This guide is designed for the Swahili language training of Peace Corps volunteers and focuses on daily communication needs in that context. It consists of a series of 75 lessons, each containing vocabulary and phrase lists, dialogue, grammar notes, and exercises. Lesson topics include: greetings and introductions; numbers; commands; questions; expressing time; family; shopping; daily activities; getting and giving directions; the human body; health; housing; banking; weather; agriculture; colors; festivals; transportation; and travel. A Swahili-to-English glossary and list of useful phrases are appended. (MSS)
KISWAHILI
BOOK
FOR PEACE CORPS TANZANIA
JUNE 1994 - ARUSHA, TANZANIA

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PREFACE

Communication is one of the most important things in any society. For that matter, we (the authors) thought that there is a need of trying to write this book in order to ease communication between foreigners and Tanzanians especially those who work here in different fields. Since the common language in East Africa is Kiswahili, we have written this book sighting areas like conversation and structure (grammar) in a simpler way. The communication topics have been designed in such a way that vocabulary comes first followed by English translation, then Kiswahili conversation and lastly exercises. Grammar begins with the grammatical explanation, examples, exercises and vocabulary. The structure topics have been designed by giving explanation about the topic, followed by exercises and then vocabulary.

The aim of this book is to help Peace Corps volunteers who are working in Tanzania to bridge the communication gap, and also other Peace Corps staff who might be interested to learn this language. It is our expectation that by following the instructions put in this book and by doing the exercises you will learn this language in the easiest way.

We would like once again to thank all those who participated in the work of writing this book. And to the reader we invite more comments which will lead us to the last work of this book so that it can serve as many people as possible.

The Authors

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GREETINGS

Msamiati: - vocabulary
habari - news
nzuri - fine, good
salama - fine, good, peacefully
hodi! hodi! - may I come in?
njema - fine, good
shikamoo - how are you elder, I respect you elder
marahaba! - fine, good, I accept
mzima? - are you fine?
mambo? - how are things?
u-hali gani? - how are you?
umeshindaje? - how has the day been?
umelalaje? - how have you slept?
umeamkaje? - how have you waken up?

Tatu: May I come in?
Baraka: You are welcome.
Tatu: Thanks.
Baraka: Have a seat.
Tatu: Thank you.
Baraka: How are you?
Tatu: I am fine.
Baraka: How is home?
Tatu: Fine, how is it here?
Baraka: Good/Fine

Other Greetings

1. Are you fine? - Fine.
2. I respect you elder? - I accept.
3. Are you fine? - Fine
4. How are things? - Fine
5. How did you conquer the day? - Fine
6. How have you slept? - Fine
7. How have you waken up? - Fine
8. (Name) what's up? - Fine
9. How are things? - Things are fine

N.B: Historically Shikamoo, meant may I hold your feet? And Marahaba meant Yes you may.

1
Tatu: Hodi! Hodi!
Baraka: Karibu.
Tatu: Asante.
Baraka: Karibu kiti
Tatu: Asante.
Baraka: Hujambo?
Tatu: Sijambo.
Baraka: Habari za nyambani?
Tatu: Nzuri, habari a hapa?
Baraka: Nzuri.

Salamu nyingine

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<th>Jibu</th>
<th>Responses</th>
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<td>1. Salama?</td>
<td>Salama.</td>
<td>friends</td>
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<td>2. Shikamoo!</td>
<td>Maraha!</td>
<td>said in response to an older person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mzima?</td>
<td>Mzima.</td>
<td>people you know in the same class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Mambo?</td>
<td>Safi/do.</td>
<td>friends</td>
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<td>8. (Jina) Vipi? Safi.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Mambo vipi? Mambo si.</td>
<td></td>
<td>friends</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hall (Situations)
Mazoezi

A. Tafuta majibu sahihi kwa salamu zifuatazo: (Find the appropriate responses for the following greetings)

1. Habari gani?  
2. Hujambo?  
3. Salama?  
4. Mzima?  
5. Shikamoo!

B. Tafuta salamu kwa majibu yafuatayo: (Find the greetings for the following responses)

1. ____________________________? Mzima.
2. ____________________________? Salama kabisa.
3. ____________________________? Nzuri.
4. ____________________________? Njema tu.
5. ____________________________? Safi.
6. ____________________________? Sijambo.
7. ____________________________? Marahaba.
8. ____________________________? Nzuri.
9. ____________________________? Asante
C. Maliza sentensi zifuatazo: (Complete the following sentences)

1. Jina langu ni ____________________________.
2. Ninatoka ________________________________.
3. Ninatoka jimbo la ________________________.
4. Mimi ni _________________________________.
5. Sasa ninakaa ____________________________.

D. Andika mazungumo ya watu wawili: (Write a dialogue of two people)

Brian: ____________________________.
Suzan: ____________________________.
Brian: ____________________________.
Suzan: ____________________________.
Brian: ____________________________.
Suzan: ____________________________.
Brian: ____________________________.
Suzan: ____________________________.
Brian: ____________________________.
Suzan: ____________________________.
SELF INTRODUCTION

Msamiati:

itwa - be called
ngeni - a visitor, guest, foreigner, stranger
jimbo - state or province
baba - father
mama - mother
toka - be from
mkoa - region
kaa - stay, live
nani? - who, what, whom?
wapi? - where?
gani? - which, what kind of, what type?, what sort of?
kaka - brother
dada - sister

Tatu: How are you today?
Brian: Fine.
Tatu: What is your name?
Brian: My name is Brian.
Tatu: Where are you from?
Brian: I am from America.
Tatu: Which state are you from?
Brian: I am from Minnesota.
Tatu: Are you a visitor in Tanzania?
Brian: Yes. I am a visitor in Tanzania.
Tatu: Welcome to Tanzania.
Brian: Thank you.
KUJITAMBULISHA


Tatu: Habari za leo?
Brian: Nzuri.
Tatu: Unaitwa nani?
Brian: Ninaitwa Brian.
Tatu: Unatoka wapi?
Brian: Ninatoka Marekani.
Tatu: Unatoka jimbo gani?
Brian: Ninatoka jimbo la Minnesota.
Tatu: Wewe ni mgeni Tanzania?
Brian: Ndiyo, mimi ni mgeni Tanzania.
Tatu: Karibu Tanzania.
Brian: Asante.
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswalli haya: (Answer these questions)

1. Wewe unaitwa nani?

2. Yeye anaitwa nani?

3. Baba yako anaitwa nani?

4. Mama yako anaitwa nani?

5. Dada yako anaitwa nani?

6. Brian anatoka wapi?

7. Brian anatoka jimbo gani?

8. Brian ni nani?

9. Wewe unatoka jimbo gani?

10. Kaka yako anaitwa nani?
B. Jibu maswali kutokana na picha ya hapo juu: (Answer questions using the picture above)

1. Jina lake ni nani?

2. Anatoka wapi?

3. Anatoka mkoa gani?

4. Yeye ni nani?

5. Sasa anakaa wapi?

6. Wewe unakaa wapi?

7. Je Baraka anatoka Tanzania?
### NUMBERS 0-1000

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>sifuri</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>kumi</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>mia moja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>moja</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>ishirini</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>mia mbili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>mbili</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>thelathini</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>mia tisa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>tatu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>arobaini</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>elfu moja</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>nne</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>hamsini</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>tano</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>sitini</td>
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<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>sita</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>sabini</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>saba</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>themanini</td>
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<td>8</td>
<td>nane</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>tisini</td>
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</tr>
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<td>9</td>
<td>tisa</td>
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*When the units are added to the tenth we get 'kumi na moja', 'kumi na mbili', ishirini na tatu, thelathini na moja which literally means: ten and one, ten and two, twenty and three, thirty and one etc.*

---

**Mazoezi**

A. **Andika maneno haya katika tarakimu:** (Write these words into numerals):

1. Tisini na tano

   
2. Themanini na sita

   
3. Elfu moja na moja

   
4. Hamsinji na nne

   
5. Elfu moja na tano

   
6. Mia nane sabini na tano

   
7. Sabini na tisa

---

9

17
B. Andika namba zifuatazo kwa maneno: (Write the following numbers in words)

1. 999
   __________________________

2. 1009
   __________________________

3. 44
   __________________________

4. 35
   __________________________

5. 375
   __________________________

6. 444
   __________________________

7. 111
   __________________________

8. 88
   __________________________

9. 125
   __________________________

10. 804
    __________________________

C. Jaza nafasi zifuatazo kwa maneno: (Fill the following blanks in words)

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PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS & SUBJECT PREFIXES (SINGULAR)

In Kiswahili personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and subject prefixes singular are expressed as follows:

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS (SINGULAR)

Mimi  - I
Wewe  - You
Yeye   - He/She

Mimi

Wewe

Yeye ni Baraka
B. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS

- angu - my, mine
- ako - your, yours
- ake - his, her, its

C. SUBJECT PREFIXES (SINGULAR)

Mimi - Ni
Wewe - U
Yeye - A

Mfano:

Mimi ninatoka Marekani. (I am from the US)
Wewe unatoka Tanzania. (You are from Tanzania)
Yeye anatoka Uingereza. (He/she is from UK)

A. Malizia majibu ya maswali: yafuatayo: (Complete the answers for the following questions.)

Brian: Unatoka wapi?
Tatu: Ninatoka ____________________
Brian: Unatoka mkoa gani?
Tatu: Ninatoka mkoa wa ____________________
Baraka: Anatoka wapi?
Tatu: Anatoka ____________________
Baraka: Anatoka jimbo gani?
Tatu: Anatoka jimbo la ____________________
B. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia picha zifuatazo: (Make sentences by using the following pictures)

Mfano:

1. Mimi ninakula chakula.
   Wewe unakula chakula.
   Yeye anakula chakula.

2. 

3. 

13
WHAT ARE YOU DOING IN TANZANIA?

Msamiati:
kazi - job, work
fanya - do
jifunza - learn, study
fundisha - teach
mwalimu - teacher
kwa heri - good-bye
ishi - live, stay
nchi - country
fikiri - think
nini? - what?
kemia - chemistry
fizikia - physics
hisabati - mathematics
baolojia - biology

---

Baraka: How are you today?
Tatu: Fine. How is your work?

Baraka: Fine, which country do you come from?
Tatu: I come from _______.

Baraka: Where are you staying?
Tatu: I am staying at _______.

Baraka: What are you doing in Tanzania?
Tatu: I am now learning Kiswahili but later
I will teach _______.

Baraka: Oh! are you a teacher?
Tatu: Yes, I am a teacher.

Baraka: You are warmly welcome to Tanzania.
Tatu: Thank you very much.

Baraka: Good-bye!
Tatu: Good-bye!
Baraka: Habari za leo?
Tatu: Nzuri. Habari za kazi?
Baraka: Nzuri tu. Unatoka nchi gani?
Tatu: Ninatoka ________________
Baraka: Unakaa wapi?
Tatu: Ninakaa ________________
Baraka: Unafanya nini Tanzania?
Tatu: Sasa ninajifunza Kiswahili lakini baada ya nitafundisha ________________
Baraka: Ahal wewe ni Mwalimu?
Tatu: Ndiyo mimi ni Mwalimu.
Baraka: Karibu sana Tanzania.
Tatu: Asante sana.
Baraka: Kwa heri.
Tatu: Kwa heri.
Mazoezi

A. Tumia jedwali hili kuunda sentensi: (Use this chart to construct sentences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jina</th>
<th>Nchi</th>
<th>Jimbo</th>
<th>Anakaa</th>
<th>Kazi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>Marekani</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>Mwalimu wa baolojia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Baraka</td>
<td>Mimi</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Dodoma</td>
<td>Mwanza</td>
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<td>Suzana</td>
<td>Wewe</td>
<td>Marekani</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Iringa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Yeye</td>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>Morogoro</td>
<td>Dar es Salaam</td>
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</table>

Mfano:

Mimi


Wewe


Yeye


17


25
B. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Baraka alizungumza na nani?

2. Unafikiri Baraka anatoka wapi?

3. Sasa Tatu anafanya nini Tanzania?

4. Baadaye Tatu atafanya nini Tanzania?

5. Baadaye wewe utafanya nini Tanzania?

C. Andika mazungumzo kuhusu unafanya nini Tanzania: (Write a dialogue about what you are doing in Tanzania)

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

________________________________________________________________________

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________________________________________________________________________
VERB "TO BE" PRESENT POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE

The verb "to be" in Kiswahili is irregular which means it changes according to the tenses referred to. In the present tense the verb "to be" is denoted by "ni" for all personal pronouns and its negative is denoted by "si".

Mfano:  
Mimi ni Mmarekani. - (I am an American.)  
Wewe ni Mtanzania. - (You are a Tanzanian.)  
Yeye ni Mwingereza. - (S/he is British.)

Mimi ni Brian. - (I am Brian.)  
Wewe ni Tatu. - (You are Tatu.)  
Yeye ni Baraka. - (He is Baraka.)

Yeye ni Brian? - (Is he Brian?)  
Hapana. Yeye si Brian. - (No, He is not Brian.)

Wewe ni Tatu? - (Are you Tatu?)  
Ndiyo. Mimi ni Tatu. - (Yes, I am Tatu.)

Mimi ni Baraka? - (Am I Baraka?)  
Hapana. Wewe si Baraka. - (No, You are not Baraka.)

Wewe ni Brian? - (Are you Brian?)  
Ndiyo. Mimi ni Brian. - (Yes, I am Brian.)

Mazoezi

A. Kwa kutumia mfano ufuatao jibu maswali haya: (Using the example given answer the following questions)

Mfano:  
A. Yeye ni Mwalimu?
  B. Ndiyo. Yeye ni mwalimu.

1. A. Wewe ni mtoto?
   B. ____________________________

2. A. Mimi ni mwanafunzi?
   B. ____________________________

3. A. Wewe ni Mtanzania?
   B. ____________________________
B. Kwa kutumia 'ni' na 'si' andika sentensi nane kutokana na picha za hapo juu: (Using the verb 'to be' in present and its negative construct eight sentences using the above pictures)

1. David ni Mwalimu?

2. Cheng ni Mchina?

3. Tatu ni Daktari?

4. Ole Saitabau ni Mmasai?

5. David ni Daktari?

6. Cheng ni mwanafunzi?

7. Baraka ni Mchina?

Msamili:
daktari - doctor
mmasai - a masai
mwanafunzi - student
mchina - a chinese
COMMANDS

When verb roots are used alone without any subject or object concords they are called commands. Normally these commands are used when one orders a person to do something.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mfano:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kula</td>
<td>- eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lala</td>
<td>- sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kunywa</td>
<td>- drink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amka</td>
<td>- wake up, get up</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>soma</td>
<td>- read</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angalia</td>
<td>- look, watch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fikiri</td>
<td>- think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>andika</td>
<td>- write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sikiliza</td>
<td>- listen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piga mswaki</td>
<td>- brush teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>oga</td>
<td>- bathe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vaa nguo</td>
<td>- dress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vua nguo</td>
<td>- undress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pika</td>
<td>- cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zungumza</td>
<td>- talk, converse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>washa taa</td>
<td>- switch on the light, put on the light, light the lantern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zima taa</td>
<td>- switch off light, put off light, put off the lantern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fagia</td>
<td>- sweep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safisha</td>
<td>- clean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fua</td>
<td>- wash</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri maneno yafuatayo: (Translate the following words)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mfano:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>read</td>
<td>soma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>eat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>sleep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>look</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

21
6. listen
7. wake up
8. drink

B. Jaza nafasi zilizo wazi kwa kutumia vitenzi sahihi: (Fill in the blanks by using appropriate verbs)

1. Jana mimi nili ____________________ ndizi.
2. Mtoto ana ____________________ redio.
3. Brian ata ____________________ soda baridi.
4. Tatu ali ____________________ gazeti.
5. Baraka ana ____________________ video.
7. Mwalimu ana ____________________ taa.
8. Kesho Baraka ata ____________________ mswaki.
10. Jana Brian ali ____________________ Kiswahili.

C. Tumia picha kujibu au kuuliza maswali: (Use the pictures to answer or to ask questions)

Mfano:

Swali: Ulifanya nini?
Jibu: Nilisoma
1. **Swali:** ___________________
   **Jibu:** Nitaandika

2. **Swali:** Nitafanya nini?
   **Jibu:** ___________________

3. **Swali:** Alifanya nini?
   **Jibu:** ___________________
4. 

Swali: Nilifanya nini?
Jibu: ______________

5. 

Swali: ______________?
Jibu: Nitaoga.

6. 

Swali: ______________?
Jibu: Analala.
Swali: Unafanya nini?
Jibu: ____________

D. Jibu maswali haya: (Answer these questions)

1. Kabla ya kuja Tanzania ulifanya nini?

2. Utafanya kazi wapi?

3. Sasa wewe unafanya nini?

4. Jana baada ya kujifunza Kiswahili ulifanya nini?

5. Mwaka kesho utafanya nini?

6. Jumapili utafanya nini?

7. Kesho usiku utafanya nini?

8. Mwalimu anafanya nini?

9. Jana usiku baba alifanya nini?

10. Jumamosi usiku wewe utafanya nini?
11. Sasa mama yako anafanya nini?

12.Leo mchana utafanya nini?

13. Kesho jioni utafanya nini?

14. Jana usiku wewe ulifanya nini nyumbani?

15. Sasa rafiki yako anafanya nini?

Msamiati:
- chota maji - draw water
- kata mti - cut tree
- baada ya - after
- kabla ya - before
- jumapili - sunday
- mchana - afternoon
- jioni - evening
- usiku - night
- baru - letter
- taa - lantern, lamp, light
- radio - radio
- ndizi - banana
- baridi - cold
- gazeti - news paper, magazine
- mtoto - child, baby
PRESENT, PAST AND FUTURE TENSES SINGULAR

There are four primary tenses in Kiswahili: -na-, -ta-, -li- & -me. But at this stage we will only deal with '-na-', -ta-, and -li-'.

-na-  This tense refers to an action taking place now and an action which is continuing.

Mfano: 1. Sasa Ninakunywa chai  
(Now I am drinking tea.)

2. Ninaandika barua.  
(I am writing a letter.)

3. Ninaangalia mdudu.  
(I am looking at an insect.)

-ta-  A tense sign marker which stands for future tense.

(Tomorrow I will drink tea.)

2. Nitaandika kitabu.  
(I will write a book.)

3. Nitasoma barua.  
(I will read a letter.)

-li-  A tense sign marker which stands for simple past tense.

(Yesterday I drank tea.)

2. Nillandika barua  
(I wrote a letter.)

3. Nlisoma kitabu  
(I read a book.)
Mazoezi

A. jaza nafasi zifuatazo kwa kutumia nyakati sahihi: (Fill the following blanks by using appropriate tenses)

1. Mimi __________ kaa wapi? (jana)
2. Yeye __________ toka Marekani. (sasa)
3. Wewe __________ andika baru. (kesho)
4. Mimi __________ kunywa chai. (sasa)
5. Suzana __________ jifunza Kiswahili. (sasa)
6. Mama __________ kula chakula. (jana)
7. Mwalimu __________ fundisha Kiswahili. (kesho)
8. Mimi __________ nunua matunda. (sasa)
9. Wewe __________ utasikiliza radio. (kesho)
10. Mimi __________ soma gazeti. (jana)

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. You are watching video.
   ________________________________
2. He was learning Kiswahili in the US.
   ________________________________
3. I am going to town.
   ________________________________
4. He is called Baraka.
   ________________________________
5. I am reading a newspaper.
   ________________________________
6. The student learned Kiswahili in Arusha.

7. Peter is talking to his teacher.

8. You listened to the music.

C. Tumia jedwali hili kutunga sentensi kumi: (Use this chart to construct ten sentences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jina</th>
<th>Jana</th>
<th>Sasa</th>
<th>Kesho</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baraka</td>
<td>kula</td>
<td>soma</td>
<td>andika</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>chakula</td>
<td>gazeti</td>
<td>barua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>cheza</td>
<td>angalia</td>
<td>piga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>dansi</td>
<td>video</td>
<td>pasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzana</td>
<td>amka</td>
<td>zungumza</td>
<td>piga simu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tabu</td>
<td>cheza</td>
<td>enda</td>
<td>nunua redio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mpira wa</td>
<td>sokoni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>mikono</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano: Baraka alikula chakula. - Baraka ate food.
Brian anaangalia video. - Brian is watching video.
Suzana ata piga simu. - Suzana will make a phone call.
D. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. I listened to the radio.

2. You are watching video.

3. Tatu will eat bananas.

4. Baraka is learning Kiswahili.

5. Brian brushed teeth.

Msamati:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swahili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>at the market</td>
<td>sokoni - market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>market</td>
<td>soko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>play</td>
<td>cheza</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ball</td>
<td>mpira</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hand ball</td>
<td>mpira wa mkono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buy</td>
<td>nunua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ironing</td>
<td>piga pasi - ironing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an iron</td>
<td>pasi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
QUESTION WORDS

In Kiswahili language there are different question words which are used to ask questions. When asking a question the intonation changes by raising up the voice. These question words are as follows:

1. Nani? - What, who, whom?
2. Wapi? - Where?
4. Lini? - When?
5. Mbona? - Why?, how come?
7. Gani? - What sort of?, which?, which kind of?
8. Ninini? - What? (used for objects only)
10. Namna gani? - How?, how is it?

The Particle "je"

When "je" is used at the beginning of the sentence it draws attention i.e. the question is coming.

Mfano:
    Je, utakwenda mjini leo? - Will you go to town today?

When "je" is used at the end of the verb it means how.

Mfano:
    Wewe utakwendaje mjini? - How will you go to town?

When "je" is used at the end of the noun it means what about /how about, but it should be preceded by a phrase giving prior information.

Mfano: Mimi ninatoka Tanzania wewe je? Sisi tutakwenda sokoni kesho, wao je? - I am from Tanzania what about you? We will go to the market tomorrow what about them?

Mifano zaidi:
1. Kwa nini unajifunza Kiswahili? - Why are you learning Kiswahili?
2. Jina lako ni nani? - What is your name?
3. Kila siku unajifunza nini? - What are you learning everyday?
4. Utakwenda mjini? - How will you go to town?
5. Je, utajifunza Kiswahili leo? - Will you learn Kiswahili today?

Mazoezi

A. Soma habari ifuatayo halafu jibu maswali hapa chini:(Read the following passage and answer the questions below)


Maswali.

1. Juzi nilikwenda wapi?

2. Nilikwenda pamoja na nani?

3. Je juzi nilikwenda sokoni?

4. Mimi na Brian tulikwenda sokoni?

5. Mimi nilinunua ndizi ngapi?

6. Brian je?

7. Sokoni tulinunua nini?

8. Tulinunua matunda gani sokoni?

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9. **Kwanini mimi na Brian tulikwenda sokoni?**

10. **Tulikwenda sokoni lini?**

**B. Soma habari ifuataayo halifu tunga maswali kumi na tano:** (Read the following passage then construct fifteen questions)


**Mfano:**

Rafiki yake Baraka jina lake ni nani?

1. ____________________________ ?
2. ____________________________ ?
3. ____________________________ ?
4. ____________________________ ?
5. ____________________________ ?
6. ____________________________ ?
7. ____________________________ ?
8. ____________________________ ?
9. ____________________________ ?
10. ____________________________ ?
11. ____________________________ ?
12. ____________________________ ?
13. ____________________________ ?
14. _________________________________ 
15. ________________________________ 

C. Jibu maswali 10 ya zoezi B: (Answer 10 questions from exercise B) 

Mfano: 
Rafiki yake Baraka jina lake ni Suzana. 
1. _________________________________  
2. _________________________________  
3. _________________________________  
4. _________________________________  
5. _________________________________  
6. _________________________________  
7. _________________________________  
8. _________________________________  
9. _________________________________  
10. _________ ________________________  

D. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions) 

1. Unatoka wapi? 

2. Kaka yako jina lake ni nani?  

3. Kabla ya kuja Tanzania ulifanya nini?  

4. Unapenda kula chakula gani?  

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5. Kwa nini unajifunza Kiswahili?

6. Unakulaje chakula?

7. Je, utakwenda mjini leo?

8. Sokoni Tanzania kuna matunda gani?

9. Kila siku unakwenda nyumbani?

10. Je, unapenda kula ugali?

E. **Andika maswall ya majibu yafuatayo: (Write questions for the following answers)**

1. ____________________? Ninatoka mji wa Arusha.

2. ____________________? Tulikuja Tanzania kwa ndege.

3. ____________________? Wana shilingi mia tatu.

4. ____________________? Mnakunywa kahawa.

5. ____________________? Kwa sababu ninapenda kuzungumza Kiswahili na Watanzania.

6. ____________________? Atakwenda Dodoma kesho.

7. ____________________? Ndiyo mimi ni mtanzania.

