SWAHILI

AN ACTIVE INTRODUCTION

Geography







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PREFACE

In the summer of 1965, the Foreign Service Institute produced for Peace Corps use an **Experimental Course in Swahili.** *The distinctive feature of that course was its 'microwave' style of lesson organization, which emphasizes communicative use of each structural element as soon as it appears. Subsequent experience in a number of Peace Corps training programs as well as at the Foreign Service Institute has led to extensive revision and supplementation, and to division of the one course into two.*

The subject matter of this booklet is taken from geography. A person who begins with no knowledge either of East African geography or of Swahili grammar will end the course knowing the rudiments of both.

The companion booklet, **An Active Introduction to Swahili: General Conversation,** *may be used before this one, or after it, or concurrently with it. Both have been produced with financial support from the Peace Corps.*

The supervising linguist for the project was Earl W. Stevick, assisted by Marianne Lehr and Paul Imhoff. Swahili materials were supplied and checked by John Indakwa and Daudi Ballali. Mr. Indakwa also supervised instruction in one of the principal training programs in which the **Experimental Course** *was first used.*

The Institute wishes to thank the many persons who, through their criticisms and corrections of the **Experimental Course,** *have contributed to the improvement of the present version.*

James R. Frith

James R. Frith, Dean
School of Language Studies
Foreign Service Institute
Department of State

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INTRODUCTION

The principal component of this course is a series of "cycles". Each "cycle" begins with the introduction of new material, and ends when that same new material has been used for purposes of communication. 'Communication' should be real, not just simulated.

Each cycle contains at least an 'M phase' and a 'C phase'. 'M' stands for mimicry of pronunciation, manipulation of grammatical elements, learning the meanings of the words and sentences, and a certain degree of memorizing. C stands for connected conversation, and of course for communication. Suggested procedures for use in presenting the M and C phases are given below.

Ways of conducting the M phase in each cycle.

1. Mimicry of the teacher's pronunciation.
   a. Say aloud each of the complete sentences. Have the students repeat them after you. Try to talk at a slow normal rate of speed.
   b. When you hear a wrong pronunciation, correct it by giving the right pronunciation again. For example, if a student says /Masumbiji/ in Cycle 1, simply say /Msumbiji/, and have him say it again after you. Or say 'Si /masumbiji/, ni /Msumbiji/ and have him repeat the correct pronunciation.

When all the students can pronounce all the words and sentences well, teach them the meanings:

2. Meanings of the sentences.
   a. Have the students repeat a whole sentence after you. Then give the English, and have them give the Swahili.

      For example:
      T: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
      S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.

      T: It's the country of Kenya.
      S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.

   b. Give sentences at random in either English or Swahili. Have the students translate into the other language. Do this only long enough so that you are sure the students know the meanings of the Swahili sentences. It should not be necessary to spend more than 3 minutes on this.

When the students know the meanings, go on to manipulation of the grammatical structures of the sentences:

3. Manipulation of the structures.

   Give the students a key word from the left-hand column. The students reply with the corresponding complete sentence.

   In some cycles, the manipulation involved is only nominal:

   T: Ni nchi ya Kenya.
   S: Ni nchi ya Kenya.

   T: Tanzania.
   S: Ni nchi ya Tanzania.

   T: Uhabeshi.
   S: Ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.

In this example, from Cycle 1, the student has only to remember and reproduce the constant part of the sentence over and over.

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Manipulation may also require the student to make grammatical choices. So, in Cycle 6:

T: Mji wa Voi upo hapa.
S: Mji wa Voi upo hapa.

T: Mtwara.
S: Mji wa Mtwara upo hapa.

T: Uganda.
S: Nchi ya Uganda ipo hapa.

The student must choose here between /wa/ and /ya/, and between /uko/ and /iko/.

When the students are able to perform well all of the activities outlined above, they are ready for the C phase. Experience has shown that instructors working with classes of 5-10 students can complete the average M phase in 10-20 minutes.

Ways of conducting the C phase of each cycle.

The C phase consists of one or more short conversations. For each conversation:

a. Take the part of the first speaker in the conversation, and have students take turns as the second speaker.

b. Let students take both parts in the conversation.

It is important in the C phase to talk about people, places, and things that are of interest to the students. Substitute other words for the ones that are in ( ).

For example, C-2 in Cycle 7 is:

A: (Voi) iko wapi?
B: (Voi) iko (mashariki) ya (Moshi).

This stands of course, for the conversation:

A: Voi iko wapi?
B: Voi iko mashariki ya Moshi.

but it also stands for many other conversations, among which are:

A: Voi iko wapi?
B: Voi iko kaskazini ya Tanga.

A: Moshi iko wapi?
B: Moshi iko mashariki ya Arusha.

A: Lindi iko wapi?
B: Lindi iko kaskazini ya Mtwara.

It does not, however, stand for:

A: Voi iko mashariki ya Moshi?
B: Ndiyo...

or for:

A: Voi iko upande gani wa Moshi?
B: Uko mashariki ya Moshi.

In many cycles, the teacher or the students may feel it worthwhile to introduce extra vocabulary. They are encouraged to do so, being sure that:

a. the new words are of special relevance to the interests of the students, and

b. the new words fit into the C phase at one of the points enclosed in ( ).

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As soon as the students are able to converse easily, correctly, and informatively using the material in the C phase, the cycle has ended. Go on to the next cycle, or review an earlier cycle. Experience has shown that the average amount of time spent on each of the first 50 cycles is about one hour. This includes the first presentation of the cycle, and one or two reviews of it on later days. The first time through a new cycle therefore takes no more than 20-30 minutes.

As much as possible, have the students act as well as talk: pointing to a map, standing up to talk, and other simple activities add meaning to the words. Activities also help to keep the students from getting tired and restless.

Because of the extreme shortness of the 'cycles', the principal component of this course has been given the name 'microwave.'

The 'microwave' part of the course is supplemented at regular intervals by a second component. The second component is based on a series of short connected texts, which have two important properties: (1) the information which they contain, like most of the information in the cycles themselves, is factually accurate, and (2) they are based on a set of spontaneous monologs recorded with no special restrictions on grammar or vocabulary.

The materials in the textual component of this course differ among themselves, so that separate instructions are given for each group. In general, however, they require the student to take responsibility for responding to each text in more than one way, so that he focuses his attention on it from two or more points of view.

The textual component is suited for presentation either in a language laboratory or in a conventional classroom. Either way, it provides the student with a change of pace.

CYCLE 1

[Use a large map of Africa.]

M-1

Kenya	Ni nchi ya Kenya.	Kenya	It's the country of Kenya.
Tanzania	Ni nchi ya Tanzania.	Tanzania	It's the country of Tanzania.
Zambia	Ni nchi ya Zambia.	Zambia	It's the country of Zambia.
Uganda	Ni nchi ya Uganda.	Uganda	It's the country of Uganda.
Uhabeshi	Ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.	Ethiopia	It's the country of Ethiopia.

M-2

gani	Hii ni nchi gani?	what?	What country is this?
nchi (9, 10)	Hii ni nchi gani?	country	What country is this?

C-1

A: Hii ni nchi gani?	A: What country is this? (pointing to map)
B: Ni nchi ya (Kenya).	B: It's the country of (Kenya).

TO THE STUDENT:

The little word /ni/ is used in sentences which equate some person or thing to some other person or thing. In these sentences, it is translated into English by '(it) is' or '(they) are'.

The word for 'which, what?' is /gani/. Notice that it follows the word for 'country', which is /nchi/.

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In pronouncing /nchi/, be careful not to add an extra vowel: */inchi/ or /anchi/. The first sound of /nchi/ is formed by holding on to the plain /n/ sound such as the one that begins /ni/, and then going directly to /chi/.

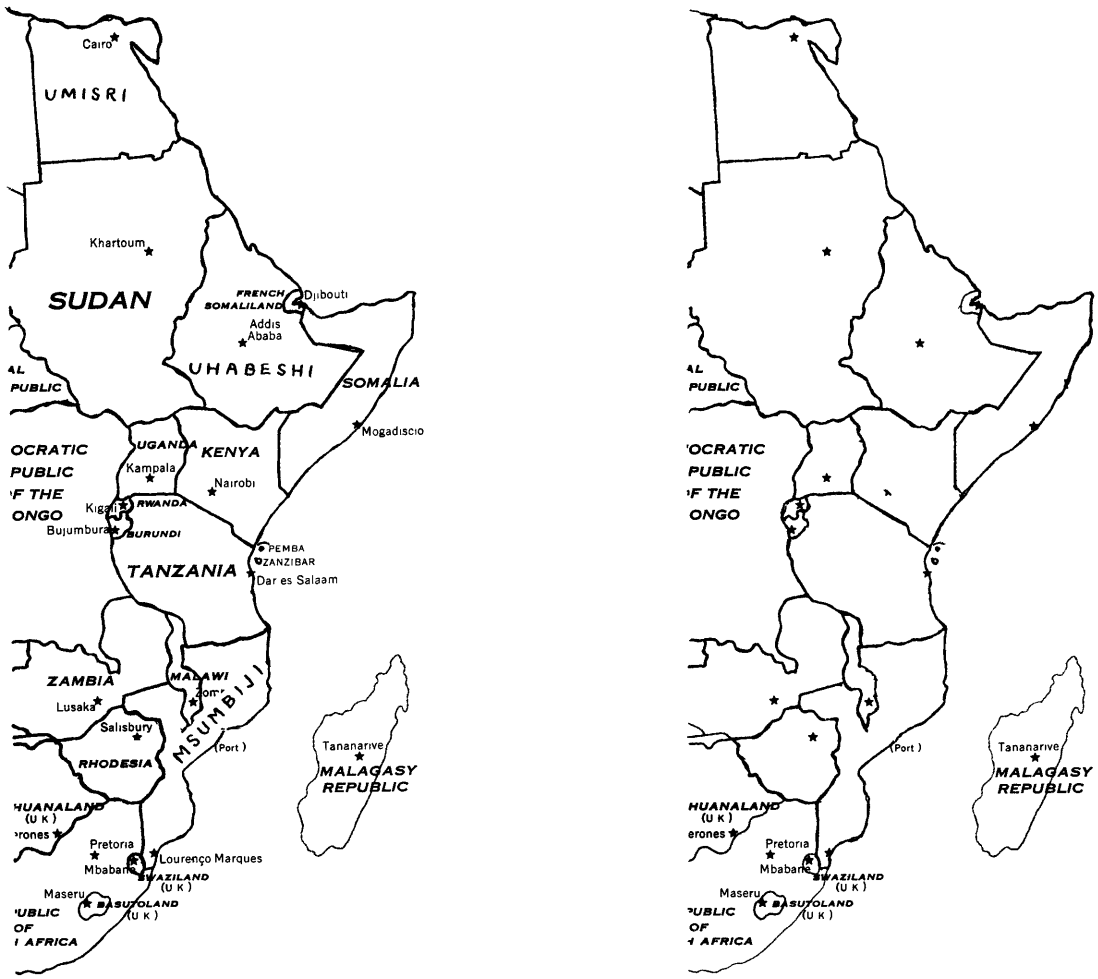
If you have occasion to pause in the middle of a Swahili word, or to hyphenate one in writing, always make the break immediately after a vowel:

Ta-nza-ni-a

and not: *Tan-zan-ia

Use the pair of maps on p. 4. Learn the names and locations of the countries by looking at the first map, and then test yourself by looking at the second. Do not write on the second map, since writing would spoil it for future self-testing.

AFRICA



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CYCLE 2

[Some teachers will prefer to use /ile/; others may prefer /hiyo/].

M-1

Kenya (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Kenya.	Kenya	That is the country of Kenya.
Tanzania (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Tanzania.	Tanzania	That is the country of Tanzania.
Kongo (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Kongo.	Congo	That is the country of Congo.
Msumbiji (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Msumbiji.	Mozambique	That is the country of Mozambique.
Malawi (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Malawi.	Malawi	That is the country of Malawi.
Misri (9)	Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya Misri.	Egypt	That is the country of Egypt.

M-1

nchi	Hii ni nchi gani?	country	What country is this?
gani	Hii ni nchi gani?	what?	What country is this?

C-1

A: Hii ni nchi gani?	A: What country is this?
B: Ile/Hiyo ni nchi ya (Kenya).	B: That is the country of (Kenya).

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /hii/ is a 'demonstrative', which corresponds fairly closely to English 'this'. The words /ile/ and /hiyo/ are also demonstratives, and both are usually translated into English by the word 'that'. Many speakers use /hiyo/ to mean 'that one that we were talking about, or 'that we both know about', and /ile/ to mean 'that one over there, that I'm pointing at or could point at'. For those speakers, the word that should be used in the sentences of this cycle is /ile/.

The demonstratives for both 'this' and 'that' are included in this cycle so that questions may be asked by a person at the front of the room, pointing to a large map, and answers may be given by other members of the class.

CYCLE 3

M-1

Nairobi (9)	Ni mji wa Nairobi.	Nairobi	It's the city of Nairobi.
Mombasa (9)	Ni mji wa Mombasa.	Mombasa	It's the city of Mombasa.
Dar-es-Salaam (9)	Ni mji wa Dar-es-Salaam.	Dar-es-Salaam	It's the city of Dar-es-Salaam.
Tabora (9)	Ni mji wa Tabora.	Tabora	It's the city of Tabora.
Tanga (9)	Ni mji wa Tanga.	Tanga	It's the city of Tanga.

M-2

mji (3, 4)	Huu ni mji gani?	city	What city is this?
gani?	Huu ni mji gani?	what?	What city is this?

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C-1

A:	Huu ni mji gani?	A:	What city is this?
B:	Ni mji wa (Nairobi).	B:	It's the city of (Nairobi).

Use the pairs of maps on pp. 7-11. Learn the principal cities of the country to which you are going.

TO THE STUDENT:

An extremely important feature of Swahili sentences is the principle of 'concord.' It is illustrated by the differences between the sentences

Ni mji wa Nairobi.
Ni nchi ya Kenya.

And also by the differences between:

Huu ni mji gani?
Hii ni nchi gani?

Sentences that contain certain nouns (including /mji/) will have /wa/ and /huu/, where similar sentences containing other nouns (such as /nchi/) will have /ya/ and /hii/. This kind of agreement between certain words and the nouns that they refer to is called 'concord'. Further details of the concord system will be met in later cycles.

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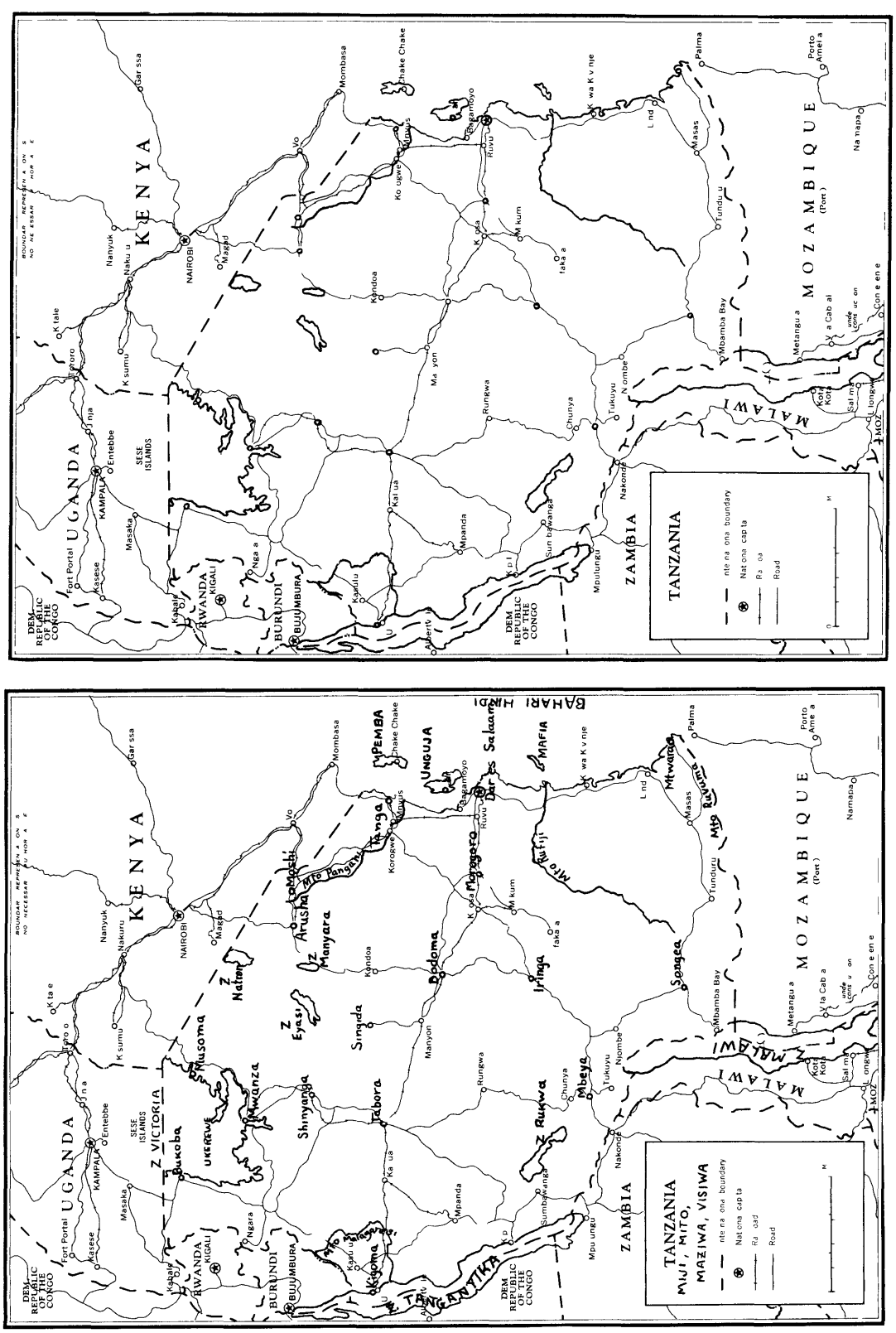
TANZANIA
MIJI, MITO,
MAZIWA, VISIWA
KENYA
UGANDA
RWANDA
BURUNDI
ZAMBIA
MALAWI
MOZAMBIQUE
DEM. REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
TANGANYIKA
NAIROBI
KAMPALA
KIGALI
BUJUMBURA
Mombasa
Dodoma
Arusha
Tabora
Singida
Songea
Mbeya
Iringa
Mtwara
Lindi
Tunduru
Mbamba Bay
Nakonde
Chunya
Rungwa
Manyara
Kondoa
Mpanda
Kigoma
Ujiji
Mafia
Pemba
Unguja
Zanzibar
Victoria
Nyanza
Musoma
Mwanza
Shinyanga
Kilimanjaro
Meru
Natron
Eyasi
Rukwa
Tanganyika
Malawi
Nyasa
Rufiji
Ruvuma
Mto Ruvuma
Mto Rufiji
Mto Pangani
Mto Kagera
Mto Malagarasi
Mto Wami
Mto Kilombero
Mto Rovuma
Mto Zambezi
Mto Kafue
Mto Luangwa
Mto Shire
Mto Lukuga
Mto Lukuga
Mto Lukuga



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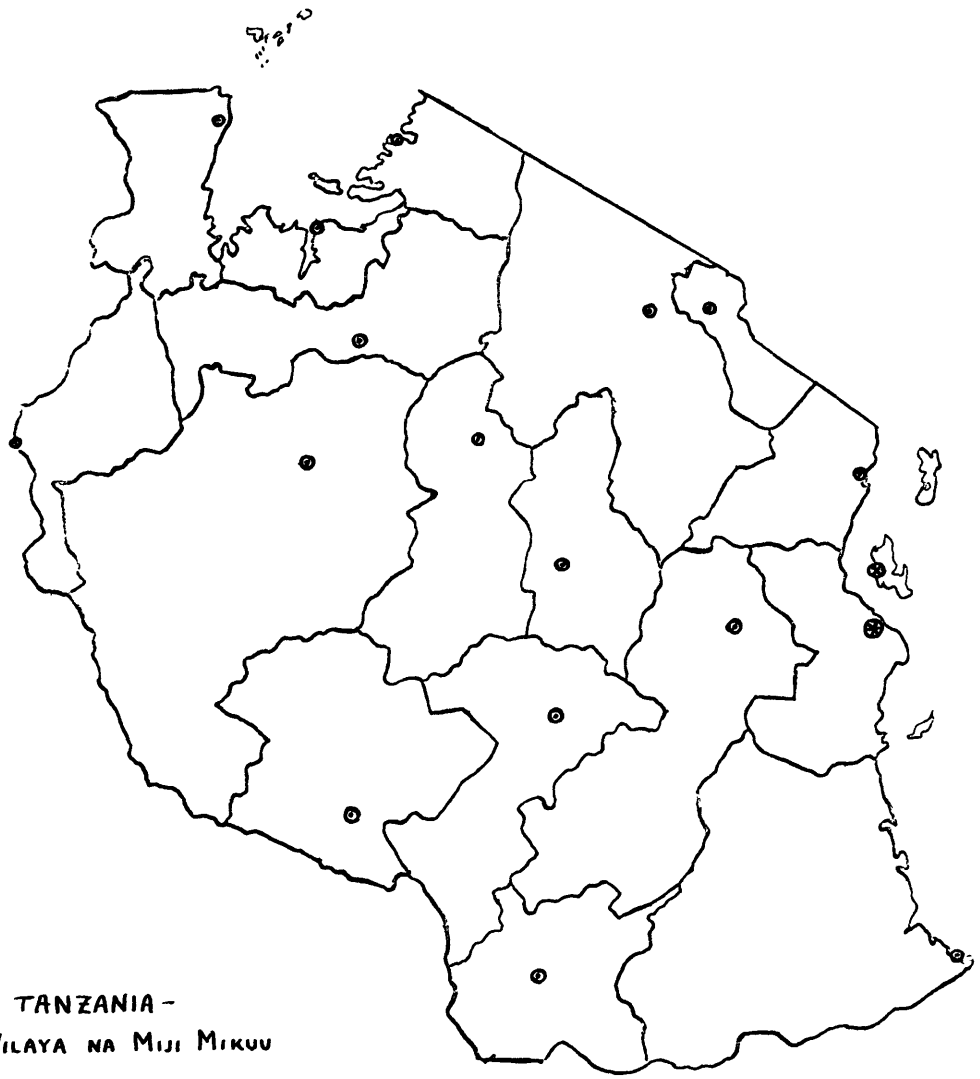

TANZANIA -
WILAYA NA MIJI MIKUU

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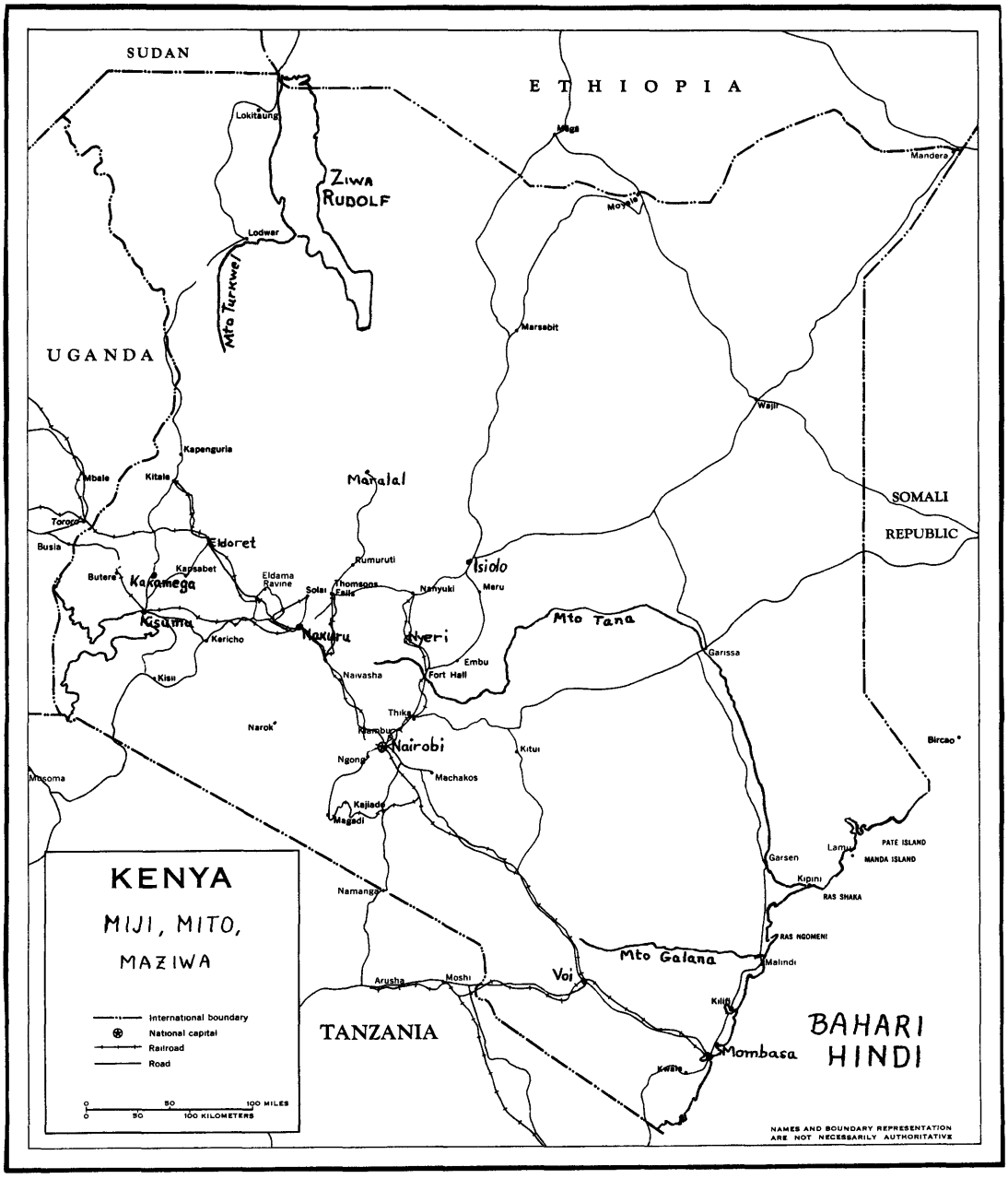

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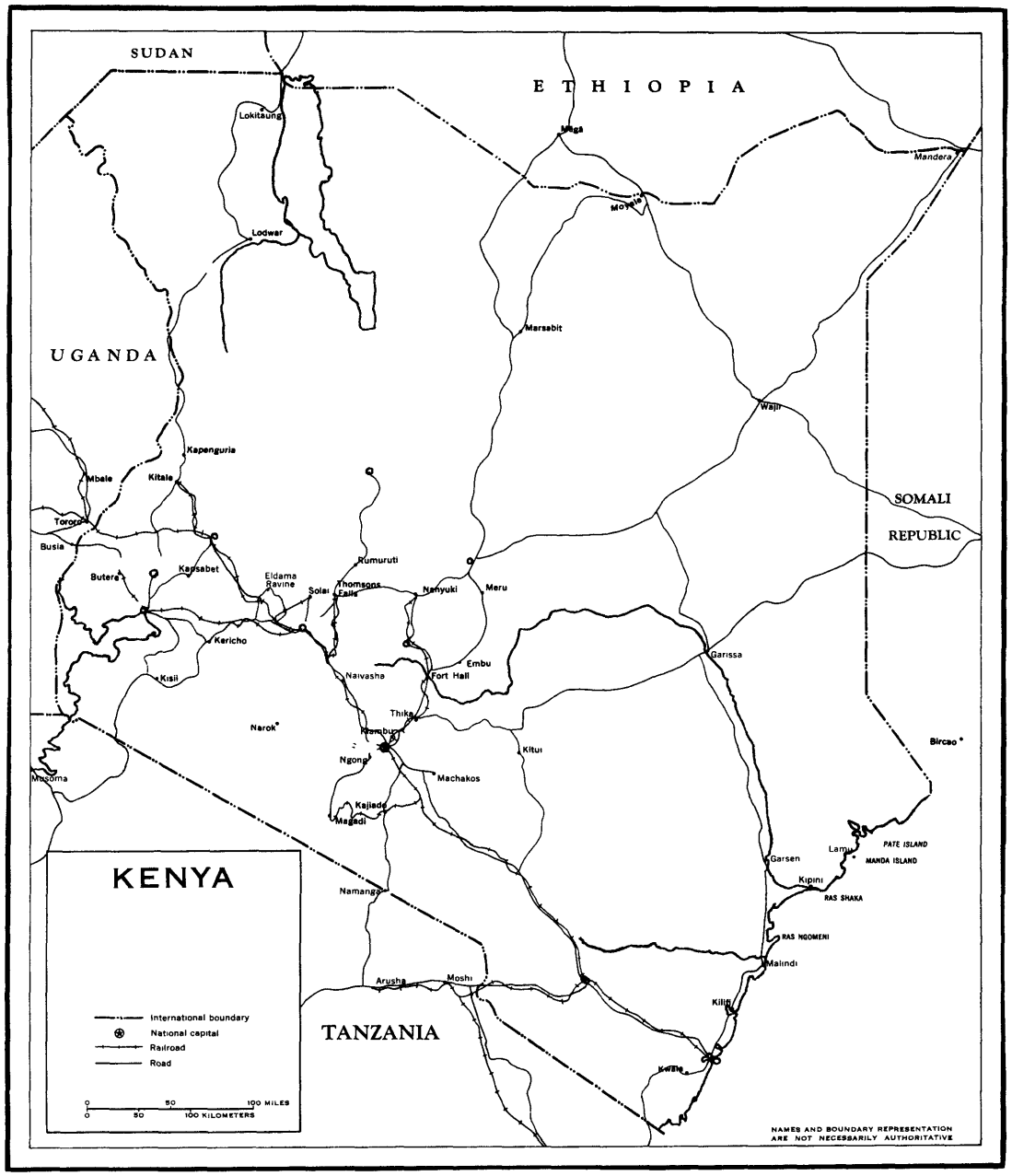

