda Mombasa kwa basi.  
Ninaweza kupata tikiti?  
Karani: Ndio. Unataka kusafiri lini?  
Tom: Jumamosi kuna basi ngapi?  
Karani: Mbili tu. Moja linaondoka saa  
saba mchana na lingine linaondoka saa mbili usiku.  
Tom: Basi ya mchana hufika Mombasa saa ngapi?  
Karani: Hufika saa tatu usiku.  
Tom: Kuna nafasi katika basi hilo?  
Karani: Ndio kuna nafasi.  
Tom: Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi ngapi?  
Karani: Ni shilingi mia mbili.  
Tom: Nipe tikiti moja ya mtu-mzima.  
Hizi shilingi mia mbili.  
Karani: Haya bwana chukua tikiti yako. Una mizigo?  
Tom: Ndiyo nina mizigo mmoja mdogo.  
Karani: Haya fika hapa nusu saa kabla ya wakati wa kuondoka.  
Tom: Haya, Asante.

#### MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO.

Ben: Vipi bwana?  
Ken: Salama tu ninaweza kukusaidia?  
Ben: Ndio. Ninataka kununua tikiti ya kwenda Machakos.  
Ken: Ungetaka kusafiri lini?  
Ben: Kesho, saa mbili.  
Ken: Pole Bwana, Basi la kwanza limejaa lakini kuna nafasi.  
Katika basi la pili. Unaweza kusafiri saa nane?  
Ben: Sawa tu. Hakuna shida. Ni pesa ngapi kwenda tu?  
Ken: Ni shilingi mia moja.  
Ben: Ninaweza kupata kiti cha nyuma karibu na dirisha.  
Ken: Ndio. Una mizigo?  
Ben: Ndio. Miuko mmoja tu.  
Ken: Basi, jaribu kuwa hapa kesho kabla ya saa nane.  
Ben: Haya, kwaheri tutaonana kesho.

MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - DIALOGUE THREE:

KUSAFIRI KWA MATATU

Manamba: Habari gani? Unaenda?  
Msafiri: Ndiyo ninaenda lakini nitaketi wapi?  
Manamba: Kuna nafasi njoo utapata kiti.  
Msafiri: Wapi nafasi? Na watu wamejaa?  
Nitaketi wapi? Na sitaki kusimama.  
Manamba: Njoo kuna nafasi ya watu wawili.  
Njoo nitakutafutia kiti. (katika matatu)  
Haya songa mpaka mwisho. Hapa kuna nafasi ya watu  
wawili. Kaa kibiashara.  
Msafiri: Songeni tafadhali sijaketi vizuri.  
Manamba: Haya kila mtu lipa pesa yako tunaondoka sasa.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Basi huondoka saa ngapi? Basi huondoka saa mbili.  
Basi huondoka saa tano.  
Basi huondoka saa nane.

Matatu husafiri kwa muda gani?  
Matatu huchukua muda wa saa moja.  
Matatu huchukua muda wa masaa mawili.

Basi husimama Voi kwa muda gani?  
Basi husimama Voi kwa dakika ishirini.  
Matatu husimama Voi kwa masaa mawili.

Matatu husafiri moja kwa moja, au husimama - simama njiani?  
Matatu husimama Naivasha.  
Matatu husimamasimama njiani.  
Matatu itaenda moja kwa moja.

Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi ngapi?  
Nauli ya kwenda ni shilingi hamsini.  
Nauli ya kwenda na kurudi ni shilingi mia.

Tikiti ni pesa ngapi? Tikiti ni shilingi mia tatu.  
Tikiti ni shilingi arobaini.  
Tikiti ni shilingi sabini.

Una mizigo mingapi? Nina mizigo mingi.  
Nina mgigo mmoja.  
Sina mzigo.

Ninaweza kuketi karibu na dirisha?  
Ndio unaweza.  
La huwezi, hakuna nafasi.

Ningependa kununua tikiti ya kwenda na kurudi.  
 Ningetaka kununua tikiti ya kurudi tu.  
 Ningetaka kununua/tikiti ya watu wawili.  
 Ningependa kusafiri mchana / usiku.  
 Ugependa kuketi wapi?  
 Karibu na mlango.  
 Basi hili limejaa, siwezi kulipanda.  
 Kituo cha gari la moshi kiko wapi?  
 Mwisho wa barabara hii.  
 Basi litaondoka saa ngapi?  
 Saa tatu asubuhi.  
 Kuna nafasi?  
 Ndio kuna nafasi.  
 Matatu imejaa.  
 Basi halijajaa.  
 Hakuna nafasi.

### MSAMIATI

tikiti  
 nauli  
 abiria  
 kusimama  
 kuwasili/kufika  
 -ingine  
 -ngapi  
 barabara  
 kiti cha mbele  
 kiti cha nyuma  
 kiti cha katikati  
 karibu na dirisha  
 kwa basi  
 kwa Ndege  
 kulipa  
 kujaa  
 songa  
 manamba  
 kwa Matatu  
 kiti  
 njia  
 ondoka  
 mchana  
 mzigo  
 chukua  
 pesa  
 pata  
 saa  
 safari  
 safiri  
 simama  
 tembea  
 nafasi

### VOCABULARY

ticket  
 fare  
 passenger  
 to stop  
 to arrive  
 other  
 how many  
 way / road/ path  
 front seat/chair  
 back seat/chair  
 middle seat/chair  
 near the window  
 by bus  
 by airplane  
 to pay  
 to be full  
 move  
 tout  
 by matatu  
 chair / seat  
 way / path  
 leave  
 afternoon  
 luggage/load  
 take  
 money  
 get  
 time  
 trip/journey  
 travel  
 stop  
 walk  
 space

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

'ME' AND 'HU' TENSE

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCES:

1. Basi imejaa; Hakuna nafasi.
2. Gari la moshi huondoka saa moja ya asubuhi.
3. Watu husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani.
4. Ncege huchukua muda gani kutoka New York Mpaka Nairobi.
5. Nimechoka sana kwa sababu ya safari hiyo.
6. Mwalimu yule amekasirika kwa sababu nimechelewa.
7. Chakula chako ni kizuri, nimeshiba sana.
8. Watoto wamelala kwa sababu wamechoka.
9. Wanafunzi wamekasirika kwa sababu hakuna Mwalimu.
10. Ametafuta njia lakini hajarona.
11. Mzee yule amekufa kwa sababu ya uzee.
12. Kama umemaliza mtihani, pumzika kidogo.
13. Amejifunza lugha kwa muda.
14. Mkutano huanza saa mbili.
15. Mimi huenda Nairobi mara mbili kwa wiki.
16. Mayai hupatikana sokoni tu.
17. Mtu anapoumwa na tumbo humeza dawa hii.
18. Kwa kawaida mvua hunyesha mwezi wa Machi.
19. Nyinyi hupenda kusafiri vipi?
20. Maji huingia mfereji gani??

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

JIBU MASWALI HAYA.

1. Unakaa wapi?
2. Wewe husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani?
3. Wewe hulipa pesa ngapi kwa matatu kutoka Naivasha kwenda nyumbani.
4. Matatu huondoka saa ngapi kwenda nyumbani?
5. Wewe hufika Malaika saa ngapi?
6. Unapenda kusafiri kwa Matatu? Eleza.
7. Hapa nchini, watu husafiri vipi?
8. Je, umewahi kusafiri kwenda mbali? Eleza juu ya safari yako.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE:

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. I don't like travelling at night.
2. Travelling by bus is better than travelling by Matatu.
3. How do you like travelling?
4. Is the bus full?
5. The bus is full, there's no space.
6. The train goes to Nairobi twice a week.
7. I have finished packing my luggage. You can put it on the bus now.
8. How long does a plane take from New York to Nairobi?.
9. When will the bus depart?
10. I always go to Nairobi by Matatu.
11. Usually it rains during the month of March.

ZOEZI LA 4 - EXERCISE FOUR.

TAFSIRI SENTENCSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES.

1. Basi limejaa, hakuna nafasi.
2. Nauli ya kwenda na kurudi ni pesa ngapi?
3. Ningetaka kuketi karibu na dirisha.
4. Basi litaondoka saa ngapi?
5. Matatu huchukua muda gani kutoka Nairobi hadi Naivasha?
6. Ninataka kununua tikiti za watu wanne.
7. Wewe husafiri vipi kwenda nyumbani?
8. Gari la moshi limeondoka.
9. Ndege huchukua masaa mangapi kutoka N.Y. mpaka Nairobi.
10. Ninapenda kusafiri usiku.

**CULTURAL NOTE:**

"A Matatu is never full." Even if it's full, the Manambas (Touts) will always push people to get in.

- In Kenya people travel with their luggage in the same vehicles.
- At times when you go to a bus stage the touts (Manambas) will run to you, grab your luggage and take it to their respective vehicles expecting you to follow them. Watch out!
- You may find a matatu which you think is almost full and that will be the first to leave. Don't be suprised when it turns out that most of the "passengers" were Manambas trying to fool travellers. However, long distance Matatus line up and leave one after the other.

Usually there is no personal space in public transport.