8. ____________________? Yeye ni mwalimu.
**Msamiazi:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swahili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to go</td>
<td>kwenda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>at the market</td>
<td>sokoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>together with</td>
<td>pamoja na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>motorcycle</td>
<td>pikipiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>because</td>
<td>kwa sababu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>return</td>
<td>rudi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>live</td>
<td>ishi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>want</td>
<td>taka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to buy</td>
<td>kununua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>friend</td>
<td>rafiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fruits</td>
<td>matunda</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bananas</td>
<td>ndizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>price</td>
<td>bei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>visit</td>
<td>tembelea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PERSONAL PRONOUNS, POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS AND SUBJECT PREFIXES (PLURAL)

In Kiswahili personal pronouns, possessive pronouns and subject prefixes plural are expressed as follows:

A. PERSONAL PRONOUNS

Sisi - We, us
Ninyi - You, (plural)
Wao - They, them
B. POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS (PLURAL)

- eru - our, ours
- eru - your, yours
- ao - their, theirs

C. SUBJECT PREFIXES

tu - we
m - you (pl)
wa - they, them

Mfano:
Sisi tunatoka Marekani. - We are from US.
Ninyi mnatoka Tanzania. - You are (pl) from Tanzania.
Wao wanatoka Uingereza. - They are from UK.

Mazoezi

A. Malizia sentensi zifuatazo kwa kutumia 'subject prefixes' na 'tense sign maker': (Complete the following sentences using subject prefixes and 'tense sign marker')

1. Sisi ________ sema Kiswahili kila siku.
2. Ninyi ________ pumzika kesho.
3. Wao ________ soma vitabu sana.
4. Julius ________ andika barua kesho.
5. Baraka ________ fikiri sana jana.
7. Mama ________ pika ugali.
8. Mimi ________ kunywa chai sasa.
10. Tatu ________ ai.galia video jana.
B. Andika sentensi zifuatazo kwa usahihi kwa kutumia subject prefixes sahihi: (Write the following sentences correctly using the appropriate subject prefixes)

1. Mtoto wanakula sana.

2. Wao atakuja kesho mchana.

3. Sisi mlilikiri sana jana.


5. Wao anapika chakula.


8. Mimi na Brian alicheza mpira.


10. Mwalimu na mimi walikwenda sokoni.

C. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentence into Kiswahili)

1. They are sleeping now.
2. She is eating pizza.

3. I am writing a letter.

4. We will sweep tomorrow.

5. You (plural) spoke slowly.

6. They are washing clothes now.

7. Father and mother are watching video.

8. She is teaching Kiswahili.

9. They will cook ugali and pizza.

10. We went to the market yesterday.

Msamiati:
ugali           -  suff porridge
ngoma           -  drum, traditional dance
wanafunzi       -  students, pupils
polepole        -  slowly
fagia           -  sweep
fua nguo        -  wash clothes
USEFUL CONSTRUCTIONS

In Kiswahili there are verbs which are commonly used in daily conversations. For that matter we have decided to call them useful constructions. The following are the group representative.

-enda - go
-weza - be able, can
-taka - want
-penda - love, like
-omba - beg, ask for something
-elewa - understand
-jua - know
-hitaji - need
-pata - get

Mfano:
Anakwenda sokoni. - S/he is going to the market.
Utaweza kuogelea? - Will you be able to swim?
Wanataka kunywa maji. - They want to drink water.
Mtapenda kujifunza Kiswahili? - Will you (pl) like to learn Kiswahili?

Mazoezi

A. Tunga sentensi tano kwa kutumia maneno haya:
(Construct five sentences using these words)

omba, elewa, jua, hitaji, pata

1. _______________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili):

1. We were able to speak Kiswahili.

______________________________________________________
2. They understood Kiswahili.
3. I needed tea with sugar.
4. She can cook rice.
5. He is going to town.

C. Tumia maneno yafuatayo kukamilisha sentensi zifuatazo: (Use the following words to complete the following sentences)

enda, weza, taka, jua, hitaji, omba, penda, elewa

1. Mwalimu ana ___________ kunifundisha Kiswahili.
2. Nili _______________ kupika chakula cha mchana.
3. Kila siku asubuhini nina __________ kunywa chai kabla ya kwenda shule.
4. Sasa nina ___________ kuzungumza Kiswahili.
5. Kesho asubuhini nita_________ mjinini kununua kalamu.
6. Sita ___________ kuandika barua kwa kaka yangu.

Msamiati:
ogelea = swim
maji = water
sukari = sugar
mchele = uncooked rice
DAYS OF THE WEEK

In Kiswahili days of the week are named according to the Arabic system, which means the first day of the week is Saturday and the last day is Friday. Yet the arrangement of the days follows English system as shown below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kiswahili</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumatatu</td>
<td>Monday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumanne</td>
<td>Tuesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumatano</td>
<td>Wednesday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhamisi</td>
<td>Thursday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijumaa</td>
<td>Friday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumamosi</td>
<td>Saturday</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumapili</td>
<td>Sunday</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Taja siku za wiki.

2. Leo ni siku gani?

3. Jana ilikuwa siku gani?

4. Kesho itakuwa siku gani?

5. Juzi ilikuwa siku gani?

6. Kesho kutwa itakuwa siku gani?

7. Ulikuja Tanzania siku gani?
8. Mnajifunza Kiswahili siku gani?

9. Unapumziaka siku gani?

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo: (Translate the following sentences)

1. He came on Monday.

2. We shall go on Tuesday.

3. The doctor is coming on Sunday.

4. I'm staying until Thursday.

5. We will eat bread on Monday.

6. I'm leaving on Saturday.

7. We learn Kiswahili everyday.

8. Today is Thursday.

9. Tomorrow will be Friday.

10. What was the day before yesterday.

Msamiati:

ilikuwa - it was  
itakuwa - it will be  
gani - which, what, what kind of  
donoka - leave, depart

kaa - stay, live, sit, crab  
mpaka - until, border  
kabla - before


FAMILY STRUCTURE

Msamiati:

babu - grandfather
bibi - grandmother
shangazi - father's sister
mjomba - mother's brother
baba mkubwa - father's elder brother
baba mdogo - father's younger brother
mama mkubwa - mother's elder sister
mama mdogo - mother's younger sister
mke - wife
mume - husband
nzazi - a parent
binamu - cousin
mpwa - nephew

I am Baraka. My father is Masanja and my mother is Kashinde. My grandfather is Mabula and my grandmother is Kaniki. My uncle is Shija and my aunt is Shida. My elder father is Masalu and my younger father is Malulu. My elder mother is Kahangi and my younger mother is Ugumba. My brother is Mashili and my sister is Tabu.
MONTHS AND DATES

Months

*In Kiswahili the months in a year are named as follows:*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kiswahili</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swahili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa kwanza</td>
<td>first month</td>
<td>Januari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa pili</td>
<td>second month</td>
<td>Februari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa tatu</td>
<td>third month</td>
<td>Machi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa nne</td>
<td>fourth month</td>
<td>Aprili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa tano</td>
<td>Fifth month</td>
<td>Mei</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa sita</td>
<td>sixth month</td>
<td>Juni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa saba</td>
<td>seventh month</td>
<td>Julai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa nane</td>
<td>eighth month</td>
<td>Agosti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa tisa</td>
<td>ninth month</td>
<td>Septemba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa kumi</td>
<td>tenth month</td>
<td>Oktoba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa kumi na moja</td>
<td>eleventh month</td>
<td>Novemba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwezi wa kumi na mbili</td>
<td>twelfth month</td>
<td>Desemba</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. *Jibu maswali haya: (Answer these questions)*

1. Mwaka mmoja una siku ngapi?
   
   __________________________________________

2. Mwezi gani ni baridi sana Marekani?
   
   __________________________________________

3. Mwaka mmoja una miezi mingapi?
   
   __________________________________________

4. Mwezi gani una siku 28 au 29?
   
   __________________________________________

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55
C. Hawa ni nani?: (Who are these?)

Mfano:
Bibi ni mama wa baba.
Kaniki ni bibi wa Baraka.

1. Babu ni ________________.
2. Mjomba ni ________________.
3. Shangazi ni ________________.
4. Masalu ni ________________.
5. Malulu ni ________________.
6. Kahangi ni ________________.
7. Ugumba ni ________________.
8. Mashili ni ________________.
9. Tabu ni ________________.

D. Kwa kutumia muundo wa familia sema kweli au uongo: (Using the family structure say true or false)

1. Baba wa baba anaitwa babu ______
2. Dada wa mama ni mjomba________
3. Kaka wa baba ni shangazi________
4. Mama wa baba na mama wa mama ni bibi ______
5. Mama mdogo ni kaka mdogo wa baba________
6. Baba ni mume wa dada ______
7. Babu ni mke wa bibi __________
8. Babu ni mume wa bibi __________
9. Dada wa Baba ni shangazi_______
10. Mke wa Babu ni mama __________
Mazoezi

A. Malizia sentensi zifuatazo: (Complete the following sentences)

1. Leo ni tarehe __________________________

2. Kesho itakuwa tarehe __________________________

3. Nilizaliwa tarehe __________________________

4. Krismais ni tarehe __________________________

5. Mwaka mpya ni tarehe __________________________

6. Nilikuja Tanzania tarehe __________________________

7. Nilianza kujifunza Kiswahili tarehe________________

8. Nitamaliza kujifunza Kiswahili tarehe________________

B. Andika tarehe hizi kwa maneno: (Write these dates in words)

Mfano:
3/5/1994
Tarehe tatu mwezi wa tano mwaka elfu moja mia tisa tisini na nne.

1. 6/10/1993

2. 15/3/1998

3. 19/11/1975
6. ___________________________________________

7. ___________________________________________

8. ___________________________________________

9. ___________________________________________

10. ___________________________________________

B. **Kamiliisha sentensi zifuatazo ili zilete maana ya "kuwa na":** (Complete the following sentences so that they mean "to have")

**Mfano:**

Mimi nina _________ (oga/kitanda)
Mimi nina kitanda

1. Mwalimu ana _________ (kalamu/fundisha)

2. Watoto wana _________ (mpira/cheza)

3. Baraka ana _________ (kunywa/dada)

4. Wao wana _________ (machungwa/zungumza)

5. Sisi tuna _________ (nanasi/andika)

6. Wewe una _________ (kitabu cha Kiswahili/pika)

C. **Badili sentensi zifuatazo kuwa katika Kiswahili:** (Change the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. I have four children.

   ___________________________________________

2. We have three chairs.

   ___________________________________________

3. They have one car.

   ___________________________________________

4. You have three radios.

   ___________________________________________

5. S/he has four exercise books.

   ___________________________________________

6. You (pi) have nine students.

   ___________________________________________

   50
1. Lini niliandika kitabu?

2. Lini nitakwenda baharini kuogelea?

3. Lini nilikwenda Ufaransa?

4. Lini nilizaliwa?

5. Lini mlifanya karamu?

6. Lini nilinunua gari?

7. Lini nilipata mtoto?

8. Lini nilisafiri?

9. Lini nilinunua nguo?

10. Lini nilipika wali?
B. Fasiri namba zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following numbers in Kiswahili)

1. Twelve thousand

2. One thousand and sixty eight

3. Nine thousand and five hundred

4. Seven thousand and two hundred

5. Two thousand one hundred and fifty two

6. Three thousand and one

7. One thousand and twenty one

8. Thirty thousand and twenty two

9. Nine thousand and one

C. Andika kwa tarakimu: (Write in numerals)

1. Elfu kumi na tano

2. Elfu mbili mia tisa tisini na tisa

3. Laki moja

4. Elfu themanini na mbili

5. Elfu hamsini na nane

6. Elfu hamsini na tisa

7. Elfu kumi na moja mia moja kumi na moja

8. Elfu moja mia tisa tisini na nne

9. Elfu mbili mia nane tisini na tisa
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Msamati:</th>
<th>English:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>soko</td>
<td>market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sokoni</td>
<td>at the market</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pikipiki</td>
<td>motor cycle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>matunda</td>
<td>fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bei gani?</td>
<td>how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>muuzaji</td>
<td>seller</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jumla</td>
<td>total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nipe</td>
<td>give me</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>lipa</td>
<td>pay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chukua</td>
<td>take</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mboga</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kununua</td>
<td>to buy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fungu</td>
<td>pile</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halafu</td>
<td>then</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>malimau</td>
<td>lemons</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The day before yesterday Baraka went to the market. He went by motorcycle. He went to the market to buy vegetables and fruits. At the market he talked with a seller:

Baraka: How are you today?
Seller: I am fine. You are welcome.

Baraka: Thank you. I want to buy vegetables and fruits.
Seller: You are welcome. What fruits do you want to buy?

Baraka: I want to buy pawpaws, pineapples, oranges, bananas and lemons.

Seller: One pawpaw is 100/=, a pineapple is 200/=, and an orange is 50/= Each banana is 20/= and one lemon is 10/=.

Baraka: Ok! Give me three pawpaws and four pineapples.
Seller: Ok! You will pay the total of one thousand and one hundred shillings.

Baraka: Take this money and give me the fruits.
Seller: Thanks, take your fruits and welcome again.

Baraka: Thank you very much.
5. Mwezi mmoja una siku ngapi?

6. Mwezi Januari ni mwezi gani?

7. Agosti ni mwezi gani?

8. Wewe unapenda mwezi gani? Kwa nini?

9. Ulfika Tanzania mwezi gani?

10. Krismasi ni mwezi gani?

Dates

In Swahili language dates are indicated by the ordinary numbers whereby one tells the date first, then the month and lastly the year. The word 'tarehe' comes before the numbers.

e.g. Tarehe nane mwezi wa saba mwaka 1994 - 8th July 1994

Mfano:
Tarehe moja - the first date of the month
Tarehe nne - the fourth date of the month
Tarehe sita - the sixth date of the month
Tarehe kumi - the tenth date of the month
Tarehe kumi na tisa - the nineteenth date of the month
Tarehe thelathini na moja - the thirty first date of the month
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Nani alikwenda sokoni?

2. Baraka alikwendaje sokoni?

3. Baraka alizungumza na nani sokoni?

4. Kwa nini Baraka alikwenda sokoni?

5. Papai moja ni bei gani?

6. Baraka alilipa jumla shilingi ngapi kununua matunda?

7. Baraka alitaka kununua matunda gani?

8. Wewe unapenda kula matunda gani?

B. Tafsiri maneno yafuatayo: (Translate the following words)

1. To buy

2. Fruits

3. Vegetables

4. Pineapples

5. Oranges

6. Bananas

7. Lemon

8. Cabbage

9. Green pepper

10. File

11. Take

12. Total
4. 8/2/1995

5. 1/8/1991

6. 30/7/1980

C. Jibu maswali yana kutumia chati uliyopewa: (Answer the questions by using the chart given)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Siku</th>
<th>Tarehe</th>
<th>Mwezi</th>
<th>Mwaka</th>
<th>Fanya</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jumapili</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1998</td>
<td>Njiaogelea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhamisi</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1991</td>
<td>Nilinunua gari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijumaa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Niliandika kitabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumamosi</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1993</td>
<td>Nilinunua nguo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumatatu</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>1987</td>
<td>Nilisafiri</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumanne</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>1992</td>
<td>Nilipika wali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumatano</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1988</td>
<td>Nilipata mtoto</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alhamisi</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Nilifanya karamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ijumaa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>1960</td>
<td>Nilizaliwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jumanne</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>1954</td>
<td>Nilikwenda ulaya</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MEASUREMENTS

There are different measurements depending on what someone wants to measure:

A. Local Measurements
   gunia - a sack, gunny bag
   debe - a tin of 18 - 20 litres
   kibaba - a local container used to measure solid things like beans, rice etc. at the market/shop
   fungu - a pile/heap

B. Urefu (Length)
   sentimeta - centimetre
   meta - metre (m)
   kilometa - kilometre

Mfano:
   sentimeta 100 = meta 1
   meta 1000 = kilometa 1

C. Uzito (Weight)
   gramu - gram (g)
   kilogramu - kilogram (kg)

Mfano:
   gramu 100 = dekagramu 1

D. Ujazo (Volume)
   lita - litre (l)

Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali haya: (Answer these questions)
1. Sukari gramu 5000 ni kilo ngapi?

2. Debe moja ni lita ngapi?

3. Nusu kilo ni gramu ngapi?

4. Gramu 100 ni kilo ngapi?

5. Robo kilo ni gramu ngapi?
**Msamiati:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>anza</td>
<td>start, begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maliza</td>
<td>finish, complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zaliwa</td>
<td>be born</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka mpya</td>
<td>new year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>karamu</td>
<td>party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogelea</td>
<td>swim</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safiri</td>
<td>travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bahari</td>
<td>sea, ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwezi</td>
<td>month, moon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>miezi</td>
<td>months, moons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka</td>
<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tarehe</td>
<td>date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ufaransa</td>
<td>France</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
VERB "TO HAVE" PAST AND FUTURE

The verb to have past and future in Kiswahili language is denoted by "kuwa na".

The verb "to have" Past

Mfano:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nilikuwa na</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>I had</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ulikuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>You had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alikuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>S/he had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulikuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>We had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milikuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>You (pl) had</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Walikuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>They had</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mifano zaidi:

Jana nilikuwa na nanasi
Juzi ulikuwa na kitabu
Mwaka jana Brian alikuwa na baiskeli

The verb "to have" Future

Mfano:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitakuwa na</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>I shall have</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Utakuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>You will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atakuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>S/he will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutakuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>We will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtakuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>You (pl) will have</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watakuwa na</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>They will have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mifano zaidi:

Kesho mimi nitakuwa na kitabu.
Kesho wewe utakuwa na kitabu.
Kesho yeye atakuwa na kitabu.
Kesho tutakuwa na kitabu.
Kesho Mtakuwa na kitabu.
Kesho Watakuwa na kitabu.
**SOKONI**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Juzi Baraka alikwenda Sokoni. Alikwenda kwa pikipiki.</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Alikwenda sokoni kununua mboga na matunda. Sokoni alizungumza na muuzaji:</em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Habari za leo?</td>
<td><strong>Muuzaji:</strong> Nzuri, karibu!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Asante sana. Ninataka kununua mboga na matunda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muuzaji:</strong> Karibu sana. Unataka kununua matunda gani?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Ninataka kununua mapapa, mananasi, machungwa, ndizi na malimau.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muuzaji:</strong> Papa moja ni shilingi 100/=, manasi moja ni shilingi 200/= na chungwa moja ni shilingi 50/=. Kila ndizi ni shilingi 20/= na limau moja ni shilingi 10/=.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Sawa, nipe mapapa matatu na mananasi manne.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muuzaji:</strong> Sawa, jumia uthalipa shilingi elfu moja na mia moja.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Chukua pesa hizi na nipe matunda.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Muuzaji:</strong> Asante, chukua matunda yako na karibu tena.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Baraka:</strong> Asante sana.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B. Kamilisha sentensi zifuatazo ili zilete maana ya "kuwa na": (Complete the following sentences so that they mean "to have")

1. Nitakuwa na ____________ (imba/keki)
2. Watakuwa na ____________ (daftari/andika)
3. Mtakuwa na ______________ (chungwa/kunywa)
4. Atakuwa na ______________ (chakula/piga mswaki)
5. Wewe utakuwa na __________ (pikipiki/oga)

C. Tumia jedwali ulilopewa kutengeneza sentensi kumi: (Using the chart given to construct ten sentences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</th>
<th>SUBJECT PREFIXES</th>
<th>PRESENT</th>
<th>PAST</th>
<th>FUTURE</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimi</td>
<td>ni-</td>
<td>-na-</td>
<td>-li-</td>
<td>-ta-</td>
<td>Nyumba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wewe</td>
<td>u-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kitabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeye</td>
<td>a-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Mananasi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisi</td>
<td>tu-</td>
<td>-na-</td>
<td>-li-</td>
<td>-ta-</td>
<td>Machungwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyinyi</td>
<td>m-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Barua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wao</td>
<td>wa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Pikipiki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Taa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Gari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Ndege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Kalamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Viti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Andika maneno haya kwa usahihi: (Write these words correctly)

1. TUAMDNA
2. UANNU
3. IPLIPLII
4. PMAPIAA
5. SINAMANA
6. WACHAMUNG
7. BOMGA
8. ZINDI
9. CHIBIKA
10. TIKAOR

D. Andika majina ya picha zifuatazo: (Write the name of the following pictures)

1. [Image of a fruit]
2. [Image of a carrot]
3. [Image of a cabbage]
4. [Image of a pineapple]
5. [Image of okra]
6. [Image of chili pepper]
NEGATIVE PRESENT SINGULAR AND PLURAL

In negative present, no tense sign is used and if the last vowel is an "a" it is changed to an "i" and the negative subject prefixes are used.

**Mfano:**  
**Affirmative**  
Sasa mimi ninaandika.  
(Now I am writing.)  
Sasa wewe unaandika.  
(Now you are writing.)  
Sasa ye ye anaandika.  
(Now she/he is writing.)  
Sasa sisi tunaandika.  
(Now we are writing.)  
Sasa ninyi mnaandika.  
(Now you (pl) are writing.)  
Sasa wao wanaandika.  
(Now they are writing.)  

**Negative**  
- Sasa mimi slandiki.  
- (Now I am not writing.)  
- Sasa wewe huandiki.  
- (Now you are not writing.)  
- Sasa ye ye haandiki.  
- (Now she/he is not writing.)  
- Sasa sisi hatuandiki.  
- (Now we are not writing.)  
- Sasa ninyi hamwandiki.  
- (Now you (pl) are not writing.)  
- Sasa wao hawaandiki.  
- (Now they are not writing.)

**Note:**  
Whenever a consonant 'm' is preceded by verb stem vowels -w- is inserted between the consonant and the vowels.

**Mfano:**  
**Affirmative**  
Sasa ninyi mnaandika  

**Negative**  
Sasa ninyi hamwandiki

**Note:**  
Monosyllabic verbs like kula, kunywa, kuja, kwenda, drop the infinite 'ku' in negative present.

**Mfano:**  
**Affirmative**  
Mimi ninakula samaki.  
(I am eating fish.)  
Wewe unakunywa pombe.  
(You are drinking alcohol.)  
Sisi tunakwenda mjini.  
(We are going to town.)  

**Negative**  
- Mimi sili samaki.  
- (I am not eating fish.)  
- Wewe hunywi pombe.  
- (You are not drinking alcohol.)  
- Sisi hauendi mjini.  
- (We are not going to town.)
6. Tunaweza kupima nini kwa kutumia gunia?

B. Tunga maswali na majibu kwa maneno yafuatayo: (Construct questions and answers to the following words)

Mfano:
Meta 10 ni sentimeta ngapi?
Meta 10 ni sentimeta 10,000.

1. Nusu kilo (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

2. Nusu lita (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

3. Sentimeta (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

4. Kilo (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

5. Gunia (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

6. Gramu (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

7. Debe (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

8. Robo lita (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

9. Fungu (a) _____________________________
   (b) _____________________________

10. Lita (a) _____________________________
    (b) _____________________________

Msamiati
nusu - half
robo - quarter
robo tatu - three quarters
kupima - to weigh, to measure, to diagnose, to examine
weza - be able to
kutumia - to use

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C. Tumia jedwali ulilopewa hapo chini kutengeneza sentensi kumi katika kukataa: (Use the substitution table given below to construct ten sentences in the negative)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sasa</th>
<th>mimi</th>
<th>si-</th>
<th>kunywa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>wewe</td>
<td>hu-</td>
<td>-zungumza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeye</td>
<td>ha-</td>
<td>-angalia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisi</td>
<td>hatu-</td>
<td>-lala</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyingi</td>
<td>ham-</td>
<td>-sikiliza</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wao</td>
<td>hawa-</td>
<td>-pika</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
1. Sasa mimi sinywi bia (Now I am not drinking beer.)
2. Sasa mimi sipiki ugali (Now I am not cooking ugali)

1. __________________________________________
2. __________________________________________
3. __________________________________________
4. __________________________________________
5. __________________________________________
6. __________________________________________
7. __________________________________________
8. __________________________________________
9. __________________________________________
10. __________________________________________
A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. Tomorrow we will have one car.
   
2. The day before yesterday I had four pineapples.
   
3. The day after tomorrow I will have a bicycle.
   
4. Last year I had one house.
   
5. They will have a motor bike.
   
6. 1992 they had three bicycles.
   
7. You (pl) will have six pens.
   
8. You had three chairs.
   
9. She/He will have an exercise books.
   
10. I will have six pineapples.
NEGATIVE PAST SINGULAR AND PLURAL

The negative past is made by changing the past tense marker 'lt-' into 'ku-' with the negative prefixes.

Mfano:

1. Jana asubuhi mimi sikupiga mswaki. (Yesterday morning I didn’t brush teeth.)
2. Wiki jana Brian hakuandika barua. (Last week Brian didn’t write a letter.)
3. Mwaka uliopita wanafunzi hawakuangalia video. (Last year the students didn’t watch video.)
4. Mwezi wa juzi sisi hatukulala nyumbani. (Two months ago we didn’t sleep at home.)

Mazoezi

A. Badili sentensi zifuatazo katika kukataa: (Change the following sentences into Negative)
1. Juzi Tatu alipika ugali.
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
   ______________________________________________________
4. Wiki iliyopita sisi tulikunywa bia.
   ______________________________________________________
5. Juzi jioni mimi niliangalia sinema.
   ______________________________________________________
Mfano:

Mimi nina nyumba.

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________
6. ____________________________
7. ____________________________
8. ____________________________
9. ____________________________
10. ____________________________

Msamiazi:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Swahili</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a book</td>
<td>kitabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a car, vehicle</td>
<td>gari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a bicycle</td>
<td>baiskeli</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a pen</td>
<td>kalamu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>an exercise book</td>
<td>daftari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>watch, clock, time</td>
<td>saa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chairs</td>
<td>viti</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NEGATIVE FUTURE SINGULAR AND PLURAL

The Negative Future is made by using the Future Tense with the Negative prefix.