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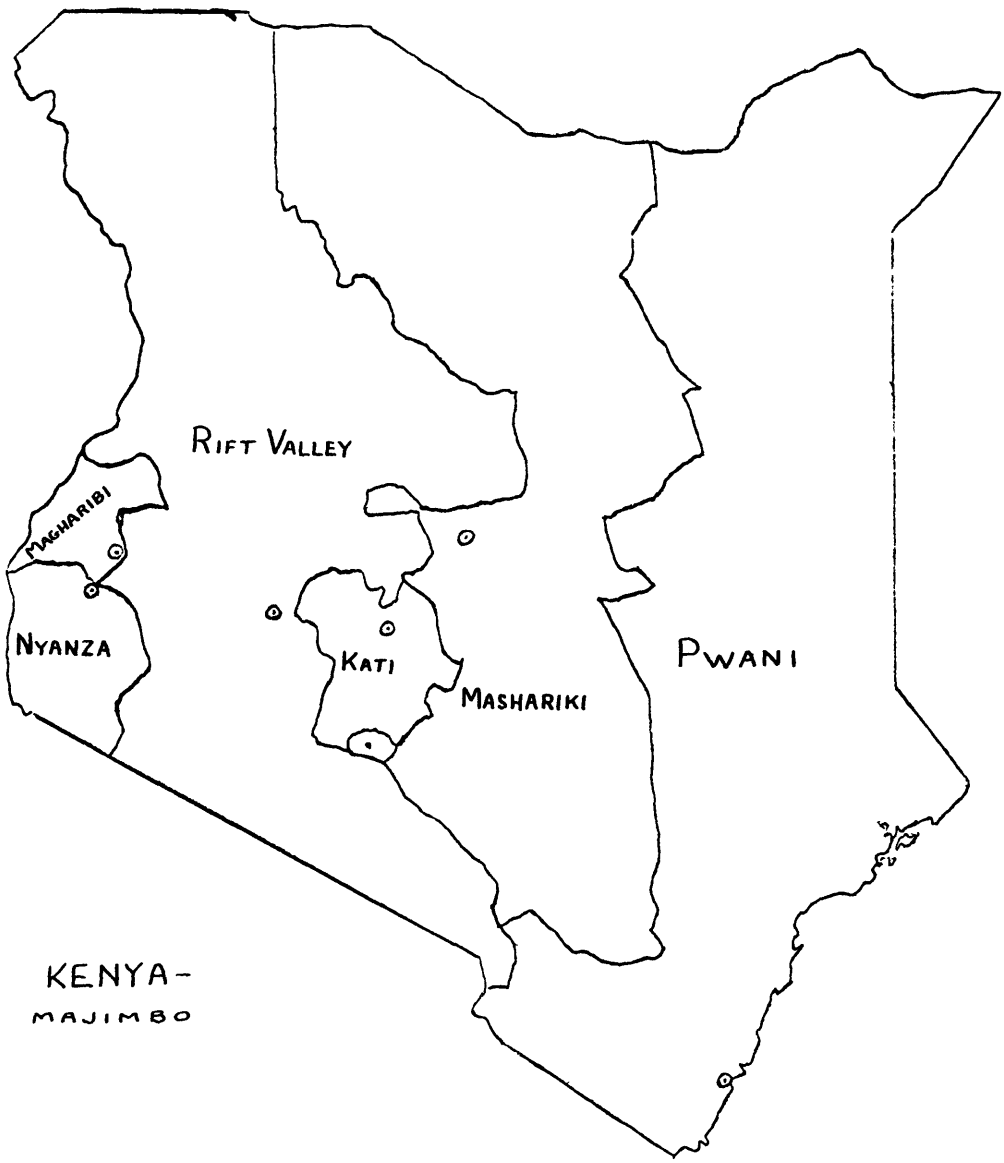

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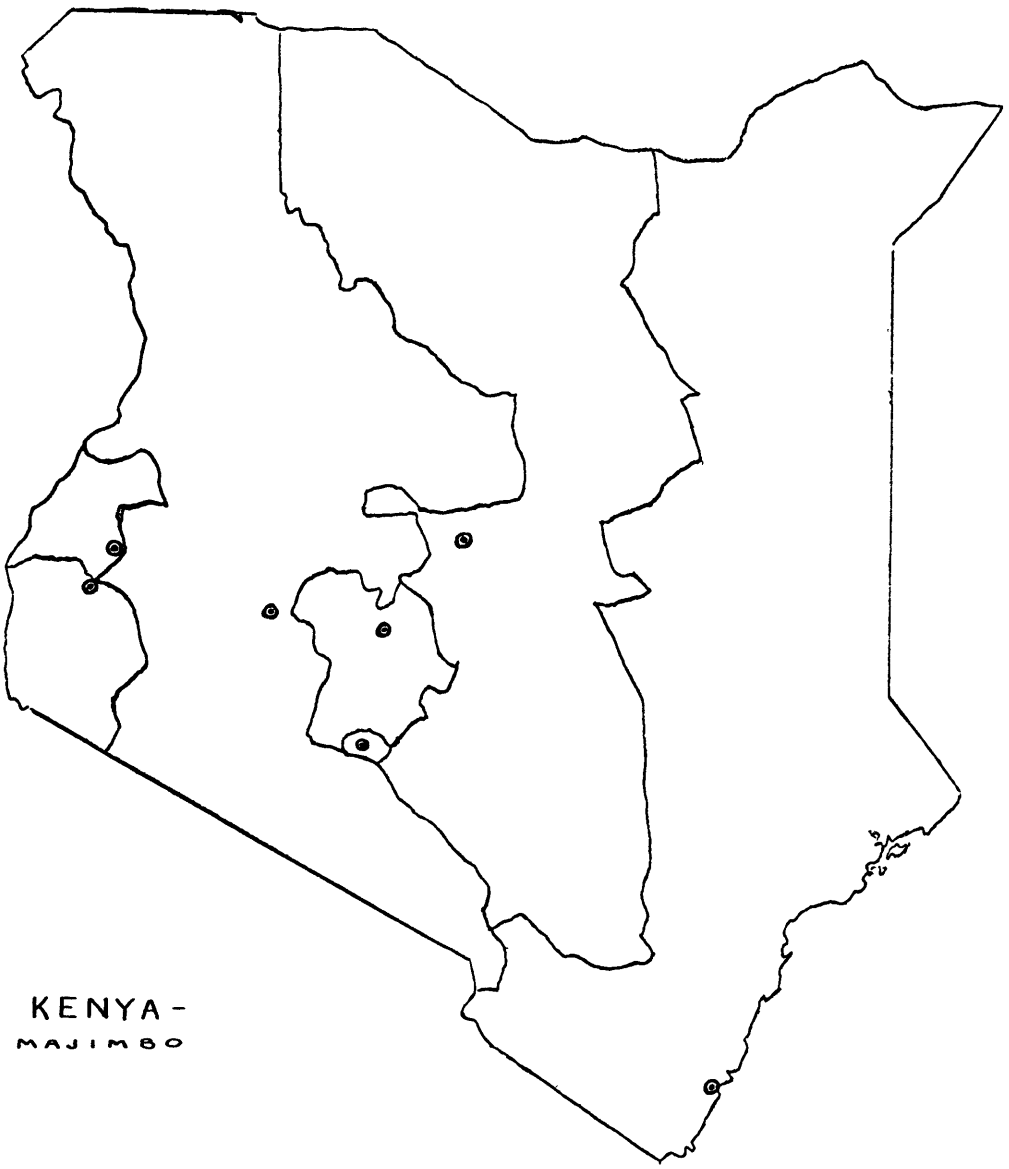

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CYCLE 4

[If you used /ile/ in Cycle 2, use /ule/ here; if you used /hiyo/ there, use /huo/ here.]

M-1

Kampala	Huo/ule ni mji wa Kampala.	Kampala	That is the city of Kampala.
Bujumbura	Huo/ule ni mji wa Bujumbura.	Bujumbura	That is the city of Bujumbura.
Kigali	Huo/ule ni mji wa Kigali.	Kigali	That is the city of Kigali.
Kigoma	Huo/ule ni mji wa Kigoma.	Kigoma	That is the city of Kigoma.
Kisumu	Huo/ule ni mji wa Kisumu.	Kisumu	That is the city of Kisumu.

M-2

mji	Huu ni mji gani?	city	What city is this?
gani?	Huu ni mji gani?	what?	What city is this?

C-1

A:	Huu ni mji gani?	A:	What city is this?
B:	Huo/ule ni mji wa (Kampala).	B:	That is the city of (Kampala).

Learn the names of all cities in which the students have any interest.

For added practice, spend a few minutes with maps of Europe and the United States.

TO THE STUDENT:

Up to this point, you have met four kinds of words that agree with nouns. They are the three demonstratives, and the linking word /-a/.

Words that agree with /mji/ have /u/ or /w/:

mji huu	this city
mji ule	that city
mji huo	that city
mji wa...	the city of...

where words that agree with /nchi have /i/ or /y/:

nchi hii	this country
nchi ile	that country
nchi hiyo	that country
nchi ya...	the country of...

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CYCLE 5

M-1

Kenya	Ndiyo, ni nchi ya Kenya.	Kenya	Yes, it's the country of Kenya.
Tabora	Ndiyo, ni mji wa Tabora.	Tabora	Yes, it's the city of Tabora.
Misri	Ndiyo, ni nchi ya Misri.	Egypt	Yes, it's the country of Egypt.
Nakuru	Ndiyo, ni mji wa Nakuru.	Nakuru	Yes, it's the city of Nakuru.

M-2 [Some speakers will prefer /la/, others will use /hapana/.]

Malindi	La, mji ule (huo) si Malindi.	Malindi	No, that city isn't Malindi.
Uhabeshi	La, nchi ile si Uhabeshi.	Ethiopia	No, that country isn't Ethiopia.
Songea	La, mji ule si Songea.	Songea	No, that city isn't Songea.
Burundi	La, nchi ile (hiyo) si Burundi.	Burundi	No, that country isn't Burundi.

M-3

mji	Je, huu ni mji wa Arusha?	city	Is this the city of Arusha?
nchi	Je, hii ni nchi ya Somalia?	country	Is this the country of Somalia?

C-1

A:	Hii ni (nchi) ya (Kenya)?	A:	Is this the (country) of (Kenya)?
B:	Ndiyo, ni (nchi) ya (Kenya). / La (hapana), ile si (nchi) ya (Kenya).	B:	Yes, it's the (country) of (Kenya). / No, that (country) isn't (Kenya).

C-2

A:	Huu ni (mji) wa (Moshi)?	A:	Is this the (city) of (Moshi)?
B:	La, ule si mji wa (Moshi).	B:	No, that (city) isn't (Moshi).
A:	Ni (mji) gani?	A:	What (city) is it?
B:	Ni (mji) wa Arusha.	B:	It's the (city) of (Arusha).

C-3

A:	Mji ule ni (Mwanza)?	Is that the (city) of (Mwanza)?
B:	La, si (Mwanza).	No, it's not (Mwanza).
A:	Ni mji gani?	What (city) is it?
B:	Ni Musoma.	It's (Musoma).

C-4

A:	Mji huu ni (Dodoma)?	A:	Is this city (Dodoma)?
B:	La, si (Dodoma). Ni Tabora.	B:	No, it's not (Dodoma)? It's (Tabora).

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TO THE STUDENT:

The word /si/ is the negative that corresponds to the affirmative /ni/.

The demonstratives may be used following the noun:

Mji ule ni Arusha.	That city is Arusha.

or they may be used alone:

Ule ni mji wa Arusha.	That is the city of Arusha.

This cycle introduces the words for 'yes' and 'no', and also the word /je/, which calls attention to the fact that a question is about to be asked.

Be especially careful to copy your teachers' intonation at the end of question sentences. Otherwise, people in East Africa may sometimes fail to recongize your questions as questions.

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TEXTS, SERIES A

Ways of using the texts of Series A in a language laboratory.

Each text in this series is to be used in two of these three ways.

Mode LP ('Listen and Point').

Listen to each sentence, pointing to the appropriate place on the map. Begin with the map that contains the names of the places, but go on as soon as possible to the map on which they have been blanked out. Listen to the tape as many times as necessary and stop the tape when you need to. The goal is to be able to point to the places without stopping the tape, using the blank map.

Mode RC ('Read and Complete').

Stop the tape. Look at the first line of the text. Read it aloud, completing it as you do so. Then play the first sentence on the tape, which will give the correct answer. Then look at the second line, and proceed in the same way.

Mode AA ('Anticipate and Answer').

Use a card or a sheet of paper to cover all of the text except the very top line, which is usually a question. Look at the first line and try to anticipate the second, which is usually the answer to the question in the first. Then slide the card downward on the page just far enough to expose the correct answer.

Alternatively, go through the entire section using the tape without reference to the printed text.

Ways of using the texts of Series A in class.

Mode LP.

Read aloud the sentences of the text. Have students point to the appropriate places on their maps. As you read aloud, walk around the classroom so that you can see whether the students are responding actively and accurately.

Mode RC.

Have individual students read aloud. This activity should proceed rapidly, with at least six correct responses per minute.

Mode AA.

Ask the questions, and have individual students give the answers. Then let the students take turns asking and answering each other.

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Text A-1, Mode LP

'This is country of Kenya.'

Hii ni nchi ya Kenya.
Hii ni nchi ya Tanzania.
Hii ni nchi ya Zambia.
Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
Hii ni nchi ya Misri,
Hii ni nchi ya Malawi.
Hii ni nchi ya Kongo.
Hii ni nchi ya Msumbiji.
Hii ni nchi ya Somalia.
Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
Hii ni nchi ya Kongo.
Hii ni nchi ya Zambia.
Hii ni nchi ya Malawi.
Hii ni nchi ya Msumbiji.
Hii ni nchi ya Kenya.
Hii ni nchi ya Somalia.

Text A-1, Mode RC.

Hii ni nchi ya K____.
Hii ni nchi ya T____.
Hii __ nchi ya Zambia.
Hii ni nchi __ Uhabeshi.
Hii ni nchi __ Umisri.
H__ ni nchi __ Malawi.
H__ ni nchi __ Kongo.
H__ __ nchi ya Msumbiji.
H__ __ nchi __ Somalia.
___ ni nchi __ Uhabeshi.
___ ni _____ ya Kongo.
___ ni _____ ya Zambia.
___ __ _____ __ Malawi.
___ __ _____ __ Uhabeshi.
___ __ _____ __ Kenya.
___ __ _____ __ Somalia.

Text A-2, Mode LP.

'This is city of Dar-es-Salaam.'

Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
Huu ni mji wa Moshi.
Huu ni mji wa Musoma.
Huu ni mji wa Mwanza.
Huu ni mji wa Shinyanga.
Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
Huu ni mji wa Iringa.
Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.
Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.

Text A-2, Mode RC.

Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
Huu ni mji __ Tanga.
Huu ni mji __ Moshi.
Huu ni ___ wa Musoma.
Huu ni ___ wa Mwanza.
Huu ni ___ __ Shinyanga.
Huu ni ___ __ Morogoro.
H__ ni mji __ Iringa.
H__ ni mji __ Mbeya.
H__ ni mji __ Songea.
___ ni ___ __ Mtwara.
___ ni ___ __ Kigoma.
Huu __ ___ __ Arusha.
___ __ mji __ Songea.
___ __ ___ __ Bukoba.
___ __ ___ __ Tanga.
___ __ ___ __ Mbeya.
___ __ ___ __ Kigoma.
___ __ ___ __ Songea.
___ __ ___ __ Morogoro.

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Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni mji wa Iringa.
Huu ni mji wa Dodoma.
Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
Huu ni mji wa Tabora.
Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.
Huu ni mji wa Musoma.

Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
Huu ni mji wa Tabora.
Huu ni mji wa Arusha.
Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
Huu ni mji wa Dar es Salaam.
Huu ni mji wa Mtwara.
Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni mji wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mji wa Iringa.

Text A-3, Mode RC.

'Kenya is country?'
Kenya __ nchi?
Tanzania __ nchi?
Dar es Salaam ni ____?
Arusha ni ____?
Uhabeshi ni ____?
Kampala ni _____?
Kigoma __ _____?
Tanzania __ ____?
Misri _____?
Uganda _____?
Nairobi _____?

'Yes, is country.'
Ndiyo, __ nchi.
Ndiyo, __ nchi.
Ndiyo, ni ____.
Ndiyo, ni ____.
Ndiyo, ni ____.
Ndiyo, ni ____.
Ndiyo, __ ____.
Ndiyo, __ ____.
_____.
_____.
_____.

Text A-3, Mode AA.

Kenya ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Tanzania ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Dar es Salaam ni mji?
Ndiyo, ni mji.
Arusha ni mji?
Ndiyo, ni mji.
Uhabeshi ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Kampala ni mji?
Ndiyo, ni mji.
Kigoma ni mji?
Ndiyo, ni mji.
Tanzania ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Misri ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Uganda ni nchi?
Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Nairobi ni mji?
Ndiyo, ni mji.

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Text A-4, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni nchi?	La, ____ nchi. Ni mji.
Nairobi ni nchi?	La, ____ nchi. __ mji.
Uhabeshi ___ mji?	La, ____ mji. __ nchi.
Dar es Salaam ___ nchi?	La, ____ nchi. Ni ____.
Tabora ___ nchi?	La, ____ ____. __ mji.
Uhabeshi ___ mji?	__, ____ ____. __ ___.
Kenya ni nchi?	_____.
Uganda ni nchi?	_____.
Tabora ni mji?	_____.

Text A-4, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni nchi?	
Nairobi ni nchi?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
Uhabeshi ni mji?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
Dar es Salaam ni nchi?	La, si mji. Ni nchi.
Tabora ni nchi?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
Uhabeshi ni mji?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
Kenya ni nchi?	La, si mji. Ni nchi.
Uganda ni nchi?	Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Tabora ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Tanzania ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Kampala ni nchi.	La, si mji. Ni nchi.
Uhabeshi ni nchi?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
Burundi ni nchi?	Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Msumbiji ni nchi?	Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Mtwara ni nchi?	Ndiyo, ni nchi.
Morogoro ni mji?	La, si nchi. Ni mji.
	Ndiyo, ni mji.

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Text A-5, Mode LP.

'This is region of Arusha.'

Huu ni mkoa wa Arusha.
Huu ni mkoa wa Tanga.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.
Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.
Huu ni mkoa wa Ruvuma.
Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.
Hii ni wilaya ya Moshi.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mara.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mwanza.
Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
Hii ni wilaya ya Kigoma.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mkoa wa Iringa.
Huu ni mkoa wa Pwani.
Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.

Huu ni mkoa wa Pwani.
Huu ni mkoa wa Tanga.
Huu ni mkoa wa Arusha.
Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mara.
Huu ni mkoa wa Kilimanjaro.
Huu ni mkoa wa Morogoro.
Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.

Text A-5, Mode RC.

Huu __ mkoa wa Arusha.
Huu __mkoa __ Tanga.
Huu __ mkoa __ Mtwara.
Huu ni _____ __ Morogoro.
Huu ni _____ __ Ruvuma.
H__ ni mkoa __ Tabora.
Hii ni _____ __ Moshi.
___ ni _____ __ Mara.
___ ni _____ __ Mwanza.
Hii __ _____ __ Shinyanga.
_____ Kigoma.
_____ Mbeya.
_____ Iringa.
_____ Pwani.
_____ Morogoro.

Huu ni mkoa wa Mbeya.
Huu ni mkoa wa Iringa.
Huu ni mkoa wa Dodoma.
Hili ni jimbo la Ziwa.
Hii ni wilaya ya Kigoma.
Hii nii wilaya ya Shinyanga.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.

mkoa (3, 4) 'region'

jimbo (5, 6) 'state, province'
wilaya (9, 10) 'district'

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Text A-6, Mode AA.

Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Musoma ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Mara ni mkoa?	Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Bukoba ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Musoma ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Mara ni mkoa?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Bukoba ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.
Mara ni mkoa?	Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Kilimanjaro ni mji?	La, si mji. Ni mkoa.
Bukoba ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji.

Text A-6, Mode RC.

Moshi ni mji?	Ndiyo, ___ _____.
Musoma ni ___?	Ndiyo, _____.
Moshi __ _____?	Ndiyo, _____.
Mara ___ _____?	_____.
Bukoba _____?	_____.

Text A-7, Mode RC.

Musoma ni mkoa?	La, __ mkoa. __ mji.
Dar es Salaam __ mji?	Ndiyo, _____ ___?
Bukoba __ mkoa?	La, _____. Ni ___
Kilimanjaro __ mji?	La, _____. Ni ___
Morogoro _____ mji?	_____.
Tabora _____ mkoa?	Ndiyo, _____.
	Pia, _____ mji.
Kigoma ni mji?	Ndiyo, _____.
	_____, ni mkoa.
Shinyanga __ mkoa?	_____ mkoa.
	_____ mji.
Arusha ___ mji?	_____.
Morogoro __ mji?	_____.
	_____.

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TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /pia/ 'also' may be used at the beginning of these sentences, as in the above examples. It may also stand at the end: /Pia ni mji/ or /Ni mji pia/.

Text A-7, Mode AA.

Musoma ni mkoa?

La, si mkoa.
Ni mji.

Dar es Salaam ni mji?

Ndiyo ni mji.

Bukoba ni mkoa?

La, si mkoa.
Ni mji.

Kilimanjaro ni mji?

La, si mji.
Ni mkoa.

Morogoro ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Tabora ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Pia ni mji.

Kigoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Shinyanga ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Pia ni mji.

Arusha ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Morogoro ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Dar es Salaam ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Bukoba ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Kilimanjaro ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.

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Musoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Shinyanga ni wilaya?

Ndiyo, ni wilaya.
Pia ni mji.

Arusha ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.
Pia ni mkoa.

Mtwara ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.
Pia ni mji.

Moshi ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Text A-8, Mode RC.

Tabora __ mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni _____.

Ni mji pia?

Ndiyo, ni _____.

Moshi __ mji?

_____.

Ni wilaya _____?

Ndiyo, ni wilaya pia.

Musoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, _____.

Ni wilaya ___?

La, ni mji _____.

Kigoma ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, _____.

Ni _____ ___?

_____.

Arusha __ mkoa?

_____.

_____ mji ___?

_____.

Morogoro __ mji?

_____.

_____?

_____.

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The 'concordial classes' of Swahili are labelled in two different ways. Some people prefer to use the prefix as a label: 'the KI class', 'the N class', and so forth. This system has the initial advantage of being obvious. Other people, however, prefer a system of numbers: 'Class 7', 'Classes 9 and 10', etc.

This is not the place to discuss the problems inherent in the prefix labels. We need only say that this book will make use of numbers, primarily because they are unambiguous.

The classes met so far are:

CLASS NUMBER	EXAMPLES:
3	mji, mkoa
5	jimbo
7	kisiwa
9	nchi, wilaya

Text A-10, Mode RC.

Tabora __ kisiwa?	La, Tabora __ kisiwa.
	__, mji.
Pemba ___ _____?	_____.
Arusha __ _____?	La, __ _____.
	Ni ____.
Mafia _____?	Ndiyo, _____.
Ukerewe _____?	_____.
Unguja _____ mji?	Ndiyo, ___ _____.
	____, ni _____.
Shinyanga ni kisiwa?	La, _____.
	_____.

Text A-10, Mode AA.

Tabora ni kisiwa?	La, Tabora si kisiwa. Ni mji.
Pemba ni kisiwa?	Ndiyo, ni kisiwa.
Arusha ni kisiwa?	La, si kisiwa. Ni mji.
Mafia ni kisiwa?	Ndiyo, ni kisiwa.
Ukerewe ni kisiwa?	Ndiyo, ni kisiwa.
Unguja ni mji?	Ndiyo, ni mji. Pia ni kisiwa.
Shinyanga ni kisiwa?	La, si kisiwa. Ni mji.

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TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /tu/ 'only' appears at the end of the sentence. Unlike /pia/, it may not appear at the beginning.

Text A-8, Mode AA.

Tabora ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.

Ni mji pia?

Ndiyo, ni mji pia.

Moshi ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Ni wilaya pia?

La, si wilaya pia;
ni mji tu.

Musoma ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Ni mkoa pia?

La, ni mji tu.

Kigoma ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.

Ni mji pia?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Arusha ni mkoa?

Ndiyo, ni mkoa.

Ni mji pia?

Ndiyo, pia ni mji.

Morogoro ni mji?

Ndiyo, ni mji.

Ni mkoa pia?

Ndiyo, pia ni mkoa.

Text A-9, Mode LP.

Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Ukerewe.

kisiwa (7, 8) 'island'

Text A-9, Mode RC.

Hiki __ kisiwa cha Unguja.
H___ ni kisiwa ___ Pemba.
H___ ni _____ ___ Mafia.
___ ni _____ ___ Ukerewe.

TO THE STUDENT:

This text introduces still another kind of noun: /kisiwa/ 'island' has /hiki/ and /cha/ where /nchi/ has /hii/ and /ya/, and where /mji/ has /huu/ and /wa/. As we saw earlier, this kind of agreement between a noun and the words that are related to it is called 'concord'. All the nouns of Swahili are divided into concordial 'classes'. A noun is placed in a given 'class' on the basis of (1) its own prefix, and (2) the concordial elements that are required in the words that go with it.

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Text A-11, Mode LP.

Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
Hili ni Ziwa Natron.
Hili ni Ziwa Eyasi.
Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
Hili ni Ziwa Malawi.
Hili ni Ziwa Manyara.
Hili ni Ziwa Jipe.
Hili ni Ziwa Magadi.

Text A-11, Mode RC.

Hili __ Ziwa Victoria.
H___ ni Ziwa Natron.
H___ ni ____ Eyasi.
____ ni ____ Tanganyika.
_____ Malawi.
_____ Manyara.
_____ Jipe
_____ Magadi.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ziwa/ 'lake' is a member of a new class, Class 5. This class has /hili/, /lile/ and /la/ where Class 3 (/mji/, etc.) has /huu/, /ule/ and /wa/.

Text A-12, Mode LP.

Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hili ni Ziwa la Rukwa.
Hili ni Ziwa la Eyasi.
Hili ni Ziwa la Natron.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Ukerewe.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
Hili ni Ziwa la Jipe.

Text A-12, Mode RC.

H___ ni Ziwa Victoria.
H___ ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
H___ ni kisiwa ___ Unguja.
____ ni kisiwa ___ Pemba.
____ ni Ziwa ___ Rukwa.
____ ni Ziwa ___ Eyasi.
_____ Natron.
_____ Ukerewe.
_____ Mafia.
_____ Jipe.

Text A-13, Mode LP.

'This is the Ruvuma River.'
Huu ni Mto Ruvuma.
Huu ni Mto Rufiji.
Huu ni Mto Pangani.
Huu ni Mto Malagarasi.

Text A-13, Mode RC.

Huu __ Mto Ruvuma.
H__ __ Mto Rufiji.
___ ni Mto Pangani.
___ ni ___ Malagarasi.

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /mto/ 'river' is a member of Class 3, along with /mji/.

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Text A-14, Mode LP.

Huu ni Mto wa Ruvuma.
Huu ni mji wa Moshi.
Huu ni mkoa wa Kilimanjaro.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Unguja.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Mafia.
Huu ni mji wa Morogoro.
Hii ni nchi ya Tanzania.
Hii ni nchi ya Uhabeshi.
Huu ni mji wa Kigoma.
Huu ni mkoa wa Tabora.
Hii ni wilaya ya Shinyanga.
Hili ni Ziwa Victoria.
Hili ni Ziwa Rukwa.
Huu ni mji wa Songea.
Huu ni Mto Ruyuma.
Huu ni mkoa wa Mtwara.
Hiki ni kisiwa cha Pemba.
Huu ni mji wa Tanga.
Huu ni Mto Pangani.
Hili ni Ziwa Tanganyika.
Huu ni mji wa Bukoba.

Text A-14, Mode RC.

H___ ni Mto ___ Ruvuma.
H___ ni mji ___ Moshi.
H___ ni wilaya __ Kilimanjaro.
H___ ni kisiwa __ Unguja.
_____ Mafia.
_____ Morogoro.
_____ Tanzania.
_____ Uhabeshi.
_____ Kigoma.
_____ Tabora.
_____ wilaya __ Shinyanga.
_____ Victoria.
_____ Rukwa.
_____ Songea.
_____ Ruvuma.
_____ wilaya __ Mtwara.
_____ Pemba.
_____ Tanga.
_____ Pangani.
_____ Tanganyika.
_____ Bukoba.

Text A-15, Mode RC.

'Dar es Salaam is city, or lake?
Dar es Salaam mji, au ziwa?
Bukoba ni mji, au kisiwa?
Tabora ni mkoa, ___ mji?

Eyasi ni Ziwa, __ mji?
Kilimanjaro ni mkoa, __ mji?
Unguja ni _____, au mji?
Ukerewe ni _____, __ nchi?
Kigoma ___ _____, au wilaya?

'Is city.'
Ni _____.
_____.
__ mkoa.
Pia __ _____.

Ni _____.
_____.
_____.
_____.
_____mji.
_____ ___ wilaya.

TO THE STUDENT:

Notice the intonation that goes with /au/ 'or' and the words that it connects.

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Text A-15, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni mji, au ziwa?
Ni mji.

Bukoba ni mji, au kisiwa?
Ni mji.

Tabora ni wilaya, au mji?
Ni wilaya.
Pia ni mji.

Eyasi ni ziwa, au mji?
Ni ziwa.

Kilimanjaro ni mkoa, au mji?
Ni mkoa.

Unguja ni kisiwa, au mji?
Ni kisiwa.
Pia ni mji.

Ukerewe ni kisiwa, au nchi?
Ni kisiwa.

Kigoma ni mji, au wilaya?
Ni mji.
Pia ni wilaya.

Songea ni mji, au wilaya?
Ni mji.

Mtwara ni mkoa, au mji?
Ni mkoa.
Pia ni mji.

Rungwa ni mji, au wilaya?
Ni mji.

Dodoma ni wilaya, au mji?
Ni wilaya.
Pia ni mji.

Kondoa ni mji, au wilaya?
Ni mji.

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CYCLE 6

[Every sentence that contains 'here' or 'there' should be accompanied by pointing.]

