



SwahiliPod101.com

LEVEL

3



# Swahili

Beginner



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## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #1

# What's Something You Do Every Day in Kenya?

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
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# 1

## SWAHILI

1. Maria: Mohamed, mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku
2. Mohamed: Huh, wewe hufanya hivyo kila siku?
3. Maria: Kila siku kabla ya kula kiamsha kinywa.
4. Mohamed: Hiyo ni njia mwafaka ya kuanza siku yako.
5. Maria: Ukweli. Utashinda ukiskia mwenye nguvu na mchangamfu
6. Mohamed: Mimi huchelewa kuamka kwa hivyo mimi huoga na kuanza shughuli za siku
7. Maria: Ala! hata kiamsha kinywa haukuli?
8. Mohamed: Ndio, mimi huoga na kuondoka.

## ENGLISH

1. Ali: Mohamed, I run every day in the morning.
2. Mohamed: Wow, you do that on a daily basis?
3. Ali: Every day before eating breakfast.
4. Mohamed: That's an appropriate way to start your day.
5. Ali: True. You spend the rest of your day feeling happy and energetic.

CONT'D OVER

6. Mohamed: I usually wake up late and so I just shower and start my daily activities.
7. Ali: What! You don't even take breakfast?
8. Mohamed: Yes, I just take a bath and leave.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kimbia	to run	verb
mazoezi	exercises	noun
kabla	before	preposition
oga	to shower	verb
mwenye nguvu	energetic	adjective
chelewa	to be late	verb
amka	to wake up	verb
ondoka	to leave	verb
kiamsha kinywa	breakfast	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kimbia kwa duka ulete kiberiti tuwashe moto</b></p> <p>"Run to the shop and bring a matchbox, to light the fire."</p>	<p><b>Kufanya mazoezi kutakusaidia kupoteza uzito</b></p> <p>"Doing exercises will help you lose weight."</p>
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<p><b>Inabidi niwasilishe insha kabla ya mwisho wa wiki, lakini sijui niandike kuhusu nini?</b></p> <p>"I have to submit an essay by the end of the week, but I don't know what to write about."</p>	<p><b>Mimi sipendi kuoga na maji baridi.</b></p> <p>"I don't like taking a shower in cold water."</p>
<p><b>Mtoto wako anaonekana ni mwenye nguvu sana. Hajapumzika kwa dakika 30.</b></p> <p>"Your baby is so energetic. He hasn't rested for about 30 minutes."</p>	<p><b>Nilichelewa kwenda kwa mkutano jana.</b></p> <p>"I was late for the meeting yesterday."</p>
<p><b>Nilichelewa kwenda kwa mkutano jana.</b></p> <p>"I was late for the meeting yesterday."</p>	<p><b>Mtoto ameamka saa hii na analia.</b></p> <p>"The baby has just woken up and he is crying."</p>
<p><b>Ondoka afisini sasa ili ioshwe.</b></p> <p>"Leave the office now for it to be cleaned."</p>	<p><b>Ulikula nini kwa kiamsha kinywa?</b></p> <p>"What did you have for breakfast?"</p>
<p><b>Leo nilikula viazi vitamu kama kiamsha kinywa.</b></p> <p>"Today I had sweet potatoes for breakfast."</p>	<p><b>Ulikula nini kwa kiamsha kinywa?</b></p> <p>"What did you have for breakfast?"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **mazoezi ("exercises")**

*Mazoezi* is in plural form. The singular form is *zoezi*.

You use this word when talking about physical activities such as running, dancing,

and engaging in sports, among other things.

This word is usually used in the field of health and fitness.

For example:

1. *Ukifanya mazoezi, mwili wako unatoa jasho.*  
"When you exercise, your body produces sweat."

### ***mwenye nguvu* ("energetic")**

*Mwenye nguvu* is one adjectival phrase, singular, made of *mwenye* meaning "belonging to something" and *nguvu* meaning "energy."

This phrase is used to refer to the ability to handle tasks requiring body energy or strength.

For example:

1. *Kukimbia hufanya mtu awe mwenye nguvu.*  
"Running makes one energetic."

### ***kiamsha kinywa* ("breakfast")**

*Kiamsha kinywa* is a phrase made up of two words. *Kiamsha* means "something that wakes up something" while *kinywa* refers to the mouth. Literally, the phrase indicates something that wakes up the mouth, so "breakfast."

For example:

1. *Leo nilikula matunda kama kiamsha kinywa changu.*  
"Today I ate fruit for breakfast."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Using Present Simple Tense to Describe Daily Activities.**

***Mohamed, mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku.***  
**"Mohamed, I run every day in the morning."**

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### **1. Learning how to use present simple tense.**

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Let's start with an example in the dialogue:

1. *Mimi hukimbia asubuhi kila siku.*  
"I run every day in the morning."

Verbs in Swahili are words used for action, expression purposes, or a state of form or being. They can be conjugated into present tense, past tense, and future tense.

**Present tense verbs** explain a current or present time happening.

For example, *Naongea Kiswahili* meaning "I speak Swahili."

In Swahili, all verbs have the prefix *na-* used in cases of present continuous tense. For instance, *na-enda* "I am going," or *na-andika* "I am writing." For simple present tense the applicable prefix is *hu-* *mimi huenda* "I go," *mimi huandika* "I write".

The infinitive verbs here are *enda* "to go," and *andika* "to write."

*Present simple tense is different from present continuous in Swahili.*

Present simple tense expresses something that takes place regularly, in other words, it is a habitual tense. The prefix *hu-* is used with the verb. A good example is *Mimi hupiga mswaki kila siku.* meaning "I brush my teeth everyday." Present continuous tense in Swahili is a "now" tense.

Here are other examples:

1. *Unatazama runiga sasa?*  
"Are you watching TV now?"
2. *Najiangalilia runinga sasa.*  
"I am watching TV now."

## 2. Adverbs of frequency

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1. *kila siku kabla*  
"Every day before"

These are Swahili words that modify phrases and verbs related to frequency directly. Swahili has adverbs of manner such as *haraka* meaning "quickly," and *vigumu* meaning "difficult." Adverbs of frequency include *kila siku* "every day," *mara kwa mara* "sometimes," or *Mara tatu*, "three times."

### 3. Using adjectives to describe activities

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In Swahili, some **verbal adjectives** describe activities and are connected to verbs. A good example of their use in the dialogue is *utashinda ukiwa mchangamfu* meaning "You will spend the rest of the day feeling happy." The verbal adjective in this case is *changamfu*, "happy."

#### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Kila siku kabla ya kula kiamsha kinywa.*  
"Every day before eating breakfast."
2. *Mimi huchelewa kuamka kwa hivyo mimi huoga na kuanza shughuli za siku*  
"I usually wake up late and so I just shower and start my daily activities."

#### Sample Sentences

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1. *Mimi huamka saa kumi asubuhi kila siku.*  
"I wake up at 4.00 a.m every day."
2. *Sisi hupewa chai bila sukari.*  
"We are usually given tea without sugar."
3. *Dada yangu hupika mayai kila siku.*  
"My sister cooks eggs every day."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Discussing Daily Activities

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In Kenya, most people in urban areas jog in the morning to keep fit. On the other hand, their counterparts in the village engage in farming activities which offer exercise benefits. There isn't any specific etiquette about what to wear while jogging in the street.

Useful expression:

1. *Nguo za michezo*  
"Sportswear."



## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #2

## Describing Your Swahili Teacher

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- 2 English
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# 2

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Je, umemuona yule mwalimu mgeni?
2. Ali: Ndio, nimemuona leo. Ako na nywele ndefu na ni mweupe pe pe pe.
3. Maria: Sawa. Nilidhani humjui nikuonyeshe. Ndiye yule.
4. Ali: Wataka kusema ni yeye yule? Leo amevaa kitambaa cha rangi ya majano kichwani.
5. Maria: Ndio. Ni yeye ameambatanisha marangi ya mavazi.
6. Ali: Niliona gari lake ni la aina ya Mercedes.
7. Maria: Kwa hivyo anaonekana ni tajiri.
8. Ali: Ndio. Tunatumai atatufunza vyema.
9. Maria: Sawa.

# ENGLISH

1. Maria: Have you seen the new teacher?
2. Ali: Yes, I have seen her today. She has long hair and she is light skinned.
3. Maria: Okay, I thought you didn't know her so I will point her out to you. There she is.
4. Ali: You want to say she is the one? Today, she has worn a yellow scarf on her head.

CONT'D OVER

5. Maria: Yes, she is the one who has matching clothes.
6. Ali: I saw that her car was a Mercedes.
7. Maria: So, it seems she is rich.
8. Ali: Yes, we hope she teaches us well.
9. Maria: Okay.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mgeni	new	adjective
nywele	hair	noun
dhani	to think	verb
funza	to teach	verb
umefunga	to wear, to tie	verb
ambatanisha	to match	verb
aina	type	adjective
tajiri	rich	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Muhula huu tunaanza njia geni ya masomo.</b></p> <p>"This term we are introducing a new way of learning."</p>	<p><b>Nywele za waafrika ni nyeusi.</b></p> <p>"African hair is black."</p>
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<p><b>Unadhani mimi ni mtoto?</b> "You think I'm a baby?"</p>	<p><b>Wanafunzi hufunzwa lugha angalau mbili.</b> "Students are taught at least two languages."</p>
<p><b>Leo tutafunga kamba za kuanika nguo.</b> "Today we will install hanging lines."</p>	<p><b>Nyumba yangu yapendeza sana kwa vile nimeambatanisha marangi ya vifaa vya nyumba.</b> "My house is very attractive since I have matched the colors of household items."</p>
<p><b>Kuna aina nyingi ya simu.</b> "There are different types of phones."</p>	<p><b>Baba yake ni tajiri sana</b> "His father is very rich."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **ume ("you have")**

*Ume*, "you have," is a prefix that is usually attached to a Swahili verb.

This prefix is used to refer to something that has happened recently, especially when asking a question to one person or a single group.

Apart from being used in a question sentence structure, it is also used to show confirmation. For example, *Naona umetazama sinema*. "I can see that you have watched the movie."

For example:

1. *Je, umefikisha mzigo nyumbani?*  
"Have you taken the luggage home?"

### **aina ya ("type of")**

*aina ya*, or "type of," is a phrase that is used to describe something.

You use this phrase when referring to different forms of the existence of something.

It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

In some cases, in place of *aina ya*, "type of," *vitengo*, "classification," may be used.

For example:

1. *Kuna aina nyingi za vitambaa za nguo.*  
"There are different types of materials for clothes."

## **tajiri ("rich")**

*Tajiri*, "rich," is an adjective used to describe the financial status of a person.

You use this to describe a financially well-to-do person.

The word is usually used casually to refer to the "boss."

For example:

1. *Mtu yeyote anayeuzua viatu ni tajiri sana.*  
"Anyone who sells shoes is a rich person."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Describing a Person's Looks and Possessions**

***Ndio, nimemuona leo. Ako na nywele ndefu na ni mweupe pe pe pe.***  
**"Yes, I have seen her today. She has long hair and she is light skinned."**

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### **1. Talking about a person's appearance**

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In most cases, people are described using their physical appearance and characteristics. In this dialogue, the part of the body used to describe the teacher is the "hair," *nywele*, and its length with the word *-refu* (basic form of *ndefu*).

1. *Ako na nywele ndefu na ni mweupe pe pe pe.*  
"She has long hair and she is light skinned."

The adjectives used to describe the teacher in the dialogue in regards to her hair are *ndefu*, "long," and *mweupe*, "light-skinned," in regard to her skin.

## 2. Adjectives

Adjectives in Swahili assume a prefix that agrees with the qualifying noun. It is important to understand noun classes in order to use the right prefix. For instance when using the adjective "long," *-refu*, the prefix has to agree first. The first letter of the qualifying noun is mostly the prefix added to the adjective. The examples are seen below:

<b>Ngeli</b> "Noun class"	<b>Noun</b>		<b>Adjective</b>
<i>m</i>	<i>mti</i>	"tree"	<i>mrefu</i>
<i>wa</i>	<i>watu</i>	"people"	<i>warefu</i>
<i>ki</i>	<i>kiti</i>	"chair"	<i>kirefu</i>
<i>vi</i>	<i>viti</i>	"chairs"	<i>virefu</i>
<i>n</i>	<i>nywele</i>	"hair"	<i>ndefu</i>
<i>pa</i>	<i>pahali</i>	"somewhere"	<i>parefu</i>

As you can see, in Swahili the noun classes are the most important category. There isn't any grammatical number or gender category.