## SOMO LA KUMI NA NANE

### HALI YA HEWA NI VIPI? - HOW IS THE WEATHER?

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Leo hali ya hewa ni vipi?  
Leo kuna baridi.  
Leo kuna joto.  
Leo kuna mvua.  
Leo kuna manyonyu.  
Leo kuna upepo.  
Mvua inanyesha.  
Mvua hainyeshi.  
Jana mvua ilinyesha.  
Jana mvua haitanyesha.  
Kesho mvua itanyesha.  
Kesho mvua haitanyesha.  
Kuna upepo / vumbi leo.  
Hakuna upepo.  
Kuna joto jingi.  
Hakuna joto jingi.  
Kuna mvua nyingi.  
Hakuna mvua nyingi.  
Leo hali ya hewa ni nzuri.  
Leo hali ya hewa ni mbaya.  
Ninasikia joto sana.  
Ninasikia baridi sana.  
Ninasikia baridi kidogo.  
Habari za nyumbani?  
Nzuri lakini kuna ukame.  
Nzuri, mvua inanyesha kidogo.  
Wakulima wanapanda vyakula vingi.  
Kuna baridi, wakulima hawapandi vyakula.  
Majira.  
Majira ya kiangazi.  
Majira ya masika.  
Majira ya vuli.  
Majira ya baridi.  
Katika majira ya kiangazi kuna nini?  
Majira ya kiangazi kuna joto jingi na jua kali.  
Majira ya masika kuna nini.  
Majira ya masika kuna mawingu mengi na mvua nyingi.  
Majira ya vuli kuna nini?  
Majira ya vuli kuna joto kidogo na upepo.  
Majira ya baridi kuna nini?  
Majira ya baridi kuna baridi nyingi na umande mwingi wakati wa asubuhi.



**MSAMIATI**  
**Swahili**

majira  
kiangazi  
masika  
vuli  
baridi sana  
mvua  
mawingu  
aina  
manyunyu  
upepo  
jua  
kusikia  
joto  
baridi  
kunyesha  
kuvuna  
kufurahi  
ukame  
hali ya hewa  
kwa kawaida  
jimbo  
mkulima  
mazao  
mpaka

**VOCABULARY**  
**ENGLISH**

season  
hot season  
rainy season  
season of lesser rains  
cold season  
rain  
clouds  
type  
drizzling (of rain)  
wind  
sun  
to feel  
hot and humid  
cold  
to rain  
to harvest  
to be happy  
drought  
weather  
usually  
state  
farmer  
crops/produce  
up until

**READING COMPREHENSION**

Katika nchi ya Kenya, kuna majira ya masika, kiangazi na vuli. Hakuna majira ya kipupwe lakini kuna majira ya baridi.

Kwa kawaida, majira ya kiangazi huanza mwenzii wa Disemba na huendelea mpaka machi. Katika majira ya kiangazi, kuna joto jingi na jua kali.

Majira ya masika huanza mwenzii wa machi au April. Mvua hunyesha sana katika majira haya. Wakulima hufurahi sana katika majira haya, kwa sababu katika majira haya, huweza kupanda vyakula vya aina nyingi.

Majira ya baridi huanza mwisho wa mwezi wa sita na huendelea mpaka mwezi wa tisa. Wakati huu, wakulima hawafanyi kazi shambani. Kwa hivyo vyakula huwa bei ghali sana. Na katika majira ya vuli kuna joto kidogo na upepo. Vuli ni majira ya kuvuna vyakula. Wakulima hufurahi sana. Mazao mengi, kama ndizi, mihogo, viazi na matunda mengi, hupatikana katika majira haya.

**MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.**

In this lesson we have used adjectives like -ingi, -baya and -zuri. In Kiswahili, adjectives come in three categories.

PREFIX - DEPENDANT ADJECTIVES BEGINNING WITH A CONSONANT

-zuri	good
-baya	bad
-bichi	raw, unripe, uncooked
-bivu	ripe
-chache	few
-chafu	dirty
-changa	young
-chungu	bitter
-dogo	small, little
-fupi	short
-geni	strange, foreign
-gumu	hard, tough, difficult
-janja	cunning, clever, deceitful
-jinga	foolish, ignorant, stupid
-kali	fierce, sharp, strict, strong
-kubwa	big, large, main
-kuu	great, chief
-kukuu	old, wornout
-moja	one
-nane	eight
-ngapi?	how many
-nne	four
-nono	fat ( animals)
-nene	stout, fat (people)
-nyonge	weak, poor, feeble, unhealthy
-pana	broad, wide
-pole	gentle (often used as the opposite of kali)
-mpya	new, fresh
-refu	tall, long, high
-tamu	sweet
-tano	five
-tatu	three
-tupu	empty, bare
-tulivu	peaceful, calm
-wili	two
-zee	old (living beings)
-zima	whole, complete
-zito	heavy
-zuri	good, nice, fine, beautiful, pleasant

II PREFIX - DEPENDENT ADJEECTIVES

-aminifu	honest, faithful, trustworthy
-ema	good, kind (in character)
-embamba	thin, slender, narrow
-ekundu	red
-epesi	light (in weight) quick, agile, fast
-erevu	clever, cunning (same as "janja")
-eupe	White
-eusi	black, dark
-ingi	many, much
-ingine	another, others
-ororo	soft, tender
-ovu	evil

### III PREFIX - INDEPENDENT ADJECTIVES

bora	excellent, better, best, of high quality
dhaifu	weak
ghali	expensive
haba	a little, few
halali	lawful
huru	free
hodari	efficient, able, active, strong, clever
kamili	exact, complete
laini	soft, tender (same as "ororo")
imara	firm, strong
hafifu	weak, poor, feeble
kadha wa kadha	several, an uncertain number
kila	each, every
gani?	what kind of? what sort of?
maridadi/malidadi	fancy, adorned, / beautiful
maskini	poor
maarufu	famous, well-known
mashuuri	important urgent
nadhifu	tidy, neat
safi	clean
tajiri	rich, wealthy
shujaa	brave, courageous
sita	six
saba	seven
tisa	nine
rahisi	easy, cheap
tofauti	different
mbalimbali	different/various

#### **NOTE:**

The adjectival agreements or prefixes are usually the same in form as the noun prefixes, they are used to bring the adjectival stems into agreement with the nouns, as in the following examples:

M-toto m-dogo	-	a little child.
Wa-toto wa-dogo		little children.
M-ti m-refu		a tall tree.
Ki-su ki-kali		a sharp knife.
Vi-su vi-kali		sharp knives.
Chumba ki-chafu		a dirty room.
Vy-umba vi-chafu		dirty rooms.

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE:

COMPLETE THE SENTENCES BY INSERTING THE CORRECT FORM OF AGREEMENT

For Example: Mji wa Naivasha ni mdogo sana.

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

1. Nairobi ni mji \_\_\_\_\_ (kubwa).
2. Mbwa wangu ni \_\_\_\_\_ (kali) sana.
3. Ninataka kitabu \_\_\_\_\_ (ingine) \_\_\_\_\_ (pya).
4. Wadudu \_\_\_\_\_ (ingi) wanaingia nyumbani.
5. Maji ya machungwa ni kinywaji \_\_\_\_\_ (tamu).

6. Wageni \_\_\_\_\_ (ingine) wanakuja sasa.
7. Hawa ni watu \_\_\_\_\_ (zima) si watoto.
8. Minazi ni miti \_\_\_\_\_ (refu) sana.
9. Wafanyi biashara hawa ni \_\_\_\_\_ (janja) sana.
10. Ninataka mwavuli \_\_\_\_\_ (ekundu).
11. Paka wako ni \_\_\_\_\_ (eupe) si \_\_\_\_\_ (eusi).
12. Tunataka viti \_\_\_\_\_ (ingine) \_\_\_\_\_ (tatu).
13. Twiga ni mnyama \_\_\_\_\_ (refu) sana.
14. Kijana huyu anavaa viatu \_\_\_\_\_ (eusi).
15. Ngombe huyu ni \_\_\_\_\_ (nono) sana.
16. Mtumishi wangu ni \_\_\_\_\_ (refu) na \_\_\_\_\_ (embamba).
17. Mbuzi \_\_\_\_\_ (wili) \_\_\_\_\_ (eupe) wanakula majani.
18. Kiongozi \_\_\_\_\_ (ingine) atakuja.
19. Vitabu hivi ni \_\_\_\_\_ (kukuu,) si \_\_\_\_\_ (pya).
20. Chakula hiki ni \_\_\_\_\_ (zuri) sana.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

SAY THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES IN KISWAHILI

- a) How many loaves of bread do you want?
- b) Many visitors are coming, we need many loaves of bread.
- c) This is not my cat; my cat is black.
- d) I want two new handkerchiefs.
- e) Your (singular) new servant is lazy.
- f) These onion are nice but they are expensive.
- g) Can you (singular) bring another basket?
- h) I am giving them orange juice. Children like sweet drinks.
- i) His house is very nice.
- j) Their office has very many books.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE 3

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ( READ THE PASSAGE IN PAGE 93 AND ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS)

1. Katika Kenya kuna majira gani?
2. Katika majira ya kiangazi kuna nini?
3. Majira ya masika huanza mwezi gani katika Kenya?
4. Wakulima hufanya nini wakati wa majira ya masika?
5. Katika majira ya vuli kuna nini?  
Wakulima hufanya nini?
6. Je wakati wa majira ya baridi sana, wakulima hufanya kazi?

ANDIKA INSHA FUPI JUU YA HALI YA HEWA KATIKA JIMBO LAKO. (Write a short composition about the weather conditions in your home state).

Cultural Note:

There are only two distinct seasons namely hot and dry and cold and wet seasons.