M-1

Voi	Mji wa Voi upo hapa.	Voi	The city of Voi is here.
Mtwara	Mji wa Mtwara upo hapa.	Mtwara	The city of Mtwara is here.
Rwanda	Nchi ya Rwanda ipo hapa.	Rwanda	The country of Rwanda is here.
Malawi	Nchi ya Malawi ipo hapa.	Malawi	The country of Malawi is here.

M-2

Uganda	Nchi ya Uganda ipo hapo.	Uganda	The country of Uganda is there.
Morogoro	Mji wa Morogoro upo hapo.	Morogoro	The city of Morogoro is there.

M-3

city	Mji wa Voi uko wapi?	city	Where is the city of Voi?
country	Nchi ya Uganda iko wapi?	country	Where is the country of Uganda?

C-1

A:	(Nchi) ya (Msumbiji) iko wapi?	A:	Where is the (country) of (Mozambique)?
B:	(Nchi) ya (Msumbiji) ipo hapa.	B:	The (country) of (Mozambique) is (here).

C-2

A:	Mji wa (Mombasa) uko hapa?	A:	Is the (city) of (Mombasa) (here)?
B:	La, hauko (hapo), upo (hapa).	B:	No, it's not (there), it's (here).

C-3

A:	Huu ni (mji) wa (Bukoba)?	A:	Is this the (city) of (Bukoba)?
B:	La, huo si (Bukoba).	B:	No, that's not (Bukoba).
	(Mji) wa (Bukoba) upo (hapa).		The (city) of (Bukoba) is (here).

TO THE STUDENT:

In sentences that have to do with location, one of the locative stems /-ko/ or /-po/ is used, and not /ni/. The stem /-ko/ is always used in questions about location. In statements /-po/ may be used, especially if the same sentence contains /hapa/ 'here' or /hapo/ 'there'. This is another instance of alliterative concord.

The prefix that stands before the locative stem /-ko/ or /-po/ is in concordial agreement with the subject: /u/ with /mji/ and /i/ with /nchi/.

CYCLE 7

[For students going to Tanzania]

M-1

Musoma	Musoma iko kaskazini ya Tabora.	Musoma	Musoma is north of Tabora.
Tanga	Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora.	Tanga	Tanga is east of Tabora.
Mbeya	Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora.	Mbeya	Mbeya is south of Tabora.
Kigoma	Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.	Kigoma	Kigoma is west of Tabora.

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kaskazini	Musoma iko kaskazini ya Tabora.	north	Musoma is north of Tabora.
kusini	Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora.	south	Mbeya is south of Tabora.
mashariki	Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora.	east	Tanga is east of Tabora.
magharibi	Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.	west	Kigoma is west of Tabora.

M-1 (For students going to Kenya)

Maralal	Maralal iko kaskazini ya Nairobi.	Maralal	Maralal is north of Nairobi.
Kitui	Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi.	Kitui	Kitui is east of Nairobi.
Kajiado	Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi.	Kajiado	Kajiado is south of Nairobi.
Narok	Narok iko magharibi ya Nairobi.	Narok	Narok is west of Nairobi.
kaskazini	Maralal iko kaskazini ya Nairobi.	north	Maralal is north of Nairobi.
kusini	Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi.	south	Kajiado is south of Nairobi.
mashariki	Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi.	east	Kitui is east of Nairobi.
magharibi	Narok iko magharibi ya Nairobi.	west	Narok is west of Nairobi.

M-2 (Tanzania)

Tanga	Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora, na Tabora iko magharibi ya Tanga.	Tanga	Tanga is east of Tabora, and Tabora is west of Tanga.
Mbeya	Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora, na Tabora uko kaskazini ya Mbeya.	Mbeya	Mbeya is south of Tabora, and Tabora is north of Mbeya.

M-2 (Kenya)

Kitui	Kitui iko mashariki ya Nairobi, na Nairobi uko magharibi ya Kitui.	Kitui	Kitui is east of Nairobi, and Nairobi is west of Kitui.
Kajiado	Kajiado iko kusini ya Nairobi, na Nairobi iko kaskazini ya Kajiado.	Kajiado	Kajado is south of Nairobi, and Nairobi is north of Kajiado.

M-3 (Tanzania or Kenya)

Uganda	Uganda iko magharibi ya Kenya.	Uganda	Uganda is west of Kenya.
Tanzania	Tanzania iko kusini ya Kenya.	Tanzania	Tanzania is south of Kenya.

C-1

A:	(Morogoro) iko wapi?	A:	Where is (Morogoro)?
B:	(Morogoro) iko (magharibi) ya (Dar-es-Salaam).	B:	(Morogoro) is (west) of (Dar-es-Salaam).

C-2

A:	(Voi) iko wapi?	A:	Where is (Voi)?
B:	(Voi) iko (mashariki) ya (Moshi).	B:	(Voi) is (east) of (Moshi).

C-3

A:	(Burundi) iko wapi?	A:	Where is (Burundi)?
B:	Iko (kusini) ya (Rwanda) na (magharibi) ya (Tanzania).	B:	It's (south) of (Rwanda) and (west) of (Tanzania).

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After completing Cycle 7, each student should demonstrate his ability to use Swahili by going to the front of the room and speaking smoothly, correctly, and informatively about the geography of East Africa (or of some other part of the world), for two minutes. He should use a map, but no written notes. After the two-minute lecture, he should answer questions put to him by other students.

TO THE STUDENT:

The words for the four points of the compass take the same concordial agreement (/ya/) as /nchi/ does (Class 9).

CYCLE 8

M-1

Nairobi	Voi iko kusini mashariki ya Nairobi.	Nairobi	Voi is southeast of Nairobi.
Mombasa	Voi iko kaskazini magharibi ya Mombasa.	Mombasa	Voi is northwest of Mombasa.
Nairobi na Mombasa	Voi iko kati ya Nairobi na Mombasa.	Nairobi and Mombasa	Voi is between Nairobi and Mombasa.

M-2

Bukoba	Mwanza iko kusini mashariki ya Bukoba.	Bukoba	Mwanza is southeast of Bukoba.
Shinyanga	Mwanza iko kaskazini magharibi ya Shinyanga.	Shinyanga	Mwanza is northwest of Chinyanga.
Bukoba na Shinyanga	Mwanza iko kati ya Bukoba na Shinyanga.	Bukoba and Shinyanga	Mwanza is between Bukoba and Shinyanga.

M-3

Mnyusi	Mnyusi iko karibu ya Tanga.	Mnyusi	Mnyusi is near Tanga.
Tukuyu	Tukuyu iko karibu ya Mbeya.	Tukuyu	Tukuyu is near Mbeya.
Kiambu	Kiambu iko karibu ya Nairobi.	Kiambu	Kiambu is near Nairobi.
Butere	Butere iko karibu ya Uganda.	Butere	Butere is near Uganda.

M-4

upande gani	Bagamoyo iko upande gani wa Dar-es-Salaam?	what direction	What direction is Bagamoyo from Dar?

C-1

A: (Bagamoyo) iko upande gani wa (Ruvu)?	A: What direction is (Bagamoyo) from (Ruvu)?
B: Bagamoyo iko (kaskazini) ya (Ruvu).	B: It's (north) of (Ruvu).

C-2

A: (Mji) wa (Kilosa) uko wapi?	A: Where is (Kilosa)?
B: (Mji) wa (Kilosa) uko (kati ya Morogoro na Dodoma).	B: It's between (Morogoro and Dodoma).

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C-3

A:	(Mji) wa (Ruvu) uko wapi?	A:	Where is (Ruvu)?
B:	Uko (karibu) ya (Dar-es-Salaam).	B:	It's near (Dar-es-Salaam).
A:	Uko (kusini) ya (Dar-es-Salaam)?	A:	Is it (south) of (Dar-es-Salaam)?
B:	La, uko (magharibi ya Dar-es-Salaam).	B:	No, it's (west) of (Dar-es-Salaam).
A:	Uko (kati) ya (Dar-es-Salaam) na (Morogoro)?	A:	Is it between (Dar-es-Salaam) and (Morogoro)?
B:	Ndiyo.	B:	Yes.

TO THE STUDENT:

The words /kati/ 'between' and /karibu/ 'near' also take the same concordial agreements as /nchi/ and the points of the compass. But the word /karibu/ is sometimes followed by /na/, instead of /ya/. This is purely optional, and depends largely on the speaker.

CYCLE 9

M-1

karibu ya	Maralal haiko karibu ya Nairobi.	near	Maralal is not near Nairobi.
Mashariki	Maralal haiko mashariki ya Nairobi.	east	Maralal is not east of Nairobi.
kati ya	Maralal haiko kati ya Nairobi na Bukoba.	between	Maralal isn't between Nairobi and Mombasa.
karibu ya	Mbeya si karibu ya Musoma.	near near	Mbeya is not near Musoma.
kaskazini	Mbeya si kaskazini ya Musoma.	north	Mbeya is not north of Musoma.
kati ya	Mbeya si kati ya Musoma na Bukoba.	between	Mbeya is not between Musoma and Bukoba.

M-2

karibu ya	Nchi ya Rwanda haiko karibu ya Malawi.	near	Rwanda is not near Malawi.
mashariki	Nchi ya Rwanda haiko mashariki ya Malawi.	east	Rwanda is not east of Malawi.
kati ya	Nchi ya Rwanda haiko kati ya Malawi na Zambia.	between	Rwanda is not between Malawi and Zambia.

C-1

(Students should look at the map and describe the locations of each city and country in the following list. Each description should contain two affirmative sentences and one negative sentence): For example: The (country) of (Burundi) is (south) of (Rwanda). It is between (Tanzania) and (Uganda). It is not between (Rwanda and Uganda).

or: the (city) of (Moshi) is between (Arusha) and (Voi). It is near (Kenya). It is not near (Dar-es-Salaam).

List: Burundi; Rwanda; Malawi; Mozambique; Uganda; Lindi; Mikumi; Thika; Naivasha; Pemba; Eyasi; Pangani.

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C-2

(Students should give similar descriptions of the locations of cities and countries, but now they should give the descriptions without looking at the map.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative of /iko/ and /uko/ is formed by adding the negative prefix /ha/ to give /haiko/ and /hauko/. But some people simply use /si/ as the negative counterpart, not only of /ni/, but also of the locatives.

CYCLE 10

[In place of /Fulani/ use the names of the people in the class.]

M-1

sisi	Twambie Voi iko wapi.	we, us	Tell us where Voi is.
Bwana Fulani	Mwambie Bwana Fulani Voi iko wapi.	Mr. So-and-So	Tell Mr. So-and So where Voi is.
mimi	Niambie Voi iko wapi.	I, me	Tell me where Voi is.
wanafunzi (2)	Waambie wanafunzi Voi iko wapi.	the students	Tell the students where Voi is.

M-2

kwambia	Mwambie Bi Fulani Moshi iko wapi.	to tell	Tell Miss So-and-So where Moshi is.
kuonyesha	Mwonyeshe Bi Fulani Moshi iko wapi.	to show	Show Miss So-and-So where Moshi is.
kuuliza	Mwulize Bi Fulani Moshi iko wapi.	to ask	Ask Miss So-and-So where Moshi is.

C-1

A:	(Bwana) B, nionyeshe (Burundi iko wapi.	A:	(Mr.) B, show me (where Burundi is).
B: (Pointing)	Iko hapa.	B: (Pointing)	It is here.

C-2

A: (Bi) C, twambie (Burundi iko wapi).	A: (Miss) C, tell us (where Burundi is).
B: (Nchi ya Burundi) iko (kusini ya Rwanda).	B: (The country of Burundi) is (south of Rwanda).

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C-3

A:	Bwana B, mwulize Bi C (Burundi iko wapi).	A:	Mr. B, ask Miss C (where Burundi is).
B:	Bi C, (nchi ya Burundi iko wapi)?	B:	Miss C, (where is the country of Burundi)?
C:	(Iko karibu ya nchi ya Kongo).	C:	(It is near the Congo).

C-4

A:	Bi C, waambie wanafunzi (Burundi iko wapi).	A:	Miss C, tell the students (where Burundi is).
C:	(Burundi iko kati ya Tanzania na Kenya.)	C:	(Burundi is between Tanzania and Congo.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The purpose of this lesson is to introduce three verbs ('tell', 'show', 'ask') which will make it easier to do realistic practice in class. The person and number of the objects of a verb is represented as a prefix:

	Singular	Plural
1st person	ni	tu/tw
2nd person	ku/kw	ku- -ni
3rd person	m/mw	wa

The second person prefixes do not fit into this cycle, but are given here for completeness. The prefixes with /w/ (/tw, mw, kw/) are used before vowels, while their alternate forms (/tu, ku,m/) are used before consonants. Where the word /mji/ is present in the sentence, the concord of the linking word is /w/, and the locative has /u/.

Mji wa Voi uko wapi? Where is the city of Voi?

But where the name of the city is used by itself, the concord may be /i/:

Voi iko wapi? Where is Voi?

There is some variation in use of the feminine titles /Bi/ and /Bibi/. According to some authorities, both may be used either for a married or for an unmarried woman, with /Bi/ more common in speech and /Bibi/ in writing. Nevertheless, many East Africans, possibly because of their knowledge of English, now use /Bi/ for 'Miss' and /Bibi/ for 'Mrs.'

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TEXTS, SERIES B

These texts may be used in the ways described for Series A.

Text B-1, Mode LP.

'Mwanza is-there north of Tabora.'

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tabora.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.

Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora.

Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora.

Tabora iko kusini ya Mwanza.

Test B-1, Mode RC.

Mwanza iko kaskazini __ Tabora.

Kigoma ___ Magharibi __ Tabora.

Tanga ____ mashariki __ Tabora.

Mbeya ____ kusini __ Tabora.

Kigoma _____ Tabora.

Tabora _____ Mwanza.

Text B-2, Mode AA.

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko kaskazini.

Kigoma iko magharibi ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko magharibi.

Tanga iko mashariki ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko mashariki.

Mbeya iko kusini ya Tabora?

Ndiyo, iko kusini ya Tabora.

Mwanza iko kusini ya Tabora?

La, haiko kusini ya Tabora, uko kaskazini.

Tanga iko magharibi ya Tabora?

La, haiko magharibi ya Tabora, uko mashariki.

Tabora iko kusini ya Mbeya?

La, haiko kusini ya Mbeya, uko kaskazini.

Kigoma iko mashariki ya Tabora?

La, haiko mashariki ya Tabora, uko magharibi.

Mwanza iko kaskazini ya Tanga?

Ndiyo, iko kaskazini.

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Text B-3, Mode RC.

Arusha __ karibu na Moshi.		
Dar es Salaam __ karibu __ Unguja.		
Kasulu _____ Kigoma.		
Morogoro _____ Kilosa.		
Arusha _____ Moshi?		Ndiyo, __ karibu.
Dar es Salaam _____ Unguja?		_____.
Kasulu _____ Kigoma?		_____.
Morogoro _____ Kilosa?		_____.
Dar es Salaam _____ Unguja?		_____.
Dar es Salaam _____ Moshi?		La, __ karibu, __ mbali.
Arusha _____ Unguja?		_____.

The word /mbali/ 'far' is followed by /na/, which corresponds to 'from' in the English equivalents of these sentences.

Text B-3, Mode AA.

Arusha iko karibu na Moshi?	Ndiyo, iko karibu.
Kasulu iko karibu na Kigoma?	Ndiyo, iko karibu.
Morogoro iko karibu na Kilosa?	Ndiyo, iko karibu.
Dar-es-salaam iko karibu na Unguja?	Ndiyo, iko karibu.
Dar-es-Salaam iko karibu na Moshi?	La, si karibu, ni mbali.
Arusha iko karibu na Kilosa?	La, si karibu, ni mbali.
Dar-es-Salaam iko karibu na Unguja?	Ndiyo, ni karibu.
Kasulu iko karibu na Kigoma?	Ndiyo, ni karibu.
Morogoro iko karibu na Moshi?	La, si karibu, ni mbali.
Arusha iko mbali na Unguja?	Ndiyo, iko mbali.
Dar-es-Salaam iko mbali na Unguja?	La, haiko mbali na Unguja, ni karibu.
Kasulu iko mbali na Kigoma?	La, haiko mbali na Kigoma, ni karibu.
Morogoro iko mbali na Moshi?	Ndiyo, iko mbali na Moshi.
Dar-es-Salaam iko mbali na Kigoma?	Ndiyo, iko mbali.
Arusha iko mbali na Moshi?	La, haiko mbali na Moshi, ni karibu.

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Text B-4, Mode LP.

Ujiji iko karibu na Kigoma.
Tukuyu iko karibu na Mbeya.
Chunya iko karibu na Mbeya.
Mnyusi iko karibu na Tanga.
Korogwe iko karibu na Tanga.
Ujiji iko karibu na Kigoma.

Text B-4, Mode RC.

Ujiji ___ karibu __ Kigoma.
Tukuyu _____ Mbeya.
Chunya __ karibu __ _____.
Mnyusi _____.
Korogwe _____.
Ujiji _____.

Text B-5, Mode RC.

Ujiji iko karibu ___ mji gani?
Korogwe ___ karibu __ mji ___?
Tukuyuu _____ _____ gani?
Chunya _____?
Mnyusi _____?

___ karibu ___ Kigoma.
_____ Tanga.
_____ Mbeya.
_____ Tanga.
_____Tanga.

Text B-5, Mode AA.

Ujiji uko karibu na mji gani?
Korogwe uko karibu na mji gani?
Tukuyu uko karibu na mji gani?
Chunya uko karibu na mji gani?
Mnyusi uko karibu na mji gani?
Chunya uko karibu na mji gani?
Ujiji uko karibu na mji gani?
Koragwe uko karibu na mji gani?
Ujiji uko upande gani wa Kigoma?
Korogwe uko upande gani wa Tanga?
Tukuyu uko upande gani wa Mbeya?
Chunya uko upande gani wa Mbeya?
Mnyusi uko upande gani wa Tanga?
Ujiji uko upande gani wa Kigoma?
Korogwe uko upande gani wa Tanga?

Uko karibu na Kigoma.
Uko karibu na Tanga.
Uko karibu na Mbeya.
Uko karibu na Mbeya.
Uko karibu na Tanga.
Uko karibu na Mbeya.
Uko karibu na Kigoma.
Uko karibu na Tanga.
Uko kusini.
Uko magharibi.
Uko kusini.
Uko kaskazini.
Uko magharibi.
Uko kusini.
Uko magharibi.

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Text B-6, Mode AA.

[Use the map to find the answers.]

Rungwa iko kati ya Tabora na Mbeya?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Manyoni iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya Kilwa na Mtwara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Masasi iko kati ya Lindi na Tunduru?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Mikumi iko kati ya Morogoro na Ifakara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Tabora iko kati ya Rungwa na Mbeya?

La, haiko kati.

Manyoni iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma?

La, haiko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya kilwa na Mtwara?

Ndiyo, iko kati.

Lindi iko kati ya Masasi na Tunduru?

La, haiko kati.

Kilwa iko kati ya Lindi na Mtwara?

La, haiko kati.

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CYCLE 11

Learn to use and respond to all these sentences.

M-1

Mwalimu: (1, 2)	Bwana _____, uliza swali.	Teacher:	Mr. _____, ask a question.
Mwanafunzi A: (1, 2)	Musoma iko wapi?	Student A:	Where is Musoma?
Mwalimu:	Bi _____, jibu swali la Bwana _____.	Teacher:	Miss _____, answer Mr. _____'s question.
Mwanafunzi B:	Musoma iko kaskazini ya Mwanza.	Student B:	Musoma is north of Mwanza.
Mwalimu:	Bi _____, jibu la Bi _____ ni kweli (sawa)?	Teacher:	Miss _____, is Miss _____'s answer right?
Mwanafunzi C:	Si kweli (sawa) kabisa. Musoma iko kaskazini mashariki ya Mwanza.	Student C:	It isn't exactly right. Musoma is northeast of Mwanza.

Mwali__: Bwana _____, u____ sw___.

Mwanafu___ A: Musoma ___ ____?

M_____u: Bi _____, j___ s____ la Bw. _____.

M_____ B: Musoma ___ _____ __ Mwanza.

M_____: Bi _____, j___ _a _____ ni _____?

M_____: Si _____ _____. Musoma _____.

[As an aid to independence and fluency in the use of this little dialogue, practice reading it aloud from this partially blanked-out version. Be sure not to write in the book itself, since doing so will spoil it for future practice.]

C-1

[Use all of the sentences of M-1 in talking about the locations of other places.]

C-2

A: (Bwana) _____ ni (mwanafunzi)?	A: Is (Mr.) _____ a (student)?
B: La, si (mwanafunzi). Ni (mwalimu).	B: No, (he) isn't a (student). (He)'s a (teacher).

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TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /jibu/ 'answer' in the fifth sentence happens to be identical in form with the imperative singular of the verb 'to answer', found in the third sentence.

The nouns /jibu/ 'answer' and /swali/ 'question' take the concord /l/ (Class 5), comparable to the /y/ that goes with /nchi/ and the /w/ that goes with /mji/.

CYCLE 12

[In this cycle, use the names of all Africans who are connected with the training program; the names of East African representatives to the United Nations; and the names of Americans who are now living in East Africa. Mr. Kanyati is an imaginary character.]

M-1

Tanzania	**Bwana** Kanyati anatoka Tanzania.	Tanzania	Mr. Kanyati is from Tanzania.
Dar es Salaam	Bwana Kanyati anatoka Dar es Salaam.	Dar es Salaam	Mr. Kanyati is from Dar es Salaam.
Amerika	Bwana Kanyati anaishi Amerika sasa.	America	Mr. Kanyati lives in America now.
New York	Bwana Kanyati anaishi New York sasa.	New York	Mr. Kanyati lives in New York now.

M-2

nchi gani?	Bwana Kanyati anatoka nchi gani?	what country?	What country is Mr. Kanyati from?
mji gani?	Bwana Kanyati anatoka mji gani?	what city?	What city is Mr. Kanyati from?
sasa	Bwana Kanyati anakaa/anaishi wapi sasa?	now	Where does Mr. Kanyati live now?

C-1

A: (Bwana Kanyati) anatoka wapi?	A: Where is (Mr. Kanyati) from?
B: Anatoka (Jina la nchi).	B: He/she's from [name of country].
A: Mji gani?	A: What city?
B: [Jina la mji].	B: [Name of city].

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C-2

A:	(Bwana Kanyati) anatoka wapi?	A:	Where is (Mr. Kanyati) from?
B:	Anatoka [nchi au mji].	B:	He/she's from [city and country].
A:	Anaishi/Anakaa [mahali] sasa?	A:	Does he/she live in [place] now?
B:	La, anaishi [mahali pengine] sasa.	B:	No, he/she lives in [other place] now.

[Do not try to use negative forms such as 'he's not from', 'he doesn't live' until you reach Cycle 14.]

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the first fully inflected verbs. They are /anatoka/ and /anakaa/. The stems are respectively /toka/ 'to be from, go from' and /kaa/ 'to live, reside, sit'. The syllable /na/ is a prefix used with the present tense. The very first syllable /a/ is a prefix which indicates that the subject is third person singular personal -- i.e. 'he' or 'she'. The overall structure of these two words is therefore:

Subject Prefix	Tense Prefix	Stem
a	na	toka kaa

CYCLE 13

M-1

Bwana _____	Bwana _____ anata-zama upande gani?	Mr. _____	What direction is Mr. _____ facing?
Bwana _____ na Bi _____	Bwana _____ na Bi _____ wanatazama upande gani?	Mr. _____ and Miss ___	What direction are Mr. ____ and Miss _____ facing?
sisi	Tunatazama upande gani?	we	What direction are we facing?
wewe	Unatazama upande gani?	you (sg.)	What direction are you facing?
ninyi	Mnatazama upande gani?	you (pl.)	What direction are you (pl.) facing?
mimi	Ninatazama upande gani?	I	What direction am I facing?

M-2

sote	Sote tusimame.	all of us	Let's all stand up.
nyote	Nyote, simameni.	all of you	Stand up, all of you.
Bwana _____	Bwana _____, simama.	Mr. _____	Mr. _____, stand up.

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Bwana _____ na Bi _____	Bwana _____, na Bi _____, simameni.	Mr. _____ and Miss ___	Mr. _____, and Miss _____, stand up.

M-3

kulia	Geuka kulia. (digirii 90)	right	Turn to the right. (90 degrees)
kushoto	Geuka kushoto. (digirii 90)	left	Turn to the left. (90 degrees)
digirii 180	Geuka. (digirii 180)	180 degrees	Turn around. (180 degrees)

C-1

A:	Bwana _____, simama.	A:	Mr. _____, stand up.
B:	(Anasimama.)	B:	(Stands up.)
A:	Unatazama upande gani?	A:	What direction are you facing?
B:	Ninatazama upande wa (kaskazini).	B:	I'm facing (north).
A:	Geuka (kulia). Unatazama upande gani sasa?	A:	Turn to the (right). What direction are you facing now?
B:	Ninatazama upande wa (mashariki).	B:	I'm facing (east).

C-2

A:	Bwana _____ na Bwana _____, simameni.	A:	Mr. _____ and Mr. _____, stand up.
B na C:	(Wanasimama.)	B and C:	(Stand up.)
A:	Bwana B, mnatazama upande gani?	A:	Mr. B, what direction are you (pl.) facing?
B:	Tunatazama upande wa (kaskazini).	B:	We're facing (north).
A:	Bwana C, je ni sawa?	A:	Mr. C, is that right?
C:	Ndiyo, ni sawa. Tunatazama upande wa (kaskazini).	C.	Yes, that's right. We're facing (north).
A:	Sasa, geukeni. Bwana D, wanatazama upande gani?	A:	Now, turn around. Mr. D, what direction are they facing?
D:	Wanatazama upande wa (kusini).	D:	They're facing (south).

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TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the rest of the personal subject prefixes. A complete table is:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st pers.	ni	tu
2nd pers.	u	m
3rd. pers.	a	wa

CYCLE 14

M-1

Ulaya (9)	Hatutoki Ulaya.	Europe	We're not from Europe.
Johannesburg	Hatukai Johannesburg.	Johannesburg	We don't live in Johannesburg.
kaskazini	Hatutazami upande wa kaskazini.	north	We're not facing north.

M-2

Kenya	Bwana Kanyati hatoki Kenya.	Kenya	Mr. Kanyati is not from Kenya.
Johannesburg	Bwana Kanyati hakai Johannesburg.	Johannesburg	Mr. Kanyati doesn't live in Johannesburg.

M-3

Unguja (9)	Sitoki Unguja.	Zanzibar	I am not from Zanzibar
Malawi	Sikai Malawi.	Malawi	I don't live in Malawi.
kaskazini	Sitazami kaskazini sasa.	north	I'm not facing north now.

C-1

Ask questions which can be answered with the negatives that have already been learned. At first, the teacher asks and the students answer. Then, the students ask and answer.

TO THE STUDENT:

The 'normal' way of making negative present verbs is represented by the first person plural:

Negative Prefix	Subject Prefix	Stem with Final /i/
ha	tu	toki

When the personal subject prefix consists of a vowel only (i.e. second and third person singular), the vowel of the negative prefix is lost. What are basically */ha-u-toki/ and */ha-a-toki/ are pronounced /hutoki/ and /hatoki/.

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With the first person singular, the negative /ha/ plus the subject prefix /ni/ has the special representation /si/: /sitoki/ instead of */hanitoki/.

Verbs whose stems normally end in either /u/ or /i/ do not show vowel change in the negative present:

AFFIRMATIVE		NEGATIVE	
tunatoka	'we come from'	hatutoki	'we don't come from'
tunakaa	'we live'	hatukai	'we don't live'
tunaishi	'we live'	hatuishi	'we don't live'
tunajibu	'we answer'	hatujibu	'we don't answer'

(The stem /ishi/ is a partial synonym for /kaa/.)

This change of the final vowel of most verb stems to /i/ takes place only in the negative of the present tense.

CYCLE 15

M-1

kufuata	Bwana Kanyati anafuata Comstock Avenue.	to follow	Mr. Kanyati follows Comstock Avenue.
kuvuka	Bwana Kanyati anavuka Euclid Avenue.	to cross	Mr. Kanyati crosses Euclid Avenue.
kuendelea	Bwana Kanyati anaendelea kaskazini.	to continue	Mr. Kanyati continues north.
kufika	Bwana Kanyati anafika University Place.	to arrive	Mr. Kanyati arrives at University Place.
kupinduka	Bwana Kanyati anapinduka mkono wa kushoto.	to turn	Mr. Kanyati turns left.
mpaka	Bwana Kanyati anafuata University Place mpaka Irving Avenue.	mpaka	Mr. Kanyati follows University Place to (mpaka) Irving Avenue.
kuvuka	Bwana Kanyati havuki Irving Avenue.	to cross	Mr. Kanyati doesn't cross Irving Avenue.
kwenda	Bwana Kanyati anakwenda kaskazini kuelekea Irving Avenue.	to go	Mr. Kanyati goes north on Irving Avenue.
wapi	Bwana Kanyati yuko wapi? (Jibu: Yuko hospitalini.)	where	Where is Mr. Kanyati? (Answer: He is at the hospital.)

