



ABSTRACT
ALL YOU
NEED TO
LEARN
KISWAHILI
EASILY IN
ONE
BOOKLET.

**BY MR.
NAHWEERA
IVAN.**

KISWAHILI TRANSLATED TO ENGLISH.

UTANGULIZI (INTRODUCTION)

This book has been simplified by translating most of the statement into English so as to make it easy to understand by the learners who are new to the language.

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In 2017, he joined **Kyambogo University** where he had course of **(BA/ED) Kiswahili double main.**

He has attended several trainings in as far as the teaching of Kiswahili is concerned.

I hope this book will help all those who intend to learn Kiswahili especially for their first time.

Any inquiries are highly accepted

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SARUFU YA KISWAHILI (KISWAHILI GRAMMAR)

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FUNGU LA 1: NYIMBO (ANTHEMS)

WIMBO WA TAIFA (NATIONAL ANTHEM)

Ee Uganda mungu imarisha

Twakupa ujao wetu

Kwa umoja na uhuru

Tusimame imara

Ee Uganda nchi huru

Pendo juhudi twakupa

Pamoja na majirani
Tutaishi kwa Amani

Ee Uganda nchi itulishayo
Kwa jua ardhi ya rutuba
Tatalinda daima
Lulu ya taji la Afrika

WIMBO WA AFRIKA MASHARIKI (EAST AFRICAN ANTHEM)

Ee Mungu twaomba uilinde
Jumuiya Afrika mashariki
Tuwezeshe kuishi kwa Amani
Tutimize na malengo yetu

kibwagizo(chorus)

Jumuiya yetu sote tuilinde

Tuajibike tuimarike

Umoja wetu ni nguzo yetu

Idumu jumuiya yetu

Uzalendo pia mshikamano
Viwe msingi wa umoja wetu
Na tulinde uhuru Na Amani
Mila zetu na desturi zetu
Viwandani na hata mashambani
Tufanye kazi sote kwa makini
Tujitoe kwa hali na mali
Tuijenge jumuiya bora.

FUNGU LA 2: ASILI NA HISTORIA YA KISWAHILI (ORIGIN AND HISTORY OF KISWAHILI)

Ni fikra mbaya sana kusema eti Kiswahili kililetwa na waarabu au wageni wengine.

Kabla ya wageni wo wote kuja kwa pwani ya Afrika mashariki Kiswahili kilikuwepo ila kilikuwa kinaitwa “kibantu” kwa hivyo hakuna mgeni ye yote yule ambaye anaweza kujidai kuwa ndiye alileta Kiswahili ,la hasha!!!

Inasemekana kuwa aina ya wabantu walioitwa wangozi ndio waswahili wa kwanza

Hawa walikuwa wanaishi kaskazini mwa pwani ya Kenya sehemu iliyoitwa shungwaya

Jina wangozi linatokana na utamaduni wao wa kuwinda wanyama pori na kutumia ngozi zao kama mavazi.

Kati ya miaka 500-800 baada ya kuzaliwa kwa kristo hawa wangozi wali anza kuhama kutoka shungwaya hadi pwani ya Afrika mashariki kwa sababu ya matatizo mbalimbali kama vile njaa, magonjwa na vita.katika pwani ya Afrika mashariki walikuwa wakizungumza lugha yao ya kingozi (kibantu) hadi waarabu walipoanza kuishi katika pwani ya Afrika mashariki.

Kwa sababu ya mwingiliano wa lugha hizi mbili yaani kiarabu na Kiswahili, neno Swahili likaibuka kutokana na neno“swahel” la kiarabu lenye maana ya pwani

Kwahivyo, wangozi walianza kurejelewa kama waswahili yaani watu wa pwani. kiambishi “ki” ni cha asili ya kibantu kurejelewa lugha.

TAFSIRI YA ASILI YA KISWAHILI (TRANSLATION OF THE ORIGIN OF KISWAHILI)

It is a very bad thought that Arabs brought Swahili. They donot speak Swahili in their home land Arabia. This means this language was here before the coming of the any foreigner.

This language is believed to have been the language of a certain group of Bantu origin known as Wangozi who lived in North Kenya in a country known as Shungwaya.

The name ngozi means “animal skin” .these people used animal skins for clothing and other purposes because they were hunters.

Between 500-800 years after the birth of Jesus Christ, they started migrating to the coast to East Africa with their language “kingozi”/ “kibantu” till the Arabs came and joined them at the coast. Because of interactions between the Bantu and the Arabs, the word Swahili emerged from an Arabic word Swahel which means the coast .therefore the Bantu were referred to as Waswahili meaning the people of the coast and Kiswahili meaning the language of the coast. The prefix “ki” is of Bantu origin to mean language.

TOFAUTI KATI YA KISWAHILI NA SWAHILI (THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SWAHILI AND KISWAHILI).

Tunatumia neno “Kiswahili” tukiwa tunaongea lugha hii yenyewe lakini katika lugha nyingine kwa mfano kiingereza, tunatumia Swahili.

We use the word Kiswahili when we are using the very language (Swahili) while we use Swahili while referring to this language using another language for example English.

UMUHIMU WA KUJIFUNZA LUGHA YA KISWAHILI (IMPORTANCE OF STUDYING KISWAHILI)

Tunajifuza Kiswahili kwa sababu zifuatazo.

We learn Kiswahili because of the following reasons

Kupata ajira (for employment opportunities)

Kurahisisha mawasiliano (to ease communication)

Kwa sababu ya umoja wa Afrika mashariki (due to unity of the East African countries)

Ni rahisi kujifunza kwa sababu wanafunzi wengi ni wabantu (it is easy to learn especially by bantu students)

Kiswahili ndiyo lugha ya kipekee ya Afrika (Kiswahili is the only African language with majority speakers)

Kwa sababu ya nafasi yake lazima tujifunze Kiswahili yaani lugha rasmi ya pili (because of its position, we should learn Kiswahili, it is the second official language in Uganda).

FUNGU LA 3

SALAMU (GREETINGS)

Kama lugha nyingine yo yote, Kiswahili pia kina salamu zake. (Like any other language, Kiswahili also has greetings).

Salamu(greetings)	Majibu(responses)
Hujambo (are you well!) [greeting one person of the same age group]	Sijambo(iam well)
Hamjambo (are you well!) [greeting more than one person of the same age group]	Hatujambo(we are well)
Umelalaje? (How have you slept?) [greeting one person]	Salama (peacefully)
Jambo! (Hello!)	Jambo (hello)
Salaam (greetings)	Salaam (greetings)
Wasemaje? (How do you say?) [greeting one person of the same age group]	Vema/vizuri(well)
Mwasemaje? (How do you say?) [greeting many people of the same age group]	Vema/vizuri(well)
Unahisije? (How do you feel?) [greeting one person]	Vema/vizuri(well/ good)
Vipi? (How is it?) [Same status /age group]	Sawa/safi(okay)

SALAMU ZA KIARABU (ARABIC GREETINGS)

SALAM(GREETINGS)	JIBU(RESPONSES)
✓ Shikamoo! [greeting elders]	marahaba
✓ Sabalkheri [used from morning to noon]	sabalkheri
✓ masalkheri [used in the evening]	masalkheri
✓ Asalamu aleikumu [peace be with you]	Aleikumu salamu [and also with you]

SALAMU 'HABARI' (THE GREETING HABARI)

The greeting *habari* means “*news*”

According to Swahili culture we greet by asking to know the news about someone or some situation. The response for habari is *nzuri/njema* meaning *good news*.

The greeting habari is followed by a preposition “ya” or “za”

Mifano (examples)

- Habari za asubuhi (morning news)
- Habari za mchana (day news)
- Habari za jioni (evening news)
- Habari za usiku (night news)
- Habari ya mtoto (news about the child)
- Habari ya Joan (news about Joan)
- Habari za masomo (news about studies)

NB: Response for habari is always nzuri/njema meaning good news.

When the person greeted has bad news, *he/she still replies with nzuri/njema and brings his bad news later when he/she has already given a positive response using the word “lakini” which means “but” as follows*

❖ Habari ya Joan.

[nzuri lakini ni mgonjwa -Good News but she is sick]

❖ Habari ya Kato [nzuri lakini amepoteza mtoto wake - Good news but he has lost his child]

❖ Habari za masomo [nzuri lakini ni magumu - Good news but they are hard]

Habari gani? [What kind of news?]

The response for this is also nzuri/njema meaning good news.

ADABU (MANNERS)

While asking permission to enter somebody’s house/office, we knock by saying, ‘Hodi Hodi’. The person inside may allow you to come in by saying “karibu”.

If he is not ready to receive you, he may tell you to wait abit by saying ‘ngoja kidogo/ subiri kidogo’

When you have entered already, someone may tell you to have a seat by saying “karibu kiti”

When you have already sat, he may tell you one of the following statements;

- Karibu soda (have some soda)
- Karibu maji (have some water)
- Karibu maziwa (have some milk)
- Karibu uji (have some porridge)
- Karibu chakula (have some food)

The response for all the above is Asante (thank you).

- ✓ The person may also choose to tell you to feel at home by saying “*starehe*” and the response is *Asante* (thank you)
- ✓ To say good bye (*Kwa heri*) and the response is the same.
- ✓ A person may also tell you “*goodbye* until we meet again, *kwa heri ya kuonana*.”
- ✓ Goodbye until we meet again if God wishes, *kwa heri ya kuonana Mungu akipenda*.
- ✓ For thank you we say “*asante*”
- ✓ For welcome you we say “*karibu*”
- ✓ To feel sorry for someone who has got a problem we say *Pole* for example;
- ✓ *Pole kwa kufiwa mtoto wako* (sorry for losing your child)
- ✓ *pole kwa ugonjwa*(sorry for the sickness)
- ✓ For congratulations we say “*hongera*”
- ✓ *Hongera kwa kupita mitihani* (congratulations upon passing exams).
- ✓ *Hongera kwa kununua gari* (congratulations upon buying a vehicle)
- ✓ *Hongera kwa kununua baiskeli mpya* (congratulations upon buying a new bicycle)

FUNGULA 4

SAUTI ZA KISWAHILI(SWAHILI SOUNDS)

Vokali/ irabu

- a- Askari, anza, andika, amka, angalla, mana, baba, kaka, dada, lala, nk.
- e- embe, enda, endesha, endelea, eleza, wewe, yeye, jenga, leta, nik.
- i- Imba, inama, iba, inuka, ingia, imara, bibi, mimi, sisi, lini, nini, nk.
- o- omba, ota, ona, ongea, ondoa, oga, wote, kote, pote, lote, zote, nik.
- u- unda, unga, umba, ugua, uhuru, umoja, kuku, nguvu, mungu, nundu, nik

In Swahili, when two vowels follow each other, each remains with its sound as follows;

aa- vaa, kaa, jaa, baada, saa, zaa, faa, maagizo nk.

ee- mzee, neema, pekee, nk

ii- mtalii, bidii, nk

Oo-kondoo, choo, kioo, njoo, nk

Uu-kichuguu, juu, mguu, nukuu, nk

Vowels which are different may also follow each other with each carrying its own sound as follows;

Toa, ongea, fagia, tokea tembea, chuo, kimbia, chomoa, shonea, nk.

Complete the following by replacing the gaps with the missing letters

_nza, _mba, -ndoka, _ ndelea, _huru.

KONSONANTI ZA KISWAHILI (KISWAHILI CONSONANTS)

Bb	Ch	Dd	Dh	Ff
Gg	Gh	Hh	Jj	Kk
Ll	Mm	Nn	Ny	Ng
Pp	Rr	Ss	Sh	Tt
Th	Vv	Ww	Yy	Zz

Silabi (syllables)

Syllables are got by joining consonants with vowels.

Ba	Be	Bi	Bo	Bu
Cha	Che	Chi	Cho	Chu
Da	De	Di	Do	Du
Dha	Dhe	Dhi	Dho	Dhu
Fa	Fe	Fi	Fo	Fu

Mifano (examples)

- Ba-ba = baba (father)
- Cha-i = chai (tea)
- Dha- ha- bu = dhahabu (gold)
- Fa-i-da = faida (profit)
- De-be = debe (tin)
- Cha- che = chache (few)

Ga	Ge	Gi	Go	Gu
Gha	Ghe	Ghi	Gho	Ghu
Ha	He	Hi	Ho	Hu
Ja	Je	Ji	Jo	Ju
Ka	Ke	Ki	Ko	Ku

Mifano (examples)

- Go - go = gogo
- Jo_ ka =joka
- Gha _ li = ghali
- Ha _ba = haba
- Ka_ka =kaka

La	Le	Li	Lo	Lu
Ma	Me	Mi	Mo	Mu
Na	Ne	Ni	No	Nu
Nya	Nye	Nyi	Nyo	Nyu
Nga	Nge	Ngi	Ngo	Ngu

Mifano (examples)

- Ma -ma = mama (mother)
- Nyu-mba = nyumba (house)
- Mwa-na-fu-nzi = mwanafunzi (student)
- Ma-a-na = maana (meaning)
- Ngo- mbe ngombe (cow)
- Ki-ko-mbe = kikombe (cup)

Pa	Pe	Pi	Po	Pu
Ra	Re	Ri	Ro	Ru
Sa	Se	Si	So	Su
Sha	She	Shi	Sho	Shu
Ta	Te	Ti	To	Tu

Mifano (examples)

- Ta-la-ka = talaka (divorce)
- sa-ha—u =sahau(forget)
- Sha-mba = shamba (plantation)
- Su-ru-a-li= suruali(trouser)
- Pa-pa-i=papai (pawpaw fruit).