<b>NOUN class in Swahili</b>	<b>Swahili noun</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Adjective stem</b>	<b>Noun + Adjective in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>m-</i>	<i>m-tu</i>	"person"	<i>-efu</i> <i>-fupi</i> <i>-konde</i> <i>-nono</i>	<i>Mtu mrefu.</i> <i>Mtu mfupi.</i> <i>Mtu mkonde.</i> <i>Mtu mnono.</i>	"Tall person." "Short person." "Thin person." "Fat person."

wa-	wa-tu	"people"	-efu -fupi -konde -nono	Watu warefu. Watu wafupi. Watu wakonde. Watu wanono.	"Tall people." "Short people." "Thin people." "Fat people."
m-	M- wanafunzi	"student"	-vivu -erevu	Mwanafunz i mvivu. Mwanafunz i mwerevu.	"Lazy student." "Brilliant student"
wa-	wa-nafunzi	"students"	-vivu -erevu	Wanafunzi wavivu. Wanafunzi werevu.	"Lazy students." "Brilliant students"
m-	mwalimu	"teacher"	-vivu -erevu	Mwalimu mvivu. Mwalimu mwerevu.	"Lazy teacher." "Brilliant teacher."
wa-	walimu	"teachers"	-vivu -erevu	Walimu wavivu. Walimu werevu.	"Lazy teachers." "Brilliant teachers"

## Adjectives to describe possessions

Possessions and people are described using adjective stems such as *-ake* "hers/his," *-angu* "mine," *-enu* "yours," *-ao* "theirs," *-etu* "ours." The adjectives assume a prefix that agrees with the qualifying noun. It is important to understand noun classes in order to use the right prefix for possession adjectives. For instance, when using the adjective "hers /his" *-ake*, the prefix has to agree first. The first letter of the qualifying noun is mostly prefix added to the adjective. Here are more examples:

*-angu* "mine," *-enu* "yours," *-ao* "theirs," *-etu* "ours."

1. *Niliona gari lake ni la aina ya Mercedes.*  
"I saw her car is a Mercedes."

<b>NOUN class in Swahili</b>	<b>Swahili noun</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Adjective stem</b>	<b>Noun + Adjective in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>m-</i>	<i>m-tu</i>	"tree"	<i>-ake</i>	<i>Mti wake</i>	"His tree"
			<i>-angu</i>	<i>Mti wangu</i>	"My tree."
			<i>-enu</i>	<i>Mti wenu</i>	"Your tree."
			<i>-ao</i>	<i>Mti wao</i>	"Their tree."
			<i>-etu</i>	<i>Mti wetu</i>	"Our tree."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Wataka kusema ni yeye yule? Leo amevaa kitambaa cha rangi ya majano kichwani.*  
"You want to say she is the one? Today she has worn a yellow scarf on her head."
2. *Ndiyo. Ni yeye ameambatanisha marangi ya mavazi.*  
"Yes. She's the one who has matching clothes."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Mtoto huyo ni mrefu na mwembamba lakini ako na wazazi wafupi wanono.*  
"That baby is tall and thin, but her parents are short and fat."
2. *Kijana aliye na kichwa kubwa ni mwalimu.*  
"The young man with the big head is a teacher."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### What Size is Regarded as Healthy?

Most people in Kenya, especially in the rural areas, assess people's quality of life by how fat they look. Those who are fat seem healthy and rich and those who are not plump seem not so well-off. As for the skin color, dark-skinned people are considered healthier because their skin is better able to tolerate sun burns while the lighter skinned people are generally considered beautiful or handsome.



Useful expression:

1. *mweupe pe pe pe*  
"Extremely light-skinned."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #3

## Getting Some Good Swahili Advice

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# 3

# SWAHILI

1. Fatuma: Ali mwanangu, mimi ni rafiki ya mama yako.
2. Ali: Ndio nakukumbuka. Wewe ni mkuu wa elimu wilayani.
3. Fatuma: Wewe ni mtoto mwerevu sana.
4. Ali: Asante. Nitafanya aje niweze kufuzu katika masomo yangu?
5. Fatuma: Sikiza waalimu vizuri na usome vitabu vyako.
6. Ali: Aha, kumbe niko kwa njia mwafaka.
7. Fatuma: Ndio kama wewe hufanya hivyo.
8. Ali: Haya basi Bi Fatuma. Mimi narudi kusoma na wenzangu.
9. Fatuma: Haya mwanangu. Nakutakia kila la heri.

# ENGLISH

1. Fatuma: Ali my son, I am a friend of your mom.
2. Ali: Yes I remember you. You are the head of district education office.
3. Fatuma: You are an intelligent child.
4. Ali: Thank you. What should I do to make sure I pass in my studies?
5. Fatuma: Listen to your teachers carefully and read your books.

CONT'D OVER

6. Ali: Oh, so I am on the right path.
7. Fatuma: Yes, if that is what you do.
8. Ali: Okay Mrs. Fatuma. Let me go back to read with my mates.
9. Fatuma: Okay my child. I wish you luck.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
rafiki	friend	noun
elimu	education	noun
mwerevu	intelligent	adjective
kama	if	adverb
kufuzu	to pass	verb
sikiza	to listen	verb
kutakia	to wish	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Rafiki ya mpenzi wako ni rafiki yako.</b></p> <p>"Your lover's friend is your friend."</p>	<p><b>Amekuwa rafiki yangu kwa miaka ishirini.</b></p> <p>"He has been my friend for twenty years."</p>
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<p><b>Rafiki yangu mpendwa na mimi huenda kila mahali pamoja.</b></p> <p>"My best friend and I go everywhere together."</p>	<p><b>Alikuwa rafiki yangu mpaka wakati nilipandishwa cheo badala yake.</b></p> <p>"She was a friend of mine until I got the promotion instead of her."</p>
<p><b>Rafiki yangu alinipa zawadi maalum.</b></p> <p>"My friend gave me a special gift."</p>	<p><b>Tumepanga kukwea milima ya Ngong katika likizo ya pasaka pamoja na marafiki zangu.</b></p> <p>"My friends and I are planning for a hike in the Gong hills during the Easter holiday."</p>
<p><b>Nilimuuliza rafiki yangu wanjiku kama alikuwa ananikumbuka pia kwa sababu nilimkumbuka vyema kabisa.</b></p> <p>"I asked my friend Wanjiku whether she remembered me too because I remembered her too well."</p>	<p><b>Elimu ni muhimu sana maishani</b></p> <p>"Education is very important in life."</p>
<p><b>Niko na mtoto mwerevu sana wa miaka tano.</b></p> <p>"I have a very bright five year old child."</p>	<p><b>Kama utaenda sokoni niletee nyanya.</b></p> <p>"If you go to the market, bring me some tomatoes."</p>
<p><b>Msichana huyu alifuzu mtihani wake kwa alama ya juu.</b></p> <p>"This girl passed her exams with high marks."</p>	<p><b>Vijana wanafaa kusikiza wazee.</b></p> <p>"Youngsters are supposed to listen to their elders."</p>
<p><b>Nakutakia kila la heri katika maisha yako.</b></p> <p>"I wish you luck in your life."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***mwerevu* ("intelligent")**

*Mwelevu* comes from the basic root *-elevu* and added the prefix *mwe-* since the qualifying noun belongs to the noun class *m-wa*.

You can use it to refer to a smart person.

The opposite of the word *mwerevu* is *mjinga*, "foolish person."

For example:

1. *Mtoto wake ni mwerevu sana shuleni.*  
"Her child is very intelligent in school."

## ***Mkuu wa elimu wilayani* ("Head District Education Officer")**

The phrase *mkuu wa elimu wilayani* is a phrase made of four words. *Mkuu* means the head of something. *Wa* is "of," a joining word. *Elimu* means "education" and *wilayani* means "in the district."

*Mkuu wa elimu wilayani* is a title phrase used to refer to the head of education in the district.

For example:

1. *Mkuu wa elimu wilayani lazima awe na cheti cha chuo kikuu.*  
"The head of the district education office must have a university degree."

## ***kutakia kila la heri* ("to wish luck")**

*Kutakia kila la heri* is to wish someone luck or all the best. The phrase is composed of four words: *kutakia* "wish," *kila* "all" *la* "of," *heri* "luck."

*Kila la heri* is used to wish luck to someone who is engaging in exams or trying a new venture. The phrase can also be used in a formal situation.

For example:

1. *Nakutakia kila la heri katika biashara yako mpya.*  
"I wish you luck in your new business."

## **GRAMMAR**

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Asking For and Giving Suggestions**  
***Asante. Nitafanya aje niweze kufuzu katika masomo yangu?***

## "Thank you. What should I do to pass in my studies?"

### 1. The Present Tense and Future Tense in Swahili—review

In this lesson, we are looking at the "present tense," *wakati uliopo* and "future tense," *wakati ujao* classes of *nyakati* "tenses."

1. *Mimi narudi kusoma na wenzangu.*  
"I am going back to read with my friends." or "Let me go back to reading with my friends."

The present tense in Swahili uses *na-*, *narudi*, "I'm going back."

Example of future tense from the dialogue:

1. *Nitafanya aje niweze kufuzu katika masomo yangu?*  
"What should I do to pass in my studies?"

The future tense in Swahili uses the prefix *ta-*, *nitafanya*, literally "I will do."

In the phrase *nitafanya*, *ni* refers to the subject "I," *ta-* is used in the future tense, and *fanya* is the verb.

The verbs in present tense are prefixed by *na-* but in the future tense *ta-* is usually used.

Verb	Present Tense	Future Tense
<i>Rudi</i> "to go back"	<i>ninarudi</i> "I go back"	<i>nitarudi</i> "I will go back"
<i>Fanya</i> "to do something"	<i>Ninafanya</i> "I do"	<i>Nitafanya</i> "I will do"
<i>Soma</i> "to read"	<i>ninasoma</i> "I read"	<i>nitasoma</i> "I will read"

Every person has a different prefix:

Prefix in Swahili	Meaning in English	Present tense
<i>ni-</i>	"I"	<i>Ninasoma</i> "I read"
<i>u-</i>	"you"	<i>unasoma</i> "you read"

<i>a-</i>	"he"	<i>anasoma</i> "he reads"
<i>a-</i>	"she"	<i>anasoma</i> "she reads"
<i>tu-</i>	"we"	<i>tunasoma</i> "we read"
<i>m-</i>	"You" (plural)	<i>mnasoma</i> "you read" (plural)
<i>wa-</i>	"They"	<i>wanasoma</i> "They read"

## 2. A simple way to ask for suggestions

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1. *Nitafanya aje niweze kufuzu katika masomo yangu?*  
"What should I do to pass in my studies?"

Ali is asking the expert to advise him on how he can pass his exams.

In Swahili, most asking sentences start with an action verb followed by a question word such as *nini* "what," *kwa nini* "why," *aje* "how," and *wapi* "where." The sentence structure is not like in English where the question word comes before the verb and other parts of a sentence.

The commonly used tense is future tense or present tense like it is in the dialogue.

For example:

1. *Je, unaonelea twende (=→ verb) wapi (=→question word)?*  
"Where do you suggest we go?"
2. *Kuzuru, Kenya ama Tanzania ni wapi kuzuri?*  
"Where in Kenya and Tanzania is best to tour?"
3. *Nitajua siku yake ya kuzaliwa aje?*  
"How will I know his birthday?"
4. *Je, likizo hii kwa kwenda kuzuri ni wapi?*  
"Which place is best to visit this holiday?"

## 3. Simple ways to give suggestions

---



1. *Sikiza waalimu vizuri na usome vitabu vyako.*  
"Listen to your teachers well and read your books."

To give suggestions, you simply start with a present tense verb or with a suggestive expression.

Or you can start by using certain expressions, such as *naonelea* for "I suggest," for example, *Naonelea ni vizuri uende sokoni kwanza halafu uoge baadaye.* "I suggest you first go to the market and shower afterwards."

Or *Maoni yangu ni kuwa...* for "My opinion is that..."