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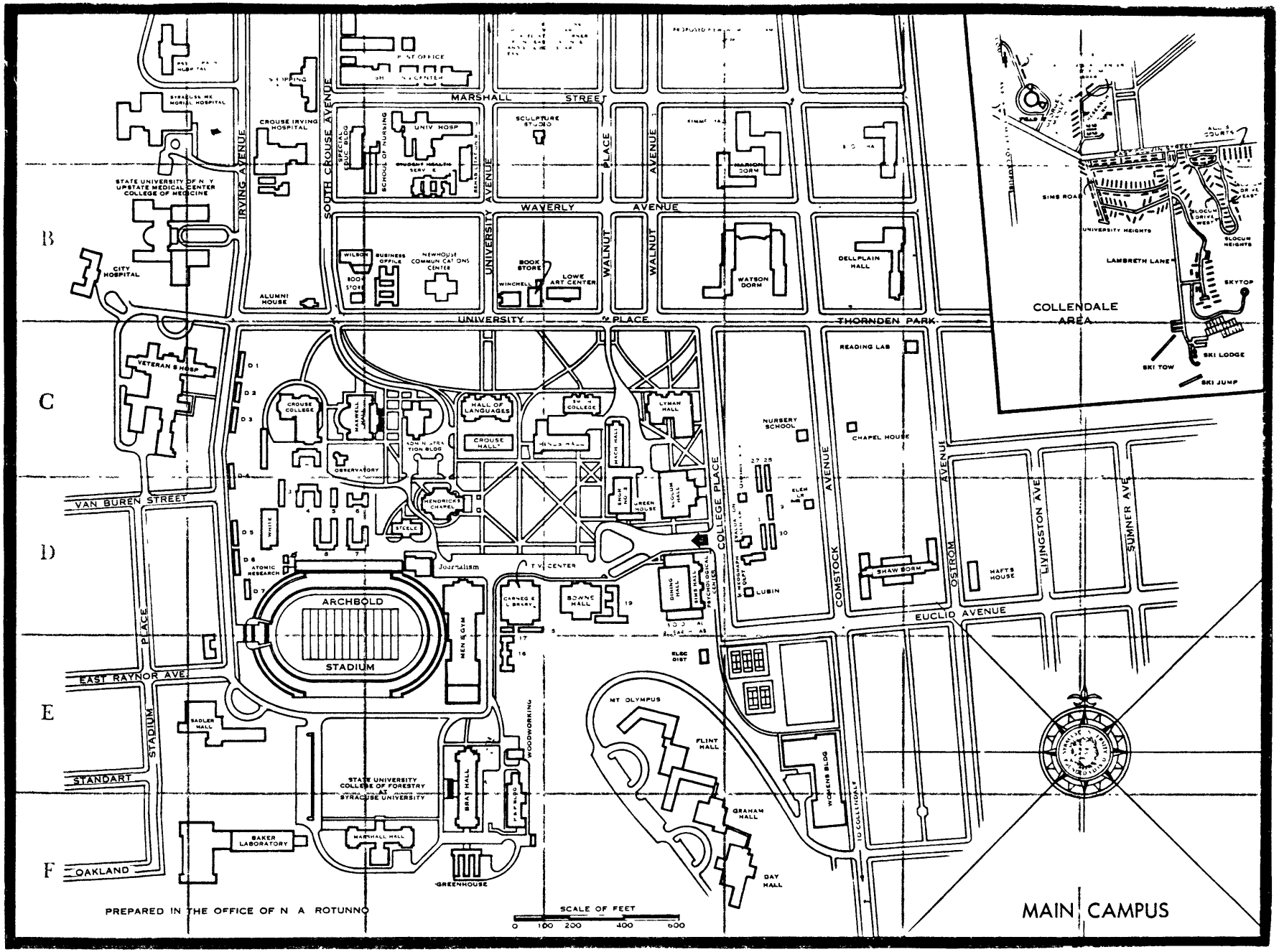

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M-2

kaskazini	Bwana Kanyati anakwenda kaskazini kuelekea Comstock Avenue.	north	Mr. Kanyati goes north on Comstock Avenue.
Euclid	Anafika Euclid Avenue.	Euclid	He reaches Euclid Avenue.
kuvuka	Havuki Euclid Avenue.	to cross	He doesn't cross Euclid Avenue.
mkono wa kushoto	Anageuka kushoto (au ageuka mkono wa kushoto.)	to the left	He turns left. (or he turns to the left hand)
kufata	Anafuata Euclid Avenue.	to follow	He follows Euclid Avenue.
College Place	Anafika College Place.	College Place	He reaches College Place.
mkono wa kulia	Anageuka mkono wa kulia.	to the right	He turns to the right.
Sims Hall	Anapita Sims Hall.	Sims Hall	He passes Sims Hall.
mkono wa kushoto	Anageuka kushoto.	to the left	He turns to the left.
wapi	Yuko wapi sasa? (Jibu: Yuko kati ya Sims Hall na Slocum Hall.)	where?	Where is he now? (Answer: He is between Sims Hall and Slocum Hall.)

C-1

The teacher should give directions on the map, using only those expressions which are in M-1 and M-2. Students follow on the map. The object of the game is to be able to answer the question at the end of the series.

C-2

Each student should make up his own set of directions, and have the other members of the class follow them. Use only those expressions which are included in M-1 and M-2, or in previous lessons.

Secure or make a map of the place where you are now studying. Practice giving and following simple directions on that map. Do not use expressions which have not already occurred in the preceding lessons.

Secure a map showing the streets of Nairobi, Dar es Salaam, or some other city in the Swahili-speaking part of Africa. Practice giving and following simple directions on that map.

upande (14, 10) 'side, direction'
mkono (3, 4) 'hand, arm'

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TO THE STUDENT:

Swahili has three kinds of affirmative verb forms, all of which may in some respect be called 'present tense'. The /na/ tense was introduced in Cycles 12 - 13.

The /a/ tense is virtually identical with the /na/ tense in meaning, and the two can usually be interchanged. In fact, your tutor may already have had you use the /a/ tense where the book has verbs in the /na/ tense. Preference for /a/ or /na/ is partly a regional matter.

The /a/ tense with the personal subject prefixes is:

	SINGULAR	PLURAL
1st pers.	natoka	twatoka
2nd pers.	watoka	mwatoka
3rd pers.	atoka	watoka

Whatever difference exists between the /na/ and /a/ tenses is confined to the affirmative; the negative forms that correspond to both are identical:

tunafuata 'we follow'
twafuata ''we follow' } hatufuati 'we don't follow'

The /kw/ in /tunakwenda/ 'we go' is not found with most verbs, and also is absent from the corresponding form of the /a/ tense, which is /twaenda/.

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TEXTS, SERIES C

These texts may be used in the ways described for Series A.

Text C-1, Mode LP.

'Dar es Salaam is capital of Tanzania.'

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.

Kigoma ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Kigoma.

Morogoro ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Morogoro.

Tabora ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora.

Shinyanga ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Shinyanga.

Bujumbura ni mji mkuu wa Burundi.

Kigali ni mji mkuu wa Rwanda.

Musoma ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Mara.

Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Kenya.

Addis Ababa ni mji mkuu wa Uhabeshi.

Khartoum ni mji mkuu wa Sudan.

Kampala ni mji mkuu wa Uganda.

Leopoldville ni mji mkuu wa Kongo.

Text C-1, Mode RC.

Dar es Salaam ni ___ mkuu wa Tanzania.

Kigoma ni ___ ____ wa wilaya ya Kigoma.

Morogoro ni ___ ____ wa mkoa wa Morogoro.

Tabora ni ___ ____ __ wilaya ya Tabora.

Shinyanga ni ___ ____ __ wilaya ya Shinyanga.

Bujumbura __ ___ ____ __ Burundi.

Kigali _____ Rwanda.

Musoma _____ Mara.

Nairobi _____.

Addis Ababa _____.

Khartoum _____.

Kampala _____.

Leopoldville _____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The new word /mkuu/ 'great, pre-eminent, major' is a 'strong adjective' (to be discussed in Cycle 17). The phrase /mji mkuu/ means 'capital city'.

Text C-2, Mode RC.

'What is the capital city of the district of Tabora?'

Mji mkuu _____ wilaya ya Tabora _____ upi? Ni _____.

Mji mkuu _____ Tanzania ni _____? Ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji ____ __ mkoa __ Mara ___ ____? Ni Musoma.

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_____ Burundi _____?	Ni Bu _____.
_____ Uganda _____?	Ni _____.
_____ Kilimanjaro ____?	_____.
_____ Tanga _____?	_____.
_____ Mtwara _____?	_____.
_____ Unguja _____?	_____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The interrogative word /upi/ 'which?' consists of the stem /pi/ and the prefix /u/. The prefix agrees with the Class 3 noun /mji/.

Text C-2, Mode AA.

Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora ni upi?	Ni Tabora.
Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni upi?	Ni Dar es Salaam.
Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mara ni upi?	Ni Musoma.
Mji mkuu wa Burundi ni upi?	Ni Bujumbura.
Mji mkuu wa Uganda ni upi?	Ni Kampala.
Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Kilimanjaro ni upi?	Ni Moshi.
Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tanga ni upi?	Ni Tanga.
Mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Mtwara.	Ni Mtwara.
Mji mkuu wa kisiwa cha Unguja ni upi?	Ni Unguja.

Text C-3, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Kenya?	La, si mji mkuu wa Kenya. Ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.
Kampala ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania?	La, si mji mkuu wa Tanzania. Ni mji mkuu wa Uganda.
Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania?	Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.
Moshi ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Arusha?	La, si mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Arusha. Ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Kilimanjaro.

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Bukoba ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ziwa?

Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ziwa.

Musoma ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mwanza?

La, si mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mwanza.
Ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Mara.

Songea ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ruvuma?

Ndiyo, ni mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Ruvuma.

Mji mkuu wa Kenya ni Dar es Salaam?

La, si Dar es Salaam.
Ni Nairobi.

Mji mkuu wa Uganda ni Nairobi?

La, si Nairobi.
Ni Kampala.

Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni Kampala?

La, si Kampala.
Ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Tabora ni Shinyanga?

La, si Shinyanga.
Ni Tabora.

Mji mkuu wa Tanzania ni Dar es Salaam?

Ndiyo, ni Dar es Salaam.

Mji mkuu wa wilaya ya Dodoma ni Dodoma?

Ndiyo, ni Dodoma.

Text C-4, Mode RC.

'Rungwa is between cities which?'

Rungwa iko kati ya miji ipi?	_____ kati ya Tabora na Mbeya.
Manyoni _____ kati ____ miji ____?	_____ kati ____ Tabora __ Dodoma.
Lindi _____?	_____ Kilwa __ Mtwara.
Masasi _____?	_____.
Mikumi _____?	_____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ipi/ 'which?' has the prefix /i/, in concord with the Class 4 noun /miji/.

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Text C-4, Mode AA.

Rungwa iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati ya Tabora na Mbeya.

Manyoni iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma.

Lindi iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati ya Kilwa na Mtwara.

Masasi iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati ya Lindi na Tunduru.

Mikumi iko kati ya miji ipi?

Iko kati Morogoro na Ifakara.

Text C-5, Mode LP.

'Tanga is near Indian Ocean.'

Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.

Mwanza iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.

Kilwa iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.

Kigoma iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kipili iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Bukoba iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Musoma iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Text C-5, Mode RC.

Tanga ___karibu __Bahari Hindi.

Mwanza _____ Ziwa Victoria.

Dar es Salaam _____.

Kilwa _____.

Kigoma _____.

Kipili _____.

Bukoba _____.

Musoma _____.

Text C-6, Mode AA.

Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Kigoma iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?

Ndiyo iko.

Kipili iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?

Ndiyo, iko.

Mtwara iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko.

Ujiji iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

La, haiko karibu na Bahari Hindi. Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kigoma iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

La, haiko karibu na Bahari Hindi. Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

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Tanga iko karibu na Bahari Hindi?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Dar es Salaam iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika?

La, haiko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika. Iko karibu na Bahari Hindi.

Bukoba iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria?

Ndiyo, iko karibu.

Text C-7, Mode RC.

[Use the map to get the correct answers.]

'Musoma is near what lake?'

Musoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?	Iko karibu na Ziwa _____.
Mwanza _____ ziwa _____?	_____ Victoria.
Kigoma _____?	_____.
Kipili _____?	_____.
Njombe _____?	_____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /gani/ 'what? what kind of?' does not change its form to agree with nouns. Its meaning overlaps partially with the interrogative stem /pi/ 'which?', and the latter could have been used in Text C-7 instead of /gani/. In agreement with the Class 5 noun /ziwa/, it would have had the form /lipi/. It is so used in Text C-8.

Text C-7, Mode AA.

Musoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Mwanza iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Kigoma iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kipili iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Njombe iko karibu na ziwa gani?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Malawi.

Text C-8, Mode AA.

Bukoba iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Mwanza iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.

Kigoma iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Kipili iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

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Njombe iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Malawi.

Ujiji iko karibu na ziwa lipi?

Iko karibu na Ziwa Tanganyika.

Text C-9, Mode LP.

'Tanga is on the coast."

Tanga iko pwani.

Dar es Salaam iko pwani.

Kilwa iko pwani.

Lindi iko pwani.

Mtwara iko pwani.

Dodoma haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Singida haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Shinyanga haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Rungwa haiko pwani. Iko bara.

Text C-9, Mode RC.

Tanga ___ pwani.

Dar es Salaam ___ _____.

Kilwa _____.

Linda _____.

Mtwara _____.

Dodoma haiko ____. Iko bara.

Singida _____. _____.

Shinyanga _____. _____.

Rungwa _____. _____.

TO THE STUDENT:

The new words are /pwani/ (on the) coast, shore, beach' and /bara/ 'mainland, continent, up-country' (Class 9).

Text C-10, Mode AA.

Tanga iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Dar es Salaam iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Lindi iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko.

Mtwara iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko.

Singida iko pwani?

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

Kondoa iko pwani?

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

Kilwa iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko pwani.

Bagamoyo iko pwani?

Ndiyo, iko.

Kilosa iko pwani?

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

Dodoma iko pwani?

La, haiko pwani, iko bara.

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Text C-11

[This text is to be used in a slightly different way. Each section of it consists of a series of sentences, all of which describe one place. Listen to each series and try to guess the place as soon as possible.]

Mji iko kaskazini ya Dar es Salaam.
Iko karibu na Mnyusi.
Iko pwani.
Iko magharibi ya Korogwe.
Ni mji gani?
Ni Tanga.

GUESSING GAME

Mji uko kaskazini ya Dar es Salaam.
Iko karibu na Mnyusi.
Iko pwani.
Iko magharibi ya Korogwe.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko katika Mkoa wa Mbeya.
Iko kusini ya Chunya.
Iko kaskazini ya Tukuyu.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko kusini ya Arusha.
Iko katika Mkoa wa Dodoma.
Iko kati ya Manyoni na Kilosa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko magharibi ya Kisiwa cha Pemba.
Hauko pwani.
Iko karibu na Mto Pangani.
Iko magharibi ya Mnyusi.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko kaskazini magharibi ya Tabora.
Iko karibu na Burundi na Rwanda.
Iko katika Mkoa wa Ziwa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko magharibi ya Tanga.
Haiko kati ya Tabora na Dodoma.
Iko kati ya Kigoma na Tabora.
Ni mji gani?

Mji hauko katika Mkoa wa Morogoro.
Iko kaskazini mashariki ya Masasi.
Si mji mkuu wa mkoa.
Ni mji gani?

Mji uko karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
Ni mji mkuu wa Mkoa wa Mara.
Iko mashariki ya Bukoba.
Ni mji gani?
Ni Mwanza?
La, si Mwanza.

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CYCLE 16

M-1

Comstock1	Bwana Kanyati afuate Comstock Ave.	Comstock	Have Mr. Kanyati follow Comstock Ave.
Euclid Ave.	Avuke Euclid Ave.	Euclid	He should cross Euclid Ave.
Univ. Place	Afike University Place.	Univ. Place	He should arrive at University Place.
kushoto	Ageuke kushoto.	to the left	He should turn left.
Irving Ave.	Afuate University Place mpaka Irving Ave.	Irving Ave.	He should follow University Place to Irving Ave.
kuvuka	Asivuke Irving Ave.	to cross	He shouldn't cross Irving Avenue.
kaskazini	Aende kaskazini kuelekea Irving Ave.	north	He should go north on Irving Avenue.

M-2

Bw. Kanyati	BBw. Kanyati ataka kwenda hospitali. Aendeje?	Mr. Kanyati	Mr. Kanyati wants to go to the Hospital. How should he go?
sisi	Twataka kwenda hospitali. Tuendeje?	we	We want to go to the hospital. How should we go?
Bw. na Bibi Kanyati	Bw. na Bibi Kanyati wataka kwenda hospitali. Waendeje?	Mr. and Mrs Kanyati	Mr. and Mrs. Kanyati want to go to the hospital. How should they go?
mimi	Nataka kwenda hospitali. Niendeje?	I	I want to go to the hospital. How should I go?

C-1

Ask and give directions to and from various points. Use a map of the place where you are now located.

TO THE STUDENT:

The verb forms in M-1 and M-2 that begin with /ku/ or (before some vowel stems) with /kw/ are 'infinitives':

kuelekea	'to head toward, go in the direction of'
kwenda	'to go'

An infinitive has no subject prefix, and no tense prefix. Swahili infinitives may follow /-taka/ 'want, desire':

Ninataka {kwuliza / kuuliza} swali.	'I want to ask a question.'
Hutaki kujibu?	'Don't you want to answer?'

In this respect, Swahili infinitives correspond to English 'to' plus the simple form of the verb. The infinitives of certain Swahili verbs are also used very much like certain English prepositions: /kuelekea/ is often translated by 'toward', and /kutoka/ by 'from':

Afuate Comstock Ave. kutoka Euclid mpaka Kimmel Hall.	He should follow Comstock Avenue from Euclid to Kimmel Hall.

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The verb forms in M-1 and M-2 that end with /e/ are 'subjunctive'. The subjunctive in Swahili has the usual subject prefixes (see Cycle 13). The final vowel is changed to /e/ for those stems that usually end in /a/; verbs that end in /i/ or /u/ are unaffected:

Anageuka.	'He turns.'	Ageuke.	'He should turn.'
Anajibu.	'He answers.'	Ajibu.	'Let him answer.'

The negative of the subjunctive has the prefix /si/, which comes after the subject prefix:

Asigeuke. 'He should not turn.'

The little element /je/ 'how?' is added to the preceding word and pronounced as a part of it. Elements of which this is true are called 'enclitics'.

CYCLE 17

M-1

Tanzania	Tanzania ni nchi kubwa.	Tanzania	Tanzania is a large country.
Burundi	Burundi ni nchi ndogo.	Burundi	Burundi is a small country.
Kenya	Kenya ni nchi kubwa.	Kenya	Kenya is a large country.
Rwanda	Rwanda ni nchi ndogo.	Rwanda	Rwanda is a small country.
Ziwa Victoria	Ziwa Victoria ni ziwa kubwa.	L. Victoria	L. Victoria is a large lake.
Manyara (Ziwa)	Ziwa Manyara ni ziwa dogo.	L. Manyara	L. Manyara is a small lake.
Tanganyika (Ziwa)	Ziwa Tanganyika ni ziwa kubwa.	L. Tanganyika	L. Tanganyika is a large lake.
Eyasi (Ziwa)	Ziwa Eyasi ni ziwa dogo.	L. Eyasi	L. Eyasi is a small lake.
Unguja	Unguja ni kisiwa kikubwa.	Zanzibar	Zanzibar is a large island.
Pemba	Pemba ni kisiwa kikubwa.	Pemba	Pemba is a large island.
Mafia	Mafia ni kisiwa kidogo.	Mafia	Mafia is a small island.
Ukerewe	Ukerewe ni kisiwa kidogo.	Ukerewe	Ukerewe is a small island.
Dar-es-Salaam	Dar-es-Salaam ni mji mkubwa.	Dar-es-Salaam	Dar-es-Salaam is a large city.
Nairobi	Nairobi ni mji mkubwa.	Nairobi	Nairobi is a large city.
Malindi	Malindi ni mji mdogo.	Malindi	Malindi is a small city.
Singida	Singida ni mji mdogo.	Singida	Singida is a small city.

M-2

Tanzania	Tanzania ni nchi kubwa, au ndogo?	Tanzania	Is a large country, or a small one?
Mafia	Mafia ni kisiwa kikubwa, au kidogo?	Mafia	Is Mafia a large island, or a small one?
Ziwa Victoria	Ziwa Victoria ni ziwa kubwa, au dogo?	L. Victoria	Is Lake Victoria a large lake, or a small one?
Singida	Singida ni mji mkubwa, au mdogo?	Singida	Is Singida a large city, or a small one?

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C-1

A:	(Tanzania) ni (nchi) (kubwa), au (ndogo)?	A:	Is (Tanzania) a (large) (country), or a (small) one?
B:	Ni (kubwa).	B:	It's a (large) one.

C-2

A:	(Tanzania) ni (nchi) (ndogo)?	A:	Is (Tanzania a (small) (country)?
B:	La, si (ndogo). Ni (kubwa).	B:	No, it's not (small). It's (large).

C-3

A:	(Rwanda) ni (kisiwa), au (nchi)?	A:	Is (Rwanda) an (island), or a (country)?
B:	Ni (nchi).	B:	It's a (country).
A:	Ni (ndogo)?	A:	Is it (small)?
B:	Ndiyo, ni (ndogo).	B:	Yes, it's (small).

TO THE STUDENT:

The stems /kubwa/ 'large' and /dogo/ 'small' belong to a rather small group of words which we shall call 'strong adjectives'. The concordial prefixes of strong adjectives are formed in the same ways as the class prefixes of nouns.

Certain strong adjectives, of which /dogo/ is one, have a prefix /n/ with nouns like /nchi/. Others, such as /kubwa/, have no prefix with those same nouns:

nchi	ndogo	kisiwa	kidogo
nchi	-kubwa	kisiwa	kikubwa

CYCLE 18

M-1

Tanzania na Kenya	Tanzania na Kenya ni nchi kubwa.	Tanzania and Kenya	Tanzania and Kenya are large countries.
Rwanda na Burundi	Rwanda na Burundi ni nchi ndogo.	Rwanda and Burundi	Rwanda and Burundi are small countries.
Ziwa Victoria na Tanganyika (Ziwa)	Ziwa Victoria na Ziwa Tanganyika ni maziwa makubwa.	L. Victoria & L. Tanganyika	L. Victoria and L. Tanganyika are large lakes.
Ziwa Manyara na Ziwa Eyasi	Ziwa Manyara na Ziwa Eyasi ni maziwa madogo.	L. Manyara and L. Eyasi	L. Manyara and L. Eyasi are small lakes.
Unguja na Pemba	Unguja na Pemba ni visiwa vikubwa.	Zanzibar and Pemba	Zanzibar and Pemba are large islands.
Mafia na Ukerewe	Mafia na Ukerewe ni visiwa vidogo.	Mafia and Ukerewe	Mafia and Ukerewe are small islands.
Dar-es-Salaam na Nairobi	Dar-es-Salaam na Nairobi ni miji mikubwa.	Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi	Dar-es-Salaam and Nairobi are large cities.
Malindi na Singida	Malindi na Singida ni miji midogo.	Malindi and Singida	Malindi and Singida are small cities.

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M-2

Mombasa	Mombasa ni mji mkubwa au mdogo?	Mombasa	Is Mombasa a large city, or a small one?
Malawi	Malawi ni mchi kubwa au ndogo?	Malawi	Is Malawi a large country, or a small one?
Sese	Visiwa vya Sese ni vikubwa au vidogo?	Sese	Are the Sese Islands large, or small?
Natron	Ziwa Natron ni kubwa au dogo?	Natron	Is L. Natron large, or small?

C-1 (Ask and answer questions about the sizes of various countries, cities, lakes, and islands in East Africa.)

C-2 (Ask and answer the same questions about countries, cities, lakes, and islands in other parts of the world.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the plurals of inanimate nouns. In general, though not without exception, all singular nouns in one class have their plurals in some other class, and vice versa.

SINGULARS			PLURALS	
Class No.			Class No.	
1	mwalimu	'teacher'	2	waalimu
3	mji	'city'	4	miji
5	-ziwa	'lake'	6	maziwa
7	kisiwa	'island'	8	visiwa
9	nchi	'country'	10	nchi
	-wilaya	'district'		-wilaya

These ten are the core of the noun class system of Swahili.

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CYCLE 19

M-1

Kenya, Tanzania	Kenya ni nchi kubwa lakini Tanzania ni nchi kubwa zaidi kuliko Kenya.	Kenya, Tanzania	Kenya is a large country, but Tanzania is larger than Kenya.
Tanzania, Sudan	Tanzania ni nchi kubwa lakini Sudan ni nchi kubwa zaidi kuliko Tanzania.	Tanzania, Sudan	Tanzania is a large country, but the Sudan is larger than Tanzania.
Unguja, Madagascar	Unguja ni kisiwa kikubwa lakini Madagascar ni kisiwa kikubwa zaidi kuliko Unguja.	Zanzibar, Madagascar	Zanzibar is a large island, but Madagascar is larger than Zanzibar.
Dar-es-Salaam, Lagos	Dar-es-Salaam ni mji mkubwa lakini Lagos ni mji mkubwa zaidi kuliko Dar-es-Salaam.	Dar-es-Salaam Lagos	Dar-es-Salaam is a large city, but Lagos is larger than Dar-es-Salaam.

M-2

Rwanda, Burundi	Rwanda na Burundi ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa.	Rwanda, Burundi	Rwanda and Burundi are about the same size.
Ziwa Tanganyika, Ziwa Malawi	Ziwa Tanganyika na Ziwa Malawi ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa.	L. Tanganyika, L. Malawi	L. Tanganyika and L. Malawi are about the same size.
Unguja, Pemba	Unguja na Pemba ni karibu sawa kwa ukubwa.	Zanzibar, Pemba	Zanzibar and Pemba are about the same size.

ukubwa (14) 'largeness, size'

C-1

(Ask and answer questions about the sizes of various places in East Africa. This time, the answers should contain a comparison with the size of some other place.)

C-2

(Ask and answer the same questions about places in other parts of the world.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle, which is devoted to comparisons of inequality (M-1) and equality (M-2), does not introduce any major new points of Swahili grammar. Three minor points need comment, however.

The word /kuliko/ is translated 'than', but a more literal translation would be 'alongside', or 'where there is'.

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The word /zaidi/, translated here as 'more', is not necessary: one may say simply /Tanzania ni kubwa kuliko Kenya./ 'Tanzania is larger than Kenya.'

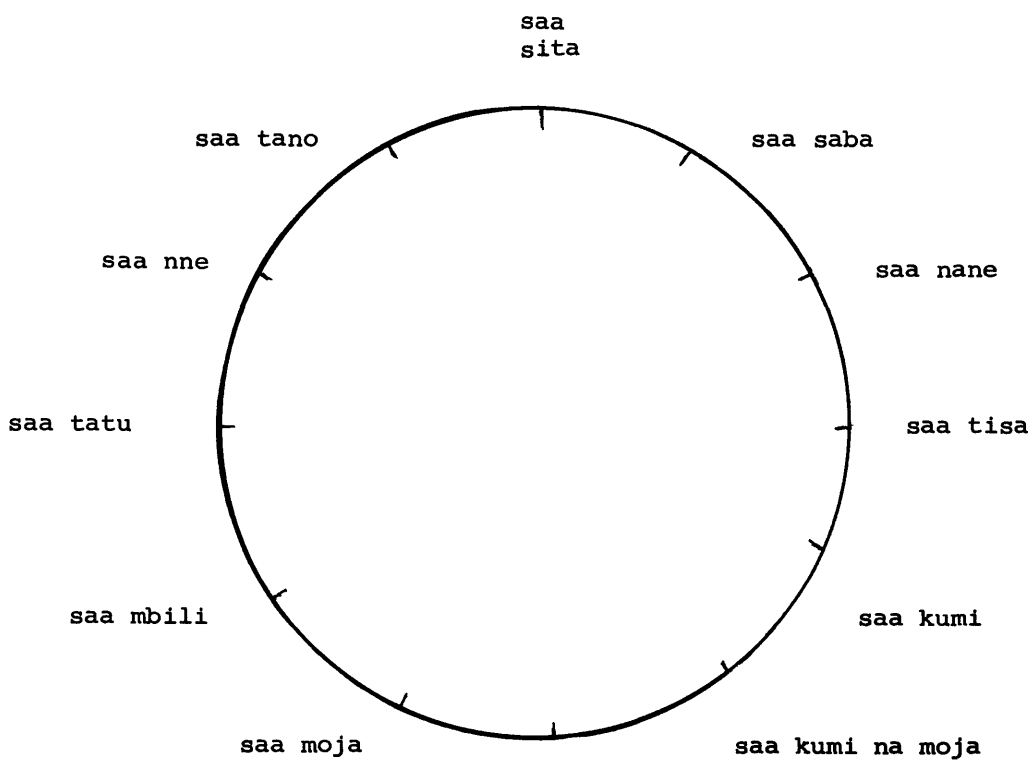
The noun /ukubwa/ 'largeness, size' is an abstract noun formed with the class prefix /u/ plus the stem /kubwa/. Many abstract nouns, and some other nouns, belong to this class (Class 14). Another abstract noun is /usawa/ 'evenness, likeness, equality'.

(Classes 11-13, found in some other Bantu languages, are absent from Swahili.)

CYCLE 20

[NB Experience has shown that students learn to tell time with much less confusion if they do not know the literal meanings of /tano, moja, nne/ etc., until they have used them for two or three days in telling time.

(NB The students should not know the literal meanings of tano, moja, nne, mbili, tatu, etc. at this time.)



saa
kumi na mbili

Sasa ni saa _____.

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M-2

ngapi	Sasa ni saa ngapi?	how many	What time is it now?

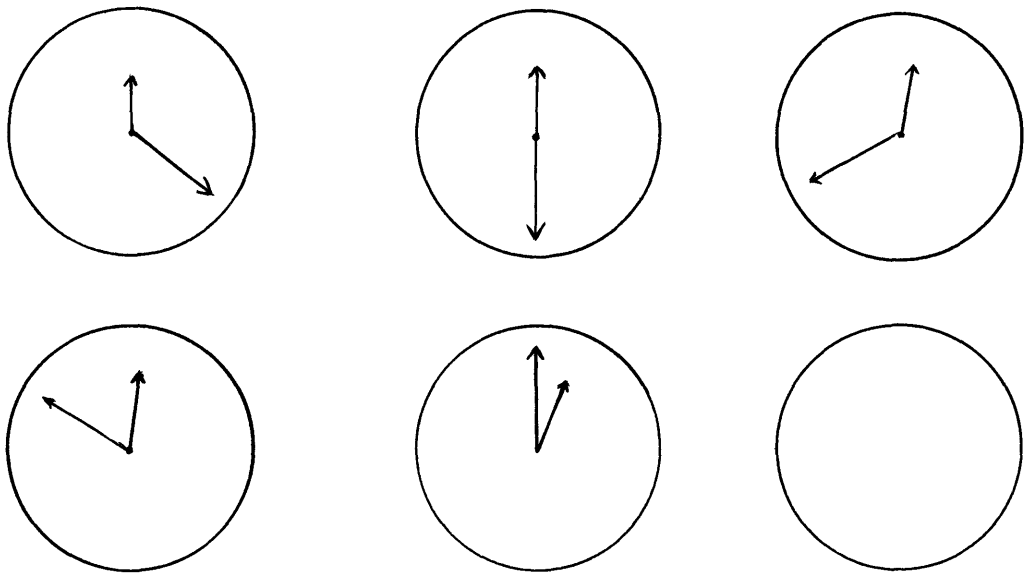
C-1

(Place a large clock in front of the class, or draw one on the blackboard.)