Tha	The	Thi	Tho	Thu
Va	Ve	Vi	Vo	Vu
Wa	We	Wi	Wo	Wu
Ya	Ye	Yi	Yo	Yu
Za	Ze	Zi	Zo	Zu

Mifano (examples)

- Za-ma-ni =zamani (long time ago)
- Ki-vu-li = kivuli (shadow)
- Ya-i= yai (egg)
- Dha-ra-u = dharau (despise)

TRY TO PRONOUNCE WELL THE FOLLOWING.

Dhambi, dhani, dhoruba, dharau, dhoofisha.

Dhuru, dhabihu, theluji, thelathini, themanini, thamani, thibitisha, thubutu, ghuba, ghiliba, ghali, ghasia, gharika, ghadhabu, lugha, ngombe, ngoa, ngata, ngaa, ngambo, ngamua.

FUNGU LA 5.

KUHESABU (COUNTING)

Sifuri/sufuri	0
Moja	1
Mbili	2
Tatu	3
Nne	4
Tano	5
Sita	6
Saba	7
Nane	8
Tisa	9
Kumi	10
Kumi na moja	21
Kumi na Mbili	22
Kumi na tatu	23
Kumi na nne	24
Kumi na tano	25
Kumi na sita	26
Kumi na saba	27
Kumi na nane	28
Kumi na tisa	29
Ishirini	20
Ishirini na moja	21
Ishirini na mbili	22
Ishirini na tatu	23
Ishirini na nne	24
Ishirini na tano	25
Ishirini na sita	26
Ishirini na saba	27
Ishirini na nane	28
Ishirini na tisa	29
thelathini	30
Thelathini na moja	31
Thelathini na mbili	32

Thelathini na tatu	33
Thelathini na nne	34
Thelathini na tano	35
Thelathini na sita	36
Thelathini na saba	37
Thelathini na nane	38
Thelathini na tisa	39
arobaini	40
arobaini na moja	41
arobaini na mbili	42
arobaini na tatu	43
arobaini na nne	44
arobaini na tano	45
arobaini na sita	46
arobaini na saba	47
arobaini na nane	48
arobaini na tisa	49
hamsini	50
Hamsini na moja	51
Hamsini na mbili	52
Hamsini na tatu	53
Hamsini na nne	54
Hamsini na tano	55
Hamsini na sita	56
Hamsini na saba	57
Hamsini na nane	58
Hamsini na tisa	59
sitini	60
Sitini na moja	61
Sitini na mbili	62
Sitini na tatu	63
Sitini na nne	64
Sitini na tano	65

Sitini na sita	66
Sitini na saba	67
Sitini na nane	68
Sitini na tisa	69
sabini	70
Sabini na moja	71
Sabini na mbili	72
Sabini na tatu	73
Sabini na nne	74
Sabini na tano	75
Sabini na sita	76
Sabini na saba	77
Sabini na nane	78
Sabini na tisa	79
themanini	80
Themanini na moja	81
Themanini na mbili	82
Themanini na tatu	83
Themanini na nne	84
Themanini na tano	85
Themanini na sita	86
Themanini na saba	87
Themanini na nane	88
Themanini na tisa	89
tisini	90
Tisini na moja	91
Tisini na mbili	92
Tisini na tatu	93
Tisini na nne	94
Tisini na tano	95
Tisini na sita	96
Tisini na saba	97
Tisini na nane	98
Tisini na tisa	99
Mia moja	100
Mia moja na moja	101
Mia moja na mbili	102
Mia moja na tatu	103

Mia moja na nne	104
Mia moja na tano	105
Mia moja na sita	106
Mia moja na saba	107
Mia moja na nane	108
Mia moja na tisa	109
Mia moja na kumi	110
Mia moja na ishirini	120
Mia moja na thelathini	130
Mia moja na arobaina	140
Mia moja na hamsini	150
Mia moja na tisini	190
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 moja	1000
Elfu mbili	2000
Elfu tatu	3000
Elfu nne	4000
Elfu tano	5000
Elfu sita	6000
Elfu saba	7000
Elfu nane	8000
Elfu tisa	9000
Elfu kumi	10000
Elfu hamsini	50000
Elfu mia moja [laki moja]	100000
Elfu mia tano	500000
Milioni moja	1000000

Andika kwa naneno (write in words)

1. 100763
2. 6883
3. 99
4. 1605
5. 6006

Andika kwa tarakimu (write in figures)

1. Mia nane na hamsini
2. Elfu mbili na sabini
3. Mia nne na themanini
4. Sabini
5. Elfu moja mia nne ishrini na nne

AKISAMI (FRACTIONS)

$\frac{1}{2}$	nusu
$\frac{1}{3}$	theluthi
$\frac{1}{4}$	robo
$\frac{1}{5}$	thumusi
$\frac{1}{6}$	sudusi
$\frac{1}{7}$	subui
$\frac{1}{8}$	thumuni
$\frac{1}{9}$	tusui
$\frac{1}{10}$	ushuri
$\frac{3}{4}$	Robo tatu
$\frac{3}{5}$	Tatu kwa tano
$\frac{2}{7}$	Mbili kwa saba
$\frac{4}{5}$	Nne kwa tano

ZOEZI (EXERCISE)

Andika akisami zifuatazo katika maneno. (Write the following fractions in words)

1. $\frac{1}{4}$
2. $\frac{4}{7}$
3. $\frac{1}{2}$
4. $\frac{3}{4}$
5. $\frac{1}{3}$

SAA (TIME)

ISTILAHU ZA MUDA (TERMINOLOGIES USED IN TIME TELLING)

- ❖ Asubuhi (morning time) 7:00am- 11:59am
- ❖ Adhuhuri (midday) - 12:00 noon
- ❖ Mchana (day time)-12:00 noon-3:00pm
- ❖ Alasiri (late afternoon) - 2:00pm- 3:00pm
- ❖ Jioni (evening time)-4:00pm-6:00pm
- ❖ Usiku (night time) - 7:00pm-4:00am
- ❖ Alfajiri (dawn time) - 4:00am-6:00am
- ❖ ISTILAHU ZAIDI (MORE TERMINOLOGIES)
- ❖ Saa- hour
- ❖ Dakika- minute
- ❖ Sekunde- seconds
- ❖ Na- minutes past
- ❖ Robo- a quarter
- ❖ Nusu- a half
- ❖ Kasoro- minutes remaining
- ❖ Kasorobo- a quarter to
- ❖ Kamili-exactly

Mifano (examples)

1. 7:05am- saa moja na dakika tano asubuhi
2. 9:00am- saa tatu kamili asubuhi
3. 4:07pm – saa kumi na dakika saba jioni
4. 10:15am - saa nne na dakika kumi na tano asubuhi/ saa nne na robo asubuhi
5. 8:30pm – saa mbili na nusu usiku
6. 1:00pm – saa Saba kamili usiku

Beyond thirty minutes, we stop counting that very hour, we instead count the next hour after having counted the remaining minutes as follows;

1. 8:45pm – saa tatu kasoro dakika kumi na tano (kasorobo) usiku
2. 1:50pm-saa nane kasoro dakika kumi mchana

3. 7:55am- saa mbili kasoro dakika tano asubuhi
4. 5:58am- saa kumi na mbili kasoro dakika mbili alfajiri.

SIKU ZA WIKI (DAYS OF THE WEEK)

In Swahili, days of the week are based on the Arabic / Islamic calendar. whereas the special day in Christianity is Sunday, in Islam it is Friday. This means that in Swahili the first day become Saturday

Mifano(examples)

- ❖ Leo ni siku gani? - When is today?
- ❖ Leo ni – today
- ❖ Jumamosi – Saturday
- ❖ Jumapili– Sunday
- ❖ Jumatatu - Monday
- ❖ Jumanne – Tuesday
- ❖ Jumatano – Wednesday
- ❖ Alhamisi – Thursday
- ❖ Ijumaa - Friday

ZOEZI (EXERCISE)

Jibu yafuatayo (answer the following)

1. Ofisi zote hufuguliwa siku gani? (On which days do all offices open?)
2. Wakristu huenda kanisani siku gani? (On which day do Christians go to church?)
3. Waislamu huenda mskitini siku gani? (When do Moslems go for prayers?)
4. Wikiendi huanza siku gani? (When does weekend begin?)
5. Wewe huabudu mungu siku gani? (For you when do you worship God?)

MIEZI KATIKA MWAKA () MONTHS OF THE YEAR

Huu ni mwezi gani? (Which month is this?)	Huu mwezi wa (this is the month of.....)
Kiswahili	Kiingereza
Januari	January
Februari	February
Machi	March
Aprili	April
Mei	May
Juni	June
Julai	July
Agosti	August
Septemba	September
Oktoba	October
Novemba	November
Desemba	December

TAREHE (DATES)

Leo ni tarehe ngapi? - When is the date today?

Leo ni - Today is.....

- ❖ 1st – tarehe moja
- ❖ 2nd - tarehe mbili
- ❖ 3rd – tarehe tatu
- ❖ 4th - tarehe nne
- ❖ 5th – tarehe tano
- ❖ 10th – tarehe kumi
- ❖ 20th – tarehe ishirini
- ❖ 21st – tarehe ishirini na moja
- ❖ 30th – tarehe thelathini
- ❖ 31st – tarehe thelathini na moja
- ❖ 4th Jan 2020
- ❖ Tarehe nne mwezi wa Januari mwaka wa elfu mbili na ishirini.

ZOEZI - EXERCISE

Andika tarehe hizi kwa maneno ya Kiswahili (write the following dates in Kiswahili words)

1. 26/10/1986
2. 02/06/2006
3. 12/12/1999
4. 19/03/1880
5. 15/11/2008.

FUNGU 6

VITENZI VYA KISWAHILI(KISWAHILI VERBS)

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| ✓ Kimbia- Run | ✓ Iba – Steal | ✓ Panda – Climb/ |
| ✓ Simama- Stand | ✓ Oa – Marry | Grow |
| ✓ Lima- Dig | ✓ Shuka - Fall From | ✓ Lia – Cry |
| ✓ Safisha- Clean | The Tree | ✓ Cheka - Laugh |
| ✓ Sumbua- Disturb | ✓ Tangaza- | ✓ Ota – Dream |
| ✓ Eleza- Explain | Announce | ✓ Chukia – Hate |
| ✓ La- Eat | ✓ Fanya – Do | ✓ Fundisha – Teach |
| ✓ Nywa- Drink | ✓ Sugua – Rub | ✓ Vaa – Dress Up |
| ✓ Fa- Die | ✓ Pangusa – Wipe | ✓ Pata – Get |
| ✓ Wa – Be | ✓ Piga – Beat | ✓ Sahau – Forget |
| ✓ Ja – Come | ✓ Tafsiri – Translate | ✓ Kumbuka – |
| ✓ Nya- Defecate | ✓ Fasiri – Interpret | Remember |
| ✓ Ua – Kill | ✓ Amua – Decide | ✓ Zungumza – |
| ✓ Teremka – Go | ✓ Pasua – Split | Converse |
| Down The Hill | | ✓ Subiri – Wait |

✓ Amka – Wake Up	✓ Linda – (Guard)	✓ Kopa – (Borrow)
✓ Kaa – Stay	✓ Poa – (Cool Down)	✓ Azima-(Lend)
✓ Rudi – Return	✓ Vuna – (Harvest)	✓ Pika – (Cook)
✓ Ngoja – Wait	✓ Tahiri- (Circumcise)	✓ Fika – (Reach)
✓ Pongeza – Congratulate	✓ Chukua – (Take)	✓ Lala – (Sleep/Lie)
✓ Ita– (Call)	✓ Penda – (Love)	✓ Laghai – (Lie)
✓ Ishi (Live At)	✓ Dharau – (Despise)	✓ Sinzia – (Dose)
✓ Fagia – (Sweep)	✓ Beba – (Carry)	✓ Vunja – (Break)
✓ Tengeneza – (Arrange)	✓ Tomba – (Fuck)	✓ Imba – (Sing)
✓ Amkia – (Great)	✓ Peleka – (Send)	✓ Leta – (Bring)
✓ Baki– (Remain)	✓ Kata- (Cut)	✓ Enda- (Go)
✓ Chunga – (Control)	✓ Endesha-(Drive)	✓ Tikisa (Shake)
✓ Cheza – (Dance/ Play)	✓ Tapika – (Vomit)	✓ Kataza-(Prevent)
✓ Inua – (Rise)	✓ Furika – (Flood)	✓ Takasa-(Cleanse)
✓ Jenga – (Build)	✓ Pima – (Measure)	✓ Patana- (Agree)
✓ Jaribu – (Try)	✓ Andika-(Write)	✓ Abudu-(Worship)
✓ Samehe – (Forgive)	✓ Haribu – (Destroy)	✓ Sikia – (Hear)
✓ Fikiri – (Think)	✓ Fukuza – (Chase)	✓ Tomba-(Fuck)
✓ Ketu – (Sit)	✓ Toroka – (Escape)	✓ Sikiliza-(Listen)
✓ Kamata – (Catch)	✓ Achisha-(Dismiss)	✓ Ona-(See)
✓ Maliza – (Finish)	✓ Fuata- (Follow)	✓ Nawa – (Wash)
✓ Tangulia – (Proceed)	✓ Uza – (Sell)	✓ Oga-(Bathe)
	✓ Nunua – (Buy)	✓ Zuru-(Visit)
	✓ Ficha- (Hide)	✓ Punguza – (Reduce)
		✓ Teka – (Collect)

NYAKATI- TENSES.