Mfano:

Kesho mimi sitaenda ofisini
Tomorrow I won't go to the office

Mwaka kesho kutwa hawatacheza mpira.
Two years later they won't play soccer

Mazoezi

A. Badili sentensi hizi kwa kukataa: (Change these sentences in Negative)

1. Mwezi ujao Baraka na Tatu watacheza muziki.

2. Kesho usiku baba atakunywa pombe.

3. Wiki ijayo mimi nitafanya mthani.

4. Mwaka kesho kutwa wewe utanunua gari.

5. Kesho ninyi mtaenda hospitali kupimwa.


8. Mwaka kesho tutapanda mlima Kilimanjaro.

9. Mwaka ujao ataandika bara kwa kaka yake.

10. Wiki kesho watakwenda Zanzibar.
Mazoezi

A. Badili sentensi zifuatazo kuwa katika kukataa: (Change the following sentences into negative)

1. Sasa ninazungumza na rafiki yangu.

2. Yeye anaangalia video

3. Wao wanapenda wali.


5. Sisi tunasoma barua.


B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. I am not writing a letter.

2. S/he is not drinking alcohol.

3. The children are not listening to the radio.

4. We are not speaking Kiswahili.

5. I don’t eat ugali.

6. I am not watching soccer.
NEGATIVES OF THE VERB "TO HAVE"

Present:

In Kiswahili to negate the verb 'to have' in present, you have to replace the affirmative subject prefixes (ni-, u-, a- and tu-, m-, wa-) which are attached to the verb to have '-na' with the appropriate negative subject prefixes. In this case we don't change the last vowel of the verb.

\[
\begin{array}{cccc}
  \text{ni-} & \text{si-} & \text{tu-} & \text{hatu-} \\
  \text{u-} & \text{bu-} & \text{m-} & \text{ham-} \\
  \text{a-} & \text{ha-} & \text{wa-} & \text{hawa-} \\
\end{array}
\]

Mfano: Affirmative Negative

\[
\begin{align*}
  \text{mimi:} & \quad \text{Nina saa.} & \quad \text{Sina saa.} \\
  (I \text{ have a watch.}) & & (I \text{ don't have a watch.}) \\
  \text{wewe:} & \quad \text{Una kitabu.} & \quad \text{Huna kitabu.} \\
  (You \text{ have a book.}) & & (You \text{ don't have a book.}) \\
  \text{yeye:} & \quad \text{Ana viatu.} & \quad \text{Hana viatu} \\
  (S/he \text{ has shoes.}) & & (S/he \text{ doesn't have shoes.}) \\
  \text{sisi:} & \quad \text{Tuna watoto sita.} & \quad \text{Hatuna watoto sita.} \\
  (We \text{ have six children.}) & & (We \text{ don't have six children.}) \\
  \text{ninyi:} & \quad \text{Mna walimu saba.} & \quad \text{Hamma walimu saba.} \\
  (You (pl) \text{ have 7 teachers.}) & & (You (pl) \text{ don't have 7 teachers.}) \\
  \text{wao:} & \quad \text{Wana shida.} & \quad \text{Hawana shida.} \\
  (They \text{ have problem.}) & & (The \text{ don't have problem.}) \\
\end{align*}
\]

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi hizi katika Kiswahili: (Translate these sentences into Kiswahili).

1. I don’t have a watch.

2. You don’t have children.

3. We don’t have chairs.

4. S/he doesn’t have a book.

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B. Tunga sentensi kumi kwa kutumia jedwali ulilopewa chini: (Construct ten sentences using the chart given below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</th>
<th>NEGATIVE SUBJECT PREFIXES</th>
<th>PAST TENSE</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mimi</td>
<td>Si-</td>
<td>-ku-</td>
<td>penda</td>
<td>redio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wewe</td>
<td>Hu-</td>
<td></td>
<td>soma</td>
<td>ugali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeeye</td>
<td>Ha-</td>
<td></td>
<td>angalia</td>
<td>muziki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisì</td>
<td>Hatu-</td>
<td></td>
<td>piga</td>
<td>kiswahili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninyi</td>
<td>Ham-</td>
<td></td>
<td>andika</td>
<td>nyumbani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wao</td>
<td>Hawa-</td>
<td></td>
<td>sikiliza</td>
<td>mswaki</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>pumzika</td>
<td>video</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>jifunza</td>
<td>bara</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ________________________________________________________________
2. ________________________________________________________________
3. ________________________________________________________________
4. ________________________________________________________________
5. ________________________________________________________________
6. ________________________________________________________________
7. ________________________________________________________________
8. ________________________________________________________________
9. ________________________________________________________________
10. ________________________________________________________________

Msamiati:
redio - a radio
muziki - music
Past:

Since the verb "to have" is regular in the past tense affirmative, the negative form of the verb to have in the past takes characteristics of the other monosyllabic verb, i.e. it drops its infinitive "ku-" in order to behave like other polysyllabic verbs.

Mfano:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>mimi:</th>
<th>Nilikuwa na samaki.</th>
<th>Sikuwa na samaki.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>yeaye:</td>
<td>Alikuwa na matunda.</td>
<td>Hakuwa na matunda.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisi:</td>
<td>Tulikuwa na watoto.</td>
<td>Hatukwa na watoto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninyi:</td>
<td>Mlikuwa na mbwa.</td>
<td>Hamkuwa na mbwa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wao:</td>
<td>Walikuwa na paka.</td>
<td>Hawakuwa na paka.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Kanusha sentensi hizi: (Negate these sentences)

1. Nilikuwa na kalamu.
2. Ulikuwa na ndizi.
3. Alikuwa na wasiwaso.
4. Tulikuwa na viti kumi.
5. Mlikuwa na meza moja.

B. Fasiri sentensi hizi katika Kiswahili: (Translate these sentences into Kiswahili)

1. I didn’t have time.
2. You did not have sugar.
3. She did not have sugar.
B. Andika sentensi tano kutoka kwennye jedwali ulilopewa chini: (Write five sentences from the chart given below)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONAL PRONOUNS</th>
<th>PREFIXES</th>
<th>FUTURE TENSE</th>
<th>VERBS</th>
<th>NOUNS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimi</td>
<td>si-</td>
<td>-ta-</td>
<td>soma</td>
<td>bara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wewe</td>
<td>hu-</td>
<td></td>
<td>piga</td>
<td>zawadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>yeye</td>
<td>ha-</td>
<td></td>
<td>pika</td>
<td>Ndizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sisi</td>
<td>hatu-</td>
<td></td>
<td>sikiliza</td>
<td>simu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ninyi</td>
<td>hama-</td>
<td></td>
<td>pata</td>
<td>gazeti</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wao</td>
<td>hawa-</td>
<td></td>
<td>andika</td>
<td>muziki</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. ____________________________
2. ____________________________
3. ____________________________
4. ____________________________
5. ____________________________

C. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. Tomorrow I shall not eat ugali.
   ____________________________

2. They will not learn Kiswahili.
   ____________________________

3. She will not go home.
   ____________________________

4. You will not wait much.
   ____________________________

5. You (pl) will not climb mount Kilimanjaro.
   ____________________________

_Msamlati:_

_muhani_ - examination
Future:

The negative of the verb "to have" in future takes negative prefixes and the tense sign marker is inserted between the negative prefixes and the verb to be "kuwa".

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mfano: Affirmative</th>
<th>Negative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitakuwa na gari.</td>
<td>Sitakuwa na gari.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I shall have a car.</td>
<td>I won't have a car.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Utekuwa na shida.</td>
<td>Hutakuwa na shida.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You will have a problem.</td>
<td>You won't have a problem.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Atakuwa na watoto.</td>
<td>Hatakuwa na watoto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>S/he will have children.</td>
<td>S/he won't have children.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tutakuwa na baiskeli.</td>
<td>Hatutakuwa na baiskeli.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>We shall have a bicycle.</td>
<td>We shall not have a bicycle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mtekuwa na saa.</td>
<td>Hmtakuwa na saa.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>You (pl) will have a watch.</td>
<td>You (pl) won't have a watch.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Watakuwa na nyumba.</td>
<td>Hawatakuwa na nyumba.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The will have a house.</td>
<td>They won't have a house.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. She will not have a knife.

2. They will not have ten books.

3. I shall not have time.

4. You will not have pens.

5. You (pl.) will not have a house.

6. We shall not have shoes.
5. You (pl.) don't have houses.

6. They don't have bananas.

B. Andika kanushi ya sentensi zifuatazo: (Write the negative of the following sentences)

Mfano:
Nina chakula - Sina chakula.

1. Nina kazi.

2. Una barua.

3. Tuna shida leo.

4. Ana mtoto mdogo.

5. Mna maswali.

6. Wana samaki kumi.

C. Badili sentensi hizi katika kukubali: (Change the following sentences into affirmative)

Mfano:
Nina pesa - sina pesa

1. ________ sina kuku.

2. ________ huna paka.

3. ________ hana baba.

4. ________ hatuna marafiki.

5. ________ hamna wasiwasi.

6. ________ hawana viatu.

Msamianti:
dogo - small, little
samaki - fisha
watoto - children
nyumba (pl) - houses

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MY FRIEND

Msamiati:
sekondari - secondary
mfanyakazi - worker
katika - at, in, on, be cut
wizara - ministry
elimu - education
ona - see, feel
omba - ask for, beg, pray, request, invoke
taka - want, wish, rubbish, junk
ongea - talk, chat, discuss
twende - let us go
pwani - beach, coast
wikiendi - weekend
hivyo - so
onana - see each other
kompuyuta - computer

I am Baraka, and I am teaching at Kibasila secondary school and my friend is Tatu. She is a worker at the Ministry of Education Dar es Salaam. One day I went to see her in the office.

Tatu: Welcome Baraka.
Baraka: Thank you Tatu, how are you?
Tatu: Just fine.
Baraka: I have come because I want to talk with you.
Tatu: Thank you, welcome.
Baraka: Let us go to the beach on Saturday morning.
Tatu: Okay, Because this week I have nothing to do. So come home very early in the morning.
Baraka: Okay. Don't worry. Good bye.
Tatu: Good bye, see you on Saturday morning.
4. We did not have a knife.

5. You (pl.) did not have forks.

6. They did not have cars.

C. Malizia sentensi zifuatazo kwa kuweka kanushi katika nafasi zilizo wazi: (Complete the following sentences by putting negative forms in the blank spaces)

Mfano:

mimi nilikuwa na ndizi lakini, yeye__________ ndizi.
mimi nilikuwa na ndizi, lakini yeye **hakuwa na** ndizi.

1. Mimi nilikuwa na **kitabu**, lakini wewe __________ kitabu.
2. Wewe ulikuwa na barua moja, lakini wao _________ barua.
3. Yeye alikuwa na **kisu na uma**, lakini sisi ____________ kisu na uma.
4. Sisi tulikuwa na watoto, lakini wao _______ watoto.
6. Wao walikuwa na gari lakini ninyi ____________ gari.

*Msamiati:*

*nyuma* - forks, behind
*baiskeli* - bicycle
*wasiwasi* - worries
*meza* - table, swallow
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Rafiki wa Baraka ni nani?

2. Wikiendi Tatu alikwenda wapi?

3. Tatu alikwenda pwani na nani?

4. Wikiendi Baraka alikwenda wapi?

5. Baraka atakwenda nyumbani kwa Tatu lini?

B. Andika mazungumzo yoyote kati yako na rafiki yako: (Write any dialogue between you and your friend)

___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________
___________________________________________________________________________

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B. Tunga sentensi tano kwa kutumia kanushi wakati ujao: (Construct five sentences using negative future of the verb to have)

1. ________________________________
2. ________________________________
3. ________________________________
4. ________________________________
5. ________________________________

C. Malizia sentensi zifuatazo kwa kuandika kanushi wakati ujao: (Complete the following sentences in the negative future)

Mfano:
Sasa nina kalamu, lakini kesho sitakuwa na kalamu.

1. Leo una dawa lakini, kesho ______________________
2. Jana alikuwa na kitabu, lakini kesho kutwa ______________________
3. Juzi walikuwa na gari lakini, kesho jioni ______________________
4. Leo asubuhili tulikuwa na pesa, lakini kesho ______________________
5. Sasa mna kazi, lakini kesho asubuhili ______________________
6. Jana jioni nilikuwa na barua, lakini kesho asubuhili ______________________

Msamati:
viatu - shoes
dawa - medicines
pesa - money, currency
THE 'ME' TENSE

The "me" tense can be used as immediate past, and with stative verbs in present tense.

The 'me' tense as immediate past.

Mfano:
   Sasa ninakula wali. - Now I am eating rice.

As soon as the action is over then you can use the tense "me":
  i.e. nimekula wali.

Nimekula wali. - I have eaten rice.
Umekula wali. - You have eaten rice.
Amekula wali. - She/he has eaten rice.
Tumekula wali. - We have eaten rice.
Mmekula wali. - You (pl) have eaten rice.
Wamekula wali. - They have eaten rice.

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. We have slept without taking a bath.

2. We have learnt Kiswahili before eating lunch.

3. They have gone to school without brushing their teeth.

4. They have gone to the bank without taking money.

5. You (pl) have listened to the radio before sleeping.

6. You have written a letter.

7. She has gone to the market.

8. I have read a book.

**Tatu:** Karibu Baraka.
**Baraka:** Asante, Tatu, habari zako?
**Tatu:** Nzuri tu.
**Baraka:** Nimekuja kwa sababu ninataka kuongea na wewe.
**Tatu:** Vizuri, karibu.
**Baraka:** Naomba twende pwani Jumamosi asubuhi.
**Tatu:** Sawa, kwa sababu wakiendwa hii sina kazi. Hivyo njoo nyumbani asubuhi sana.
**Baraka:** Sawa. Hamna wasiwasi. Kwa heri.
**Tatu:** Kwa heri, tutaonana Jumamosi asubuhi.
The previous mentioned verbs are never used with the simple present tense instead the tense -me- which is a tense for the immediate past, is used. This gives the sense of:

- **Mfano:**
  - tumelewa - we have become drunk
  - wamechoka - they have become tired

**Mazoezi**

A. Kwa kutumia '-me-' na "statives" zmbazo umeetwa chini malizia sentensi zifuatano: (Using the stative given below complete the following sentences)

(chelewa, choka, lewa, jaa, potea, shiba, kasirika, kwisha)

1. Baada ya kunywa pombe sana, sasa mimi __________________
2. Baada ya kufanya kazi nyangi, sasa wao __________________
3. Siwezi kufungua mlango kwa sababu ufunguo __________________
4. Mama aliweka soda nyangi katika glasi kwa hiyo sasa glasi __________________
5. Baba hacheki sasa kwa sababu __________________
6. Baada ya kula ugali sana sisi __________________
7. Huwezi kunywa chai sasa kwa sababu sukari __________________
8. Hamwezi kusafiri leo kwa sababu basi __________________

B. Kwa kutumia '-me-' na 'statives' andika vitendo gani vinatokea katika kila picha: (Using -me- tense with statives verbs write what is happening in each of the pictures)

1. [Image]
2. [Image]
3. [Image]
C. Kutokana na habari uliyosoma andika kweli/uongo:
(According to the passage you have read write true/false)

1. Tatu alikwenda ofisini kujifunza kompyuta.___________
2. Tatu alikwenda pwani Jumamosi.____________________
3. Wikiendi Baraka alikwenda pwani na Tatu.___________
4. Jumamosi Baraka alikwenda Wizara ya Elimu._________
5. Asubuhi Baraka alilala._____________________________

D. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia maneno haya: (Construct sentences using these words)

ofisini, rafiki, siku, asubuhi, jumamosi, pwani, wikiendi, wasiwasi, wizara, elimu.

1. ___________________________________________________
2. ___________________________________________________
3. ___________________________________________________
4. ___________________________________________________
5. ___________________________________________________
6. ___________________________________________________
7. ___________________________________________________
8. ___________________________________________________
9. ___________________________________________________
10. _________________________________________________
TELLING TIME

In Kiswahili the day begins at sunrise and ends at sunset. The night begins at sunset and ends at sunrise. Thus we have twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness. We start counting day & night hours at 7.00 am/pm respectively.

Telling time in Kiswahili is as shown below.

Mfano:

a) 12

Saa moja kamili - Seven o'clock

b) 12

Saa sita kamili - Twelve noon
c) 12

Saa moja na robo - A quarter past seven
d) 12

Saa moja na nusu - Half past seven
B. Tumia jedwali kutengeneza sentensi nane tofauti: (Use the substitution table given to construct eight different sentences)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mimi</th>
<th>ni</th>
<th>kula.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wewe</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>piga mswaki.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeve</td>
<td>a</td>
<td>-me- zungumza.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisi</td>
<td>tu</td>
<td>andika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninyi</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>plika.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wao</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>kunywa.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
Mimi nimekula.
1. __________________________
2. __________________________
3. __________________________
4. __________________________
5. __________________________
6. __________________________
7. __________________________
8. __________________________

The 'me' tense with stative verbs:

There are some verbs which have stative meanings without being derived from the verb root.

Mfano:

- kuchelewa - to be late
- kuchoka - to be tired
- kwisha - to be finished
- kukasirika - to be angry
- shiba - to be full
- kuja - to be filled
- kulewa - to be drunk
- kupotea - to be lost
DAILY ACTIVITIES

Msamiati:
shughuli - activities
kila siku - every day
chakula cha asubuhi - breakfast
kwenye - on, in, at, to
fika - arrive, reach
anza - start, begin
pumzika - take a break, rest
mpaka - until, up to
rudi - return, go back
maliza - finish
tembea - walk
tembelea - visit
pengine - sometimes
mpenzi - lover, darling, sweet heart,
girl/boy friend

BARAKA THE TEACHER

I am Baraka. I am a teacher. Every day, I wake up at 6:00am in the morning. After waking up I take a shower, brush my teeth, put on clothes and eat breakfast. At 6:45am, I listen to the news on the radio. At 7:30am I go to school. I usually go to school by bicycle. I usually arrive at the school at 7:45am. I start teaching at 8:00am. Students usually take a break from 10:00am until 10:30am. At half past twelve I eat lunch. I return to school at 2:00pm and I teach again until 4:00pm. At 4:00pm I finish work and I return home. In the evening I walk or visit my friend. At 6:00pm I return home and I read a newspaper or I write letters. At 7:30pm I eat dinner. Sometimes at 9:00pm I go to the movie together with my girl friend or my friend. I usually sleep at 10:00pm and sometimes I dream.
C. Malizia sentensi hizi kwa kutumia maneno yako mwenyewe: (Complete these sentences using your own words).

1. Tumelewa kwa sababu ________________________
2. Wameshiba kwa sababu ________________________
3. Amechoka ________________________
4. Tumekasirika kwa sababu ________________________
5. Amechelewa ________________________

Msamati:
- ufunguo - key
- kwa hiyo - therefore
- cheka - laugh
- kufungua - to open
- weka - put
- nyingi - many
- bila - without
- glasi - glass
- kablula - before
- tumia - use
- tengeneza - make, construct
- chakula cha - make, construct
- mchana - lunch
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na habari uliyosoma jibu maswalli yafuatayo: (According to the passage you have read answer the following questions)

1. Mimi ni nani?

2. Mimi huamka saa ngapi?

3. Mimi huenda shuleni saa ngapi?

4. Baada ya kuamka hufanya nini?

5. Mimi husikiliza habari kwenye radio saa ngapi?

6. Mimi huendaje shuleni?

7. Wanafunzi hupumzika toka saa ngapi hadi saa ngapi?

8. Mimi huenda sinema saa ngapi?

9. Jioni baada ya kutembea mimi hufanya nini?

10. Mimi hulala saa ngapi?

B. Andika shughuli zako za kila siku: (Write your own daily activities)
Mazoezi

A. Andika ni saa ngapi?: (Write what time is it?)

1. [Clock Image]

2. [Clock Image]

3. [Clock Image]

4. [Clock Image]

5. [Clock Image]
D. Andika shughuli za kila siku za bwana Baraka kama invyonyeshwa katika picha zifuatazo: (Write Mr. Baraka's daily activities as shown in the pictures below)
B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. Now it is a quarter past eleven.

2. Now it is two o'clock.

3. Now it is half past ten.

4. Now it is a quarter past four.

5. Every day I wake up at six o'clock.

6. I bathe and brush teeth at seven o'clock in the morning.

Msamiati:

kamili - exactly, o'clock
robo - quarter
nusu - half
kasorobo - a quarter to
eleza - explain
GIVING AND RECEIVING DIRECTIVES

Kiswahili has words which can be used in giving directives. They are as follows:

- juu - up, above
- chini - down, under
- nyuma - behind, back
- mbele - infront
- kushoto - left
- kulia - right, to cry
- katikati - middle, centre
- pinda - turn, curve, bend, fold
- nenda - go
- geuka - turn
- simama - stand up, halt, stop
- rudi - return, come back, go back
- kaa - sit, crab
- moja kwa moja - straight ahead

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri maneno haya kwa Kiswahili: (Translate these words in Kiswahili)

1. Sit down.
2. Stand up.
3. Halt.
4. Go to the kitchen.
5. Turn left.
6. Turn right.
7. Go straight ahead.
8. Return to the class.
9. Go back to your mother.
10. Look up
SHUGHULI ZA KILA SIKU

MWALIMU BARAKA

3. Baraka - ambia Suzana (sasa)

4. Suzana - ar'bia Juma (juzi asubuhi)

5. Tatu - ambia Baraka (sasa)
C. Kutokana na shughuli zangu za kila siku ulizosoma andika mimi hufanya nini katika muda unaonyeshwa na nyuso za saa hapa chini: (From my daily activities you have read write down what I do at different times as indicated by the following clock faces below)
AT THE SHOP

Msamiatl:
nikusaide nini? - what can I help you?
hitaji - need
kiberiti - matchbox, lighter
mkate - bread
sabuni - soap
sabuni ya kufulia - washing soap, laundry soap
sabuni ya kuogea - toilet soap, bathing soap
mche wa sabuni - a bar of soap
chukua - take
vitu - things
sigara - cigarettes
majani ya chai - tea leaves

Tatu:
How are you sir?
Shop owner: Just fine, welcome.
Tatu: Thank you.
Shop owner: How can I help you?
Tatu: I need to buy one box of matches, one loaf of bread, two bars of shower soap, one bar of laundry soap. How much is it?
Shop owner: One box of matches is 20/=, one big loaf of bread is 250/=, shower soap is 120/= and one bar of laundry soap is 250=/.
Tatu: Ok! take Sh. 740/= for everything.
Shop owner: Thank you.
Tatu: Excuse me, can I get sugar and tea leaves here?
Shop owner: Yes, you can. How many kilos of sugar do you want?
Tatu: I want two kilos of sugar and one packet of tea leaves. How much is that?
Shop owner: One kilo of sugar is 450/= and one packet of tea leaves is 150/=. In total you will pay 1050=.
Tatu: Ok, take your money.
Shop owner: Thank you welcome again.
B. Sentensi zifuatazo zinaongozwa na neno "ambia" kati ya watu wawili, sasa zikamlisho kwa kutumia maamrisho uliyopewa: (The following sentences are guided by the word "tell" between two parties, now complete them using the given commands)

Mfano: Juma ambia Baraka................(jana)

Baraka

"pinda kulia"

Juma alimwambia Baraka pinda kulia

1. Suzana - ambia Tatu (juzi)

Suzana

"nenda mbele"

Tatu

2. Tatu - ambia Brian (jana usiku)

Brian

"rudi nyuma"

Tatu

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A. Andika majina ya vitu unavyoviona: (Write the names of the things you see)

1. [Image of a brush]
2. [Image of a pack of toilet soap]
3. [Image of a slice of bread]
4. [Image of a can of beans]
5. [Image of a knife]
6. [Image of a dress]
7. [Image of a can of Africa tea]
8. [Image of eggs]
9. [Image of a bottle of milk and a glass]
10. [Image of a matchbox]
11. [Image of a packet of white salt]
12. [Image of a pen]
C. Jaza maneno yanayosekana kukamilisha habari hii kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa hapo chini: (Fill in the missing words to complete the passage using the words provided below)

Brian alikwenda sokoni, alipofika sokoni aliangalia __________. Alipoangalia ________________ alisogea ________________.
Baada ya kusogea ________, aligeuka ________________ na alimwona mbwa. Alipomwona mbwa aligopa na alikimbia ____________, lakini ____________ alimwona Tatu na ali ____________.

kulia, nyuma, juu, moja kwa moja, mbele, simama

Note: some words can be used more than once

Msamlati:
ogopa - be afraid, scared
sogea - move one self
mbwa - dog
kimbia - run
maamrasho - directives
VERB 'TO BE' PAST & FUTURE

As it has been mentioned earlier that, the verb 'to be' is irregular in present tense which is 'ni', but in the past and future tenses it is regularly denoted as '-kuwa'.

Mfano:

- Sasa Baraka ni mwanafunzi. - Now Baraka is a student.
- Mwaka jana Baraka alikuwa mwalimu. - Last year Baraka was a teacher.
- Mwaka kesho Baraka atakuwa daktari. - Next year Baraka will be a doctor.