Sasa ni saa ngapi? What time is it now?

Saa ni sa _____. It's _____.

CYCLE 21



M-1

20	Sasa ni saa sita na dakika ishirini.	It's 12:20.
30	Ni saa sita na dakika thelathini.	It's 12:30.
40	Ni saa sita na dakika arobaini.	It's 12:40.
50	Ni saa sita na dakika hamsini.	It's 12:50.
60	Ni saa saba.	It's 1:00.

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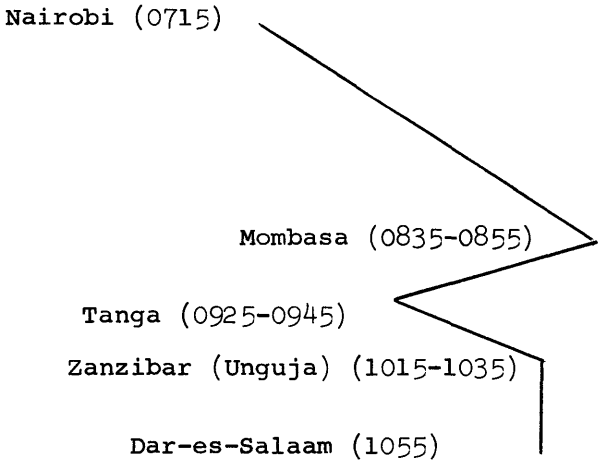
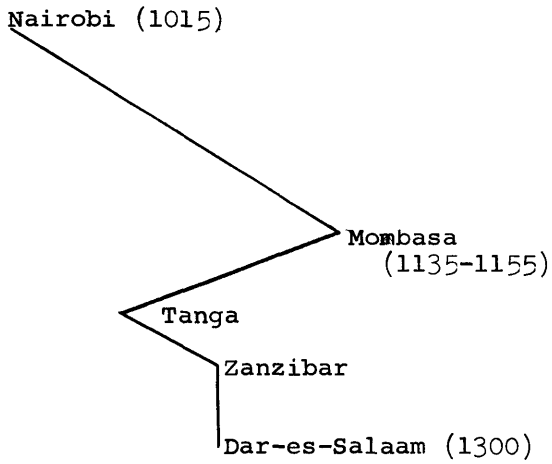
(Based on actual East African Airways timetable)

M-2,3

Ndege Namba 301



Ndege Namba 329



7:15	Ndege namba 301 huondoka Nairobi saa moja asubuhi.	Flight 301 leaves Nairobi at 7:15 a.m.
8:35	Hufika Mombasa saa mbili na dakika thelathini na tano.	It arrives at Mombasa at 8:35.
8:55	Huondoka Mombasa saa tatu kasoro dakika tano.	It leaves Mombasa at 8:55.
9:25	Hufika Tanga saa tisa na dakika ishirini na tano.	It arrives at Tanga at 9:25.
9:45	Huondoka Tanga saa nne kasoro dakika kumi na tano.	It leaves Tanga at 9:45.
Zanzibar (Unguja)	Huenda Unguja.	It goes to Zanzibar.
10:35	Huondoka Unguja saa nne na dakika thelathini na tano.	It leaves Zanzibar at 10:35.
10:55	Hufika Dar saa tano kasoro dakika tano.	It arrives at Dar at 10:55.
10:15	Ndege namba 329 huondoka Nairobi saa nne na robo asubuhi.	Flight 329 leaves Nairobi at 10:15 a.m.

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11:35	Hufika Mombasa saa tano na dakika thelathini na tano.	It arrives at Mombasa at 11:35.
11:55	Huondoka Mombasa saa sita kasoro dakika tano.	It leaves Mombasa at 11:55.
Tanga	Haiendi Tanga.	It doesn't go to Tanga.
Unguja	Haiendi Unguja.	It doesn't go to Zanzibar.
12:50	Hufika Dar saa saba.	It arrives at Dar at 1:00.

(Ask and answer questions about the schedules of these two flights only. Students may look at the sample 'maps' which appear with M-2, 3.)

C-2

(When reviewing this cycle on subsequent days, use the schedules of other flights, including those that the students have taken recently or expect to take. Each student should be primarily responsible for the flights in which he has been or will be involved.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the third 'present' tense, the /hu/ tense. This tense has /hu/ in place of any and all subject prefixes. It is particularly likely to be used in talking about very regular or characteristic activity.

As illustrated in the schedule for Flight 329, the negative of the /hu/ tense is identical with the negative of the /na/ and /a/ tenses.

dakika (9, 10)	'minute'
saa (9, 10)	'hour, clock'

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4250 NAIROBI—MOMBASA—TANGA—ZANZIBAR—DAR-ES-SALAAM—BLANTYRE

EC - East African — F7 - Fokker Friendship; D3 - Douglas DC-3; RA - D.H.Dominie

ECONOMY CLASS Except Where Noted Bus provided (free for Int'l. pass.) Bg. 20 Kg. (44 lbs.)	505 F7 ②	301 F7 ③⑤	303 F7 ②④⑥	307 F7 ①	033 D3 ①	329 F7 ③	339 F7 ⑤	337 F7 ①	335 F7 ②④	035 D3 ⑥	309 F7 ③	331 F7 ①	319 F7 ③⑦	323 F7 ④	305 F7 ⑥	321 F7 ⑥	325 F7 ②⑤	005 D3 ⑦			031 F7 ③	355 F7 ⑤		207 RA ②④⑦	201 RA ①③⑥	205 RA ①③⑥	203 RA ④
NAIROBI, Embakasi Lv	0745	0715	0715	0800	0900	1015	1030	1140	1310	1415	1500	1630	1630	1630	1630	1800	1830	1800	....	....	0800	1630	....	....	....	....	....
Arusha Ar					1000					1515									....	....	0900		....	....	....	....	....
Arusha Lv					1015					1530									....	....	0915		....	....	....	....	....
Moshi Ar							1120	1230	1400	1600									....	....			....	....	....	....	....
Moshi Lv							1140	1250	1420	1615									....	....			....	....	....	....	....
Malindi Ar			0835																....	....		1750	....	....	....	....	....
Malindi Lv			0855																....	....		1815	....	....	....	....	....
MOMBASA, Port Reitz Ar		0835	0915	0920		1135			1515	1720	1620	1750	1750	1750		1920	1950		....	....	1045	1835	....	....	....	....	....
MOMBASA Lv		0855	0935	0940		1155			1540	1735	1640	1810	1810	1810		1940	2010		....	....			....	....	....	....	....
Mombo Ar																			....	....			....	....	....	....	....
Mombo Lv																			....	....			....	....	....	....	....
TANGA Ar		0925	1005	1010			1235		1610	1815		1840	1840			2010			....	....			....	1545	1100	....	....
TANGA Lv		0945	1025	1030			1255		1630	1830		1900	1900			2030			....	....			....	1620	1135	....	....
Pemba Island Ar																			....	....			....	1635	1150	1450	1140
Pemba Island Lv																			....	....			....	1725	1240	1540	1230
ZANZIBAR Ar		1015	1055	1100			1325		1700	1910		1930	1930			2100			....	....			....	1740	....	1555	....
ZANZIBAR Lv		1035	1115	1120			1345		1720	1925		1950	1950			2120			....	....			....	1815	....	1630	....
DAR-ES-SALAAM Ar	0945	1055	1135	1140	1215	1300	1405	1410	1740	1950	1745	2010	2010	1915	1830	2140	2115	2100	....	....			....	....	....	....	....
DAR-ES-SALAAM. Lv	1015																		....	....			....				
BLANTYRE Ar	1210																		....	....			....				

RETURN	506 F7 ②	306 F7 ⑦	332 F7 ①	036 D3 ①	334 F7 ②⑤	320 F7 ③⑦	336 F7 ④⑥	338 F7 ③	304 F7 ⑩③	302 F7 ②④⑥	324 F7 ⑤	028 D3 ④	308 F7 ⑤	326 F7 ①		330 F7 ②③④	310 F7 ⑥		202 RA ①③⑥	206 RA ②⑦	204 RA ④	210 RA ④	208 RA ①③⑥		030 D3 ⑤⑥		356 F7 ⑤
BLANTYRE Lv	1345	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DAR-ES-SALAAM. Ar	1750	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
DAR-ES-SALAAM. Lv	1820	1500	0700	0730	0730	0730	0730	1200	1400	1400	1500	1545	1800	1830	....	1900	1930	....	0800	1255	0945	....	....	....	....	....	....
ZANZIBAR Ar		1520		0755	0750	0750	0750		1420	1420			1820		....			....	0835	1330	1020			....	....	....	....
ZANZIBAR Lv		1540		0810	0810	0810	0810		1440	1440			1840		....			....	0850	1345	1035	1345	1345	....	....	....	....
Pemba Island Ar															....			....	0940	1435	1125	1435	1435	....	....	....	....
Pemba Island Lv															....			....	0955	1450		1450		....	....	....	....
TANGA Ar		1610		0850	0840	0840	0840		1510	1510			1910	1915	....			....	1030	1525	....	1525	....	....	....	....	....
TANGA. Lv		1640		0905	0910	0910	0910		1540	1540			1940	1945	....			....						....	....	....	....
Mombo Ar															....			....						....	....	....	....
Mombo Lv															....			....						....	....	....	....
MOMBASA, Port Reitz Ar		1710		0945	0940	0940	0940		1610	1610	1605	1705	2010	2015	....	2005	2035	....						....	....	....	....
MOMBASA Lv		1730		1000	1000	1000	1000		1630	1630	1625	1720	2030	2035	....	2025	2055	....						....	0615	....	1915
Malindi Ar		1750							1650			1755			....			....						....			
Malindi Lv		1810							1710			1815			....			....						....			
Moshi Ar			0820				1055	1320							....			....						....			
Moshi Lv			0840				1115	1340							....			....						....			
Arusha Ar				1130											....			....						....	0745	....	
Arusha Lv				1145											....			....						....	0800	....	
NAIROBI, Embakasi Ar	2020	1930	0930	1245	1120	1120	1205	1430	1830	1750	1745	2000	2150	2155	....	2145	2215	....						....	0900	....	2035

For other Nairobi f Tables 42

4260 NAIROBI—ENTEBBE—MWANZA—DAR-ES-SALAAM

EC-East African — F7-Fokker Friendship; D3-Douglas DC-3

015 D3 ⑥	371 F7 ②	013 D3 ⑬⑤	065 D3 ③	313 F7 ②③	311 F7 ①	017 D3 ②	320 F7 ③⑦	315 F7 ⑤	063 D3 ⑤	039 D3 ④	037 D3 ②	ECONOMY CLASS Except Where Noted Bus provided (Free for Int'l.pass.) Bg. 20 kg. (44 lbs.)	044 D3 ③	040 D3 ①	038 D3 ⑥	064 D3 ②	314 F7 ②③	066 D3 ⑤	312 F7 ①	012 D3 ⑦	319 F7 ③⑦	318 F7 ⑤	016 D3 ②④	018 D3 ⑥
0600	1930	0630	0700	0745	0915	0945	1150	1205	0745	0630	0730	Lv NAIROBI* Ar	1540	1825	1805	1530	1130	1445	1300	1505	1545	1545	1810	1810
		0745	0815			1100				0745		Ar Kisumu Lv	1425	1710				1330					1655	
		0800	0830			1115				0800		Lv Kisumu Ar	1410	1655				1305					1640	
			0910									Ar Kitale Lv						1225						
			0925									Lv Kitale Ar						1210						
			0955									Ar Tororo Lv						1140						
			1010									Lv Tororo Ar						1125						
0750		0850	1040			1205				0850		Ar Jinja Lv	1320	1605				1055					1550	1620
0805		0905	1055			1220				0905		Lv Jinja Ar	1305	1550				1040					1535	1605
0835	2100	0935	1125	0915	1045	1250	1320	1335		0935		Ar ENTEBBE/KAMPALA Lv	1230	1515			1000	1005	1130	1300	1415	1415	1500	1530
										1000		Lv ENTEBBE/KAMPALA Ar	1155	1450										
									0845			Ar Arusha Lv				1430								
									0900			Lv Arusha Ar				1415								
									1000			Ar Serengeti (Seronera Airfield) Lv				1315								
									1015			Lv Serengeti Ar				1300								
									1110	1110	0920	Ar MWANZA Lv	1045	1340	1615	1205								
									1125	1130	1000	Lv MWANZA Ar	1025	1305	1555	1150								
									1210			Ar Musoma Lv				1105								
									1225			Lv Musoma Ar				1050								
												Ar Tabora Lv												
												Lv Tabora Ar												
									1330			Ar ENTEBBE/KAMPALA Lv				0945								
										1455	1325	Ar DAR-ES-SALAAM Lv	0700	0940	1230									

*-For Nairobi/Addis Ababa flight see Table 1130.

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TEXTS, SERIES D

Each part of Series D is based on a short impromptu monolog about some city in East Africa. The monolog is followed by notes, practice materials that illustrate systematic relationships, and a set of sample quizzes. The following procedures will be useful:

1. Go through the monolog without reference to the English. See how much of it you can understand without help.
2. Check the English translation and read the notes, if any.
3. Using as cues the Swahili words in the left-hand column, or the English sentences in the right-hand column, give the Swahili sentences ahead of the tape and without looking at them in the book.
4. Go on to the systematic exercises. The goal is to give the Swahili words or phrases quickly and correctly, in any order. Use as cues both the blanked-out Swahili version and the English translations.
5. Practice questions and answers on the text.
6. Prepare for written or oral quizzes of the kinds illustrated. You should have at least one of these per day, lasting from 90 seconds to three minutes. In this way, you and your instructor will have a tangible record of your progress.

Text D-1,

1.	Mji wa Voi uko kati ya Nairobi na Mombasa.	The town of Voi is between Nairobi and Mombasa.
2.	Iko katika wilaya ya Teita, Jimbo la Pwani.	It is in the District of Teita, the Coast Province.
3.	Wateita wanakaa Voi.	The Teita people live in Voi.
4.	Wanalima kahawa.	They grow coffee.

Systematic Relationships:

Mji -a Voi	Mji wa Voi
Wilaya -a Teita	Wilaya ya Teita
Jimbo -a Pwani	Jimbo la Pwani
kati -a Nairobi	kati ya Nairobi

the city of Voi
the district of Teita
the Coast Province
the center of Nairobi

kahawa (9) 'coffee'

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Mji -a Voi -o katika wilaya -a Teita.	Mji wa Voi uko katika wilaya ya Teita.
Wilaya -a Teita -ko katika Jimbo -a Pwani.	Wilaya ya Teita iko katika Jimbo la Pwani.
Jimbo -a Pwani -ko katika Kenya.	Jimbo la Pwani liko katika Kenya.
Mji -a Voi -ko kati ya miji -a Nairobi na Mombasa.	Mji wa Voi uko kati ya miji ya Nairobi na Mombasa.

Supply prefixes:

1. Mji --a Voi --ko kati ya miji --a Nairobi na Mombasa.
2. --ko katika Wilaya --a Teita, Jimbo --a Pwani.
3. --teita ----kaa Voi.
4. ----lima kahawa.

Supply stems:

1. Mji w-- Voi u-- kati ya-- Nairobi na Mombasa.
2. I-- katika Wilaya --a Teita, Jimbo l-- Pwani.
3. Wa---- wana---- Voi.
4. Wana----- kahawa.

Questions and Answers

1. Mji wa Voi uko katika wilaya gani?	In what district is the city of Voi?
2. Iko katika jimbo gani?	In what province is it?
3. Iko kati ya miji ipi?	Between what two cities is it?
4. Nani wanakaa huko?	Who lives there?
5. Wanalima nini?	What do they grow?

TO THE STUDENT:

Notice the two new interrogative words /nani/ 'who?' and /nini/ 'what?' Both /nini/ and /gani/ are often translated into English by 'what?' The difference between them is that /nini/ takes the place of a noun or a whole noun phrase, whereas /gani/ takes the place of a modifier of a noun.

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Sample short tests.

I. Copy, filling in the blanks:

M--- --a Voi -ko katika W------ --a Teita. I-- kati --a Nairobi -- Mombasa. Iko ------ Jimbo --- Pwani. Wa---- ----kaa Voi. Wana ---- kahawa.

II. Use each of the following in a true and correct sentence about Voi:

kati	wanakaa
katika	wanalima

III. Discuss one of the following topics:

1. The location of Voi.
2. The people of Voi.

Text D-2

mji mkuu	1. Kisumu ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanza.	Kisumu is the capital of Nyanza Province.
karibu	2. Iko karibu na Ziwa Viktoria.	It is near Lake Victoria.
kaskazini	3. Iko kaskazini ya Musoma.	It is north of Musoma.
kukaa	4. Wajaluo hukaa Kisumu.	The Luo people live in Kisumu.
kuvua	5. Wanavua samaki, na kufuga ng'ombe pia.	They catch fish, and they keep cattle also.

TO THE STUDENT:

The Swahili stem that corresponds to English 'Luo' is /Jaluo/.

Sentence 5 illustrates an important use of the infinitive in Swahili, one which has no parallel in English. This sentence is a combination of two simpler sentences:

Wanavua samaki.	They fish.
Wanafuga ng'ombe.	They keep cattle.

When two such sentences are joined by /na/ 'and', the second verb is usually in the infinitive.

Systematic Relationships:

A.

-ji -kuu -a jimbo	mji mkuu wa jimbo
Ziwa -a kaskazini	Ziwa la kaskazini
kaskazini -a Musoma	kaskazini ya Musoma

the capital of the province
the northern lake
north of Musoma

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Ziwa Rudolf --ko kaskazini.	Ziwa Rudolf liko kaskazini.
Mji -a Marsabit -ko kaskazini.	Mji wa Marsabit uko kaskazini.
Ziwa Rudolf --ko katika kaskazini -a Kenya.	Ziwa Rudolf liko katika kaskazini ya Kenya.

Lake Rudolf is in the North.
The city of Marsabit is in the North.
Lake Rudolf is in northern Kenya.

B.

1. Mji -- Kisumu u-- karibu na Ziwa Victoria.
2. ----luo ----kaa Kisumu.
3. ----vua samaki na --fuga ng'ombe pia.
4. Kisumu ni -ji -kuu -a jimbo -a Nyanza.
5. -ko kaskazini --a Musoma.

C.

1. Kisumu -- mji mkuu -- ----- la Nyanza.
2. Iko ----- -- Ziwa -------.
3. Iko --------- -- Musoma.
4. -------- hukaa Kisumu.
5. Wanavua -------.
6. Wanafuga ------- pia.

D.

1. M-- wa Kisumu u-- ka---- na ----- Victoria.
2. Waja--- wana--- Kisumu.
3. Wana --- samaki na ku----- ng'ombe pia.
4. Kisumu -- m-- m--- wa Jimbo l- Nyanza.

E. <u>Reading Comprehension</u>

Mji Mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanza ni Kisumu. Iko kati ya Kampala na Nairobi. Iko katika Jimbo la Nyanza. Iko kaskazini ya Musoma. Wajaluo wanakaa Kisumu. Wanakaa karibu na Ziwa Victoria. Wanafuga ng'ombe, na kuvua samaki pia.

F.

1. Mji wa Kisumu uko katika wilaya gani?
2. Ni mji mkuu wa jimbo gani?
3. Iko kati ya miji ipi?
4. Nani wanakaa huko?
5. Wanafuga nini?
6. Wanavua nini?

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SAMPLE 3-MINUTE TESTS

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji ---- wa Jimbo -- Nyanza -- Kisumu. Iko -------- ya Musoma. Iko ----- ya Kampala -- Nairobi. Iko ----- na ---- Victoria. ----luo hu---- Kisumu. Wana----- ng'ombe, na --vua ------ pia.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Kisumu:

kaskazini	samaki
mkuu	ng'ombe
ziwa	

3. Discuss one of the following topics:

a) The location of Kisumu.

b) Something about the economics of the region.

TEXT D-3

kati	1.	Mji wa Nakuru iko kati ya Nairobi na Kitale.	The town of Nakuru is between Nairobi and Kitale.
mji mkuu	2.	Ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Rift Valley.	It is the capital city of the Rift Valley Province.
kukaa	3.	Wanandi hukaa Nakuru.	The Nandis live in Nakuru.
kuchunga	4.	Wanachunga ng'ombe.	They herd cattle.
iko	5.	Iko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi, na kusini ya Kitale.	It is northwest of Nairobi, and south of Kitale.

TO THE STUDENT:

Both of the verbs /fuga/ and /chunga/ may be used with /ng'ombe/ 'cattle'. The former is more general, referring to the whole relationship of the cattle-raiser to this cattle. The latter refers to the specific activities of tending them.

A.

--ji --a Nakuru --ko kati --a Nairobi -- Kitale. -- mji --kuu --a Jimbo --a Rift Valley. --nandi --kaa Nakuru. -----chunga ng'ombe. Nakuru --ko kaskazini magharibi --a Nairobi, na kusini --a Kitale.

B.

-ji -- Nakuru uko ---- -- Nairobi n-- Kitale. -- Mji Mkuu -- Jimbo -- Rift Valley. ------ hukaa Nakuru. Wanachunga -----. Nakuru iko kaskazini -------- -a Nairobi, na -------- ya Kitale.

C.

M-- w-- Nakuru u-- kati y-- Nairobi na Kitale. Ni M-- M--- w-- Jimbo l-- Rift Valley. Wa---- hu----- Nakuru. Wana ----- ng'ombe. Nakuru i-- kaskazini magharibi y-- Nairobi na kusini y-- Kitale.

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D. Comprehension

Wanandi hukaa katika Nakuru katika Jimbo la Rift Valley. Nakuru iko kaskazini magharibi ya Nairobi. Iko kusini ya Kitale, na kusini magharibi ya Nanyuki. Ni mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Rift Valley.

Questions and Answers

1. Nakuru iko kusini ya mji upi?	Nakuru is south of what city?
2. Iko kaskazini ya mji upi?	What city is it north of?
3. Iko kaskazini magharibi ya mji upi?	It is northwest of what city?
4. Iko katika jimbo gani?	In what province is it?
5. Ni mji mkuu wa jimbo gani?	What province is it the capital of?
6. Nani wanachunga ng'ombe karibu na Nakuru?	Who herds cattle near Nakuru?
7. Wanandi wanafanya nini?	What do the Nandi do?

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SOMO 22

M-1

ngapi?	miji mingapi?	maziwa mangapi?	visiwa vingapi?	nchi ngapi?
moja	mji mmoja	ziwa moja	kisiwa kimoja	nchi moja
mbili	miji miwili	maziwa mawili	visiwa viwili	nchi mbili
tatu	miji mitatu	maziwa matatu	visiwa vitatu	nchi tatu
nne	miji minne	maziwa manne	visiwa vinne	nchi nne
tano	miji mitano	maziwa matano	visiwa vitano	nchi tano
sita	miji sita	maziwa sita	visiwa sita	nchi sita
saba	miji saba	maziwa saba	visiwa saba	nchi saba
nane	miji minane	maziwa manane	visiwa vinane	nchi nane
tisa	miji tisa	maziwa tisa	visiwa tisa	nchi tisa
kumi	miji kumi	maziwa kumi	visiwa kumi	nchi kumi
kumi na moja	miji kumi na mmoja	maziwa kumi na moja	visiwa kumi na kimoja	nchi kumi na moja
kumi na mbili	miji kumi na miwili	maziwa kumi na mawili	visiwa kumi na viwili	nchi kumi na mbili
kumi na tatu	miji kumi na mitatu	maziwa kumi na matatu	visiwa kumi na vitatu	nchi kumi na tatu
kumi na nne	miji kumi na minne	maziwa kumi na manne	visiwa kumi na vinne	nchi kumi na nne
kumi na tano	miji kumi na mitano	maziwa kumi na matano	visiwa kumi na vitano	nchi kumi na tano
kumi na sita	miji kumi na sita	maziwa kumi na sita	visiwa kumi na sita	nchi kumi na sita
kumi na saba	miji kumi na saba	maziwa kumi na saba	visiwa kumi na saba	nchi kumi na saba
kumi na nane	miji kumi na minane	maziwa kumi na manane	visiwa kumi na vinane	nchi kumi na nane
kumi na tisa	miji kumi na tisa	maziwa kumi na tisa	visiwa kumi na tisa	nchi kumi na tisa
ishirini	miji ishirini	maziwa ishirini	visiwa ishirini	nchi ishirini
nyingi	miji mingi	maziwa mengi	visiwa vingi	nchi nyingi
chache	miji michache	maziwa machache	visiwa vichache	nchi chache

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CYCLE 22

M-1 (The student should learn to give these phrases from memory, first by vertical columns, and then by horizontal rows.)

how many?	how many cities?	how many lakes?	how many islands?	how many countries?
one	one city	one lake	one island	one country
two	two cities	two lakes	two islands	two countries
three	three cities	three lakes	three islands	three countries
four	four cities	four lakes	four islands	four countries
five	five cities	five lakes	five islands	five countries
six	six cities	six lakes	six islands	six countries
seven	seven cities	seven lakes	seven islands	seven countries
eight	eight cities	eight lakes	eight islands	eight countries
nine	nine cities	nine lakes	nine islands	nine countries
ten	ten cities	ten lakes	ten islands	ten countries
eleven	eleven cities	eleven lakes	eleven islands	eleven countries
twelve	twelve cities	twelve lakes	twelve islands	twelve countries
thirteen	thirteen cities	thirteen lakes	thirteen islands	thirteen countries
fourteen	fourteen cities	fourteen lakes	fourteen islands	fourteen countries
fifteen	fifteen cities	fifteen lakes	fifteen islands	fifteen countries
sixteen	sixteen cities	sixteen lakes	sixteen islands	sixteen countries
seventeen	seventeen cities	seventeen lakes	seventeen islands	seventeen countries
eighteen	eighteen cities	eighteen lakes	eighteen islands	eighteen countries
nineteen	nineteen cities	nineteen lakes	nineteen islands	nineteen countries
twenty	twenty cities	twenty lakes	twenty islands	twenty countries
many	many cities	many lakes	many islands	many countires
few	few cities	few lakes	few islands	few countries

NB - Some of the number-words change prefixes to agree with the noun to which they refer, and some do not. It is suggested that the student draw a circle around each prefix that shows this kind of agreement.

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M-2

Uganda	Katika nchi ya Uganda, kuna maziwa mengi.	Uganda	In the country of Uganda there are many lakes.
Msumbiji	Katika nchi ya Msumbiji hakuna maziwa mengi.	Mozambique	In the country of Mozambique there are not many lakes.
Ziwa Viktoria	Katika Ziwa Viktoria, kuna visiwa vingi.	Lake Victoria	In Lake Victoria there are many islands.
Ziwa Tanganyika na Ziwa Malawi	Katika maziwa Tanganyika na Malawi hakuna visiwa vingi.	Lake Tanganyika and L. Malawi	In Lakes Tanganyika and Malawi there are not many islands.
Wilaya ya Arusha	Katika wilaya ya Arusha kuna maziwa matatu.	Arusha District	In the district of Arusha there are three lakes.
Wilaya/jimbo la/ya Mtwara	Katika wilaya/jimbo la ya Mtwara, hakuna maziwa.	Mtwara District/ Province	In the district/province of Mtwara, there are no lakes.

C-1

Ask and answer questions about the numbers of lakes, towns, etc. in various countries and subdivisions of countries in East Africa.

C-2

Ask and answer the same questions for other parts of the world.

CYCLE 23

M-1

(The mileages given in this lesson are by air.)

Kigoma	Ni maili 670 kutoka Kigoma mpaka Dar.	Kigoma	It's 670 miles from Kigoma to Dar.
Unguja	Ni maili 45 kutoka Unguja mpaka Dar.	Zanzibar	It's 45 miles from Zanzibar to Dar.
Nairobi	Ni maili 415 kutoka Nairobi mpaka Dar.	Nairobi	It's 415 miles from Nairobi to Dar.
Mtwara	Ni maili 260 kutoka Mtwara mpaka Dar.	Mtwara	It's 260 miles from Mtwara to Dar.

M-2

Mombasa	Ni kama maili 285 kutoka Mombasa mpaka Nairobi.	Mombasa	It's about 285 miles from Mombasa to Nairobi.
Kampala	Ni kama maili 310 kutoka Kampala mpaka Nairobi.	Kampala	It's about 310 miles from Kampala to Nairobi.

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Kigali	Ni kama maili 460 kutoka Kigali mpaka Nairobi.	Kigali	It's about 460 miles from Kigali to Nairobi.
Bujumbura	Ni kama maili 530 kutoka Bujumbura mpaka Nairobi.	Bujumbura	It's about 530 miles from Bujumbura to Nairobi.

M-3

umbali gani?	Ni umbali gani kutoka Tanga mpaka Unguja?	how far?	How far is it from Tanga to Zanzibar?
	maili (9, 10)	'mile'	
	umbali (14)	'distance'	

C-1

(Ask or answer questions about distances between East African cities. Begin with the pairs of cities that are given in M-1 and M-2. The students should memorize these distances, which will then serve as a basis for estimating other distances within this area.

C-2

(Ask and answer questions about distances between cities in other parts of the world, including the United States.)

