



# OFISI YA MUFTI WA TANZANIA

**KISWAHILI –KINGEREZA  
MSINGI WA KUJUA KUSOMA, KUONGEA NA KUZUNGUMZA  
KIINGEREZA**

**ENGLISH**  
LANGUAGE

INFORMATION  
STUDENT TEACH  
TRAVEL FOREIGN LEARNING  
ENGLAND TEACHER



**HATUA YA KWANZA**

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## UTANGULIZI

### Mbinu za kujifunza lugha hususani lugha ya English.

#### 1. Kudhamiria kuweza:

Usianze au kuendelea kujifunza kiingereza bila kujiaminisha na kudhamiria kuweza haswa kwa ufasaha. Haitoshi tuu kutamani kuweza kiingereza, unahitaji nguvu ya dhamira ya toka moyoni , na kujiaminisha kuwa wewe unaweza.

#### 2. Kujiwekea muda maalum wa kufikia kiwango fulani :

Haitoshi tuu kudhamiria kuweza kuongea lugha ya kiingereza. Unahitaji kujiwekea malengo na mikakati ya kufikia hilo lengo na iwe kufikia lengo fulani ndani ya muda maalum.

Njia bora ya kujiwekea muda ni kuligawa lengo lako la kufahamu lugha katika vipengele vidogo vidogo halafu unaweka malengo ya kufanikisha hivyo vipengele vidogo vidogo ndani ya muda fulani.

Kwanza fahamu picha kubwa ya yote unayotakiwa kujifunza, kisha jiulize yapi kati ya hayo tayari unayajua au pengine una 'idea' nayo.

Hivyo weka malengo kwa kila kipengele kuendana na uwezo wako wa kuelewa.

Mfano ukishajua vipengele vyote mfano vya TENSES, jiulize ndani ya muda gani utaweza kukamilisha tenses. Hivyo hivyo kwa vipengele vingine .

Kutambua viungo mbalimbali vinavyounda sentensi:

Kila unachoandika, kuongea, kusikia au kusoma ni SENTENSI. Katika sentensi unaandika, kusoma, kusikiliza au kuongea maneno. Hata hivyo ili kurahisisha watu kujifunza lugha, maneno hayo yamegawanywa katika makundi , na hayo makundi yanafafanua matumizi na kanuni kuhusu kila neno katika kundi husika.

*Mfano sentensi hii : Will you come to school ? - Je utakuja shule ?*

Hapa tuna maneno matano, na yanatoka katika makundi yafuatayo:

Verbs: Will na Come

Pronoun: You

Proposition: TO

Noun: School

Kufahamu kanuni zinazoongeza makundi haya zitakafunya ujue kwanini hayo maneno yamepangiliwa hivyo yalivyo , mfano kwanini haikuwa COME WILL TO SCHOOL YOU ?

Katika kujifunza kanuni hizi ndipo utakapojitofautisha wewe na wale ambao wanadhani kujifunza lugha ni kujua maneno mengi.

Kuna watu wengi wanajua maneno mengi ya kiingereza na ni wepesi wa kuchanganya kiswahili na kiingereza wakati wa mazungumzo ila inapofika kuongeza kiingereza tuu kwa mfululizo inakuwa ni tabu kwakuwa hawana ujuzi wa kuunda vema sentensi.

### **3. Kusoma kwa mpangilio:**

Baada ya kufahamu kuwa lugha ina vipengele kadhaa vinavyounda sentensi na kanuni zinazoongoza kila aina ya maneno , bila kusahau nyakati –tenses, jiwekee utaratibu wa kusoma hatua kwa hatua kwani vipengele vingi vinaendana.

Mfano kama haujalewa vizuri tenses, itakupa shida kuelewa active and passive voice, na reported speeches.

### **4. Kusoma kwa mfululizo bila kukatisha:**

Mbinu nyingine ni kuhakikisha kuwa unajifunza lugha kwa muda maalum na kwa mfululizo. Sio unajifunza kwa "manati" mara moja au mbili tuu ndani ya mwezi. Ili kufanikiwa kujifunza kwa urahisi na kwa haraka hakikisha unatenga muda walau mara tatu kwa wiki, na kwa muda wa walau masaa mawili kila siku na hakikisha unasoma hivi kwa muda mrefu mfano walau kwa miezi mitatu mfululizo kwa kasi hiyo hiyo ya kujifunza.

Kwanini unahitaji kujifunza kwa mfululizo ? Ni kwa sababu kujifunza lugha kunahitaji sana kukumbuka na kuhusanisha uelewa wa vipengele tofauti vya lugha.

Hivyo kujifunza mfululizo kunatuma ujumbe kwa ubongo wako kuwa hayo unayotaribu kuhifadhi katika kumbukumbu yako ni ya muhimu, hivyo nao unatenga nafasi ya kukusaidia kuyapata haraka unapohitaji –yaani kumbukumbu ya haraka.

Kumbuka pia hata kama unasoma na yanakua magumu, ukiendelea kurudia mara kwa mara jambo lile lile baada ya muda unajikuta umeshajenga aina fulani ya kumbukumbu na uwezo wa kuhusanisha yale uliyojifunza zamani na taarifa mpya ya jambo hilo hilo husika.

### **5. Kufahamu matumizi ya nyakati na kanuni zake :**

Mbinu hii inahusu vitu viwili muhimu sana, kwanza kujua uwepo wa nyakati na matumizi yake yaani je katika hali ipi unatumia present tense, au past tense, au future tense, halafu kitu kingine cha pili cha muhimu sana ni kujua kanuni zinazoongoka namna ya utungaji wa sentensi katika kila aina ya nyakati.

## Lesson 1a

### GREETINGS

#### (Salamu)

Tunatamka(griitings)

#### What is it? (Ni nini )

This is how to know the condition of someone or something by saluting /salutation.

(Ni naman ya kujua hali ya mtu au kitu Fulani kwa kusalimiana/kuamka ).

So , we can say “ greetings “ is maamkizi or salamu in Kiswahili.

The word “greetings”comes from the word “greet” which means “ Salamu/amkia” in Kiswahili. (Neno “greetings” linatokana na neoni “ greet” ambalo ilina maana ya “salimu” au ‘amkia’ katika Kiswahili.)

#### Kinds of greetings: ( Aina za maamkizi /salamu )

There are two major kinds of greetings:

Kuna aina mbili za salamu

- a) Common greetings.( Komoni griitings )- ( salamu za kawaida)
- b) Other greetings. (adha griitings)- (salamu nyinginezo)

#### A.Common greetings –(salamu za kawaida)

They are greetings which you greet a person whom you hear his voice directly, whether by seeing him and listening his voice or by just listening his voice or by writing directly.

(Ni salamu ambazo unamsalimia mtu ambaye unaisikia sauti yake moja kwa moja , ama kwa kumwona na kumsikia au kwa kumsikia tu, au kwa kuandika moja kwa moja.)

#### These greetings are six:

- a )Good morning – Asubuhi njema / Habari za asubuhi.
- b) Good afternoon- Mchana mwema / Habari za mchana .
- c) Good evening – Jioni njema / Habari ya jioni
- d) Good night—Usiku mwema / Habari ya usiku.
- e) How do you do –Unaendeleaje na hali yako kwa kipindi kirefu / tangu tulipoachana.
- f) How do you feel – Unajisikiaje .

In these six common greetings ;three greetings resemble in responding , that is in answering.

The greetings which resemble in responding are : Good morning, Good afternoon and Good evening. This can be shown below by a chart which shows how to greet and how to answer / respond.

Katika salamu hizi sita za kawaida , salamu tatu hufanana katika kujibu, salamu ambazo hufanana katika kuitikia kujibu ni : Good morning, Good afternoon and Good evening . Hii inawezekana kuonyeshwa katika chati inayoonyesha namna ya kuitikia hapo chini.

We shall only pick one greeting from the three and show how we greet and how we respond.

Tunachukua salamu moja tu kutoka katika hizo tatu na tutaonyesha namna tunavyo salimu na kuitikia .

Let us now take “Good morning”  
Hebu sasa tuchukue “Good morning”

<b>Greeting</b>	<b>Response</b>
1. Good morning  a) (Kama ni mzima utajibu)  (Ayem fain /Ayem okei/ fain)	Good morning , how are you?  (Hawayuu)  Mjibu kama alivyojibu yeye  (Answer as he has answered)
b) (Kama siyo mzima utajibu)  I am not fine / I am not okay  (Ayem noti fain/ Ayem noti okei)	
c) Halafu mjulie nay eye hali yake tena  How are you too?  (Hawayuu tuu?)  Au How about you?  (Hau about yuu?)  Au and you ? (Endi yuu?) Maana yake , na wewew hali yako vipi	-I am also fine (Nami pia mzima)  -I am also fine.  (Nami pia mzima)  Au I am not fine (mimi si mzima)

(Haya majibizano kuanzia pale ambapo neno ‘how are you’ lilipotajwa na kuendelea yatatumiwa na salamu hizo zote tatu kujibizana , yaani salamu ya Good morning, Good afternoon and Good evening).

Now let us see the remaining greetings:  
(Sasa hebu tuone kwa salamu zinazobaki)

### **Good night**

Good night?	1. Good night to you
-Usiku mwema	-Usiku mwema na wewe

	(hapa basi hatuungezi tena chochote) 2.The same to you (Na wewe pia)
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### How do you do?

Greeting	Responding
How do you do?  (hau du yuu duu)  Unaendeleaje na hali yako tangu tulipoachana ?	How do you do too (hau du yuu duu tuu)  NB. Hapo imekwisha (hatuungezi tena chochote)

### How do you feel?

Greetings	Responding
How do you feel ?  (hau du yuu fil?)  -Unajisikiaje	(kama unajisiikia vizuri,itikia ;  I feel alright /okay/fine  (Ai filorait/okei/fain)  Kama unajisikia vibaya, itikia ;  I don't feel alright/Okay/fine  (I donti filorait/ okei/fain)

### B. Other greetings – Salamu nyingine

These are greetings which you greet someone or something out of the one you speak to (or hear his voice ), but you want the one who speaks with you to answer on behalf.

(Hizi ni salamu unazomsalimu mtu Fulani au kitu flano nje ya Yule unayeongea naye au kumsikia sauti yake ,bali unataka yeye unayeongea aye ajibu kwa niaba )

Example: How about your sister?

Mfano: Hajambo dada yako?

Au (yu hali gani dada yako)

- (Hapa utaona huyo dada yuko nje ya unayetaka azijibu hizo salamu .Maana yake unataka kujua hali ya mtu au kitu au mnyama ambaye huonani naye wakati huo).

Generally, these kinds of greetings start with the word “how”

Mara nyingi ghizi salamu huanza na neon “how’

Mfano;HHow about John ? au How is your mother/ au How are they at home? N.k



( Sasa unaposema ‘How is.....’ maana yake unataka kumsalimia mtu au kitu kimoja;lakini ukisema ‘How are.....’, Maana yake unatka kuwasalimia watu wengi au vitu vingi au wanyama wengi.Lakini unaposema ‘How abouy.....”, hapa unaweza kusalimu wengi (Oplural names0 au mmoja (singular names) Watu wengi hupenda kutumia ‘How about.....’, maana ni rahisi na haitatanishwi.Pia ni multipurpose (maltiparpas)- maana inaweza kutumika kwa makusudi zaidi ya moja .)