For example:

1. *Maoni yangu ni kuwa uende kwenye mkutano kwanza halafu uende kazini.*  
"My opinion is that you go to the meeting first, then to your workplace."
2. Or, another example is *Maoni yangu ni kuwa uende jijini kwa mguu halafu urudi na gari.*  
"My opinion is that you should go to the city on foot and board a vehicle when coming back."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Sikiza waalimu vizuri na usome vitabu vyako.*  
"Listen to your teachers well and read your books."
2. *Aha, kumbe niko kwa njia mwafaka.*  
"Oh, so I'm on the right path."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Nashangaa kama ni vizui kuishi na mama mkwe. Maarifa yako ni yapi?*  
"I wonder if living with my mother-in-law is good. What is your suggestion?"
2. *Naonelea ni vizuri uende sokoni kwanza halafu uoge baadaye.*  
"I suggest you first go to the market and shower afterwards."
3. *Kusoma lugha zaidi ya moja kuna manufaa kweli?*  
"Does learning more than one language have any benefits?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Using Titles to Refer to Elders

---

Children do not call their elders by their real names. They mostly use official titles. They also call the mothers and fathers of other children by their relationship, for example *baba Rehema*, "father of Rehema." They address them with a lot of respect, the same respect they give their parents. Elders or parents too treat others' children as their own and refer to them as such, giving them advice and congratulating them when they exhibit good behavior.

Useful expression:

1. *Bi Fatuma*, "Mrs. Fatuma," referring to one's mother.
2. *Ali mwanangu*, "Ali my son."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #4 Getting Nostalgic in Kenya

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 6 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 4

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Wacha tukunywe kahawa moto sasa.
2. Maria: Unakumbuka wakati tulikuwa na yule mdosi, wa asili ya kijerumani?
3. Mark: Aha! Najua wataka kusema nini. Hakukuwa kunakosa kahawa ofisini.
4. Maria: Ukweli kabisa. Karibu tuwe wanywaji sugu wa kahawa.
5. Mark: Huyo mdosi alikuwa mzuri sana.
6. Maria: Ndio. Tulikuwa na vinywaji na vitafunio afisini kila wakati.
7. Mark: Haya basi. Wacha tuagize kahawa nyeusi na vitafunio.
8. Maria: Hizo kumbukumbu zimenirudisha mbali sana.
9. Mark: Sawa. Kunywa kahawa twende.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Let's have some hot coffee now.
2. Maria: Do you remember when we had a boss with German origins?
3. Mark: Hey! I know what you want to say. There was no one time there wasn't coffee in the office.
4. Maria: Very true. We almost became coffee addicts.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mark: The boss was very nice.
6. Maria: Yes. We always had drinks and snacks in the office.
7. Mark: Okay then. Let us order some black coffee and snacks.
8. Maria: Those memories have taken me way back in time!
9. Mark: Okay. Drink your coffee and let us go.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kahawa	coffee	noun
mdosi	boss	noun
ofisini	office	noun
agiza	to order	verb
sugu	addict	adjective
asili	origin	noun
vitafunio	snacks	noun
kumbu kumbu	memories	noun
kunywa	to drink	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Niongozee kahawa kikombe kimoja tafadhali.</b></p> <p>"Add one cup of coffee for me, please."</p>	<p><b>Siwezi kuanza siku bila kahawa.</b></p> <p>"I can't start the day without coffee."</p>
---	--

<p><b>Niongozee kahawa kikombe kimoja tafadhali.</b></p> <p>"Add me a cup of coffee please."</p>	<p><b>Mdosi wangu ni mama mzuri.</b></p> <p>"My boss is a nice lady."</p>
<p><b>Ofisini mwetu ni mimi tu sijui kiswahili vizuri.</b></p> <p>"In our office, I am the only one who doesn't know Swahili."</p>	<p><b>Tafadhali agiza chakula cha kutosha</b></p> <p>"Kindly order enough food."</p>
<p><b>Nimeagiza chai na keki kutoka dukani.</b></p> <p>"I have ordered tea and cakes from the shop."</p>	<p><b>Tunaweza agiza kwa mtandao?</b></p> <p>"Can we order online?"</p>
<p><b>Dadake alikuwa mvutaji sugu wa sigara.</b></p> <p>"Her sister was an addicted smoker."</p>	<p><b>Asili yake ni uganda.</b></p> <p>"He is from Uganda."</p>
<p><b>Kila kabila nchini Kenya ina hadithi inayoelezea asili yao.</b></p> <p>"Every tribe in Kenya has a story explaining their origin."</p>	<p><b>Watoto wanapenda vitafunio kama switi, njugu karanga na chokoleti.</b></p> <p>"Children love snacks such as sweets, ground nuts, and chocolate."</p>
<p><b>Babu yangu ana kumbu kumbu nyingi za siasa.</b></p> <p>"My grandfather has many political memories."</p>	<p><b>Utakunywa maji au chai?</b></p> <p>"Will you drink water or tea?"</p>
<p><b>Utakunywa nini?</b></p> <p>"What will you have to drink?"</p>	<p><b>Ningelipenda kunywa kola.</b></p> <p>"I would like to drink cola."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## **wanywaji sugu wa kahawa ("Coffee addicts")**

*wanywaji sugu wa kahawa* means "coffee addicts." *Wanywaji* is a Swahili word for "drinkers" it belongs to the noun class *m-/wa-*. Its singular is *mnywaji*. The second word is the adjective *sugu*, meaning "addict" and *kahawa* is a noun meaning "coffee."

You use this phrase to refer to people who drink coffee excessively and cannot do without it. The phrase is usually used in official settings. In informal settings people may choose to use *taki* in place of *sugu*.

For example:

1. *Wanywaji sugu wa kahawa hawapati usingizi.*  
"Coffee addicts do not usually get sleep."

## **asili ya kijerumani ("German origin")**

*Asili ya kijerumani* is a phrase made of three words. *Asili* means "origin" *ya* stands for "of," and *kijerumani*, made with the prefix *ki-*, which indicates origin, and *jerumani*, meaning "German," translates to "of German."

*Asili* is used to refer to something's origin. In this case, it is used to express German origin.

In Swahili, you can still refer to the person as *mjerumani* meaning "a person from Germany."

For example:

1. *Watu wa asili ya kijerumani ndio pekee wanaweza kufunza kijerumani vizuri.*  
"People of German origin are the only ones who can teach you German well."

## **kahawa nyeusi ("black coffee")**

*Kahawa* means "coffee" and *nyeusi* means "black." *Kahawa nyeusi* is used to refer to a coffee drink that does not have milk in it. The opposite is *kahawa nyeupe*, "white coffee," coffee with milk added.

*Kahawa nyeusi* is noun + adjective, unlike in English where adjective precedes the noun ("black coffee").

For example:

1. *Kahawa nyeusi ni kali kuliko kahawa nyeupe.*  
"Black coffee is stronger than white coffee."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Discussing Past Events

***Unakumbuka wakati tulikuwa na yule mdosi, wa asili ya kijerumani?***  
**"Do you remember when we had a German boss?"**

---

### 1. Past tense in Swahili

---

1. *Tulikuwa na vinywaji na vitafunio afisini kila wakati.*  
"We always had drinks and snacks in the office."

"Past tense" in Swahili is *wakati uliopita*.

For the past tense, the prefix *li-* is used with the verb. An example is *tuli-kuwa* "we had." The singular form is *nili-kuwa* "I had." *Kuwa* means "to have" or in some cases "to be." When *kuwa* means "to have," it's always followed by *na* (*kuwa na*).

Examples of the different usages of the word *kuwa*:

*Kuwa na kitu cha kula* "To have something to eat."

*Kuwa mpole.* "To be quiet."

Below are more example related to the "to be" meaning, in the past.

---

Singular	Plural
<i>Ni-li-kuwa</i> "I was"	<i>Tu-li-kuwa</i> "We were"
<i>U-li-kuwa</i> "You were"	<i>M-li-kuwa</i> "You were"
<i>A-li-kuwa</i> "He was"	<i>Wa-li-kuwa</i> "They were"

---

### 2. More adverbs of time

---



1. *Wacha tukunywe kahawa moto sasa.*  
"Let's have hot coffee now."

*Sasa*, "now," is the adverb of time used in this dialogue. Adverbs of time are words that express how soon an action will take place. In Swahili, the adverb of time appears after the verb in a sentence.

Other Swahili adverbs of time include *wiki jana* "last week," *jana* "yesterday," *kesho* "tomorrow," *baadaye* "later," and *leo* "today." Here are some examples:

1. *Rehema alienda shuleni jana.*  
"Rehema went to school yesterday."
2. *Mimi nimeenda shule leo.*  
"I have gone to school today."
3. *Rehema atanza kujifunza kiswahili kesho.*  
"Rehema will start learning Swahili tomorrow."
4. *Nilienda sokoni wiki jana.*  
"I went to the market last week."
5. *Wewe enda matembezi kwanza tutaonana baadaye.*  
"You go touring first then we'll meet later."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Huyo mdosi alikuwa mzuri sana.*  
"The boss was very nice."
2. *Ndio. Tulikuwa na vinywaji na vitafunio afisini kila wakati.*  
"Yes. We always had drinks and snacks in the office."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Arusi yao ilikuwa ya kufana sana.*  
"Their wedding was very successful."
2. *Jana kulikuwa na mvua.*  
"It was raining yesterday."

3. *Alienda shuleni mapema.*  
"She went to school early."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Remembering Good Memories

---

More often than not, Kenyans remember past events. Kenyans love eating and anyone who satisfies their appetite is usually remembered fondly. Each Kenyan tribe has its favorite food: Kikuyus - *Githeri* (a traditional meal that is made from beans), Luos - *Ugali* (a dish that resembles porridge) and fish, Luhyas - *ugali* and chicken, *kisii* - mashed bananas, Swahilis from the coast - *pilau*.

Useful expression:

1. *Kumbuka, tulikuwa na vinywaji na vitafunio.*  
"To remember, we had drinks and snacks."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #5

# Be Careful With Your Money in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 5

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Habari ya asubuhi kijana?
2. Ali: Nzuri sana bibi.
3. Maria: Nimeona umeweka pesa yako kwa mfuko hadharani.
4. Ali: Ndio. Iko hapa.
5. Maria: Ni vizuri ujue ya kwamba wezi ni wengi kwa mitaa. Usifanye shughuli ya pesa hadharani.
6. Ali: Hapa ni kwa benki.
7. Maria: Ndio lakini wezi wajanja wanavaa suti na kujumuika na watu humu ndani.
8. Ali: Wewe ni karani wa pesa?
9. Maria: Ndio nimekuona nikaamua kukuarifu.
10. Ali: Haya basi. Asante.

# ENGLISH

1. Maria: Good morning young man.
2. Ali: Good morning madam.
3. Maria: I have seen you put your money in your pocket in public.
4. Ali: Yes. It is here.

CONT'D OVER

5. Maria: It is good you know that there are many thieves in the streets. Do not handle money in public places.
6. Ali: But we are in the bank here.
7. Maria: Yes, but smart burglars put on suits and interact with people inside here.
8. Ali: Are you a cashier?
9. Maria: Yes, I noted what you had done and decided to advise you.
10. Ali: Okay then. Thank you.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kijana	young man	noun
bwana	sir	noun
hadharani	public	noun
wajanja	smart, cunning	adjective
hapa	here	adverb
mitaani	streets	noun
benki	bank	noun
karani	clerk	noun
kukuarifu	to advise	verb
amua	to decide	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kijana unaenda wapi?</b> "Young man, where are you going?"</p>	<p><b>Bwana, unakula nini?</b> "Sir, what are you eating?"</p>
<p><b>Bwana ushawahi tembelea hizo afisi?</b> "Sir have you visited those offices"</p>	<p><b>Mbona unavuta sigara hadharani?</b> "Why are you smoking in public?"</p>
<p><b>Ni mjanja kama sugura.</b> "He is cunning like a rabbit."</p>	<p><b>Vitabu zote ziko hapa.</b> "All the books are here."</p>
<p><b>Kuna benki kadhaa hapa.</b> "There are several banks around here."</p>	<p><b>Nasimama hapa.</b> "I am stopping here."</p>
<p><b>Usitupe takataka hapa.</b> "Do not litter here."</p>	<p><b>Yule kijana ako mtaani.</b> "The boy is in the streets."</p>
<p><b>Benki iko karibu.</b> "The bank is near."</p>	<p><b>Itambidi atafute benki itakayo mpa huduma bora.</b> "He has to find a bank that offers a better service."</p>
<p><b>Unataka kuwa karani.</b> "You want to be a clerk."</p>	<p><b>Lazima nikuarifu.</b> "I must inform you."</p>
<p><b>Niliamua kununua.</b> "I decided to buy."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***wezi mitaani*** ("thieves in the streets")

*Wezi* means "thieves," and *Mitaani* means "in the streets." *Mitaa* are "the streets" and *-ni* means "in the."