Like any other language, Kiswahili also has tenses. In Kiswahili each tense is represented by a tense sign as follows.

WAKATI ULIOPO - PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

It is represented by “na” and the order of the sentence is as follows;

Noun + pronoun +tense sign + verb eg

- Ni + na + imba = nina imba- iam singing.
- Unacheza- you are dancing.
- Watoto wanalia- children are crying.

NB: monosymbolic verbs are too short to stand alone so they are given infinitive “ku” to support them eg

- ✓ Ninakunywa chai- iam taking tea.
- ✓ Tunakuja- we are coming.
- ✓ Wanakufa- they are dying.
- ✓ Mnakula nyama- you are taking meat.
- ✓ Anakuja sasa- he is coming now.

Hali ya kukanusha wakati uliopo

Negative form of the verbs with now tense.

To change now tense / present continuous tense sentences to negative, the following steps are taken;

1. Change the personal pronouns to negative as follows;

Ni - Si	Tu – Hatu
U- Hu	M – Ham
A – Ha	Wa - Hawa

2. Remove the tense sign “na”

3. Change the last letter “a” into “i”

4. If the verb is monosymbolic, remove the infinitive “ku”

Examples

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Ninaleta – iam bringing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sileti- iam not bringing. ✓ Wanaimba – they are singing. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hawa imbi- they are not singing ✓ Unajibu – you are answering. • Hujibu – you are not answering. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Mnafikiri- you are thinking • hamfikiri- you are not thinking. ✓ Ninakula - iam eating. • sili - iam not eating. ✓ Wanakufa – they are dying. • Hawafi – they are not dying. |
|---|---|

WAKATI TIMILILIFU- PRESENT PERFECT TENSE.

- The tense sign is “me” eg
- Nimemaliza – I have finished.
- Ameenda - he has gone.
- Tumecheza – we have played.
- Wamekufa – they have died.

Hali ya kukanusha – wakati timilifu.

The following steps are taken to change sentences in this tense to negative.

1. Change the personal pronouns to negative
2. Replace the tense sign “me” with “ja”
3. For monosyllabic verbs, remove the infinitive “ku” eg
 - Nimeenda - I have gone.
 - ✓ Sijaenda – I have not gone.
 - Amecheza – he has played.
 - ✓ Hajacheza – he has not played.
 - Nimekula nyama – I have eaten meat.
 - ✓ Sijala nyama – I have not eaten meat.
 - Umemaliza – you have finished.
 - ✓ Hujamaliza – you have not finished.
 - Wamekunywa maji – they have drunk water.
 - ✓ Hawajanywa maji – they haven’t drunk water.

WAKATI ULIOPIITA - PAST SIMPLE TENSE.

Here the tense sign is ‘li’ eg

- ❖ Niliandika – I wrote.
- ❖ Tulicheza – we danced.
- ❖ Walikunywa - they drank.
- ❖ Ulifika – you arrived.
- ❖ Mlimba – you sang.
- ❖ Walijibu – they answered.
- ❖ Tulikimbia – we ran.

Hali ya kukanusha – wakati uliopita

Negative form with past tense.

The following steps are considered.

1. Change the personal pronouns to negative.
 2. Replace the tense sign “li” with “ku”
 3. For monosyllabic verbs, remove the infinitive “ku” eg
- ✓ Niliandika – I wrote.
 - ✓ sikuandika – I didnot write.
 - ✓ Tulicheza – we danced.
 - ✓ hatukucheza – we did not dance
 - ✓ Walikunywa - they drank.
 - ✓ Hawakunywa - they did not drink.
 - ✓ Ulifika – you arrived.
 - ✓ Hukufika – you did not arrive.
 - ✓ Mlimba – you sang.s
 - ✓ hamkuimba – you didnot sing.
 - ✓ Walijibu – they answered.

- ✓ hawakujibu – they did not answer.
- ✓ Tulikimbia – we ran
- ✓ Hatukukimbia – we did not run.

WAKATI UJAO - THE FUTURE TENSE.

The tense sign for future tense is “ta”

1. Nitacheza – I shall dance.
2. Watapika – they will cook.
3. Mtalima – you will dig.
4. Tufachota maji – we shall fetch water.
5. Afaandika – he/ she will write.

Hali ya kukanusha – wakati ujao

The negative form of the verbs with the future tense.

NB: this is the easiest tense to deal with while changing sentences to negative form. This is because in this tense, we simply change the personal pronouns to negative and no any other step to consider.

Mifano- examples.

1. Nitacheza – I shall dance.
 - ✓ Sitacheza – I shall not dance.
2. Watapika – they will cook.
 - ✓ hawatapika – they will not cook.
3. Mtalima – you will dig.
 - ✓ hamtalima – you will not dig.
4. Tutachota maji – we shall fetch water.
 - ✓ hatutachota maji – we shall not fetch water.
5. Ataandika – he/ she will write.
 - ✓ hataandika – he/ she will not write.

SWALI- QUESTIONS

Tunga sentensi tano katika kila wakati na kisha geuza sentensi hizo katika hali ya kukanusha huku ukitafsiri kila sentensi katika kiingereza.

Construct five sentences in every tense, then change those sentences to negative, each sentence should be translate into English to show that you understand the meaning.

WAKATI ULIOPO – PRESENT CONTINOUS TENSE

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI (GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS OF “KU” CLASS)

Grammatical agreements help us to know how to use nouns correctly in sentence for example

Vitenzi nomino (verbs)	Vionyeshi (demonstratives)	Kuwa (to be)	Vivumishi (adjectives)
kusoma	Huku (this)	Ni (is)	kuzuri
kula	Kule (that)	Si (is not)	kubaya
kulima			kugumu
kucheza			kudogo
kutembea			

Vitenzi nominon (verbs)	Vimilikishi (possessives)
kurudi	kwangu
kufagia	kwako
kuimba	kwake
kungoja	kwetu
kunywa	kwenu
kufa	kwao
kuenda	
kuandika	

POSSESSIVES

SINGULAR	PLURAL
angu- my	etu -our
ako -your	enu -your
ake-his/her	ao -their

Mifano (examples)

1. Kula kwangu- my eating
2. Kucheza kwao- their dancing

VIONYESHI (DEMONSTRATIVES)

Huku- this

Kule-that

Mifano (examples)

1. Kula huku- this eating
2. Kuandika kule – that writing

ZOEZI (EXCERCISE)

Kamilisha yafuatayo (complete the following)

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. Kusoma huku ni -----(-gumu) | 7. Kuimba-----ake ni-----(-zuri) |
| 2. Kula-----ke si-----(-zuri) | 8. Kunywa-----ao ni-----(-gumu) |
| 3. Kucheza-----le si -----(-baya) | 9. Kufagia -----angu si-----(-baya) |
| 4. Kulima huku ni-----(-gumu) | 10. Kurudi-----enu ni-----(-gumu) |
| 5. Kutembea -----ako ni -----(-zuri) | |
| 6. Kungoja-----etu si -----(-baya) | |

VIVUMISHI (ADJECTIVES)

In Kiswahili some adjectives take prefixes while others do not

The following adjectives take prefixes

- | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| ❖ Chafu- dirty | ❖ Kaidi –stubborn | ❖ Injini-other |
| ❖ Kubwa- big | ❖ Kali- sharp/fierce | ❖ Ote-all |
| ❖ Chache-few | ❖ Tupu-empty | ❖ Fupi-short |
| ❖ Zuri- good | ❖ Vivu- lazy | ❖ Erevu-bright |
| ❖ Ema- good | ❖ Zito-heavy | ❖ Pole-gentle/slow |
| ❖ Kuu- important | ❖ Epesi-light | ❖ Pana-broad |
| ❖ Tambuzi-
intelligent | ❖ Bivu-ripe | ❖ Pya-new |
| ❖ Shenzi-uncivilized | ❖ Embamba-slender | ❖ Baya- bad |
| ❖ Kavu- dry | ❖ Refu-tall | ❖ Chungu-bitter |
| ❖ Bichi –raw | ❖ Gumu-hard | ❖ Rangi-colours |
| ❖ Nene- fat for
people | ❖ Dogo-small | ❖ Eupe-white |
| ❖ Nono- fat for
animals | ❖ Bovu-rotten | ❖ Eusi-black |
| | ❖ Tamu-sweet | ❖ Ekundu-red |
| | ❖ Ingi-many | |
| | ❖ Zima-whole | |

The following adjectives don't take prefixes because they are borrowed from other languages

- | | | |
|------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------|
| • Haba- scarce | • Ghali-expensive | • Tambarare- plain |
| • Kweli-true | • Rahisi-
simple/cheap | • Timamu-perfect |
| • Tele-abundant | • Stadi- steady | • Shwari- clam |
| • Hafifu-weak | • Sahihi- correct | • Bora- excellent |
| • Bure- nothing | • Hodari- brave | • Safi- clean |
| • Wazi-open | • Sanifu-standard | • Maskini-poor |
| • Kamili-complete | • Rasmi- official | • Sawa-equal |
| • Tayari-ready | • Halisi-real | • Maalum -certain |
| • Laini-soft | • Maridhawa-
abundant | • Mashuhuri-
famous |
| • Maridadi-smart | • Tajiri- rich | • Imara- firm |
| • Muhimu-
important | | |

ZOEZI (EXERCISE)

Kamilisha sentensi zifuatazo (complete the following sentences)

1. Nyuki wale ni------(kali)
2. Ngombe wako ni -----(nono)
3. Bendera yetu ni ya rangi -----
(eusi)
4. Bei ya gari ni -----
(ghari)
5. Tajiri huyu amenunua gari-----
(pya)
6. Gari----- (boru) limeanguka.

NGELI YA A- WA / M- WA. (THE A- WA/M-WA CLASS OF NOUNS)

Classes of nouns help us to group nouns of the same characteristics together. This helps us construct correct sentences.

This class of nouns (A-wa) is called so following syntax(grammatical agreements) i.e. singular grammatical agreements take prefix “a” while plural agreements take prefix “wa” hence the name a-wa

This class is also called m-wa basing on the morphology (structure of words).in singular these nouns begin with prefix “m” while in plural, they begin with the prefix “wa” hence m-wa.

According to semantics (meaning of words), this class comprises of all people, animals, birds, insects, God(s) and ghosts.