Now let us see them at work

Sasa tuzione zifanyavyo kazi

Greeting	Answer/Responding
<p>1 .How is it? (hau iz it?) -Hali vipi?(Pia inaweza ikatumika unaposalimu kitu au mnyama baada ya kumtaja kwanza )mfano B: Nimemwona ng’ombe wako shambani  A.How is it? B:(Anajibu)- It is fine au it is not fine</p>	<p>Kama hali ni nzuri  -It is fine  Kama hali si nzuri  -It is not fine</p>
<p>2 .How things? (hau things)  -Mambo vipi?</p>	<p>-Fine (Kama ni mzuri)  -Not fine(kama ni mbaya)</p>
<p>3.How is he? (Hau iz hii?0- Hujambo? N.B Anayesalimiwa hapa ni mwanaume (kama ni mwanmke tungesema:How is she?) Hizi salamu mbili unamsalimia mtu baada ya kuwa mmekwisha mzungumzia kwanza kwa kumtaja jina.Kama hamjamzungumzia kwa kumtaja jina na unatka kumsalimia basi weka jina lake kabisa , Mfano : How is Asha/ au How is John?</p>	<p>(Kama ni mzima hapa unaitikia hivi:  He is fine  (kwa mwanaume) au She is fine (kwa mwanamke) (Kama hali yao mbaya utasema)  -He I not fine au -She is not fine</p>
<p>4.How is your brother?  Au How about your brother? ( hau abauti yua bradha?)  Hajambo kaka yako? Pia unaweza kuweka jina linguine lolote la</p>	<p>Unapojibu,unachofanya ni kuchunguza huyo anayesalimiwa ni mwanaume au mwanamke? Kama mwanaume unajibu  He is fine na kma ni mwanamke</p>

kingugu au kikazi mfano  Mother,Uncle, Aunt,Wife,Husband. (Haya ni ya kindugu ya kikazi kama Teacher, Boss, Manager, etc	She is fine na kinyume chake
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5.How are your brothers?  (Hau aa yua bradhaz?)  Au How about your brothers? (Hau abauti yua bradhaz?)  Kaka zako hawajambo	Unapojibu salamu kama hii inayosolimia majina ya uwingi huwa tunatumia kiwakilishi 'They'  Mfano hapa tutaitikia hivi They are fine (dhei aa fain)  -Hawajambo  AU They are not fine (dhei aa noti fain) -Si wazima /hali yao si nzuri
--	--

-(Ina maana 'hawajambo?' Jambo la kuangalia hapa ni kwamba unaposolimia kwa kutumia pronoun (kiwakilishi cha jina kama 'They' inataiwa hao watu wazungumzwe kwanza (tena kwa majina) mfano;Nimekutana na Jane na Asha mjini leo.( sasa kama hivi majina yamkwishatajwa na tunataka kufahamu halizao ndipo tunatumia kiwakilishi cha hayo majina cha uwingi ambacho ni 'they' .Hivyo tunaema :How are they ? Lakini pia tunaweza kusema hivi;'Ho w are they at home au at Sinza " n.k

N.B:

You can also put other names as above , but those names must be in plural names.

-Unaweza pia (badala ya brothers) ukaweka majina mengine ya uwingi kwa sababu umetumia neon 'are' ambalo limetumiwapo hpo huita jina lililo katika uwingi kama Mothers,Children, Men, Girls etc)

N.B:

Tunapotumia 'about' hatuwek

i 'are' wala "is" Pia salamu hii tunaweza kusema hivi 'How are they ? tukiwa wengi.

6 .Hata hivyo tunaweza pia tukasalimia kazi, biashara , masomo,nyumbani,shambani, n.k kwa kusema tu :-  How are about home? au How about business? Au How about studies? Au How about your condition? (kondisheni)	-Hapa utajibu kulingana na jina lililotajwa kama ni plural au singular; kama ni la kike au la kiume au kama ni kitu au mnyama, Mfano:He is fine, She is fine ,They are fine au It is fine au ukajibu kwa jina lenyewe .  Majibu yake yatategema jinsia ya huyo ambaye anauliziwa
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N.B:	
Condition maana yake 'Hali au pia unaweza ukatumia 'situation'.(stueshen)	

Pia unaweza kumsalimia mtu mwingine ambaye anahusiana na mtu mwingine ambaye yuko nje ya Yule tunaye onga naye .Mfano:tunataka kusalimu hivi :Hajambo mke wa kaka yako? Au Hajambo mwalimu wa binti yako? Au Hajambo rafiki wa dada yako/ au Vipi hali ya garila babu yako?.

- a ) How about your brother's wife? au
- b ) How about your daughter's teacher? au
- c )How about your sister's friend? Au
- d ) How about your father's car ? N.K

La msingi hapa tusingahau kuweka koma juu ya 'S' na juu ya herufi ya mwisho ya jina la huyo anae mmiliki.

Hapa jibu lake ni lile la:

-Are fine (kama ni wazima ) au

-Are not fine (kama si wazima )

-Hapa utajibu kulingana na jina lililotajwa : kama ni plural au singular ; kama ni la kike au la kiume au kama ni la kitu au mnyama ,mfano:

-Majibu yake yanategemea jinsia ya huyo amabaye hali yake inaulizwa.

## Lesson 1b: Classroom Instructions

### Classroom Instructions [maagizo ya darasani]

rudia	repeat
mwalimu	teacher
profesa	professor
mwanafunzi	student
jibu	answer; respond
uliza	ask
unaelewa?	do you understand?
mnaelewa?	do you all understand?
ndiyo	yes
la; hapana	no
swali	question
mna swali?	does anyone have a question?
mwalimu, nina swali	teacher, I have a question
sielewi	I do not understand
sikiliza	listen (s. command)
sikilizeni	listen (pl. command)
simama	stand
tafadhali, simama	please, stand

keti; kaa	sit
tafadhali, keti/kaa	please, sit down
kusanya	collect
karatasi	paper
tafadhali, kusanya karatasi	please, collect the papers
leta	bring
tafadhali, leta karatasi	please, bring the papers
enda	go
tafadhali, enda	please, go
tazama	look
funga kitabu	close the book
fungua kitabu	open the book
tafadhali	please
tafadhali rudia	please repeat
tafadhali, fungua kitabu	please, open the book
tafadhali, nyamaza	please, be quiet (sing.)
tafadhali, nyamazeni	please, be quiet (pl.)
tafadhali, ongea/zungumza/sema katika Kiingereza	please, speak in English
tafadhali, jibu katika/kwa Kiswahili	please, respond in Kiwahili
tafadhali, ongea/zungumza/sema katika Kiswahili	please, speak in Kiwahili
polepole	slowly
tafadhali, ongea/zungumza/sema polepole	please, speak slowly
taja	mention
tamka	pronounce
soma	read; study
andika	write

## Lesson 1: Classroom Instructions

andika kwa Kiswahili	write in Kiwahili
tafadhali soma	please read
kumbuka	remember (sing.)
mnakumbuka	remember (pl.)
jaribu	try
tena	again
jaribu tena	try again
tafadhali jaribu	please try
karibu	welcome
tafadhali fungua mlango	please open the door
tafadhali fungua mlango	please close the door
tafadhali kaa/keti	please sit (sing.)
"Crying" ni nini kwa Kiswahili?	What is "crying" in Kiwahili?
tafsiri	translate
chemsha bongo	brain teaser
sijui	I do not know
kwaheri	bye
kwaheri, tutaonana kesho	goodbye, hope to see you tomorrow
kwaheri, tutaonana baadaye	goodbye, hope to see you later
asante	thank you
asante sana	thank you very much
njoo	come
tafadhali, njoo	please, come
samahani	pardon; excuse me
samahani, mwalimu, nina swali	excuse me, teacher, I have a question
haraka	fast
tafadhali, ongea/zumgumza/sema	
haraka haraka	please, speak quicker
vizuri	good
vizuri sana	very good
Wewe ni mzuri.	You are good.
Wewe ni mbaya.	You are bad.
kazi nzuri	good work
kazi ya nyumbani	homework
Leo tutasoma _____.	Today we will learn _____.
Jana tulisoma nini?	What did we learn/study yesterday?
Leo tumesoma nini?	What have we learned/studied today?

## Lesson 2a:

### Greetings

#### Greetings [maamkio; salamu]

There are at least five ways of greeting in Kiswahili:

**A).** Habari gani?

- B). Hujambo?
- C). U hali gani?
- D). Shikamoo.
- E). Mambo? / Vipi?

A). Habari gani?

Example 1 - *Two people greeting each other*

Person A: **Habari gani?**

Person B: **Nzuri!**

Sentensi:

a). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa. [Good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / cool.]

b). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa **sana...**

[**Very** good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / cool.] c). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa **tu...**

[**Just** good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / **just** cool.]

B). Hujambo?

Example 2 - *Teacher greeting students*

Example 1 - *Two people greeting each other*

Person A: **Hujambo?**

Teacher: **Hamjambo?**

Person B: **Sijambo!**

Students: **Hatujambo!**

Sentensi:

Hujambo? [Any issue(s)? / *How are you doing?*]

Sijambo! [No issue(s)! / *I am okay/fine!*]

Hamjambo? [Any issue(s)? / *How are you doing?*]

Hatujambo! [No issue(s)! / *We are okay/fine!*]

### C). U hali gani?

Example 1 - *Two people greeting each other*

Person A: **U hali gani?**

Person B: **Njema.**

Example 2 - *One person greeting many people*

Person A: **M hali gani?**

Persons B, C, & D: **Salama.**

Sentensi:

1. U hali gani? / M hali gani?

What's your condition? / *How are you?*]

a). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa. [Good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / cool.]

b). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa **sana...**

[**Very** good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / cool.] c). Nzuri / njema / salama / safi / sawa / poa **tu...**

[**Just** good / nice / peaceful / clean / fine / **just** cool.]

### D.) Shikamoo.

Example 1 - *A youth greeting an elder person*

Youth: **Shikamoo.**

Elder Person: **Marahaba.**

Sentensi:

Shikamoo. [I touch your feet.]

Marahaba. [I am delighted.]

### E). Vipi? / Mambo?

Example 1 - *A youth greeting another youth*

Youth A: **Vipi?**

Youth B: **Poa.**

Example 2 - *A youth greeting another youth*

Youth A: **Mambo?**

Youth B: **Safi.**

Sentensi:

Vipi? / Mambo? [What's up?]

Poa / Safi / Sawa. [Cool / Clean / Fine.]

Mifano:

<b>1.</b> Hodi!	[Requests permission to enter a house.]
<b>2.</b> Karibu!	[Welcome!]
<b>3.</b> Karibu ndani!	[Welcome inside!]
<b>4.</b> Asante.	[Thank you.]
<b>5.</b> Asante sana.	[Thank you very much.]
<b>6.</b> Kwaheri.	[Be blessed. / Goodbye.]
<b>7.</b> Tutaonana baadaye.	[We will see each other later.]
<b>8.</b> Habari za asubuhi/ mchana/jioni/usiku?	[How is the news of the morning/afternoon/evening/night?]
<b>9.</b> Habari za mama/baba/kaka/dada/ ndugu/mjomba	[How is the news of mother/father/brother/sister/comrade/uncle]
<b>10.</b> Habari za nyumbani/shuleni/chuoni/ masomo/Amerika	[How is the news at home/at school/at college/studies/America]



## Lesson 2b:

### Other Forms of Greetings

#### Greetings

##### Mifano:

Waambaje?	[How are you doing?]	Sina la kuamba. [I have nothing to say.]
Salaamaleikum.	[Peace be upon you.]	Aleikumsalaam. [And also with you.]
Upo?	[Are you there?]	Nipo. [I am here.]
Lala salama.	[Sleep peacefully.]	Nawe pia. [And you also.]
Tuonane kesho.	[See you tomorrow.]	Inshallah. [God willing.]
Ndoto njema.	[Dream well.]	Za mafanikio. [Of success.]
Lala unono.	[Sleep comfortably.]	Nawe pia. [And you also.]
Usiku mwema.	[Good night.]	Wa buraha. [With tranquility.]
Usingizi mwema. [Sleep well.]		Wa buraha. [With tranquility.]
Habari za kutwa? [How was your day?]		Njema/Nzuri. [Good.]
Jioni njema.	[Good Evening]	Salama! [Peaceful!]
Uende salama	[Go with peace.]	Tuonane inshallah! [We will see each other God willing]

## Lesson 2c:

### Respectful Terms That

#### Accompany Greetings

<b>Respectful Terms</b>	Salamu, Adabu, Heshima , Tafside [Peace, Politeness, Honorable, Civil]
Mifano:	

Samahani	[Excuse me]
Niwe radhi	[My apologies/Pardon me]
Tafadhali	[Please]
Pole	[Sorry]
Makiwa	[Term used to express condolences]
Asante	[Thank you]
Heko/Hongera	[Congratulations]
Shukrani	[Thanks]
Inshallah	[God willing]
Binti	[Daughter of]
Bin	[Son of]
Bi/Biti	[Miss/Ms.]
Bibi	[Mrs.]
Bwana	[Mr./Sir]
Marehemu	[The late]
Bimdogo	[Little miss / young lady]
Bwanamdogo	[Little sir / young man ]
Bimkubwa	[Middle aged/ elderly woman]
Bwanamkubwa	[Middle aged / elderly man]]
Hayati	[Distinguished deceased person]
Ustadh	[Distinguished scholar]
Guru	[Spiritual leader / expert/innovative person]