*Wezi mitaani* can also be used to describe "pickpockets."

*Wezi* and *mitaani* are both common nouns. The word *wezi* belongs to the noun class *m - wa*, while the noun *mitaani* belongs to the noun class *m- mi*.

For example:

1. *Wezi wawili wa mitaani wameuawa.*  
"Two street thieves have been killed."

### ***karani wa pesa* ("cashier")**

*Karani wa pesa* means "clerk" or "cashier." The word *karani* can be used to refer to all types of clerks but when you say *karani wa pesa*, it means a clerk who deals with money. Therefore, *karani wa pesa* is a cashier or teller. *Wa* in this case is used as a conjunction meaning "of." Literally, *karani wa pesa* means "clerk of money."

For example:

1. *Karani wa pesa ni mgojwa sana.*  
"The cashier is very sick."

### ***nikaamua* ("decided to")**

*Nikaamua* means "have decided to." It is used when someone has already made up his or her mind.

You can use the word *nikaamua* to explain why you did something.

*Ni* (pronoun meaning "I") + *ka* (used for present perfect tense) + *amua* ("to decide") is verb.

For example:

1. *Ndio nikaamua kusoma.*  
"Then I decided to study."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Approaching a Stranger, and How to Start a Short Conversation and Give Simple Advice**

## **Habari ya asubuhi kijana?** **"Good morning, young man."**

---

### **1. Starting a conversation**

---

1. *Habari ya asubuhi kijana?*  
"Good morning, young man?"

When starting any kind of conversation, you should start with greetings. This is because when you start a conversation with greetings you can be certain you will get a positive reception. You will also indicate to the other person that you have good intentions.

Below are examples of how you can start a conversation in various situations:

1. *Habari ya mchana mama, ungetaka kununua nini leo?*  
"Good afternoon madam, what do you want to buy today?"
2. *Habari ya jioni mzee, ndio umetokea kazini?*  
"Good evening sir, are you back from work?"
3. *Habari ya asubuhi kijana, kwanini haujaenda shuleni?*  
"Good morning young man, why are you not in school?"
4. *Habari ya asubuhi mwenzangu, umepotelea wapi? Sijakuona siku tatu.*  
"Good morning pal, where've you been? I haven't seen you for three days."

### **2. Greetings**

---

1. *Habari ya asubuhi*  
"Good morning."

Greetings in Kenya vary in the afternoon, and in the evening.

For example:

1. *Habari ya asubuhi.*  
"Good morning."



2. *Habari ya mchana*  
"Good evening."
3. *Habari ya jioni mzee*  
"Good evening, sir."

### 3. Giving Negative Advice

---

1. *Usifanye shughuli ya pesa hadharani.*  
"Don't handle money in public places."

*U* ("you") *si* (negating pronoun) + *fanye* (action) is the main part of the imperative which is used to give advice.

In Swahili, the structure is as explained above.

Giving advice:

1. *Usipitie hapo, kuna mtaro.*  
"Do not pass there, there is a ditch."
2. *Usikule hiyo chakula, imeoza.*  
"Do not eat that food, it's spoiled."

#### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Nzuri sana bwana.*  
"Good morning, sir."
2. *Ni vizuri ujue ya kwamba wezi ni wengi kwa mitaa. Usifanye shughuli ya pesa hadharani.*  
"You should know that there are many thieves in the streets. Don't handle money in public places."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Habari ya asubuhi bwana, kuna wezi wanapiga watu. Tafadhali usipitie njia hiyo.*  
"Good morning sir, there are some thieves robbing people. Kindly do not go that way."
2. *Ni vizuri ukitumia njia ingine.*  
"You should use another way."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Greetings Come First

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In Kenya, greetings always come first. Whether in the market or in the office, people always start a conversation with greetings. This goes when buying something, when visiting a hospital, or even when paying a bill.

Useful expression:

1. *Habari ya asubuhi kijana.*  
"Good morning, young man."

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #6

## Talking About Your Talents in Swahili

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
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- 7 Cultural Insight

# 6

# SWAHILI

1. Mwalimu: Sasa ni wakati wa masomo ya mazoezi.
2. Maria: Mimi naweza cheza kadanda kwa vile naipenda sana.
3. Mwalimu: Hivyo ni vizuri mwanafunzi wangu.
4. Maria: Mimi siwezi kukimbia ama kuimba. Sio mojawapo ya vipawa vyangu
5. Mwalimu: Maria lakini pia utie bidii sana kwa masomo pia.
6. Maria: Ndio mwalimu. Mimi naweza kusikiza mafunzo, kusoma vitabu na kucheza kadanda.
7. Mwalimu: Hapo ni ukweli kwa vile wewe unapita mitihani yako kwa alama ya juu sana.
8. Maria: Asante kwa kunipa hongera.
9. Mwalimu: Haya basi sasa wacha sisi sote twende kiwanjani.

# ENGLISH

1. Teacher: Now it is time to do your co-curricular activities.
2. Maria: I can play football because I like it very much.
3. Teacher: That is good, my student.
4. Maria: I can't run or sing. I don't have a talent for either.

CONT'D OVER

5. Teacher: Maria, you should work hard at your studies too.
6. Maria: Yes, teacher. I can listen to lessons and read my books and play football as well.
7. Teacher: That is true, since you pass your exams with very high scores.
8. Maria: Thanks for your appreciation.
9. Teacher: Okay then. Let's all go to the fields now.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
wakati	time	Noun
kandanda	soccer	noun
mwanafunzi	student (male)	noun
mtihani	examination, test, exam	noun
kuimba	to sing	verb
masomo	studies	noun
mafunzo	lessons	noun
hongera	congratulations	noun
kiwanjani	field	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Alienda shule wakati wa asubuhi kama saa mbili hivi.</b></p> <p>"He went to school at eight in the morning."</p>	<p><b>Mchezo wako uko wakati gani?</b></p> <p>"What time is your play?"</p>
--	---

<p><b>Huu ni wakati wa kukula chakula cha mchana.</b></p> <p>"It is now time for eating lunch."</p>	<p><b>Napenda kucheza kandanda.</b></p> <p>"I love playing football."</p>
<p><b>Huyu ni mwanafunzi wa darasa la nane.</b></p> <p>"This is a student from class eight."</p>	<p><b>Je, utaufanya mtihani?</b></p> <p>"Will you do the exam?"</p>
<p><b>Nilazima nisomee mitihani yangu.</b></p> <p>"I must study for my exams."</p>	<p><b>Kabla na kupewa shahada, ni sharti upite mtihani wa mwisho.</b></p> <p>"Before the award of a degree, it is necessary you pass the final examination."</p>
<p><b>Mwanamziki yule huimba kwa sauti nzuri sana.</b></p> <p>"That musician sings in a beautiful voice."</p>	<p><b>Masomo ni muhimu sana.</b></p> <p>"Education is very important."</p>
<p><b>Mwalimu alitupa mafunzo ya historia.</b></p> <p>"The teacher taught us history."</p>	<p><b>Hongera kwa kupita mtihani wako kaka.</b></p> <p>"Congratulations on passing your exam brother."</p>
<p><b>Hongera kwa kupita mtihani wako kaka.</b></p> <p>"Congratulations to you my brother for passing your exams."</p>	<p><b>Tumeenda kucheza uwanjani.</b></p> <p>"We have gone to play in the field."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kusikiza masomo*** ("to study")

*Kusikiza* means "to listen" while *masomo* means "study." The phrase therefore means "to pay attention to your studies."

For example:

1. *Mwalimu alimwambia Jane ayasikilize masomo yake*  
"The teacher told Jane to study."

## **Kunipa hongera ("appreciating")**

*Kunipa hongera* = *Ku* "to" + *nipa* "to give me" + *hongera* "congratulations."

*Ku* is used to express doing something while *ni-* is used to refer to oneself ("I") and *pa-* is used as suffix for the act of giving. *Hongera* is a common noun meaning "congratulations."

The phrase is used to show appreciation to someone for doing something really well.

For example:

1. *Mwalimu alinipa hongera kwa sababu ya kuupita mtihani wangu.*  
"The teacher appreciated me because I passed my exams."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Discussing Abilities**

***Mimi siwezi kukimbia ama kuimba. Sio mojawapo ya vipawa vyangu***  
**"I can't run or sing. They're not my talents."**

---

### **Abilities**

---

1. *Mimi siwezi kukimbia ama kuimba. Sio mojawapo ya vipawa vyangu.*  
"I can't run or sing. They're not my talents."
2. *Mimi naweza kusikiza mafunzo, kusoma vitabu na kucheza kadanda.*  
"I can listen to lessons and read my books and play football."

When discussing abilities, we use the word *weza*. *Weza* is for "I can" while *siwezi* is for "I cannot."

In the Swahili language, there are modal verbs to show ability. The best example

there is is the use of the word "can," which in Swahili is *weza*.

You can express that you can do something by using the word *weza* or *siwezi*, which as discussed above means "can" or "cannot."

In Swahili, you formulate a sentence starting with the pronoun, the then modal verb (*weza*), the main verb, and the adjective. In some instances, one can start with a proper noun instead of the pronoun.

For example:

1. *Mimi naweza imba kwa sauti ya kuvutia.*  
"I can sing very well."
2. *John hawezi cheza kandanda.*  
"John cannot play football."
3. *Yeye anaweza cheza ngoma vizuri sana.*  
"He can play music very well."

## Hobbies and Talents

- 
1. *Ndio mwalimu. Mimi naweza kusikiza mafunzo, kusoma vitabu na kucheza kadanda.*  
"Yes teacher. I can listen to lessons and read my books and play football."

There are many kinds of hobbies and talents:

---

Swahili	English
<i>Kucheza ngoma</i>	"dancing"
<i>Ushairi</i>	"poetry"
<i>Kandanda</i>	"football"
<i>Mpira wa kikapu</i>	"basketball"

---

You can express that you like something by using the word *napenda* "I love," and that are good at something by using the word *naweza*, "I can."

You can express that you are not good at something by using the term *siwezi*.



In formulating a sentence, start with a pronoun, then a modal verb, followed by the main verb, and lastly the adjective.

For example:

1. *Mimi napenda kuimba.*  
"I love to sing."
2. *John anaweza andika shairi.*  
"John can write poems."
3. *Napenda kucheza mpira wa kikapu.*  
"I love playing basketball."
4. *Rosemary anapenda kusaidia wanyonge katika jamii.*  
"Rosemary loves helping the needy in society."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Ndio mwalimu. Mimi naweza kusikiza mafunzo, kusoma vitabu na kucheza kadanda.*  
"Yes, teacher. I can listen to lessons and read my books and play football."
2. *Mimi naweza cheza kadanda kwa vile naipenda sana.*  
"I can play football because I like it very much."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Mimi sijui kuitumia tarakilishi.*  
"I cannot use a computer."
2. *Rosemary anaweza ogelea.*  
"Rosemary can swim."
3. *Mwanafuzi yule anapenda kucheza kandanda.*  
"That student can play football."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Co-curricular Activities

---

Co-curricular activities are very common in Kenya, with activities students are both good at and like. In Kenya, the most common co-curricular activities are running, playing football, or basketball. The activities mostly occur in the afternoon because it is very hot during that time of the day, thus making it hard for students to concentrate in class.