# SOMO LA KUMI NA TISA

## NGUO NA RANGI - CLOTHES AND COLOURS

### MSAMIATI

rangi  
kijani Kibichi  
buluu  
manjano  
zambarau  
waridi  
kahawa/kahawiya  
kijivu  
rangi ya Machungwa  
-eusi  
- eupe  
- ekundu  
kuvaa  
kuvalia  
nguo  
soksi  
rinda  
kitambaa  
shati  
skati  
suti  
koti  
suruali  
blausi  
tai  
kofia  
kanga  
kikoi  
buibui

### VOCABULARY

colour  
green  
blue  
yellow  
purple  
pink  
brown  
grey  
orange  
black  
white  
red  
to wear  
to dress up  
clothes  
socks  
dress  
cloth  
shirt  
skirt  
suit  
coat  
pants  
blouse  
tie  
hat  
A piece of cloth used by women  
Piece of cloth used by men  
Black clothes used by muslim women

### SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Hii ni rangi gani?  
Hii ni rangi ya kijani kibichi.  
Rangi ya buluu.  
Rangi ya manjano.  
Rangi ya waridi.  
Rangi ya kijivu.  
Rangi ya kahawiya.  
Rangi nyeusi.  
Rangi nyeupe.  
Rangi nyekundu.

Amevaa suruali ya rangi gani?  
Amevaa suruali ya rangi nyeupe.  
Suruali ya rangi nyeusi.

Suruali ya rangi nyekundu.  
Suruali ya rangi kijani kibichi.

Umevaa skati ya rangi gani?  
Nimevaa skati ya rangi ya kijivu.  
Amevaa skati ya rangi ya manjano.

Unapenda nguo za rangi gani?  
Ninapenda nguo za rangi ya buluu.  
Rangi ya kijani kibichi.

Ninapenda nguo nyekundu.  
Umenunua suti rangi gani?  
Nimenunua suti nyeusi.  
Una mashati meupe mangapi?  
Nina mashati meupe mawili.  
Sina mashati meupe.

#### MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

Apart from -eusi -eupe -ekundu which are prefix dependent. Other colours are independent, For example:

Mtu mweusi	-	Watu weusi.
Kitabu chekundu	-	Vitabu vyekundu.
Kalamu nyeusi	-	Kalamu nyeusi.

Nguo ya kijani kibichi.  
Shati la manjano.

However when modifying nouns, connectors are used -ya (of) to which appropriate prefixes are attached examples.

Hence:

Nguo ya kijani kibichi	-	Nguo za kijani.
Shati la manjano	-	Mashati ya manjano.
Kiatu cha waridi	-	Viatu vya waridi.

However independent colours are frequently used as adjectival phrases, for examples,

Nguo ya rangi ya buluu	-	A blue cloth/ pieces of clothing.
Shati la rangi ya manjano	-	A yellow shirt.
Kiatu cha waridi	-	A pink shoe.
Skati ya rangi ya zambarau	-	A purple skirt.

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JAZA NAFASI HIZI: - COMPLETE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES CORRECTLY.  
EXAMPLE: Mwalimu wangu amevaa viatu vyekundu.

1. Paka wako ni -eupe si -eusi.
2. Kijana huyu anavaa viatu -eusi.
3. Kuna watu -eusi wengi katika Amerika.
4. kwa nini wal' wanaoishi jangwani huvaa \_\_\_\_\_ -eupe?

5. Hawapendi kufunga tai lakini wanapenda sana kuvaa \_\_\_\_\_ wakati wa baridi.
6. Koti la Ezekiel ni -ekundu.
7. Mwalimu wake amevaa shati ----- rangi ---- kijani kibichi.
8. Rafiki yangu alinunua uzi - eupe badala ya uzi -eusi.
9. Watoto wa shule wamevaa suruali zao ---- rangi ----- kijivu.
10. Sina suti ---- ekundu lakini nina suti ---- rangi ---- samawati.
11. Hana mashati \_\_\_\_\_ eupe lakini ana mashati \_\_\_\_\_ eusi mengi.
12. Anapenda kuvaa skati ----- rangi ---- kahawa na viatu --- ekundu.
13. Nyumba yake ina milango ----- rangi ----- kijani.

In this lesson there are colour adjectives which are prefix dependent, for example:

Mtu mweusi - Watu weusi.  
 Kiatu cheusi - Viatu vyeusi.

#### ZOEZI LA PILI: EXERCISE TWO:

Yule ni Peter. Yeye amevaa suruali ndefu, shati na koti. Hakuvaa fulana leo. Suruali yake ndefu ni nyeusi na shati lake ni nyeupe. Koti lake lina rangi nyingi. Peter anapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi nyingi. Na yule msichana ni Mary. Yeye amevalia vizuri sana. Amevaa skati ya rangi ya kahawia na blausi. Blausi yake ina rangi nyeupe na rangi ya kahawia. Mary hapendi kuvaa nguo za rangi nyingi.

#### ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA - ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS:

1. Peter amevaa nguo gani?
2. Nguo za Peter ni za rangi gani?
3. Koti la Peter ni jekundu?
4. Peter anapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi gani?
5. Peter amevaa kofia?
6. Skati ya Mary ina rangi gani?
7. Mary amevaa nguo gani?
8. Mary amevaa rinda?
9. Nguo za Mary zina rangi gani?
10. Peter na Mary wanapenda kuvaa nguo za rangi gani?

CULTURAL NOTE:

Apart from the three main colours (-eusi -eupe and ekundu) all the other colours are descriptive.

- |                           |   |   |
|---------------------------|---|---|
| Skati ya kijani           | - | a green skirt -<br>(a skirt of leaf's colour)     |
| Kitambaa cha samawati     | - | A sky blue cloth - (A cloth<br>of the sky colour) |
| Uzi wa rangi ya machungwa | - | An orange yarn - (A yarn<br>of the orange colour) |
| Tai ya rangi ya kijivu    | - | A grey tie (A tie of the Ash<br>colour)           |



**SOMO LA ISHIRINI**

**VIUNGO VYA MWILI - PARTS OF THE BODY**

ILLUSTRATION: HUMAN BODY WITH BODY NAMES:

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SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Kichwa changu.  
Jicho lako.  
Midomo yao.  
Macho yako.  
Miguu yako.  
Huu ni mkono wangu.  
Kile ni kidole.

Kichwa changu ni kikubwa.  
Macho yako ni meupe.  
Md mo wako ni mkubwa.  
Macho yako ni mekundu.  
Ana miguu nyebamba.  
Ana mikono mirefu.  
Ana vidole sita.

Huu ni mguu wangu.  
Huu ni mguu wako.  
Ule ni mguu wake.  
Hiki ni kidole cha mtoto.  
Hicho ni kidole cha mkono.  
Hili ni jicho la paka.  
Hilo ni jicho la mbuzi.  
Lile ni jicho la mbwa.

Hii ni miguu yangu.  
Hiyo ni miguu yako.  
Ile ni miguu yake.  
Hivi ni vidole vya mtoto.  
Hivyo ni vidole vya mkono.  
Haya ni macho ya paka.  
Hayo ni macho ya mbuzi.  
Haya ni macho ya mbwa.

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

ANDIKA KWA WINGI - WRITE IN PLURAL

1. Hili ni Jicho \_\_\_\_\_
2. Hiki ni Kichwa \_\_\_\_\_
3. Kile ni Kidole \_\_\_\_\_
4. Hilo ni Goti \_\_\_\_\_
5. Lile ni Sikio \_\_\_\_\_
6. Huu ni Mguu \_\_\_\_\_
7. Hiki ni Kifua \_\_\_\_\_
8. Ule ni Mkono \_\_\_\_\_

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TUNGA SENTENSI KWA KUCHAGUA NENO SAWA  
CHOOSE THE CORRECT WORD AND CONSTRUCT A SENTENCE:

FOR EXAMPLE: Hii  
Hilo ni sikio = Hilo ni sikio  
Hicho

1. Hili  
Hii ni pua =  
Hiki

2. Huu  
Hiki ni kichwa =  
Hivi

3. Ile  
Hivyo ni masikio =  
Haya
4. Lile  
Ule ni mkono =  
Hayo
5. Huu  
Hili ni goti =  
Vile

CULTURAL NOTE:

There are some parts of the body that we do not mention in public. If you wish to know which ones they are, ask any person (Kenyan) you are free with. In connection to this women are not supposed to expose their thighs. Therefore they are very careful about their sitting position.

**SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA MOJA**  
**MTU MGONJWA - SICK PERSON**

**MAZUNGUMZO YA KWANZA - DIALOGUE ONE**

Daktari: Hujambo mama?  
Mama: Sijambo daktari  
Daktari: Unashida gani?  
Mama: Mtoto wangu ni mgonjwa.  
Daktari: Yeye ni mgonjwa vipi?  
Mama: Anaumwa na tumbo na kutapika.  
Daktari: Anasikia joto au baridi.  
Mama: Anasikia joto jingi na kutetemeka pia.  
Daktari: Alianza lini?  
Mama: Alianza siku mbili zilizopita.  
Daktari: Anahara?  
Mama: Anahara pia.  
Daktari: Ana umri gani?  
Mama: Ana umri wa miaka mitatu na miezi sita.  
Daktari: Haya. Nitampa dawa ya kunywa na sindano.  
Daktari: Dawa hii ya kunywa, atakunywa kijiko kimoja cha sukari mara tatu kwa siku. Atakunywa kwa wiki moja halafu nitamwona tena baada ya wiki moja.  
Mama: Nitalipa pesa ngapi?  
Daktari: Utalipa baada ya mtoto kusikia vizuri.  
Mama: Asante.  
Daktari: Kwaheri.