## Lesson 3:

### Classroom Vocabulary

#### Classroom Vocabulary [msamiati wa darasani] A). Vocabulary

mlango / milango	[door/ doors]
dirisha / madirisha	[window / windows]
taa / taa	[light / lights]
ubao / mbao	[board / boards]
kompyuta / kompyuta	[computer / computers]
kiti / viti	[chair / chairs]
meza / meza	[table / tables]
kalamu / kalamu	[pen / pens]
penseli / penseli	[pencil / pencils]
mkoba / mikoba	[bag for books / bags for books]
mfuko / mifuko	[bag of books / bags of books]
kitabu / vitabu	[book / books]
daftari / madaftari	[notebook / notebooks]
kabati / makabati	[cupboard / cupboards]
rula / rula	[ruler / rulers]
ufutio / futio	[eraser / erasers]
wino / wino	[ink / inks]
ukuta / kuta	[wall / walls]
sakafu / sakafu	[floor / floors]
dari / dari	[ceiling / ceilings]
paa / paa	[roof / roofs]
simu / simu	[telephone / telephones]
karatasi / karatasi	[paper / papers]
jaa / jaa	[litter bin / litter bins]
chaki / chaki	[chalk / chalks]
zulia / mazulia	[carpet / carpets]
swichi	[switch]
swichi ya feni	[fan switch]
swichi ya taa	[light switch]

mwanafunzi / wanafunzi	[student / students]
mwalimu / walimu	[teacher / teachers]
kalenda/kalenda	[calendar / calendars]
saa / saa	[clock / clocks]
saa ya ukuta	[wall clock]
ramani / ramani	[map / maps]
kiyoyozi / viyoyozi	[air conditioner / air conditioners]
picha / picha	[picture / pictures]
mchoro / michoro	[drawing / drawings]
pazia / mapazia	[curtain / curtains]
runinga/televisheni	[television / televisions]
video/video	[video / videos]
kengele / kengele	[bell / bells]
chati / jedwali	[chart / charts]
rejesta / rejesta	[register / registers]
bendera / bendera	[flag / flags]
bendera ya taifa	[national flag]
kengele / kengele	[bell / bells]
mlinzi / bawabu / walinzi	[security / security]
saa / saa	[clock / clocks]
saa ya ukuta	[wall clock]
chati / jedwali	[chart / charts]
ramani / ramani	[map / maps]
kalenda / kalenda	[calendar]
rejista / rejista	[register / roll call]
majilisi / masjala / ofisi	[office / staff room]
picha / picha	[picture/ pictures]
deski / dawati	[desk]
gazeti / magazeti	[newspaper / newspapers]
jarida / majarida	[journal / periodical]
habari / habari	[news]
barua / barua	[letter / letters]
makala / makala	[article / articles]
insha / insha	[essay / essays]
kumbukumbu / kumbukumbu	[record / records]
kabrasha / ripoti maalum	[pamphlet / meeting documents]

## Question Formation

Mifano:

### 1. Darasa hili lina vitu gani?

[What things does this classroom have?]

Darasa hili lina meza, mkoba, chaki, ubao...

[This classroom has a table, backpack, chalk, board...]

### 2. Hii ni nini?

[What is this?]

Hii ni meza.

[This is a table.]

### 3. Huu ni nini?

[What is this? (referring to wall)]

Huu ni ukuta.

[This is a wall.]

### 4. (Wewe) Hupendi mapambo gani? [Which decorations don't you like?]

(Mimi) Sipendi \_\_\_\_\_. [I don't like \_\_\_\_\_.]

## Lesson 4:

## Personal Pronouns

### Personal Pronouns [viwakilishi - nafsi]

There are three personal pronouns in Swahili:

- A). First person pronoun
- B). Second person pronoun
- C). Third person pronoun

Each personal pronoun has a singular and a plural form.

#### A). First Person Pronoun

Umoja [singular]

**Mimi** [I/Me]

Represented by **NI-**

Wingi [plural]

**Sisi** [We/Us]

Represented by **TU-**

Sentensi:

Mimi **ninaitwa** Jeremy.

[I am called Jeremy. / *My name is Jeremy.*]

Sisi **tunaitwa** Jeremy.

[We are called Jeremy. / *Our names are  
Jeremy.*]

B). Second Person Pronoun

<u>Umoja [singular]</u> <b>Wewe</b> [You] Represented by <b>U-</b>	<u>Wingi [plural]</u> <b>Nyinyi/Ninyi</b> [You (pl.)] Represented by <b>M-</b>
--	--

Sentensi:

Wewe **unaitwa** Jeremy.

[You are called Jeremy. / *Your name is Jeremy.*]

Nyinyi/Ninyi **mnaitwa** Jeremy.

[You (pl.) are called Jeremy. / *Your names are Jeremy.*]

C). Third Person Pronoun

<u>Umoja [singular]</u> <b>Yeye</b> [He/She, Her/Him] Represented by <b>A-</b>	<u>Wingi [plural]</u> <b>Wao</b> [They/Them] Represented by <b>WA-</b>
--	--

Sentensi:	
Yeye <b>anaitwa</b> Jeremy.	[He is called Jeremy. / <i>His name is Jeremy.</i> ]
Wao <b>wanaitwa</b> Jeremy.	[They are called Jeremy. / <i>Their names are Jeremy.</i> ]

### Muhtasari [Summary]

Nafsi [Personal Pronoun]		Kiwakilishi [Marker]
<i>1st Person:</i>		
<b>Mimi</b>	[I/Me]	<b>NI-</b>
<b>Sisi</b>	[We/Us]	<b>TU-</b>
<i>2nd Person:</i>		
<b>Wewe</b>	[You]	<b>U-</b>
<b>Nyinyi/Ninyi</b>	[You (pl.)]	<b>M-</b>
<i>3rd Person:</i>		
<b>Yeye</b>	[He/She, Her/Him]	<b>A-</b>
<b>Wao</b>	[They/Them]	<b>WA-</b>

### Zingatia [Note]

ita	[call]
itwa	[be called]
Ninaitwa ____ .	[I am called ____ . / <i>My name is ____ .</i> ]
Nani?	[Who?/What is his/her name?]
Na wewe je?	[And what about you?]

### Question Formation

Mifano: _____	<b>1. Wewe unaitwa nani?</b>
[What is your name?]	
Mimi <b>ninaitwa</b> Jeremy.	[I am called Jeremy / <i>My name is Jeremy.</i> ]
<b>4. Nyinyi mnaitwa nani?</b> [What are your names?]	
Sisi <b>tunaitwa</b> Jeremy.	[We are called Jeremy/ <i>Our names are Jeremy.</i> ]





### 3. Yeye anaitwa nani?

[What is he/she called? / *What is his/her name?*]

Yeye anaitwa Jeremy.

[He is called Jeremy / *His name is Jeremy.*]

### 4. Wao wanaitwa nani?

[What are they called? / *What are their names?*]

Wao wanaitwa Jeremy.

[They are called / *Their names are Jeremy.*]

### 5. Mimi ninaitwa John.

[I am called John]

Na wewe je?

[And what about you?]

Mimi ninaitwa Andrew.

[I am called Andrew.]

## Lesson 5:

## Possessive Pronouns

### Possessive Pronouns [vivumishi vimilikishi]

There are three possessive pronouns in Swahili:

A). First person possessive

B). Second person possessive

C). Third person possessive

Each possessive pronoun has a singular and a plural form.

#### A). First Person Possessive

Umoja [singular]  
-ANGU [my]

Wingi [plural]  
-ETU [our]

Mifano:

Mwalimu **wangu** [My teacher]

Mwalimu **wetu** [Our teacher]

Walimu **wangu** [My teachers]

Walimu **wetu** [Our teachers]

#### B). Second Person Possessive

Umoja [singular]  
-AKO [your]

Wingi [plural]  
-ENU [your (pl.)]

Mifano:

Kalamu **yako** [Your pen]

Kalamu **yenu** [Your (pl.) pen]

Kalamu **zako** [Your pens]

Kalamu **zenu** [Your (pl.) pens]

#### C). Third Person Possessive

Umoja [singular]  
-AKE [his/her]

Mifano:

Jina **lake** [His/her name]

Majina **yake**

[His/her names]

Wingi [plural]

**-AO [their]**

Jina **lao**

[Their name]

Majina **yao**

[Their names]

## Muhtasari [Summary]

<p><i>1st Person Singular:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-ANGU</b> [My]</p>	<p><i>1st Person Plural:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-ETU</b> [Our]</p>
<p><i>2nd Person Singular:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-AKO</b> [Your]</p>	<p><i>2nd Person Plural:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-ENU</b> [Your (pl.)]</p>
<p><i>3rd Person Singular:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-AKE</b> [His/Her]</p>	<p><i>3rd Person Plural:</i></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>-AO</b> [Their]</p>

## Zingatia [Note]

-angu	[my]
-ako	[your]
-ake	[his/her]
jina	[name]
langu	[my]
lako	[your]
lake	[his/her]
nani?	[Who? What is his/her name?]
ni	[is]

## Question Formation

Mifano:

### 1. Jina langu ni nani?

[What is my name?]

Jina lako ni Peter.

[Your name is Peter.]

### 2. Jina lako ni nani?

[What is your name?]

Jina langu ni Darnell.

[My name is Darnell.]

### 3. Jina lake ni nani?

[What is his/her name?]

Jina lake ni Don.

[His/her name is Don.]

### 4. Jina lako ni nani mama/mwalimu?

[What is your name, mom/teacher?]

## Lesson 6:

## School Subjects

### School Subjects

[masomo]

#### A). School Subjects

afya ja jamii	[community health]
akiolojia; elimu kale	[archeology]
anthropolojia	[anthropology]
bayolojia	[biology]
biashara	[business]
botania	[botany]
dini	[religion]
elimu	[education]
elimu ya kompyuta	[computer science]
elimu ya maktaba; ukutubi	[library science/studies]
elimu ya mazingira	[environmental science]
elimu ya mawasiliano	[communication studies]
elimu ya siasa	[political science]
elimu ya usimamizi wa fedha	[finance]
falsafa	[philosophy]
fasihi	[literature]
fizikia	[physics]
hisabati; hesabu	[math]
historia	[history]
isimu (ya lugha)	[linguistics]
jiografia	[geography]
jiolojia	[geology]
kemia	[chemistry]
Kihispania	[Spanish]
lishe	[nutrition]
lugha	[language]
masomo ya Kiafrika	[African studies]
masomo ya maendeleo	[development studies]
masomo ya wanawake	[women's studies]
matibabu ya watoto	[pediatrics]

meteorolojia  
mipango ya miji

[meteorology]  
[urban planning]

muziki	[music]
saikolojia	[psychology]
sanaa	[fine arts]
sanaa za maonyesho	[theater arts]
sayansi	[science]
sayansi kimu	[home economics]
sayansi ya jamii	[social science]
sayansi ya mimea	[plant science]
sheria	[law]
sosholojia	[sociology]
uandishi	[journalism]
uchumi	[economics]
uganga; udaktari	[medicine]
uhandisi	[engineering]
unesi	[nursing]
uongozi; manejimenti	[management]
upasuaji	[surgery]
usanifu majengo	[architecture]
utangazaji	[advertising]

#### Zingatia [Note]

Some academic subjects are expressed by using *elimu* or *masomo*. However, school subjects that are not listed with *elimu* or *masomo* could optionally be expressed by using the following structure: *elimu ya biashara*, *elimu ya dini*, *masomo ya dini*, *elimu ya uhandisi*, etc.

soma	[study]	Gani?	[What?/which?]
katika	[at/within]	Nini?	[What?]
chuo kikuu	[university]	Wapi?	[Where?]

Mifano:

**1. Wewe unasoma masomo gani?**[What subjects do you study? / *What do you study?*]

Mimi ninasoma historia.

[I study history.]

**5. Wewe unasoma nini?** [What do you study?]

Mimi ninasoma historia na kemia.

[I study history and chemistry.]

### 3. Wewe unasoma wapi? [Where do you study?]

Mimi ninasoma katika chuo kikuu cha Kansas.

[I study at the University of Kansas.]

How to introduce yourself and what you study:

Jina langu ni Sheila/Ninaitwa Sheila. Ninasoma historia katika chuo kikuu cha Kansas. Na wewe je?