NB: not all nouns in this class begin with m-wa prefix

The following are some of the nouns that begin with the prefixes:m-wa

Umoja(singular)	Mana(meaning)	Wingi(plural)
mtu	A person	watu
mgeni	A visitor	wageni
mtoto	A child	watoto
mgonjwa	Sick person	wagonjwa
msichana	A girl	wasichana
mvulana	A boy	wavulana
mwalimu	teacher	walimu
mwenyewe	owner	wenyewe
mwenyeji	citizen	wenyeji
mwanachi	Country man	wanachi
mdudu	insect	wadudu
mnyama	animal	wanyama
Umoja(singular)	Mana(meaning)	Wingi(plural)
mfalme	king	wafalme

mpotofu	Prodigal person	wapotofu
mzee	Old person	wazee
mchawi	A witch	wachawi
mke	wife	wake
mume	husband	waume
mwanamke	woman	wanawake
mwanamume	man	wanaume
mwombaji	Prayer/beggar	waombaji
mshonaji	Weaver/tailor	washonaji
mnyanganyi	robber	wanyanganyi
mshenzi	Uncivilized person	washenzi
mwizi	thief	wezi
mwenzi	companion	wenzi

mwoga	coward	waoga
mwongo	liar	waongo
msafiri	traveller	wasafiri
mpagazi	porter	wapagazi
mjane	widow	wajane
mjomba	Maternal uncle	wajomba
mkwe	In- law	wakwe
mwana	child	wana
mtumwa	slave	watumwa
mtumishi	servant	watumishi
mtalii	tourist	watalii
mjumbe	messenger	wajumbe
mwanafunzi	student	wanafunzi
mwanajeshi	Army man	wanajeshi
mwenyekiti	chairperson	wenyekiti
mtoro	Refugee/esca pee	watoro
mkombozi	liberator	wakombozi
mzalendo	patriot	wazalendo
mjinga	Stupid person	wajinga
mwuguzi	Mid wife	wauguzi
mchinjaji	A butcher	wachinjaji
mwasisi	inventor	waasisi
mwasi	rebel	waasi
mchungaji	Controller/pastor	wachungaji
mwimbaji	singer	waimbaji
msikilizaji	listener	wasikilizaji
mkazi	settler	wakazi
mkulima	farmer	wakulima
mwindaji	hunter	Wawindaji / waindaji
mlevi	drundard	walevi
mwungwana	gentleman	waungwana
mshambuliaji	An attacker	washambuliaji
mchezaji	Player/dancer	wachezaji

mhubiri	preacher	wahubiri
mbunge	parliamentarian	wabunge
mtakatifu	Saint/holy person	watakatifu
mpumbavu	Silly person	wapumbavu
mtukufu	Glorious person	watukufu
mheshimiwa	Respectable person	waheshimiwa
mzazi	parent	wazazi
mhuni	rogue	wahuni
mtazamaji	viewer	watazamaji
mgomvi	Quarrelsome person	wagomvi
mpinzani	An opposer	wapinzani
mvivu	Lazy person	wavivu
mwanadamu	Human being	wanadamu
mwanasheria	lawyer	Wanasheria
mwandishi	writer	waandishi
mtangazaji	announcer	watangazaji
mwokozi	Saviour	waokozi
mkristo	christian	wakristo
mwisilamu	muslim	waisilamu
mzembe	Lazy person	wazembe
mganga	doctor	waganga
mwali	Newly mmmarried wife	waali
Mhariri	editor	wahariri
mvumbuzi	discoverer	wavumbuzi
mnunuzi	buyer	wanunuzi
mwuzaji	seller	wauzaji
mwendawazi mu	Mad person	wendawazi mu
mshenga	Go between	washenga
mkongwe	Old person	wakongwe
mnyonge	Helpless	wanyonge

	person	
mlinzi	protector	walinzi
mfuasi	follower	wafuasi
mwongozi	leader	waongozi
mjanja	Cunning person	wajanja
mwanachama	Member of the society	wanachama
Mwana Uganda	ugandan	Wana uganda
Mwafrika	African	waafrika
mzungu	european	wazungu
mwitalia	italian	waitalia

mwingereza	American	waingereza
Mtanzania	tanzanian	watanzania
mkenya	kenyan	wakenya
mrusi	A russian	warusi
mhindi	An indian	wahindi
mwarabu	An arab	waarabu
mjerumani	A german	wajerumani
mreno	A portugues	wareno
mchina	A Chineses	wachina

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI (GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS)

NOMINO (NOUN)	VIOYESHI(DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA(TO BE)	VIVUMISHI(ADJECTIVES)
mtu			mrefu
mgeni	Huyu- this	Ni- is	mfupi
mdudu			mbaya
mnyama			mdogo
mtoto	Yule-that	Si- is not	mkubwa
mfalme			mzuri
mkwe			mchafu
mwalimu			mnene

NOMINO (NOUN)	VIOYESHI(DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA(TO BE)	VIVUMISHI(ADJECTIVES)
watu			warefu
wageni	hawa- these	Ni- are	wafupi
wadudu			wabaya
wanyama			wadogo
watoto	wale-those	Si- are not	wakubwa
wafalme			wazuri

NOMIN O (NOUN)	VIOYESHI(DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA(T O BE)	VIVUMISHI(ADJECTIVES)
mzazi	Wangu- my	wazazi	Wangu- my
mpishi		wapishi	
mgeni	Wako- your	wageni	Wako- your
mgonjwa	Wake- his/her	wagonjwa	Wake- his/her
mfalme	Wetu- our	wafalme	Wetu- our
mtoto	Wenu -your	watoto	Wenu -your
mwalimu	Wao- their	walimu	Wao- their

NOMIN O (NOUN)	VIOYESHI(DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA(T O BE)	VIVUMISHI(ADJECTIVES)
msichana	anasoma	wasichana	wanasoma
mwalimu	analala	walimu	wanalala
mganga	anakimbia	waganga	wanakimbia
mdudu	anasimama	wadudu	wanasimama
mnyama	anakula	wanyama	wanakula

The following nouns also belong to the a- wa/ m-wa class of nouns, they donot begin with m-wa prefixes but they respect the grammatical agreements of the a-wa class.

Examples – mifano.

• Umoja(Singular)	• Maana(Meaning)	• Wingi(Plural)
• Baba	• Father	• Baba
• Mama	• Mother	• Mama
• Ndugu	• Brother	• Ndugu
• Kaka	• Brother	• Kaka
• Dada	• Sister	• Dada
• Binamu	• Cousin	• Binamu
• Bin	• Son	• Bin
• Binti	• Daughter	• Binti
• Nyanya	• Grandmother	• Nyanya
• Babu	• Grandfather	• Babu
• Shangazi	• Aunt	• Shangazi
• Ami	• Paternal Uncle	• Ami
• Shemeji	• In Law	• Shemeji
• Rafiki	• Friend	• Rafiki
• Adui	• Enemy	• Adui

**UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI
(GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS)**

NOMIN O (NOUN)	VIOYESHI(DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA(T O BE)	VIVUMISHI(ADJECTIVES)
baba	yangu	baba	zangu
mama	yako	mama	zako
kaka	yake	kaka	zake
dada	yetu	dada	zetu
binti	yenu	binti	zenu
babu	yao	babu	zao
shemeji		shemeji	
rafiki		rafiki	
adui		adui	

The following nouns also belong to the a-wa class. They respect the a-wa class agreements in all aspects. In this sub class we find names of people with responsibility as follows.

1. Umoja(Singular)	2. Maana(Meaning)	3. Wingi(Plural)
4. Waziri	5. Minister	6. Mawaziri
7. Fundi	8. Craftsman	9. Mafundi
10. Karani	11. Secretary	12. Makarani
13. Askofu	14. Bishop	15. Maaskofu
16. Daktari	17. Doctor	18. Madaktari
19. Dobi	20. Washerman	21. Madobi
22. Afisa	23. An Officer	24. Maafisa
25. Seremala	26. Carpenter	27. Maseremala
28. Bwana	29. Master	30. Mabwana
31. Bibi	32. Mistress	33. Mabibi
34. Jambazi	35. Robber	36. Majambazi
37. Meneja	38. Manager	39. Mameneja
40. Nesi	41. Nurse	42. Manesi
43. Hakimu	44. Judge	45. Mahakimu
46. Katibu	47. Secretary	48. Makatibu
49. Wakili	50. Advocate	51. Mawakili
52. Wakala	53. Agent	54. Mawakala
55. Rubani	56. Pilot	57. Marubani
58. Nahadha	59. Ship Captain	60. Manahadha
61. Kabaila	62. Capitalist	63. Makabaila
64. Yatima	65. Orphan	66. Mayatima
67. Jasusi	68. Spy	69. Majasusi

The following nouns are some animals and people with special needs. they also belong to the a-wa class and respect its grammatical agreements

1. Umoja(Singular)	2. Maana(Meaning)	3. Wingi(Plural)
4. Kipofu	5. A Blind Person	6. Vipofu
7. Kiziwi	8. Deaft Person	9. Viziwi
10. Kilema	11. Lame Person	12. Vilema
13. Kiwete	14. Crippled Person	15. Viwete
16. Kibiongo	17. Hunch Back	18. Vibiongo
19. Kibeti/Kibele	20. Dwaft Person	21. Vibeti/Vibele
22. Kinyozi	23. Barber	24. Vinyozi
25. Kijana	26. Youth	27. Vijana
28. Kiongozi	29. Leader	30. Viongozi
31. Kibarua	32. Labourer	33. Vibarua
34. Kibaraka	35. Puppet	36. Vibaraka
37. Kiboko	38. Hypopotamus	39. Viboko
40. Kifaru	41. Rhinoceros	42. Vifaru
43. Kiroboto	44. Flea	45. Viroboto
46. Kifaranga	47. Chick	48. Vifaranga
49. Kinyonga	50. Chameleon	51. Vinyonga
52. Chura	53. Frog	54. Vyura

The following names of animals, birds, insects and fish also belong to the a-wa class of nouns and they respect the a-wa class agreements in all aspects.

Umoja (singular)	Maana (meaning)	Wingi (plural)
nyoka	snake	nyoka
nyuki	bee	nyuki
ndege	bird	ndege
samaki	fish	samaki
nungu	porcupine	nungu
ngamia	camel	ngamia
ngombe	cow	ngombe
ndume	bull	ndume
ndama	calf	ndama
Tembo/ndovu	elephant	Tembo/ndovu
nguruwe	pig	nguruwe
Nyati/mbogo	buffalo	Nyati/mbogo
nyani	baboon	nyani
njiwa	dove	njiwa
twiga	giraffe	twiga

tandu	centipede	tandu
paka	cat	paka
panya	rat	panya
punda	donkey	punda
kanga	guineafowl	kanga
pundamilia	zebra	pundamilia
mbu	mosquito	mbu
mchwa	Ant hill	mchwa
siafu	Red ant	siafu
tumbiri	monkey	tumbiri
fisi	hyena	fisi
simba	lion	simba
kuku	hen	kuku
mbuzi	goat	mbuzi
kondoo	sheep	kondoo
bata	duck	bata
mbwa	dog	mbwa

ZOEZI(EXERCISE)

Andika sentensi hizi katika wingi(write these sentences in plural)

1. Mwanafunzi anasoma kitabu cha Kiswahili
2. Mwalimu anafundisha mtoto mzuri
3. Dada yangu analima shambani
4. Kipofu yule ni mrefu
5. Kiwete huyu ni mjanja
6. Kibeti anakula samaki kwa ndizi
7. Kibiongo huyu ni mfupi
8. Kibarua wako ni mtu mzuri! Sana
9. Nyoka huyu ni mrefu
10. Nyuki yule si mkali
11. Ngombe wetu anakula kiazzi
12. Mbwa wenu ana mkia mfupi
13. Mbu huyu anauma mtoto
14. Mchwa anakula kiti
15. Tumbiri huyu ni mweusi

NGELI YA “KI-VI”

THE “KI-VI” CLASS OF NOUNS.

This class comprises of non living things.

These nouns mostly begin with the prefix “ki” in singular and “vi” in plural hence the name “ki- vi” as follows.