**MAZUNGUMZO YA PILI - DIALOGUE TWO**

Baba: Habari mtoto wangu?  
Mtoto: Nzuri lakini ninaumwa.  
Baba: Unaumwa wapi?  
Mtoto: Nilipokuwa shuleni, nilijikata mguu.  
Baba: Ulipelekwa hosipitali?  
Mtoto: Hapana, lakini mwalimu aliufunga na kitambaa.  
Baba: Ulijikata vipi?  
Mtoto: Nilijikata nilipokuwa nikichonga sanamu.  
Baba: Sasa unajisikiaje?  
Mtoto: Ninaumwa na ninasikia maumivu sana.  
Baba: Haya twende kwa daktari.  
Mtoto: Ndiyo baba.

**MAZUNGUMZO YA TATU - DIALOGUE THREE**

**KATIKA HOSIPITALI - AT THE CLINIC**

Daktari: Habari zenu?  
Baba/Mtoto: Nzuri.  
Daktari: Ninaweza kuwasaidia?

Baba: Ndiyo daktari, huyu mtoto ni mgonjwa.  
 Daktari: Yeye ni mgonjwa wapi?  
 Baba: Mtoto atakueleza zaidi.  
 Daktari: Mtoto wewe ni mgonjwa wapi?  
 Mtoto: Nilijikata mguu.  
 Daktari: Ulijika lini?  
 Mtoto: Nilijika leo nilipokuwa shuleni.  
 Daktari: Ulijikata na nini?  
 Mtoto: Nilijikata na panga nilipokuwa nikichonga sanamu.  
 Daktari: Pole, nitakupa dawa ya sindano na dawa zakumeza. kwa siku saba halafu nitaufungua tena vizuri.  
 Mtoto: Asante daktari.  
 Baba: Ni pesa ngapi?  
 Daktari: Usijali sasa, utalipa mtoto atakapopona vizuri.  
 Baba: Asante daktari.  
 Daktari: Kwaherini, mtarudi hapa baada ya siku saba.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Unaumwa na nini?  
 Ninaumwa na kichwa.  
 Ninaumwa na tumbo.  
 Ninaumwa na kifua.  
 Ninaumwa na koo.  
 Kichwa kinaniuma.  
 Kifua kinaniuma.  
 Koo inaniuma.  
 Una homa?  
 Ndiyo ninahoma.  
 Unatapika?  
 Ndiyo ninatapika.  
 Unasikiaje?  
 Ninasikia baridi.  
 Ninasikia joto.  
 Ninasikia maumivu sana.  
 Ninatapika na kuhara.  
 Sipati choo.  
 Mtoto wako anasikiaje sasa?  
 Anasikia nafuu; ninafikiri amepona.  
 Bado hajasikia vizuri.  
 Bado hajapona.  
 Sasa unasikiaje?  
 Bado sijasikia vizuri.  
 Nimepata nafuu kidogo.  
 Bado sijapona vizuri.  
 Unaumwa wapi?  
 Ninaumwa na jino.  
 Ninaumwa na mgongo.  
 Mtoto hapati usingizi usiku.  
 Silali kwa sababu ya maumivu.  
 Ninatetemeka sana.  
 Unaendeleaje?  
 Leo, mimi ni afadhali.  
 Najisikia vizuri kidogo.  
 Najisikia vizuri zaidi.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

ugonjwa  
homa  
mafua  
dawa  
sindano  
mja mzito  
kuumwa  
kuuma  
kupona  
kupata nafuu  
kupata usingizi  
kupaka  
kupiga/kundunga sindano  
kuhara  
kutapika  
kutumia  
kumeza  
kuugua  
kutetemeka  
kuambukiza  
kusikia  
kufaa  
tangu  
kwell  
pole  
daktari  
baridi  
joto  
uchungu  
ukimwi  
kipindu pindu  
kichaa cha mbwa  
malaria  
dalili  
kuingia  
kuenea  
kiu  
kidonda  
chafu  
malale  
kifua kikuu  
upele  
ukoma  
kuzuia/kukinga  
maumivu  
ili  
viini  
ndui  
tetewanga  
kichocho  
kifaduro  
pepopunda  
kizunguzungu  
kusikia kizunguzungu

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH EQUIVALENT

disease/illness  
fever  
a cold  
medicine  
injection/needle  
pregnant woman  
to be pained / to be sick  
to pain  
to be healed/to recover  
to improve healthwise  
to get some sleep  
to apply/ smear  
to inject  
to diarrhoea  
to vomit  
to use  
to swallow  
to suffer (through illness)  
to shiver  
to infect  
to feel  
to be useful  
since  
true/truth  
sorry  
doctor  
cold  
hot  
pain  
AIDS  
cholera  
rabbits  
malaria  
symptoms/signs  
to enter  
to spread  
thirsty  
wound  
dirty  
sleeping sickness  
tuberculosis  
skin disease  
leprosy  
to prevent  
pains  
so that  
germs  
small Pox  
chicken pox  
bilharzia  
whooping cough  
tetanus  
dizziness  
to feel dizzy

## MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

### The Object Infixes:

Object infixes in Swahili unlike in English are placed within the verb, after the tense marker and before the verb stem, to stand in place of pronouns I, you he/she and is in singular form and we, you(plu) and they (both animate and inanimate) in the plural form.

### For Example;

In the M-WA Noun Class:-

Alinimpiga. - S/he hit me.  
Alinumpiga. - S/he hit you.  
Alinampiga. - S/he hit him/her.

\*\* and in the Ki-Vi Noun Class:-

Alikipika chakula. - S/he cooked (it) the food.  
Alivixunja viti. - He broke (them) chairs.

And in the Plural:

Alituona. - S/he saw us.  
Aliwona. - S/he saw you  
Aliaona. - S/he saw them.

Note that the second person and third person object infixes are the same. Therefore to distinguish between the two the content meaning is very helpful:

### For Example:

Aliwaambia nini? - What did he tell you (plu).  
Aliwapiga watoto wake. - He beat his children.

All the other Noun Class objects infixes are similar to the subject prefixes covered in earlier lessons.

1. "KUUMWA" is a Passive Verb which literally means "To be pained or to be bitten", so ninaumwa na tumbo means "I am being pained by my stomach", or, "I have stomachache". Unaumwa na Jino, means "You are being pained by the tooth". Anaumwa na sikio, means. He/She is being pained by the ear".

So "Kuumwa" is a Passive Verb deriving from the active verb "Kuuma".

### NOTE:

The verbs that end in "A", of the Bantu origin are changed into passive by the addition of infix -W- just before the final "A" of the verb. For example

ACTIVE MEANING:

Kuuma  
Kuandika  
Kupeleka  
Kuanza  
Kukata  
Kuona  
Kupika  
Kusafisha

PASSIVE:

Kuumwa  
Kuuandikwa  
Kupelekwa  
Kuanzwa  
Kukatwa  
Kuonwa  
Kupikwa  
Kusafishwa

MEANING:

To be pained/bitten  
To be written  
To be taken  
To be started  
To be cut  
To be seen  
To be cooked  
To be washed

- 2) VERBS ENDING IN THE DOUBLE VOWELS "OA": In the passive the final -A- is replaced by "LEWA". For example:

Active

Passive

Ku-oa	Ku-olewa	(to be married)
Ku-ondoa	Ku-ondolewa	(to be removed)
Ku-toa	Ku-tolewa	(to be taken out)

- 3) VERBS ENDING IN "UA" or "AA": Here in the passive the final "A" is replaced by "LIWA". For example:

Active

Passive

Ku-ua	Ku-uliwa	(to be killed)
Ku-nunua	Ku-nunuliwa	(to be bought)
Ku-fungua	Ku-funguliwa	(to be opened)
Ku-zaa	Ku-zaliwa	(to be born)
Ku-kaa	Ku-kaliwa	(to be sat on)

- 4) VERBS ENDING IN "I" or "E": In the passive, "WA" is suffixed  
Examples:

Active

Passive

Kutaliki	Kutalikiwa	(to be divorced)
Kufasiri	Kufasiriwa	(to be translated)
Kusamehe	Kusamehewa	(to be forgiven)

- 5) VERBS ENDING IN "U" PRECEDED BY A CONSONANT: In passive, the final "U" is replaced by "IWA". Examples:

Active

Passive

Ku-hukumu	Ku-hukumiwa	(to be judged)
Ku-jibu	Ku-jibiwa	(to be answered)
Ku-jaribu	Ku-jaribiwa	(to be tried)
Ku-hesabu	Ku-hesabiwa	(to be counted)



- 2) THE "JI" REFLEXIVE INFIX as it's used in Dialogue B is used in Kiswahili when the object of a transitive verb is the same as the subject meaning "oneself", "itself". example No other object infix can be used in a verb containing -JI- In some verbs it changes the original meaning of a verb to slightly different meaning. FOR EXAMPLE:

Kupenda - To like/love,  
Kijipenda - To like/love oneself or to be selfish.  
Kujiona - To see oneself or to be conceited.  
Ex. Alijiuma - He/she bit him/herself  
Nikajiuliza - I asked myself

#### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING PHRASES INTO KISWAHILI BY USING PROPER PASSIVE FORMS OF THE VERBS. EXAMPLE - To be asked - kuulizwa

1. To be cut.
2. To be paid.
3. To be married.
4. To be answered.
5. To be eaten.
6. To be forgiven.
7. Ezekiel was beaten by John.
8. The door was opened by him/her.
9. The food was cooked very well.
10. They were born that year.
11. He is sick because he was bitten by a snake.
12. He was answered by the child.
14. The money was counted by our cashier.
15. The book was written by Mr. Kolu.

#### ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

GIVE THE PASSIVE OF THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES:

EXAMPLE - Baba anafunza watoto.  
Watoto wanafunzwa na baba.

1. Mondo alimpiga Maria.
2. Nyoka alimuuma mtoto wa Rhoda.
3. Baba aliwatanunulia watoto wake zawadi.
4. Wapishi walipika chakula.
5. John anauza vyakula dukani.
6. Githendu aliwapeleka wageni porini kuona wanyama.
7. Ruth alisafisha nyumba ya wageni.
8. Hakimu alimsamehe mwizi.

ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE 3

TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO ENGLISH

1. Jana nilijikata mguu wa kushoto.
2. Juzi mtoto alijiuma ulimi wake.
3. Utajikata vibaya.
4. Walijiona kwa kioo.
5. Ulijiumiza vipi?
6. Ninajifunza kiswahili.
7. Tulijifunza vitu vingi darasani.
8. Nilijitolea kufanya kazi katika Peace Corps.
9. Yeye hujipiga kila siku.
10. Watoto walijiumiza sana walipocheza mpira wa miguu.

- In some ethnic groups when a person dies from a certain disease people still believe they have been bewitched. In most societies in Kenya people don't ask people who have physically challenged about their state.

## SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA MBILI

### KUPIKA - COOKING

#### MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE

- Lisa: Mama leo nitakusaidia kupika kwasababu sina kazi nyingi.
- Mama: Sasa sawa. Tunaweza kwenda jikoni.
- Lisa: Unataka kupika nini leo?
- Mama: Leo nitapika sukuma wiki na ugali.
- Lisa: Oh! ninajua kupika ugali lakini sijui kupika sukuma wiki.
- Mama: Haya nitakufundisha, ni rahisi sana.
- Lisa: Unahitaji vitu gani kupika sukuma?
- Mama: Unahitaji vitunguu, nyanya, chumvi, mafuta ya kupika kama kimbo, kasuku au joma, na sukuma pia.
- Lisa: Kwanza utafanya nini?
- Mama: Kwanza nitakatakata sukuma halafu nitaosha. Baada ya kuosha sukuma nita katakata vitunguu halafu nita weka katika sufuria.
- Lisa: Utahitaji vitunguu vingapi?
- Mama: Ikiwa ni kubwa sana, utahitaji kimoja tu.
- Lisa: Baada ya kuweka kitunguu sasa utaweka mafuta si ndiyo?
- Mama: Ndiyo, nitaweka mafuta na nitaacha kwa dakika mbili halafu nitakatakata nyanya ndani ya sufuria.
- Lisa: Sasa unaweza kuweka sukuma?
- Mama: Ndiyo nitaweka sukuma na nitaongeza chumvi kidogo na maji kiasi kidogo, nusu kikombe.
- Lisa: Utangoja kwa muda gani kabla ya kupakua?
- Mama: Nitangoja kwa dakika kumi tu.
- Lisa: Asante mama ninafikiri sasa ninajua kupika sukuma.
- Mama: Kesho utapika sukuma kwa chakula cha jioni.
- Lisa: Sawa sawa.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

Leo nitapika ugali.  
Utaongeza maji kikombe kimoja.  
Weka chumvi kidogo.  
Katakata kitunguu.  
Katakata nyanya.  
Katakata sukuma.  
Pakua chakula.  
Chakula gani.  
Baada ya muda gani?  
Baada ya dakika chache.  
Baada ya nusu saa.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

kiasi  
kupika (V)  
kusaidia (V)  
jikoni (N)  
mafuta (N)  
kukata (V)  
baada ya (ADV)  
sufuria (N)  
kupakua (V)  
kabla (ADV)  
ikiwa

MSAMIATI

-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
-  
sufuria  
-  
-  
-

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH

amount  
to cook  
to help  
kitchen  
oil  
to cut  
after  
sauce Pan  
to serve  
before  
if

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

EXPLAIN HOW TO COOK YOUR FAVOURITE KENYAN DISH.

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO:

KANUSHA SENTENSI HIZI- NEGATE THESE SENTENCES

1. Nitapika mapema leo.
2. Baada ya kupika nyama nitapika samaki.
3. Juma atakusaidia kukatakata mboga.
4. Nitamsaidia mpishi kupika chapati.
5. Kanini atakaranga mayai sasa.

MAELEZO YA UTAMADUNI - CULTURAL EXPLANATION

In most cases men do not cook and rarely even go to the kitchen especially if there are women around. This is a bit different in urban areas. Some men in cities do not mind going to the kitchen to help with the cooking.

## SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA TATU

### KUKODISHA CHUMBA - BOOKING A ROOM

#### MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE ONE

Karani: Karibu bwana. Habari gani?  
Mgeni: Nzuri sana.  
Karani: Ninaweza kukusaidia?  
Mgeni: Ndio. Ninataka chumba cha mtu mmoja chenye choo na bafu ndani. Ninaweza kukipata?  
Karani: Ndio. Unakitaka kwa muda gani?  
Mgeni: Kwa muda wa wiki moja. Ni pesa ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?  
Karani: Ni shilingi mia moja na thelathini.  
Mgeni: Sawa sawa, Hizi ni pesa za wiki moja chukua.  
Karani: Asante. Nitakupa chumba nambari tano.  
Chukua ufunguo huu pamoja na risiti hii.  
Mgeni: Ninaweza kupata chakula hapa?  
Karani: Ndio katika chumba chako, kuna menu baada ya kuisoma, piga kengele. Waita akiya unaweza kuagiza kisha atakuletea ulichoagiza kwa chumba.  
Mgeni: Asante bwana.  
Haya Asante: Tutaonana kesho.

#### MAZUNGUMZO DIALOGUE TWO

Susan: Hujambo bwana?  
Karani: Sijambo habari yako?  
Susan: Salama tu. Ninaweza kupata chumba hapa.  
Karani: Ndio. Ungetaka chumba cha aina gani?  
Susan: Chumba cha watu wawili chenye choo na bafu ndani. Ni pesa ngapi?  
Karani: Ni shilingi mia moja na hamsini kwa usiku mmoja. Utakaa kwa muda gani?  
Susan: Kwa usiku mmoja tu. Chukua pesa na unipe ufunguo.  
Karani: Utatumia chumba nambari nane. Chukua ufunguo huu.  
Susan: Utanipa risiti?  
Karani: Ndio chukua.  
Susan: Asante.

#### MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE THREE

Muthoka: Karibu bwana.  
Mutua: Asante. Tunataka chumba cha watu wawili.  
Muthoka: Kwa muda gani?  
Mutua: Kwa wiki moja.  
Muthoka: Mnataka chumba chenye choo au bila choo?

Mutua: Tunataka chenye choo, kitakuwa shilingi ngapi kwa usiku mmoja?  
 Muthoka: Shilingi tisini.  
 Mutua: Haya. Tatalipa pesa za siku tatu.  
 Muthoka: Mtapendelea chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza au ya pili?  
 Mutua: Ghorofa ya pili.  
 Muthoka: Haya. Chukueni ufunguo wenu.  
 Mtakuwa chumba nambari ishirini na nane.  
 Mutua: Asante. Lifti iko wapi?  
 Muthoka: Iko pale mbele ya ule mlango.  
 Mutua: Haya Asante bwana.

SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD:

Kuna vyumba hapa?  
 Ndio kuna vyumba.  
 Hapana hakuna vyumba, vyote vina watu.  
 Unataka chumba cha aina gani?  
 Ninataka chumba cha mtu mmoja.  
 Ninataka chumba cha watu wawili.

Ungetaka chumba cha namna gani?  
 Ninataka chumba chenye choo.  
 Ninataka chumba chenye feni.  
 Ninataka chumba chenye vitanda viwili.  
 Ninataka chumba chenye kitanda kikubwa.

Unataka chumba kipi?  
 Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza.  
 Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya pili.  
 Ninataka chumba cha ghorofa ya tatu.  
 Ninataka chumba ambacho kiko mbali na baa.  
 Ninataka chumba ambacho si ghali.

Chumba chenye choo na bafu ni pesa ngapi?  
 Chumba chenye choo ni shilingi themanini.  
 Chumba chenye choo na bafu ni shilingi mia mbili.  
 Chumba chenye bafu ni shilingi tisini.

Utakaa hapa kwa mda gani?  
 Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa usiku moja tu.  
 Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa wiki mbili.  
 Nitakaa katika hoteli hii kwa mwezi mmoja.

Mtapendelea chumba cha ghorofa ya kwanza au ya pili.  
 Tutapendelea ghorofa ya kwanza.  
 Tutapendelea ghorofa ya mwisho.  
 Tutapendelea chumba ambacho kimekabiliana na baa.

Tutakaa katika chumba gani?  
 Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari tano.  
 Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari kumi.  
 Mtakuwa katika chumba nambari ishirini.

MSAMIATIVOCABULARYSWAHILIENGLISH

(N) chumba	room
(N) choo	toilet / latrine
(N) bafu	bathroom
(N) kitanda	bed
(N) chandania	mosquito net
(V) amka	to wake up
(V) fungua	open
(V) hitaji	need
(V) kupa	give
(N) mgeni	visitor/stranger
(N) mtalii	tourist
(N) nyumba	house
(N) kengele	bell
(V) pata	get
(V) saidia	help
(N) safari	trip/journey
(N) rafiki	friend
(ADV) tayari	ready
(V) saha	forget
(N) ulimwengu	world
(V) uza	sell
(V) pokea	receive/get
(V) piga	hit, beat
risiti	receipt
namna/Aina	type/kind
ghorofa	storey
lift	lift/elevator
kodi	rent
-Enye	having
pamoja	together/with
kulipa	to pay
kubaki	to remain
bila	without
kupendelea	to prefer

MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION.