Useful expression:

1. *masomo ya mazoezi*  
"co-curricular activities"
2. *Wanafunzi wanapenda masomo ya mazoezi sana.*  
"The students love co-curricular activities."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #7

## Accepting an Invitation in Swahili

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 7

## SWAHILI

1. Musa: Habari yako msichana?
2. Rehema: Mzuri sana.
3. Musa: Ningependa tujuane zaidi ukikubali mualiko wangu. Kesho yako iko vipi?
4. Rehema: Sina kazi nyingi sana.
5. Musa: Kwa hivyo tunaweza enda matembezi?
6. Rehema: Ndio. Asante kwa mualiko wako.
7. Musa: Haya basi.

## ENGLISH

1. Musa: How are you girl?
2. Rehema: Very fine.
3. Musa: I would like to get to know you more, so please accept my invitation. How about tomorrow?
4. Rehema: I am not very busy.
5. Musa: So we can go for a walk?
6. Rehema: Yes. Thank you for your invitation.
7. Musa: Okay then.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
msichana	girl	noun
juana	to know each other	verb
mualiko	invitation	Noun
kubali	to accept	verb
kazi	job, work, career	noun
matembezi	walk	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Msichana huyu ni mrembo.</b> "This girl is beautiful."</p>	<p><b>Joana na Jake wanajuana.</b> "Joana and Jake know each other."</p>
<p><b>Nilimpa mualiko wa harusi yangu.</b> "I gave him an invitation to my wedding."</p>	<p><b>Siwezi kubali mkataba wake tena.</b> "I cannot accept his contract ever again."</p>
<p><b>Rosemary hufanya kazi ya kuosha nyumba.</b> "Rosemary's job is cleaning the house."</p>	<p><b>Kazi yangu mpya inaanza kesho.</b> "My new job starts tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Tulienda matembezi katika mbuga la wanyama.</b> "We took a walk to the national park."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***juana zaidi* ("to know each other more")**

*Juana* is a verb that means "to know each other." *Jua* ("to know") + *-na* ("each

other"). *Zaidi* means "more." The phrase means "to get to know each other better."

The phrase is mostly used in informal settings, during courtship or dating, when you want to know more about your partner.

For example:

1. *Ningetamani tujuane zaidi.*  
"I would like us to know each other better."

### ***kwenda matembezi* ("To go for a walk.")**

*Kwenda* is a verb meaning "to go" and *matembezi* is a noun meaning "walk." Together the two words mean "to go for a walk."

It is used when you want to take a walk somewhere.

For example:

1. *Tulienda matembezi mpaka mtoni.*  
"We took a walk to the river."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Accepting or Rejecting an Invitation**  
***Ningependa tujuane zaidi ukikubali mualiko wangu. Kesho yako iko vipi?***  
**"I'd like for us to get to know each other better if you accept my invitation. How about tomorrow?"**

---

### **1. Making an invitation**

---

1. *Ningetaka tujuane zaidi ukikubali mualiko wangu. Kesho yako iko vipi?*  
"I would like to get to know you more, so please accept my invitation. How about tomorrow?"

Inviting people to something:

When inviting people you must use polite words so as to get positive results.

Words like *ningetaka*, "I would like," are mostly at the start of every conversation, they are very polite.

When inviting your peers, you can do it by use of informal invite methods but inviting someone older especially an elder, one has to use a more formal approach, as the examples below:

1. *Ningependa kukualika katika harusi yangu.*  
"I would like to invite you to my wedding."
2. *Babu, ningetaka kukualika katika karamu yangu. Itakua tarehe nne mwezi wanne.*  
"Grandpa, I would like to invite you to my wedding. It will be on the fourth of April."
3. *Mimi na mke wangu tungetaka kukualika katika sherehe yetu leo. Usikose tafadhali.*  
"My wife and I would like to invite you to our party. Do not miss it, please."
4. *Ningetaka kukualika nyumbani kwetu kesho.*  
"I would like to invite you to our home tomorrow."
5. *Ningependa kukualika kanisani kwetu kesho.*  
"I would like to invite you to our church tomorrow."

## 2. Accepting or rejecting an invitation

---

1. *Ndio, asante kwa mualiko wako.*  
"Yes, thank you for your invitation"

When you want to accept an invitation, you must first start with the acceptance *ndio*, "yes," then thank the person with *Asante*, "thank you."

Rejecting an invitation is also not very difficult. You say "I cannot," *siwezi*, then go ahead to state a reason why you will not attend. It is very important to be polite.

When rejecting or accepting an invitation, you use future the tense, which you can recognize by *-ta-*, the word "will."

Accepting:

1. *Ndio, nitakuja. Asante.*  
"Yes I will come. Thank you."
2. *Nitakuja. Kwenye harusi yako. Asante sana kwa kunialika.*  
"I will come to your wedding. Thanks for the invite."

3. *Ndio. Nitakuja katika sherehe yako.*  
"Yes. I will attend your feast."

Rejecting:

1. *Sitaweza kuja kwako leo, nina kazi nyingi sana.*  
"I cannot come to your place today, I have a lot of work."
2. *Sitaweza kuja kwenu leo, naenda mjini.*  
"I will not come to your place today, I'm going to town"

### 3. Making a friendly appointment

---

1. *Twaweza enda matembezi kesho mjini?*  
"Can we go for a walk to town tomorrow?"

When setting up an appointment, one has to be accurate about the time and place.

#### **Time related vocab:**

When making an appointment, time related vocabs are important. Some of them are:

*kesho* "tomorrow"

*Wiki ijao* "next week"

*Mwezi ujao* "next month"

*Wikendi* "Weekend"

*Jumapili* "Sunday"

*Jumamosi* "Saturday"

*Asubuhi* "in the morning"

*Adhuhuri* "in the afternoon"

*Usiku* "at night"

*Mchana* "daytime"



*Jioni* "evening"

**Place related vocabs, you usually recognize them from the suffix *-ni***

*Uwanjani* "in the field"

*Ofisini* "in the office"

*Jijini* "in town"

*Hotelini* "in the hotel"

For example:

1. *Tutaenda kwake mnamo tarehe nne mwezi wanne.*  
"We are going to his date on the fourth of April"
2. *Twaweza enda kucheza uwanjani kesho?*  
"Can we go play in the field tomorrow?"
3. *Ningependa twende katika mbugani la wanyama Jumamosi.*  
"I would like us to go to the animal park on Saturday."
4. *Ningetaka twende harusi ya juma kesho.*  
"We will attend Juma's wedding tomorrow."
5. *Twaweza enda na wewe ofisini kesho?*  
"Can we go to the office tomorrow?"

**Example from the dialogue:**

1. *Ndio. Asante kwa mualiko wako.*  
"Yes. Thank you for your invitation."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Sitaweza kuja kwako kwani niko kazini kesho.*  
"I won't be able to make it to come to your place tomorrow since I'm at work."
2. *Ndio ntakuja kusherekea nawe.*  
"Yes, I will come celebrate with you."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Invitations in Kenya

---

In Kenya, it is very important to accept an invitation, but if you're going to reject it, you have to do so in a very polite manner because of the culture.

When an invitation is extended, the person has the right to accept or reject it.

Useful expression:

1. *kubali mualiko*  
"to accept an invitation"

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #8

## Making Plans for An Evening in Kenya

---

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 4 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 8

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Tunaenda ununuzi wa bidhaa za matumizi wapi?
2. Carol: Kwenye duka kuu hapa mtaani kwa vile lina bei rahisi.
3. Mark: Ukweli. Halafu baadaye tutaenda kwa harusi ya binamu yetu?
4. Carol: Hapana haitakuwa raha.
5. Mark: Itakuwa.
6. Carol: Sawa. Tusikae tafadhali kwa vile ni jioni.
7. Mark: Sawa.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Where are we going to do the shopping?
2. Carol: In the local supermarket, since it is cheaper.
3. Mark: Alright. Then afterwards we will go to our cousin's wedding?
4. Carol: I don't want to. It won't be fun.
5. Mark: It will be.
6. Carol: Okay, but let's not stay long because it's in the evening.
7. Mark: Okay.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
bidhaa	ingredients, shopping items	noun
mtaani	streets	noun
bei	fee	noun
jioni	evening	noun
harusi	wedding	Noun
duka	convenience store	noun
raha	fun	Noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Alizinunua bidhaa zake kwenye duka la mhindi.</b></p> <p>"He bought his goods at the Indian shop."</p>	<p><b>Yeye ni jamaa wa mtaani kwetu.</b></p> <p>"He is a guy from our street."</p>
<p><b>Alizinunua bidhaa zake kwa bei ghali sana.</b></p> <p>"He bought his goods at a very high price."</p>	<p><b>Ukitumia kifaa hiki, itagharamia bei ghali.</b></p> <p>"If you use this service, an expensive fee will apply."</p>
<p><b>Nilienda kumuona nyakati za jioni.</b></p> <p>"I went to see him in the evening."</p>	<p><b>Uwanja wa tenisu utafunguliwa jioni, pia.</b></p> <p>"The tennis court is open in the evening, too."</p>
<p><b>Mara nyingi, sisi hucheza kadi katika jioni ya joto wa msimu wa kiangazi.</b></p> <p>"We often play cards on a warm summer evening."</p>	<p><b>Napenda kutembea jioni nikitoka kazini.</b></p> <p>"I like to walk home in the evening from my work place."</p>

<b>Alinialika kwenye harusi yake.</b> "He invited me to his wedding."	<b>Duka lake ni la bei ghali.</b> "His shop is very expensive."
<b>Yeye hupenda raha za kila aina.</b> "He likes having all sorts of fun."	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***bidhaa za matumizi* ("consumables")**

The noun *bidhaa* is used to mean "ingredients" or "shopping," and the noun *matumizi* means "use," thus the phrase is used to mean ingredients or items.

It is mostly used when one is going shopping. It can be used in both formal and informal settings.

For example:

1. *Duka la mhindi huuza bidhaa kwa bei rahisi.*  
"The Indian shop sells its items for a very low price."

### ***duka la mtaani* ("local shop")**

The noun *duka* means "shop," *la* means "of," and *mtaani* means "in the street." It is a shop that is on your street or close to your home.

This is mostly used to refer to a nearby shop and mostly used in informal settings.

For example:

1. *Duka la mtanii hufunguliwa asubuhi mapema.*  
"Local shop opens early in the morning."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Expressing Agreement and Disagreement and Plan What to Do**

***Ukweli. Halafu baadaye tutaenda kwa harusi ya binamu yetu?***  
**"Alright. Then afterwards we'll go to our cousin's' wedding?"**

---

## 1. Agreeing with somebody

---

In agreeing with somebody, the use of simple phrases like *ndio* "yes" or *sawa* "ok" are used.

1. *Ukweli.*  
"Alright."
2. *Itakuwa.*  
"It will be."
3. *Sawa.*  
"Okay."

Simple phrases to agree with somebody:

1. *Ndio nafikiria hivyo pia. Tutaenda kwake kesho.*  
"Yes, I think so too. We should visit him tomorrow"
2. *Ndio, kesho ni Jumamosi. Sawa, nakubaliana na wewe kutakuwa na mashindano.*  
"Yes, tomorrow is Saturday. Okay, I agree with you there will be a competition."
3. *Ndio, ulifanya vizuri kucheza kandanda kwa vile uko na kipawa.*  
"Yes, you did the right thing to play football since you have the talent for it."
4. *Ndio, yeye ndiye mwalimu mkuu.*  
"Yes, he is the head teacher."
5. *Ndio, Arsenal ni team kubwa sana.*  
"Yes, Arsenal is a big team."

## 2. Disagreeing with somebody

---

1. *Hapana, haitakua raha.*  
"No, it won't be fun"

You can disagree by using the word *hapana* which means "no."

You should then give a reason after disagreeing, like in the example above, where the reason is "No, it won't be fun."

1. *Hapana, siendi kwake leo.*  
"No, I'm not going to his place today."
2. *Hapana, sipendi kandanda.*  
"No, I don't like football."
3. *Hapana, yeye si msichana mrembo.*  
"No, she is not a beautiful girl."
4. *Hapana, yeye si mwizi.*  
"No, he is not a thief."
5. *Hapana, yeye si wa nyumbani kwetu.*  
"No, he is not from our home"

### 3. Planning what to do

---

1. *Halafu badaye tutaenda kwa harusi ya binamu yetu*  
"Then afterwards we will go to our cousin's wedding."

#### Proposing an activity

When proposing an activity in Swahili, you phrase it as a question then wait for the other person to respond to your idea.

You can convince the person to agree by being polite and making the activity seem fun.