CYCLE 24

M-1

Blantyre	Nilikwenda Blantyre wiki iliyopita.	Blantyre	I went to Blantyre last week.
ndege	Nilisafiri kwa ndege.	airplane	I travelled by air.
Dar	Niliondoka Dar saa tano na dakika kumi.	Dar	I left Dar at 11:10.
Blantyre	Nilifika Blantyre saa saba na dakika tano.	Blantyre	I reached Blantyre at 1:05.
safari	Safari ilichukua muda wa saa moja na dakika hamsini na tano.	trip	The trip took an hour and 55 minutes.

M-2

kufika	Nilifika hapa wiki mbili zilizopita.	to arrive	I arrived here two weeks ago.
kuja	Nilikuja kwa gari la abiria.	to come	I came by bus.
safari	Safari ilichukua siku mbili.	trip	The trip took two days.
maili	Ni umbali wa maili 1500 kutoka nyumbani kwangu mpaka hapa.	miles	It's 1500 miles from my home to here.

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M-3

kwenda	Ulikwenda wapi?	to go	Where did you go?
kuja	Ulikuja lini hapa?	to come	When did you come here?
vipi	Ulisafiri vipi? (kwa njia gani?)	how	How did you travel?
safari (9, 10)	Safari ilichukua muda gani?	trip	How long did the trip take?
huondoka	Uliondoka lini nyumbani?	to leave	When did you leave home?
kufika	Ulifika lini hapa?	to arrive	When did you arrive here?
huondoka	Uliondoka nyumbani saa ngapi?	to leave	What time did you leave home?

C-1

(Ask and answer the questions in M-3, with each person giving answers that are true for himself.)

C-2

A:	Nilifika Dar saa (3:45).	I arrived in Dar at (9:45).
B:	Uliondoka Nairobi saa (1:45).	(after consulting Timetable 4250) You left Nairobi at (7:45).
A:	Safari yangu ilichukua muda gani?	How long did my trip take?
B:	Safari yako ilichukua muda wa (saa mbili).	Your trip took (two hours).

(Continue playing this little game, trying for high speed as well as high accuracy.)

C-3

(Repeat C-2, using first and second person plurals, instead of singulars: /tulifika/, /mliondoka/, etc.)

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces two new grammatical features. One is the /li/ tense, the meaning of which is 'past time'. The prefix /li/ is found within the word at exactly the same place as the present tense prefix /na/. The subject prefixes for these two tenses are of course identical.

The other grammatical feature is the set of possessive stems:

	SINGULAR		PLURAL	
1st Person	-angu	'my, mine'	-etu	'our, ours'
2nd Person	-ako	'your, yours'	-enu	'your, yours'
3rd Person	-ake	'his, her, hers, its; their, theirs, (inanimate)'	-ao	'their, theirs (animate only)'

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The concordial prefixes used with these stems do not include /m/ in the prefixes for Classes 1, 3, 4, and 6. The possessives will therefore be called 'weak adjectives'. The weak adjective concords as they are used with a stem that begins with a vowel are illustrated with /-angu/ 'my':

1	wangu	2	wangu
3	wangu	4	yangu
5	langu	6	yangu
7	changu	8	vyangu
9	yangu	10	zangu
	14	wangu	

CYCLE 25

M-1

Mombasa	Nilikuwa Mombasa.	Mombasa	I was in Mombasa.
Nairobi	Nilitaka kwenda Nairobi kwa ndege.	Nairobi	I wanted to go to Nairobi by plane.
pesa/fedha	Nilikuwa na fedha za kutosha.	money	I had enough money. ('... money of to suffice')
ndege	Kulikuwa na ndege saa 2 asubuhi.	plane	There was a plane at 8 a.m.
siku	Kuna ndege nne siku.	day	There are four planes a day.

C-1 (Each student should tell about a trip that he has made recently by public transportation. In the third line, he should give the actual amount of the fare.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The verb in the first sentence is /nilikuwa/. The infinitive of this verb is /kuwa/, and its stem is /wa/ 'to be, become'. The /ku/ in /nilikuwa/ 'I was' is comparable to the /kw/ in /ninakwenda/ 'I went' (see Cycle 15):

kutoka	kuwa	kwenda
nilitoka	nilikuwa	nilikwenda

In these examples, the stem of each verb has been underlined twice. The meaningful prefixes have been underlined once. The meaningless /ku/ (before consonants) or /kw/ (before vowels) is used with certain forms of all verbs that have only one syllable in the stem (such as /wa/), and in the same forms of two or three other verbs, one of which is /enda/.

In the fourth line of M-1, the words /kulikuwa na/ are the past tense counterpart of /kuna/ 'there is' (see Cycle 22). The first person singular /nilikuwa na/ 'I had' is similarly the past of /nina/ 'I have'. A literal translation of /nilikuwa na/ is 'I was with'.

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CYCLE 26

M-1

Tanzania	Ulikwenda Tanzania katika safari yako? Ndiyo, nilikwenda kule.	Tanzania	Did you go to Tanzania on your trip? Yes, I went there.
Victoria	Ulilíona Ziwa Viktoria? Ndiyo, nililiona.	Victoria	Did you see Lake Victoria? Yes, I saw it.
Ukerewe	Ulikiona kisiwa cha Ukerewe? Ndiyo, nilikiona.	Ukerewe	Did you see Ukerewe Island? Yes, I saw it.
Mwanza	Uliuona mji wa Mwanza? Ndiyo, niliuona.	Mwanza	Did you see the city of Mwanza? Yes, I saw it.
Musoma, Bukoba	Uliiona miji ya Musoma na Bukoba? Ndiyo, niliiona.	Musoma, Bukoba	Did you see the cities of Musoma and Bukoba? Yes, I saw them.
Unguja, Pemba	Uliviona visiwa vya Unguja na Pemba? Ndiyo, niliviona.	Zanzibar, Pemba	Did you see the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba? Yes, I saw them.
Tanganyika, Malawi	Uliyaona maziwa ya Tanganyika na Malawi? Ndiyo, niliyaona.	Tanganyika, Malawi	Did you see Lakes Tanganyika and Malawi? Yes, I saw them.
Zambia	Uliiona nchi ya Zambia? Ndiyo, niliiona.	Zambia	Did you see the country of Zambia? Yes, I saw it.
Burundi, Rwanda	Uliziona nchi za Burundi na Rwanda? Ndiyo, niliziona.	Burundi, Rwanda	Did you see the countries of Burundi and Rwanda? Yes, I saw them.
Kilimanjaro	Uliuona mlima wa Kilimanjaro? Ndiyo, niliuona.	Kilimanjaro	Did you see Mt. Kilimanjaro Yes, I saw it.

M-2

Ziwa Victoria	Unalijua (unalifahamu) Ziwa Victoria? Ndiyo, nalijua sana.	Lake Victoria	Do you know (are you familiar with) Lake Victoria? Yes, I know it well.
Unguja	Unakijua kisiwa cha Unguja? Ndiyo, nalijua sana.	Zanzibar	Do you know the Island of Zanzibar? Yes, I know it well.
Arusha	Unaujua mji wa Arusha? Ndiyo, naujua sana.	Zrusha	Do you know the city of Arusha? Yes, I know it well.
Mbeya na Mwanza	Unaijua miji ya Mbeya na Mwanza? Ndiyo, naijua sana.	Mbeya and Mwanza	Do you know the cities of Mbeya and Mwanza? Yes, I know them well.

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C-1

A:	Una(ki)jua (kisiwa) cha (Pemba)?	Do you know the (island) of (Pemba)?
B:	Ndiyo, na(ki)jua sana.	Yes, I know (it) well.
A:	(Ki)ko wapi?	Where (is it)?
B:	(Ki)ko (kaskazini) ya (kisiwa cha Unguja).	(It is) (north of Zanzibar).

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces the object prefixes that go with inanimate nouns. (Animate object prefixes were introduced in Cycle 10.) There is nothing particularly surprising about them, except that they have the same form before vowels that they have before consonants: 'I saw it (Cl.7)' is /nilikiona/, and not */nilichona/.

CYCLE 27

M-1

Dar	Bwana Kanyati alikwenda Dar-es-Salaam.	Dar	Mr. Kanyati went to Dar-es-Salaam.
Nairobi	Aliondoka Nairobi kwa ndege saa tatu ya asubuhi.	Nairobi	He left Nairobi by air at 9:00 a.m.
Mombasa	Hakwenda Mombasa.	Mombasa	He didn't go to Mombasa.
Tabora	Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka Dar mpaka Tabora.	Tabora	Mr. Kanyati travelled from Dar to Tabora.
gari la moshi	Alikwenda kwa gari la moshi.	train	He went by train.
ndege	Hakukuwa na ndege.	plane	There was no plane.
Bagamoyo	Hakupitia Bagamoyo.	Bagamoyo	He didn't pass through Bagamoyo.
Mwanza	Bwana Kanyati alitoka Tabora kwenda Mwanza.	Mwanza	Mr. Kanyati went from Tabora to Mwanza.
gari la abiria	Alikwenda kwa gari la abiria.	bus	He went by bus.
maziwa	Hakuona maziwa yo yote.	lakes	He didn't see any lakes.
Kisumu	Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka Mwanza mpaka Kisumu kwa gari.	Kisumu	Mr. Kanyati went from Mwanza to Kisumu by car.
Kenya	Aliingia Kenya.	Kenya	He entered Kenya.
Uganda	Hakuingia Uganda.	Uganda	He didn't enter Uganda.

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C-1

A:	Bwana Kanyati alisafiri kutoka (Mbeya) mpaka (Shinyanga) alipitia Tabora? Alipitia (Tabora)?	Mr. Kanyati traveled from (Mbeya) to (Shinyanga). Did he pass through (Tabora)?
B:	(Ndiyo, alipitia (Tabora)? (La, hakupitia (Tabora).	(Yes, he did pass through (Tabora). (No, he didn't.)

(The person who asks the question (second line of C-1) should sometimes give the name of a town through which Mr. Kanyati did not pass.)

(The person who answers may look at the map at first. Later, he should answer without having to look at the map.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative that corresponds to the /li/ tense, like the present negative (Cycle 14), begins with the prefix /ha/:

tulifika 'we arrived' hatukufika 'we didn't arrive'

In the past negative, all verbs have the prefix /ku/ after the subject prefix. Unlike the present negative, the past negative has no charge of the final vowel:

hatufiki 'we don't arrive' hatukufika 'we didn't arrive'

The past negative corresponding to /kuna/ 'there is' is of course /hakukuwa na/. 'I didn't have' is /sikuwa na/, and 'you didn't have' is /hukuwa na/.

CYCLE 28

M-1

Dar	Bwana Kanyati anataka kwenda Dar-es-Salaam.	Dar	Mr. Kanyati wants to go to Dar-es-Salaam.
ndege (9,10)	Anataka kwenda kwa ndege.	plane	He wants to go by plane.
saa kumi na mbili asubuhi	Anataka kuondoka Nairobi saa kumi na mbili.	6 a.m.	He wants to leave Nairobi at 6:00 a.m.
	Lakini hawezi kuondoka Nairobi saa kumi na mbili asubuhi.		But he can't leave Nairobi at 6:00 a.m.
saa moja asubuhi	Ndege ya kwanza huondoka Nairobi saa moja asubuhi.	7 a.m.	The first plane leaves Nairobi at 7:00 a.m.
Dar	Ndege haimalizi safari yake Dar. (au safari ya ndege haiishii Dar.)	Dar	The plane doesn't end its trip at Dar.
Blantyre	Huendelea mpaka Blantyre.	Blantyre	It continues as far as Blantyre.

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M-2

Afrika Mashariki	Natarajia kuitembelea Afrika Mashariki.	East Africa	I'm planning to visit East Africa.
pwani	Nataka kuitembelea miji ya pwani.	coast	I want to visit the coastal cities.
ndani (9) 'in, inside'	Sitapata nafasi ya kuitembelea miji ya bara.	interior	I won't have time to visit the interior.
karibuni	Natumaini kurudi Amerika karibuni.	soon	I hope to return to America soon.

C-1

A:	Unataka kwenda wapi?	A:	Where do you want to go?
B:	Nataka kwenda (Pemba).	B:	I want to go to (Pemba).
A:	Unatumaini kuondoka (Dar) saa ngapi?	A:	What time do you plan to leave (Dar)?
B:	Natumaini kuondoka (saa moja asubuhi).	B:	I plan to leave at (7:00 a.m.).
A:	Huwezi kuondoka (saa moja asubuhi).	A:	You can't leave at (7:00 a.m.).
	Ndege huondoka (saa tano u nusu asubuhi).		The plane leaves at (11:30 a.m.).

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle gives further practice with infinitives (Cycle 16). It includes examples of infinitives with object prefixes (e.g. /kuitembelea/).

The verb /weza/ 'can, be able' is usually followed by an infinitive. The noun /nafasi/ 'chance, opportunity' is often followed by the linking word /ya/ plus an infinitive. It is in classes 9, 10.

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TEXTS, SERIES E.

Series E consists of directions to go from one place to another on a map. It may be used in the ways described for Series D.

The map on which these monologs are based is not from East Africa. It was chosen because it shows many details that are not found on other maps. Among these details are elevations and individual buildings.

The meaning of each word is given in the left-hand column the first time it occurs. The numbers after the nouns refer to the concordial classes of their singulars and plurals (see Cycle 18).

Text E-1

nyumbani 'at the house'	Niko nyumbani kwa Bwana Adams.	I'm at Mr. Adams' house.
Glenwood Point	Ninataka kwenda Glenwood Point.	I want to go to Glenwood Point.
kwenda	Niendeje?	How will I go?
nyumba (9, 10) 'house'	Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams.	You'll leave Mr. Adams' house.
kuelekea 'to face or head in a direction'	Elekea upande wa mashariki.	Head east.
kutelemka 'to go downhill'	Utatelemka.	You will go downhill.
mto (3,4)	Utafika karibu na mto.	You'll arrive near a stream.
kuzidi 'to be or do more'	Utazidi kutelemka.	You'll go downhill some more.
reli (9, 10) 'railroad'	Utavuka reli.	You'll cross the railroad.
barabara (5,6) or (9,10)'road, highway'	Utaona nyumba moja karibu na barabara.	You'll see one house near the road.
hapo 'there'	Hapo utageuka upande wa kaskazini.	There you'll turn north.
kandokando (9) 'along the side'	Fuata barabara hilo kandokando.	Follow along that road.
nyingine 'another'	Utafika karibu na nyumba nyingine.	You'll arrive near another house.
kupita 'to pass by'	Utaipita hiyo nyumba kufuata barabara.	You'll pass (it) [by]* that house (and) follow the road.

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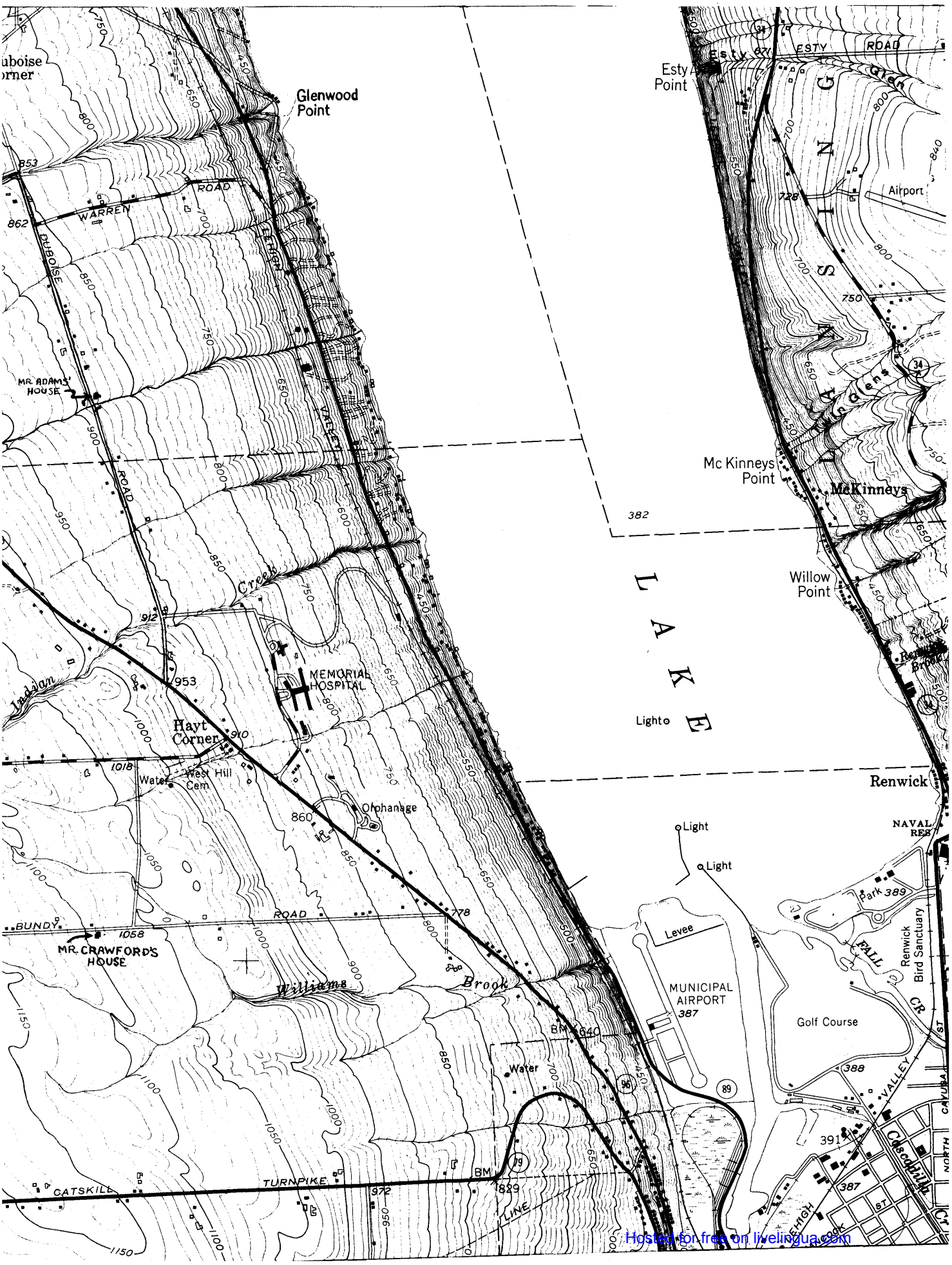
Glenwood Point
Esty Point
ESTY ROAD
Airport
WARREN ROAD
DUBOISE ROAD
MR. ADAMS' HOUSE
LEHIGH VALLEY
Mc Kinneys Point
McKinneys
Willow Point
LAKE
Creek
Indian
MEMORIAL HOSPITAL
Hayt Corner
West Hill Cem
Water
Orphanage
Light
Renwick
NAVAL RES
Park
Renwick Bird Sanctuary
FALL CR
BUNDY ROAD
MR. CRAWFORD'S HOUSE
Williams Brook
Levee
MUNICIPAL AIRPORT
Golf Course
Water
CATSKILL TURNPIKE
LINE
Cascadilla Cr
NORTH CAYUGA ST
LEHIGH VALLEY
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mto	Utavuka mto.	You'll cross the stream.
njiapanda (9, 10) 'intersection'	Utaona njiapanda.	You'll see an intersection.
ile 'that'	Hapo utavuka lile barabara dogo.	There, you cross that small road.
kulia 'right (hand)'	Utakwenda upande wa kulia.	You'll go to the right.
kubwa 'big'	Fuata barabara kubwa.	Follow the big road.
kuendelea 'to continue'	Utaendelea kulifuata barabara hilo.	You'll continue to follow that road.
kufika	Utafika njiapanda nyingine.	You'll reach another intersection.
kuvuka 'to cross'	Hapo utalivuka barabara kubwa.	There, you'll cross the big road.
kandokando (9)	Fuata upande wa kulia kandokando ya barabara dogo.	Follow to the right along the small road.
tu	Utaelekea kulifuata barabara hilo tu.	Just follow your nose on that road.
ziwa	Utafika karibu ya ziwa.	You'll arrive near the lake.
ndiyo 'that is it'	Hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point.	There is Glenwood Point. ('There, that is it, Glenwood Point.')

TO THE STUDENT:

The most important new grammatical feature introduced in this text is the /ta/ tense. The prefix /ta/ is found in the same slot within the verb in which we have already found the present tense marker /na/ and the past /li/.

In general, the /ta/ tense has future meaning. But it is also used in places where an English speaker would be unlikely to use a future. Text E-1 provides a recurring example of this, for English speakers in giving directions would probably say 'You leave Mr. Adams house,' 'You go downhill', etc., instead of 'You will...'.

The adjective stem /ingine/ is sometimes translated 'some', and sometimes 'other', depending on the context.

In the very last sentence, the word /ndiyo/ is a kind of 'emphatic' counterpart of the copula /ni/ (see Cycle 1). It is used in sentences where the corresponding English would have extra stress either on the word that precedes 'is' or on the word that follows it:

Hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point. 'There is Glenwood Point.'

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Read aloud, filling in the blanks:

U__toka nyumba _ a Bw. Adams. Elekea _ pande _ a masha_____. __ tatelemka. U__fika karibu__ mto. ___zidi __telemka. _____vuka reli. ___ona nyumba __moja ka__ na barabara. Hapo _____geuka __pande _a kaska____. ___fuata barabara hi_o kando_____. ___fika ka____ __ nyumba __ingine. Uta__pita hi_o nyumba ___fuata bara_____. __vuka mto. ___ona njiapanda. Hapo ___vuka _le barabara __dogo. ____enda upande _a _lia. ___fuata ba_____ __kubwa. ____endelea ku___fuata ba_____ hi_o. ___fika njiapanda ___ngine. Hapo __ta__vuka ba_____ _kubwa. Fuata __pande _a __lia kando____ _a bara____ __dogo. ____elekea ku__fuata ba____ hi__o tu. ___fika ka____ __ ziwa. Hapo ndi__o Glenwood Point.

Utatoka ny____ ya Bw. Adams. Ele____ u_____ wa ma_____. Utate_____. Uta_____ karibu na m___. Utaz____ kut_____. Utav___ r___. Uta____ nyumba m___ karibu na b_____. H____ utage____ upande wa ka_____. F_____ b_____ hilo ka_____. Utaip____ hiyo ny_____ kuf____ b_____. Utav____ m___. Uta____ nj_____. H____ utav____ lile b_____ d___. Utakw_____ u____ wa ku____. F____ b_____ k_____. Utaend_____ kuli_____ b_____ hilo. Utaf____ nj_____ ny____ ___po utali____ b_____ ku____. F____ u____ wa ku___ kan_____ ya b_____ d_____. Utae_____ kuli_____ b_____ _lo t_. Utaf____ kar_____ na z____. H___o nd____ Glenwood Point.

Text E-2

Here is another set of directions between the same two points. It differs from the first set only in details, and in the presence of four new words. Read it aloud, being sure that you know the meaning of every sentence.

Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams, kuelekea upande wa mashariki. Utatelemka mtelemko. Utaendelea tu mpaka utafika karibu na mto. Utazidi kuendelea kutelemka mpaka utavuka reli. Hapo, utaona nyumba moja, karibu na barabara. Hapo utageuka upande wa kushoto kulifuata barabara hilo upande wa kaskazini. Utakwenda kando-kando ya barabara tu mpaka utafika nyumba nyingine na utazidi kuendelea mpaka utavuka mto. Hapo utaona njiapanda. Utalivuka barabara dogo na kuelekea upande wa kulia, na utazidi kwenda kandokando ya barabara mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo tena utavuka barabara kubwa na kuifuata barabara dogo mkono wa kulia. Utaifuata barabara hiyo mpaka utafika karibu ya ziwa, na hapo ndiyo Glenwood Point.

mtelemko (3,4)	'slope' (related to the verb /telemka/)
kushoto	'left' (hand)
mkono (3,4)	'hand, arm'
tena	'again'

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Text E-3

Here is a third text consisting of directions from Mr. Adams' house. This time, they are for a person who wants to go by bicycle from there to Duboise Corner.

Utaondoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams na baiskeli yako, kuelekea upande wa kaskazini. Utalifuata barabara hilo mpaka utavuka mto, na utaendelea kulifuata mpaka utapita njiapanda. Utazidi kwenda kaskazini tu mpaka utavuka mto mwingine, na utaona njiapanda inakwenda upande wa kushoto. Hiyo iache. Endelea tu upande wa kaskazini kitambo kidogo utafika huko Duboise Corner.

ondoka	'to leave'
-ako	possessive, 2 sg. (see Cycle 24)
acha	'to leave behind, reject' (The object prefix /i/ and the final vowel /e/ are explained in Cycle 10).
kitambo (7)	'a little (usually of time)'
huko	the /ku/ locative form of the demonstrative (see Cycle 22).

Sample tests over the texts of Series E.

1. Use in a complete, correct sentence each of the following words:

toka	fuata	vuka
elekea	nyingine	kandokando
mtelemko	mwingine	ndiyo
zidi	kulia	pita
geuka	kushoto	endelea

2. Give directions, in your own words, from:

   a. Mr. Adams' house to Glenwood Point on foot.
   b. Mr. Adams' house to Duboise Corner.
   c. Mr. Adams' house to Glenwood Point by bicycle.

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CYCLE 29

M-1 [Use the map with the texts of Series E.]

kwenda	Hatutakwenda Duboise Corner.	kwenda	We aren't going to go to Duboise Corner.
kugeuka	Hatutageuka kusini.	kugeuka	We won't turn to the south.
kufuata	Hatutafuata reli.	kufuata	We won't follow the railroad.
kuvuka	Hatutavuka ziwa.	kuvuka	We won't cross the lake.

M-2

kwenda	Sitakwenda chini ya mlima.	kwenda	I'm not going to go downhill.
kugeuka	Sitageuka kulia.	kugeuka	I'm going to turn right.
kufuata	Sitafuata barabara.	kufuata	I'm not going to along the road.
kuelekea	Sitaelekea magharibi.	kuelekea	I'm not going to head west.

C-1

A:	Utatoka nyumba ya Bwana Adams.	A: You're going to leave Mr. Adams' house.
B:	Je, nitaelekea upande wa magharibi?	B: Will I head west?
A:	La, Bwana, hutaelekea upande wa magharibi.	A: No, you won't head west.
	Utaelekea upande wa mashariki.	You'll head east.
B:	Nitafika karibu na njia panda?	B: Will I come near an intersection?
A:	Hutafika karibu na njia panda.	A: You won't come near an intersection.
	Utafika karibu na mto.	You'll arrive near a stream.

[B should try to ask questions which will require A to reply in the negative.]

C-2 (Give directions from where you now are someplace nearby.)

TO THE STUDENT:

The negative of the /ta/ tense uses the prefix /ha/, without change of final vowel. It is thus simpler than the formation of the negatives of the /na/ and /li/ tenses.

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CYCLE 30

M-1

Arusha	Mwinuko wa Arusha ni kama futi 4600.	Arusha	The altitude of Arusha is about 4600 feet above sea level.
Moshi	Mwinuko wa Moshi ni kama futi 2900.	Moshi	The altitude of Moshi is about 2900 feet above sea level.
Morogoro	Mwinuko wa Morogoro ni kama futi 1700.	Morogoro	The altitude of Morogoro is about 1700 feet.
Nairobi	Mwinuko wa Nairobi ni ni kama futi 5500.	Nairobi	The altitude of Nairobi is about 5500 feet.
Kampala	Mwinuko wa Kampala ni kama futi 4000.	Kampala	The altitude of Kampala is about 4000 feet.
Eldoret	Mwinuko wa Eldoret ni kama futi 6870.	Eldoret	The altitude of Eldoret is about 6870 feet.
Kisumu	Mwinuko wa Kisumu ni kama futi 3720.	Kisumu	The altitude of Kisumu is about 3720 feet.
L.Victoria	Mwinuko wa Ziwa Victoria ni kama futi 3720.	L. Victoria	The altitude of Lake Victoria is about 3720 feet.
L.Tanganyika	Mwinuko wa Ziwa Tanganyika ni kama futi 2534.	L.Tanganyika	The altitude of Lake Tanganyika is about 2534 feet.

M-2

Arusha	Mwinuko wa Arusha ni nini?	Arusha	What is the altitude of Arusha?

C-1

A:	Mwinuko wa (Bujumbura) ni nini?	A:	What is the altitude of (Bujumbura)?
B:	Ni kama (futi 2625).	B:	It's about (2625 feet) above sea level.

(Do this conversation first with the map before you. Then close the map and see how many of these questions you can answer from memory.)

[Learn the elevations of all places that you expect to visit in East Africa.]

TO THE STUDENT:

This cycle introduces no new points of grammar, but the information which it contains will be of interest, since altitude has a major effect on climate.

mwinuko (3, 4) 'elevation'

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CYCLE 31

M-1

Arusha, Moshi	Ukisafiri kutoka Arusha mpaka Moshi utatelemka.	Arusha, Moshi	If you travel from Arusha to Moshi, you will go down.
Moshi, Arusha	Ukisafiri kutoka Moshi mpaka Arusha, utapanda juu.	Moshi, Arusha	If you travel from Moshi to Arusha, you will go up(hill).
Kisumu, Eldoret	Ukisafiri kutoka Kisumu mpaka Eldoret utapanda juu sana.	Kisumu, Eldoret	If you travel from Kisumu to Eldoret, you will go up very much.
Entebbe, Kampala	Ukisafiri kutoka Entebbe mpaka Kampala utapanda juu kidogo.	Entebbe, Kampala	If you travel from Entebbe to Kampala, you will go up a little.

M-2

Nairobi, Mombasa	Nikisafiri kutoka Nairobi mpaka Mombasa nitapanda juu au nitatelemka?	Nairobi, Mombasa	If I travel from Nairobi to Mombasa, will I go uphill, or downhill?

C-1

A:	Nikisafiri kutoka (Moshi) mpaka (Arusha) nitapanda juu au ni nitatelemka?	A:	If I travel from (Moshi) to (Arusha), will I go up, or down?
B:	Utapanda juu.	B:	You will go (up).

(The road map published by the Shell Oil Co. shows the altitudes of most places in East Africa.)

TO THE STUDENT:

Swahili has two 'dependent' verb tenses. They are called 'dependent' because a verb in a dependent tense cannot be the only verb in a sentence. One of them is the /ki/ tense. English translations of the /ki/ tense often contain 'if, when, while', or the ending '-ing':

nikisafiri { if I travel / when I travel / while I travel / (I) travelling

Nilimwona akisafiri..... I saw him (he) travelling ....