[*My name is Sheila/I'm called Sheila. I study history at the University of Kansas. What about you?*]

## Lesson 7a

### Continents

#### Continents [Mabara]

#### A). Continents

Mfano:

Bara la Afrika / Bara Afrika	[African continent]
Bara la Ulaya / Bara Uropa	[European continent]
Bara Amerika Kusini	[South American continent]
Bara Amerika Kaskazini	[North American continent]
Bara Asia / Hindi	[Asian continent]
Bara Australia	[Australian continent]
Bara Antakitika	[Antarctica]



## Lesson 7b:

### Countries

#### Countries [nchi]

Countries take three different forms:



U-prefix

- Some change completely
- Some do not change at all

#### A). Countries

Marekani; Amerika	[USA]
Uingereza	[England]
Mashariki ya kati	[Middle East]
Misri	[Egypt]
Uchina	[China]
Italia; Italiano	[Italy]
Uswidi	[Sweden]
Uswisi	[Switzerland]
Ufaransa	[France]
Uhispania; Uhispaniola	[Spain]
Ureno	[Portugal]
Ujapani	[Japan]
Ujerumani	[Germany]
Uturuki	[Turkey]
Somalia; Usomali	[Somalia]
Urusi	[Russia]
Ugiriki	[Greece]
Uyahudi; Israeli; Israili	[Israel]
Uholanzi	[Netherlands; Holland]
Ubeljiji	[Belgium]
India	[India]
Korea	[Korea]
Kenya	[Kenya]
Tanzania	[Tanzania]
Uganda	[Uganda]

Msumbuji	[Mozambique]
Ushelisheli	[Seychelles]
Udachi	[Netherlands]
Bukini	[Madagascar]
Kongo	[Congo]
Serikali ya Demokrasia ya Congo	[Democratic Republic of Congo]

#### Mifano Zaidi:

Ulaya; Uropa	[Europe]
Ufini; Finland	[Finland]
Uajemi	[Iran; Persia]
Palestina	[Palestine]
Uyunani	[Palestine before 1948]
Uyorodani	[Jordan]
Uhabashi	[Ethiopia]
Norwei	[Norway]
Meksiko	[Mexico]
Kanada	[Canada]
Israili	[Israel]
Lesutu	[Lesotho]
Afrika ya kusini; Afrika Kusini	[South Africa]
Poland	[Poland]
Ukraine	[Ukraine]
Romania	[Romania]
Iraq	[Iraq]
Burundi	[Burundi]
Rwanda	[Rwanda]
Botswana	[Botswana]
Malawi	[Malawi]
Nigeria	[Nigeria]
Senegal	[Senegal]

#### Zingatia [note]

toka	[come from]
nchi	[country]
gani?	[which?; what?]

Mifano:

**4. (Wewe) Unatoka nchi gani?** [Which country

do you come from?]

a. (Mimi) Ninatoka nchi ya Marekani/Amerika.

[I come from America/U.S.A.]

b.

(Mimi) Ninatoka Tanzania / nchi ya Tanzania.

[I come from Tanzania]

c. (Mimi) Ninatoka Kenya / nchi ya Kenya. [I come from Kenya]

## Lesson 7c:

### Nationality

#### Nationality [uraia]

To refer to people's nationalities, the prefix **M-** is used for singular and **WA-** for plural.

#### A). Nationality

Mmarekani; Mwamerika	[American person]
Mwiingereza	[English/British person]
Mmisri	[Egyptian person]
Mchina	[Chinese person]
Mwitalia; Mtaliano	[Italian person]
Mswidi	[Swedish person]
Mswisi	[Swiss person]
Mfaransa	[French person]
Mhispania	[Spanish person]
Mreno	[Portuguese person]
Mjapani	[Japanese person]
Mjerumani	[German person]
Mturuki	[Turkish person]
Msomali; Msomalia	[Somali person]
Mrusi	[Russian person]
Mgiriki	[Greek person]
Mholanzi	[Dutch person]
Mbeljiji	[Belgian person]
Mhindi	[Indian person]
Mkorea	[Korean person]
Mkenya	[Kenyan person]
Mtanzania	[Tanzanian person]
Mganda	[Ugandan person]
Mmsumbuji	[Mozambican person]
Mzungu	[Caucasian person]
Mwafrika	[African person]
Mfini	[Finnish person]
Mwajemi	[Iranian person]
Myahudi	[Palestinian person]
Myorodani	[Jordanian person]

Mhabashi	[Ethiopian person]
Mnorwei	[Norwegian person]
Mmeksikana	[Mexican person]
Mkanada	[Canadian]
Mwisraeli	[Israeli person]
Msutu	[Mosotho (Lesotho) person]
Mwafrika Kusini	[South African person]
Mpoland	[Polish person]
Mkraine	[Ukrainian person]
Mromania	[Romanian person]
Miraq	[Iraqi person]
Mrundi	[Burundian person]
Mrwanda	[Rwandan person]
Mbotswana	[Motswana (Botswana) person]
Mmalawi	[Malawian person]
Mnigeria	[Nigerian person]
Msenegal	[Senegalese person]
Mshelisheli	[Seychellois (Seychelles) person]
Mdachi	[Dutch person]
Mbukini	[Malagasy (Madagascar) person]
Mkongo	[Congolese person]

### Zingatia [note]

uraia	[nationality]
mraia	[a national]
wako	[yours]
gani? kwa	[which?; what?]
hivyo	[therefore]

Mfano:

### 1. Uraia wako ni gani?

[What is your nationality?]

- a). Mimi ninatoka nchi ya **Marekani**, kwa hivyo mimi ni **Mmarekani**. [I come from the **U.S.A.**, so I am **American**.]
- b). Mimi ninatoka nchi ya **Kenya**, kwa hivyo mimi ni **Mkenya** [I come from **Kenya**, so I am **Kenyan**.]
- c). Mimi ninatoka **Kanada**, kwa hivyo mimi ni **Mkanada**. [I come from **Canada**, so I am **Canadian**.]
- d). Mimi ninatoka **Afrika**, kwa hivyo mimi ni **Mwafrika**. [I come from **Africa**, so I am **African**.]

## Lesson 7d:

### Languages

#### Languages [lugha]

All languages take the prefix -Ki-.

#### Mifano:

Kiswahili	[Kiswahili]
Kiingereza	[English]
Kifaransa	[French]

#### A). Languages

Kiingereza; Kizungu; Kimombo	[English]
Kiarabu	[Arabic]
Kichina	[Chinese]
Kiitaliano; Kiitalia	[Italian]
Kiswidi	[Swedish]
Kiswisi	[Swiss]
Kifaransa	[French]
Kihispania; Kihispaniola	[Spanish]
Kireno	[Portuguese]
Kijapani	[Japanese]
Kijerumani	[German]
Kituruki	[Turkish]
Kisomali	[Somali]
Kirusi	[Russian]
Kigiriki	[Greek]
Kilatini	[Latin]
Kiyahudi	[Hebrew]
Kiholanzi; Kidachi	[Dutch]
Kihindi	[Hindi]
Kikorea	[Korean]
Kiswahili	[Swahili]
Kiganda	[Luganda (Uganda)]
Kihausa	[Hausa (Nigeria/Niger)]
Kikongo	[Congolese (Congo)]
Kinyarwanda	[Rwandese (Rwanda)]
Kiyoruba	[Yoruba (Nigeria)]
Kizulu	[Zulu (South Africa)]
Kiwolof	[Wolof (Senegal/Gambia)]

Kibamana	[Bamana (Ivory Coast)]
Kilingala	[Lingala (Democratic Rep. of Congo)]
Kiafrikana	[Afrikaans (South Africa)]
Kishona	[Shona (Zimbabwe)]
Kiajemi	[Persian]

### Zingatia [note]

lugha	[language]
gani?	[which?; what?]
na	[and]
kingi	[a lot]
kidogo	[a little]
sana	[a lot; very much]
sema / ongea / zungumza	[speak]

Question Formation



Mifano:

**1. (Wewe) Unasema/Unaongea/Unazungumza lugha gani?**

[What language(s) do you speak?]

**a).** (Mimi) Ninasema/Ninaongea/Ninazungumza Kiingereza.

[I speak English.]

**b).** (Mimi) Ninasema/Ninaongea/Ninazungumza Kiingereza na Kiswahili. [I speak English and Kiswahili.]

**c).** (Mimi) Ninasema/Ninaongea/Ninazungumza Kiingereza, Kiswahili, na Kichina. [I speak English, Kiswahili, and Chinese.]

**d).** (Mimi) Ninasema/Ninaongea/Ninazungumza Kiingereza kingi na Kiswahili kidogo. [I speak a lot of English and a little Kiswahili.]

**e).** (Mimi) Ninasema/Ninaongea/Ninazungumza Kiingereza sana. [I speak English a lot.]

**Lesson 8:**

**Locations**

**Locations** [kutoka na kukaa/kuishi]

How to talk about location and introduce yourself in detail:



Name



Country, State, City



Current residence



School



Languages you speak

**A). Locations**

bara	[continent]
nchi	[country]
jimbo	[state]
jiji	[big city]
wilaya	[district; county]
mji	[city]
kijiji	[village]
kitongoji	[small village; hamlet]
mtaa	[neighborhood]

kisiwa	[island]
tarafa	[division]
kata	[ward]
kiunga	[suburb; outskirts]
mkoa	[province]

### Zingatia [Note]

toka	[come from]
kaa/ishi	[live; reside]
barabara	[street; road]
karibu na	[near]
lakini	[but]
kwa sasa	[for now]
katika	[at; within]

Mifano:

**5. Wewe unatoka wapi?** [Where do you come from?]

Mimi ninatoka jimbo la Kansas, mji wa Lawrence. [I come from the state of Kansas, city of Lawrence.]

**d. Wewe unakaa/unaishi wapi?** [Where do you live?]

Mimi ninakaa/ninaishi mji wa Lawrence. [I live in the city of Lawrence.]

## Sentence Formation

Mifano:

**1. Your name**

Jina langu ni / Mimi ninaitwa \_\_\_\_.

[My name is / I am called \_\_\_\_.]

**2. Where you come from and Where you live now**

Mimi ninatoka nchi ya \_\_\_\_,  
jimbo la \_\_\_\_, mji wa \_\_\_\_,  
lakini kwa sasa

[I come from the country of \_\_\_\_,  
the state of \_\_\_\_, the city of \_\_\_\_,  
but for now

mimi ninaishi/ninakaa mtaa wa \_\_\_\_,  
karibu na \_\_\_\_, barabara ya \_\_\_\_.

I live in the neighborhood of \_\_\_\_,  
near \_\_\_\_, street/avenue of \_\_\_\_.]

**3. What you study and Where**

Ninasoma \_\_\_\_ katika chuo kikuu cha  
\_\_\_\_.

[I study \_\_\_\_ at the University of  
\_\_\_\_.]

**4. What languages you speak**

Ninazungumza \_\_\_\_.

[I speak \_\_\_\_.]

Ninasema/Ninaongea Kiingereza  
kingi na Kiswahili kidogo.

[I speak a lot of English and a little  
Kiswahili.]

How to introduce yourself in detail: [Jitambulisha kwa undani:]

Jina langu ni Tyrone/Ninaitwa Tyrone. Mimi ninatoka nchi ya Amerika, jimbo la Kansas, mji wa Kansas City, lakini kwa sasa mimi ninaishi/ninakaa mtaa wa Lawrence, karibu na McDonald's, barabara ya 23rd. Ninasoma mawasiliano katika chuo kikuu cha Kansas. Ninasema Kiingereza kingi na Kiswahili kidogo.

*[My name is Tyrone/I am called Tyrone. I come from America, the state of Kansas, city of Kansas City, but now I live/stay/reside in Lawrence, near McDonald's on 23rd Street. I study communication at the University of Kansas. I speak a lot of English and a little Kiswahili.]*

## Lesson 9:

### Swahili Noun Classes

#### Noun Classes [ngeli za Kiswahili]

Nouns in Kiswahili are grouped into various noun classes because of two main reasons:

- 12. their characteristics as a noun**
- 13. Kiswahili's vowel harmony**

There are 9 noun classes in Kiswahili. Each noun class has both a singular and a plural form, to make 18 total.