Nomino (Noun)	Maana (Meaning)	Wingi (Plural)
Kitu	Thing	Vitu
Kisu	Knife	Visu
Kiti	Chair	Viti
Kitanda	Bed	Vitanda
Kiberiti	Match Box	Viberiti
Kikombe	Cup	Vikombe
Kioo	Mirror	Vioo
Kitabu	Book	Vitabu
Chama	Society/Party	Vyama
Chakula	Food	Vyakula
Kifo	Death	Vifo
Kivuli	Shadow	Vivuli
Kizibo	Cork	Vizibo
Kinu	Motor	Vinu
Kiko	Smoking Pipe	Viko

Kikundi	Group Of People	Vikundi
Kiumbe	Creature	Viumbe
Kiazzi	Potato	Viazi
Kiatu	Shoe	Viatu
Kitasa	Small Basin	Vitasa
Kifuko	Pocket	Vifuko
Kijiji	Village	Vijiji
Kidole	Finger	Vidole
Kinanda	Piano	Vinanda
Kitovu	Nerval	Vitovu
Kifungo	Button	Vifungo
Kilima	Hill	Vilima
Kiungo	Joint	Viungo
Kikapu	Basket	Vikapu
Kidevu	Chin	Videvu
Kisiwa	Well	Visiwa

Kibuyu	Calabash	Vibuyu
Kiboko	Wheap	Viboko
Kitendawili	Riddle	Vitendawili
Kisigino	Heel	Visigino
Kifuniko	Cover	Vifuniko
Kijitabu	Booklet	Vijitabu
Kisibau	Waist Coat	Visibau
Kipele	Pimple	Vipele
Kinywa	Mouth	Vinywa
Kiwanda	Industry	Viwanda
Kitunguu	Onion	Vitunguu
Kichwa	Head/Heading	Vichwa
Kitambaa	Handkerchief	Vitambaa
Kiwanja	Piece Of Land	Viwanja
Kiapo	An Oath	Viapo
Kilio	A Cry/Alarm	Vilio
Kibanda	Hut	Vibanda
Kidole-Gumba	Thumb	Vidole-Gumba
Kifua	Chest	Vifua
Kinywaji	Drink	Vinywaji
Kizungu Zungu	Dizziness	Vizungu Zungu

Kilabu	Bar	Vilabu
Kilele	Peak	Vilele
Kitambo	Period Of Time	Vitambo
Kinubi	Harp	Vinubi
Kitenge	Piece Of Cloth For Women	Vitenge
Kipuli	Ear Ring	Vipuli
Kichanja	Piece Of Wood For Cutting Meat	Vichanja
Kipindi	Period Of Time	Vipindi
Kiwango	Quantity/ Amount	Viwango
Kitana	Comb	Vitana
Kisa	Event/Happening	Visa
Chombo	Vessel	Vyombo
Chungu	Pot	Vyungu
Cheo	Rank	Vyeo
Choo	Toilet/Latrine	Vyoo
Kinembe	Clitoris	Vinembe
Kipingami zi	Stumbling Block	Vipingami zi

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI (GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS)

UMOJA (SINGULAR)	VIONYESHI (DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA (TO BE)	VIVUMISHI (ADJECTIVES)
kiti	Hiki- this	Ni- is	kidogo
kitanda	Kile-that	Si- is not	kizito
chandalua			kizuri

WINGI (PLURAL)	VIONYESHI (DEMONSTRATIVES)	KUWA (TO BE)	VIVUMISHI (ADJECTIVES)
viti	Hivi- these	Ni- is	vidogo
vitanda	Vile-those	Si- is not	vizito
vyandalua			vizuri

UMOJA (SINGULAR)		WINGI (PLURAL)	
Nomino	Vimilikishi	Nomino	Vimilikishi
Kiti	Changu	Viti	Vyangu
Kitanda	Chako	Vitanda	Vyako
Chandalua	Chake	Vyandalua	Vyake
Kitambaa	Chetu	Vitambaa	Vyetu
Kisu	Chenu	Visu	Vyenu
	Chao		Vyao

Nomino (noun)	Viwakilishi(ki) pronouns	Nomino (noun)	Viwakilishi(vi) pronouns
Kiti	Kinatakwa	Viti	Vinatakwa
Kijiko	Kinatakwa	Vijiko	Vinatakwa
Kisu	Kinatakwa	Visu	Vinatakwa
Kioo	Kinatakwa	Vioo	Vinatakwa
Chakula	Kinatakwa	Vyakula	Vinatakwa
Chuma	Kinatakwa	Vyuma	Vinatakwa

ZOEZI(EXCERCISE)

Soma sentensi zifuatazo ueleze maana yake halafu uziandike katika wingi.(read the following sentences and, explain their meanings and write them in plural form.)

1. Kiti hiki ni kichafu
2. Kitambaa changu kimepotea
3. Kichwa kinaniuma
4. Kisu kile ni kikali
5. Kiatu chako kimepasuka
6. Chandalua hiki si kirefu
7. Kijiko chao si kizuri
8. Kitendawili chake ni kigumu
9. Kijiji chake ni kikubwa
10. Kilima kile si kirefu
11. Kibanda chenu kimeanguka
12. Kipuli chake ni kidogo sana
13. Kitana changu ni kipya
14. Chumba chetu si kikubwa
15. Chuo chao ni cha walimu
16. Kisima kile ni kirefu sana
17. Cheti chake kimepotea
18. Kibuyu cha mzee huyu ni kikubwa
19. Kitabu hiki ni kizuri sana

NGELI YA “U-I” “M-MI”

THE NGELI YA “U-I” “M-MI” CLASS.

These nouns begin with the prefix “m” in singular and “mi” in plural that is why it is sometimes called “m- mi” class of nouns. The grammatical agreements in singular take prefix, “u” and “i” in plural hence the name “u-i” as follows.

Umoja (Singular)	Maana (Meaning)	Wingi (Plural)
Mchezo	Game	Michezo
Mlima	Mountain	Milimia
Mshahara	Salary	Mishahara
Mshipi	Belt	Mishipi
Moto	Fire	Mioto
Mti	Tree	Miti
Mkate	Bread	Mikate
Mkono	Hand	Mikono
Mguu	Leg	Miguu
Mfuko	Pocket	Mifuko
Mwanzo	Beginning	Mianzo
Mwisho	End	Miisho
Mkondo	Water Current	Mikondo
Mhogo	Cassava	Mihogo
Mpapai	Pawpaw Tree	Mipapai
Mshale	An Arrow	Mishale
Mkuki	Spear	Mikuki
Mpaka	Boundary	Mipaka
Msaada	Assistance	Misaada
Moyo	Heart	Mioyo
Mfupa	Bone	Mifupa
Mkia	Tail	Mikia
Mpira	Ball	Mipira
Mlingoti	Mast	Milingoti
Mto	River	Mito
Msumeno	Saw	Misumieno
Mtego	Trap	Mitego
Muwa	Sugarcane	Miuwa
Mswaki	Tooth Brush	Miswaki
Mshumaa	Candle	Mishumiaa
Mzinga	A Swarm Of Bees/Artillery Gun	Mizinga
Mhindi	Maize Plant	Mihindi
Msumari	Nails	Misumiari
Mtambo	Engine/Machine	Mitamibo

Mzigo	Luggage/ Burdden	Mizigo
Mstari	Line	Mistari
Mlio	A Cry/ Alarm	Milio
Mgomba	Banana Plant	Migomiba
Mkebe	Tins/Vessels	Mikebe
Mchungwa	Orange Plant	Michungwa
Mdomo	A Lip Of The Mouth	Midomo
Mlango	A Door /A Gate	Milango
Mzizi	A Root	Mizizi
Mkeka	A Mat	Mikeka
Mtungi	Pot	Mitungi
Mchele	Rice	Michele
Mpunga	Un Pounded Rice	Mipunga
Mwaka	A Year	Miaka
Mwavuli	An Umbrella	Miavuli
Mwiba	A Thorn	Miiba
Msitu	A Forest	Misitu
Mwembe	A Mango Tree	Miembe
Mwamba	A Rock	Miamba
Mwili	Body	Miili
Muujiza	Miracle	Miujiza
Mpango	Plan /Arrangement	Mipango
Mchango	Contribution	Michango
Mchafuko	Violence/ Dirt	Michafuko
Mzozo	Commotion	Mizozo
Mfano	An Example	Mifano
Msikiti	Mosque	Misikiti
Mdundo	Booming Of Sounds	Midundo
Msamaha	Forgiveness	Misamihaha
Moshi	Smoke	Mioshi
Mnada	Auction	Minada
Mlundo	Heap Of	Milundo

Mzunguko	Rotation	Mizunguko
Mnofu	Muscle	Minofu
Mkarafu	Clove Plant	Mikarafu
Msafara	Route/ Caravan	Misafara
Mkahawa	Coffee Plant	Mikahawa
Mgawanyiko	Divisions	Migawanyiko
Mnazi	Coconut Plant	Minazi
Mlo	Diet	Milo
Mtini	A Fig Tree	Mitini
Mkongojo	Walking Stick	Mikongojo
Mzaha	A Joke	Mizaha
Mtaa	Award/ Province	Mitaa
Mwiko	A Taboo	Miiko
Mgomo	Strike/Demonstration	Migomo
Mwanga	Light	Mianga
Mwonzi	A Ray Of Light	Mionzi
Msimamo	Stand/Attitude	Misimamo

Mtende	Palm Tree	Mitende
Mche	A Seedling	Miche
Mtalimbo	A Crow Bar	Mitalimbo
Mwendo	Journey	Miendo
Mchanga	Sand	Michanga
Msururu	Line	Misururu
Mzungu	A Process	Mizungu
Mgongo	Back	Migongo
Mkungu	Bunch Of Banana	Mikungu
Mzoga	Carcus	Mizoga
Mkoba	Bag	Mikoba
Mtetemeko	Shaking	Mitetemeko
Msingi	Foundation	Misingi
Msimu	Season	Misimu
Mmomon yoko	An Erosion	Mimomon yoko
Mnanasi	Pineapple Plant	Minanasi
Mradi	Project	Miradi

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI WA NGELI YA U-I THE GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS OF THE U-I CLASS.

Vionyeshi(demonstratives)

Huu-this	Ule/huo—that
hii- these	ile/hiyo- those

Mifano(examples)

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mti huu- this tree | 3. Miti hii- these trees |
| 2. Mti ule/huo-that tree | 4. Miti ile/ hiyo- those trees |

Vivumishi (adjectives)

1. Mti mkubwa –a big tree
2. Miti mikubwa- big trees
3. Mlima mrefu-tall mountain
4. Milima mirefu- tall mountains

Vimilikishi (possessives)

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Mti wangu- my tree | 3. Mpira wako- your ball | 5. Mhogo wake- his cassava |
| 2. Miti yangu- my trees | 4. Mipira yenu-your balls | 6. Mihogo yao- their cassava |

Viwakilishi(pronouns)

- | | | |
|---|--|--|
| 1. Mti umeanguka –
the tree has fallen
down | 3. Mpira
unapendeza- the
ball is pleasing | heart has got
broken |
| 2. Miti imeanguka-
trees have fallen
down | 4. Mipira
inapendeza- the
balls are pleasing | 6. Mioyo
imevunjika- the
hearts have got
broken |
| | 5. Moyo
umevunjika- the | |

NGELI YA I-ZI/N

This class of nouns is formerly known as the “N” class because many of the nouns begin with “N”.in the modern Kiswahili grammar, it is known as the “i-zi” class because singular grammatical agreements take prefix “i” while plural grammatical agreements take prefix “zi”.

Most of the borrowed nouns also belong to this class of nouns.

The following are some of the nouns that begin with “N”

Umoja (singular)	Maana (meaning)	Wingi (plural)
nyumba	house	nyumba
nguzo	A pillar	nguzo
njugu	groundnut	njugu
ngazi	ladder	ngazi
ndizi	banana	ndizi
ndoo	bucket	ndoo
nyama	Piece of meat	nyama
nyota	Star	nyota
njia	Path	njia
nyika	Burren land	nyika
nta	Wax	nta
nchi	Country	nchi
nyundo	Hammer	nyundo
ngozi	Skin	ngozi

nguo	Cloth	nguo
nafaka	Grain	nafaka
ndoto	Dream	ndoto
ndoa	Marriage	ndoa
njaa	Hunger	njaa
nundu	Hump eg for animals	nundu
ndui	Small pox	ndui
ngano	wheat	ngano
nguvu	Power	nguvu
ngoma	drum	ngoma
nyanya	tomato	nyanya
nuru	light	nuru
nasibu	chance	nasibu

The following nouns begin with a different letters but they respect the “i-zi” class agreements since they also belong to the “i-zi” class of nouns. They include the following.