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CYCLE 32

M-1

Mwanza	Pamba nyingi hulimwa Mwanza.	Mwanza	A lot of cotton is grown in the (district?) of Mwanza.
Tanga	Katani nyingi hulimwa Tanga.	Tanga	A lot of sisal is grown in the (district?) of Tanga?
Mtwara	Korosho nyingi hulimwa Mtwara.	Mtwara	A lot of cashew nuts are grown in the (district?) of Mtwara.
Nyanda za juu za Kusini	Kahawa nyingi hulima katika Nyanda za juu za Kusini.	Southern Highlands	A lot of coffee is grown in the Southern Highlands.
Arusha	Chumvi nyingi inapatikana Arusha.	Arusha	A lot of salt is obtainable in Arusha.
Wilaya ya Ziwa	Kahawa nyingi hulimwa katika Wilaya ya Ziwa.	Lake	A lot of coffee is grown in Lake (district?).
Iringa	Pyrethrum nyingi hulimwa karibu ya Iringa.	Iringa	A lot of pyrethrum is produced?) near Iringa.
Morogoro	Sukari nyingi hutengenezwa katika wilaya ya Morogoro.	Morogoro	A lot of sugar is produced in the (district) of Morogoro.
Unguja na Pemba	Karafuu nyingi hulimwa katika visiwa vya Unguja na Pemba.	Zanzibar and Pemba	A lot of cloves are produced on the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba.

M-2

kulima	Nini hulimwa katika Nyanda za juu za Kusini?	to grow	What is grown in the Southern Highlands?
kupatikana	Nini hupatikana Arusha?	to produce	What is produced in Arusha?

C-1

A:	Nini hulimwa/hupatikana Morogoro?	A:	What is (produced/grown) in (Morogoro)?
B:	Sukari nyingi hupatikana Morogoro.	B:	A lot of (sugar) is (produced/grown) there.

C-2

A:	Pamba nyingi hulimwa Mtwara?	A:	Is much (cotton) grown in (Mtwara)
B:	Hapana, pamba nyingi hailimwi Mtwara.	B:	No, not much (cotton) is grown there.
B:	Korosho nyingi hulimwa Mtwara.	B:	There, a lot of (cashew nuts) are grown.

TO THE STUDENT:

The adjective whose stem is /ingi/ 'many' takes the same prefixes as /ingine/ 'some, other'.

Remember in C-2 to ask several questions which will require negative answers, since the negative present tense is one of the most troublesome forms in Swahili.

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CYCLE 33

M-1

Shinyanga	Kabila kubwa la Shinyanga ni Wasukuma.	Shinyanga	The largest tribe of Shinyanga is the Wasukuma.
Tabora	Kabila kubwa la Tabora ni Wanyamwezi.	Tabora	The largest tribe of Tabora is the Wanyamwezi.
Bukoba	Kabila kubwa la Bukoba ni Wahaya.	Lake	The largest tribe of the Lake District is the Wahaya.
Nyanda za juu za Kusini	Kabila kubwa la Nyanda za Kusini ni Wahehe.	Southern Highlands	The largest tribe of the Southern Highlands is the Wahehe.
Kilimanjaro	Makabila makubwa ya wilaya ya Kilimanjaro ni Wachagga na Wapare.	Kilimanjaro	The largest tribes of Kilimanjaro District are the Wachagga and the Wapare.
Kigoma	Kabila kubwa la Kigoma ni Waha.	Kigoma	The largest tribe of Kigoma is the Ha.
Mtwara	Makabila makubwa ya Mtwara ni Wamakonde na Wamwera.	Mtwara	The largest tribes of Mtwara are the Makonde and the Mwera.

M-2

lipi?	Lipi ni kabila kubwa la Tabora?	Which?	What is the largest tribe of Tabora?
wapi?	Wahaya huishi/hukaa wapi?	where?	Where do the Wahaya live?

C-1

A:	Lipi ni kabila kubwa la (Shinyanga)?	A:	What is the largest tribe of (Shinyanga)?
B:	Kabila kubwa la Shinyanga ni (Wasukuma).	B:	It's the (Wasukuma).

C-2

A:	Wamakonde hukaa/huishi wapi?	A:	Where do the (Makonde) live?
B:	Wamakonde hukaa/huishi Mtwara.	B:	They live in (Mtwara).

TO THE STUDENT:

There are no special comparative (e.g. 'bigger, older, longer') or superlative (e.g.'biggest, oldest, longest') forms for Swahili adjectives. This fact has already become apparent (Cycle 19), but is illustrated again here. The Swahili context ordinarily makes the meaning as clear as it would be in an English sentence.

The interrogative with stem /pi/ 'which?' (See Series C) is used here with no preceding noun. It has the /li/ concord of Class 5, in agreement with /kabila/ 'tribe'.

The same stems /Sukuma, Haya/ etc. are used with the prefix /m(w)-/ to stand for one person, /wa-/ to stand for more than one person, /ki-/ to stand for the language, and /u-/ to stand for the territory traditionally occupied by a tribe or nation.

Find out what tribe(s) occupy the parts of East Africa that you expect to visit.

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CYCLE 34

M-1

Wajaluo	Wajaluo wanakaa Kenya. Bwana Oginga Odinga ni Mluo. Yeye ni Mkenya pia.	Luos	The Luos live in Kenya. Mr. Oginga Odinga is a Luo. He is also a Kenyan.
Wakikuyu	Wakikuyu wanakaa katika Kenya. Bwana Koinange ni Mkikuyu. Yeye ni Mkenya pia.	Kikuyus	The Kikuyus live in Kenya. Mr. Koinange is a Kikuyu. He is also a Kenyan.
Waila	Waila wanakaa Zambia. Bwana Nkumbula ni Muila. Yeye ni Mzambia pia.	Ilas	The Ilas live in Zambia. Mr. Nkumbula is an Ila. He is also a Zambian.

M-2

kukaa	Wahaya wanakaa wapi?	to live	Where do the Hayas live?
kabila	Bwana Kawawa ni wa kabila gani?	tribe	What tribe is Mr. Kawawa a member of?

C-1

A:	Bwana Mboya ni wa kabila gani?	A:	What is Mr. (Mboya)'s tribe?
B:	Yeye ni Mluo.	B:	He's a (Luo).

C-2

A:	Waluo wanakaa wapi?	A:	Where do the (Luos) live?
B:	Wanakaa Kenya.	B:	They live in (Kenya).

(Find out the tribal backgrounds of at least six East Africans.)

CYCLE 35

M-1

Tanzania	Watu wanaokaa Tanzania wanaitwa Watanzania.	Tanzania	People who live in Tanzania are called Watanzania.
Kenya	Watu wanaokaa Kenya huitwa Wakenya.	Kenya	People who live in Kenya are called Wakenya.
Uganda	Watu wanaokaa Uganda wanaitwa Waganda.	Uganda	People who live in Uganda are called Waganda.
Congo	Watu wanaokaa Kongo huitwa Wakongo.	Congo	People who live in the Congo are called Wakongo.
Ulaya	Watu wanaoishi Ulaya huitwa Wazungu.	Europe	People who live in Europe are called Wazungu.
Michigan	Watu wanaoishi Michigan wanaitwa Wamishiganda.	Michigan	People who live in Michigan are called Wamishiganda.

M-2

India	Watu (wanaokaa) India wanaitwaje? (wanaoishi)	India	What are people who live in India called?

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C-1

A:	Watu wanaoishi(Kongo)wanaitwaje?	A:	What are people who live in (the Congo) called?
B:	Wanaitwa (Wakongo).	B:	They are called (Wakongo).

TO THE STUDENT:

The verbs in this lesson are in the 'relative' form. This form is characterized by a 'relative prefix,' which stands between the tense prefix and the object prefix (if any). The relative prefixes all contain /-o-/, except for the third person singular personal relative prefix, /-ye-/:

wanakaa	'they live'
wanaokaa	'those who live'
anakaa	'he/she lives'
anayekaa	'he/she who lives'

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CYCLE 36

M-1

Kisukuma	Lugha ya Wasukuma inaitwa Kisukuma.	Sukuma	The language of the Wasukuma is called Kisukuma.
Kinyamwezi	Lugha ya Wanyamwezi inaitwa Kinyamwezi.	Nyamwezi	The language of the Nyamwezi is called Kinyamwezi.
Kifaransa	Lugha ya Wafaransa inaitwa Kifaransa.	French	The language of the French is called French.
Kiingereza	Lugha ya Waingereza inaitwa Kiingereza.	English	The language of the English is called English.
Kireno	Lugha ya Wareno inaitwa Kireno.	Portuguese	The language of the Portuguese is called Portuguese.

M-2

Kijerumani (Kidachi)	Lugha ya Wajerumani (Wadachi) inaitwaje?	German	What is the language of the Germans (Wadachi?) called?

C-1

A: Lugha ya Wakamba inaitwaje?	A: What is the language of the (Kambas) called?
B: Inaitwa Kikamba.	B: It's called (Kikamba).
A: Wakamba wanakaa wapi?	A: Where do the (Kambas) live?
B: Wanakaa Kenya.	B: They live in Kenya.

[Add to your vocabulary the names of all languages with which you expect to come in contact in East Africa.]

TO THE STUDENT:

The differences in noun prefixes were summarized in Cycle 33.

The passive verb stem /itwa/ 'to be called' is related to the simpler, non-passive stem /ita/ 'to call'. The passive extension has its most usual form, which is /w/.

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CYCLE 37

M-1

Usukuma	Nchi ya Wasukuma inaitwa Usukuma.	Sukuma	The country of the Sukumas is called Sukumaland.
Umakonde	Nchi ya Wamakonde inaitwa Umakonde.	Makonde	The country of the Makonde is called Makondeland.
Ureno	Nchi ya Wareno inaitwa Ureno.	Portuguese	The country of the Portuguese is called Portugal.
Uingereza	Nchi ya Waingereza inaitwa Uingereza.	English	The country of the English is called England.
Kenya	Nchi ya Wakenya inaitwa Kenya.	Kenya	The country of the Kenyans is called Kenya.

M-2

Kaburu	Nchi ya Kaburu inaitwaje?	Boers	What is the country of the Boers called?
Wahindi	Nchi ya Wahindi inaitwaje?	Indians	What is the country of the Indians called?

C-1

A:	Nchi ya (Wafaransa) inaitwaje?	A:	What is the country of the (French) called?
B:	Inaitwa (Ufaransa).	B:	It's called (France).
A:	Watu wa (Ufaransa) wanasema lugha gani?	A:	What language do the people of (France) speak?
B:	Wanasema Ki(faransa).	B:	They speak (French).

[On a map, sketch in the major tribal areas in the East African countries that you expect to visit.]

CYCLE 38

M-1

Kisukuma	Kisukuma ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania.	Sukuma	Kisukuma is one of the languages that are spoken in Tanganyika.
Kimeru	Kimeru ni mojawapo ya lúgha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Kenya.	Meru	Meru is one of the languages that are spoken in Kenya.
Chinyanja	Chinyanja ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika nchi ya Malawi.	Nyanja	Nyanja is one of the languages that are spoken in Malawi.
Kibemba	Kibemba ni mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika Zambia.	Bemba	Bemba is one of the languages that are spoken in Zambia.

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M-2

mojawapo	Taja mojawapo ya lugha zinazosemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania.	one (of)	Name one of the languages that are spoken in Tanzania.
nyingine	Taja lugha nyingine inayosemwa katika nchi ya Tanzania.	another	Name another language that is spoken in Tanzania.

C-1

A:	Taja mojawapo ya lugha ambazo zinasemwa katika (Kenya).	A:	Name one of the languages that are spoken in (Kenya).
B:	(Kikamba).	B:	(Kikamba).
A:	Vema. Sasa, taja lugha nyingine ya (Kenya).	A:	Good. Now, name another language of (Kenya).
B:	(Kimeru).	B:	(Meru).
A:	Ni watu gani wanaosema (Kimeru)?	A:	What are the people who speak (Meru)? ('What people are they that speak Meru?)
B:	Wanaitwa (Wameru).	B:	They're called the (Wameru).

TO THE STUDENT:

The stem /semwa/ 'to be spoken, said' is another passive stem. The non-passive is /sema/ 'to speak, say'.

This cycle illustrates another way of forming relative verbs. This way is generally considered simpler, and it can be substituted for the other relative forms in most but not all instances. This method involves the use of the stem /amba/ plus the relative element:

mtu ambaye anaitwa Hamisi mtu anayeitwa Hamisi	a person who is called Hamisi
watu ambao walikaa huko watu waliokaa huko	people who lived there
kisima ambacho kina maji kisima kilicho na maji	a well that has water
lugha ambazo tuta(zi)sema lugha tutakazo(zi)sema	languages that we will speak

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TEXTS, SERIES F

[Proceed as for Series E]

Text F-1

kuelekea	Utatoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams kuelekea kusini ukilifuata barabara.	You leave Mr. Adams' house heading south, following the road.
kandokando	Utakwenda kandokando ya barabara tu,	You just go along the road,
kuvuka	mpaka unavuka mto.	until you cross a stream.
kwisha	Ukiisha vuka mto, utazidi kuendelea kusini, kulifuata hilo barabara,	When you finish crossing the stream, you continue south some more, following that road,
kukuta	mpaka utazikuta nyumba mbili,	until you come upon two houses,
pana	na hapa pana njiapanda.	and here, there is an intersection.
kuacha	Utaiacha ile njiapanda inayokwenda upande wa mashariki.	You leave that intersection that goes east,
kuelekea	Utaelekea na lile barabara linalokwenda kusini	You take the road that goes south.
kufuata	Utalifuata hilo barabara tu,	You just follow that highway,
kukuta	mpaka utalikuta barabara jingine kubwa,	until you find another big road,
hapo	na hapo pana njiapanda nyingine.	and there, there is another intersection.
kugeuka	Utageuka upande wa kusini mashariki,	You turn southeast,
kubwa	na kulifuata hilo barabara kubwa.	and follow that big road.
muda mahali kanisa	Baada ya muda mdogo utafika hapo mahali palipo na shule na kanisa moja.	After a short time, you get to a place where there are a school and a church.

isha 'to finish, end'

kuta 'to come upon, meet, find'

hapa (16) (a locative demonstrative) 'here'

baada (9) 'after'

muda (3) 'period of time'

mahali (16) 'place'

shule (9,10) 'school'

kanisa (5, 6) 'church'

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TO THE STUDENT

This text provides two illustrations of the dependent /ki/ tense. The first is /ukilifuata/ 'you following it', which is completely in accord with what was said in Cycle 31 . The second is a little special, but is well worth learning because it exemplifies a rather frequent construction.

The second example includes the verbs /isha/ 'to end' and /vuka/ 'to cross'. One would expect */ukiisha kuvuka/, pronounced as two words, with /vuka/ in its infinitive form. What actually occurs, however, is written /ukiisha vuka/ and is pronounced /ukishavuka/. The general translation of this construction is 'when you have...'

The word /pana/ 'there is' is comparable to /kuna/ 'there is' (Cycle 22) except that it has the prefix /pa/ (Class 16) in concord with /hapa/, /hapo/, etc. The /ku/ of /kuna/ is the concord of Class 17.

The word /mahali/ 'place' always requires the words in concord with it to have the /pa/ concord (Class 16).

The relative form of /pana/ 'there is' is /palipo na/ 'where there is'

Compare also:

kuna	'there is'	kuliko na
ana	'he, she has'	aliye na
palikuwa na	'there was'	palipokuwa na
walikuwa na	'they had'	waliokuwa na

Read aloud:

U__toka nyumba __a Bw. Adams __elekea kusini u_lifuata barabara. ___kwenda kando ____ __a barabara tu, m___ unavuka mto. U__isha _____ mto, u__zi_ _endelea kusini, ku __fuata hi_o barabara, mpaka uta __kuta nyumba __ili, na ha_ __na njiapanda. Uta__acha _le njiapanda _na_okwenda upande __a mashariki. Utaelekea na __le barabara _na_okwenda kusini. Uta__fuata hi_o barabara tu, mpaka uta__kuta barabara __ngine __kubwa, na ha_o __na njiapanda __ngine.

Utageuka upande __a kusini ma_____, na ku_fuata h__o barabara kubwa. Baada __a muda _dogo utafika h__o mahali __li_o na shule na kanisa __moja.

Systematic Relationships:

mji _li_ na watu __ngi	mji ulio na watu wengi
shule moja _li__ na wanafunzi __ngi	shule moja iliyo na wanafunzi wengi
miji _li__ na watu __ngi	miji iliyo na watu wengi
shule mbili __li__ na wanafunzi __ngi	shule mbili zilizo na wanafunzi wengi
mahali __li__ na barabara ___ngi	mahali palipo na barabara nyingi
nchi _li __na mito __ngi	nchi iliyo na mito mingi
nchi mbili __li__ na mito __ngi	nchi mbili zilizo na mito mingi
jimbo __li__ na shule ___ngi	jimbo lililo na shule nyingi
majimbo __li__ na shule ___ngi	majimbo yaliyo na shule nyingi

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barabara __ngine __kubwa	barabara jingine __kubwa
mabarabara __ngine __kubwa	mabarabara mengine makubwa
mto ___ngine _kubwa	mto mwingine mkubwa
mito __ngine __kubwa	mito mingine mikubwa
shule ___ngine __kubwa	shule nyingine __kubwa
shule ___ngine __kubwa	shule nyingine __kubwa
kabila __ngine __kubwa	kabila jingine __kubwa
makabila __ngine __kubwa	makabila mengine makubwa
mahali __ngine __kubwa	mahali pengine pakubwa
nyumba ___ngine __kubwa	nyumba nyingine __kubwa
nyumba ___ngine __kubwa	nyumba nyingine __kubwa
swali __ngine __kubwa	swali jingine __kubwa
maswali __ngine __kubwa	maswali mengine makubwa

Text F-2

Read aloud, and be sure you know the meaning of each sentence:

Ukitoka nyumba ya Bw. Adams, elekea upande wa kusini kulifuata barabara. Utakwenda kandokando ya barabara mpaka utavuka mto. Utazidi kuendelea mpaka utafika njiapanda. Hapo pana nyumba mbili. Utaiacha ile njiapanda inayokwenda upande wa mashariki. Utazidi kuelekea na lile barabara linalokwenda kusini mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo utaelekea upande wa mashariki ya kusini mpaka utafika njiapanda nyingine. Hapo utageuka upande wa kulia na kulifuata barabara linalokwenda magharibi. Utazidi kwenda tu mpaka utaikuta njiapanda nyingine. Utageuka na kulifuata barabara linalokwenda kusini, mpaka utafika penye mto. Hapo utageuka upande wa kushoto, na kuelekea upande wa mashariki, na ng'ambo kidogo utakiona kisima cha maji.

penye	'where there is'(lit. 'where has')
ng'ambo (9)	'the far side, beyond'
kisima (7, 8)	'well, water hole'
maji (6)	'water'

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /penye/ is the Class 16 form of a very useful word. Its stem is /enye/, translatable in various contexts as''having, with, which has':

watu wenye baiskeli	'people who have bicycles'
mtu mwenye pesa	'a person who has money'
kisima chenye maji	'a well with water (in it)'

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Use each of the following in a complete sentence. [Where the stem or the infinitive of a verb is given, use any form of it. Where an inflected form is given, use that form only.]

inayokwenda	penye
kandokando	kisima
kuacha	linalokwenda
ukitoka	ukiisha fika
njiapanda	kushoto

Give , in your own words, directions from:

a. Mr. Adams house to some place in the vicinity of Hayt Corner.
b. The school at Hayt Corner to Mr. Adams' house.
c. Hayt Corner to Glenwood Point.

Text F-3

Ukitoka nyumba ya Bw. Crawford, elekea upande wa mashariki kulifuata barabara. Uende kandokando ya barabara tu mpaka utakapofika penye mto. Hapo uliache barabara na kugeuka upande wa kulia kuufuata mto. Utazidi kuufuata mto mpaka utakapokuta mito miwili inakutana. Hapo tena, utazidi kwenda upande wa mashariki kufuata mto. Uzidi kwenda huko tu mpaka utakapokuta tena mto mwingine unaingia mto mkubwa. Hapo utageuka upande wa kusini, ukielekea kulia. Utazidi kwenda huko tu, mpaka utakikuta kisima cha maji.

ingia	'to enter'

TO THE STUDENT:

This text makes more use of subjunctive forms than F-1 and F-2 do. Examples are /uende, uliache, uzidi/. The subjunctive is first discussed in Cycle 16 .

The relative of the /ta/ tense has /taka/ plus the relative prefix.

The relative prefix /po/ (Class 16) is often used without any special Class 16 word before it. When it is so used, it usually corresponds to English 'when':

Utakapofika penye mto...	When you arrive at a stream...

The element /an/ in /kutana/ 'to meet one another' has reciprocal meaning:

kuona	'to see'
kuonana	'to see one another'
kufuata	'to follow'
kufuatana	'to go along with one another'

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Read aloud and complete:

U_toka nyumba _a Bw. Crawford, _elekea upande _a mashariki ku__fuata barabara. _end_ kando kando _a barabara tu mpaka u_____fika penye mto. Hapo u__ache barabara na __geuka upande _a kulia ku_fuata mto. Utazidi ku_fuata mto mpaka u_____kuta mito ___ili _nakut__a. H__o tena, utazidi __enda upande _a mashariki __fuata mto. Uzid_ kwenda h__o tu mpaka u_____kuta tena mto ___ngine _naingia mto _kubwa. Hapo u__geuka upande _a kusini, u__elekea kulia. U__zidi __enda huko tu, mpaka uta__kuta kisima __a maji.

Give directions, in your own words, from:

a. Mr. Crawford's house to Mr. Adams' house.

b. Any point on the map to any other point on the map. Do not announce your destination in advance. When you reach it, stop and see whether your fellow students can tell where you are.

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TEXTS, SERIES G

Text G-1

katika	Mji wa Eldoret uko katika Wilaya ya Uasin-Gishu.	The town of Eldoret is in the district of Uasin-Gishu.
kati	Uko kati ya Nakuru na Bungoma.	It's between Nakuru and Bungoma.
kaa	Wanandi hukaa Eldoret.	The Nandis live at Eldoret.
fuga 'to raise cattle'	Wanafuga ng'ombe.	They keep cattle.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /ng'ombe/ 'cow, cattle' is like Classes 9, 10 in that it has no prefix syllable either in singular or in plural. The concords which it requires in words that agree with it, however, are those of Classes 1 and 2. This is true of all names for animals, birds, and fish.

Mji ulioko kati ya Nakuru na Bungoma ni Eldoret. Watu wanaokaa huko ni Wanandi. Ufugaji wa ng'ombe, ndio kazi yao kuu.	Mji _li_ko kati _a Nakuru na Bungoma ni Eldoret. Watu __na_kaa huko ni Wanandi. Ufugaji _a ng'ombe, ndi_o kazi _ao _kuu.

A town that is between Nakuru and Bungoma is Eldoret. The people who live there are Nandis. Cattle raising, that's their major occupation.

ufugaji (14) animal husbandry

TO THE STUDENT:

The abstract noun /ufuagaji/ (14) 'animal husbandry' contains the same root as /fuga/ 'to raise animals'. Compare also /ulimaji/ 'farming' and /lima/ 'to farm' and many other such pairs.

Questions:

1. Eldoret iko kati ya miji ipi?
2. Iko katika wilaya gani?
3. Nani wanakaa kuko?
4. Wanafanya kazi gani?

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Text G-2

pwani	Mji wa Mombasa uko pwani.	The City of Mombasa is on the coast.
jimbo	Uko katika Jimbo la Pwani, kusini ya Voi.	It is in the Coast Province, south of Voi.
kaa	Wadigo na Wagiriama wanakaa Mombasa,	The Digo and Giriama people live in Mombasa,
bara (5 or 9) 'continent, up-country'	na watu wengi pia kutoka barani wanakaa Mombasa.	and also many people from inland live in Mombasa.
fanya 'to do, make'	Watu wanaokaa Mombasa hufanya biashara na kazi katika meli.	The people who live in Mombasa carry on commerce and work on ships.
biashara (9) 'commerce, business'		
meli (9, 10) 'steamship'		
kazi (9, 10) 'work'		

TO THE STUDENT:

The locative enclitic /ni/ is illustrated in:

bara	'continent, hinterland'	barani	'in, to the hinterland'
nyumba	'house'	nyumbani	'to, in, at the house, at home'
kazi	'work'	kazini	'to, at work'

Mombasa ndio mji mkubwa wa pwani. Wanaokaa huko ni Wadigo na Wagiriama. Pia, kuna watu wengi waliotoka barani. Watu wengi wanaokaa Mombasa hufanya biashara.

Mombasa ndi_ mji _kubwa _a pwani. __na_kaa huko ni __digo na __giriama. Pia, kuna watu __ngi __li_toka bara__. Watu __ngi __na_kaa Mombasa __fanya biashara.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Mombasa uko jimbo gani?
2. Uko kusini ya mji upi?
3. Nani wanakaa huko?
4. Wanafanya kazi gani?

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Text G-3

nyanda (10) 'highlands' juu (9) 'above'	Mji wa Tukuyu uko katika nyanda za juu, karibu na Ziwa Malawi.	The town of Tukuyu is in the highlands, near Lake Malawi.
kwani 'because'	Nao una Wanyakyusa kwani Tukuyu ni nchi ya Wanyakyusa.	And it has the Nyakyusa, for Tukuyu is the country of the Nyakyusa.
endelea 'to progress'	Wanyakyusa ni kabila lililoendelea sana.	The Nyakyusa are a very progressive (lit. 'which progressed') tribe.
lima 'to farm' kahawa (9) 'coffee'	Nao hasa hulima kahawa.	And they especially grow coffee.
kubwa	Mji wa Tukuyu si mkubwa sana.	The town of Tukuyu isn't very large.

TO THE STUDENT:

The word /nao/ appears twice in this text. The second time, it is quite simply a combination of /na/ 'and, with' and /wao/ 'they', referring to /Wanyakyusa/.

In the first occurrence, the antecedent is /mji/ (Class 3). If it were /miji/ (Class 4) the first word in the second sentence would be /nayo/, and the second would of course be /ina/.

Jimbo h___ ni _kubwa, na_o __na mito __ngi.	Jimbo hili ni kubwa, nalo lina mito mingi.
Mkoa h__ ni _kubwa, na_o _na mito __ngi.	Mkoa huu ni mkubwa, nao una mito mingi.
Majimbo h___ ni __kubwa, na_o __na mito __ngi.	Majimbo haya ni makubwa, nayo yana mito mingi.
Mikoa h__ ni __kubwa, na_o __na mito __ngi.	Mikoa hii ni mikubwa, nayo ina mito mingi.
Nchi h__ ni _kubwa, na_o _na mito __ngi.	Nchi hii ni kubwa, nayo ina mito mingi.
Nchi h___ ni _kubwa, na_o __na mito __ngi.	Nchi hizi ni kubwa, nazo zina mito mingi.
Kisima h___ ni __kubwa, na__o __na maji __ngi.	Kisima hiki ni kikubwa, nacho kina maji mengi.
Visima h___ ni __kubwa, na__o __na maji __ngi.	Visima hivi ni vikubwa, navyo vina maji mengi.

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Tukuyu ni mji _si_ _kubwa sana. Ziwa __li__ karibu na huko __naitwa Ziwa Malawi. Watu __na_kaa karibu na Tukuyu ni __nyakyusa. Wao ni __limaji _a kahawa.

Tukuyu ni mji usio mkubwa sana. Ziwa lililo karibu na huko linaitwa Ziwa Malawi. Watu wanaokaa karibu na Tukuyu ni Wanyakyusa. Wao ni walimaji wa kahawa.

TO THE STUDENT:

There is a one-word negative relative form only in the present tense. Like the subjunctive, it uses the prefix /si/ after the subject prefix:

watu wasiokaa huko	people who don't live there
mwanafunzi asiyejibu	the student who doesn't answer

The negative relative corresponding to /ni/ is illustrated in:

mji usio mkubwa	a city that isn't large

Compare:

mji ulio mkubwa	a city that is large

The word /walimaji/ (Class 2) 'farmers' has the same stem as /ulimaji/ 'farming', discussed in connection with Text G-1. The singular is of course /mlimaji/.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Tukuyu uko wapi?
2. Nani wanakaa huko?
3. Wanalima ipi?
4. Mji wa Tukuyu ni mkubwa?
5. Wanyakyusa ni kabila lililoendelea?

Text G-4

Mji wa Morogoro pia ni mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Morogoro. Mji wa Morogoro uko katika nchi ya Uluguru. Kwa hiyo watu wengi wanaokaa katika mji huo ni Waluguru. Waluguru wanafanya kazi ya ukulima. Lakini katika mji wa Morogoro kuna wafanyi biashara na pia wafanyi kazi katika viwanda.

kwa hiyo	'therefore' (lit. 'for or by that')
ukulima (14)	'farming'
kiwanda (7, 8)	'workshop, factory'

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun phrase /wafanyi biashara/ 'commercial people, people who conduct business' is related to the verb-object phrase /wanafanya biashara/ 'they conduct business'. This relationship exists between many other pairs of comparable phrases.

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Morogoro, ndi_o mji _kuu _a mkoa _a Morogoro. Kabila __na__kaa huko ni __luguru. Lugha __na__sema -naitwa __luguru. _kulima ndio kazi _ao _kuu. Wana_fanya biashara ni __ngi katika mji _a Morogoro.

Morogoro, ndio mji mkuu wa mkoa wa Morogoro. Kabila linalokaa huko ni Waluguru. Lugha wanayosema inaitwa Kiluguru. Ukulima ndio kazi yao kuu. Wanaofanya biashara ni wengi katika mji wa Morogoro.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Morogoro uko wapi?
2. Nani wanakaa huko?
3. Wanafanya kazi gani?