An important word is *twende*, which means "Let's go," or literally "let us go." The root of the verb is *-enda* which means "to go."

Sometimes the following verb has the marker *-ka-*, which indicates an action that takes place right after another. For example, *Twende tukasome*, literally "Let us go and study."

For example:

1. *Leo twende tukaogelea mtoni. Ni raha sana.*  
"Let's go swim in the river, it's fun."



2. *Kesho twende kucheza ngoma, marafiki wetu wote watakua.*  
"Let's go dance tomorrow. All our friends will be there."
3. *Twende mjini tukatembee.*  
"Let's take a walk in town."
4. *Twende tukasome ili tusianguke mtihani.*  
"Let's go study so that we will not fail the exams."
5. *Twende uwanjani tukacheze mpira.*  
"Let's go play football."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Hapana haitakuwa raha.*  
"I don't want to. It won't be fun."
2. *Sawa. Tusikae tafadhali kwa vile ni jioni.*  
"It is okay, and please we won't be long since it is in the evening."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Ndio. Kesho ni jumamosi.*  
"Yes. Tomorrow is Saturday."
2. *La hasha, siendi mjini.*  
"Not at all. I will not go to the city."
3. *Sawa. Nitafanya unachotaka.*  
"Okay. I will do what you want."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Agreeing and Disagreeing with the Day's Activities

---

In Kenya agreements and disagreements are very common when planning daily activities, but it is very important to note that one does not argue with elders. The disagreements only occur among peers.

Useful expression:

1. *Hapana haitakuwa raha.*  
"No. It won't be fun."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #9

# Are You Falling Behind at Work in Kenya?

---

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 9

## SWAHILI

1. Fadhili: Nikilinganisha kazi yako ya hapo awali na ya sasa, ya hapo awali ilikuwa nzuri sana.
2. Rehema: Nimekuwa mwenye makini.
3. Fadhili: Pengine ni kwa sababu ya maisha ya kijamii.
4. Rehema: Niko na mpenzi.
5. Fadhili: Huenda ikawa ni mambo ya uhusiano yenyu inakuadhiri?
6. Rehema: Nitajaribu kuwa mzuri kwa kazi yangu.
7. Fadhili: Haya basi. Natumai unajua ni kipi kimekuleta hapa.
8. Carol: Ndio, mdosi.

## ENGLISH

1. Fadhili: When I compare your past job performance and your current one, your past performance is better.
2. Rehema: I have been more attentive in the past.
3. Fadhili: Maybe it is because of your social life.
4. Rehema: I have a boyfriend.
5. Fadhili: Is it possible that it's your relationship issues affecting you?
6. Rehema: I will try to be better in my job.

CONT'D OVER

7. Fadhili: Okay then. I hope you know what has brought you here.
8. Carol: Yes, boss.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
linganisha	to compare	Verb
awali	initially	adverb
makini	attentive	adjective
Natumai	to hope	verb
mpenzi	lover, boyfriend, girlfriend	noun
uhusiano	relationship	noun
maisha	life	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Usilinganisha.</b> "Do not compare."</p>	<p><b>Awali, mkutano uliongozwa na makamu wa mwenyekiti kabla ya mwenye kiti kufika.</b> "The meeting was initially led by the vice chair before the chair arrived."</p>
<p><b>Lazima uwe makini.</b> "You must be attentive."</p>	<p><b>Natumai nitapata pesa.</b> "I hope I will get money."</p>
<p><b>Sina mpenzi.</b> "I don't have a lover."</p>	<p><b>Uhusiano wetu umekwisha.</b> "Our relationship is over."</p>

---

## Maisha ni mangumu.

"Life is hard."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***linganisha kazi* ("to compare jobs")**

*Linganisha* means "to compare," and *kazi* means "jobs."

You can use the words when classifying job types.

These words are mainly used in the research industry or by job seekers.

For example:

1. *Mbona unalinganisha kazi, hiyo siyo mzuri*  
"Why are you comparing jobs, that's not good."

### ***maisha ya kijamii* ("social life")**

*Maisha* means "life" and *kijamii* is "the social life." Hence *maisha ya kijamii* is literally "life the social life."

You can use these words to describe the lifestyle of a place or a particular person. You use *Maisha ya kijamii* when talking about family, friends and religion.

*Maisha ya kijamii* or "social life" is usually related to a family, not a single person.

For example:

1. *Hakushinda uchaguzi sababu maisha yake ya kijamii sio mzuri.*  
"He did not win the election because his social life is not good."

### ***kuwa makini* ("to be keen")**

*Kuwa* means "to be," and *makini* means "keen." *Makini* can also mean "attentive."

You can use this phrase when cautioning someone about something.

For example, *Kuwa makini ukivuka barabara* meaning "pay attention when crossing the road." The phrase is applicable in both formal and informal situations.

For example:

1. *Unapofanya biashara Nairobi, kuwa makini.*  
"When you do business in Nairobi, be keen."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Answering Simple Questions About Your Social Life**

***Niko na mpenzi.***

**"I have a lover."**

---

### **1. Asking and answering questions about social life**

---

1. *Huenda ikawa ni mambo ya uhusiano wenyu inakuadhiri?*  
"Is it possible that it's your relationship issues affecting you?"

When talking about their social life in Kenya, people are always open and ready to share. However, people of a different age (such as people who are much younger), will not be able to share some topics.

For example in the dialogue we have:

1. *Niko na mpenzi.*  
"I have a lover."

More examples:

1. *Niko na ndugu watatu.*  
"I have three brothers."
2. *Sina watoto.*  
"I don't have children."
3. *Niko na marafiki wengi Nairobi.*  
"I have many friends in Nairobi."
4. *Niko na marafiki wengi shuleni.*  
"I have many friends at school."

## 2. Making comparisons

---

1. *Nikilinganisha kazi yako ya hapo awali na ya sasa, ya hapo awali ilikuwa nzuri sana.*  
"When I compare your past job performance and your current one, your past performance was better."

When comparing different things the word *sana*, meaning "very," or "very much," is commonly used.

For example, *nzuri sana* in the dialogue. The words *kuliko* "than," *nyingi zaidi* "more," *ndogo sana* "much less," *kidogo* "little" are used to compare.

For example:

1. *Watoto wangu ni wakubwa kuliko wako.*  
"My children are bigger than yours."
2. *Mimi nitachagua maji hii kwa kuwa ni nyingi zaidi.*  
"I will choose this bottle since it has more water."
3. *Hii nyumba ni ndogo sana ukilinganisha na yenye tulikuwa tukiishi ndani.*  
"This house is much smaller compared to the one we lived in."
4. *Nipe hii chai kwa kikombe kidogo.*  
"Give me tea in a little cup."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Nikilinganisha kazi yako ya hapo awali na ya sasa, ya hapo awali ilikuwa nzuri sana.*  
"When I compare your past job performance and your current one, your past performance was better."
2. *Nimekuwa mwenye makini.*  
"I have been more attentive."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Ndio, mimi mimeolewa na niko na watoto wawili.*  
"Yes. I am married with two kids."



2. *Hapana, Ndugu yake hajaolewa.*  
"No, his brother is not married."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Starting with a Formal Approach before Discussing Personal Issues

---

In East Africa, and especially in Kenya, people value family and marriage. Therefore, when starting a formal conversation, most people introduce themselves and their family members. For example: "My name is Karisa, and I am married to two wives and I have ten children." In Swahili this is *Jina langu ni Karisa na niko na wake wawili na watoto kumi.*

Useful expression:

1. *Niko na wake na watoto.*  
"I am married and have children."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #10

## Ordering Dinner at a Kenyan Restaurant

---

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# 10

# SWAHILI

1. Fatuma: Mko na nini cha kula?
2. Mark: Tuko na vyakula mbali mbali. Ungetaka nini?
3. Fatuma: Nipe orodha ya vyakula vyenyu nipate kuona kama mna nyama au samaki.
4. Mark: Ndio tuna nyama aina ya samaki, kuku, ng'ombe na mbuzi.
5. Fatuma: Nipe nione vitoweo vyenyu vyote.
6. Mark: Naam mama.
7. Fatuma: Haya basi nishaona. Nilettee wali, kuku.
8. Mark: Je, utaagiza kinywaji kipi? Maziwa, maji ya matunda ama soda?
9. Fatuma: Tafadhali nisaidie na chai.
10. Mark: Haya naleta agizo lako pamoja na hesabu ya malipo.

# ENGLISH

1. Fatuma: What do you have to eat?
2. Mark: We have a variety of dishes. What would you like?
3. Fatuma: Please show me your menu, I would like to see if you have meat or fish.

CONT'D OVER

4. Mark: Yes, we have many types of meat including fish, chicken, beef and goat.
5. Fatuma: Just give it to me. I'll check for all of the stews.
6. Mark: Okay madam.
7. Fatuma: Okay then, I have decided. Please bring me rice and chicken.
8. Mark: Which drink will you order? Milk, water, juice, or soda?
9. Fatuma: Please bring me tea.
10. Mark: Okay, I am bringing your order as well as your bill.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
vyakula	foods	noun
nyama	meat	noun
samaki	fish	noun
agiza	to order	verb
kuku	chicken	noun
vitoweo	stew	noun
wali	rice	noun
chai	tea	noun
kinywaji	drink	noun
agizo	order	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Vyakula viko tayari</b> "The food is ready."</p>	<p><b>Hiyo nyama ni ya kuku?</b> "Is that chicken?"</p>
<p><b>Samaki nimtamu</b> "Fish is sweet."</p>	<p><b>Tafadhali agiza chakula cha kutosha</b> "Kindly order enough food."</p>
<p><b>Nimeagiza chai na keki kutoka dukani.</b> "I have ordered tea and cakes from the shop."</p>	<p><b>Tunaweza agiza kwa mtandao?</b> "Can we order online?"</p>
<p><b>Kuku na vifaranga wake wanapekua kwenye chakula chao.</b> "The chicken and chicks are pecking at their food."</p>	<p><b>Kuku na vifaranga wake wanapekua kwenye chakula chao.</b> "The chicken and chicks are pecking at their food."</p>
<p><b>Una vitoweo gani?</b> "Which stews do you have?"</p>	<p><b>Mimi sipendi wali</b> "I do not like rice."</p>
<p><b>Tule wali wa mnazi.</b> "Let us eat coconut rice."</p>	<p><b>Chai ya kenya ni tamu sana</b> "Kenyan tea is very sweet."</p>
<p><b>Hakuna kinywaji kama chai</b> "There is no drink like tea."</p>	<p><b>Kinywaji moto hupigana na baridi</b> "A hot drink is able to fight cold weather."</p>
<p><b>Polisi wametoa agizo</b> "The police have issued an order."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## **vyakula mbalimbali ("different food")**

*Vyakula* is "food" and *mbalimbali* is "different." This is used to describe different kinds of food.

The phrase is commonly used to describe different foods ordered in a hotel. The phrase is very flexible and can be used in different formal situations.

For example:

1. *Wamepika vyakula mbalimbali kwa karamu yao*  
"They have cooked different foods for their party."

## **orodha ya vyakula ("menu")**

*Orodha ya vyakula* means a "list of foods." *Orodha* is "list," *ya* is "of," and *vyakula* is "foods." So when you say *orodha ya vyakula*, you are just saying a list of foods- in other words, a "menu."

*Orodha ya vyakula* is used in restaurants, hotels, and other eateries.

For example:

1. *Umesoma orodha ya vyakula?*  
"Have you read the menu?"

## **vitoweo ("stews")**

*Vitoweo* is "stew." It is used to describe various stews that are eaten together with other foods such as chapati and rice.

You can use the word "stew" to refer to food such as meat, beans, or peas that need an accompaniment.

For example:

1. *Mimi sipendi vitoweo ambazo hazina nyama.*  
"I do not like stew that does not contain meat."

# GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Ordering a Meal**

***Mko na nini cha kula?***

**"What do you have to eat?"**

## 1. Placing an order

---

1. *Niletee wali, kuku.*  
"Bring me rice and chicken."

Placing an order in Swahili is simple. Most people use the word *naomba*, "I request," to show that they are polite. Most hotel service providers are referred to as waiters, and the Swahili word for "waiter" is *muuzaji*.