1) - ENYE: as Adjective meaning 'Having'.

-ENYE is a prefix dependent stem denoting "Being with" or "Having", it is frequently used in Adjective phrases for example:

- o Mtu mwenye afya - A person having health (healthy person).
- o Kikombe chenye maji - A cup having water.
- o Chungwa lenye maji - An orange having water (a juicy orange).
- o Nyumba yenye baridi - A house having coldness (A cold house)

2) THE AMBA RELATIVE PRONOUN: pronoun. Though it has been covered in a previous lessons, more exercises are also covered in this lesson.

- 3) SUFFIX - WE' when added to -ENYE the meaning changes to 'self' or selves.

FOR EXAMPLE

Mtu mwenyewe - The person himself  
watu wenyewe - The people themselves  
Kazi yenyewe - The job itself  
Mwanafunzi mwenyewe - The student himself.

- 4) NOTE:

In the M/WA class the noun may be omitted and both the speaker and the listener will understand each other,  
FOR EXAMPLE.

Mwenyewe hayuko - The person himself is not here.  
The owner is not here.

Kitabu chenyewe - The book itself

ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISE ONE

JIBU MASWALI HAYA:

1. Hapa Kenya umekaa katika hoteli gani?
2. Ulikaa kwa mda gani?
3. Ulikaa peke yako/
4. Ulikaa katika chumba cha aina gani?
5. Ulilipa shilingi ngapi kwa siku/
6. Ulikuwa unakula chakula cha asubuhi katika hoteli hiyo?
7. Hoteli hiyo ilikuwa ya ghorofa? ngapi?
8. Umewahi kutumia lifti kupanda ghorofa?
9. Katika Kenya vyumba vya kukodesha ni kama vya Amerika? .  
Eleza.....

ZOEZI LA PILI - EXERCISE TWO

TAFSIRI SENTENSI HIZI - TRANSLATE THIS SENTENCES INTO SWAHILI OR ENGLISH AS CALLED FOR:

1. I want a house which has a bathroom.
2. This room is cold.
3. I don't like a cold room.
4. The clothes which were washed yesterday are dry.
5. The car which I bought is very nice.
6. The student who was sick has recovered.
7. The food which I ate was bad.
8. Mwanafunzi huyu ni mwenye maarifa mengi.
9. Yule mzee mwenye mali nyingi alikuja jana.
10. Sitaki kukaa katika chumba chenye giza.
11. Sipendi chakula chenye chumvi nyingi.
12. Nyati ni wanyama wenye pembe ndefu.



ZOEZI LA TATU - EXERCISE THREE

TUMIA MANENO HAYA KATIKA SENTENSI ZAKO  
MWENYEWI: USE THESE PHRASES TO CREATE YOUR OWN SENTENCES:

FOR EXAMPLE:

Leo asubuhi nilikula chakula chenye chumvi nyingi:  
Hoteli zenye vyumba vingi hukaa watu wengi.

1. Kitabu chenye \_\_\_\_\_.
2. Kalamu yenye \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Duka lenye \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Kijana mwenye \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Mahali penye \_\_\_\_\_.
6. Ulimwengu wenye \_\_\_\_\_.
7. Mtoto mwenye \_\_\_\_\_.
8. Moyo wenye \_\_\_\_\_.
9. Chungwa lenye \_\_\_\_\_.
10. Ukuta wenye \_\_\_\_\_.

ZOEZI LA NNE - EXERCISE FOUR:

RE-WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES MAKING THEM PLURAL:

1. Mwanafunzi mwenyewe ni mtukutu sana.
2. Kikombe chenyewe kilivunjika zamani.
3. Nyumba yenyewe imejaa wageni.
4. Tunda lenyewe limeoza.
5. Mlango wenyewe umebomolewa.
6. Mkate wenyewe umeungua.
7. Mti wenyewe umekauka.
8. Tangi lenyewe limejaa maji.
9. Chumba chenyewe kimejaa maji.
10. Msichana mwenyewe urembo sana.

# SOMO LA ISHIRINI NA NNE

UNAPENDA KUFANYA NINI? - WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO DO?

## MAZUNGUMZO - DIALOGUE

- Oloo: Hujambo Kim?  
Kim: Sijambo Oloo, Habari za leo mchana?  
Oloo: Nzuri, nimetoka kanihani, na sasa ninataka kwenda nyumbani kisha niende kuogelea baharini?  
Kim: Oh! ningetaka kuandamana na wewe lakini sipendi kuogelea.  
Oloo: Lakini unajua kuogelea?  
Kim: Kidogo lakini naogopa kuzama.  
Oloo: Hakuna haja kuogopa, nitakufunza mbinu zingine zaidi za kuogelea.  
Kim: Sina hakika; tukienda labda nitakutazama tu, au nicheze nje ya maji au nitazame maji ninapenda sana kutazama mawimbi ya maji.  
Oloo: Ni sawa tu. Wakati nimetoka mjini tu naweza kucheza karata, ninapenda kucheza karata sana nanitakufundisha michezo mbalimbali ya karata.  
Kim: Kuna mchezo wa voleballi karibu na bahari?  
Oloo: Ndivo, lakini mimi sipendi kucheza voleballi ni napenda kucheza soka.  
Kim: Haya, ikiwa kuna watu watacheza soka tutacheza kidogo.  
Oloo: Haya twende.  
Kim: Sawa.

## SOMA KWA SAUTI - READ ALOUD

- Unapenda kufanya nini.  
Ninapenda kusoma vitabu.  
Ninapenda kuimba.  
Ninapenda michezo.  
Unapenda kufanya nini unapotoka kazini?  
Ninapenda kusoma gazeti.  
Ninapenda kupika.  
Ninapenda kuzungumza siasa.  
Tunapenda kucheza soka.  
Tunacheza soka kila jioni.  
Wanacheza karata baada ya kula.  
Yeye ni mchezaji hodari.  
Yeye ni mchezaji maarufu.  
Unapenda michezo gani?  
Ninapenda kuogelea, kucheza gita na kukimbia.  
Ninapenda kucheza karata, kutazama sinema, na kucheza dansi.  
Wanapenda kufanya karamu wikendi.  
Wanacheza dansi sana.  
Wanakunywa na kufa sana.

Mhalanya nini wikendi?  
 Vinasaidia mama kupatilia maua.  
 Vinanyunyizia mboga mali.  
 Unapendezwa na michezo gani?  
 Ninapendezwa na hoki.  
 Ninapendezwa na futiboli.  
 Ninapendezwa na mpira wa kikapu.  
 Ninapendezwa na netiboli.  
 Yeye hapendi kucheza, anapenda kunywa pombe.  
 Yeye hanywa pombe anapenda michezo tu.  
 Mhacheza karata jioni.  
 Anapenda kulala baada ya chafu cha mchana.  
 Anapenda kulala sana.  
 Yeye ni mwanamichezo.  
 Yeye ni mwanariadha anapenda kukimbia.  
 Kuna michezo gani pahali pako pa kazi.  
 Kuna michezo wa mishale.  
 Kuna Tennis.  
 Kuna uwanja wa voleballi.  
 Siwezi kucheza leo, nina kazi nyingi.  
 Ninajua kucheza hoki lakini napendelea kucheza futiboli.  
 Hawezi kuja kucheza leo kwa sababu ana shughuli nyingi.  
 Hawezi kuja sasa kwa sababu angali anacheza.  
 Ungali unacheza boli?  
 Ndiyo ningali ninacheza.  
 La, sichezi boli sasa nimezeeka.  
 La, sichezi boli siku hizi kwa kuwa hakuna nafasi.

MSAMIATI

SWAHILI

kuogelea -  
 baharini -  
 andamana -  
 ogopa -  
 zama -  
 hakuna haja -  
 mbinu -  
 sina hakika -  
 mawimbi -  
 kucheza karata -  
 kucheza voleballi -  
 kucheza futiboli -  
 kucheza dats/mishale -  
 kucheza dansi -  
 mbali mbali -  
 jua -  
 kupatilia -  
 kunyunyizia -  
 pendezwa -  
 badala -  
 riadha -  
 kimbia -  
 pahali pako pa kazi -  
 uwanja -

VOCABULARY

ENGLISH

swim  
 in the ocean  
 accompany  
 fear  
 drown  
 there is no need/not necessary  
 method / technique  
 I am not sure  
 waves (water)  
 play cards  
 to play volleyball  
 football  
 darts  
 dance  
 different  
 sun  
 cultivate / weed  
 spray/irrigate  
 happy about / with  
 instead  
 athletics  
 run  
 your site / your place of work  
 field

tazama	-	watch
pendelea	-	prefer
mpira wa kikapu	-	basketball
shughuli	-	business/errands

### MAELEZO YA SARUFI - GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

In this lesson we have mentioned NGALI or rather the still tense. This tense is used to denote an action/state/happening that has been there and is still going on. Ngali may be followed by a noun, verb, or adjective you may use NA and ME tenses.