Noun- Nomino	Meaning- Maana
Taa	Lamp
Kamusi	Dictionary
Damu	Blood
Mvua	Rain
Kiu	Thirst
Chumvi	Salt
Tufani	Whirl Wind
Alama	Mark/Sign/Symbol
Tauni	Plague
Sukari	Sugar
Firimbi	Whistle
Siri	Secrete
Bahari	Ocean
Pamba	Cotton
Pombe	Alcohol
Sahani	Plate
Risasi	Bullet
Meza	Table
Mashua	Boat
Asali	Honey
Dira	Compass Direction
Mbolea	Manure
Desturi	Custom
Homa	Fever
Huzuni	Sorrow
Barua	Letter
Fimbo	Stick
Salamu	Greeting
Mbegu	Seed
Huruma	Mercy
Jasho	Sweat
Kalamu	Pen
Karatasi	Piece Of Paper
Pesa	Money
Sindano	Needle
Hofu	Fear/ Worry
Kamba	Rope
Chupa	Bottle
Safari	Journey

Siku	Day
Hatua	Step
Hadithi	Story
Gharama	Expense
Elimu	Education
Faida	Profit
Darubin	Microscope
Bunduki	Gun
Sufuria	Saucepan
Bendera	Flag
Arusi	Wedding
Furaha	Happiness
Lugha	Language
Karata	Playing Card
Hukumu	Judgement
Kisonono	Gonorhear
Kaswende	Syphilis
Bahati	Opportunity
Kufuli	Padlock
Likizo	Holiday
Maana	Meaning
Meli	Ship
Mvi	Grey Hair
Pembe	Corner/ Horn
Roho	Spirit/ Soul
Serikali	Government
Kuma	Vagina
Mboo	Penis
Suruali	Trouser
Kaputura	Short
Amri	Command
Chuki	Hatred
Kodi	Tax
Kazi	Work/Job
Barabara	Road
Adabu	Manner
Dhoruba	Storm
Adhabu	Punishment
Bustani	Garden
Birika	Kettle

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. Nyumba nzuri-good house(s) | 3. Barua ndefu-Long letter(s) |
| 2. Barua mbaya-bad letter(s) | 4. Ndizi mbivu- ripe banana(s). |

Nouns beginning with letter k,c,f,g,h,l,s,t,w don't take prefixes

- | | |
|------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Barua fupi- short letter(s) | 7. Faili hafifu-weak letter(s) |
| 2. Barua kuu- important letter(s) | |
| 3. Barua chafu-dirty letter(s) | |
| 4. Barua ghali-expensive letter(s) | |
| 5. Barua laini-soft letter(s) | |
| 6. Barua sanifu-standard letter(s) | |

ZOEZI(EXERCISE)

Andika sentensi zifuatazo katika wingi

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| 1. Nyumba hii ni ndogo | 8. Bunduki yake ni ndefu sana |
| 2. Nyumba ile si kubwa | 9. Kufuli yenu ni ngumu sana |
| 3. Baiskeli yangu ni nzuri | 10. Hadithi hii si kweli |
| 4. Ngoma hii inapendeza sana | 11. Sindano ile ni ndogo |
| 5. Meza yake imepotea asubuhi hii
ya leo | 12. Kalamu yake imevunjika |
| 6. Siku hii ni mbaya | 13. Ndoo hii ni mpya |
| 7. Chupa yetu imeibwa na wezi
wabaya | 14. Nguvu yetu inatosha |
| | 15. Kamusi hii si ya kiingereza. |

NGELI YA “LI-YA”

Nouns in this class have prefix “ma” in plural and they don’t have any prefix in singular. This is why it has formerly been known as the “ma” class of nouns.

The following are some of the nouns under this class.

Noun-Singular	Meaning	Plural
Somo	Lesson/subject	<u>Mas</u> Somo
Jina	name	<u>Maj</u> jina
Kosa	Mistake	<u>Mak</u> osa
Jibu	Answer	<u>Maj</u> ibu
Ua	Flower	<u>Mau</u> a
Godoro	Mattress	<u>Mag</u> odoro
Gunia	Sac	<u>Mag</u> unia
Wazo	Thought	<u>Maw</u> azo
Soko	Market	<u>Mas</u> oko
Jani	Leaf	<u>Maj</u> ani
Zoezi	Exercise	<u>Maz</u> oezi
Tofali	Brick	<u>Mat</u> ofali
Badiliko	Change	<u>Mab</u> adiliko
Bakuli	Dish	<u>Mab</u> akuli
Vuno	Harvest	<u>Mav</u> uno
Bati	Ironsheets	<u>Mab</u> ati
Sanduku	Box/coffin	<u>Mas</u> anduku
Jambo	matter	<u>Mam</u> bo
Bega	Shoulder	<u>Mab</u> ega
Juma	Week	<u>Maj</u> uma
Tope	Mud	<u>Mat</u> ope
Titi	Breast	<u>Mat</u> iti
Bonde	Valley	<u>Mab</u> onde
Tangazo	Announcement	<u>Mat</u> angazo
Kelele	noise	<u>Make</u> lele
Kofi	Palm	<u>Mak</u> ofi
Swali	Question	<u>Mas</u> wali
Kusudi	Intention	<u>Mak</u> usudi
Jimbo	province	<u>Maj</u> imbo
Kaburi	grave	<u>Mak</u> aburi

Gurumu	Tyre	<u>Mag</u> urumu
Tendo	An act	<u>Mat</u> endo
Tundu	A hole	<u>Mat</u> undu
Shamba	Plantation	<u>Mash</u> amba
Tuta	A ridge	<u>Mat</u> tuta
Yai	An egg	<u>May</u> ai
Chungwa	An orange fruit	<u>Mach</u> ungwa
Debe	Vessel/tin	<u>Made</u> be
Taifa	Nation	<u>Mata</u> ifa
Goti	Knee	<u>Mag</u> oti
Kabila	Tribe	<u>Mak</u> abila
Elfu	Thousand	<u>Ma</u> elfu
Mia	Hundred	<u>Mam</u> ia
Dirisha	Window	<u>Madi</u> risha
Kabati	Cupboard	<u>Mak</u> abati
Embe	Mango fruit	<u>Ma</u> embe
Deni	A debt	<u>Made</u> ni
Jembe	A hoe	<u>Maj</u> embe
Gazeti	Magazine	<u>Mag</u> azeti
Neno	Word	<u>Man</u> eno
Tatizo	Problem	<u>Mat</u> atizo
Gari	Vehicle	<u>Mag</u> ari
Duka	Shop	<u>Madu</u> ka
Shoka	An axe	<u>Mash</u> oka
Dau	Dhow	<u>Mada</u> u
Figo	Kidney	<u>Mafi</u> go
Ganda	Husk	<u>Mag</u> anda
Kanisa	Church	<u>Makan</u> isa
Nanasi	Pineapple fruit	<u>Man</u> anasi
Sikio	An ear	<u>Masi</u> kio
Shimo	A pit	<u>Mash</u> imo
Tunda	A fruit	<u>Mat</u> unda
Tokeo	Result	<u>Mato</u> keo

Vazi	Garment	<u>M</u> avazi
Limau	Lemon fruit	<u>M</u> alimau
Tusi	An abuse	<u>M</u> tusi
Ini	Liver	<u>M</u> aini
Tako	Buttock	<u>M</u> atako
Ziwa	Lake	<u>M</u> aziwa

Shirika	Company	<u>M</u> ashirika
Sinia	Tray	<u>M</u> asinia
Bunge	parliament	<u>M</u> abunge
Daraja	Bridge	<u>M</u> adaraja
Fundisho	A lesson	<u>M</u> afundis

UPATANISHO WA KISAFARUFI WA NGELI YA LI- YA THE GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENT OF THE LI-YA CLASS.

Vionyeshi- demonstratives

Hili- this

Hilo/lile- that

Haya- these

Hayo/yale- those

Examples - mifano

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---|
| 1. Jiwe hili- this stone | 6. Mavazi haya- these garments |
| 2. Mawe haya- these stones | 7. Bunge hilo/lile- that parliament |
| 3. Jiwe hilo/lile- that stone | 8. mabunge hayo/yale- those parliaments |
| 4. Mawe hayo/yale-those stones | |
| 5. Vazi hili—this garment | |

vivumishi- adjectives

singular adjectives do not take the prefixes while plural adjectives take prefix “ma”
eg

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. jicho zuri- a good eye | 7. kanisa kubwa- big church |
| 2. macho mazuri- good eyes | 8. makanisa makubwa- big churches |
| 3. jino baya- a bad tooth | |
| 4. meno mabaya- bad teeth | |
| 5. zoezi refu- long exercise | |
| 6. mazoezi marefu- long exercises | |

vimilikishi- possessives

In this class , we use prefix “l” in singular and “y” in plural

- | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. jicho langu- my eye | 4. mawe yenu- your stones |
| 2. macho yetu- our eyes | 5. kanisa lake- his/her church |
| 3. jiwe lako- your stone | 6. makanisa yao- their churches |

viwakilishi- pronouns

singular pronouns take prefix “li” while plural pronouns take “ya”

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. yai limevunjika- the egg has got broken | 2. mayai yamevunjika- eggs have got broken |
|--|--|

3. tunda limeiva- the fruit has ripened

4. matunda yameiva- the fruits have ripened

ZOEZI - EXERCISE

Andika yafuatayo kwa wingi(write the following in plural)

1. yai langu hili limevunjika.
2. Godoro lako hilo linapendeza
3. Jambo hili si zuri
4. Jani limeanguka chini
5. Neno moja litatosha
6. Daraja la katonga limebomoka

7. Vazi lake ni safi
8. Jembe lenu limepotea
9. Godoro lake limechafuka
10. Shamba lao si refu

NGELI YA “U”- THE “U” CLASS

Most of these nouns begin with “u” although some of them begin with “w”. these nouns have no plural form because they are abstract ie they cant be touched, felt, smelt, seen or heard

- | | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Uhuru- independence | 22. Ugali- mingled posho | 39. Uzee- oldness |
| 2. Uvivu- laziness | 23. Uji- porridge | 40. Upumbavu- stupidity |
| 3. Umaskini- poverty | 24. Umeme- electricity | 41. Ukakamavu- determination |
| 4. Ustawi- prosperity | 25. Upesi- speed | 42. Uchovu- tiredness |
| 5. Ujinga- stupidity | 26. Ulevi- drunkenness | 43. Ubora- excellence |
| 6. Uto- cooking oil | 27. Uchawi- witchcraft | 44. Unga- flour |
| 7. Uwongo- lie | 28. Unene- fatness | 45. Ushuru- rent |
| 8. Uzima- adulthood | 29. Umande- dew | 46. Umma- public |
| 9. Ushindi- victory | 30. Ukungu- mist | 47. Ujana youthfulness |
| 10. Utamaduni- culture | 31. Ukoloni- colonialism | 48. Utoto- tenderness |
| 11. Upana- breadth | 32. Ungaro shining | 49. Uchafu- dirt |
| 12. Umoja- unity | 33. Ubaguzi- segregation | 50. Ustaarabu- civilization |
| 13. Usafi- cleanliness | 34. Usahaulifu- forgetfulness | 51. Uchungu- bitterness |
| 14. Uzuri- goodness | 35. Udongo- soil | 52. Uchaguzi- selection/ elections |
| 15. Urefu- tallness | 36. Ufafiti- research | 53. Uharibifu- destruction |
| 16. Ujuzi- knowledge | 37. Utangazaji- announcement | 54. Uchi- nakedness |
| 17. Upotovu- prodigality | 38. Uti- backbone | 55. Usawa- equality |

56. Ulimwengu- universe	65. Upweke-lonliness	75. Wima- uprightness
57. Ukarimu- generosity	66. Unafiki- Hypocrisy	76. Wekundu- redness
58. Ukaidi- stubbornness	67. Uzoefu- familiarity	77. Wizi- theft
59. Ukiri- acceptance	68. Ukahaba- prostitution	78. Wastani- average
60. Ukorofi- brutality	69. Ubahili- stinginess	79. Wasiwasi- confusion
61. Ulegevu- slackness	70. Wingi-quantity	80. Woga- cowardice
62. Uhaini- treason	71. Wokovu-salvation	81. Wema- goodness
63. Usalama- peacefulness	72. Wino- ink	82. Wepesi- lightness
64. Uzinzi- adultery	73. Weusi- blackness	83. Werevu- intelligence
	74. Weupe- whiteness	

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI

GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS

Vionyeshi- demonstratives

Huu- this

Huo/u- that

Examples - mifano

- | | | |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Unga huu-
this flour | 2. Ugali ule-
that posho | 3. Wakovu huo-
that salvation |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|

Vivumishi- adjectives

Adjectives take prefix “m”

Examples- mifano

- | | |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ugali mzuri- good posho | 3. Ushindi mkubwa- big victory |
| 2. Uhuru mbaya- bad freedom | |

Vimilikishi- possessives

Possessives take the prefix “w”

Examples- mifano

- | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. Ugali wangu- my posho | 4. Uji wetu-our porridge |
| 2. Ujinga wako- your stupidity | 5. Uhuru wenu- your independence |
| 3. Uto wao- their cooking oil | |

Viwakilishi –pronouns

Pronouns take prefix “u”

Examples- mifano

1. Uji umeisha- porridge has got finished
2. Ugali umeliwa- posho has been eaten
3. Utoto unapendeza- tenderness pleases
4. Ujinga unatawala-stupidity is leading

5. Unene unachosha- fatness is tiresome
6. Uchi unashangaza- nakedness is interesting

ZOEZI- EXERCISE

Kamilisha sentensi hizi kwa usahihi (complete the sentences correctly)

1. Unga ule si-----(- dogo)
2. Ubahili wake ni-----(-mbaya)
3. Upweke huu si-----(-zuri)
4. Usalama wetu-----na wanajeshi(lindwa)
5. Uzembe ni-----(-hatari)
6. Ujana-----(-furahisha)
7. Ulevi wako-----(-shangaza)
8. Umoja -----unawasaidia sana(-ao)
9. Ushindi-----unapendeza(-angu)

NGELI YA “U-ZI” – THE U-ZI CLASS

Most of the nouns in this class begin with the “u” in singular and “n” in plural and that’s why this class has been formally known as the “u-n” class.