### When placing an order:

The person in charge may ask you:

1. *Habari ya mchana mama, ungependa nikuuzie nini?*  
"Good afternoon, madam, what would you like?"

Let's see how to answer.

You can start the order with *mimi nataka*, meaning "I want." *Nataka* comes from the verb stem *-taka*, meaning "to want."

1. *Mimi nataka chakula moto na soda baridi.*  
"I would like hot food and a cold soda."

You can use the verb *nipe*, meaning "give me." It comes from the stem *-pa* meaning "to give."

It's simple, you just have to say *nipe* and list what you want. Here are some examples:

1. *Nipe chai na mkate.*  
"Give me tea and bread."
2. *Nipe maji baridi.*  
"Give me cold water."

When you want your order to go, you use the verb *fungua* "to pack."

1. *Nifungie samaki na wali.*  
"Pack fish and rice for me."

*Nifungie* is made from *ni* (which makes clear the reference to oneself), and *fungie* (the *a* at the end of the verb *funga* is replaced with *ie* at the end to express that you want something to be done for you).

For example:

From verb *pika* "to cook" - *Nipikie chakula.* ("Cook for me.")

From verb *lisha* "to feed" - *Nilishie mtoto.* ("Feed the baby for me.")

## 2. Giving different options

---

In Swahili, when giving options some common conjunctions used are: *ama* "or," *na* "and," and *pia* "also."

For example:

1. *Angalia hii menu halafu uniambie kama nikupe maji, supu ama chai?*  
"Look at this menu then tell me whether you want water, soup, or tea."
2. *Haya, ungependa kahawa bila maziwa ama yenye iko na maziwa?*  
"Okay, would you like black or white coffee?"
3. *Nikupe chai na mkate na pia mayai mbili?*  
"Shall I bring you tea and bread, and also two eggs?"

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Tuko na vyakula mbali mbali. Ungetaka nini?*  
"We have a variety of dishes. What would you want?"
2. *Nipe orodha ya vyakula yenyu nipate kuona kama mna nyama au samaki.*  
"Give me your menu so I can see whether you have meat or fish."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Ungependa kinywaji kipi?*  
"What drink would you like?"
2. *Nipe maji baridi kwanza.*  
"Give me some cold water first."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT



## Ordering What is Available

---

Even though most restaurants and hotels in Kenya have menus, most people prefer to ask waiters what is available instead of reading through the menu. This is because most restaurants serve similar foods that are known to everyone. You will hear someone asking the waiter for *ugali na sukuma*, "posho and kale," instead of going through the menu to check if it's actually offered. In Kenya posho and kale is the freshest food you can be served as it is in high demand in restaurants. When there is high demand, there is fresh supply.

Useful expression:

1. *Ni chakula gani mko nayo leo?*  
"What kind of food do you have today?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #11

# Homecooked Kenyan Food is the Best Kind of Kenyan Food!

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# 11

## SWAHILI

1. Maria: Mmmhhh...mama umepika chakula tamu sana.
2. Mama: Ndio binti yangu. Singetaka kupika chakula kina viungo vingi kwa sababu yako.
3. Maria: Aaa..mama! mimi ni mkubwa na naweza kula chakula kina hata viungo vikali.
4. Mama: Haya basi chukua chakula unichemshie kwa vile ni baridi.
5. Maria: Haya basi. Na kina nyama nyororo sana.
6. Mama: Kina chumvi ya kutosha.
7. Maria: Sipendi chakula ambacho si kitamu.
8. Mama: Ndio. Nami sipendi chakula ambacho hakina supu na kina mafuta mengi.

## ENGLISH

1. Maria: Mmmmmhh...mom, you have cooked a very delicious meal!
2. Mother: Yes my daughter. I would not want to prepare spicy food because of you.
3. Maria: Hey mom, I am all grown up and I can now handle hot spicy food
4. Mother: Okay, take that food and warm it since it's cold.
5. Maria: Okay. The meal has very tender meat.

CONT'D OVER

6. Mother: It has enough salt.
7. Maria: I don't like food that is bland.
8. Mother: Yeah. I don't like food that is too dry or too oily.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
chakula	food	noun
tamu	delicious	adjective
viungo	spices	noun
kali	hot	adjective
chemsha	to warm	verb
chumvi	salt	noun
kubwa	large	adjective
mafuta mengi	too oily	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kula chakula chako kabla kikue baridi.</b></p> <p>"Eat your food before it gets cold."</p>	<p><b>Chakula halisi cha wakenya ni Githeri, ugali na sukuma.</b></p> <p>"The indigenous Kenyan foods are githeri, ugali, and sukuma."</p>
<p><b>Chakula kile ni kitamu sana.</b></p> <p>"That food is very delicious."</p>	<p><b>Chakula katika ile hoteli ni tamu sana.</b></p> <p>"Food in that hotel is very delicious."</p>

<p><b>Siku ya sikukuu watu hujitahidi kuandaa chakula kitamu.</b></p> <p>"During holidays, people put extra effort into preparing delicious meals."</p>	<p><b>Keki ya chokoleti ni tamu sana.</b></p> <p>"Chocolate cake is pretty delicious."</p>
<p><b>Mwanamke anatafarujika kwa kula piza tamu.</b></p> <p>"The woman is enjoying delicious pizza."</p>	<p><b>Chakula ambacho kina viungo si kizuri na watoto.</b></p> <p>"Spicy food is not good for children."</p>
<p><b>baba yangu alikatazwa kutumia viungo na daktari wake.</b></p> <p>"My dad was prohibited from taking spices by his doctor."</p>	<p><b>Nilikula pilipili kali sana kwa nyama.</b></p> <p>"I ate hot pepper in the meat."</p>
<p><b>Nataka kuchemsha supu ya jana usiku.</b></p> <p>"I want to warm yesterday's soup."</p>	<p><b>Supu hii ina chumvi nyingi.</b></p> <p>"This soup has a lot of salt."</p>
<p><b>Watoto wake wote ni wakubwa.</b></p> <p>"His children are all grown."</p>	<p><b>Meli kubwa ambayo sijawai ona iliwasiri kwenye bandari.</b></p> <p>"The largest ship I had ever seen was arriving at the port."</p>
<p><b>Chakula ambacho kina mafuta mengi kinachafua roho.</b></p> <p>"Oily food may make someone feel like vomiting."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***chemsha* ("to heat")**

*Chemsha* is a verb that means "to warm" something.

This phrase is commonly used when people are just warming cooked food or

drinks which have become cold.

*Chemsha* can also mean "to boil" something. For example, *chemsha maji* "boil some water." Something which has been boiled is said to be *imechemshwa*.

For example:

1. *Nyama yenye imechemshwa ni tamu sana.*  
"Boiled meat is very delicious."

### ***mkubwa* ("grown up")**

*Mkubwa* can be used as an adjective and also a noun. As an adjective, *mkubwa* describes the size or age of something, while as a noun, it refers to a boss or someone in a high position in an organization.

For example:

1. *Huyu mtoto ni mkubwa, nguo zake hazimtoshei*  
"This baby is big, his clothes cannot fit him."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Using Adjectives to Describe Food**  
***Mmmhhh....mama umepika chakula tamu sana.***  
**"Mmmmmhh..mum, you have cooked a very delicious meal."**

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### **1. Expressing opinions about food**

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1. *Mmmhhh....mama umepika chakula tamu sana.*  
"Mmmhh..mum, you have cooked a very delicious meal"

People freely give their opinions about food using adjectives like *tamu sana* "very delicious," *mbaya* "awful," *baridi* "cold," and *bila rangi*, "plain."

For example:

1. *Chakula hii ni mbaya sana.*  
"This food is so awful."

Kenyans are also fond of describing food using adjectives such as *chenye chumvi*

*nyingi* "salty," *chenye viungo* "spicy," *chenye ladha* "tasty," *chenye mafuta* "oily," and *cha kuchemsha* "boiled," among others.

For example:

1. *Mama alipika chakula chenye ladha sana.*  
"Mom cooked very tasty meals."

The quality of food is usually described using adjectives such as *nyororo* "tender," *ngumu* "tough," and *kauka* "dry."

For example:

1. *Nyama hii ni ngumu sana.*  
"This meat is very tough."

## 2. Complaining about food

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1. *Nami sipendi chakula ambacho hakina supu na kina mafuta mengi.*  
"I don't like food which is too dry or too oily."

If the food you are eating is not up to your expectations, you can complain using adjectives such as *baridi* "cold," *bila ladha* "tasteless," *hakina mchuzi* "dry," *kina mafuta kidogo* "has little oil," or *haribika* "gone bad." If you want to add more emphasis, you may add the word *sana* "too," or *kabisa* "completely," after each of these adjectives.

1. *Chakula hiki hakina mchuzi kabisa.*  
"This food is completely dry."
2. *Chakula hiki hakina ladha.*  
"This food is tasteless."
3. *Chakula hiki ni kibaridi.*  
"This food is cold."
4. *Chakula hiki kimeharibika.*  
"This food has gone bad."
5. *Chakula hiki kina mafuta kidogo.*  
"This food has too little oil."

## 3. Talking about cooking

- 
1. *Ndio binti yangu. Singetaka kupika chakula kina viungo vingi kwa sababu yako.*  
"Yes, my daughter. I didn't want to prepare spicy food because of you."

When you want to talk about *kupika*, "cooking," in Swahili, you use verbs such *kuchoma* "to roast," *kuchemsha* "to boil," *kukaranga* "to fry," *rusha kwa mafuta* "to deep fry," and *na kuchemsha* "to warm."

For example:

1. *Kuna aina mingi ya kupika.*  
"There are different ways of cooking."
2. *Chakula kama mahindi huchemshwa.*  
"Food such as maize is boiled."
3. *Nyama huchomwa.*  
"Meat is roasted."
4. *Mboga sana sana huwa za kukaranga.*  
"Vegetables are mostly fried."
5. *Mandazi hurushwa kwa mafuta.*  
"Mandazis are deep fried."
6. *Chakula baridi huchemshwa.*  
"Cold food is boiled."

### **Examples from the dialogue:**

1. *Ndio binti yangu. Singetaka kupika chakula kina viungo vingi kwa sababu yako.*  
"Yes, my daughter. I would not want to prepare spicy food because of you."
2. *Haya basi. Na kina nyama nyororo sana.*  
"Okay. The dish has very tender meat."

### **Sample Sentences**

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1. *Hoteli ile inaandaa chakula kitamu sana.*  
"That hotel prepares very delicious meals."
2. *Pilau hupikwa na viungo nyingi ndio maana inanukia na kupendeza.*  
"Pilau is cooked with many spices and that is why it its aromatic and appealing."
3. *Nyama nyororo na mafuta kiasi ni viungo muhimu ya kutengeneza chakula.*  
"Tender meat and the right amount of cooking oil are very important ingredients of most foods."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Talking About Food in Kenya

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Food is a major topic in every society's daily life. Therefore Kenyans also enjoy discussing how food looks, tastes, and the ingredients. Young people discuss about food on social media and others check recipes on the internet. But for mature and middle aged people, they use offline cooking resources.

Useful expression:

1. *Ugali na kuku ni chakula kitamu na kinachopendwa sana na wakenya.*  
"Posho and chicken are delicious, and it's a favorite dish among Kenyans."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #12

## Don't Act Up in Kenya!

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# 12

## SWAHILI

1. Mwalimu: Jane usipige kelele darasani.
2. Jane: sijapiga kelele. Unaweza uliza Maria hapa.
3. Mwalimu: Usiniambie niulize mtu yeyote. Ninajionea mwenyewe.
4. Jane: Pole mwalimu. Usiniadhibu sitarudia tena.
5. Mwalimu: Na wewe uniahidi ya kwamba hautapiga kelele wala kufanya tabia mbaya tena.
6. Jane: Asante. Nipatie ruhusa niende msalani.
7. Mwalimu: Haya basi. Kimbia halafu urudi usome.