<b>M-WA</b>	[A - WA]
<b>KI-VI</b>	[KI - VI]
<b>M-MI</b>	[U-I]
<b>JI-MA</b>	[LI - YA]
<b>N - N</b>	[I - ZI]
<b>U - U</b>	[U - ZI]
<b>U - U</b>	[U-U]

**KU-KU**

[KU - KU]

**PA-PA**

[PA - PA]

**MU-MU**

[MU - MU]

## Lesson 9a:

### Noun Classes

#### M-WA

<b>M-WA</b>	<b>[A - WA]</b>
KI-VI	[KI - VI]
M-MI	[U-I]
JI-MA	[LI - YA]
N - N	[I - ZI]
U - U	[U - ZI]
U - U	[U-U]
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

#### **M-WA** [A-WA]

This noun class has the following nouns:

- A).** nouns of people that start with **M-** in singular and **WA-** in plural
- B).** other nouns of people
- C).** wanyama [animals]
- D).** ndege [birds]
- E).** wadudu [insects]
- F).** samaki [fish]

## A). Nouns of people that start with M- in singular and WA- in plural

mtoto/watoto	[child/children]
mgeni/wageni	[visitor/visitors]
mfaransa/wafaransa	[French person/French people]
mjomba/wajomba	[uncle/uncle]
mke/wake	[wife/wives]
mkulima/wakulima	[farmer/farmers]
mpishi/wapishi	[cook/cooks]
msichana/wasichana	[girl/girls]
mtu/watu	[person/people]
mume/waume	[husband/husbands]
mvulana/wavulana	[boy/boys]
mzee/wazee	[elder/elders]
mzungu/wazungu	[white man/white men]
mjerumani/wajerumani	[German person/German people]
<b>mwanamume/wanaume</b>	[man/men]

mwanamke/wanawake	[woman/women]
mwalimu/walimu	[teacher/teachers]
mwanafunzi/wanafunzi	[student/students]
mwafrika/waafrika	[African person/African people]

## B). Other nouns of people

baba/baba	[father/fathers]
babu/babu	[grandfather/grandfathers]
dada/dada	[sister/sisters]
kaka/kaka	[brother/brothers]
mama/mama	[mother/mothers]
nyanya/nyanya	[grandmother/grandmothers]
rafiki/rafiki	[friend/friends]
shangazi/shangazi	[aunt/aunts]
kipofu/vipofu	[blind person/blind people]
kiziwi/viziwi	[deaf person/deaf people]



### C). Wanyama [animals]

mbwa/mbwa	[dog/dogs]
paka/paka	[cat/cats]
ng'ombe/ng'ombe	[cow/cows]
simba/simba	[lion/lions]
ndovu/ndovu	[elephant/elephants]

### D). Ndege [birds]

kuku/kuku	[hen/hens]
kasuku/kasuku	[parrot/parrots]
tai/tai	[eagle/eagles]
bata mzinga/bata mzinga	turkey/turkeys]

### E). Wadudu [insects]

nyuki/nyuki	[bee/bees]
mbu/mbu	[mosquito/mosquitoes]
nzi/nzi	[fly/flies]

### F). Samaki [fish]

ngege/ngege	[tilapia/tilapia]
papa/papa	[shark/sharks]

## Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **A-** in singular and **WA-** in plural for sentence formation.

### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

- |                                       |                                  |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. <b>Mwanafunzi</b> <b>anasoma</b> . | [The student is reading.]        |
| <b>Wanafunzi</b> <b>wanasoma</b> .    | [The students are reading.]      |
| 2. <b>Mwalimu</b> <b>anaimba</b> .    | [The teacher is singing.]        |
| <b>Walimu</b> <b>wanaimba</b> .       | [The teachers are singing.]      |
| 3. Rafiki <b>alikuja</b> nyumbani.    | [The friend came home.]          |
| Rafiki <b>walikuja</b> nyumbani.      | [The friends came home.]         |
| 4. Mama <b>anapika</b> kuku.          | [The mother is cooking chicken.] |



## Lesson 9b:

### Noun Classes

#### KI-VI

M-WA	[A - WA]
<b>KI-VI</b>	<b>[KI - VI]</b>
M-MI	[U-I]
JI-MA	[LI - YA]
N - N	[I - ZI]
U - U	[U - ZI]
U - U	[U-U]
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

**KI - VI** | **[KI - VI]**

This noun class has the following nouns:

- A).** nouns that take **KI-** in singular and **VI-** in plural
- B).** nouns that take **CH-** in singular and **VY-** in plural
- C).** body parts [sehemu za mwili]
- D).** names of languages [majina ya lugha]

#### A). Nouns that take KI- in singular and VI- in plural

kiti/viti	[chair/chairs]
kitabu/vitabu	[book/books]

kiatu/viatu	[shoe/shoes]
kisu/visu	[knife/knives]
kikombe/vikombe	[cup/cups]
kilima/vilima	[hill/hills]
kisiwa/visiwa	[island/islands]
kiazi/viazi	[potato/potatoes]
kitunguu/vitunguu	[onion/onions]
kitu/vitu	[thing/things]
kitanda/vitanda	[bed/beds]
kioo/vyoo	[mirror/mirrors]
kiberiti/viberiti	[match/matches]

### B). Nouns that take CH- in singular and VY- in plural

chuo/vyuo	[school/schools; college/colleges]
choo/vyoo	[restroom/restrooms]
chakula/vyakula	[food/foods]
chumba/vyumba	[room/rooms]
cheti/vyeti	[certificate/certificates]
chama/vyama	[party/parties; association/associations]
chuma/vyuma	[iron/irons]
chombo/vyombo	[container/containers; utensil/utensils]
cheo/vyeo	[rank/ranks]

### C). Body Parts [sehemu za mwili]

kichwa/vichwa	[head/heads]
kiuno/viuno	[waist/waists]
kifua/vifua	[chest/chests]
kidole/vidole	[finger/fingers]

#### D). Names of Languages [majina ya lugha]

Kiarabu	[Arabic]
Kifaransa	[French]
Kiingereza	[English]
Kichina	[Chinese]
Kijapani	[Japanese]

### Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **KI-** in singular and **VI-** in plural for sentence formation.

### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

1. <b>Kichwa kinauma.</b>	[The head is hurting.]
<b>Vichwa vinauma.</b>	[The heads are hurting.]
2. <b>Kiti kilivunjwa.</b>	[The chair was broken.]
<b>Viti vilivunjwa.</b>	[The chairs were broken.]
3. <b>Chuo kimefungwa.</b>	[The school has been closed.]
<b>Vyuo vimefungwa.</b>	[The schools have been closed.]
4. <b>Chakula kitapikwa.</b>	[The food will be cooked.]
<b>Vyakula vitapikwa.</b>	[The foods will be cooked.]

## Lesson 9c

### Noun Classes

#### M-MI

M-WA	[A - WA]
KI-VI	[KI - VI]
<b>M-MI</b>	<b>[U-I]</b>
JI-MA	[LI - YA]
N - N	[I - ZI]
U - U	[U - ZI]
U - U	[U-U]
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

#### M-MI [U-I]

This noun class has the following nouns:

- A). majina ya miti [names of trees]
- B). majina ya mimea [names of plants]
- C). sehemu za mwili [body parts]
- D). nouns that take **M-** in singular and **MI-** in plural
- E). radicals that start with a vowel:
  - 6. nouns that take **MW-** in singular and **MI-** in plural
  - 7. particular cases: singular prefix **MU-**



### A). Majina ya miti [names of trees]

mti/miti	[tree/trees]
mnazi/minazi	[coconut tree/coconut trees]
mchungwa/michungwa	[orange tree/orange trees]
mwembe/miembe	[mango tree/mango trees]
mtofaa/mitofaa	[apple tree/apple trees]
mpapai/mipapai	[papaya tree/papaya trees]
mndimu/mindimu	[lime tree/lime trees]
mpera/mipera	[guava tree/guava trees]
mgomba/migomba	[banana tree/banana trees]

### B). Majina ya mimea [names of plants]

mmea/mimea	[plant/plants]
------------	----------------

### C). Sehemu za mwili [body parts]

mdomo/midomo	[mouth/mouths]
mkono/mikono	[hand/hands]
mguu/miguu	[leg/legs]
mfupa/mifupa	[bone/bones]
mgongo/migongo	[back/backs]
moyo/mioyo	[heart/hearts]
mwili/miili	[body/bodies]

### D). Nouns that take M- in singular and MI- in plural

mfano/mifano	[example/examples]
mji/miji	[city/cities]
mkoba/mikoba	[bag/bags]
mfuko/mifuko	[bag/bags] [door/doors]

mlango/milango	
mtihani/mitihani	[exam/exams]
mjarabu/mijarabu	[test/tests]
mlima/milima	[mountain/mountains]
mpira/mipira	[ball/balls]
mkate/mikate	[bread/breads]
mto/mito	[river/rivers]
mungu/miungu	[god/gods]

mchezo/michezo	[game/games]
moto/mioto	[fire/fires]
mskiti/misikiti	[mosque/mosques]
msitu/misitu	[forest/forests]
mswaki/miswaki	[toothbrush/toothbrushes]
mto/mito	[river/rivers, pillow/pillows]

### E). Radicals that start with a vowel:

#### i. nouns that take **MW-** in singular and **MI-** in plural

mwaka/miaka	[year/years]
mwavuli/miavuli	[umbrella/umbrellas]
mwezi/miezi	[month/months]
mwiba/miiba	[thorn/thorns]
mwisho/miisho	[end/ ends]

#### ii. particular cases: singular prefix **MU-**

muhindi/mihindi	[corn]
muhogo/mihogo	[cassava/cassavas]
muwa/miwa	[sugarcane]

### Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **U-** in singular and **I-** in plural for sentence formation.

### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

1. **Mti ulianguka.** [The tree fell.]

<b>Miti ilianguka.</b>	[The trees fell.]
<b>2. Mkono unauma.</b>	[The hand hurts.]
<b>Mikono inauma.</b>	[The hands hurt.]
<b>3. Mkoba umeoshwa.</b>	[The bag has been washed.]
<b>Mikoba imeoshwa.</b>	[The bags have been washed.]

## Lesson 9d:

### Noun Classes

#### JI-MA

M-WA	[A - WA]
KI-VI	[KI - VI]
M-MI	[U-I]
<b>JI-MA</b>	<b>[LI - YA]</b>
N - N	[I - ZI]
U - U	[U - ZI]
U - U	[U-U]
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

#### JI - MA [LI - YA]

Nouns in this class can start with any letter in their singular form but their plural forms must take **MA-**.

This noun class has the following nouns:

- A).** manufactured products, natural or built places, abstract or concrete concepts
- B).** sehemu za mwili [parts of the body]
- C).** matunda na vitu vya kawaida [fruits and natural objects]
- D).** majina ya vitu ambavyo havihesabiki [These nouns exist only in the plural form and are things which cannot be counted. They take **MA-** in both singular and plural form]

## A). Manufactured products, natural or built places, abstract or concrete concepts

### Manufactured products:

blanketi/mablanketi	[blanket/blankets]
dirisha/madirisha	[window/windows]
gari/magari	[car/cars]
gazeti/magazeti	[newspaper/newspapers]
godoro/magodoro	[mattress/mattresses]
sanduku/masanduku	[box/boxes]
jiko/meke	[gas cooker/gas cookers]

### Natural or Built places:

baraza/mabaraza	[veranda/verandas]
daraja/madaraja	[bridge/bridges]
duka/maduka	[shop/shops]
shamba/mashamba	[farm/farms]
soko/masoko	[market/markets]
ziwa/maziwa	[lake/lakes]
jimbo/majimbo	[state/states]

### Abstract or Concrete concepts:

jina/majina	[name/names]
kosa/makosa	[mistake/mistakes]
nenno/maneno	[word/words]
jambo/mambo	[issue/issues]

jiwe/mawe	[stone/stones]
somo/masomo	[subject/subjects; lesson/lessons]
wazo/mawazo	[thought/thoughts]
jibu/majibu	[answer/answers]
swali/maswali	[question/questions]
jukumu/majukumu	[responsibility/responsibilities]
juma/majuma	[week/weeks]

#### B). Sehemu za mwili [parts of the body]

jicho/macho	[eye/eyes]
-------------	------------

jino/meno	[tooth/teeth]
bega/mabega	[shoulder/shoulders]
goti/magoti	[knee/knees]
sikio/masikio	[ear/ears]
tumbo/matumbo	[stomach/bowels]
paja/mapaja	[thigh/thighs]

### C). Matunda na vitu vya kawaida [fruits and natural objects]

#### **Fruits:**

chungwa/machungwa	[orange/oranges]
embe/maembe	[mango/mangoes]
limau/malimau	[lemon/lemons]
nanasi/mananasi	[pineapple/pineapples]
papai/mapapai	[pawpaw/pawpaws]
dafu/madafu	[coconut/coconuts (with milk)]
tofaa/matofaa	[apple/apples]

#### **Natural Objects:**

jani/majani	[leaf/leaves]
yai/mayai	[egg/eggs]
rinda/marinda	[dress/dresses]



## D). Majina ya vitu ambavyo havihesabiki

**[nouns of things that cannot be counted, which exist only in the plural form]**

maji/maji	[water]
mafuta/mafuta	[oil]
maharagwe/maharagwe	[beans]
mahindi/mahindi	[corn]
mali/mali	[wealth]
maafa/maafa	[misfortune]
matata/matata	[problems]

Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **LI-** in singular and **YA-** in plural for sentence formation.

### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

1. Chungwa <b>limenunuliwa</b> . <b>Machungwa yamenunuliwa</b> .	[The orange has been bought.] [The oranges have been bought.]
2. Gari <b>limefika</b> . <b>Magari yamefika</b> .	[The car has arrived.] [The cars have arrived.]
3. <b>Jicho linauma</b> . <b>Macho yanauma</b> .	[The eye hurts.] [The eyes hurt.]
4. <b>Maji yamemwangika</b> . <b>Maji yamemwangika</b> .	[The water has been poured.] [The water has been poured.]

## Lesson 9e:

### Noun Classes

#### N - N

M-WA	[A - WA]
KI-VI	[KI - VI]
M-MI	[U-I]
JI-MA	[LI - YA]
<b>N - N</b>	<b>[I - ZI]</b>
U - U	[U - ZI]
U - U	[U-U]
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

#### N-N [I-ZI]

This noun class is the broadest noun class and has the following nouns:

- A).** Manufactured products, natural or built places, abstract or concrete concepts
- B).** Foods, fruits, and vegetables

The N-N noun class has many noun words borrowed from English. It contains some nouns which start with the prefix **N-** although several nouns in this class do not. These nouns are written identically in singular and plural forms.

## A). Manufactured products, natural or built places, abstract or concrete concepts

### Manufactured objects:

barua/barua	[letter/letters]
chupa/chupa	[bottle/bottles]
dawa/dawa	[drug/drugs; medicine/medicines]
kalamu/kalamu	[pen/pens]
karatasi/karatasi	[paper/papers]
ngoma/ngoma	[drum/drums]
sabuni/sabuni	[soap/soaps]
sahani/sahani	[plate/plates]
sufuria/sufuria	[pan/pans]
suruali/suruali	[trouser/trousers]
chaki/chaki	[chalk/chalk]
dola/dola	[dollar/dollars]
kompyuta/kompyuta	[computer/computers]
nguo/nguo	[cloth/cloths]
soksi/soksi	[sock/socks]
shilingi/shilingi	[shilling/shillings]
meza/meza	[table/tables]
taa/taa	[light/lights]
senti/senti	[cent/cents]
nyumba/nyumba	[house/houses]

### Nature:

ardhi/ardhi	[earth; ground]
bahari/bahari	[sea]
baridi/baridi	[cold]
barafu/barafu	[ice]
hewa/hewa	[air; atmosphere]
nuru/nuru	[light]
mvua/mvua	[rain]
njia/njia	[way]

bandari/bandari	[harbor]
barabara/barabara	[road]
nchi/nchi	[country]

### Abstract concepts:

ajali/ajali	[accident/accidents]
bahati/bahati	[luck/lucks]
furaha/furaha	[joy/joys]
hasara/hasara	[loss/losses]
hatari/hatari	[danger/dangers]
huzuni/huzuni	[sadness/sadnesses]
nguvu/nguvu	[strength/strengths]
shida/shida	[problem/problems]
thamani/thamani	[value/values]
dakika/dakika	[minute/minutes]
sifa/sifa	[praise/praises; reputation/reputations]
ndoto/ndoto	[dream/dreams]
shughuli/shughuli	[business/businesses]

### B). Foods, fruits, and vegetables

chai/chai	[tea/teas]
chumvi/chumvi	[salt/salts]
kahawa/kahawa	[coffee/coffees]
mboga/mboga	[vegetable/vegetables]
nazi/nazi	[coconut/coconuts]
ndizi/ndizi	[banana/bananas]
nyama/nyama	[meat/meats]
pilipili/pilipili	[pepper/[peppers]
siagi/siagi	[butter; margarine]
sukari/sukari	[sugar/sugars]
njugu/njugu	[groundnut/groundnuts]

#### Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **I-** in singular and **ZI-** in plural for sentence formation.

Mifano:

e. Kalamu **imeanguka**. [The pen has fallen.]

Kalamu **zimeanguka**. [The pens have fallen.]

2. Njia **imefungwa**.

[The way has been closed.]





## Lesson 9f:

### Noun Classes

#### U - U

M-WA	[A - WA]
KI-VI	[KI - VI]
M-MI	[U-I]
JI-MA	[LI - YA]
N - N	[I - ZI]
<b>U - U</b>	<b>[U - ZI]</b>
<b>U - U</b>	<b>[U-U]</b>
KU-KU	[KU - KU]
PA-PA	[PA - PA]
MU-MU	[MU - MU]

**U-U** [U-ZI]

**U-U** [U-U]

This noun class has the following nouns:

- A).** concrete nouns with various plurals
- B).** uncountable nouns, with no plural form
- C).** nouns that are mostly formed from adjectives, nominals, or verbal roots
- D).** names of countries

## A). Concrete nouns with various plurals

### U-NY:

uso/nyuso	[face/faces]
uzi/nyuzi	[thread/threads]
ua/nyua	[courtyard/courtyards]
ufa/nyufa	[crack/cracks]
uma/nyuma	[fork/forks]

### U-ND:

ulimi/ndimi	[tongue/tongues]
udevu/ndevu	[beard/beards]

### U-MB:

ubao/mbao	[board/boards]
ubavu/mbavu	[rib/ribs]
ubawa/mbawa	[wing/wings]

### U-Ø:

unywele/nywele	[one hair/hair]
ufunguo/funguo	[key/keys]
ukuta/kuta upande/pande	[wall/walls]

[side/sides]

uvumbi/vumbi [grain of dust/dust]

upanga/panga [machete/machetes]

upepo/pepo [wind/winds]

**W-NY:**

wakati/nyakati [time/times]

wembe/nyembe [razor blade/razor blades]

wimbo/nyimbo [song/songs]

**B). Uncountable nouns, with no plural form**

Nouns in this category remain the same in both singular and plural sentence formation when using a verb(s).

udongo/udongo [soil; ground]

ugali/ugali [corn paste]

uji/uji [porridge]

ulimwengu/ulimwengu [world]

umeme/umeme [electricity]

umri/umri [age]

unga/unga [flour]

usingizi/usingizi [sleep]

uwongo/uwongo [a lie]

### C). Nouns that are mostly formed from adjectives,

#### nominals, or verbal roots

Nouns in this category remain the same in both singular and plural sentence formation when using a verb(s).

#### Nominal roots:

#### NOUN - NOUN

jamaa - ujamaa [group of people - community]

kijana - ujana [young person - young age]

mzee - uzee [old person - old age]

maskini - umaskini [poor person - poverty]

mchawi - uchawi [witch - witchcraft]

mfalme - ufalme [king - kingdom]

mtoto - utoto [child - childhood]

<b>Verbal roots:</b>	<b>VERB - NOUN</b>
kuiba - uwizi	[to steal - theft]
kukosa - ukosefu	[to miss - deficiency]
kupenda - upendo	[to love - love]
kuweza - uwezo	[to be able - capacity]
kusahau - usahaulifu	[to forget - forgetfulness]

#### D). Names of countries

Ufaransa	[France]
Uganda	[Uganda]
Uingereza	[England]
Ujerumani	[Germany]
Ureno	[Portugal]
Urusi	[Russia]

Zingatia [Note]

When using a verb, this noun class uses **U-** in singular and **ZI-** in plural for sentence formation. However, uncountable nouns and nouns that are formed from adjectival, nominal, or verbal roots only use **U-**.

### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

1. Ulimi <b>unauma</b> .	[The tongue hurts.]
<b>Ndimi zinauma</b> .	[The tongues hurt.]
2. Ufunguo <b>umepotea</b> .	[The key has been lost.]
Funguo <b>zimepotea</b> .	[The keys have been lost.]
3. Ubavu <b>umevunjika</b> .	[The rib has broken.]
<b>Mbavu zimevunjika</b> .	[The ribs have broken.]
4. Ugali <b>umepikwa</b> .	[The cornmeal has been cooked.]
Ugali <b>umepikwa</b> .	[The cornmeal has been cooked.]
5. Upendo wao <b>umesifika</b> .	[Their love has been praised.]
Upendo wao <b>umesifika</b> .	[Their love has been praised.]

## Lesson 10:

### Family

**Family** [jamaa; familia]

#### A). Family

babu	[grandfather]
babu mkubwa; babumkuu	[elder grandfather]
nyanya; bibi	[grandmother]

nyanyamkuu; bibimkuu; nyanya mkubwa	[elder grandmother]
mzazi	[parent]
baba	[father]
baba mkubwa; babamkuu	[elder uncle (father's elder brother)]
baba mdogo	[younger uncle (father's younger brother)]
baba wa kambo	[stepfather]
mama	[mother]
mama mkubwa; mamamkuu	[elder auntie (mother's elder sister)]
mama mdogo	[younger auntie (mother's younger sister)]
mama wa kambo	[stepmother]
mke; bibi	[wife]
mume	[husband]
mtoto/mwana	[child]
kaka	[elder brother; male sibling]
dada	[elder sister; female sibling]
ndugu	[brother; sister; citizen; comrade; friend; fellow tribesman; conational]
mzee	[elder]
Mjomba; ami	[uncle in general (usually paternal uncle)]
shangazi; mbiomba	[maternal aunt]
mpwa	[nephew]
binamu binti	[cousin]

	[daughter of]
bin	[son of]
mvulana	[boy]



msichana	[girl]
kijana	[youth; young man; teenager]
familia	[family]
mkwe	[an in-law]
mama mkwe; mavyaa	[mother-in-law]
baba mkwe; bavyaa	[father-in-law]
mkaza; mkaza mwana	[daughter-in-law]
shemeji; mwamu	[sister-in-law; brother-in-law; relative by marriage]
wifi	[sister-in-law (brother's wife or husband's sister)]
mwanamke	[woman]
mwanamume	[man]
kifungua mimba	[first born child]
kitinda mimba; kifunga mimba	[last born child]
mjukuu	[grandchild]
kitukuu	[great grandchild (2nd generation)]
kinying'inya	[great, great grandchild (3rd generation)]
kilembwe	[great, great, great grandchild (4th generation)]
kilembwekeza	[great, great, great, great grandchild (5th generation)]
kitojo	[great, great, great, great, great grandchild (6th gen.)]
ami	[paternal uncle]
mwanyumba	[different men who have married blood sisters call each other mwanyumba]

wakwenza

[co-wives]

mkubwa; mkuu

mdogo

na

nina

sina

yangu

lakini

pekee

tu

penda

ngapi

### Question Formation

Mifano:

#### 1. Una kaka?

[Do you have a brother?]

**a).** Ndiyo, nina kaka.

[Yes, I have a brother.]

**b).** La, sina kaka.

[No, I do not have a brother.]

**c).** La, sina kaka lakini nina dada.

[No, I do not have a brother but I have a sister.]

**14. Kaka yako anaitwa nani? | Yeye anaitwa nani?** [What is your brother's name?] [What is his name?]

Kaka yangu anaitwa John. / Yeye anaitwa John. [My brother's name is John. / His name is John.]

### Additional Questions

#### 3. Kaka yako anasoma nini?

Kaka yangu anasoma siasa.

(Yeye) Anasoma elimu ya siasa.

**[What does your brother study?]**

[My brother studies political science.]

[He studies political science.]

#### 4. Anaishi wapi?

Anaishi katika jimbo la New York.

**[Where does he live?]**

[He lives in New York.]