Singular grammatical agreements take prefix “u” while plural agreements take prefix “zi” that’s why this class is known as the “u-zi” class of nouns

SINGULAR	MEANING	PLURAL
Uzi	Thread	nyuzi
Uma	Fork	nyuma
Ua	Compound	nyua
Uta	A bow	nyuta
Uso	Face	nyuso
ufa	crack	nyufa
ulimi	Tongue	ndimi
wavu	Net	nyavu
wayo	Footstep	nyayo
wakati	Period	nyakati
wembe	Razorblade	nyembe
wimbo	Song	nyimbo
ufagio	broom	fagio
ufunguo	Key	funguo
ubao	board	mbao

ubavu	Rib	mbavu
ukuta	Wall	kuta
ukurasa	Page	kurasa
ukanda	Belt	kanda
upande	Side	pande
uwingu	Sky	Mbingu(heaven)
upepo	Wind/ghost	pepo
utambi	Wick	tambi
ushanga	bead	shanga
upanga	Sword	panga
ukuni	Piece of firewood	kuni
ukumbi	Hall	kumbi
ufalme	Kingdom	falme
ukwato	Hoof	kwato

Ubeti	stanza	beti
-------	--------	------

UPATANISHO WA KISARUFI WA NGELI YA U-ZI GRAMMATICAL AGREEMENTS OF THE U-ZI CLASS.

Vivumishi- adjectives

For the grammatical agreement of the class, refer to the “u’ class and the “i-zi” class in plural.

For example

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Ukuta mzuri- good wall | 5. Uzi mrefu- long thread |
| 2. Kuta nzuri- good walls | 6. Nyuzi ndefu- long threads |
| 3. Ufa mbaya- bad crack | 7. Uma mpya- new fork |
| 4. Nyufa mbaya- bad cracks | 8. nyuma mpya- new forks |

Vionyeshi- demonstratives

Huu- this

Hizi- these

Huo/ule- that

Hizo/zile-those

Examples

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1. Ufagio huu- this broom | 3. Kuta hizo/zile- those walls |
| 2. Ukuta huo- that wall | |

Vimilikishi- possessives

Examples

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Uzi wangu- my threads | 5. Ukuta wake- his wall |
| 2. Nyuzi zetu- our threads | 6. Kuta zao- their walls |
| 3. Uma wako- your fork | 7. Uso wangu- my face |
| 4. Nyuma zenu- your forks | 8. Nyuso zangu- my faces |

Viwakilishi-pronouns

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. Uzi unapendeza- the thread is interesting | 6. Fagio zimenunuliwa- the brooms have been bought |
| 2. Nyuzi zinpendeza- threads are interesting | 7. Ufalme umeisha- the kingdom has ended |
| 3. Ukuta umebomoka- the wall has collapsed | 8. Falme zimeisha- kingdoms have ended. |
| 4. Kuta zimebomoka – walls have collapsed | |
| 5. Ufagio umenunuliwa- the broom has been bought | |

NGELI YA PA, KU, MU

THE PA, KU, MU CLASS

This class is used while referring to different places i.e.

Pa- specific place

Ku- unspecific place

Mu- inside place

	pa	ku	mu
Vionyeshi- demonstratives	Hapa- this place Hapo/pale- that place	Huku-this place Huko/kule-that unspecific	Humu-this inside place Humo/mle- that inside place
Vivumishi- adjectives	Pazuri Pachafu Pakubwa parefu	kuzuri kuchafu kukubwa kurefu	mzuri mchafu mkubwa mrefu
Vimilikishi- possessives	Pangu Pako Pake Petu Penu pao	kwangu kwako kwake kwetu kwenu kwao	Mwangu Mwako Mwake Mwetu Mwenu Mwao
Viwakilishi-pronouns	Pana pendeza Pana safishwa Pana furahisha	Kuna pendeza Kuna safishwa Kuna furahisha	Mnapendeza Mnasafishwa Mnafurahisha

Mifano- examples

1. Mahali pangu pazuri hapa panapendeza- this specific place of mine is pleasing
2. Mahali kwangu kuzuri huku kunapendeza- this unspecific place of mine is pleasing
3. Mahali mwangu mzuri humu mnapendeza- this inside place of mine is pleasing

KUTOA AMRI NA MAOMBI

GIVING COMMANDS AND REQUESTS

KUTOA AMRI - COMMANDS

Kutoa amri kwa mtu mmoja- giving commands to one person

In Kiswahili giving a command to one person is expressed using normal verbs but with stress. In negative, singular commands begin with “u” and end with “e”

Examples

Kitenzi-verb	Maana-meaning	Ukanushaji-negatives	Maana-meaning
Penda!	Love!	Usipende!	Don't love!
Chota!	Fetch!	Usichote!	Don't fetch!
Kimbia!	Run!	Usikimbie!	Don't run!
Fanya!	Do!	Usifanye!	Don't do!
Imba!	Sing!	Usimbe!	Don't sing!
Uza!	Sell!	Usiuze!	Don't sell!
Fikiri!	Think!	Usifikiri!	Don't think!
Jibu!	Answer!	Usijibu!	Don't answer!
Jaribu!	Try!	Usijaribu!	Don't try!
Maliza!	Finish!	Usimalize!	Don't finish!
Simama!	Stand!	Usisimame!	Don't stand!
Safisha!	Clean!	Usisafishe!	Don't clean!
Ua!	Kill!	Usiue!	Don't kill!
Piga!	Beat!	Usipige!	Don't beat!
Fagia!	Sweep!	Usifagie!	Don't sweep!
Cheza!	Play!	Usicheze!	Don't play!
Jenga!	Build!	Usijenge!	Don't build!
Ficha!	Hide!	Usifiche!	Don't hide!
Pika!	Cook!	Usipike!	Don't cook!
Lala!	Sleep!	Usilale!	Don't sleep!
Vunja!	Break!	Usivunje!	Don't break!
Tazama!	Look!	Usitazame!	Don't look!
Sinzia!	Doze!	Usisinzie!	Don't doze!
Oga!	Bathe!	Usioge!	Don't bathe!

Vighairi- exceptionals

The following verbs don't follow the order of giving commands.

Monosyllabic verbs are also expressed using the infinitive "ku" as follows

verb	meaning	negative	meaning
Nenda!	Go!	Usiende!	Don't go!
Njoo!	Come!	Usije!	Don't come!
Lete!	Bring!	Usilete!	Don't bring!
Kula!	Eat!	Usile!	Don't eat!
Kufa!	Die!	Usife!	Don't die!
Kunywa!	Drink!	Usinywe!	Don't drink!
Kuwa!	Be!	Usiwe!	Don't be!

Kutoa amri kwa watu wengi - Giving commands to many people

this is expressed by adding “ni” at the end.the plural form is expressed by beginning with “m” and “n” at the end is dropped.

Kitenzi-verb	Maana-meaning	Ukanushaji-negatives	Maana-meaning
Pendeni!	Love all of you!	Msipende!	Don't love all of you!
Choteni!	Fetch all of you!	Msichote!	Don't fetch all of you!
Kimbieni!	Run all of you!	Msikimbie!	Don't run all of you!
Fanyeni!	Do all of you!	Msifanye!	Don't do all of you!
Imbeni!	Sing all of you!	Msiimbe!	Don't sing all of you!
Uzeni!	Sell all of you!	Msiuze!	Don't sell all of you!
Fikiri!	Think all of you!	Msifikiri!	Don't think all of you!
Jibuni!	Answer all of you!	Msijibu!	Don't answer all of you!
Jaribu!	Try all of you!	Msijaribu!	Don't try all of you!
Malizeni!	Finish all of you!	Msimalize!	Don't finish all of you!
Simameni!	Stand all of you!	Msisimame!	Don't stand all of you!
Safisheni!	Clean all of you!	Msisafishe!	Don't clean all of you!
Ueni!	Kill all of you!	Msiue!	Don't kill all of you!
Pigeni!	Beat all of you!	Msipige!	Don't beat all of you!
Fagieni!	Sweep all of you!	Msifagie!	Don't sweep all of you!
Chezeni!	Play all of you!	Msicheze!	Don't play all of you!
Jengeni!	Build all of you!	Msijenge!	Don't build all of you!
Ficheni!	Hide all of you!	Msifiche!	Don't hide all of you!
Pikeni!	Cook all of you!	Msipike!	Don't cook all of you!
Laleni!	Sleep all of you!	Msilale!	Don't sleep all of you!
Vunjeni!	Break all of you!	Mshivunje!	Don't break all of you!
Tazameni!	Look all of you!	Msitazame!	Don't look all of you!
Sinzieni!	Doze all of you!	Msisinzie!	Don't doze all of you!
Ogeni!	Bathe all of you!	Msioge!	Don't bathe all of you!

Vighairi- exceptions

verb	meaning	negative	meaning
Nendeni!	Go all of you!	Msiende!	Don't go all of you!
Njooni!	Come all of you!	Msije!	Don't come all of you!
Leteni!	Bring all of you!	Msilete!	Don't bring all of you!
Kuleni!	Eat all of you!	Msiile!	Don't eat all of you!
Kufeni!	Die all of you!	Msiife!	Don't die all of you!
Kunyweni!	Drink all of you!	Msiinywe!	Don't drink all of you!
Kuwa!	Be all of you!	Msiwe!	Don't be all of you!

ZOEZI-EXERCISE

a) Andika yafuatayo kufika hali ya kukanusha- write the following in negative form

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Njoo hapa! | 6. Chezeni mpira! |
| 2. Lete chakula! | 7. Simama juu! |
| 3. Nendeni nyumbani! | 8. Lala chini! |
| 4. Kufa sasa! | 9. Vunja sahani! |
| 5. Kunyweni maji! | |

b) Andika yafuatayo kwa wingi- write the following in plural

- | | |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Njoo hapa! | 6. Andika vizuri! |
| 2. Kunyweni maji! | 7. Jaribu kazi! |
| 3. Nenda nje! | 8. Jibu maswali! |
| 4. Kufa sasa! | 9. Fanya kazi! |
| 5. Lete maji! | 10. Penda! |

Kutoa maomi- giving request

While giving request in Kiswahili, we also use the usual verbs but with the tone of request. in singular, the request usually begin with “u” while in plural they begin with “m”

Example

1. Uandike- would you write

2. mwandike- would you all write

similar words of request can be used. these include;

✓ tafadhali- please

✓ ebu/hebu- let

✓ samahani- excuse me

examples

1. ebu/hebu tufanye kazi- let us do the work
2. ebu/hebu niende nyumbani- let me go home
3. mlete chakula- would you all bring food

4. ucheze vizuri- would you please play well
5. ebu/hebu wasimame- let them stand up.

Ukanushaji- negative form

1. ebu/hebu tusifanye kazi- let us not do the work
2. ebu/hebu nisiende nyumbani- let me not go home

3. msilete chakula- would you all not bring food
4. usicheze vizuri- would you not play well
5. ebu/hebu wasisimame- let them not stand up.

Exercise

Andika kwa ukanushaji- write in negative form.

1. Ebu tusimame
2. Samahani ule chakula hiki
3. Mlete vitabu
4. Tucheze kandanda
5. Ebu tuombe mungu.

VIWAKILISHI VIREJESHI- RELATIVE PRONOUNS

Relative pronouns are the words like what, which, who, whom, where etc

In Kiswahili, we have five methods of expressing relative pronouns.

MATUMIZI YA ‘AMBA’- THE USE OF ‘AMBA’

Umbo “amba” lenyewe halina maana bali linatumiwa kama chombo cha kubebea kirejeshi.

The structure “amba” is meaningless, it is just used as an instrument for holding a relative partical.

To construct a sentence with relative pronoun, the order is as follows;

Nomino+ amba +kirejeshi + kirai kitenzi

noun+ amba +relative particle + phrasal verb etc

relative particles vary according to the classes of nouns as follows.