Mazoezi

A. Kamiliisha sentensi zifuatazo kutoka jedwali hili:
(Complete the following sentences from this chart)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Sasa</th>
<th>Mwaka 1975</th>
<th>Mwaka 2000</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzana</td>
<td>Mwalimu</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Mzee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brian</td>
<td>Daktari</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Profesa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Mtoto</td>
<td>Mwalimu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu</td>
<td>Mhasibu</td>
<td>Mpishi</td>
<td>Daktari</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Mkurugenzi</td>
<td>Mhudumu</td>
<td>Waziri</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:

- Sasa Suzana ni mwalimu.
- Mwaka 1975 alikuwa mwanafunzi.
- Mwaka 2000 atakuwa mzee.

1. Sasa Brian ___________________________
2. Mwaka 1975 Brian _______________________
3. Mwaka 2000 Brian _______________________
4. Sasa Baraka ___________________________
5. Mwaka 1975 John _______________________
6. Mwaka 2000 Baraka _______________________
7. Sasa Tatu _____________________________
8. Mwaka 1975 Tatu _________________________

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Tatu: Habari gani bwana?
Mwenye duka: Nzuri tu. Karibu.
Tatu: Asante sana.
Mwenye duka: Nikusaidie nini?
Tatu: Ninahitaji kununua kiberiti kimoja, mkate mmoja, sabuni za kuogea mbili na sabuni ya kufuula mche mmoja bei gani?
Mwenye duka: Kiberiti kimoja ni shilingi 20/=, mkate mmoja mkubwa ni shilingi 250/=, sabuni za kuogea ni shilingi 120/= na sabuni ya kufuula mche mmoja ni shilingi 250/=.
Tatu: Sawa chukua shilingi 640/= kwa kila kitu.
Mwenye duka: Asante sana.
Tatu: Samahani, ninaweza kupata sukari na majani ya chai hapa?
Mwenye duka: Ndiyo unaweza. Unataka sukari kilo ngapi?
Tatu: Ninataka sukari kilo mbili na majani ya chai pakiti moja bei gani?
Mwenye duka: Sukari kilo moja ni shilingi 450/= na pakiti moja ya majani ya chai ni shilingi 150/=, Jumla utalipa shilingi 600/=.
Tatu: Sawa chukua pesa zako.
Mwenye duka: Asante sana na karibu tena.
Mwaka 1970 nilikuwa mwanafunzi.
Mwaka 2000 nitakuwa daktari.

Wakati uliopo:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Wakati uliopita:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

Wakati ujao:
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

D. Badilisha sentensi zifuatazo za "kuwa" katika wakati ujao. (Change the followig sentences of the "verb to be" into future tense)

1. Sasa Tatu ni mwalimu wa Kiswahili.

2. Unafikiri Baraka ni nani?

3. Sasa mimi ni mgonjwa sana.

4. Sasa Baba ni Profesa.

5. Sasa Brian ni Mkurugenzi.
B. Kutokana na habari ulizosoma jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions according to the dialogue)

1. Nani alikwenda dukani?

2. Kwa nini Tatu alikwenda dukani?

3. Tatu alilipa shilingi ngapi jumla?

4. Sukari kilo une ni bei gani?

5. Tatu alizungumza na nani dukani?

6. Ninaweza kununua vitu gani dukani?

C. Malizia sentensi hizi kwa kutumia maneno yako mwenyewe: (Complete these sentences using your own words)

1. Kama unataka kunywa chai utakwenda dukani kununua____

2. Kama unataka kugana utakwenda dukani kununua________

3. Kama unataka kufua nguo utakwenda dukani kununua____

4. Kama unataka kwenda chooni utakwenda dukani kununua____

5. Kama unataka kuvuta sigara utakwenda dukani kununua____

D. Andika vitu vitano ambavyo vinapatikana dukani: (List down five items which can be found at the shop)

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________
NEGATIVE OF THE VERB "TO BE" PAST AND FUTURE

Since the verb "to be" past and future are monosyllabic verb it follows all characteristics of other monosyllabic verbs.

Negative of the verb "to be" past.

The verb "to be" in the past drops its infinitive "ku-" and the negative tense marker "-ku-" replaces the infinitive and the appropriate negative subject prefixes are used.

Mfano:
     (Last year I was a student.) - (Last year I was not a student.)

  b. Kabla ya kuja Tanzania tulikuwa walimu.
     (Before coming to Tanzania we were teachers.)
     - Kabla ya kuja Tanzania hatukuwa walimu.
     - (Before coming to Tanzania we were not teachers.)

Negative of the verb "to be" future

With the negative future, the verb "to be" retains the infinitive-ku- and the tense marker "-ta-" is put between the negative subject prefix and the verb "to be".

Mfano:
     (Tomorrow I will be an artist.) - (Tomorrow I will not be an artist.)

  b. Mwaka ujao watatuwa wakulima.
     (Next year they will be farmers.) - Mwaka ujao hawatatuwa wakulima.
     - (Next year they will not be farmers.)
9. Mwaka 2000 John __________________________

10. Sasa John ________________________________

11. Mwaka 1975 John __________________________

12. Mwaka 2000 Tatu __________________________

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. Asha and Baraka will be in Tabora next week.
   __________________________________________

2. Brian and Suzana were in Washington.
   __________________________________________

3. Baraka was at school.
   __________________________________________

4. I will be in Europe tomorrow.
   __________________________________________

5. Brian was a student before coming to Tanzania.
   __________________________________________

6. The teacher will be in class tomorrow.
   __________________________________________

7. I was an accountant in Ohio.
   __________________________________________

8. We shall be teachers next month.
   __________________________________________

9. Brian was a cook of Suzan.
   __________________________________________

10. David was a Peace Corps Director.
    _________________________________________

C. Andika sentensi tano kwa kila wakati uliopo, uliopita na ujao: (Write five sentences for each tense, present, past and future)

Mfano:
    Sasa mimi ni mwalimu.
M-/Wa- NOUN CLASS

In Kiswahili, there are different noun classes. One of them is M-/wa- noun class. This class is sometimes called the living creature's class because it includes all living creatures.

Mfano:

mtu (a person) - watu (people)
mtoto (a child) - watoto (children)
mwarabu (an Arab) - waarabu (Arabs)
mzungu (a white person) - wazungu (white people)
mdudu (an insect) - wadudu (insects)
mgonjwa (a sick person) - wagonjwa (sick people)
mpishi (a cook) - wapishi (cooks)
mgeni (a visitor) - wageni (visitors)
mwanafunzi (a student) - wanafunzi (students)
mzazi (a parent) - wazazi (parents)

M-/Wa- NOUN CLASS CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th></th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstratives</td>
<td>Huyu</td>
<td></td>
<td>Hawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive pronoun</td>
<td>w-angu</td>
<td>-etu</td>
<td>w-angu</td>
<td>-etu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root agreements</td>
<td>-ako</td>
<td>-enu</td>
<td>-ako</td>
<td>-enu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ake</td>
<td>-ao</td>
<td>-ake</td>
<td>-ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition &quot;-a&quot; as 'of'</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td></td>
<td>wa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreements with Numbers</td>
<td>m-</td>
<td></td>
<td>wa-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:

Huyu ni mwanafunzi wangu mmoja wa Kiswahili
(This is my one student of Kiswahili)

Hawa ni wanafunzi wangu wawili wa Kiswahili
(These are my two students of Kiswahili)
E. Badilisha sentensi zifuatazo za "kuwa" katika wakati uliopita: (Change the following sentences of the "verb to be" into past tense)

1. Brian atakuwa mwanafunzi mzuri.

2. Tatu atakuwa mtoto mbaya.

3. Marekani Suzana atakuwa Daktari.

4. Arusha yeye atakuwa mzee.

5. Mimi nitakuwa mfanyakazi wa Peace Corps.

F. Badilisha sentensi zifuatazo za "kuwa" katika wakati uliopita: (Change the following sentences of the "verb to be" into present tense)

1. Marekani Brian alikuwa mwanafuni.

2. Katika Tanzania Tatu alikuwa mwalimu wa Kiswahili.

3. Baba alikuwa mfanyakazi wa Peace Corps.

4. Yeye alikuwa nani?

5. Mimi nilikuwa mtoto mzuri.

Msamlati:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ulaya</th>
<th>Europe</th>
<th>kila</th>
<th>every, each, per</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shuleni</td>
<td>at school</td>
<td>mhasibu</td>
<td>accountant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka</td>
<td>a year</td>
<td>mhudumu</td>
<td>attendant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kabla ya</td>
<td>before</td>
<td>mpishi</td>
<td>a cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shule</td>
<td>school</td>
<td>profesa</td>
<td>professor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkurugenzi</td>
<td>director</td>
<td>waziri</td>
<td>minister</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo kutokana na jedwall ulilopewa:
   (Answer the following questions according to the chart given)

Jsamo:
a. Je mwaka 1962 mimi nilikuwa mwanafunzi?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimi</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Kijana</td>
<td>Mwalimu</td>
<td>Daktari</td>
<td>Rais</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wewe</td>
<td>Kijana</td>
<td>Mwalimu</td>
<td>Mkulima</td>
<td>Mhasibu</td>
<td>Waziri</td>
<td>Mkulima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeve</td>
<td>Mpishi</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td>Mwanafunzi</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisi</td>
<td>Wanafunzi</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nin'yi</td>
<td>Vijana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wazee</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wao</td>
<td>Waliimu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wahasibu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Je, mwaka 1974 yeve alikuwa mwalimu?

2. Je, mwaka 1989 wewe ulikuwa mhasibu?

3. Je, mwaka 1974 sisi tuliwaka wazee?

4. Je, mwaka 1996 wao watakuwa walimu?

5. Je, mwaka 2000 mimi nitakuwa mkulima?

6. Je, mwaka 2000 ninyi mtakuwa vijana?

7. Je, mwaka 1996 yeve atakuwa waziri?

8. Je, mwaka 2000 wewe utakuwa mhasibu?
JI-/MA- NOUN CLASS

This noun class is called ji-/ma- class, although not all nouns have the concord Ji- in singular, but the majority of the nouns have the concord 'ma-' in plural.

Mfano:

jani - majani (leave(s))       duka - maduka (shop(s))
jembe - majembe (hoe(s))      tunda - matunda (fruit(s))
jina - majina (name(s))       shamba - mashamba (field(s))
jambo - mambo (matter(s))    chungwa - machungwa (orange(s))
goti - magoti (knee(s))      -          - maji (water)

Exceptional nouns:

1. These nouns drop out the concord "Ji" in the plural
   jiwe - mawe stone(s)
   jicho - macho eye(s)

2. These Nouns don't retain the "ma" in the plural form.
   jiko - meko (majiko) kitchen(s)
   jino - meno (teeth)

JI-/ma- Noun Class Chart

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
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<th>PLURAL</th>
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<td>-angu -etu</td>
<td>angu -etu</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>root agreements</td>
<td>l-ako -enu</td>
<td>y-ako -enu</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition &quot;a&quot;as 'of'</td>
<td>la</td>
<td></td>
<td>ya</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement with</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>ma-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Numbers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:

Hili ni jembe langu moja la kulima
(This is one hoe for digging)

Haya ni majembe yetu matano ya kulima
(These are our five hoes for digging)
Mazoezi

A. Tunga sentesi tano kwa kutumia jedwali ulilopewa: (Construct five sentences using the chart given)
   1. ______________________________________________________
   2. ______________________________________________________
   3. ______________________________________________________
   4. ______________________________________________________
   5. ______________________________________________________

B. Andika sentensi kwa kutumia picha zifuatazo: (Write sentences using the following pictures)
   1. ______________________________________________________
   2. ______________________________________________________
   3. ______________________________________________________
A. Malizia sentensi zifuatazo: (Complete the following sentences)

1. Tunaona kwa _______________________
2. Tunakula kwa _______________________
3. Tunasikia kwa _______________________
4. Tunatembea kwa _______________________
5. Tunashika kwa _______________________
6. Tunanusa kwa _______________________
7. Tunakaa kwa _______________________
8. Tunasema kwa _______________________
Msamiazi:

huyu - this
hawa - these
C. Andika majina ya sehemu za mwili katika picha hii:
( Label parts of the body in this diagram)
B. Tunja sentensi kwa kutumia maneno yafuatayo:
(Construct sentences using the following words)

bega, macho, pua, masikio, mapaja, mdomo, kifua, miguu, tumbo,
kiuno, vidole, nywele, mgongo, shingo

1. _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
   _____________________________
### AT THE HOSPITAL

**Msamlati**  
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>English</th>
<th>Msamlati</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Msamlati</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>be sick</td>
<td>umwa</td>
<td>urine</td>
<td>mkoko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>whole body</td>
<td>mwili mzima</td>
<td>stool, toilet</td>
<td>choo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fever</td>
<td>homa</td>
<td>be given</td>
<td>pawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vomit</td>
<td>tapika</td>
<td>tablets, pills, drugs</td>
<td>vidonge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>get an injection</td>
<td>chomwa sindano</td>
<td>blood</td>
<td>damu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>relief, get better</td>
<td>nafuu</td>
<td>especially</td>
<td>hasa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>diarrhoea</td>
<td>harisha</td>
<td>laboratory</td>
<td>maabara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>take to, send</td>
<td>peleka</td>
<td>check, examine, diagnose</td>
<td>pima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tell</td>
<td>ambia</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last week Baraka was sick. He had a headache and his whole body was aching. His mother took him to the hospital. When they arrived at the hospital they talked to the doctor. Baraka's mother told the doctor that, Baraka's whole body was aching especially the head and he had slight vomiting. The doctor told Baraka to go to the laboratory to check blood and stool. After checking the blood and stool Baraka returned to the doctor and the doctor knew that Baraka had malaria. Later Baraka got medicine (tablets and got an injection). Then they went back home and after two days he felt better.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Msamiati:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kichwa</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>jicho</td>
<td>eye</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pua</td>
<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>meno</td>
<td>teeth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mdomo</td>
<td>mouth, lips</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nywele</td>
<td>hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>siko</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bega</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kifua</td>
<td>chest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkono</td>
<td>arm, hand</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidole</td>
<td>finger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tumbo</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>goti</td>
<td>knee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nguu</td>
<td>leg, foot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tako</td>
<td>buttock, bum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiuno</td>
<td>waist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkono</td>
<td>hand, an arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sika</td>
<td>hear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shika</td>
<td>hold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nusa</td>
<td>sniff, smell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tafuna</td>
<td>chew</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>uwayo</td>
<td>footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiiiko</td>
<td>wrist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shingo</td>
<td>neck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisogo</td>
<td>the back of the head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiko</td>
<td>elbow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgongo</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kisigino</td>
<td>heel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidevu</td>
<td>chin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>paja</td>
<td>thigh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kucha</td>
<td>fingers nails, toe nails</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>titi</td>
<td>breast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mazoezi

A. jaza nafasi zilizoachwa wazi kwa maneno uliyopewa hapo chini: (Fill in the blank spaces with the words given below)

Mama Baraka alimpeleka Baraka hospitalini. Baraka alikuwa anaumwa __________ na alikuwa __________ kidogo. Baraka __________ damu na choo, halafu___________
dawa. Baada ya siku _______ Baraka alipata _________.

Maneno
alipata, mbili, mwili mzima, alipimwa, anatapika, nafuu

B. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa: (Construct sentences using the words given)

1. umwa ___________________________
2. mwili mzima ___________________________
3. hospitali ___________________________
4. tapika ___________________________
5. damu ___________________________
6. mkojo ___________________________
7. choo ___________________________
8. homa ___________________________
9. nafuu ___________________________
10. vidonge ___________________________
C. Oanisha sentensi za A na za B zilete maana: (Match the sentences in A and B to make sense)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>i. Mama alimpeleka Baraka _____</td>
<td>a. kichwa na mvuli mzima</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ii. Baraka alikuwa anaumwa _____</td>
<td>b. nyumbani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iii. Baraka alipimwa _____</td>
<td>c. dawa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>iv. Baraka alirudi _____</td>
<td>d. baada ya siku mbili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>v. Alipata _____</td>
<td>e. hospitalini</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>vi. Alipata nafuu _____</td>
<td>f. damu na choo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

D. Wewe unaumwa na unakwenda hospitali. Andika mazungumzo katika daktari: (You are sick and you go to the hospital. Write a dialogue between you and the doctor)

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

________________________________________

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OBJECT INFIXES

In order to express it, him, them, her, us, me, and you as objects in singular or plural, the object infixes are used.

Mfano:
If you want to say I am teaching you Kiswahili, an object infix for you which is 'ku' is inserted between the tense sign marker and the verb stem. Therefore I am teaching you becomes: Ninakufundisha Kiswahili.

Living creatures' object infixes are:

- Mimi -ni-
- Wewe -ku-
- Yeye -m-
- Sisi -tu-
- Ninyi -wa-
- Wao -wa-

Mfano:
Unanifudisha
Ninakufundisha
Tunamfundisha
Unatufundisha
Ninawafundisha
Tunawafundisha

Note: The ambiguity of "-wa-" in the 2nd and 3rd personal pronoun (pl) object infixer could be avoided by using a personal pronoun.

Mfano:
Ninawafundisha wao
Niliwafundisha ninyi

The verb "to give" in Kiswahili is just simply "-pa" and it is always used with object infixes

Mfano:
Ulinipa - you gave me
Nilikupa - I gave you
Nitampa - I will give him/her
Mlitupa - you (pl) gave us
Mnawapa wao - you (pl) are giving them
Niliwapa ninyi - I gave you (pl)
Mazoezi

A. Tumia "object infixes" kutunga sentensi kama ilivyoyeshwa hapo chini: (Use appropriate object infixes to construct sentences as shown in the example below)

Mfano:
Juma -li- -pa James kitabu
Juma alimpia James kitabu

1. Mwalimu ana ___ fundisha wanafunzi kiswahili.

2. Watauzania wana__ penda Wamarekani.

3. Watu wali__ piga mwizi.

4. Wewe uta __ pa chakula kesho. (sisi)

5. Kwa nini wewe una__ angalia sana (mimi)?


7. Wao wali_____ ona juzi mjini (sisi).

8. Mimi nili__ pa zawadi (ninyi).

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. The teacher is teaching me Kiswahili.

2. I saw you in town the day before yesterday.

3. The teacher likes his students.

4. I gave them gifts.

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OBJECT INFIXES

In order to express it, him, them, her objects in singular or plural, the object infi

Mfano:
If you want to say I am teaching you K
infix for you which is 'ku' is inserted by
marker and the verb stem. Therefore I
becomes: Ninakufundisha Kiswahili.

Living creatures' object infixes are:

Mimi -ni- Sisi
Wewe -ku- Ninyi
Yeye -m- Wao

Mfano:
Unanifudisha Unatufun
Ninakufundisha Ninawafu
Tunamfundisha Tunawafu

Note: The ambiguity of "-wa-" in the 2nd and 3rd (pl) object infixer could be avoided by using a per

Mfano:
Ninawafundisha wao
Niliwafundisha ninyi

The verb "to give" in Kiswahili is just simply
used with object infixes

Mfano:
Ulinipa - you gave me
Nilikupa - I gave you
Nitampa - I will give him/her
Mlitupa - you (pl) gave us
Mnawapa wao - you (pl) are giving t!
Niliwapa ninyi - I gave you (pl)
3.

4.

5.

6.

Msamiati
fukuza - chase
5. I told you (s) to go to the market.

6. Students will listen to their teacher tomorrow.

7. I will show you (pl) the way.

8. I will teach you (pl) to drive.

C. Kwa kutumia 'object infixes' andika kitu gani kinatokea katika kilwa picha: (Using 'object infixes write what is happening in each picture)

1. 

2. 

131
The passives forms of the monosyllabic verbs behave irregularly.

Mfano:
- kunywa (drink) - kunywewa (be drunk)
- kupa (give) - kupowa (be given)
- kula (eat) - kuliwa (be eaten)
- kuwa (die) - kuwiwa (bereaved)

Mfano:
Mioto alipiga na mama yake (the child was beaten by his/her mother)
Mgonjwa auachomwa sindano (the patient will be injected)
Tatu alifiwa na mama yake (Tatu had her mother died)

Mazoezi

A. Badili sentensi hizi kuwa za kutendwa: (Change these sentences into passive)

1. Brian alimpiga mwanafunzi.

2. Daktari alimchoma mgonjwa sindano.

3. Mama amezaa mtoto mizuri.

4. Dada anamsalimu babu.

5. Ninamwangalia mama.

6. Paka anamla panya.

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PASSIVES

In Kiswahili various forms of verbs can be changed into the passive forms by inserting the infix "-w-" before the last vowel of the verb.

Mfano:
angalia (look at) - angaliwa (be looked at)
andika (write) - andikwa (be written)
pima (examine) - pimwa (be examined)
choma (inject) - chomwa (be injected)
pika (cook) - pikwa (be cooked)
piga (beat) - pigwa (be beaten)
saidia (help) - saidiwa (be helped)

The passive form of the verbs ending in double vowel "-aa" and "-ua" is formed by inserting "-liw-" before the last vowel.

Mfano:
zea (give birth) - zaliwa (be born)
fua (wash) - fuliwa (be washed)

The passive form the verbs ending in double vowel -oa- is formed by inserting -lew- before the last vowel.

Mfano:
oa (marry) - olewa (be married)
zea (collect) - zolewa (be collected)
toa (put out) - tolewa (be put out)

The passive form of the verb ending in vowels -i, and -u is made by dropping the last vowel -i or -u and adding "-iwa" at the end of the verb.

Mfano:
hitaji (need) - hitajiwa (be needed)
amini (believe) - aminiwa (be believed)
sifu (praise) - sifiwa (be praised)
salimu (greet) - salimiwa (be greeted)
Msamiati:
mzuri - beautiful
kamata - catch
beba - to carry on ones back
endesha - drive
peleka - send
B. Andika sentensi tano za kutendwa kwa kutumia matendo yatuatayo: (Write five passive sentences using the following verbs)

piga, soma, fua. kunywa, fikiri:

1. ____________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________
4. ____________________________________________
5. ____________________________________________

C. Andika sentensi za kutendewa kwa kutumia picha zifuatazo: (Write passive sentences using the following pictures)

1. ____________________________ 2. ____________________________ 3. ____________________________
NYUMBANI KWANGU

Tatu: Karibu Suzana, habari gani?
Suzana: Nzuri sana. Schoo! nyumba yakono nzuri sana.
Tatu: Asante sana.
Suzana: Ninaweza kuona vyumba?
Tatu: Hamna shida, njoo tafadhali, hivi ni vyumba vya kulala na hapa ni sebuleni.
Suzana: Ahaa! basi?
Tatu: Hapana. Tunaendelea, hapa ni jikoni, na hapa ni stoo halafu angalia nje, pale ni chooni.
Suzana: Tunaweza kwenda kuangalia?
Tatu: Sawa, twende, hiki ni choo na hapa ni mahali pa kuogea.
Suzana: Ahaa!.
Tatu: Ile pale ni bastani na pale ni mahali pa kuweka gari.
Suzana: Tunaweza kwenda jikoni?
Tatu: Hamna shida. Twende, hapa ni jikoni.
Suzana: Asante sana kwa kunionyesha nyumba yakono.
Tatu: Asante karibu tena.
### AT MY HOME

**Msamiazi:**
- *hamna shida* - no problem
- *njoo* - come (only when calling someone)
- *vyumba* - rooms
- *sebule* - living room
- *twende* - let us go
- *mahali* - place, area
- *hapa* - here
- *ahaa!* - oh! (I see!)
- *bustani* - garden
- *weka* - put
- *jikoni* - in the kitchen
- *onyesha* - show
- *stoo* - store
- *pale* - there

---

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Tatu:</th>
<th>Your are welcome Suzan, how are you?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Fine. Oh! your house is very nice.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>Thank you very much.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Can I see the rooms?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>No problem, please come, these are bed rooms, here is the living room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Is that all?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>No, we can proceed. Here is the kitchen and here is the store room then look outside over there, that is the toilet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Can we go and have a look?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>Sure! let us go, this is the bath room.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>I see!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>That one over there is the garden and there is the place of parking cars.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Can we go to the kitchen?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>No problem, here is the kitchen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suzan:</td>
<td>Thank you very much for showing me your house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>Thanks, your are welcome again.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
C. Chora nyumba uliyoishi Marekani na uandike kuhusu nyumba yako: (Draw your house you lived in U.S. and write about it)
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na mazungumzo uliyosoma andika kweli au uwongo: (According from the dialogue you've read write true or false)

1. Suzana alikwenda nyumbani kwa Baraka. ________________
2. Tatu alimwonyesa Suzana nyumba yake. ________________
3. Suzana alipenda kwenda kuangalia jikoni na chooni. __________
4. Suzana alipenda sana nyumba ya Tatu. ________________
5. Nyumba ya Tatu ina chumba kimoja cha kuila. ________________
6. Nyumba ya Tatu haina sebule. ________________
7. Suzana alipokwenda nyumbani kwa Tatu hakuweza kuona jikoni. ________________
8. Suzana alipoangalia vyumbani alilala________________________

B. Kwa kutumia orodha ya maneno yaliyotolewa hapa chini tunga sentensi sita: (Using the list of words given below construct six sentences)

1. mahali
________________________
2. bustani
________________________
3. onyesha
________________________
4. weka
________________________
5. sebule
________________________
6. jikoni
________________________
B. Kamilisha sentensi hizi kwa maneno uiliopewa:  
(Complete these sentences with the words given)

Mfano:
Tafadhali uni _____________ (-sikiliza)
Tafadhali unisikilize.