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TEXTS, SERIES H

Text H-1

jimbo	Iringa ni mji, pia ni jimbo.	Iringa is a city and also a province.
nyanda	Mji wa Iringa uko katika nyanda za juu.	The city of Iringa is in the highlands.
kuu	Nao ni mji mkuu wa jimbo la Iringa.	It is the capital of Iringa Province.
kabila	Kabila la Iringa ni Wahehe.	The tribe of Iringa is the Wahehe.
mkulima (1, 2) 'farmer'	Kazi yao hasa -- ni wakulima.	Their work is -- they are farmers.
chache 'few'	Lakini katika mji wa Iringa, wachache wanafanya kazi ya biashara na kufanya kazi katika viwanda vidogo vidogo.	But, in the city of Iringa, a few people work in commerce and in very small industries.
kiwanda		

Supply prefixes:

kazi _ao	kazi yao
ziwa _ao	ziwa lao
mji _ao	mji wao
jimbo _ao	jimbo lao
wilaya _ao	wilaya yao
kahawa _ao	kahawa yao
ng'ombe _ao	ng'ombe wao
miji _ao	miji yao
ng'ombe _ao	ng'ombe zao
kazi _ao	kazi zao
reli _ao	reli zao
watu _ao	watu wao
biashara _ao	biashara zao
uchumi _ao	uchumi wao
viwanda _ao	viwanda vyao
viwanda __dogo	viwanda vidogo
ng'ombe __dogo	ng'ombe wadogo
mambo __dogo	mambo madogo
kazi __dogo	kazi ndogo
miji __dogo	miji midogo
majimbo __dogo	majimbo madogo

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biashara __dogo	biashara ndogo
nyanda __dogo	nyanda ndogo
ziwa _dogo	ziwa dogo
mji _dogo	mji mdogo
jimbo _dogo	jimbo dogo
wilaya _dogo	wilaya ndogo
kazi _dogo	kazi ndogo
ng'ombe _dogo	ng'ombe mdogo
samaki _dogo	samaki mdogo
uwanda _dogo	uwanda mdogo
watu __chache	watu wachache
kazi __chache	kazi chache
viwanda __chache	viwanda vichache
wakulima __chache	wakulima wachache.
miji __chache	miji michache

Mji _a Iringa ni mji _kuu _a jimbo _a Iringa. _ko kusini _a mji _a Dodoma, na magharibi _a mji _a Mikumi. __hehe __nakaa Iringa. __nafanya kazi _a _kulima. __chache _ao __nafanya kazi katika __wanda __dogo.

Mji wa Iringa ni mji mkuu wa jimbo la Iringa. Uko kusini ya mji wa Dodoma, na magharibi ya mji wa Mikumi. Wahehe wanakaa wanakaa Iringa. Wanafanya kazi ya ukulima. Wachache wao wanafanya kazi katika viwanda vidogo.

Questions and Answers.

1. Iringa ni mji au jimbo?	1. Is Iringa a city or a province?
2. Mji wa Iringa uko katika nyanda za juu?	2. Is the city of Iringa in the highlands?
3. Uko kusini ya mji gani?	3. South of what city is it?
4. Uko magharibi ya mji gani?	4. West of what city is it?
5. Watu gani wanakaa huko?	5. Who lives there?
6. Wanafanya kazi wapi?	6. Where do they work?

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Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji __ Iringa ni ___ _____ wa jimbo __ _____. Wa__ wa____ wana___ Iringa. Wana_____ kazi __ waku____. Wa_____ wao wana_____ kazi __ b_____ na __fanya ____ katika _____ vidogo.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Iringa.

jimbo	wakulima
kusini	viwanda
magharibi	biashara
watu	

3. Discuss one of the following:

a. The location of Iringa

b. Something about the economy of Iringa.

Text H-2

kuu kati	Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Kenya. Uko kati ya Nakuru na Voi, na kusini ya Nanyuki.	Nairobi is the capital city of Kenya. It is between Nakuru and Voi and south of Nanyuki.
-ote 'all'	Watu wote wa Kenya hukaa Nairobi, wakifanya kazi.	All [kinds of]people of Kenya live in Nairobi, working.
reli (9, 10) 'railroad'	Nairobi pia ni mji mkuu wa reli za Afrika Mashariki.	Nairobi also is the major city of East African railways.
zima 'whole, entire'	Pia ni mji mkubwa wa Afrika Mashariki nzima.	Also it is the biggest city in the whole of East Africa.
kuu jambo (5,6) 'matter, affair' uchumi (14) 'industry, economics'	Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Afrika Mashariki katika mambo ya biashara na uchumi.	Nairobi is the center of East Africa in matters (affairs) of commerce and industry.

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Supply prefixes:

--ji __zima	mji mzima	the whole city
_jimbo _zima	jimbo zima	the whole province
wilaya _zima	wilaya nzima	the whole district
watu __zima	watu wazima	the adults
kazi __zima	kazi nzima	the whole job
Afrika __zima	Afrika nzima	all of Africa
watu __ote	watu wote	all of the people
ng'ombe __ote	ng'ombe wote	all of the cows
samaki __ote	samaki wote	all of the fish (live)
kazi __ote	kazi zote	all of the jobs
reli __ote	reli zote	all of the railroads
samaki __ote	samaki zote	all of the fish (dead)
kahawu __ote	kahawu yote	all of the coffee
reli __ote	reli yote	the entire railroad
kazi __ote	kazi yote	the entire job
mambo __ote	mambo yote	all the matters
mji _kuu	mji mkuu	the capital city
uchumi _kuu	uchumi mkuu	the main product
biashara _kuu	biashara kuu	the main business
jambo _kuu	jambo kuu	the main matter
watu __kuu	watu wakuu	the chiefs, heads of state
mambo __kuu	mambo makuu	the chief matters
watu __kuu _ote	watu wakuu wote	all the heads of state
watu -zima _ote	watu wazima wote	all the adults
uchumi _kuu _ote	uchumi mkuu wote	all the main products
biashara _kuu _ote	biashara kuu zote	all the main businesses
biashara _kuu _ote	biashara kuu zote	all the major businesses
mambo __kuu _ote	mambo makuu yote	all the major matters

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Questions and Answers:

1.	Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa nchi gani?	Nairobi is the capital of what country?
2.	Uko kati ya miji ipi?	Between what two cities is it?
3.	Uko kusini ya mji gani?	South of what city is it?
4.	Nani wanakaa huko na wanafanya nini?	Who lives there and what do they do?
5.	Wanafanya kazi katika viwanda gani?	What industries do they work in?
6.	Nairobi ni mji mkuu wa Afrika Mashariki katika mambo yapi?	In what matters is Nairobi the center of East Africa?
7.	Mji wa Nairobi uko wapi?	Where is Nairobi?

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Nairobi __ ___ ____ __ Kenya. ___ ni mji _____ __ Afrika _____.
n_____ katika _____ na _____. Watu ____ __ Kenya wana___ Nairobi
____fanya ____. Nairobi ___ _____ Nakuru __Voi, na _____ __ Nanyuki.
Uko _____ _____ __ Nakuru, na _____ _____ __ Mombasa.

2. Use each of the following items in a complete, true statement about Nairobi.

reli	kusini
watu wazima	magharibi
watu wote	mashariki
biashara	kaskazini
uchumi	

3. Discuss one of the following:

a. The position of Nairobi in East Africa.
b. The location of Nairobi.

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Text H-3, Supply prefixes:

Dar es Salaam ni mji _mkuu _a Tanzania. Uko pwani. _ko upande _a mashariki _a Tanzania. Mji _a Dar es Salaam ni _kubwa, na _na watu __ngi. __na __kabila __ngi __na_oishi katika mji h__, lakini kabila _kubwa ni __zaramo, na _a pili labda ni __rufiji.

Dar es Salaam pia ni makao __kuu _a biashara. Kuna __fanyi biashara __ngi sana. Na pia ndi_o bandari _kuu _a Tanzania. Watu __ngi pia __nafanya kazi serikali __, kwa kuwa ndi_o mji _kuu. Na __ngine __nafanya kazi katika __wanda na katika biashara _a namna mbali mbali, kama _chukuzi na kadhalika.

Dar es Salaam ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania. Uko pwani. Uko upande wa mashariki ya Tanzania. Mji wa Dar es Salaam ni mkubwa, na una watu wengi. Kuna makabila mengi yanayoishi katika mji huo, lakini kabila kubwa ni Wazaramo, na la pili labda ni Warufiji.

Dar es Salaam pia ni makao makuu ya biashara. Kuna wafanyi biashara wengi sana. Na pia ndio bandari kuu ya Tanzania. Watu wengi pia wanafanya kazi serikalini, kwa kuwa ndio mji mkuu. Na wengine wanafanya kazi katika viwanda na katika biashara za namna mbali mbali, kama uchukuzi na kadhalika.

pili	'two, second'	namna (9, 10)	'kind, sort'
labda	'perhaps'	mbali mbali	'various'
makao (6)	'residence, headquarters'	kama	'like, as'
bandari (9, 10)	'harbor'	uchukuzi (14)	'transportation'
serikali (9, 10)	'government'	na kadhalika	'and so forth'
kwa kuwa	'because'		

TO THE STUDENT:

The noun /makao/ 'residence' is in Class 6, and most nouns in that class are plural in meaning. /Makao/ is singular. It is related to the verb /kaa/ 'sit, stay, reside'.

The abstract noun /uchukuzi/ 'transportation' is related to the verb /chukua/ 'to carry'.

The ordinal numerals of Swahili are formed from the linking word /a/ (with appropriate concord) and the cardinal numeral. The words for 'first' and ' 'second' are however irregular:

mtu wa kwanza	the first person
mtu wa pili	the second person
mtu wa tatu	the third person
mtu wa nne	the fourth person
mtu wa kumi	the tenth person

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Questions and Answers:

1. Mji wa Dar-es-Salaam uko upande gani wa Tanzania?	1. In what part of Tanzania is Dar-es-Salaam?
2. Uko pwani au katika nyanda za juu?	2. Is it on the coast or in the highlands?
3. Ni mji mkubwa?	3. Is it a big city?
4. Una watu wengi?	4. Does it have many people?
5. Kabila kubwa la Dar-es-Salaam ni lipi?	5. Which is the biggest tribe?
6. Kabila kubwa la pili la Dar-es-Salaam ni lipi?	6. Which is the second biggest tribe?
7. Kuna biashara nyingi Dar-es-Salaam?	7. Is there much commerce in Dar-es-Salaam?
8. Kuna wafanyi biashara wengi mjini huo?	8. Are there many business men in this city?
9. Dar-es-Salaam una bandari?	9. Does it have a harbor?
10. Watu wengi wanafanya kazi serikalini?	10. Do many people work in the government?
11. Kuna viwanda vingi Dar-es-Salaam?	11. Is there much industry in Dar-es-Salaam?

Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Dar-es-Salaam ni _____. Kuna ma_____ m____ na wa__ w____. _____ kubwa ni Wa_____, na __ ____ ni Wa_____. Dar-es-Salaam uko _____ __ mashariki __ _____. Uko p_____. Ni ___ ____ __ Tanzania.

Dar-es-Salaam ni ma___ ma___ __ Tanzania ___ __ m__ m___. Kuna kazi _a namna m____ m____. Dar es Salaam ___ biashara kubwa ya u_____, kwa k___ ndio b_____ kuu _a Tanzania. Lakini wa__ w____ pia wanafanya ____ s_____ni, na vi_____.

2. Use each of the following in a complete, true sentence about Dar-es-Salaam:

pili	wafanyi biashara
upande	makao
labda	serikali
wengi	kwa kuwa
kubwa	namna
kabila	uchukuzi
uko	bandari
mengi	

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3. Discuss one of the following:

   a. The location of the capital city.
   b. The people of Dar-es-Salaam.
   c. How the location of Dar-es-Salaam effects its economy.
   d. Dar-es-Salaam as capital of Tanzania.

Text H-4

juu kama vile 'like, just like'	Mji wa Mbeya uko pia katika nyanda za juu kama vile Iringa.	The city of Mbeya is also in the highlands, just like Iringa.
zamani 'former times' jimbo	Hapo zamani, ulikuwa nndio mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu.	Formerly, it was the capital of Highlands Province.
sasa 'now' pili yaani 'that is to say'	Lakini sasa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu ni majimbo mawili: yaani, Jimbo la Mbeya na Jimbo la Iringa.	But now Highlands Province is two provinces: that is, Mbeya Province and Iringa Province.
kuliko	Mji wa Mbeya ni mdogo kuliko mji wa Iringa.	The city of Mbeya is smaller than the city of Iringa.
kabila	Na kabila la huko hasa ni Wasafa.	And the tribe there is mainly the Safa [people] .
chache	Lakini Wasafa wachache sana wanakaa mjini Mbeya.	But very few Safa people live in the city of Mbeya.
wengi	Walio wengi katika mji wa Mbeya ni Wanyakyusa.	Most of the people (lit. 'those who are many') in the city of Mbeya are Wanyakyusa.
bidhaa (9, 10) 'merchandise' ja 'to come' uza 'to sell'	Na bidhaa nyingi kutoka Jimbo la Mbeya huja kuuzwa katika mji wa Mbeya.	And a lot of merchandise from the province of Mbeya comes to be sold in the city of Mbeya.
mkulima	Watu walio wengi ni wakulima.	Most of the people (lit. 'the people who are many') are farmers.
kama vile biashara viwanda aina (9, 10) 'kind, sort'	Lakini, kama vile katika miji mingine ya Tanzania, kuna wafanyi biashara na wafanyi kazi kazi katika viwanda vya aina mbali mbali.	But, like in other cities of Tanzania, there are business men and workers in industries of various kinds.

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TO THE STUDENT

The specification of time relationships is made much more flexible and precise by a construction which is illustrated in the sentence:

Hapo zamani, ulikuwa ndio mji mkuu.	In former times, it was the capital.

The construction consists of a form of /wa/ 'be, become' plus another form of the copular /ni/, or the emphatic copula (e.g. /ndio/, see Series E), or a full verb:

Ulikuwa ni mji mkuu.	It was the capital.
Ulikuwa ndio mji mkuu.	It was the capital.
Walikuwa {wanafanya / wakifanya} kazi.	They were working.
Walifanya kazi.	They worked.
Watakuwa {wanafanya / wakifanya} kazi.	They will be working.
Watafanya kazi.	They will work.

In this construction, the principal specification of time is in the first word. The time of the second verb is relative to the time of the first.

Reading Comprehension

Mbeya ni mji, pia ni jimbo.

Uko nyanda za juu.

Hapo zamani, kulikuwa na Jimbo lililoitwa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu.

Lakini sasa, ni majimbo mawili: yaani Jimbo la Mbeya na Jimbo la Iringa.

Mji wa Iringa ni mkubwa kuliko mji wa Mbeya.

Makabila ya Mbeya ni Wasafa na Wanyakyusa.

Walio wengi ni wakulima.

Lakini, katika mji kuna wafanyi biashara wengi.

Na bidhaa nyingi zinazotoka jimbo huja kuuzwa katika mji.

Questions:

1. Mji wa Mbeya uko wapi?
2. Ulikuwa mji mkuu wa jimbo gani hapo zamani?
3. Jimbo la Nyanda za juu likoje sasa?
4. Watu gani wanaishi katika mji wa Mbeya?
5. Je, wengi wao wanaishi mjini?
6. Wanafanya kazi gani?

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Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Mji __ Mbeya ___ katika nyanda za juu ____ ____ Iringa. Ni m-_____ k_____ mji wa Iringa. Makabila __ huko hasa ni W_____ na w_____ w_____. K___ wafanyi b_____ w____ na w_____ kazi w____ mji__. Na k___ waku____ w____ jimbo__.

2. Use each of the following in a complete true statement about Mbeya.

wa pili	yaani
kama vile	huko
kuliko	bidhaa
majimbo	mingine
zamani	aina

3. Discuss one of the following topics:

a. The provinces of Mbeya and Iringa

b. Economic interdependence between city and province

Text H-5

mkoa	Dodoma ni mji mkuu wa Mkoa wa Kati wa Tanzania.	Dodoma is the capital of the Central Region of Tanzania.
kame 'dry'	Nchi iliyo karibu na Dodoma ni kame,	The country (which is) near Dodoma is dry,
ingawa 'although'	ingawa mji wa Dodoma wenyewe ni mkubwa na una biashara nyingi.	although the city of Dodoma itself is large and has a lot of commerce.
pita 'to pass by, through'	Na reli itokayo Dar-es-Salaam hupitia hapo Dodoma.	And the railroad that leaves Dar-es-Salaam passes via Dodoma.
ishi	Watu wanaoishi katika mji wa Dodoma walio wengi ni Wagogo,	The most numerous inhabitants of Dodoma ('the people who live in Dodoma who are many') are the Gogo,
kabila (5, 6)	ingawa kuna makabila mengi, kama vile katika miji mingine ya Tanzania.	although there are many other tribes, as in the other cities of Tanzania.

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Reading Comprehension

Mji wa Dodoma ni mkubwa na una biashara nyingi, ingawa nchi iliyo karibu na huko ni kame. Uko katika Mkoa wa Kati wa Tanzania na ni mji mkuu wa mkoa huo. Wagogo wanakaa mjini Dodoma, lakini pia kuna makabila mengine. Reli kutoka Dar-es-Salaam hupitia huko.

TO THE STUDENT

The relative form corresponding to the /a/ tense is illustrated in

itokayo	which leaves

compare:

yatoka	it leaves
inayotoka	which leaves
inatoka	it leaves
zitokazo	which leave
zatoka	they leave

The stem /pitia/ 'to pass by, near' is related to /pita/ 'to pass'. The stem /pitia/ contains the 'applicative' extension, represented here by /i/. The meaning and use of the applicative extension are difficult to summarize. In general, however, it is found when the action of the verb is done with special reference to some person or thing.

Supply prefixes:

Mji _enyewe ni _dogo, lakini bandari _ake ni _kubwa.	Mji wenyewe ni mdogo, lakini bandari yake ni kubwa.	The city itself is small, but its harbor is large.
Kisima __enyewe ni __ __dogo, lakini __na maji __ngi.	Kisima chenyewe ni kidogo, lakini ina maji mengi.	The well itself is small, but it has a lot of water.
Kabila _enyewe ni _dogo, lakini __naendelea sana.	Kabila lenyewe ni dogo, lakini linaendelea sana.	The tribe itself is small, but it is very progressive.
Nchi _enyewe ni _dogo sana, lakini _na watu __ngi.	Nchi yenyewe ni dogo sana, lakini na watu wengi.	The country itself is very small, but it has a large population.
Mji _enyewe ni _a zamani, lakini watu _ake __naendelea sana.	Mji wenyewe ni wa zamani, lakini watu wake wanaendelea sana.	The city itself is old, but its people are very progressive.

Questions and Answers

1. Dodoma iko kakika mkoa gani?	1. In what region is Dodoma?
2. Nchi ikoje karibu yake?	2. What is the land near there like?
3. Je, Dodoma ni mji mdogo?	3. Is Dodoma small?
4. Je, una biashara nyingi?	4. Does it have much commerce?
5. Ni watu gani wanaoishi kule?	5. What people live there?

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Sample 3-minute Tests

1. Copy, filling in the blanks:

Dodoma uko ____ ____ __ ___ __ Tanzania, na ni mji mkuu wa ____ ___. ____ iliyo karibu na ____ ni ____. Lakini mji wa Dodoma ___ biashara n____. Reli ku____ Dar-es-Salaam hu____ Dodoma. Wa_____ ____kaa mji__ wa Dodoma, ingawa ____ pia makabila m_____ m____ kama ____ katika miji m_____ ya Tanzaniza.

2. Use each of the following in a complete true sentence about Dodoma:

ingawa	yenyewe
wanaoishi	mkoa
kama vile	miji mingine
reli	kame

3. Discuss one of the following:

a. The influence of geography on the city, e.g. Dodoma.
b. The people of Dodoma and their line of work.

GUESSING GAMES

Read or listen to the following descriptions. Give the name of the city as soon as you are sure what it is.

Make up your own descriptions and try them on your fellow students. This activity can very easily be turned into a competitive game.

Play 'Twenty Questions', asking yes-no questions and trying to guess the name of the city that the leader has in mind.

1. Mji huu ni mkubwa. Uko upande wa mashariki ya Tanzania. Ni mji mkuu wa Tanzania.

2. Mji huu uko katika nyanda za juu. Una wafanyi biashara na wafanyikazi katika viwanda vidogo vidogo. Kabila la mji huu ni Wahehe.

3. Kabila la mji huu ni Wasafa. Hapo zamani ulikuwa mji mkuu wa Jimbo la Nyanda za Juu.

4. Nchi iliyo karibu na mji huu ni kame. Watu wanaoishi katika mji huu hasa ni Wagogo.

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EPILOG

The 'cycles' and the 'texts of this course have given you an active introduction to almost all of the main points of Swahili structure. This fact is of more than academic value to you. It means that in any new text, either spoken or written, you will find that most of the grammar is familiar. Your main deficiencies at this point are in the realm of vocabulary.

One procedure for expanding your vocabulary, and at the same time increasing your fluency in the use of Swahili grammatical structures, is the following:

1. Choose a topic with which you are partly familiar. Ask a speaker of Swahili to talk to you on this topic for 30 seconds. (You should of course explain in advance that you are going to stop him.)

2. At the end of 30 seconds, ask him to start again. Ask him to 'say the same thing, without leaving anything out or putting in anything new.' (He will of course make some small changes.)

3. Ask to hear the same thing a third and a fourth time.

4. Ask the speaker to dictate the text to you, one sentence at a time.

5. Prepare the text for study, in one or more of the ways that were used with the texts of Series D-H (blank-filling, questions and answers, etc.).

6. Get at least two or three more texts on topics that overlap the first. In this way you will secure further practice with many of the vocabulary items that were new to you in the first text.

Most students who have completed only this course in Swahili would benefit from systematically organized drill materials emphasizing individual points of Swahili grammar. These, along with short dialogs for memorization, may be found in the Foreign Service Institute's Swahili Basic Course. A very readable and reliable survey of Swahili grammar, aimed at the beginning student, is James L. Brain's Basic Structure of Swahili, obtainable from the Eastern African Studies Program of Syracuse University. The reader is referred to these, as well as to the well known standard works by Ashton, Perrott, and Steere.

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GLOSSARY

Words are alphabetized by the first letter of the root, regardless of presence or absence of prefixes. In order to make the listing easier to follow, the words have been spaced so that the first letters of the roots form a straight vertical column on the page.

Stems preceded by a single hyphen are verbs; stems preceded by a double hyphen are adjectives.

A

-a	of
abiria (1), pl. abiria (2)	passenger
-acha	to leave behind, reject; to go away
aina (9, 10)	kind, sort
w-akati (14), pl. ny-akati (10)	time, span of time
--ake	his, her, its
--ako	your
mw-alimu (1) pl. waalimu (2)	teacher
amba--	who, which
-ambia	to tell
j-ambo (5) pl. mambo (6)	matter, affair
ny.anda (9, 10)	highlands
--angu	my
-anza	to begin
--ao	of them, their
arobaini	forty
asubuhi (9, 10)	morning
au	or

B

baada (9)	after
bahari (9, 10)	ocean
baiskeli (9, 10)	bicycle
bandari (9, 10)	harbor
bara(9)	mainland, continent, up-country

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barabara (9, 10) or (5, 6)	road, highway
Bi	Miss, Mrs.
biashara (9, 10)	commerce, business
Bibi	Miss, Mrs.
bidhaa (9, 10)	merchandise
bwana (1), pl. mabwana	Mr.

C

--chache	few
n.chi (9, 10)	country
chini (9)	below, under
u-chukuzi (14)	transportation
u-chumi (14)	industry, economics
chumvi (9)	salt
-chunga	to herd (e.g. cattle)

D

mu-da (3)	period of time
m-Dachi (1, 2)	a German
dakika (9, 10)	a minute
n.dege (9, 10)	airplane, flight
--dogo	small, little

E

-elekea	to face, to head in a direction
-enda	to go
-endelea	to continue, progress
w-engi (see --ingi)	many
--enye	having, with, which has
--enyewe	self

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F

-fahamu	to know, be familiar with
-fanya	to do, make
ki-Faransa (7)	French language
u-Faransa (9)	France
fedha (9, 10)	money
-fika	to arrive, reach
-fuata	to follow
-fuga	to keep (cattle, etc.)
u-fugaji (14)	animal husbandry
fulani	so-and-so
mw-ana-funzi (1, 2)	student
futi (9, 10)	feet (measure)

G

gani	what?
gari (5, 6)	vehicle, car
gari la moshi	train
-geuka	to turn, turn around

H

h--	this
h--o	that
h--o h--o	same
ha-	(negative prefix)
u-Habeshi (9)	Ethiopia
hamsini	fifty
hapa	here
hapana	no; there is none
hapo	there
huko	there

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I

p-ili	two (used in counting)
ingawa	although
ki-Ingereza (7)	English language
u-Ingereza (9)	England
mw-Ingereza (1, 2)	English person
--ingi	many
-ingia	to enter
--ingine	some, other, another
mw-inuko (3)	altitude
-isha	to finish, end
-ishi	to live
ishirini	twenty
-ita	to call

J

-ja	to come
jambo (see j-ambo)	
je	question marker
-je	how? in what way?
m-Jerumani (1,2)	German person
m-ji (3, 4)	city
n.jia (9, 10)	path, way
n.jiapanda (9, 10)	junction
jibu (5, 6)	answer
-jibu	to answer
jimbo (5, 6)	province
-jua	to know
juu (9)	on, concerning, top, above

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K

-kaa	to reside, live, sit
kabila (5, 6)	tribe
kabisa	exactly
kadhalika	likewise, similarly
kahawa (9)	coffee
kama	about, approximately, like, as
kama vile	like, just like
--kame	dry
ki-Kamba (7)	the Kamba language
m-Kamba (1, 2)	Kamba person
kandokando (9)	along the side
kanisa (5, 6)	church
karafuu (9, 10)	cloves
karibu (9)	near, about, approximately
kaskazini (9)	north
kasoro	less, minus
katani (9, 10)	sisal, hard fiber cordage
kati (9)	middle, center, between
katika	in
kazi (9, 10)	work
m-Kenya (1, 2)	a person from Kenya
-ko	to be located
m-koa (3, 4)	region
m-kono (3, 4)1	hand, arm
korosho (5, 6)	cashew nuts
-kua	to grow
--kubwa	big, large, important
u-kubwa (14)	size
kule	there
kuliko	than, as compared with
kumi	ten

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kusini (9)	south
-kuta	to come upon, meet, find
--kuu	great, pre-eminent, major principal, chief
kwa	for, with, at
kwa hiyo	therefore
kwa kuwa	because
kwani	because
kwanza see -anza 'to begin'	first
kweli	correct

L

la	no
labda	perhaps
lakini	but
U-laya (9)	Europe
--le	that
ku-lia	right (hand)
-lima	to cultivate, to farm
m-lima (3, 4)	mountain, hill
m-ku-lima (1, 2)	farmer
u-ku-lima (14)	farming
m-limaji (1, 2)	farmer
-lingana	to be like one another
lini	when?
lugha (9, 10)	language
m-Luo (1, 2)	a Luo person

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M

magharibi (9)	west
mahali (16)	a place
maili (9, 10)	mile
maji (6)	water
-maliza	to end, finish
mashariki (9)	east
mbali (9)	far, distant
mbalimbali	different, various
meli (9, 10)	steam ship
mimi	I, me
Misri (9)	Egypt
--moja	one, a certain
mojawapo	one of several
mpaka	to, until

N

na	and, with
nafasi (9, 10)	opportunity
namba (9, 10)	number
namna (9, 10)	kind, sort
--nane	eight
nani	who?
ndiyo	yes
ng'ambo (9)	the far side, beyond
--ngapi	how many?
ni	is, are
nini	what?
--nne	four
nusu	half

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O

--o--ote	any at all
-ona	to see
-ondoka	to leave, go away
-onyesha	to show
orodha (9, 10)	list
m-oshi (3, 4)	smoke
--ote	all

P

pamba (9)	cotton
-panda	to raise
u-pande (14) pl. pande (10)	direction
-pata	to get
-patikana	to be available
pesa (9, 10)	money
--pi	which?
pia	also
pili (see --wili)	two
-pinduka	to turn
-pita	to pass, to pass by
-pitia	to pass by, through
-po	to be located
pwani	coast, shore, beach
pyrethrum (9)	pyrethrum; chrysanthemums with aromatic leaves; exterminating powder

R

ki-Reno (7)	Portuguese language
u-Reno (9)	Portugal
-rudi	to return

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S

saa (9, 10)	hour; clock
saba	seven
safari (9, 10)	trip
-safiri	to travel
samaki	fish
sana	well, very much
sasa	now
sawa	correct; equal
sehemu (9, 10)	part
-sema	to speak, say
serikali (9, 10)	government
ku-shoto	left (hand)
shule (9, 10) (also, skuli)	school
si	are not, is not
siku (9, 10)	days
ki-sima (7, 8)	well, water hole
-simama	to stand up
sisi	we, us
sita	six
ki-siwa (7, 8)	island
sukari (9)	sugar
ki-Sukuma (7)	the Sukuma language
swali (5, 6)	question

T

-taja	to mention by name
-taka	to want
--tano	five
-tarajia	to expect, plan
--tatu	three
-tazama	to look at

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-telemka	to descend, go downhill
m-telemko (3, 4)	downward slope
tena	again
-tembelea	to visit
-tengeneza	to repair, produce
thelathini	thirty
tisa	nine
m-to (3, 4)	river
-toka	to come
tu	only
-tumaini	to hope, expect

U

-uliza	to ask
ny.umba	house
Unguja (9)	Zanzibar
-uza	to sell

V

vema	good
vipi	how?
-vua	to catch (fish)
-vuka	to cross

W

-wa na	to have
ki-wanda (7, 8)	workshop, factory
wao	they
wapi	where?
-weza	to be able
wiki (9, 10)	week
wilaya (9, 10)	district
--wili	two

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Y

yaani	that is to say
yeye	he, she

Z

zaidi (9)	much, many
zamani	former times
-zidi	to be or do more
--zima	whole, entire
ziwa (5, 6)	lake
m-zungu (1, 2)	a European

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