Noun class	example	Relative particle	Amba + relative particle
a	Mtoto	ye	Mtoto ambaye
wa	Watoto	o	Watoto ambao
ki	Kitabu	cho	Kitabu ambacho
vi	Vitabu	vyo	Vitabu ambavyo
li	Jiwe	lo	Jiwe ambalo
ya	Mawe	yo	Mawe ambayo
u	Mti	o	Mti ambao
i	Miti	yo	Miti ambao
i	Nyumba	yo	Nyumba ambayo
zi	Nyumba	zo	Nyumba ambazo
u	Uzi	o	Uzi ambao
zi	Nyuzi	zo	Nyuzi ambazo
u	Ugonjwa	o	Ugonjwa ambao
ya	Magonjwa	yo	Magonjwa ambayo
pa	Mahali	po	Mahali ambapo
ku	Mahali	ko	Mahali ambako
mu	Mahali	mo	mahali ambamo

Mifano-examples

1. Mtoto ambaye anakuja ni mzuri- the child who is coming is good
2. Watoto ambao wanakuja ni wazuri- children who are coming are good
3. Hiki ni kitabu ambacho kilipotea- this is the book which got lost.
4. Godoro ambalo linaletwa ni zuri- the mattress which is being brought is good.
5. maodoro ambayo yanaletwa ni mazuri- the mattresses which are being brought are good.
6. Mpira ambao ulipotea ni wangu- the ball which got lost is mine.
7. Mipira ambayo ilipotea ni yangu- the balls which got lost are mine.

NJIA YA PILI – THE SECOND METHOD

Kuendoa “amba”- removing amba.

Katika njia ya pili, tunaondoa “amba” halafu tunahamisha kirejeshi na kukiingiza ndani ya kirai kitenzi baada ya mofimu ya njeo lakini kabla ya mzizi wa kitenzi.

In the second method we remove “amba”- then we shift the relative particle and fix it inside the phrasal verb after the tense sign but before the root of the verb.

Mifano- examples

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mtoto ambaye analialia ni mbaya | -Nyumba iliyojengwa ni nzuri |
| -Mtoto anayelialia ni mbaya | 4. Maji ambayo yanamwagika ni mazuri |
| 2. Mbuzi ambaye alikimbia ni mnono | -Maji yanayomwagika ni mzuri |
| -Mbuzi aliye kimbiba ni mnono | 5. Kalamu ambazo zinaletwa ni mpya |
| 3. Nyumba ambayo ilijengwa ni nzuri | - Kalamu zinazoletwa ni mpya |

NJIA YA TATU- THE THIRD METHOD

Matumizi ya “ka”- the use of “ka”

Katika wakati ujao ni lazima tutumie “ka” lakini “ka”- yenyewe ni batili kwani haina maana bali inatumiwa kama chombo cha kubebea kirejeshi.

In the future tense we must use “ka” but itself is meaningless but its used as a tool for holding the relative particle as follows.

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 1. Mtoto ambaye atakuja ni mzuri | 2. Watoto ambao watakuja ni wazuri |
| -Mtoto atakayekuja ni mzuri | -Watoto watakaokuja ni wazuri |

3. Kitabu ambacho kitapotea ni changu
-Kitabu kitakachopotea ni changu
4. Jina ambalo litapewa ni refu
-Jina litakalopewa ni refu

5. Maji ambayo yatamwagika ni mengi
-Maji yatakayomwagika ni mengi

NJIA YA NNE- THE FOURTH METHOD

Matumizi ya vitenzi vya pekee- the use of “main verbs

These include ni, si, and kuwa na

Mifano- examples

1. Mtoto ambaye ni mbaya hapendezi
-Mtoto aliye mbaya hapendezi
2. Mbuzi ambaye si mnono simpendi
-Mbuzi asiye mnono simpendi
3. Mtoto ambaye ana kitabu ni mrefu
-Mtoto aliye na kitabu ni mrefu

- Mtoto anaye kitabu ni mrefu
4. Msichana ambaye ni mfupi ni mbaya
-Msichana aliye mfupi ni mbaya
5. Mvulana ambaye si mrefu ni mbaya
-Mvulana asiye mrefu ni mbaya

NJIA YA TANO- THE FIFTH METHOD

kuweka kirejeshi mwishoni mwa kirai kitenzi- putting the relative particle at the end of the phrasal verb

To be able to bring the relative particle at the end of the phrasal verb, the sentence must be in the “a” tense as follows.

- a. Mtoto ambaye alialia ni mbaya
-Mtoto alialiaye ni mbaya
- b. Mwalimu ambaye aja hapa ni mzuri
-Mwalimu ajaye hapa ni mzuri
- c. Mti ambao waanguka ni mrefu

- Mti uangukao ni mrefu
- d. Milima ambayo yapandwa ni mirefu
-Milima ipandwayo ni mirefu
- e. Kioo ambacho chavunjika ni kibaya
Kioo kivunjikacho ni kibaya

EXERCISE-ZOEZI

Ondoa “amba” katika sentensi zifuatazo bila kubadili maana za sentensi

Remove the “amba” from the following sentences.

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mwalimu ambaye anakuja ni mzuri sana | 6. Miguu ambayo ni mirefu inapendeza |
| 2. Kijiko ambacho kililitwa ni kibaya | 7. Mti ambao una matawi ni mzuri |
| 3. Yai Ambalo litavunjika ni dogo | 8. Meza ambayo yaletwa ni ndefu |
| 4. Maji ambayo yatamwagika ni mazuri | 9. Nyumba ambazo zajengwa ni kubwa |
| 5. Nyumba ambayo ni ndogo si nzuri | 10. Ukuta ambao wajengwa ni mrefu |

VIHUSISHI NA VIUNGANISHI- PREPOSITIONS AND CONJUNCTIONS

VIHUSISHI- PREPOSITIONS

The following are the commonest prepositions

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Baada ya – after | -Mtoto anakaa mbali na mama yake |
| -Baada ya kusoma Kiswahili nitakuwa daktari | -Tulichezea mbali na uwanja wa shule |
| -Tutapata kazi baada ya kumaliza masomo | 6. Chini ya- under the |
| 2. Kabla ya – before | -Paka amelala chini ya meza |
| -Kabla ya kuja shuleni nimekunywa chai kwanza | -Wanafunzi wamekaa chini ya mti |
| - Ni vizuri kuoga mwili kabla ya kulala | -Amejificha chini ya kitanda |
| -Kabla ya kuniomba pesa, nisalimie kwanza | -Panya yuko chini ya meza |
| 3. Kando ya- aside | 7. Juu ya- over the |
| -Tunatembea kando ya barabara | -Paka amelala juu ya meza |
| -Askari alisimama kando ya jengo la bunge | -Nyani amekaa juu ya mti |
| 4. Karibu na- near | -Ndege amekaa juu ya nyumba yetu |
| -Kampala iko karibu na ziwa la Victoria | -Kitabu kiko juu ya meza |
| -Mtoto analala karibu na mama yake | 8. Nyuma ya- behind |
| 5. Mbali na- far from | -Mwizi amejificha nyuma ya choo |
| -Gulu iko mbali na Kisoro | -Mbwa anatembea nyuma ya ngombe |
| | 9. Mbele ya- in front of |
| | -Anakaa mbele ya Musa |

-Alisimama mbele ya mwalimu na kuomba ruhusa

-Mwalimu anasimama mbele ya wanafunzi

10. Ndani ya – inside

-Mama yumo ndani ya nyumba

11. Nje ya- outside

-Mwanafunzi ameenda nje ya darasa
li

NB: the syllable “ni” at the end of the noun can also be used as a preposition eg

-Ninaenda nyumbani

-Alikuja shuleni

VIUNGANISHI- CONJUCTIONS

They include the following;

Ingawa-although

-Ninataka kununua simu ingawa sina, pesa

-Ingawa mvua ilinyesha sana, wanafunzi walienda shuleni

-Ingawa nilipita mitihani, sijapata kazi yote

Lakini/bali- but

-Tulienda mjini lakini hatukuona magari

-Nilikula lakini sikushiba

-Mtanitafuta lakini hamtaniona

-Usifanye kazi tu bali omba mungu pia

Kwa sababu- because

-Wanafunzi walianka mapewa kwa sababu hawakutaka kuchelewa

-Kato hajaenda shuleni kwa sababu ni ngonjwa

-somo la Kiswahili ni jepesi kwa sababu ya walimu wazuri

12. Kwa/ kwenye/ katika (to , from , into)

These ones are used depending on the situation

-Ametoka kwa ofisi

-Anafanya kazi katika shule

-Andika katika lugha ya Kiswahi

-Anatembea barabarani

-Musa amepata kazi nzuri kwa sababu ya bidi yake

ili- so that

-Tuliamka mapema ili tusichelewe

ila- wanaume wote walihudhuria mkutano
ila baba yake

ama/ au- either or

-unataka mwalimu au mwanafunzi?

-ameleta kitabu ama kalamu?

-ama mwanafunzi au mwalimu amekuja shuleni

kama- like

-mtoto ni mzuri kama baba yake

miongoni mwa- among

-miongoni mwa wanafunzi, mmoja amechelewa

-kato yumo miongoni mwa mwanafunzi wa shule hiyo

na- and

-ameleta kitabu na kalamu

(VIULIZI)QUESTIONING WORDS

These are words used to ask questions.they include the following

Kwa nini?- why?

-Kwa nini amekuja hapa?

-Kwa nini umechechelewa

Nini?- what?

- ✓ Unataka nini?
- ✓ Ameleta nini?

Nani?- who?

- ✓ Unataka nani?
- ✓ Nani amekupiga?
- ✓ Utacheza na nani?

-ngapi?- how many?

- ✓ Unataka vitabu vingapi?
- ✓ Una watoto wangapi?

-pi? – which?

- ✓ Unataka mwalimu yupi?
- ✓ Alinunua kitabu kipi?

Wapi?- where?

- ✓ Unaenda wapi?
- ✓ Alitoka wapi?
- ✓ Nyumba iko wapi?
- ✓ Ulilala wapi?

Gani?- what kind of?

- ✓ Unakula chakula gani?
- ✓ Unapenda mwalimu gani?
- ✓ Habari gani?

Kiasi gani?- how much?

- ✓ Unataka maji kiasi gani?

Lini?- when?

- ✓ Ulikuwa lini?
- ✓ Utamaliza kazi lini?

Tangulini – since when?

- ✓ Tangulini tumekuwa marafiki?

MNYAMBULIKO WA VITENZI- VERB EXTENSION

This refers to various ways of extending verbs to form different words according to different situations as follows.

kutenda	Tendwa	kutendea	kutendea	kutendana	Tendeana	Tendeka	Tendax2	Tendua
Piga	Pigwa	Pigia	Pigia	Pagana	Pigiana	Pigika	Pigax2	pigua
Jua	Juliwa	Juia	Juia	Juana	Juliana	Julika	Juax2	-
Jenga	Jengwa	Jengea	Jengea	Jengana	Jengeana	Jengeka	Jengax2	jengua
Kimbia	Kimbiliwa	Kimbilia	Kimbilia	Kimbiana	Kimbiliana	Kimbilika	Kimbiax2	-
Ua	Uawa	Ulia	Ulia	Uana	Uliana	Ulika	Uax2	-
Oa	Olewa	Olea	Olea	Oana	Oleana	Oleka	Oax2	-
Tafsiri	Tafsiriwa	Tafsiria	Tafsiria	Tafsiriana	Tafsiriana	Tafsirika	Tafsirix2	-
Fundisha	Fundishwa	Fundishia	Fundishisha	Fundishana	Fundishiana	Fundishika	Fundishax2	-
Sahau	Sahauliwa	Sahaulia	Sahaulisha	Sahauliana	Sahauliana	Sahaulika	Sahaux2	-
Fagia	Fagiliwa	Fagilia	Fagilisha	Fagiliana	Fagiliana	Fagilika	Fagiax2	fagua
Beba	Bebewa	Bebeka	Bebesha	Bebana	Bebeana	Bebeka	Bebax2	bebua
Shuka	Shukwa	Shukia	Shusha	Shushana	Shushiana	Shukika	Shukax2	-
La	Liwi	Lia	Lisha	-	Liana	Lika	Kukax2	-
Nywa	Nyewa	Nywea	Nywesha	-	Nyweana	Nyweka	Kunywax2	-
Ja	Jiwa	Jia	Jisha	-	Jiliana	Jika	Kujax2	-
Fa	Fiwa	Fia	Fisha	-	Fiana	Fishika	Kufax2	-
Lia	Liliwa	Lilia	Liza	-	Liliana	Lilika	Liax2	-
Jaa	Jawa	Jalia	Jaza	Jazana	Jaliana	Jazika	-	-
Tia	Tiliwa	Tilia	Tilisha	Tiliana	Tilia	Tilika	Tiax2	toa
Choma	Chomwa	Chomea	Chomesha	Chomana	Chomeana	Chomeka	Chomax2	chomoa

SWALI

Tunga sentensi mbili mbili kwa kurejelea kila hali kamazilivyo hapa jua.

Thank you