1. Tafadhali tu _____________ (-pumzika)
2. Naomba ani ________________ (-saúdia)
3. Bora wa ________________ pesa badala ya pombe (-pa)
4. Lazima m ________________ hospitali (-enda)
5. Ni afadhali ni _____________ (-lala)
6. Heri u ________________ darasani (-kaa)
7. Lazima m ________________ Kiswahili (-jifunza)

C. Tunga sentensi kwa katumia michoro uiliopewa
(Construct sentences using the given drawings)

1. ________________________
2. ________________________
3. ________________________
4. ________________________
5. ________________________

.Multari
badala ya - instead of
endesha - drive, ride
SUBJUNCTIVES

Subjunctive is a polite form of asking for things, giving directives as well as giving suggestions. In Kiswahili this is done by changing the last vowel "a" of the verb root into "-e." The subject prefixes remain at their positions but without tense sign markers. Words like better, best, please must are used.

Mfano:

Tafadhali unisaidie - Please help me
Lazima uende sokoni - You must go to the market
Ni bora ujifunze Kiswahili - It is better, you learn Kiswahili
Inafaa upumzike leo - It is better, you have a rest today
Heri uende nyumbani - It is better, you go home
Kabla ya kula sharti unawe mikono - Before eating you must wash hands
Afadhali uende hospitali - It's better you go to the hospital

Negative:

The negative is made by inserting -si- between the subject prefixes and the root of the verbs stem.

Mfano:

Usipige picha hapa - Don’t take a picture here.
Usipvute sigara hapa - Don’t smoke here.
Usiendeshe baiskeli - Don’t ride a bicycle.

Mazoezi

A. Andika sentensi hizi kwa Kiswahili: (Write these sentences in Kiswahili)

1. You must drive slowly.

2. Please clean the house.

3. Open the door please.

4. You must try again.

5. You must come home.

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4. Mnapolala ____________________________

5. Walipokunywa pombe ____________________________

C. Malizia hadithi hili kwa kutumia '-po-': (Finish the story using the infix '-po-')

Nilipofika Tanzania nilijifunza Kiswahili, nilipoifunza Kiswahili nilifurahi sana.

__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________

Msamili:
Afrika ya kusini - South Africa
kituo cha basi - bus stop
"-PO-" AS WHEN

In Kiswahili "when" is indicated by the questions tag "lini". But "lini" is used only when one is asking a question. In a statement instead of using "lini" the relative of time "-po-" is used.

**Mfano:**

Tulipoenda Arusha tulijifunza Kiswahili.
(When we went to Arusha, we learned Kiswahili)

NINapozungumza Kiswahili ninafurahi.
(When I speak Kiswahili, I am happy)

Atakapofiga Moshi, atakunywa bia.
(When he will arrive in Moshi, he will drink beer)

**Mazoezi**

A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. When they arrived in South Africa, they spoke English.
   
2. They played soccer, when they were in Zanzibar.
   
3. The Kiswahili trainers took a taxi when they went to the Bus stop.
   
4. The child drank tea when he woke up.
   
5. When you go home, you will watch video.
   
B. Kamilisha sentensi zifuatazo kwa kutumia maneno yako mwenyewe: (Complete the following sentences using your own words)

1. Tulipofiga sokoni _______________________
   
2. Atakapopiga simu _______________________
   
3. Ninapoamka ___________________________
**PAST EVENTS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Msamiau</strong></th>
<th><strong>jumamosi</strong></th>
<th><strong>saturday</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>mpenzi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>lover, darling, boy or girl friend</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chakula</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>food</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>jioni</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>evening</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pumzika</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>rest</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>suti</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>suit</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tai</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>neck tie</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>mpaka</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>up to, until, till</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>choka</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>be tired</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>rudi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>return, come back, go back</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>pombe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>alcohol</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>usiku</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>night</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kwa sababu</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>because</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>furaha</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>happiness</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>kitambaa cha kichwa</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>headscurf</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nyeupe</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>white</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nyeusi</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>black</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lakini</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>but</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>chukua</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>take</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Last Saturday I went to the dance with my lover. Before going to the dance we had dinner at home and a short rest and later we put on nice clothes. I put on a white suit with a black tie but my lover put on kitenge with a headscurf. We took a taxi to the dance. In the dance we danced, drink and talked a lot until we got tired. We returned home very late at night and we slept like a log.
B. Andika jana ulifanya nini toka asubuhi mpaka usiku kwa kutumla 'ka-': (Write what you did yesterday from morning till night using infix 'ka-')
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo kutokana na habari: (Answer the following questions according to the passage)

1. Jumamosi iliyoita nilkwenda wapi?

2. Nilkwenda dansini na nani?

3. Kabla ya kwenda dansini tulifanya nini?

4. Dansini nilifanya nini?

5. Tulipokwenda dansini tulivaa nguo gani?

6. Tulikwendaje dansini?

7. Tulikwenda dansini lini?

8. Mpenzi wangu alivaaje?

9. Kwa nini tulilala fofofo?

10. Je, tulifurahii? Kwa nini?
Wiki iliypita Baraka na Tatu walikwenda hotelini kula chakula cha mchana. Hotelini walizungumza na mhudumu. Mazungumzo yao yalikuwa kama ifuatavyo:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mhudumu:</th>
<th>Karibuni, Habari zenu?</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Baraka &amp; Tatu:</td>
<td>Nzuri, asante.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Niwasaaidie nini?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Samahani kuna chakula gani leo?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Kuna wali, ugali, viasi, mboga za majani, kuku, samaki, pilau na nyama ya ng’ombe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Ninaomba wali kwa kuku na mboga. Bei gani?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Wali kwa kuku ni sh. 350/=, na mboga za majani sh 100/=, Jumla sh. 450/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Sawa, niletee tafadhali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>Mimi ninataka viasi na samaki, bei gani?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Viasi kwa samaki ni sh.300/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu:</td>
<td>Chukua pesa zako Tafadhali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Samahani kuna soda baridi?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Ndiyo, mnhitaji soda gani?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tatu</td>
<td>Mimi ninaoomba coca cola baridi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Mimi niletee pepsi baridi.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Nipeni pesa tafadhali.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka:</td>
<td>Chukua pesa zako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mhudumu:</td>
<td>Asante sana.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baraka &amp; Tatu:</td>
<td>Asante, kwaheri.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Last week Baraka and Tatu went to the hotel to have lunch. At the hotel they talked with the waiter. Their conversations were as follows:

Waiter: Welcome, how are you?
Baraka & Tatu: Fine, thank you.
Waiter: What can I help you?
Baraka: Well, what kind of food do you have today?
Waiter: There is rice, ugali, potatoes, green vegetables, chicken, fish, spiced rice and beef.
Baraka: I would like chicken and rice with vegetables. How much is it?
Waiter: Chicken and rice is 350/= and the vegetables are 100/=. The total is 450/=.
Baraka: Ok, please bring me.
Tatu: I would like fish with potatoes. How much is it?
Waiter: Fish with potatoes is 300/=.
Tatu: Please, take your money.
Baraka: Do you have cold sodas?
Waiter: Yes, what kind would you like?
Tatu: I would like a cold coke.
Baraka: Bring me a cold pepsi.
Waiter: Please give me the money.
Baraka: Take your money.
Waiter: Thank you very much.
Baraka & Tatu: Thank you, good bye.
C. Tumia orodha ya vyakula ifuatayo kwa kuuliza maswali kumi: (Use the following menu to ask ten questions.)

Orodha ya vyakula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vyakula</th>
<th>Bei</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Kahawa</td>
<td>70/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Andazi</td>
<td>50/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Viazzi</td>
<td>200/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Wali kwa kuku</td>
<td>350/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Mboga</td>
<td>100/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Ugali kwa kuku</td>
<td>250/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Soda</td>
<td>120/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mkate</td>
<td>80/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Chai ya maziwa</td>
<td>200/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Chakula</td>
<td>80/=</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Chapati</td>
<td>70/=</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
Chai moja na chapati tatu bei gani?
Chai moja na chapati tatu ni sh.290/=  

1. ____________________________________________________________
2. ____________________________________________________________
3. ____________________________________________________________
4. __________________________________________________________________
5. __________________________________________________________________

6. ____________________________________________________________
7. ____________________________________________________________
8. ____________________________________________________________
9. ____________________________________________________________
10. ____________________________________________________________
Mzoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo kutokana na mazungumzo uliyosoma: (Answer the following questions according to the dialogue you've read)

1. Wiki iliopita Baraka na Tatu walikwenda wapi?

2. Walikwenda kufanya nini?

3. Baraka aliagiza nini hotelini?

4. Tatu alikula nini?

5. Hotelini kulikuwa na vyakula gani?

6. Baada ya kuia Tatu na Baraka walikunywa nini?

B. Andika sentensi saba kwa kutumia maneno yafuatayo: (Write seven sentences using the following words)
omba, samahani, taka, leta, hitaji, saidia, chukua, agiza

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________

6. ____________________________

7. ____________________________

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Mazoezi

A. Kwa kutumia chati uliyopewa hapo chini tunga sentensi kwa kutumia -ko -po -mo (Construct sentences using the chart given below using -ko, -po, -mo.)

**Mfano:**
- Brian yuk Tanzania.
- Brian yupo Arusha.
- Brian yumo ofisini.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Brian</th>
<th>Sisi</th>
<th>Wewe</th>
<th>Wao</th>
<th>Ninyi</th>
<th>Eva</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tanzania</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofisini</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chooni</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nyumbani</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kenya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marekani</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Garini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melini</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uganda</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chumbani</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kampala</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nairobi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

154
LOCATIVE SUFFIXES
-KO -PO -MO

In Kiswahili the locations are shown by the suffixes 'ko' 'po' and 'mo' depending on the location one is referring to. If a location referred to is an indefinite one, the suffix 'ko' is used, if a location referred to is a definite one then the suffix 'po' is used and if it is inside or enclosed location, the suffix 'mo' is used.

Mfano:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimi niko Tanzania.</td>
<td>I am in Tanzania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimi nipo Dar.</td>
<td>I am in Dar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mimi nimo ofisini.</td>
<td>I am in the office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note:
The subject prefix for the third personal pronoun (singular) becomes yu- with the locative suffixes

Mfano:

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Yeye yuko Tanzania.</td>
<td>S/he is in Tanzania.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeye yupo Dar.</td>
<td>She is in Dar.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeye yumo ofisini.</td>
<td>She is in the office.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Indefinite</th>
<th>Definite</th>
<th>Inside</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Mimi ni-</td>
<td>-KO</td>
<td>-PO</td>
<td>-MO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weve u-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yeye yu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sisi tu-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ninyi m-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wao wa-</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Vijiko viko wapi?

2. Panya wako wapi?

3. Feni iko wapi?

4. Matunda yako wapi?

5. Kisu kiko wapi?

6. Samaki yuko wapi

7. Maua yako wapi?

8. Simu iko wapi?

9. Mayai yako wapi?

10. Viatu viko wapi?

Msamati:

mpira - ball
feni - fan
firi - refrigerator
mbalimbali - various
Hapa chini kuna vitu mbili mbili, tunia -ko -po -mo kueleza viko wapi: (Below there are various things. Use locative suffixes -ko -po -mo to tell their locations.)
3. Choo hiki ni kichafu.


5. Kiberiti hiki ni changu.

B. Andika sentensi tano kutoka kwenye jedwali: (Write five sentences from the chart)
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 

C. Andika wingi wa picha hizi: (Write the plural of these pictures)

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8.

158
**KI-/VI- NOUN CLASS**
(ch-/vy-)

The majority of the nouns in this class have the concord "kl-" in singular and "vi-" in plural although some few nouns have the concord "ch-" in singular and "vy-" in plural.

**Mfano:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kitu</td>
<td>- vitu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitabu</td>
<td>- vitabu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chakula</td>
<td>- vyakula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kidole</td>
<td>- vidole</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kijiko</td>
<td>- vijiko</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ksiwa</td>
<td>- visiwa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kiatu</td>
<td>- viatu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klazi</td>
<td>- viazi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kikapu</td>
<td>- vikapu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>klfua</td>
<td>- vifua</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**KI-/VI- NOUN CLASS CHART**
(ch-/vy-)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstratives</td>
<td>Hiki</td>
<td>Hivi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessives pronouns roots agreements</td>
<td>ch- - angu - etu</td>
<td>vy- - angu - etu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition &quot;a&quot; as of</td>
<td>cha</td>
<td>vya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement with Numbers</td>
<td>ki-</td>
<td>vi-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mfano:**

Hiki ni kitabu changu kimoja cha Kiswahili. (This is my one Kiswahili book.)

Hivi ni vitabu vyangu viwili vya Kiswahili. (These are my two Kiswahili books.)

A. **Badili sentensi zifuatazo ziwe katika wingi:** (Change the following sentences into plural)

1. Hiki ni chumba changu cha kupumzika.

2. Kijiko hiki ni changu.

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B. Andika maswali saba kutoka katika habari hili: (Write seven questions from this passage)

Siku moja Baraka alikuwa ndani ya nyumba. Alipoangalia uje, aliona matunda mazuri juu ya mti. Mti ulikuwa nyuma ya
nyumba, **katikati ya** bustani ambayo ilikuwa **kando ya**
barabara. Juma alitaka kwenda kuchuma matunda, lakini
alipoangalia vizuri alinwena mbwa mkali sana **chini ya** mti
ambaye alilala **kati ya** mchungwa na mlima.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 

C. Pasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. There is a big dog under the tree.
2. The child is playing behind the house.
3. The fruits are on the table.
4. The cat is lying beside the bed.
5. The cup is between the table and the bed.
6. The birds are on top of tree.
7. The students are inside the classroom.
8. The dog is standing infront of the house.
9. The policeman is standing in the middle of the road.
10. The children are playing along the sea.
PLACE WORDS

Place words are shown by the following words.

juu ya - on top of, above, over, on
chini ya - underneath, below, beneath, under
ndani ya - inside, within, in
nje ya - outside
mbele ya - infront of
nyuma ya - behind, at the back
kando ya - by the side of, besides, alongside
kati ya - between, among, amongst
katikati ya - in the centre, middle of

Mazoezi

A. Malizia sentensi hizi kwa maneno uliyopewa hapa chini: (Complete the following sentences using the words provided below)

matunda, Dodoma, mchanga, mbwa, Machi, bustani, maji, samaki

1. Juu ya mtu kuna __________________________

2. Kando ya bahari kuna __________________________

3. Katikati ya Tanzania kuna mji wa____________________

4. Kati ya miezi Februari na Aprili kuna mwezi ____________

5. Nyuma ya mwinda kuna __________________________

6. Nje ya nyumba kuna __________________________

7. Ndani ya pipa kuna __________________________

8. Ndani ya bahari kuna __________________________

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Msamiati:

mwinda - a hunter
mchungwa - an orange tree
mlimau - a lemon tree
pipa - drum
kuchuma - to pick, pluck
C. Andika vitu ambavyo unaviona katika picha hii na eleza viko wapi: (Write things which you see in this picture and tell their location)
B. Andika sentensi kwa kutumia picha ulizopewa: (Write sentences using the pictures given.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

7. 

8. 

9. 

Msamiati:

mshahara - salary

mpaka - boundary

mizigo - load, luggage

164
M-/Mi- NOUN CLASS

All Nouns in this Noun Class start with m- in singular and mi- in plural.

Mfano:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mkono</td>
<td>mikono</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mto</td>
<td>mito</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka</td>
<td>miaka</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mgongo</td>
<td>migongo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwili</td>
<td>miili</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>moshi</td>
<td>mioshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwanza</td>
<td>mianzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwezi</td>
<td>miezi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mji</td>
<td>miji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mtihani</td>
<td>mitihani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

A. Andika sentensi kwa kutumia maneno haya: (Write sentences using these words.)

mshahara, mji, mpaka, mti, mzigo.

1. _____________________________________________________________

2. _____________________________________________________________

3. _____________________________________________________________

4. _____________________________________________________________

5. _____________________________________________________________

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Baraka: Karibu rafiki yangu, nikusaidie nini?
Brian: Ninahitaji kupiga simu na kupeleka barua Marekani kwa kaka yangu, ni shilingi ngapi?
Baraka: Kupiga simu Marekani kwa dakika tatu ni shilingi 8000/= na kupeleka barua kwa karatasi ya ndege au kwa bahasha ya ndege ni shilingi 250/=.
Baraka: Kwa kawaida tunapiga simu katika chumba. Kwa hiyo simu imo chumbani lakini subiri kidogo.
Brian: Hamna shida nita subiri.
Baraka: Sasa unaweza kwenda kupiga simu.
Brian: Asante.
Baraka: Karibu tena.
AT THE POST OFFICE

Msamiati:
karani - clerk
ngeni - visitor, stranger, guest, foreigner
simu - telephone
piga simu - make a telephone call
peleka - send
karatasi ya ndege - air form
bahasha - an envelope
bahasha ya ndege - air mail
sijui - I don't know
kwa kawaida - normally, usually
subiri - wait
kidogo - a little bit

Baraka and Brian are very good friends. Baraka works at the Post Office as a clerk and Brian is a visitor from America. One day Brian went to the Post Office to visit Baraka because Brian had a problem at the Post Office.

Baraka: You are welcome my friend, what can I help you?
Brian: I want to make a call and to send a letter to my brother in America, how much does it cost?
Baraka: To make a telephone call to America for three minutes is 8000/= and to send a letter to America by an air mail is 250/=.
Brian: Ok, I have understood, I need to phone, but I don't know where the telephone is.
Baraka: Normally we make a telephone call in the room.
Therefore the telephone is inside the room but wait a little bit.
Brian: No problem I will wait.
Baraka: Now you can go and make a telephone call.
Brian: Thank you.
Baraka: You are welcome again.
C. Andika tofauti tano kati ya huduma za Posta za Tanzania na unapotoka: (Write five differences between Tanzania postal services and where you come from.)

1. _______________________________________
2. _______________________________________
3. _______________________________________
4. _______________________________________
5. _______________________________________

D. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia maneno haya: (Construct sentences using these words.)

pigia simu, karatasi ya ndege, barabara, karani wa posta, kuwasiliana

1. _______________________________________
2. _______________________________________
3. _______________________________________
4. _______________________________________
5. _______________________________________  

Msamla ti: kuwasiliana - to communicate
IDIOMS WITH "PIGA"

The verb "piga" in Kiswahili means to beat or hit but it is usually used as an idiom as shown below:

Mfano:
- piga pasi - iron clothes
- piga simu - make a telephone call
- piga mswaki - brush teeth
- piga kengele - ring a bell
- piga kelele - make noise, shout
- piga chafya - sneeze
- piga chenga - dodge, avoid, avade, sidestep
- piga magoti - kneel down
- piga mbizi - dive
- piga miayo - yawn
- piga kiki - start a motor cycle
- piga teke - kick
- piga ngumi - punch with a hand
- piga mluzi - whistle
- piga makofi - clap
- piga picha - take a picture
- piga deki - mop

Mazoezi

A. Kwa kutumia "idiom piga", malizia sentensi zifuatazo: (Using "idiom piga" complete the following sentences)

1. Ninakwenda baharini __________________________
2. Baada ya kufua nguo, nili_____________________
3. Rais alipokuja, tuli __________________________
4. Tulipokwenda Tarangire, tuli__________________
5. Siwezi kulala kwa sababu watoto, wana ____________
6. Kila siku baada ya kuamka na kabla ya kulala
   mimi hu _________________________________
7. Padre ali ________________________ kanisani kuita wakristu
8. Nilipotaka kuzungumza na mama ambaye anakaa Marekani nili ___________________________
9. Tyson ali ________________________ Frank Bruno
10. Maradona alijua sana _________________________
B. Kwa kutumia "Idiom piga" andika maelezo ya picha ulizopewa hapo chini: (Using "Idiom piga" write the explanations for the following pictures)

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 

Msamati:
Rais - president
Padre - a priest

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"-AMBA-" RELATIVE CLAUSES

In Kiswahili the relatives which, who, whom, and that are denoted by the root '-AMBA-' which takes appropriate suffixes according to each noun it refers to. The relatives suffixes for some noun classes are shown in the table below:

-AMBA- RELATIVE CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M-/wa-</th>
<th>M-/mi-</th>
<th>Ki-/vi-</th>
<th>Ji-/ma-</th>
<th>N-/N-</th>
<th>U-/N-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>-ye</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>-cho</td>
<td>-lo</td>
<td>-yo</td>
<td>-o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>-o</td>
<td>-yo</td>
<td>-vvo</td>
<td>-yo</td>
<td>-zo</td>
<td>-zo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mfano:**

Mkate ambao niliununua jana.  
(The bread which I bought yesterday.)

Kitabu ambacho nilikisoma.  
(The book which I read yesterday.)

Watu ambao walikuja.  
(The people who came.)

**Mazoezi**

A. Tumia '-Amba-' sahibi katika nafasi zilizowazi katika 'A' halafu o'anisha sentensi kutoka katika 'A' na sentensi katika 'B' ili kupata sentensi moja yenye maana: (Use the appropriate "-amba-" to fill the blanks spaces in 'A' and match the sentences in 'A' and those in 'B'.)

A.

1. Wanafunzi ________ wanajifunza kiswahili Arusha.
2. Mizi ___________ nilipanda shambani.
5. Watanzania _________ wanakaa Arusha.
7. Viatu _____________ unaapenda kuvinunua.
8. Sabuni ___________ tunatumia kufua nguo.

B

1. si mizuri.
2. ume pasuka.
3. ni Volunteer wa Peace Corps.
4. kiliandikwa na Baraka.
5. ni machungwa.
6. ni ghali sana.
7. zilitengenezwa Kenya.
8. ilijengwa mwaka 1990.
9. husoma kiswahili.
10. lilitengenezwa Japan.

C. Tumia picha hizi kutunga sentensi ambazo zina 'amba' sahihi: (Use these drawings to construct sentences with appropriate 'amba' relative clauses.)

1 2 3

4 5 6

7 8 9

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1. This is the book which I bought the day before yesterday.

2. These are the boys who are speaking Portuguese.

3. Is this the bread which you baked?

4. This is my house which I am painting.

5. Take these three fruits which I bought last week.

6. This is the room in which I will sleep.

7. These are trees which we planted last year.

8. I will give you this book which I have just finished to read.
E. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia 'amba'-relative clauses pamoja na picha ulizopewa: (Construct sentences using the 'amba-' relative clauses with the pictures given)

Mfano:
Ona (mimi) - li-

Huyu ni mdudu ambaye nilimwona

1. Soma (wewe) - ta-

2. Andika (yeye) - na-

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3. Penda (mimi) -na-

4. Nunua (sisi) -li-

5. Panda (wao) -li-
6. Fudisha (mimi) -li-

7. Endesha (yeye) -ta-

8. Piga pasi (yeye) -li-
N-/N- NOUN CLASS

This noun is sometimes called the ‘neutral’ class because it does not change from singular to plural. Most of the nouns borrowed from other languages fall into this class.

Mfano:

nyumba  -  nyumba  house(s)
barua   -  barua  letter(s)
kalamu  -  kalamu  pencil(s)
sabuni  -  sabuni  soap(s)
meza    -  meza  table(s)
shule   -  shule  school(s)
nyama   -  nyama  meat
saa     -  saa  clock(s), watch(es)
bia     -  bia  beer(s)
barabara - barabara  road(s)

CHART FOR N-/N- NOUN CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Possessives pronoun</td>
<td>Hii</td>
<td>Hizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>root agreement</td>
<td>- angu - enu</td>
<td>- angu - etu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ako - enu</td>
<td>- ako - enu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>- ake - ao</td>
<td>- ake - ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition &quot;a&quot; as of</td>
<td>ya</td>
<td>za</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement with Numbers</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Kwa kutumia jedwali na majina ya N-/N- tunga sentensi kama ilivyodyshe wakati mfano uliyopewa: (Using the chart for N-/N- class construct sentences as it is shown in the example given.)

Mfano:

Hii ni nyumba yangu moja ya wageni.
Hizi ni nyumba zangu tatu za wageni.
8. Fasili sentensi hizi kwa Kiswahili: (Translate these sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. This is my house.

2. Is this our letter?

3. These maps were made in Kenya.

4. Is this your pen?

5. These are Peace Corps tables.

6. Put these papers into my box.

7. This is my job/work.

8. These are my three beers.
C. Andika majina ya vitu hivi: (Write the names of these things.)

1.  
2.  
3.  
4.  
5.  
6.  
7.  
8.  
9.  