#### 5. Kaka yako anaishi wapi?

Kaka yangu anaishi katika jimbo la New York.

**Where does your brother live?**

[My brother lives in New York.]

<b>6. Ana miaka mingapi?</b>	<b>[How old is he?]</b>
Ana miaka ishirini na minane.	[He is 28 years old.]
<b>7. Kaka yako ana miaka mingapi?</b>	<b>[How old is your brother?]</b>
Kaka yangu ana miaka ishirini na minane.	[My brother is 28 years old.]
<b>8. Anapenda chakula gani?</b>	<b>[What food does he like?]</b>
Anapenda mchicha na jibini.	[He likes spinach and cheese.]
<b>9. Kaka yako anasema lugha gani?</b>	<b>[What language does your brother speak?]</b>
Kaka yangu anasema _____.	[My brother speaks _____.]

Zingatia [Note]	
	[bigger/elder/older]
	[smaller/younger/little]
	[have]
	[I have]
	[I do not have]
	[my]
	[but]
	[only]
	[only/just]
	[like]
	[how many]

## 10. Kaka yako anasoma wapi?

Kaka yangu anasoma \_\_\_\_\_.

## 8. Kaka yako anapenda chakula gani?

Anapenda \_\_\_\_\_.

## 9. Una kaka/dada wangapi?

a). Nina kaka moja na dada wawili/watatu/wane/watano/ sita.

b). Mimi ni mtoto wa pekee. c). Mimi ni kifungua mimba na kifunga mimba.

d). Sina kaka, sina dada.

### **[Where does your brother study/go to school?]**

[My brother studies at \_\_\_\_\_.]

### **[What food does your brother like?]**

[He likes \_\_\_\_\_.]

### **[How many brothers/sisters do you have?]**

[I have one brother and two sisters/three sister/ four sisters/five sisters/ six sisters.] [I am an only child.]

[I am the first and last born.]

[I have no brother or sister.]

## Lesson 11:

### The Verb -NA

**-NA** [have]

The verb “have” is constructed when a **subject prefix** is added to **-NA**.

- A). The Verb **-NA** in Present Tense
- B). The Verb **-NA** in Past Tense
- C). The Verb **-NA** in Future Tense

#### A). The Verb -NA in Present Tense

Subject Prefix	Subject Prefix + -NA	Meaning
<i>1st Person:</i> <b>MIMI</b> <b>NI-</b> <b>SISI</b> <b>TU-</b>	<b>Nina</b> <b>Tuna</b>	15.    have We have
<i>2nd Person:</i> <b>WEWE U-NYINYI M-</b>	<b>Una</b>	You have
<i>3rd Person:</i> <b>YEYE A-WAO WA-</b> They have	<b>Mna</b>  <b>Ana</b> <b>Wana</b>	You (pl.) have  He/She has

#### Sentence Formation

Mifano:	[I have a pen.]
<b>10.</b> Mimi nina kalamu.	[We have pens.]
Sisi tuna kalamu.	[You have paper.]
<b>11.</b> Wewe una karatasi.	[You (pl.) have paper.]
Nyinyi mna karatasi.	[He/She has a ruler.]
<b>12.</b> Yeye ana rula. Wao wana rula.	[They have rulers.]
<b>13.</b> Mimi nina kitabu. Sisi tuna vitabu.	[I have a book.]
	[We have a book.]
	[You have a friend.]
<b>14.</b> Wewe una rafiki. Nyinyi mna rafiki.	[You (pl) have friends.]

## B). The Verb -NA in Past Tense

Subject Prefix	Subject Prefix + -LIKUWA NA	Meaning
<i>1st Person:</i>		
<b>MIMI</b> <b>NI-</b>	<b>Nilikuwa na</b>	I had
<b>SISI</b> <b>TU-</b>	<b>Tulikuwa na</b>	We had
<i>2nd Person:</i>		
<b>WEWE</b> <b>U-</b>	<b>Ulikuwa na</b>	You had
<b>NYINYI</b> <b>M-</b>	<b>Mlikuwa na</b>	You (pl.) had
<i>3rd Person:</i>		
<b>YEYE</b> <b>A-</b>	<b>Alikuwa na</b>	He/She had
<b>WAO</b> <b>WA-</b>	<b>Walikuwa na</b>	They had

## Sentence Formation

Mifano:

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>1.</b> Mimi nilikuwa na gari.<br>Sisi tulikuwa na magari.                     | [I had a car.]<br>[We had cars.]                    |
| <b>2.</b> Wewe ulikuwa na daftari.<br>Nyinyi mlikuwa na madaftari.               | [You had a notebook.]<br>[You (pl.) had notebooks.] |
| <b>3.</b> Yeye alikuwa na kazi ya nyumbani.<br>Wao walikuwa na kazi ya nyumbani. | [He/She had homework.]<br>[They had homework.]      |
| <b>4.</b> Mimi nilikuwa na kitabu<br>Sisi tulikuwa na vitabu.                    | [I had a book.]<br>[We had books.]                  |
| <b>5.</b> Wewe ulikuwa na rafiki.<br>Nyinyi mlikuwa na rafiki.                   | [You had a friend.]<br>[You (pl.) had friends.]     |

### C). The Verb -NA in Future Tense

Subject Prefix	Subject Prefix + -TAKUWA NA	Meaning	
<i>1st Person:</i>			
<b>MIMI</b>	<b>NI-</b>	<b>Nitakuwa na</b>	I will have
<b>SISI</b>	<b>TU-</b>	<b>Tutakuwa na</b>	We will have
<i>2nd Person:</i>			
<b>WEWE</b>	<b>U-</b>	<b>Utakuwa na</b>	You will have
<b>NYINYI</b>	<b>M-</b>	<b>Mtakuwa na</b>	You (pl.) will have
<i>3rd Person:</i>			
<b>YEYE</b>	<b>A-</b>	<b>Atakuwa na</b>	He/She will have
<b>WAO</b>	<b>WA-</b>	<b>Watakuwa na</b>	They will have

#### Sentence Formation

Mifano:

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <b>1.</b> Mimi nitakuwa na kazi.<br>Sisi tutakuwa na kazi.     | [I will have work.]<br>[We will have work.]                                |
| <b>2.</b> Wewe utakuwa na msaada.<br>Nyinyi mtakuwa na msaada. | [You will have help/assistance.]<br>[You (pl.) will have help/assistance.] |
| <b>3.</b> Yeye atakuwa na mbwa.<br>Wao watakuwa na mbwa.       | [He/She will have a dog.]<br>[They will have dogs.]                        |
| <b>4.</b> Mimi nitakuwa na kitabu.<br>Sisi tutakuwa na vitabu. | [I will have a book.]<br>[We will have books.]                             |
| <b>5.</b> Wewe utakuwa na rafiki.<br>Nyinyi mtakuwa na rafiki. | [You will have a friend.]<br>[You (pl) will have friends.]                 |

## Lesson 12

### Various Personalities

#### Various Personalities [watu mbalimbali] A). Various Personalities

daktari	[doctor]
daktari wa meno	[dentist]
daktari wa macho	[optician; eye specialist]
nesi	[nurse]

mkunga	[midwife; nurse]
dereva	[driver]
kipofu	[blind person]
kibogoyo	[toothless person]
mjamzito	[pregnant woman]
chongo	[a squint]
mwendawazimu; kichaa	[mad person]
kiguru	[disabled person (leg)]
kibyongo	[hunchback]
kiziwi	[deaf person]
bubu	[dumb person]
mwizi	[thief]
jambazi	[robber]
dobu	[laundry]
hakimu	[judge]
kadhi	[Islamic judge]
wakili; mwanasheria	[lawyer]
mshtakiwa	[accused person]
mtetezi	[defendant]
shahidi / mashahidi	[witness / witnesses]
karani	[clerk]
kinyozi	[barber]
mfanyibiashara	[businessman]
mchongaji	[sculptor]
mfinyanzi	[potter]
mchungaji	[shepherd]
mjane	[widow]
mfugaji	[livestock farmer]



mhunzi	[blacksmith]
mjenzi	[construction worker]
mkalimani	[interpreter]
mkulima	[farmer]
mnajimu	[astrologist]
mpishi	[cook]
mshairi	[poet]
mtafiti	[researcher]
mvuvi	[fisherman]
mwaguzi	[dream interpreter]
mwalimu	[teacher]
mhadhiri	[lecturer; instructor]
ustadh; ustadhi	[professor]
profesa	[professor]
padre; kasisi	[clergy]
sheha	[imam (Islamic leader)]
mpelelezi; jasusi	[spy; detective; investigator]
ofisa wa polisi; askari; polisi	[police officer]
mekanika	[mechanic]
nahodha	[sea captain]
nahodha wa meli	[ship crewman]
mwashi	[mason]
rubani	[pilot]
seremala	[carpenter]
sonara	[jeweler]
mchimba madini	[miner]
tabibu	[healer; physician]
mchuuzi	[retailer]
mfanyakazi; mtumishi	[worker]
mhandisi	[engineer]
mhariri	[editor]
tarishi; mjumbe	[postman; messenger]
sogora	[drummer]
msajili	[registrar]
msusi	[hairbraider; beautician]
msasi	[hunter]
mlanguzi	[smuggler]
mlanguzi wa madawa	[drug dealer]
mshenga	[matchmaker]
naibu	[deputy; assistant; acting officer]

baharia  
utingo; tanboi

[sailor]  
[luggage manager]

mbunge	[MP; Senator]
diwani	[council person]
topasi	[janitor]
saisi	[one who takes care of horses]
rais; raisi	[president]
gavana	[governor]
mwakilishi	[representative; congress person]
waziri	[minister; cabinet secretary]
waziri wa afya	[Minister/Secretary of Health]
meya	[mayor]
mfalme	[king]
malkia	[queen]
mganga	[healer; physician]
maskini; fukara	[poor person]
mwadhini	[muezzin]
jumbe	[village elder; chief; headman]
mpagazi; mchukuzi; hamali	[carrier; porter]
kiranja	[student leader]
mshona viatu	[cobbler]
dalali	[auctioneer]
jemadari	[commander in chief; chief of staff]
uledi	[cabin boy]
liwali	[administrative official; headman]
mwenyekiti	[chairman; chairperson]
katibu wa chama	[secretary of the association]
mwanachama	[member]
mwekahazina	[treasurer]
nokoa	[farm manager]
yaya	[nanny]
kuli	[dockworker]
somo	[confidante; intimate friend]
mhasibu	[accountant]
mtemakuni	[firewood fetcher]
mpigaramli	[fortune teller]
mtumishi	[servant; waiter; worker; laborer]
mkutubi	[librarian]
shaibu	[old man]
ajuza	[old woman]
kikongwe; mzee	[old person]
kingori	[young man]

mtanashati

[teenage boy]

mume; mwanamume; janadume

[man]

mwari	[young woman]
mwanamwali	[teenage girl]
mke; mwanamke; janajike	[woman]
tajiri; mkwasi	[rich person]
mchawi	[witch]
mkuu wa chuo; rais wa chuo	[university president]
mwenyekiti idara	[head of department]
mkuu wa kitivo	[dean]
ofisa wa chuo	[university official]
mpakaji rangi	[painter]
muuzaji	[salesperson]
mwongo; mlaghai	[liar]
mjinga	[stupid]
mnafiki	[pretender; liar]
mfitini	[inciter]
msaliti	[traitor]

**B). Personalities that begin with mwana-**

Zingatia: *mwana* [child].

mwanamuziki	[musician]
mwanasayansi	[scientist]
mwanaanga	[astronaut]
mwanahewa	
mwanahisabati	[mathematician]
mwanahesabu	
mwanamitindo	[fashion designer]
mwanamichezo	[sportsman/sportswoman]
mwanasanaa	[artist]
mwanamaji	[marine]
mwanajeshi	[soldier]
mwanaisimu	[linguist]
mwanahistoria	[historian]
mwanahewa	[air force]
mwanaanga	
mwanabayolojia	[biologist]
mwanaanthropolojia	[anthropologist]
mwanasheria	[lawyer]
mwanasiasa	[politician]

fanya	[do]
sijui	[I do not know]
si	[is not]
sina	[I do not have]
kazi	[work/employment]
taka	[want]
inategemea	[it depends]
gani	[which]
ungependa	[you would like]
ungetaka	[you would want]

## Question Formation

Mifano:

### 1. Baba/Mama/Kaka yako anafanya kazi gani? [What work does your dad/mom/brother do?]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a). Yeye ni _____.                                     | [He/She is _____.]                             |
| b). Sijui.   | [I do not know.]                               |
| c). Yeye anafanya kazi ya _____.                       | [He/She does work of _____.]                   |
| d). Anafanya kazi mbalimbali/ tofauti tofauti.         | [He/She does various work/jobs.]               |
| e). Anafanya kazi za aina mbalimbali/ tofauti tofauti. | [He/She does various types of jobs/work.]      |
| f). Hana kazi.   | [He/She does not have work.]                   |
| g). Sijui anafanya kazi ya aina gani.                  | [I do not know what type of work he/she does.] |

### 2. Unafanya kazi gani? [What work do you do?]

- |                              |                         |
|------------------------------|-------------------------|
| a). Mimi ni _____.           | [I am _____.]           |
| b). Ninafanya kazi ya _____. | [I do work of _____.]   |
| c). Sina kazi.               | [I do not have work.]   |
| d). Sifanyi kazi.            | [I do not work.]        |
| e). Sifanyi kazi yoyote.     | [I do not do any work.] |

### 3. Unapenda kazi gani?

[What work do you like?]