Ningali ninasoma.	-	I am still reading.
Ungali unaumwa?	-	Are you still in pain (pained)?
Angali kijana.	-	He is still young.
Tungali wasafi.	-	We are still clean.
Ningali nimeshika.	-	I am still full.
Mgali wachovu?	-	Are you still tired?
Ningali mnyonge baada ya ugonjwa.	-	I am still weak after the illness.
Mondo angali yuko darasani.	-	Mondo is still in class.

### ZOEZI LA KWANZA - EXERCISES ONE

RE-WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES, SUBSTITUTING THE PRESENT TENSE WITH THE "STILL" TENSE

- EXAMPLE-
- Q. Ninakisoma kitabu alichonipa.
  - A. Ningali ninakisoma kitabu alichonipa.
  - Q. Mimi ni mwalimu.
  - Q. (Mimi) ningali mwalimu.

1. Mwalimu anaandika kitabu ofisini.
2. Mvua inanyesha sana.
3. Juma anajifunza kuogelea.
4. Nyinyi ni mafundi wa motokaa.
5. Paswa yuko maktabani pamoja na mkewe.
6. Tulinkuta mwalimu anakula chakula chake cha mchana.
7. Serikali haijaweza kuwasaidia wananchi.
8. Mpaka leo Tom (bado) anaimba nyimbo za kitoto.
9. Mazanza ni mwalimu mkuu wa shule yetu.
10. Pesa zangu ziko banki.

WRITE ABOUT ONE OF YOUR FAVOURITE SPORTS/GAMES. LET THE NARRATIVE ANSWER THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Name of the game. How many people play. How do you play?  
How do you score? What are the basic rules?

## GLOSSARY:

### VERBS:

#### SWAHILI

Toka  
Itwa  
Jua  
Kaa  
Enda  
Kuja  
Rudi  
Fundisha  
Lima  
Uza  
Tibu  
Fuga  
Ishi  
Hesabu  
Chemsha  
Kula  
Kunywa  
Kupa  
Leta  
Tosheka  
Shiba  
Rudisha  
Agiza  
Ongeza  
Lipa  
Toa  
Sikia  
Maliza  
Pumzika  
Soma  
Fahamu  
Nunua  
Pita  
Ona  
Teremka  
Panda  
Uliza  
Saidia  
Angalia  
Simama  
Wasili  
Fika  
Jaa  
Songa  
Ondoka  
Chukua  
Pata  
Safiri  
Tembea  
Nyesha  
Vuna

#### ENGLISH

Come from / out of  
be called  
Know  
Stay  
Go  
Come  
Return  
Teach  
Farm  
Sell  
Treat  
Raise / keep  
Live  
Count  
Boil  
Eat  
Drink  
Give  
Bring  
Satisfied  
Be full  
Return  
Order  
Add  
Pay  
Remove / subtract  
Feel / hear  
Finish  
Rest  
Read  
Understand  
Buy  
Pass  
See  
Go down / descend  
Climb/ go up/ plant  
Ask / inquire  
Help  
Look  
Stand / stop  
Arrive  
Arrive  
Be full  
Move  
Leave  
Take  
Get/Aquire  
Travel  
Walk  
Rain  
Harvest

Furahi  
Vaa

SWAHILI

Valia  
Umwa  
Uma  
Pona  
Paka  
Dunga  
Hara  
Tapika  
Tumia  
Meza  
Ugua  
Tetemeka  
Ambukiza  
Faa  
Enea  
Ingia  
Zuia  
Kinga  
Pika  
Pakua  
Amka  
Fungua  
Funga  
Sahau  
Pokea  
Baki  
Ogelea  
Andamana  
Ogopa  
Endelea  
Zama  
Cheza  
Palilia  
Nyunyizia  
Pendezwa  
Kimbia  
Tazama  
Uza  
Pata  
Punguza  
Hitaji  
Piga  
Weza  
Zaliwa  
Hama  
Hamia  
Anza  
Hitimu  
Endelea  
Faulu  
Pita  
Ingia  
Tafuta

Happy  
Wear

ENGLISH

Dress up  
Bitten/be pained  
Bite  
Recover  
Apply / paint/ smear  
Inject  
Diarrhoea  
Vomit / puke  
Use  
Swallow  
Suffer from  
Shiver  
Infect  
Suit  
Spread  
Enter  
Prevent  
Prevent  
Cook  
Serve  
Wake up  
Open  
Close  
Forget  
Receive  
Remain  
Swim  
Accompany  
Fear  
Continue  
Drown  
Play  
Weed  
To water  
Be attracted  
Run  
Watch  
Sell  
Get  
Reduce  
Need  
Hit  
Able  
Be born  
Move/migrate  
Move to :  
Begin / start  
Graduate / qualify  
Continue  
Succeed  
Pass  
Enter  
Look for / search

SWAHILI

Ajiriwa  
Ajiri  
Jiunga  
Jitegemee  
Staafu  
Shauri  
Elekeza  
Elekea  
Vuka  
Kabili  
Sitawi  
Onyesha  
Fuata  
Pinda  
Kata  
Ambia

ENGLISH

Be employed  
Employ  
Join  
Depend oneself  
Retire  
Advice  
Guide / direct  
Face to  
Cross  
Encounter  
Prosper  
Show  
Follow  
Turn  
Cut  
Fell

**COMMONLY USED ADJECTIVES:**

SWAHILI

ENGLISH

Sufuri	Zero
Moja	One
Mbili	Two
Tatu	Three
Nne	Four
Tano	Five
Sita	Six
Saba	Seven
Nane	Eight
Tisa	Nine
Kumi	Ten
Ishirini	Twenty
Thelathini	Thirty
Arobaini	Fourty
Hamsini	Fifty
Sitini	Sixty
Sabini	Seventy
Themanini	Eighty
Tisini	Ninety
Mia	Hundred
Elfu	Thousand
Milioni	Millioni
Numbari	Number
-ingi	Many/much
-chache	Few
Moto	Hot / warm
Baridi	Cold
Rahisi	Cheap/Easy
Ghali	Expensive
Bei	Price
Faida	Profit
Hasara	Lose

**SWAHILI**

Nafuu  
 Kwanza  
 Mwisho  
 Upili  
 Hudhuria  
 Kuu  
 Pekee  
 -geni  
 -ingine  
 -ngapi  
 -rangi  
 -kijani  
 -buluu  
 Manjano  
 Zambarau  
 Waridi  
 Samawati  
 Kijivu  
 Machungwa  
 -eusi  
 -eupe  
 -ekundu  
 Chafu  
 -enye  
 -haja  
 -zuri  
 -baya  
 -bichi

**ENGLISH**

Fair / better  
 First / initial  
 End / last  
 Secondary  
 Attend  
 Main  
 Alone  
 Strange / foreign  
 Another / other  
 How much  
 Colour  
 Green  
 Blue  
 Yellow  
 Purple  
 Pink  
 Light blue  
 Grey  
 Orange  
 Black  
 White  
 Red  
 Dirty  
 Possessing / having  
 Need  
 Good  
 Bad  
 Unripe

**FOODS / DRINKS:****SWAHILI**

Mahindi  
 Chai  
 Chakula  
 Chapati  
 Chumvi  
 Kabichi  
 Kahawa  
 Karoti  
 Kiazi  
 Maziwa  
 Kinywaji  
 Maji  
 Mchele  
 Wali  
 Nyama  
 Pombe  
 Samaki  
 Siagi  
 Soda  
 Sukari  
 Ugali  
 Sukuma wiki  
 Uji

**ENGLISH**

Corn / maize  
 Tea  
 Food  
 Chapati  
 Salt  
 Cabbage  
 Coffee  
 Carrot  
 Potato  
 Milk  
 Drink  
 Water  
 Rice  
 Cooked rice  
 Meat  
 Beer  
 Fish  
 Butter  
 Soda  
 Sugar  
 Ugali  
 Kale  
 Porridge



Mkate  
Yai  
Tunda  
Chungwa  
Nanasi  
Ndizi  
Nyanya

Bread  
Egg  
Fruit  
Orange  
Pineapple  
Banana  
Tomato

### DOMESTIC ITEMS / CLOTHING:

SWAHILI  
Nguo  
Sahani  
Kisu  
Uma  
Gilasi  
Kikombe  
Kitambaa  
Kiti  
Dirisha  
Soksi  
Rinda  
Shati  
Skati  
Suti  
Kanga  
Kofia  
Buibui  
Bulausi  
Kikoi  
Suruali  
Mafuta  
Sufuria  
Pakua  
Chumba  
Bafu  
Kitanda  
Jikoni  
Chadarua  
Nyumba  
Ghorofa

ENGLISH:  
Clothing  
Plate  
Knife  
Fork  
Glass  
Cup  
Cloth  
Chair  
Window  
Socks  
Dress  
Shirt  
Skirt  
Suit  
Kanga  
Hat  
Long dress for muslims  
Blouse  
Cloth worn by men  
Pants  
Oil  
Sufuria  
Serve  
Room  
Bathroom  
Bed  
Kitchen  
Mosquito net  
House  
Storey