D. Kwa kutumia majina yanayotokana na 'n-/n-', jaza chemsha bongo hiti: (Using 'n-/n-' nouns, fill this puzzle)

Kwenda kulia
1. Kama unaumwa utakwenda hospitali kupata _________
2. Utapenda kunywa kahawa au ______________
3. Ninaandika barua kwa kutumia __________________
4. Tunaangalia muda kwa kutumia: __________________
5. Sasa kuna giza washa _________________________
6. Tulikwenda baa kunywa __________________________
7. Malboro, Sportsman ni aina za __________________
12. Tunafua nguo kwa ____________________________
15. Ninakwenda ofisini kufanya _______________________

Kwenda chini
1. Saa moja ina ____________________________ sitini
3. Kama unataka kuandika barua utanunua bahasha na
   __________________________
4. Tunatumia sukari katika chai, tunatumia________________________
   katika chakula
6. Sipendi kwenda ____________________________
9. Magari hupita katika ____________________________
10. Tunaoga kwa maji na ____________________________
13. Pombe huuzwa katika ____________________________
14. Sipendi kula ____________________________ ya ng'ombe
THE USES OF "KWA"

"Kwa" is used in different ways i.e, at, by, on, and, from, for, to, and with.

Mfano:

Nitakwenda mjini kwa baiskeli
(I will go to town by a bicycle)

Nililala kwa nusu saa
(I slept for half an hour)

Nitapiga simu kwa mama yangu
(I will phone to my mother)

Tulifua nguo kwa sabuni
(We washed clothes with soap)

Waliishi nyumbani kwa mjomba wao
(They lived at their uncle's home)

Atakuja ofisini kwa miguu
(She come to the office on foot)

Watakufa kwa njaa
(They will die of hunger)

Anatoka kwa jirani
(Shes is coming from a neighbour)

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi hizi katika Kiswahili: (Translate these sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. The students came by plane from US.

2. I wrote a letter to my mother in Europe.
3. He went on foot from Moshi to Arusha.

4. The child died of hunger.

5. We travelled for eight hours from the US to Tanzania.

6. I will stay in Tanzania for two years only.

7. They will buy sugar for 250/= only.

8. Soma habari hii halafu jibu maswall yafuatayo; (Read this passage and then answer the following questions)

Jana Baraka na Tatu walikwenda sokoni kwa miguu, wakanunua sukari, mchele, viazi na matunda. Waliporudi nyumbani wakapika viazi na wakala chakula chao kwa mikono. Baadaye wakaenda pwani kwa gari na wakakaa pwani kwa saa moja na nusu. Jioni waliporudi nyumbani wakapi simu kwa rafiki yao, akaja, wakala wali kwa samaki, usiku wakaenda disko.

1. Baraka na Tatu walikwendaje sokoni?

2. Walinunua nini?

3. Walikutaje chakula chao?

4. Jioni waliporudi nyumbani walipiga simu wapi?

5. Rafiki yao alipokuja walikula nini?
Last week, Brian went to the bank. He went to the bank because he wanted to exchange money. Brian had one hundred American dollars. Before exchanging the money Brian filled in the form. The Bank clerk gave him twenty thousand shillings. After exchanging money, Brian wanted to open an account. The Bank clerk asked Brian if he wanted to open a saving account or current account. Brian opened a savings account of twenty thousand shillings and his account number is B.E. 007.
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na habari ulizosoma jibu maswali yafuatayo: (According to passage you have read answer the following questions.)

1. Nani alikwenda benki?

2. Kwa nini Brian alikwenda benki?

3. Brian alifungua akaunti gani?

4. Brian alijaza nini?

5. Brian alipata shilingi ngapi

6. Brian alibadili pesa gani?

7. Akaunti ya Brian ni namba ngapi?

8. Brian alizungumza na nani benki?

9. Je wewe una akaunti?
U-/N- NOUN CLASS

In this class not all nouns start with N- in plural, although in singular most of the nouns begin with U-. Also in this class there are some nouns which do not change from singular to plural, which means they are uncountable.

Mfano:
ubao           mbao         plank(s), board(s), timber
umeme          umeme        electricity
ukurasu        kurasu       page(s)
uma            nyuma        fork(s)
ua             nyua         backyard(s)
ufa            nyufa        crack(s)
ufunguo        funguo       key(s)
unywele        nywele       hair
uzi            nyuzi        thread(s)
uhimi          ndimi        tongue(s)
upopo          pepo         wind(s)
udevu          ndevu        beard
usoro          nyuso        face(s)

U-/N- NOUN CLASS CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstratives</th>
<th>SINGULAR</th>
<th>PLURAL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Huu</td>
<td>-angu</td>
<td>-angu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-etu</td>
<td>-etu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hizi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessives pronoun roots agreements</td>
<td>-ako</td>
<td>-ako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-enu</td>
<td>-enu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ake</td>
<td>-ake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>-ao</td>
<td>-ao</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition &quot;a&quot; as of</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>za</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agreement with Number</td>
<td>(m-)</td>
<td>(-)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
Huu ni ufunguo wangu mmoja wa nyumba
(This is my one key of the house)

Hizi ni funguo zangu mbili za nyumba
(These are my two keys of the house)
B. Andika maneno haya vizuri ili upate maneno ya Kiswahili: (Re-write these words correctly so that you get Kiswahili words.)

Mfano:
Zawe = Weza

1. loda __________
2. umof __________.
3. dinuh __________
4. kenbi __________
5. zaaj __________
6. aapt __________
7. seap __________
8. ahpa __________

C. Kwa kutumia maneno ya habari ya benki jaza nafasi zilizochwa wazi: (Using the vocabulary from the bank passage fill in the blank spaces.)

Wiki jana Brian alikwenda __________. Alikwenda benki kwa sababu alitaka __________________ na __________.
Brian alikuwa na __________________ za Marekani. Kabla ya kufungua akaunti kwanza alijaza ____. Alifungua akaunti ya __________________. Alifungua akaunti kwa shilingi ________________________. Brian alipata _________ namba B.E.007.
B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili:
(Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. Farmers plant seeds in the soil.

2. I can't open the door because I don't have the key.

3. This book has about four hundred pages.

4. I can't work with my computer because there is no electricity.

5. It's dangerous to go fishing in the sea when there is a strong wind.

6. There are many cracks on this wall.

7. I used thread to sew my shirt.

8. I want to shave my beard.

9. We want to wash our faces.

10. Mother is cutting finger nails.

11. She doesn't like to eat with a fork.

12. Open page fifteen.
Mazoezi

A. Maliza sentensi zifuatazo kwa kutumia majina ya U-/N-noun class: (Complete the following sentences using the U-/N-nouns.)

1. Kichwani kuna

2. Wamarekani hupenda kula kwa kisu, kijiko na

3. Wanaume hunyoa ndevu kwa

4. Tunafungua mlango kwa

5. Nyuma ya nyumba kuna

6. Mdomoni kuna meno na

7. Mchele uliopikwa huitwa

8. Kompyuta haiwezi kufanya kazi bila

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MAHALI CLASS

This is a special noun class for the places. It has three agreements depending on the place being referred to. If the place being referred to is definite the agreement "p" is used, if the indefinite place is referred to the agreement "k" is used and if the inside place is referred the agreement "m" is used.

Mfano:

mahali pangu - at my place(s) (definite)
nyumbani kwangu - at my home (indefinite)
chumbani mwangu - in my room (inside)

CHART FOR MAHALI CLASS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Demonstrative</th>
<th>Proximity</th>
<th>'k' Agreement</th>
<th>'p' Agreement</th>
<th>'m' Agreement</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative</td>
<td>Huku</td>
<td>Hapa</td>
<td>Humu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive</td>
<td>Kule</td>
<td>Pale</td>
<td>Mule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjective</td>
<td>Kw-</td>
<td>P-</td>
<td>Mw</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subject Prefix</td>
<td>Ku-</td>
<td>Pa-</td>
<td>M-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preposition 'a' as of</td>
<td>Kwa</td>
<td>Pa</td>
<td>Mwa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Object infixes</td>
<td>Ku-</td>
<td>Pa-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amba - relative</td>
<td>Ko</td>
<td>Po</td>
<td>Mo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ote (all, whole)</td>
<td>K-</td>
<td>P-</td>
<td>Mw-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Ote (any)</td>
<td>K- K-</td>
<td>P- P-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-Enye (as having)</td>
<td>Kw-</td>
<td>P-</td>
<td>Mw-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Negative prefixes</td>
<td>Haku-</td>
<td>Hapa-</td>
<td>Hum-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:

Hapa ni mahali pangu pa kupumzika
(This is my place for resting)
C. Badili sentensi zifuatazo kuwa katika wingi! (Change the following in to plural.)

Mfano:
Huu ni wembe wangu wa kunyoa ndevu
Hizi ni nyembe zangu za kunyoa ndevu

1. Huu ni ukuta wa nyumba.

2. Huu ni ufunguo wa chumba cha kulala.

3. Huu ni ufa katika nyumba yangu.

4. Huu ni uzi wako wa kushona nguo.

5. Huu si uma wako, huu ni uma wake.

6. Huu ni ukuraswa wa kitabu hiki.

7. Tunaandika katika ubao.

8. Mpe ufunguo wake wa chumba cha kulala.

Msamati:
udongo - soil
wakulima - farmer
panda - plant
hatari - danger
kuvua samaki - to fish
kali - strong
shona - sew
mbegu - seeds
nyoa - shave
kama - about
RECI PRO CAL VERBS

This is a form of verb derivative which shows that something done to each other. It is shown by adding the suffix '-na' at the end of the each verb.

Mfano:
- ona, onana - see each other
- angalia, angaliana - look at each other
- piga, pigana - fight each other

Mazoezi

A. Andika sentensi kwa kutumia 'reciprocal suffix'- 'na' kutokana na sentensi mbili ulizopewa: (Write sentences using the reciprocal suffix na according to the two sentences given.)

Mfano:
- mwalimu anamwangalia mwanafunzi
- mwanafunzi anamwangalia mwalimu
- wao wanaangaliana

1. Baraka anampendata Tatu
tatu anampenda Baraka

Wao __________________________________________________________________________

2. Kesho utaniona asubuhi
   Mimi nitakuona asubuhi

   Sisi __________________________________________________________________________

3. Brian alimwoa Zuzana wiki liyopita
   Brian na Zuzana __________________________________________________________________

4. Mohamed Alli alimpiga Spinks
   Spinks alimpiga Mohamed Alli

Wao ______________________________________________________________________________
Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Use the chart from mahali class to translate the following sentences.)

Mfano:
This is a good place for building a house (use 'p' agreement)
Hapa ni mahali pazuri pa kujenga nyumba

1. This place is suitable for growing vegetables (use 'p' agreement)

2. I will go to any place I want (use 'k' agreement)

3. This place has no water at all (use 'p' agreement)

4. Is this the place where you were born? (use 'p' agreement)

5. We like this place (use 'p' agreement)

6. We can stay anywhere (use 'k' agreement)

B. Tunga sentensi kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa hapo chini: (Construct sentences using the words given below.)

kwangu, ambapo, kwetu, popote, kwenye, pengi, kote, padogo

1. ____________________________

2. ____________________________

3. ____________________________

4. ____________________________

5. ____________________________

6. ____________________________

7. ____________________________

8. ____________________________

Msamiati:

kujenga - to build otesha - plant
faa - suit kabisa - absolutely, completely, at all
mwanga - light
5. Tanzanians like to help each other.

6. In Rwanda people killed one another.

7. Girls are teaching each other at the school.

8. They often visited each other.

C. Andika maelezo ya kila plcha kwa kutumia 'reciprocal suffix -na': (Write an explanation of each picture using reciprocal suffix -na.)
5. Watu ni waliwaha wahutu
   Wahutu waliwa wa watutsi
   Watutsi na wahutu

6. Wewe utamsaidia yeaye
   Yeaye akakusaidia
   Ninyi

7. Wewe uliniambia kuhusu Marekani
   Mimi nilikuambia kuhusu Tanzania
   Sisi

8. Mlutufundisha Kiingereza
    Tuliwafundisha ninyi Kiswahili
    Sisi

9. Tatu alimwomba Brian chakula
    Brian alimwomba Tatu maziwa
    Wao

B. Fasiri sentensi hizi katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Swahili.)

1. They told each other stories.
   ______________________________________

2. Before going to school they waited for one another.
   ______________________________________

3. We will not see each other tomorrow.
   ______________________________________

4. Dogs are fighting everyday.
   ______________________________________
ADJECTIVES WITH "CONSONANT STEMS"

Adjectives which begin with consonants take agreements from the nouns they qualify as shown in the chart below the sample adjectives.

Sample adjectives:
- baya - bad
- zuri - good, nice, beautiful
- chafu - dirty
- refu - tall, long high
- fupi - short
- dogo - small, little
- kubwa - big, large
- kali - sharp, fierce, steep, strict
- bovu - rotten, broken down
- chache - few
- nene - thick, fat
- pana - wide, broad
- mpya - new
- tamu - delicious, sweet
- vivu - lazy
- zima - whole
- zito - heavy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M-/wa-</th>
<th>Ki-/vi</th>
<th>M-/mi-</th>
<th>Ji-/ma-</th>
<th>N-/N-</th>
<th>U-/N-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>M-</td>
<td>Ki-</td>
<td>M-</td>
<td></td>
<td>N-</td>
<td>M-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>Wa-</td>
<td>Vi-</td>
<td>Mi-</td>
<td>Ma-</td>
<td>N-</td>
<td>N-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
M-/wa- noun class: Mtoto mbaya.
Ki-/vi- noun class: Kitabu kikubwa.
Mi-/mi- noun class: Miti mizuri.

Exceptions

There are some exceptions as shown below:

1. In Ji-/Ma- noun class these adjectives do not take agreements in singular except with an adjective -pya which becomes jipya (new).

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D. Andika habari fupi kwa kutumia 'reciprocal suffix -na:
(Write a short story using the reciprocal suffix -na.)

Msamati:
oa - marry         vuta - pull
ua - kill          hadithi - story
kungereza - english
B. Andika "adjective" ambayo inaelezea kila picha vizuri:
(Write an adjective which describes well each picture.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

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2. With N-/N- noun class, some adjectives take agreements as indicated below.
   -refu becomes ñefu
   -baya becomes mbaya
   -bovu becomes mbovu
   -pya becomes mpya

3. The following are some of the adjectives which do not take any agreements in the N-/N- noun class.
   -chafu, -kubwa, -kali, -fupi, -chache, -nene, -pana.

Mazoezi

   A. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo: (Translate the following sentences.)

1. Your hands are dirty.

2. Yesterday he bought a new car.

3. She cooked a very delicious food.

4. We have few fat dogs.

5. Do you have a sharp knife?

6. You (pl) are lazy.

7. This pen is very long.

8. Is this room empty?

9. The oranges are sweet.

10. Only a few Tanzanians can speak English.
A. Jaza nafasi zilizo wazi katika sentensi zifuatazo kwa kutumia pande za dunia: (Fill in the blanks in the following sentences using compass direction.)

1. Tanzania ipo Afrika ya _____________.
2. Katika Tanzania Arusha ipo _____________.
3. Katika Tanzania mlima Kilimanjaro upo _____________.
4. Katika Marekani maziwa Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan na Superior yapo _____________.
5. Mji wa Jacksonville upo ____________ mwa jimbo la Georgia.
6. Katika Marekani mji wa Washington upo _____________.
7. Katika Marekani mji wa Minneapolis upo _____________.
8. Katika Marekani jimbo la Arkansas lipo _____________.
9. Katika Marekani mimi ninatoka _____________.
Many people like the weather of Tanzania because it is good. The weather in Tanzania allows people to do their different activities. For example, from October to February it is dry season, the sun is very hot. This is the time when farmers prepare their farms. From March to May it is long rains season. During this season farmers plant seeds and seedlings in their farms. After May the weather changes again and becomes cold and very windy up to August. This season is called windy season. August to September farmers harvest their crops. There is also a period of short rains from late September to early November. During this period farmers plant short term crops like beans, sweet potatoes, Irish potatoes, cassava, millet and green vegetables.
B. Jibu Maswali yafuatayo kwa kutumia ramani ya Afrika:
(Answer the following questions using the map of
Africa.)

1. Kenya iko wapi?
2. Kaskazini ya Namibia kuna nchi gani?
3. Taja nchi ambazo zipo kusini ya Afrika.
4. Nchi gani ziko kaskazini ya Afrika?
5. Bahari ya hindi iko wapi?
6. Bahari ya Mediterranea iko wapi?
7. Mali iko wapi?

Msamati
bahari - ocean, sea
bahari ya hindi - Indian ocean

202
Mazoezi

A. Kamiliki sentensi za kifungu "A" kwa kuweka maneno sahihi kutoka kifungu "B": (Complete the sentences in "A" with the correct words from "B").

A

1. Wakati wa kiangazi ____________________________
2. Watu wanapenda hali ya hewa ya Tanzania ______________
3. Mwezi wa _______ hadi _____ ni ______________________
4. Kipindi cha baridi na upepo mkali ni msimu wa___________
5. Wakati wa mvua za vuli wakulima hupanda ________________

B

i. kipupwe.
ii. wakulima wanatayarisha mashamba yao.
iii. mazao kama maharage, viazi na mihogo.
iv. kwa sababu inawaruhusu kufanya shughuli mbalimbali.
v. Machi, Mei, masika.

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. Farmers plant crops during the rain season.

2. After May the weather changes again.

3. This is the time when farmers prepare their farms.

4. The weather in Tanzania allows people to do their different activities.

5. It is very hot during the dry season.
-ENGI AND -INGI

Engi and -angi in Kiswahili mean "many" or 'a lot' but the prefixes differ according to the noun classes.

Mfano:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M/WA</th>
<th>JI/MA</th>
<th>M/MI</th>
<th>KI/VI CH/VY</th>
<th>N/N</th>
<th>U/N</th>
<th>Mahali</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>wanafunzi wengi</td>
<td>matunda mengi</td>
<td>miti mingi</td>
<td>vyumba vingi</td>
<td>nyumba nyangi</td>
<td>fungo nyangi</td>
<td>mahali pengi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>many students</td>
<td>many fruits</td>
<td>many trees</td>
<td>many rooms</td>
<td>many houses</td>
<td>many keys</td>
<td>many places</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Kwa kutumia jedwali la hapo chini tengeneza sentensi kumi: (Using the chart below construct ten sentences)

-ENGI AND -INGI CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nouns</th>
<th>M-/W-</th>
<th>Ki-/Vi-</th>
<th>JI-/Ma-</th>
<th>N-/N-</th>
<th>U-/N-</th>
<th>Mahali</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wengi</td>
<td>Vingi</td>
<td>Mengi</td>
<td>Nyingi</td>
<td>Nyingi</td>
<td>Pengi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mifano:

1. Mimi niliwaangalia wanafunzi wengi.
3. Nyumba yangu ina vyumba vingi.
4. Walimu wa Kiswahili wana kazi nyingi.

1. ______________________________________________
2. ______________________________________________
3. ______________________________________________
4. ______________________________________________

207
C. Badili sentensi zifuatazo katika kukataa: (Change the following sentences into negative.)

Mfano:
Hali ya hewa Tanzania ni nzuri.
Hali ya hewa Tanzania si nzuri.

1. Mvua nyingi zinayesha wakati wa kiangazi.
2. Wakulima wanavuna mazao yao wakati wa mvua za vuli.
3. Mazao ya muda mfupi hupandwa wakati wa kiangazi.
4. Wakulima ni watu ambao wanafanya kazi ofisini.
5. Kipindi cha vuli watu huweza kupanda mazao ya muda mrefu.

D. Andika kuhusu hali ya hewa ya Marekani: (Write about the weather in U.S.)

________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________

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208
-ENGINE AND -INGINE

If one wants to say other or another in Kiswahili, the uses of adjective particles -engine and -ingine is unavoidable. These adjective particles always take agreement with the nouns they describe as shown in the chart below.

-ENGINE AND -INGINE CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>M-/wa-</th>
<th>M-/mi-</th>
<th>Ji-/ma-</th>
<th>Ki-/vi-</th>
<th>N-/N-</th>
<th>U-/N-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>mwingine</td>
<td>mwingine</td>
<td>lingine</td>
<td>kingine</td>
<td>nvingine</td>
<td>mwingine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wengine</td>
<td>mingine</td>
<td>mengine</td>
<td>vingine</td>
<td>nvingine</td>
<td>nyingine</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Fasiri sentensi zituita zao kwa Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. Other students will arrive the day after tomorrow.

2. Another tree was cut by your father.

3. Other fruits are rotten.

4. This house was built by the Germans but the other one was built by the Canadians.

5. Another dog is very fierce.

6. Another wall had fallen the day before yesterday.

7. Today I am reading this book but tomorrow I will read another one.

8. Other cars were made in Japan.

209
B. Tumia picha ulizopewa hapo chini kurunga sentensi kwa kutumia '-engine', na '-inge' kama ilvyoonyeshwa katika mfano: (Construct sentences using the adjective -engine and -inge together with the pictures as it is shown in the example below.)

Mfano:

Mtoto mmoja anasoma kitabu lakini mwingine anacheza.

1. 

2. 

210

210
WILD ANIMALS OF TANZANIA

Msamiati:
nyani - baboon(s)
kiboko - hippopotamus
sungura - rabbit(s), hare(s)
digidigi - dikdik
nyati - buffalo(s)
faru - rhinoceros
twiga - giraffe(s)
duma - cheetah
chui - leopard(s)
swala - gazelle, antelope
nyumbu - wildebeest(s)
ngiri - wart-hog(s)
simba - lion(s)
tembo - elephant(s)
pundamilia - zebra(s)

Baraka: Tatu, do you know those animals?
Tatu: Oohl! Yes, that is a lion and that is an elephant.
Baraka: And who are those?
Tatu: Those are zebras, wart-hogs, wildebeests and gazelles.
Baraka: Where are the other animals?
Tatu: Let's go ahead, perhaps we'll see. (they are proceeding)
Baraka: Have you seen these animals?
Tatu: Yes, these ones here are cheetah, giraffe, rhinoceros, buffalo, dikdik and rabbit.
Baraka: Have you seen a baboon and a leopard in the forest?
Tatu: Yes, but I was afraid to say because the leopard is fierce.
Baraka: No problem, next time we'll also see a hippopotamus.
Tatu: OK!
WANYAMA PORI WA TANZANIA

Baraka: Tatu, unawajua wanyama wale?
Tatu: Ndiyo, yule ni Simba na yule ni Tembo.
Baraka: Na wale ni nani?
Tatu: Wale ni pundamilia, ngiri, nyumbu na swala.
Baraka: Wanyama wengine wako wapi?
Tatu: Labda twende mbele kidogo, tutaona (wanaendelea)
Baraka: Umeona wanyama hawa?
Tatu: Ndiyo, hawa hapa ni duma, twiga, faru, nyati, digidigi na sungura.
Baraka: Umeona nyani na chui msituni?
Tatu: Ndiyo, lakini niliogopa kusema kwa sababu chui ni mkali.
Baraka: Hamna shida, siku nyingine tutaona kiboko pia.
Tatu: Sawa.

214
Mazoezi

A. *Taja majina ya wanyama wafuatao:* (Name the following animals)

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 

215
B. Jibu maswali yafuatayo kutohanda na mazungumzo uliyosoma: (Answer the following questions according to the dialogue you’ve read.)

1. Baraka na Tatu hawakuona wanyama gani?
2. Je, Tatu aliiona chui?
3. Tatu aliogopa nini?
4. Baraka aliiona kiboko?
5. Kwa nini hawakumuona kiboko?

C. Malizia hadithi hii: (Complete this story.)

Siku moja Brian na Suzana walikwenda Tarangire kuangalia wanyama. Waliondoka Arusha siku ya jumamosi saa 12.30 asubuhi.
ADJECTIVES WITH "VOWEL STEM"

Adjectives which have vowel stems take agreements with the nouns they qualify.

Mfano:
- aminifu - honesty, trustworthy, faithfully
- ema - good (character, used mainly of people)
- embamba - thin, narrow, slender
- ekundu - red
- epesi - light, easy
- eupe - white
- eusi - black
- erevu - cunning, crafty

These adjectives take agreements with nouns as shown in the chart below:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>M-/wa-</th>
<th>Ki-/vi-</th>
<th>M-/mi-</th>
<th>Ji-/ma-</th>
<th>N-/N-</th>
<th>U-/N-</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Singular</td>
<td>mw-</td>
<td>ch-</td>
<td>mw-</td>
<td>j-</td>
<td>ny-</td>
<td>mw-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plural</td>
<td>w-</td>
<td>vy-</td>
<td>my-</td>
<td>m-</td>
<td>ny-</td>
<td>ny-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mazoezi

A. Andika habari hii kwa kufasiri maneno yote ya Klingereza katika Kiswahili: (Complete the passage by translating English words into Kiswahili.)

Baraka ni mtoto 'honest' sana. Yeye ni mrefu na 'thin', pia ni 'cunning'. Juzi jioni Baraka alichukua vitabu viwili, kimoja 'black' na kingine 'white'. Kitabu 'black' ni kinene kwa hiyo ni kizito lakini kitabu 'white' ni 'light'. Baada ya kuchukua vitabu Baraka alikwenda baharini. Alipita katika barabara 'narrow' ambayo ina udongo 'red'. Njiani alinunua maziwa 'white'. Baharini hakuogelea kwa sababu maji yaliikuwa na 'black'.

217
B. Kutokana na jedwali andika vitu ambavyo Baraka huvipenda na ambavyo havipendi: 'From the chart write the thing which Baraka likes and which doesn't'

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>-embamba</th>
<th>-ekundu</th>
<th>-upe</th>
<th>-eusi</th>
<th>-epesi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rangi</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>msichana</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>magari</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mikate</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlango</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyumba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kitabu</td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
<td></td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>viti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>✓</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mfano:
Baraka hupenda rangi nyekundu na nyeupe lakini hapendi rangi nyeusi.