- |                              |                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------|
| a) . Ninapenda _____.        | [I like _____.] |
| b). Ninapenda kazi ya _____. | [I like _____.] |

### 4. Hupendi kazi gani?

[What work don't you like?]

- |                            |                                   |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| a). Sipendi _____.         | [I don't like _____.]             |
| b). Sipendi kazi ya _____. | [I don't like the work of _____.] |

### 5. Unafanya kazi wapi?

**[Where do you work?]**

**a)** . Ninafanya kazi

[I work at the



mkahawani/maktabani/  
dukani/baani/ katika duka la  
vitabu/bwenini.

restaurant/library/  
shop(store)/bar/bookstore/dormitory.]

## 6. Je, unapenda kufanya kazi mkahawani?

[Do you like working at the restaurant?]

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| a). Ndiyo.   | [Yes.]   |
| b). La/<br>Kwa nini?<br>Sipendi kuosha sahani,<br>vikombe, na zulia. | [No.]<br>[Why?]<br>[I don't like cleaning plates, cups, and<br>carpets.] |

## 7. Je, kuna kazi nyingi mkhawani?

[Is there a lot of work at the restaurant?]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a) . Inategemea.                            | [It depends.]                                     |
| b). Inategemea watu, kazi, saa,<br>siku.... | [It depends on the people, work, time,<br>day...] |
| c. Inategemea aina ya kazi.                 | [It depends on the kind of work/job]              |
4. Unataka/Ungenda kufanya kazi gani baada ya shule? [What kind of work do you want/would you like to do after school?]

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| a). Ningetaka/Ningependa<br>kufanya kazi ya udaktari. | [I would want/like to work in a<br>medical profession.] |
| b). Ningetaka/Ningependa kuwa<br>daktari.             | [I would want/like to be a doctor.]                     |

## Lesson 12b

### Various Professions

#### Various Professions [kazi mbalimbali]

Names of professions are formed with the prefix **U-**

#### A). Various Professions

udaktari	[medicine ]
unesi	[nursing]
udereva	[driving]
ujenzi	[construction]
ukulima	[farming]
upishi	[cooking]
utafiti	[research]
uvuvi	[fishing]
ualimu	[teaching]
uprofesa	[professorship]
upadre; uhubiri	[preaching]
upelelezi	[spying]
umekanika	[auto mechanics]
uhandisi	[engineering]
ukutubi	[librarianship]
uaskari	[policing]
urubani	[piloting]
uandishi	[journalism]
useremala	[carpentry]
uakili	[law]
ususi	[cosmetology]
uhasibu	[accounting]
uhakimu	[law]
ukarani	[clerical work]
upishi	[catering]
uchuuzi	[salesmanship]
unahodha	[sailing]
ufugaji	[livestock farming]
udobi	[laundry]
ubunge	[politics]
upolisi	[security]

ugavana	[governorship]
ushairi	[poetry]
ufinyazi	[pottery]
uchongaji	[sculpting]
uhariri	[editing]
usasi	[hunting]
utumishi	[waiter]
uanajeshi	[military officer/officer]
uchoraji	[art work]

Zingatia [note]	
fanya	[do]
sijui	[I do not know]
si	[is not]
sina	[I do not have]

Mifano:

**1. Baba/Mama/Kaka yako anafanya kazi gani? [What work does your dad/mom/brother do?]**

a). Yeye ni _____.	[He/She is _____.]
b). Sijui.	[I do not know.]
c). Yeye anafanya kazi ya _____.	[He/She does work of _____.]
d). Hana kazi.	[He/She does not have work.]
e). Sijui anafanya kazi ya aina gani.	[I do not know what type of work he/she does.]

**2. Unafanya kazi gani?**

**[What work do you do?]**

a). Mimi ni _____.	[I am _____.]
b). Ninafanya kazi ya _____.	[I do work of _____.]
c). Sina kazi.	[I do not have work.]
d). Sifanyi kazi.	[I do not work.]
e). Sifanyi kazi yoyote.	[I do not do any work.]

**Lesson 13:**

**Tenses**

Tenses [wakati/nyakati]	
<b>There are five <u>major</u> tenses in Swahili:</b>	
A). Present [wakati uliopo]	
B). Present Perfect [wakati uliopo hali timilifu]	
C). Past [wakati uliopita]	
D). Future [wakati ujao]	
E). Habitual [wakati wa mazoea]	
<b>A). Present [wakati uliopo]</b>	
The present tense uses <b>-NA-</b>	
Sentensi:	
1. Mimi ninasoma Kiswahili.	[I am studying/reading Kiswahili.]

**B). Present Perfect [wakati uliopo hali timilifu]**

The present perfect tense uses **-ME-**

Sentensi:

1. Mimi nimesoma Kiswahili. [I have read/studied Kiswahili.]
2. Sisi tumesoma Kiswahili. [We have read/studied Kiswahili.]

**C). Past [wakati uliopita]**

The past tense uses **-LI-**

Sentensi:

1. Mimi nilisoma Kiswahili. [I read/studied Kiswahili.]
2. Sisi tulisoma Kiswahili. [We read/ studied Kiswahili.]

#### D). Future [wakati ujao]

The future tense uses **-TA-**

Sentensi:

- |                             |                                 |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Mimi nitasoma Kiswahili. | [I will read/study Kiswahili.]  |
| 2. Sisi tutasoma Kiswahili. | [We will read/study Kiswahili.] |

#### E). Habitual [wakati wa mazoea]

The habitual tense uses **HU-**

If your intention is to express an idea that happens on a regular basis, use the habitual tense which is represented by the **HU-** prefix on the verb.

Sentensi:

16. Mimi huoga kila asubuhi. [I shower every morning.]
17. Mimi hupiga mswaki kila asubuhi. [I brush my teeth every morning.]
18. Mimi hula kiamsha kinywa/ chakula cha asubuhi. [I eat breakfast.]
19. Mimi huenda darasani saa tatu asubuhi.  
[I go to class at 9am.]
15. Mimi hula chakula cha mchana saa sita mchana. [I eat lunch at noon.]
16. Mimi huenda nyumbani saa kumi jioni.  
[I go home at 4pm.]
- f. Mimi hucheza jioni.  
[I play in the evening.]
8. Mimi hula chakula cha jioni saa moja usiku. [I eat dinner at 7pm.]
9. Mimi husoma saa moja na nusu usiku.  
[I study at 7:30pm.]

10. Mimi **hu**lala saa nne usiku. [I go to sleep at 10pm.]
11. Wanafunzi **hu**soma Kiswahili kila siku. [Students read/study Kiswahili every day.]
12. Yeye **hu**zungumza sana. [He/She talks a lot.]
13. Mwalimu **hu**fundisha saa tatu asubuhi. [The teacher teaches at 9am.]
14. Yeye **hu**imba kila saa. [He/She sings every hour.]
15. Yeye **hu**enda baani kila Ijumaa. [He/She goes to the bar every Friday.]

## Lesson 14a:

### Numbers and Counting

#### Numbers and Counting [nambari na hesabu]

- A). Numbers
- B). The order in which the numbers are stated
- C). How numbers and noun class [ngeli] go together
- D). Questions with numbers (age, siblings, house, year, phone)

#### A). Numbers

##### 0 - 9

sifuri	[zero]
moja	[one]
mbili	[two]
tatu	[three]
nne	[four]
tano	[five]
sita	[six]
saba	[seven]
nane	[eight]
tisa	[nine]

##### kumi (0)

kumi	[ten]
------	-------

kumi na moja	[11]
kumi na mbili	[12]
kumi na tatu	[13]
kumi na nne	[14]
kumi na tano	[15]
kumi na sita	[16]
kumi na saba	[17]
kumi na nane	[18]
kumi na tisa	[19]
ishirini	[20]



thelathini	[30]
arobaini	[40]
hamsini	[50]
sitini	[60]
sabini	[70]
themanini	[80]
tisini	[90]

### **mia (oo)**

mia; mia moja	[100]
mia mbili	[200]
mia tatu	[300]
mia nne	[400]
mia tano	[500]
mia sita	[600]
mia saba	[700]
mia nane	[800]
mia tisa	[900]

### **elfu (ooo)**

elfu; elfu moja	[1,000]
elfu mbili	[2,000]
elfu tatu	[3,000]
elfu nne	[4,000]
elfu tano	[5,000]
elfu sita	[6,000]
elfu saba	[7,000]
elfu nane	[8,000]
elfu tisa	[9,000]
laki moja; elfu mia moja	[100,000]
laki mbili; elfu mia mbili	[200,000]
laki tatu; elfu mia tatu	[300,000]
laki nne; elfu mia nne	[400,000]
laki tano; elfu mia tano	[500,000]
laki sita; elfu mia sita	[600,000]
laki saba; elfu mia saba	[700,000]
laki nane; elfu mia nane	[800,000]

laki tisa; elfu mia tisa [900,000]

**milioni (000,000)**

milioni; milioni moja [1,000,000]

<b>milioni mbili</b>	<b>[2,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni tatu</b>	<b>[3,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni nne</b>	<b>[4,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni tano</b>	<b>[5,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni sita</b>	<b>[6,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni saba</b>	<b>[7,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni nane</b>	<b>[8,000,000]</b>
<b>milioni tisa</b>	<b>[9,000,000]</b>

**bilioni (000,000,000)**




<b>bilioni; bilioni moja</b>	<b>[1,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni mbili</b>	<b>[2,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni tatu</b>	<b>[3,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni nne</b>	<b>[4,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni tano</b>	<b>[5,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni sita</b>	<b>[6,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni saba</b>	<b>[7,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni nane</b>	<b>[8,000,000,000]</b>
<b>bilioni tisa</b>	<b>[9,000,000,000]</b>

**B). The order in which the numbers are stated**



thelathini na moja	[31]
mia tatu na kumi	[310]
mia tatu, kumi na saba	[317]
elfu tatu, mia tatu kumi na saba	[3,317]
elfu mia tatu, mia tatu kumi na saba	[300,317]
milioni tatu, elfu mia tatu	[3,333, 317]
thelathini na tatu, mia tatu kumi na saba	

### C). How numbers and noun class go together [numbers and noun

agreements]

   Noun class is marked on numbers as in the examples below.

   When stating numbers, always start with the noun.

   Swahili numbers do take **noun agreements** except: **6, 7, 9, 10** and all the **multiples**. When stating numbers always start with the **noun**.

Mifano:

1. mwanafunzi **m**moja

[one student]

2. wanafunzi **w**awili

[two students]

3. wanafunzi **w**atatu

[three students]

4. wanafunzi **w**anne

[four students]

5. wanafunzi **w**atano

[five students]

6. wanafunzi sita

[six students]

7. wanafunzi saba

[seven students]

8. wanafunzi **w**anane

[eight students]

9. wanafunzi tisa

[nine students]

10. wanafunzi kumi

[ten students]

11. wanafunzi kumi na **m**moja

[eleven students]

12. wanafunzi kumi na **w**awili

[twelve students]

## FINAL EXAMINATION

We will conduct oral English exams by Phone, Zoom and Webinar to see if you can speak, understand simple English sentences and write short sentences.