### WEIGHT AND MEASURES:

SWAHILI  
Mita  
Kilo  
Hadi  
Mpaka  
Nusu  
Kamili  
Robo

ENGLISH  
Metre  
Kilogram  
Up to  
Until  
Half  
On the dot/exactly  
Quarter

Umbali	Distance
Mzigo	Load / luggage
Tangu	Since
Kiasi	Amount
Kiwango	Level

**SOCIAL ASPECTS, NOUNS & TITLES:**

<u>SWAHILI</u>	<u>ENGLISH</u>
Bibi	Woman / Lady
Bwana	Man / Gentleman
Habari	News
Mama	Mother
Mzee	Old man
Mtoto	Child
Jamaa	Family
Nyumbani	Home
Asante	Thanks
Kwaheri	Goodbye
Jina	Name
Rafiki	Friend
Shule	School
Mwalimu	Teacher
Mwanafunzi	Student
Kiingereza	English
Hesabu	Math
Biashara	Business
Daktari	Doctor
Kabila	Ethnic / Tribe
Bata	Father
Mzazi	Parent
Kaka	Brother
Dada	Sister
Ndugu	Sibling
Mjomba	Uncle
Shangazi	Aunt
Babu	Grandfather
Nyanya	Grandmother
Mjukuu	Grandchild
Mke	Wife
Kike	Female
Kiume	Male
Msichana	Girl
Mvulana	Boy
Zoezi	Practise/Exercise
Hoteli	Hotel
Mkahawa	Restaurant
Pesa	Money
Noti	Note
Shilingi	Shilling
Ndururu	Five cent
Dola	Dollar
Senti	Cent
Pauni	Pound
Sumni	Fifty cents

SWAHILI

Peni  
Muuzaji  
Mnunuzi  
Mteja  
Bidhaa  
Kanisa  
Msikiti  
Mkristu  
Muislamu  
Siku kuu  
Maisha  
Umri  
Elimu  
Msingi  
Chuo  
Kifaransa  
Mtihani  
Shahada  
Daktari  
Mvuvi  
Fundi  
Mpishi  
Muuguzi  
Wizara  
Kikundi  
Mkulima  
Rais  
Hospitali  
Kazi  
Shirika  
Posta  
Benki  
Choo  
Ofisi  
Soko  
Kituo  
Polisi  
Basi  
Simu  
Tikiti  
Nauli  
Abiria  
Manamba  
Safari  
Nafasi  
Aina  
Mazao  
Dawa  
Sindano  
Mja mzito  
Mgeni  
Mtalii  
Kodi  
Mbinu  
Karata

ENGLISH

Ten cents  
Seller  
Buyer  
Customer  
Products  
Church  
Mosque  
Christian  
Muslim  
Christmas  
Life  
Age  
Education  
Foundation  
College  
French  
Test/Exam  
Degree  
Doctor  
Fisherman  
Artisan/technician  
Cook  
Nurse  
Ministry  
Group  
Farmer  
President  
Hospital  
Work  
Organization  
Post Office  
Bank  
Toilet  
Office  
Market  
Station  
Police  
Bus  
Telephone  
Ticket  
Fare  
Passanger  
Tout  
Journey / trip  
Space  
Type / Kind  
Produce  
Medicine  
Injection  
Pregnant woman  
Visitor  
Tourist  
Tax / rent  
Method  
Cards

SWAHILI  
Voliboli  
Netball  
Mpira  
Kikapu  
Dansi  
Riadha  
Pahali  
Uwanja  
Kazi  
Shughuli

ENGLISH  
Volleyball  
Netball  
Ball  
Basket  
Dance  
Athletics  
Place  
Field  
Work  
Errands / chores

**CHANGES IN TIME AND WEATHER:**

SWAHILI

ENGLISH

Asubuhi	Morning
Mchana	Afternoon / Daytime
Jioni	Evening
Usiku	Night
Leo	Today
Baridi	Cold / Chilly
Saa	Time/watch/hour
Kasoro	Less
Bado	Less
Dakika	Minute
Alfajiri	Dawn/early morning
Mapema	Early
Adhuhuri	Noon / Midday
Alasiri	Afternoon
Kama	About
Nukta	Second (time)
Jumatatu	Monday
Jumanne	Tuesday
Jumatano	Wednesday
Alhamisi	Thursday
Ijumaa	Friday
Jumamosi	Saturday
Jumapili	Sunday
Januari	January
Februari	February
Machi	March
Aprili	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Julai	July
Agosti	August
September	September
Oktoba	October
Novemba	November
Disemba	December
Mwezi	Month
Wiki	Week
Siku	Day
Juzi	Day after tomorrow
Kesho	Tomorrow

**SWAHILI**

Kesho kutwa  
Tarehe  
Mwaka  
Lini  
Majira  
Kiangazi  
Masika  
Vuli  
Mvua  
Mawingo  
Manyunyu  
Upepo  
Jua  
Joto  
Ukame  
Hali  
Hewa

**ENGLISH**

Day after tomorrow  
Date  
Year  
When  
Seasons  
Summer  
Rainy Season  
Autumn  
Rain  
Clouds  
Drizzle  
Wind  
Sun  
Hot / Humid  
Drought  
Condition / State  
Air

**PREPOSITIONS:****SWAHILI**

Juu  
Chini  
Mbele  
Nyuma  
Ndani  
Nje  
Kati  
Baina  
Zaidi  
Badala  
Karibu  
Mbali  
Pamoja  
Ng'ambo  
Katikati  
Baada  
Kabla

**ENGLISH**

Up, on, above  
Below, down, under  
In front, ahead  
Behind  
Inside, In  
Out, Outside  
Middle, Midst  
Between  
More, more than  
Instead  
Near  
Far (from)  
Together  
Across  
In the middle of  
After  
Before

**TRANSPORT****SWAHILI**

Matatu  
Baiskeli  
Basi  
Ndege  
Motokaa  
Gari  
Gari la Moshi

**ENGLISH**

Matatu  
Bicycle  
Bus  
Aeroplane  
Car  
Vehicle  
Train

## ADVERBS:

### SWAHILI

Pia  
Lakini  
Mara  
Haraka  
Kawaida  
Kama  
Sana  
Kweli  
Pole  
Ili  
Ikiwa  
Tayari  
Namna  
Jinsi  
Bila

### ENGLISH

Also  
But  
Times / multiply  
Quickly/ fast  
Usual  
Like / if  
Very  
True / really  
Sorry  
So that  
If  
Ready  
How to  
How to  
Without

## HUMAN ANATOMY:

### SWAHILI

Mguu  
Mkono  
Jicho  
Kichwa  
Kidole  
Goti  
Sikio  
Kifua  
Nywele  
Pua  
Tumbo  
Ukucha  
Mgongo  
Kiuno  
Kitovu  
Shavu  
Bega  
Paja  
Kisigino

### ENGLISH:

Leg/Fot  
Hand/arm  
Eye  
Head  
Finger  
Knee  
Ear  
Chest  
Hair  
Nose  
Stomach  
Nail  
Back  
Waist  
Belly Button  
Cheek  
Shoulder  
Thigh  
Heel

## NATURAL PHENOMENA & LAND MARKS:

### SWAHILI

Nchi  
Shamba  
Taifa  
Moto  
Magaribi  
Mashariki

### ENGLISH

Country  
Farm / Garden  
Nation  
Fire  
West  
East

SWAHILI

Kaskazini  
 Kusini  
 Daraja  
 Mto  
 Mlima  
 Bahari  
 Ziwa  
 Bwawa  
 Kilima  
 Kivuko  
 Makutano  
 Njia  
 Mzunguko  
 Ramani  
 Upande  
 Kulia  
 Kushoto  
 Jimbo  
 Ugonjwa  
 Homa  
 Mafua  
 Usingizi  
 Uchungu  
 Ukimwi  
 Kupindupindu  
 Kichaa  
 Malaria  
 Dalili  
 Kiu  
 Njaa  
 Kidonda  
 Maiale  
 Kifua Kikuu  
 Upele  
 Ukoma  
 Maumivu  
 Dui  
 Tetewanga  
 Kifanduro  
 Kichocho  
 Kizunguzungu  
 Pepo Punda  
 Ulimwengu  
 Dunia  
 Mawimbi

ENGLISH

North  
 South  
 Bridge  
 River  
 Mountain  
 Ocean  
 Lake  
 Dam  
 Hill  
 Ferry  
 Junction  
 Path/way/road  
 Round about  
 Map  
 Side / direction  
 Right side  
 Left side  
 State  
 Sickness / Disease  
 Fever  
 Cold  
 Sleep  
 Pain  
 AIDS  
 Cholera  
 Madness  
 Malaria  
 Symptoms  
 Thirst  
 Hunger  
 Wound  
 Sleeping Sickness  
 Tuberculosis  
 Scabies  
 Leprosy  
 Pains  
 Small Pox  
 Chicken Pox  
 Whooping Cough  
 Bilharzia  
 Dizziness  
 Tetanus  
 World  
 Earth  
 Waves

ANIMALS (DOMESTIC / WILD)

SWAHILI

Kuku  
 Ng'ombe  
 Mbuzi  
 Kondoo  
 Nguruwe  
 Samaki  
 Simba

ENGLISH

Chicken / hen  
 Cow  
 Goat  
 Sheep  
 Pig  
 Fish  
 Lion

Kifaru  
Ndovu  
Ngiri  
Kiboko  
Mamba  
Nyoka  
Panya  
Paka  
Mbwa  
Chui  
Punda  
Farasi  
Nyumbu  
Sungura  
Mdudu  
Nzi  
Mbu  
Chawa  
Kunguni  
Mende  
Nyati  
Fisi  
Twiga  
Punda  
Punda Mlia

Rhino  
Elephant  
Warthog  
Hippotamus  
Crocodile  
Snake  
Rat  
Cat  
Dog  
Leopard  
Donkey  
Horse  
Mule  
Rabbit  
Insect  
Housefly  
Mosquito  
Lice  
Bedbug  
Cockroaches  
Buffalo  
Hyena  
Giraffe  
Donkey  
Zebra