1. ___________________________
2. ___________________________
3. ___________________________
4. ___________________________
5. ___________________________
6. ___________________________
7. ___________________________

Msamiad:
pita - pass through
"KI"/"KAMA" AS "IF"

In Kiswahili the conditional tense is denoted by infix "-ki-" which is inserted between the subject prefix and the verb stem.

Mfano:

Ukijifunza Kiswahili, utaweza kuzungumza na Watanzania.
(If you learn Kiswahili, you will be able to speak to Tanzanians.)

Tukipata pesa, tutakwenda Ulaya.
(If we get money, we will go to Europe.)

When -ki- is used with monosyllabic verbs, the infinitive "-ku-" is dropped.

- Mfano:

Ukinywa maziwa kila siku, utanenepa.
)If you drink milk everyday, you will get fat.)

MkJijifunza kwa bidii, mtafulu mtihani.
(If you (pl) work hard, you will pass your exams.)

Mazoezi

A. Maliza sentensi zifuatazo kwa kusema kitu gani kitataokea: (Complete the following sentences by stating what will happen.)

Mfano:

Akipata pesa ____________.
Akipata pesa atanunua gari.

1. Akienda Moshi ____________________________.
2. Wakinywa sumu ____________________________.
3. Wakipata pesa ____________________________.
4. Tukienda Ngorongoro ________________________.
5. Wakienda Misri ____________________________.
6. Nikienda baharini ____________________________.
7. Ukienda posta ________________________________

219
8. Wakinywa nyingi pombe sana

B. Kwa kutumia picha andika kitu gani kitatokea kama ....: (Using the picture write what will happen if....)

Mfano:

Aklenda baharini, ataogelea.

1.

2.

220
C. Tunga hadithi kutokana na mpangilio wa picha: (Build up a story from the arrangement of the pictures.)

[Images of people in different activities]
THE NEGATIVE OF "-KI-" AS "IF"
("SIPO")

When negating the conditional tense "-ki-" the particle "-sipo-" is used. It is inserted between the subject and the tense sign marker and then the second half takes the appropriate negative prefixes.

**Mfano:**

Usipokwenda baharini, hutao gelea.
(If you will not go to the beach, you won’t swim.)

Asipokuja Tanzania, hatajifunza Kiswahili.
(If s/he will not come to Tanzania, s/he won’t learn Kiswahili.)

With monosyllabic verbs the infinitive "-ku-" is retained.

**Mfano:**

Usipokula mayai, hutapata vitamini.
(If you will not eat eggs, you won’t get vitamins.)

**Mazoezi**

A. Kamilikiwa sentensi zitutazao kwa kutumia 'negatives' ya '-sipo-' kama '-ki-' kutokana na sentensi ya pili:
(Complete the following sentences by using '-sipo-' as negative of '-ki-'.)

**Mfano:**

________________________________________ hutaona bahari.
Usipokwenda Zanzibar hutaona bahari.

1. ______________________________________ hutawaona wanyama.
2. ______________________________________ hamtaona 'Pyramids'.
3. ______________________________________ hamtakufa.
4. ______________________________________ hamtazaawatoto.
5. ______________________________________ hatawaona Kangaroo.
6. ______________________________________ sitakwenda hospitali.
7. hatakatwa na polisi.
8. hatapata ajali.

B. Tumia picha zifuatazo kutunga sentensi kwa kutumia "sipo": (Use the following pictures to make sentences using "sipo").

Mfano:

Asipokwenda baharini hataogelea

1.

2.

3.
-Nge- or -Ngali- are used to indicate conditional tenses either in the past or in the present. They take the position of other tenses. -Nge or -Ngali is inserted between the subject prefix and the verb.

**Mfano:**

Ungekuja hapa jana, ungemwona.
(If you had come here yesterday, you would have seen him.)

Wangekuwa mjini sasa, wangelweza kununua nguo.
If they were in town now, they would have buy clothes.

**Mfano:**

Ningalimwona, ningalisema na ye ye.
(If I had seen her, I would have talked to her.)

Kama angalljua kwamba unakuja, angalipika chakula kizuri.
(If she had known that you were coming, she would have prepared very nice food.)

**Mazoezi**

A. *Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo kwa Kiswahili:* (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. If the farmers were to plant crops early, they would be able to harvest many crops.

2. If the students were to study hard, they would be able to pass the examinations.

3. If I had enough money I would have married 'Malaika'.

4. If my mother had cooked ugali, the guest would have enjoyed the meal.

5. If Tatu were to come Baraka would have been happy.
B. Oanisha sentensi za A na za B ili zilete maana. (Match the sentences from A with B in order to make sense.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>B</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Ningekwenda Arusha</td>
<td>a. ungalilewa sana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Ungalikunywa pombe</td>
<td>b. wangeweza kumwona baba</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Wangekuja leo</td>
<td>c. ningeweza kuona mlima mrefu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Tungalijua amefika</td>
<td>d. angemkuta mkurugenzi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Angeshinda</td>
<td>e. ungalikwenda uwanja wa ndege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Kama angesubiri kidogo</td>
<td>f. angepata zawadi nyingi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Tunga sentensi za '-nge-' na '-ngali-' kwa kutumia maneno haya: (Using '-nge-' and '-ngali-' construct sentences using the following words.)

kuwa, kuwa na, kunywa, piga simu, sikiliza, lala

**Mfano:**

Ningekuwa Mlana, ningefundisha Kiswahili.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Msamiati:**
mkurugenzi - director
uwanja wa ndege - airport

226
TANZANIANS

Msamati:

makabila - ethnic groups
zaidi ya - more than
lugha - language
hata hivyo - even though
asilimia - percent, percentage
utamaduni - culture
pengine - sometimes
tofauti - different
vyakula vikuu - staple foods
mahindi - maize

Tanzania has more than 25 million people. Many people in Tanzania are farmers who work in their farms and few Tanzanians work in office and factories.

In Tanzania there are more than 125 ethnic groups. Each ethnic group has its own language for instance the chagga who live in Kilimanjaro region speak chagga language. The Haya who live in Kagera region speak haya language. The Nyakyusa who live in Mbeya region speak nyakyusa language.

Since the national language is Kiswahili, a big percentage of Tanzanians speak Kiswahili. Each tribe has its own culture which sometimes is totally different to other tribes.

The staple foods of Tanzania are banana, maize, cassava, millet and rice.
Tanzania ina watu zaidi ya milioni 25. Watu wengi katika Tanzania ni wakulima ambao hufanyakazi katika mashamba yao na watu wachache hufanya kazi maofisini na viwandani.


Kwa kuwa lugha ya Taifa ni Kiswahili, asilimia kubwa ya Watanzania wanasema Kiswahili. Kila kabila lina utamaduni wake ambao pengine ni tofauti kabisa na makabila mengine.

Vyakula vikuu vya Watanzania ni ndizi, mahindi, mihogo, mtama na mchele.
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na habari uliyosoma jibu maswali yafuatayo: (According to the passage you’ve read answer the following questions.)

1. Tanzania ina watu wangapi?

2. Je, Watanzania wengi ni wakulima au wafanyakazi?

3. Wakulima hufanya kazi wapi?

4. Katika Tanzania kuna makabila mangapi?

5. Wachaga huishi katika mkoa gani?

6. Lugha ya Taifa Tanzania ni lugha gani?

7. Familia yako hapa Tanzania ni kabila gani?

8. Baba yako hapa Tanzania anafanya kazi gani?

9. Nchi ya Marekani ina watu wangapi?

10. Je, Wamarekani wengi ni wakulima au wafanyakazi?
B. Jaza nafasi zilizo wazi kutokana na habari uliyosoma kuhusu Watanzania: (Fill in the blanks according to the text you've read about Tanzanians.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MKOA</th>
<th>KABILA</th>
<th>LUGHA</th>
<th>CHAKULA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bukoba</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwanza</td>
<td></td>
<td>Kisukuma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arusha</td>
<td>Wamasai</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Wachaga</td>
<td></td>
<td>ndizi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mbeya</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mwara</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C. Eleza kwa ufupi kuhusu nchil yako: (Explain briefly about your country.)

________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________
________________________________________________________________________________________

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**COLOURS**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Msamiaidi:</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bluu</td>
<td>blue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kijani</td>
<td>green</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>njano</td>
<td>yellow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pinki</td>
<td>pink</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kijivu</td>
<td>grey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>zambarau</td>
<td>purple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kahawia</td>
<td>brown</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bendera</td>
<td>flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>madini</td>
<td>minerals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almasi</td>
<td>diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dhahabu</td>
<td>gold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maliasili</td>
<td>natural resource</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>misitu</td>
<td>forests</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Many people in Tanzania like different colours like, blue, green, yellow, red, black, white, pink, grey, purple and brown. The National flag of Tanzania has four colours which are blue, black, yellow and green. These colours in this flag have different meanings. For example the blue colour represents water of the sea, lakes and rivers in Tanzania. The yellow colour represents different minerals in this country like diamond, gold, etc. The black colour represents the people of Tanzania because many Tanzanian are black. The green colour represents the natural resources of Tanzania which are trees, forests, grass, etc. Many people also buy their clothes according to the colours which they like.
Note:
The colours red, black and white in Kiswahili stand as adjectives with vowel stems i.e. -ekundu, -eupe, -eusi so they can take different agreements from different noun classes.

Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions.)

1. Wewe unapenda rangi gani?

2. Unafikiri rafiki yako anapenda rangi gani?

3. Bendera ya Taifa ya Marekani ina rangi gani?

4. Bendera ya Taifa ya Tanzania ina rangi gani?

5. Andika madini ambayo unayajua.

B. Andika maana ya rangi na alama ambazo zipo katika bendera ya Taifa lako: (Explain the meaning of the colours and symbols which are in your National flag.)

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C. Fașiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. I have a blue shirt.

2. Few Tanzanians are not black.

3. My mother has brown shoes.

4. We like yellow and green colours.

5. They like the colours of our National flag.


7. The children are wearing white shirts.

8. Baraka's team wore red and white colored jerseys.


10. I have a brown trousers.

Msamlati:

mboga - vegetables
suruali - trousers
jezi - jersey
timu - a team
FESTIVALS

Msamiati:

kanisa - church
msikiti - mosque
viongozi - leaders
hotuba - speech
sikukuu - festival(s)
dini - religion
tukufu - holy
harusi - wedding
hudhuria - attend
onekana - be seen
jando na unyago - initiations for boys and girls respectively
aina - type, kind
sherehekea - celebrate

In Tanzania there are many different festivals, there are government, religious and traditional festivals. The Government and religious festivals are public holidays.

During government festivals, leaders give different speeches and attend different government ceremonies which are celebrated in different regions or different places in the country.

The Government festivals are Independence day 9/12, Union day 26/4, Workers day 1/5, Revolution day 12/1, Farmers day 8/8 and New year 1/1.

Religious festivals, christians go to churches to pray and moslems go to mosques. Some people like to visit relatives and friends.

Religious festivals are Christmas 25/12, Easter, Idd-el-Fitri, Idd-el-Haji and Maulid. Christmas and Easter are for christians and Idd-el-Haji, Idd-el-Fitri and Maulid are for moslems.

Idd - el - Haji is celebrated before the people return from Mecca. Idd-el-Fitri is celebrated after the holy month of Ramadhani. Maulid is a festival to remember the birth of the prophet Mohammad. Also Islamic festivals depend on the sighting of the moon.

Also we have traditional festivals like wedding, initiations and remembering of the ancestors. All traditional festivals are not public holidays but are celebrated by the people concerned.
Katika Tanzania kuna sikuku za aina mbalimbali, kuna sikuku za serikali, dini na jadi. Sikuku za serikali na za dini, watu wanapumzika.
Wakati wa sikuku za serikali viongozi wanatoa hotuba mbalimbali na kuhudhuria sherehe zinazofanyika mikoani au sehemu tofauti hapa nchini.
Sikuku za serikali ni kama Uhuru kila tarehe 9/12, Muungano 26/4, Wafanyakazi 1/5, Mapinduzi 12/1, Wakulima 8/8 na Mwaka mpya 1/1.
Sikuku za dini, wakristu wanakwenda makanisani kusali na waislamu wanakwenda misikitini. Wengine wanapenda kutembelea ndugu na marafiki.
Sikuku za dini ni kama Krismasi 25/12, Pasaka, Idd-el-Fitri, Idd-el-Haji na Maulidi. Krismasi na Pasaka ni kwa wakristu na Idd-el-Haji, Idd-el-Fitri na Mauludi ni kwa waislamu.
Idd - el - Haji inasherehekewa kabla ya watu kurudi kutoka Mecca. Idd el Fitri inasherehekewa baada ya mwezi mtukufu wa Ramadhani. Maulidi ni sikuku ya kukumbuka kuzaliwa kwa Mtume Mohammad. Sikuku zote za kisalamu zinategembea kuonekana kwa mwezi.
Pia tuna sikuku za jadi kama vile harusi, jando na unyago na kuwakumbuka wahenga. Sikuku zote za jadi watu hawapumziki isipokuwa husherehekewa na watu wanaohusika tu.
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na habari uliyosoma jibu maswall yafuatayo: (From the passage you have read, answer the following questions.)

1. Taja sikuku za Tanzania.

2. Kristmasi ni sikuku gani?

3. Uhuru ni tarehe ngapi?

4. Sikuku gani watu hawapumziki?

5. Unapenda sikuku gani katika nchi yako?

B. Kutokana na habari uliyosoma andika kweli/uongo: (According to the passage you have read write true/false.)

1. Idd-el-haji ni sikuku ya serikali. ________________
2. Sikuku za serikali viongozi wanatooa hotuba. ________
3. Sikuku ya wakulima ni tarehe 1/1. __________________
4. Pasaka waislamu wanakwenda kanisani. ________
5. Muungano ni sikuku ya dini. ______________________
6. Jando na unyago ni sikuku za jadi. ________________
7. Sikuku za jadi Watanzania hawapumziki. __________
8. Katika Tanzania hakuna sikuku za dini. ____________
9. Maulidi ni sikuku ya kuzaliwa Yesu. ______________
10. Idd el-Haji na Maulidi ni sikuku za waislamu. ________
C. Andika kuhusu sikuku za Marekani: (Write about American festivals.)
"-ISHA-" AND "-JA-" USING "-ME-" TENSE

-ISHA- is literally translated as already. It is one of the Kiswahili constructions which describes completed events.

Mfano:
- Nimekwishaandika barua. - I have already written a letter.
- Umekwishaandika barua. - You have already written a letter.
- Amekwishaandika barua. - S/he has already written a letter.

Special forms are also accepted in Kiswahili language, whereby "-kw-" does not appear in the sentences without changing the meaning.

Mfano:
- Nimeishaandika barua. - I have already written a letter.
- Umeshishaandika barua. - You have already written a letter.
- Ameishaandika barua. - S/he has already written a letter.
- Nimeshaandika barua. - I have already written a letter.
- Umeshaandika barua. - You have already written a letter.

-JA-

-JA- is the negative of "-me-" tense which describes an uncompleted event. Therefore "-ja-" is literally translated as not yet.

Mfano:
- Nimekwishaandika barua. - Sjaandika barua.
- Umeshishaandika barua. - Sjaaoa.
- Ameishoaoa. - Sjaaoa.
- Nimeshaoa. - (I have not yet written a letter.)
- Umeshaoa. - (I have not yet married.)

Mazoezi

A. Badili sentensi zifuatazo kwa kukataa: (Change the following sentences into negative.)

Mfano:
- Nimeshajifunza Kiswahili Marekani. - Sijajifunza Kiswahili Marekani.
- Umeshaanika barua kwa kaka yako.

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2. Ameshaangalia video.

3. Wameishalala.

4. Mmeishasoma kitabu cha Kiswahili.

5. Mmekwishafikiri sana.


7. Wameshaendesha gari.

8. Amekwishakwenda mjin.

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili.)

1. She has already gone to the market.

2. We have already eaten food.

3. You have already written a letter.

4. Have you (pl) already listened to the radio?

5. We have already watched the video.

6. Have they already finished the work?

C. Badili sentensi za zoezi "B" kwa kukataa: (Change the sentences from exercise "B" into negative.)

1. 

2. 

3. 

4. 

5. 

6. 

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# MAIN CLASS AGREEMENT CHART

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Subject Pronouns</th>
<th>M-Wa</th>
<th>K-Ne</th>
<th>M-Sh</th>
<th>B-Ma</th>
<th>N-Na</th>
<th>U-N</th>
<th>Middle</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Singular</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Personal (This)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possessive (That)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Demonstrative (That)</td>
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<td><strong>Plural</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>Possessive (These)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demonstrative (These)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| Possessive (This) |     |      |      |      |      |     |        |
| **Possessor**     |      |      |      |      |      |     |        |
| Personal          |     |      |      |      |      |     |        |
| Possessive        |     |      |      |      |      |     |        |
| Demonstrative     |     |      |      |      |      |     |        |

**Note:**
- M-Wa: Male Wa
- K-Ne: Kinai Ne
- M-Sh: Male Shou
- B-Ma: Both Male
- N-Na: No Nani
- U-N: Unknown
- Middle: Middle

**Columns:**
- General places
- Specific places
- Possessor

**Terms:**
- Wa
- Ne
- Shou
- Nani
- Unknown

**Other:** MA, KA, MA, KA
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERSONALISM</th>
<th>M. Wa</th>
<th>I. Wa</th>
<th>M. H.</th>
<th>I. H.</th>
<th>N.</th>
<th>Specific places</th>
<th>General places</th>
<th>Possessive</th>
<th>Locatives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RELATIVE MARK</td>
<td>r-</td>
<td>r-</td>
<td>r-</td>
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<td>r-</td>
<td>r-</td>
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<tr>
<td>AGREEMENTS FOR LOCATION MARKS</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>NEGATIVE SUBJECT PRONUNCIATIONS</td>
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<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIKELY AS</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, itself, itself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, itself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
<td>myself, yourself, itself, herself, herself</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADJECTIVE OF NUMBERS WHICH TAKE</td>
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<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
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<tr>
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<td>REPRESENT THE CLASS</td>
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<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: * These names; bath, manu, bibi, bibu, angles, binamu, rafiki, marafiki, dada, lala etc. take ‘s’ in possessive agreement singular and ‘s’ in possessive agreement plural.
REFLEXIVE INFIX "-JI-" AS SELF/SELVES

So far we have seen different types of object infixes. Another type of object infix which is commonly used in Kiswahili is the reflexive infix "-ji-" which denotes the action someone is doing to himself, herself or themselves.

"-JI-" as a reflexive infix does not change with personal pronouns. This means that "-ji-" is used in all pronouns.

Mfano:

Ninajiangalia katika kioo. - I am looking at myself in the mirror.
Unajiangalia. - You are looking at yourself.
Anajiangalia. - S/he is looking at himself or herself.
Wanajiangalia. - They are looking at themselves.

Mazoezi

A. Andika sentensi kumi kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa hapo chini: (Write ten sentences using the words given below)

saidia, tunza, kuna, kata, endesha, furahisha, umiza, kwaa, penda, angalia

1. _______________________________________________________
2. _______________________________________________________
3. _______________________________________________________
4. _______________________________________________________
5. _______________________________________________________
6. _______________________________________________________
7. _______________________________________________________
8. _______________________________________________________
9. _______________________________________________________
10. _______________________________________________________

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B. Tumia 'ji-' kueleza watu ambao wako katika kila picha wanafanya nini: (Use 'ji-' to describe what are these people doing in each picture)

1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  

Msamiati:

runza - take care, look after
kata - cut
kuna - scratch
furahisha - make happy
umiza - injure, hurt
kwaa - stumble
Brian and Suzan are Americans. They came to Tanzania last year. They are volunteer teachers. Last month they went to Arusha to visit the family of Mr. Baraka. Mr. Baraka was very happy to see them. They talked about school and students. Brian and Suzan were also happy because they were able to meet with the father, mother and uncle of Mr. Baraka. The family of Mr. Baraka has one house of three rooms. The father, mother and uncle are staying together because Tanzanians like to help each other. Brian and Suzan were surprised to see many people at Mr. Baraka's home. They asked the mother, "Where are all the people sleeping?" Mother answered, "Others sleep in one room, and others sleep in the living room on the coach or mat." They also saw a cooking place. Mother said, "We cook outside using firewood or a charcoal stove." Baraka also showed them a pit latrine. They were very much surprised because the toilets were different from those in America. Mother cooked for them a delicious food that day and they ate together with hands. Brian and Suzan were very happy to visit Mr. Baraka's family.
Mazoezi

A. Kutokana na habari uliyoisoma jibu maswali yafuatayo:
   (Answer the following questions according to the passage you have read)
1. Brian na Suzana ni nani?
2. Brian na Suzana wanafanya nini Tanzania?
3. Walitembelea familia ya nani?
4. Watu gani wanaishi nyumbani kwa mzee Baraka?
5. Brian na Suzana walimwuliza mama maswali gani?
6. Bwana Baraka aliwaonyesha nini? Baada ya kuwaonyesha walifanya nini?

B. Andika sentensi kumi kwa kutumia maneno yafuatayo:
   (Write ten sentences using the following words)
   jitolea, laini, jiko la kuni, karatasi, tembelea, shangaa, mkeka, choo cha shimo, sebule, maswali.
1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

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C. Andika tofauti kumi kati ya picha zifuatazo: (Write ten differences between the following pictures)

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

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"-VYO-" AS "HOW"

-Vyo- is a relative of manner which could be used to mean "as"
"as far as" like, and how depending on how it is used. When used
with "jinsi", or "namna" -vyo- means how. But at this point we
will only deal with -vyo- as "how."

Mfano:
Nitakufundisha jinsi ninavyofanya kazi yangu.
(I will teach you how I do your job.)
Atakuonyesha nama alivyocheza dansi.
(She will show you how she danced.)

Mazoezi

A. Andika sentensi kwa kutumia 'vyo' na matendo
uliyopewa hapo chini kama ilivyoonyeshwa katika
mfano: (Write sentences using relative of manner vyo* with
the verbs given below as it's shown in the
example)

Mfano:
Nitakufundisha jinsi ninavyopika ugali.
Tafadhali unifundishe unavyopika ugali.

1. fundisha

2. penda

3. onyesha

4. eleza

5. amba

6. elewesha

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7. jua

8. zungumza

B. Fasiri sentensi zifuatazo katika Kiswahili: (Translate the following sentences into Kiswahili)

1. I dont like the way you walk.

2. We know how you cook pizza.

3. We will tell you how we keep cows.

4. I like the way she speaks.

5. Can you show me how you (pl) use a computer?

6. I know how they were able to kill the lion.

7. I don't know how he was able to get the money to buy this car.

8. Show me the way you dance.

9. I will tell you how I got the news.

10. She likes the way Maradona play's soccer.

_Msamiati:_

elewsha - cause to understand
fuga - keep animals, tame
TRANSPORT IN TANZANIA

**Msamiati:**
- **kueleza** - to explain
- **usafiri** - transport
- **reli** - railway
- **barabara** - road
- **ndege** - aeroplane, bird
- **pikipiki** - motorcycle
- **shirika** - cooperation, an organisation
- **futwa** - be cancelled, be rubbed
- **usafirishaji** - transportation

---

*Baraka speaks with Suzana.*

**Suzan:** How are you today Baraka?
**Baraka:** Fine, how is your home?
**Suzan:** Fine. Excuse me Baraka, can you explain to me about transport in Tanzania?
**Baraka:** No problem, here in Tanzania there are four main means of transport namely rail, road, air and water. Many people like to travel by road and water. Other people who live in the villages travel on foot, by bicycles and by motorcycles.

**Suzan:** Why many people do not like to travel by plane?
**Baraka:** It is because travelling by plane is very expensive.
**Suzan:** Thank you very much for your explanations.
**Baraka:** Thanks, you're welcome again.

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USAFIRI TANZANIA

Baraka anazungumza na Suzana.

Suzana: Habari za leo Baraka?
Baraka: Nzuri, habari za nyumbani?
Suzana: Njema tu. Samahani Baraka unaweza kunieleza kuhusu usafiri hapa Tanzania?
Baraka: Hamna shida, hapa Tanzania kuna usafiri wa ajna kuu nne, usafiri wa reli, barabara, anga na majini. Watu wengi wanapenda kusafiri kwa barabara na majini. Watu wengine wanaoishi vijiji wanasafiri kwa miguu, baiskeli na pikipiki.
Suzana: Kwa nini watu wengi hawapendi kusafiri kwa ndege?
Baraka: Ni kwa sababu kusafiri kwa ndege ai ghalia sana.
Suzana: Asante sana kwa maelezo yako.
Baraka: Asante, kariou tena.
Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Baraka alizungumza na nani?

2. Suzana alitaka kujua nini kuhusu Tanzania?

3. Watu wengi wanapenda kusafiri kwa usafiri gani katika Tanzania?

4. Tanzania kuna njia ngapi kuu za usafiri?

5. Watu wengi wa vijijini wanasaferije?

6. Kwa nini watu wengi hawapendi kusafiri kwa ndege?

7. Katika nchi yako kuna njia ngapi za usafiri?
B. Kwa kutumia maneno uliyopewa hapo chini tunga sentensi kumi: (Using vocabulary given below construct ten sentences:)

usafiri, reli, barabara, ndege, meli, vijiji, miguu, baiskeli, pikipiki, futwa, njia.

1. 
2. 
3. 
4. 
5. 
6. 
7. 
8. 
9. 
10. 

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BRIAN'S JOURNEY

Msamiti:
volonta - volunteer
leta - bring
tiketi - a ticket
stendi - stand
basi - bus
pumzika - rest
hadi - until, up to
fuata - follow
onana - see each other
kidato - form
daladala - local town bus

Brian is a volunteer. He studied Kiswahili in Arusha town for five weeks. After learning Kiswahili, Brian went to Mbeya to see the school which he will be teaching.
Rita brought money to Arusha and Stanley Nina bought a ticket of Safina bus for six thousand and five hundred shillings for Brian's journey.
On Saturday morning, Brian went to Arusha bus stand and took the Safina bus and sat on seat number five.
The bus left Arusha at eight in the morning and passed Singida, Dodoma and Iringa regions. Brian arrived in Mbeya on Sunday morning at nine.
After arriving in Mbeya, Brian went to a hotel to drink tea. Later he went to Loleza school by a "daladala" bus. When he arrived at Loleza school he met the teacher on duty Mr. Mwakanyamale who gave him a place to rest until the next day.
On the following day Brian met with the Head of the school, Mama Mwakisyombwe who allocated him a house to live in and a form which he will teach.
SAFARI YA BRIAN

Brian ni volunta. Alijifunza Kiswahili mjini Arusha kwa wiki tano.
Baada ya kujifunza Kiswahili, Brian alikwenda Mbeya kuangalia
shule ambayo atafundisha.
Rita alileta pesa Arusha na Stanley Nina alikata tiketi ya basi la
Safina kwa bei ya shilingi elfu sita na mia tano kwa safari ya Brian.
Siku ya Jumamosi asubuhi, Brian alikwenda stendi ya mabasi ya
Arusha na alipanda basi la Safina, akakaa kiti namba tano.
Basi liliondoka Arusha saa mibili asubuhi na lilipita mikoa ya Singida.
Dodoma na Iringa. Brian alifika Mbeya siku ya Jumapili saa tatu
asubuhi.
Baada ya kufika Mbeya, Brian alikwenda hotelini kunywa chai.
Baadaye alikwenda shuleni Loleza kwa basi la "daladala". Alipofika
shuleni Loleza alimkuta mwalimu wa zamu Bwana Mwakanyamale
ambaye alimpa mahali pa kupumzika hadi kesho yake.
Siku iliyoafuata Brian alionana na Mkuu wa shule, Mama
Mwakisyombwe ambaye alimpa nyumba ya kuishi na kidato
ambacho atafundisha.

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Mazoezi

A. Jibu maswali yafuatayo: (Answer the following questions)

1. Brian alikwenda wapi?

2. Brian alijifunza nini Arusha?

3. Kwa nini Brian alikwenda Mbeya?

4. Brian alikwendaje Mbeya?

5. Brian aliondoka Arusha saa ngapi?

6. Brian alipita mikoage nani?

7. Basi lilifika Mbeya lini na saa ngapi?

8. Alipofika Mbeya, Brian alifanya nini?

9. Brian alifikaje shuleni Loleza?

10. Mkuu wa shule alifanya nini baada ya kumuona Brian?

11. Nani alikata tiketi ya basi la Safina?

12. Nani alileta pesa Arusha?

13. Mwalimu wa zamu alikuwa nani?

B. Andika kweli/uongo: (Write true/false)

1. Brian alijifunza Kiswahili mjini Mbeya.

2. Brian alikwenda Mbeya siku ya Jumapili.

3. Rita alikata tiketi ya basi la safina.


5. Brian alifika Mbeya siku ya Jumapili.


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7. Brian alikwenda shuleni Loleza kwa miguu. ________________
8. Mwalimu wa zamu ni Mwakisyombwe. ________________
9. Mkuu wa shule alimpa Brian nyumba ya kuishi. ________________
10. Brian alianza kufundisha siku ya Jumapili. ________________

C. Andika hadithi ambayo inaishia na sentensi hii: (Write a story to end up with this sentence)

__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________
__________________________________________________________________________________________

__________________________ wiki iliyoifuata Brian alianza kufundisha.

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260
ADJECTIVES OF ARABIC ORIGIN

Adjectives of Arabic origin are adjectives derived from the Arabic language which do not take any agreements from the nouns they qualify. A few examples of these are:

- bora - best, better, excellent
- bure - useless, free
- ghali - expensive
- hodari - efficient, able, energetic, strong, clever
- kamili - complete, exactly
- kila - every, each
- laini - soft, smooth
- mardadi - fancy, adorned, fancifully
- maskini - poor
- rahisi - cheap, easy
- sawa - alike, equal
- tele - plenty of, many, much
- wazi - clear, open, plain

Mazoezi

A. Tumia adjectives ulizopewa chini kukamilisha sentensi zifuatazo: (Use the adjectives given below to complete the following sentences)

bure, ghali, hodari, kamili, kila, laini, rahisi, tele

1. __________ mwaka wakulima kupinda mazao.
2. Sikuini ena redio hii niliipata ________________.
3. Nitakwenda shuleni saa mbili ________________.
5. Hapa Tanzania matunda ni bei ________________ kuliko Marekani.
6. Ngorongoro kuna wanyama ________________.
7. Wazee hupenda kula nyama ________________.
8. Ni ________________ kujifunza Kiswahili.
B. Fasiri sentensi hizi katika Kiswahili: (Translate these sentences into Swahili.)

1. When you go to Kenya it's better to learn Kiswahili.

2. Every Tanzanian can speak Kiswahili.

3. There are plenty of things in the shop.

4. We liked soft breads.

5. Tanzania is the best country for foreigners.

6. I got this car free.

7. Baraka is an efficient student.

8. Tatu is wearing a fancy dress.

9. I will not die poor.

10. Baraka's age is equal to Brian's.

C. Jaza neno ambalo ni kinyume cha neno lililokolezwa wino: (Fill the word which is opposite to the bolded word.)

Mfano:
Jim ni mtoto mbaya lakini Edo ni mtoto mzuri

1. Mercedes Benz ni magari ghali sana lakini Toyota ni _________

2. Mwanafunzi huyu ni mvivu lakini mwanafunzi yule ni _________

3. Mzee huyu ni tajiri sana lakini mzee yule ni __________________

4. Mikumi kuna wanyama wachache lakini Ngorongoro kuna wanyama ________________

5. Mlango wa chumba chako umefungwa lakini wa chumba changu uko ____________

6. Nyama ya Tembo ni ngumtu sana lakini nyama ya Sungura ni ________________
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Afrika ya kusini</td>
<td>South Africa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agiza</td>
<td>order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ahaa!</td>
<td>oh! (I see!)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aina</td>
<td>type, kind</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akaunti</td>
<td>account</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akiba</td>
<td>savings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>almasi</td>
<td>diamond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ambia</td>
<td>tell</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>anza</td>
<td>start, begin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asilimia</td>
<td>percent, percentage</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>B</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>baada ya</td>
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<tr>
<td>baba</td>
<td>father</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baba mdogo</td>
<td>father's younger brother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baba mkubwa</td>
<td>father's elder brother</td>
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<tr>
<td>babu</td>
<td>grandfather</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>badala ya</td>
<td>instead of</td>
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<td>badili</td>
<td>change, exchange</td>
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<td>changed</td>
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<td>sea, ocean</td>
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<td>bahasha</td>
<td>an envelope</td>
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<tr>
<td>bahasha ya ndege</td>
<td>air mail</td>
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<td>baiskeji</td>
<td>a bicycle</td>
</tr>
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<td>baiskeli</td>
<td>bicycle</td>
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<tr>
<td>baolojia</td>
<td>biology</td>
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<td>barabara</td>
<td>road</td>
</tr>
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<td>baridi</td>
<td>cold</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barua</td>
<td>a letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>barua</td>
<td>letter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basi</td>
<td>bus</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beba</td>
<td>to carry on ones back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bega</td>
<td>shoulder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bei gani?</td>
<td>how much?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bei</td>
<td>price</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bendera</td>
<td>flag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benki</td>
<td>bank</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bia - beer
bibi - grandmother
bila - without
binamu - cousin
bluu - blue
bustani - garden

C

chakula - food
chakula cha asubuhi - breakfast
cheka - laugh
cheza - play
choka - be tired
chomwa sindano - get an injection
choo - stool, toilet
choo cha shimo - pit latrine
chota maji - draw water
chui - leopard(s)
chukua - take
chukua - take

D
dada - sister
daftari - an exercise book
daktari - doctor
daladala - local town bus
danu - blood
dawa - medicines
dhahabu - gold
digidigi - äikdik
dini - religion
dogo - small, little
dola - dollars
duma - cheetah

E
elewesha - cause to understand
eleza - explain
elimu - education
dendesha - drive
endesha - drive, ride

F

faa - suit
fagia - sweep
fanya - do
faru - rhinoceros
feni - fan
fika - arrive, reach
fikiri - think
fizikla - physics
fomu - form(s)
frizi - refrigerator
fua nguuo - wash clothes
fuata - follow
fuga - keep animals, tame
fukuza - chase
fundisha - teach
fungu - pile
furaha - happiness
furahisha - make happy
futwa - be cancelled, be rubbed

G

gani? - which, what kind of, what type?, what sort of?
gari - a car, vehicle
gazeti - news paper, magazine
glasi - glass
goti - knee

H

habari - news
hadi - until, up to
hadithi - story
halafu - then
hamna shida - no problem
hapa - here
harishia - diarrhoea
harusi - wedding

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hasa - especially
hata hivyoy - even though
hatari - danger
hawa - these
hisabati - mathematics
hitaji - need
hivyoy - so
hodi! hodi! - may I come in?
homa - fever
hotuba - speech
hudhuria - attend
hundi - cheque
huyu - this

I

ilikiwa - it was
ishi - live, stay
itakuwa - it will be
itwa - be called

J

jando na unyago - initiations for boys and girls respectively
jangwa - desert
jaza - fill in
jezi - jersey
jicho - eye
jifunza - learn, study
jiko la kuni - firewood stove
jiko la na kaa - charcoal stove
jikoni - in the kitchen
jimbo - state or province
jioni - evening
jioni - evening
juana kali - hot sun
jumamosi - saturday
jumapili - sunday
jumla - total
kaa - stay, live, sit, crab
kabisa - absolutely, completely, at all
kabla - before
kahawia - brown
kaka - brother
kalamu - a pen
kali - strong, sharp, fierce
kama - if, about
kamata - catch
kamili - exactly, o'clock
kanisa - church
karamu - party
karani - clerk
karani wa benki - bank clerk, teller
karatasi ya ndege - air form
kasorobo - a quarter to
kata mti - cut tree
kata - cut
katika - at, in, on, be cut
kazi - job, work
kemia - chemistry
kiangazi - hot, dry season
kiberiti - matchbox, lighter
kiboko - hippopotamus
kichwa - head
kidato - form
kidevu - chin
kidogo - a little bit
kidole - finger
kifua - chest
kiingereza - English
kijani - green
kijivu - grey
kiko - elbow
kila siku - every day
kila - every, each, per
kimbia - run
kipupwe - cold season
kisigino - heel
kisogo - the back of the head
kitabu - a book
| Kitambaa cha kichwa | - | headscurf |
| Kituo cha basi | - | bus stop |
| Kiuno | - | waist |
| Kiwiko | - | wrist |
| Kompyuta | - | computer |
| Kucha | - | fingers nails, toe nails |
| Kuchuma | - | to pick, pluck |
| Kueleza | - | to explain |
| Kufungua | - | to open |
| Kujenga | - | to build |
| Kujitolea | - | to volunteer |
| Kuna | - | scatch |
| Kununua | - | to buy |
| Kununua | - | to buy |
| Kupima | - | to weigh, to measure, to diagnose, to examine |
| Kutumia | - | to use |
| Kuvua samaki | - | to fish |
| Kuwasiliana | - | to communicate |
| Kwa heri | - | good-bye |
| Kwa hiyo | - | therefore |
| Kwa kawaida | - | normally, usually |
| Kwa sababu | - | because |
| Kwaa | - | stumble |
| Kwenda | - | to go |
| Kwenyeye | - | on, in, at, to |

**L**

| Lakini | - | but |
| Leta | - | bring |
| Lete | - | bring |
| Lipa | - | pay |
| Lugha | - | language |

**M**

<p>| Maabara | - | laboratory |
| Maamrisho | - | directives |
| Madini | - | minerals |
| Mahali | - | place, area |
| Mahindi | - | maize |
| Majani ya chai | - | tea leaves |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maji</td>
<td>water</td>
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<tr>
<td>makabika</td>
<td>ethnic groups</td>
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<td>maliasili</td>
<td>natural resource</td>
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<tr>
<td>malimau</td>
<td>lemons</td>
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<tr>
<td>maiiza</td>
<td>finish, complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama</td>
<td>mother</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama mdogo</td>
<td>mother's younger sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mama mkubwa</td>
<td>mother's elder sister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mambo?</td>
<td>how are things?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>marahaba</td>
<td>fine, good, I accept</td>
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<td>masika</td>
<td>heavy rains</td>
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<td>matunda</td>
<td>fruits</td>
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<td>fruits</td>
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<td>mazao</td>
<td>crops</td>
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<td>mbalimbali</td>
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<td>seeds</td>
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<td>mboga</td>
<td>vegetables</td>
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<td>dog</td>
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<td>mchana</td>
<td>afternoon</td>
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<td>lunch</td>
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<td>mche wa saburi</td>
<td>a bar of soap</td>
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<td>mchele</td>
<td>uncooked rice</td>
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<td>mchina</td>
<td>a chinese</td>
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<td>an orange tree</td>
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<td>mdomo</td>
<td>mouth, lips</td>
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<tr>
<td>meno</td>
<td>teeth</td>
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<td>meza</td>
<td>table, swallow</td>
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<tr>
<td>mfanyakazi</td>
<td>worker</td>
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<tr>
<td>mgeni</td>
<td>a visitor, guest, foreigner, stranger</td>
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<tr>
<td>mgongo</td>
<td>back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mguu</td>
<td>leg, foot</td>
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<tr>
<td>mhasibu</td>
<td>accountant</td>
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<td>attendant</td>
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<tr>
<td>miezi</td>
<td>months, moons</td>
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<td>mihogo</td>
<td>cassava</td>
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<td>misitu</td>
<td>forests</td>
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<tr>
<td>mjomba</td>
<td>mother's brother</td>
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<td>mkate</td>
<td>bread</td>
</tr>
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<td>mke</td>
<td>wife</td>
</tr>
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<td>mkeka</td>
<td>mat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkoa</td>
<td>region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Translation</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkojo</td>
<td>urine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkono</td>
<td>hand, an arm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mkurugenzi</td>
<td>director</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mlimalu</td>
<td>a lemon tree</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mmasai</td>
<td>a masai</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpaka</td>
<td>until, up to, till, boundary, border</td>
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<tr>
<td>mpenzi</td>
<td>lover, darling, boy or girl friend</td>
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<tr>
<td>mpira</td>
<td>ball, rubber</td>
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<tr>
<td>mpira wa miguu</td>
<td>soccer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mpira wa mkono</td>
<td>hand ball</td>
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<td>mpishi</td>
<td>a cook</td>
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<td>mpwa</td>
<td>nephew</td>
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<td>child, baby</td>
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<td>seller</td>
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<td>year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwaka mpya</td>
<td>new year</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwalimu</td>
<td>teacher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mwanafunzi</td>
<td>student</td>
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<td>light</td>
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<td>month, moon</td>
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<td>mwili mzima</td>
<td>whole body</td>
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<td>a hunter</td>
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<td>mzazi</td>
<td>a parent</td>
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<td>load, luggage</td>
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<td>mzima?</td>
<td>are you fine?</td>
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<td>beautiful</td>
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N

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nafuu</td>
<td>relief, get better</td>
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<tr>
<td>nani?</td>
<td>who, what, whom?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nchi</td>
<td>country</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndege</td>
<td>aeroplane, bird</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ndizi</td>
<td>bananas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngiri</td>
<td>wart-hog(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ngoma</td>
<td>drum, traditional dance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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270
nikusaidie nini? - what can I help you?
nini? - what?
nipe - give me
njano - yellow
njema - fine, good
njoo - come (only when calling someone)
nunua - buy
nusa - sniff, smell
nusu - half
nyani - baboon(s)
nyati - buffalo(s)
yueupe - white
nyeusi - black
nyingi - many
nyoa - shave
nyuma - forks, behind
nyumba (pl) - houses
nyumbu - wildebeest(s)
nywele - hair
nzuri - fine, good

O

aa - marry
ogelea - swim
ogopa - be afraid, scared
omba - ask for, beg, pray, request, invoke
ona - see, feel
onana - see each other
ondoka - leave, depart
onekana - be seen
ongea - talk, chat, discuss
oneysha - show
otesha - plant

P

padre - a priest
paja - thigh
pale - there
pamoja na - together with
panda - plant
pasi - an iron

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>peleka</td>
<td>send, take to</td>
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<tr>
<td>pengine</td>
<td>sometimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pesa</td>
<td>money, currency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pewa</td>
<td>be given</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piga pasi</td>
<td>ironing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>piga simu</td>
<td>make a telephone call</td>
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<td>motorcycle</td>
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<td>pima</td>
<td>check, examine, diagnose</td>
</tr>
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<td>pink</td>
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<td>drum</td>
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<td>pass through</td>
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<td>alcohol</td>
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<td>nose</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pumzika</td>
<td>rest, take a break</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pundamilia</td>
<td>zebra(s)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pwani</td>
<td>beach, coast</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rafiki</td>
<td>friend</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rais</td>
<td>president</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>redio</td>
<td>a radio</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reli</td>
<td>railway</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robo</td>
<td>quarter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>robo tatu</td>
<td>three quarters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rudi</td>
<td>return, come back, go back</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ruhusu</td>
<td>allow</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>saa</td>
<td>watch, clock, time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabuni</td>
<td>soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabuni ya kufulia</td>
<td>washing soap, laundry soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sabuni ya kuogea</td>
<td>bathing soap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>safiri</td>
<td>travel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>salama</td>
<td>fine, good, peacefully</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>samaki</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sebule</td>
<td>living room</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sekondari</td>
<td>secondary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shangaza</td>
<td>be surprised</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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272
| shangazi          | father's sister |
| sherehekea       | celebrate       |
| shika            | hold            |
| shikamoo         | how are you elder, I respect you elder |
| shingo           | neck            |
| shirika          | cooperation, an organisation |
| shona            | sew             |
| shughuli         | activities      |
| shule            | school          |
| shuleni          | at school       |
| sigara           | cigarettes      |
| siju             | I don't know   |
| sikia            | hear            |
| sikio            | ear             |
| sikukuu          | festival(s)     |
| simba            | lion(s)         |
| simu             | telephone       |
| soga             | move one self   |
| soko             | market          |
| sokoni           | at the market   |
| sokoni           | at the market   |
| stendi           | stand           |
| stoo             | store           |
| subiri           | wait            |
| sukari           | sugar           |
| sungura          | rabbit(s), hare(s) |
| suruali          | trousers        |
| suti             | suit            |
| swala            | gazelle, antelope |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>taa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tafuna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tai</td>
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<tr>
<td>taka</td>
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<tr>
<td>tako</td>
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<tr>
<td>tapika</td>
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<tr>
<td>tarehe</td>
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<tr>
<td>tayarisha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tembea</td>
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<tr>
<td>tembeleia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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273
tembo - elephant(s)
tengeneza - make, construct
tiketi - a ticket	timu - a team
titi - breast
tofauti - different
toka - be from
tukufu - holy
tumbo - stomach
tumia - use
tunza - take care, look after
twende - let us go
twiga - giraffe(s)

U

u-hali gani? - how are you?
ua - kill, flower
udongo - soil
Ufaransa - France
ufunguo - key
ugali - stiff porridge
Ulaya - Europe
uliza - ask
uliza swali - ask question
umeamk je? - how have you waken up?
umelalaje? - how have you slept?
umeshindaje? - how has the day been?
umiza - injure, hurt
umwa - be sick
usafiri - transport
usafirishaji - transportation
usiku - night
utamaduni - culture
uwanja wa ndege - airport
uwayo - footprint

V

viatu - shoes
vidonge - tablets, pills, drugs
viongozi - leaders
viti - chairs
vitu - things
voluntia - volunteer
vuna - harvest
vuta - pull
vyakula viku - staple foods
vyumba - rooms

W
wakulima - farmer
wanafunzi - students, pupils
wapi? - where?
wasiwasi - worries
watoto - children
waziri - minister
weka - put
weza - be able to
wikiendi - weekend
wizara - ministry

Y
yaani - that is

Z
zaidi ya - more than
zaliwa - be born
zambarau - purple
KISWAHILI USEFUL PHRASES
(Misemo ya Kiswahili ifaayo)

• Choo kiko wapi? Where is the toilet?
• Choo cha wanaume kiko wapi? Where is the men's toilet?
• Choo cha wanawake kiko wapi? Where is the women's toilet?
• Huyu ni ...... This is......
• Nimefurahi sana kukuona. I am very glad to see you.
• Tafadhali sema polepole. Please speak slowly.
• Nimeelewa. I have understood.
• Nikusaidie nini? What can I help you?
• Nikusaidie? Can I help you?
• Unafanya kazi gani? What kind of work do you do?
• Unafanya kazi wapi? Where do you work?
• Hiki ni nini kwa Kiswahili? What is this in Kiswahili?
• ___ (Mama, Kaka, Jane) yuko wapi? Where is ___(Mother, Brother, Jane.)
• Tafadhali ngoja (subiri) kidogo. Please wait a moment.
• Njoo hapa. Come here.
• Nimechoka. I am tired.
• Nimepoteza .......... I have lost.......... 
• Samahani. Sorry.
• Unasemaje kwa Kiwahili......... How do you say in Kiswahili......... 
• Tutaonana baadaye. See you later.
• Tutaonana tukijaliwa. We will see each other, if God wishes.
• Kwaherini. Goodbye (pl).
• Pole sana kwa......... I am very sorry for.........
• Samahani nimechelewa. Sorry I am late.
• Unafanya nini? What are you doing?
• Ninaomba maji ya kunywa. May I have drinking water.
• Ninaweza kubadili pesa? Can I change money?
• Nimeshiba, asante. I am full, thank you.
• Ninahitaji kupumzika. I need to rest.
• Ninakutakia safari njema. 'Vish you a good journey.
• Ninatania. I am joking.
• Kama kawaida. As usual.
• Ugua pole. Get well soon.
• Ametoka kidogo. S/he is out for a while.
• Atarudi sasa hivi. S/he will come back soon.
• Ninaomba anwani yako. May I have your address.
• Kituo cha mabasi ya kwenda .......... kiko wapi? Where is the bus station to.........?
• Kituo cha polisi kiko wapi? Where is the police station?
• Ndege, basi, treni huondoka saa ngapi? When does a plane, a bus, a train leave?
• Ninaomba maji ya kunywa. May I have some water to drink.
• Usiku mwema. Good night.
• Lala salama. Sleep well/sleep peacefully.
• Una umri gani?  How old are you?
• Ninaweza kukusaidia kufanya kazi?  Can I help you to work?
• Niache tafadhali?  Please leave me!
• Toka.  Get out/go away.
• Karibu kwetu.  You are welcome at our home.
• Nimefurahi kukufahamu!  I am happy to know you!
• Familia yako ina watu wangapi?  How many people does your family have?
• Je nitakosea niki........?  Will I be wrong if I........?
• Samahani nimepotea njia!  Excuse me I have lost my way!
• Hapa karibu kunna...........?  Is there..... near by?
• Tafadhali unielekeze njia ya kwenda ..........  Please show me the way to........
• Kutoka ...... mpaka......... kwa teksi ni shilingi ngapi?  How much is it by a taxi, from ...... to ......?
• Usijali.  Never mind/don't mind.
• Usiwe na wasiwasi.  Don't worry.
• Hongera kwa...........  Congratulations for......
• Ninakutakia kila la heri.  I wish you all the best.
• Je inawezekana?  Is it possible?
• Haiwezekani.  It is impossible.
• Nimechanganyikiwa.  I am confused.
• Mungu akipenda.  If God wishes.
• Unapendelea nini?  What to do you prefer?
• Utapenda kunywa kinywaji gani?
  What would you like to drink?

• Utapendelea kula nini?
  What would you like to eat?

• Alaa kumbe!
  I see! (now, I know).

• Shauri yako!
  It's up to you.

• Usiniangushe.
  Don't let me down.

• Sikutarajia.
  I didn't expect.

• Hata kama.
  Even if.

• Labda baadaye.
  May be later.

• Usiwe mwongo.
  Don't be a liar.

• .......... yupo?
  Is .......... around?

• Haikuhusu.
  It's none of your business.

• Una uhakika?
  Are you sure?

• Sina uhakika.
  I am not sure.

• Nina uhakika.
  I am sure.

• Mbaya sana.
  Very bad.

• Itakuwaje?
  How will it be?

• Bila shaka.
  Certainly.

• Sielewii.
  I don't understand.

• Sijui.
  I don't know.