## ENGLISH

1. Teacher: Jane, do not make noise in class.
2. Jane: I have not made noise. You can ask Maria here.
3. Teacher: Do not tell me to ask anybody. I can see for myself.
4. Jane: I am sorry, teacher. Do not punish me, I will not do it again.
5. Teacher: You have to promise me you will not make noise or behave badly again.
6. Jane: Thank you. Please give me permission to go to the toilet.
7. Teacher: Okay then. Run and then come back to study.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kelele	noise	noun
adhibu	to punish	verb
uliza	to ask	verb
rudia	to repeat	verb
ahidi	to promise	verb
patia	to give	verb
msalani	bathroom, toilet	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Gari hili la abiria lina kelele nyingi sana.</b></p> <p>"This public vehicle has a lot of noise."</p>	<p><b>Nitamwadhibu mtoto kwa kula sukari</b></p> <p>"I will punish the child for eating sugar."</p>
<p><b>Uliza swali lolote ujibiwe.</b></p> <p>"Ask any question and you will be answered."</p>	<p><b>Ukirudia kuchelewa kulipa stima zitakatwa.</b></p> <p>"If you are repeatedly late to pay your power bill, your power will be disconnected."</p>
<p><b>Aliniahidi kuninunulia gari siku yangu ya kuzaliwa.</b></p> <p>"He promised to buy me a car for my birthday."</p>	<p><b>Nimempatia ngombe maji ya kunywa.</b></p> <p>"I have given the cow some water to drink."</p>
<p><b>Amekimbia msalani.</b></p> <p>"He has run to the toilet."</p>	<p><b>Mimi nimwepesi wa kutumia msalani mahala pengine popote pasipokuwa nyumbani.</b></p> <p>"I rarely use bathrooms anywhere else besides home."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***piga kelele* ("to make noise")**

*Piga kelele* is a phrase which is made up of two words. *Piga* means "to beat" and *kelele* means "noise." The literal meaning is "to beat noise." When the two words are put together their meaning is "to make noise."

You use this phrase when referring to places or people who are noisy.

For example:

1. *Watu wanapiga kelele sana kwa kuwa kuna ufisadi serikalini.*  
"People are making noise a lot since there is a lot of corruption in government."

## ***adhibu* ("to punish")**

*Adhibu* is verb that means "to punish." It is usually accompanied by the prefix *ku*, as in *kuadhibu*.

For example:

1. *Walimu huwaadhibu watoto ili wakuwe na tabia nzuri.*  
"Teachers punish children so as to instill good discipline in them."

## ***pata ruhusa* "to get permission."**

*Pata ruhusa* is made of two words; *pata* "to get," is a verb and *ruhusa* "permission," is a noun. The phrase is used to talk about getting permission to do something.

It is also used to talk about getting the go ahead to act in a certain way.

For example:

1. *Nilipata ruhusa kazini kuhudhuria mazishi.*  
"I got permission from my workplace to attend the burial."

## **GRAMMAR**

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Exploring Imperatives**  
***Jane usipige kelele darasani.***  
**"Jane, don't make noise in class."**

## 1. Positive Imperatives

---

1. *Na wewe uniahidi ya kwamba hutapiga kelele wala kufanya tabia mbaya tena.*  
"You have to promise me you will not make noise or behave badly again."

Imperatives are usually expressions used to make requests, give orders, or ask someone to perform a task.

Positive imperatives are the ones that order someone to do something.

For the plural form of imperatives, *a* is replaced with *-eni*.

Here are some examples:

<b>Umoja "Singular"</b>	<b>Wingi "plural"</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>Enda!</i>	<i>Endeni!</i>	"Go"
<i>Kuja!</i>	<i>Kujeni!</i>	"Come"
<i>Fika!</i>	<i>Fikeni!</i>	"Arrive"
<i>Cheza!</i>	<i>Chezeni!</i>	"Play"

## 2. Negative Imperatives

---

1. *Usipige kelele darasani*  
"Do not make noise in class."

In the case, *u* is the pronoun "you" and *-si-* is used to discourage.

Negative imperatives usually directly or indirectly command someone not to do something. For instance, the above example uses *usipige*, "do not."

In Swahili, you use *u/m + si + verb* where the *a* at the end in positive imperatives is replaced with an *e*.

<b>Umoja "singular"</b>	<b>Wingi "Plural"</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>U-si-ende</i>	<i>M-si-ende</i>	"Do not go"
<i>u-si-kuje</i>	<i>M-si-kuje</i>	"Do not come"

<i>u-si-fike</i>	<i>m-si-fike</i>	"Do not arrive"
<i>u-si-cheze</i>	<i>m-si-cheze</i>	"Do not play"

Please note that, in negative imperatives, the e at the end does not change whether the imperative is in singular or plural form.

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Usiniambie niulize mtu yeyote. Ninajionea mwenyewe.*  
"Don't tell me to ask someone. I can see for myself."
2. *Haya basi. Kimbia halafu urudi usome.*  
"Okay then. Run and then come back to study."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Fanyeni haraka muende kanisani!*  
"Hurry up and go to church!"
2. *Usisimame kama gari inaenda!*  
"Do not stand up when the vehicle is moving!"
3. *Osha hiki kikombe!*  
"Clean this cup!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Asking Someone to Do Something is Easier Than Asking Them Not To

People find it hard to ask others not to do something because in most cases that causes conflicts. Giving commands is a bit uncomfortable because it may cause hatred or enmity. People rarely admit that they are wrong and are quick to defend themselves. However, those that apologize quickly rarely get punished.

Useful expression:

1. *usipige kelele, uniahidi*  
"Do not make noise, promise me."



LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #13

## Are You Making Your Kenyan Friends Wait?

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# 13

## SWAHILI

1. Mohamed: Nimekasirika sana.
2. Rehema: Kwa nini huna furaha.
3. Mohamed: Tuliambiana tukutane asubuhi na sasa ni adhuhuri. Kwa nini umechelewa?
4. Rehema: Nimechelewa kwa sababu nilipitia njia iliyokuwa na msongamano wa magari.
5. Mohamed: Mimi nilikwambia nitakuja hapa saa tatu asubuhi.
6. Rehema: Pole lakini nilikuwa nimetoka nyumbani mapema.
7. Mohamed: Haya sawa lakini umekosa.
8. Rehema: Nasema pole kwa vile ni mimi nimekuweka.

## ENGLISH

1. Mohamed: I'm very mad.
2. Rehema: Why are you unhappy?
3. Mohamed: We agreed we'd meet in the morning and now it's afternoon. Why are you late?
4. Rehema: I'm late because I passed through a route which had a lot of traffic.
5. Mohamed: I told you I would come at nine in the morning.

CONT'D OVER

6. Rehema: Sorry, but I left home early.
7. Mohamed: Well, you have wronged me.
8. Rehema: I'm saying sorry because I'm the one who kept you waiting.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kasirika	to be mad	verb
furaha	happiness	noun
kwa nini	why	adverb
chelewa	to be late	verb
msongamano	traffic jam	noun
nyumbani	home	noun
kuweka	to keep	Verb
kosa	to fail (to do something)	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Akikasirika yeye huumwa na kichwa.</b></p> <p>"When he gets mad he gets a headache."</p>	<p><b>Furaha maishani ni kitu cha maana.</b></p> <p>"Happiness in life is an important thing."</p>
<p><b>Lengo kuu katika maisha ni furaha.</b></p> <p>"The major goal in life is happiness."</p>	<p><b>Kwa nini hukuja shuleni jana?</b></p> <p>"Why didn't you come to school yesterday?"</p>

<p><b>Ukichelewa sana hutampata mwalimu</b></p> <p>"If you are very late you will not find the teacher."</p>	<p><b>Nilichelewa kwenda kwa mkutano jana.</b></p> <p>"I was late for the meeting yesterday."</p>
<p><b>Mvua kubwa sana husababisha msongamano wa magari jijini.</b></p> <p>"Very heavy rainfall causes traffic jams in the city."</p>	<p><b>Nyumbani kwetu hasa ni eneo la Thika</b></p> <p>"Our real home is in the Thika area."</p>
<p><b>Nitaenda nyumbani kwetu kesho.</b></p> <p>"I will go home tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Hapa ndipo nyumbani kwangu.</b></p> <p>"This is my home."</p>
<p><b>Nachukia kuwekwa.</b></p> <p>"I hate to be kept waiting."</p>	<p><b>Ndugu yangu mdogo alikasirika, kwasababu hatukukubaliwa kuwafuga vijimbwa.</b></p> <p>"My little brother was sad, because we weren't allowed to keep the puppies."</p>
<p><b>Nilikosa kuripoti afisini kwa wakati oliofaa.</b></p> <p>"I failed to report to the office in time."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Kasirika*** ("to be mad")

*Kasirika* is a verb meaning "to be mad" or "to become upset."

This vocab is used to refer to a feeling or emotional state of being made unhappy by someone or something.

When someone does something to you, you can say ***nimekasirika***, meaning "I am mad."

## For example:

1. *Kukasirika bila sababu ni vibaya sana.*  
"Getting mad for no reason is very bad."

## **umekosa** ("you have wronged")

*Ume kosa* "you have wronged" is a phrase made of **Ume** "you have," and the verb **kosa** "to wrong."

This phrase is used to express being wronged by someone in the recent past especially in the same day.

Sometimes you may see **umekosea** being used in place of **umekosa**. The two phrases mean the same thing and can be used interchangeably.

## For example:

1. *Umekosa kwa kumwaga maziwa.*  
"You made a mistake me by spilling the milk."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Providing Reasons for Actions.

***Nimechelewa kwa sababu nilipitia njia iliyokuwa na msongamano wa magari.***

**"I'm late because I passed through a route which had a lot of traffic."**

---

## Giving Reasons

---

1. *Nimechelewa kwa sababu nilipitia njia iliyokuwa na msongamano wa magari.*  
"I'm late because I passed through a route which had a lot of traffic."
2. *Nasema pole kwa vile ni mimi nimekuweka.*  
"I'm saying sorry because I am the one who have kept you waiting."

In Swahili, the word **kwa sababu**, meaning "because," is used to give reasons. A common synonym is **kwa vile**. When constructing a sentence, you start with an explanation in the form of an action then the conjunction **kwa sababu** followed by a

reason.

There are no rules when giving reasons.

### Here are some sample sentences.

1. *Sitakula chakula kwa sababu nimekula saa hii tu.*  
"I will not eat because I have just eaten."
2. *Mimi niko na usingizi kwa vile niliamka mapema.*  
"I am sleepy since I woke up early."
3. *Niliamua kujifunza kiswahili kwa sababu nataka kuanza biashara Nairobi.*  
"I decided to learn Swahili because I want to start a business in Nairobi."
4. *Nimenunua nguo mpya kwa vile naenda arusi ya maana sana*  
"I've bought a new dress because I am going to a very important wedding."
5. *Nimekuja kutalii Kenya kwa sababu nimesoma maneno mazuri kuhusu nchi hii.*  
"I've come to Kenya because I've read good things about this country."

### Asking for Reasons

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1. *Kwa nini umechelewa?*  
"Why are you late?"

As you can see from the dialogue, the adverb **kwa nini**, meaning "why?", is used in the sentence to ask for reasons. Questions are used to ask for reasons for one's' actions or status. You can construct a question which not necessarily meant to ask for reason using *aje*, meaning "how," or **wapi**, meaning "where."

In a sentence, **kwa nini**, meaning "why," is placed at the beginning, then other parts follow.

1. *Kwa nini umeamka mapema?*  
"Why did you wake up early?"
2. *Kwa nini hukuenda kazini?*  
"Why didn't you go to work?"
3. *Kwa nini unapenda lugha ya swahili?*  
"Why do you like the Swahili language?"

## Other questions which do not ask for reasons:

1. *Uliskia wapi kutuhusu?*  
"Where did you hear about us?"
2. *Nitaenda aje kutoka kwa uwanja wa ndege?*  
"How will I go from the airport?"

The only rule associated with asking questions or asking for reasons is the use of a question mark at the end.

## Describing When an Action Happened

---

1. *Pole lakini nilikuwa nimetoka nyumbani mapema.*  
"Sorry, but I left home early."

To talk about order of events in Swahili, words such as **mapema**, meaning "early," **chelewa**, meaning "late," **kabla**, meaning "before," and **baada**, meaning "after," are used.

Adverbs of time to express when an event occurred include: **asubuhi**, meaning "morning," **adhuhuri**, meaning "in the afternoon," and **jioni**, meaning "in the evening," **mchana**, meaning "during the day," and **usiku**, meaning "at night."

1. *Unafaa utoke mapema kama unapanga safari ya mbali.*  
"You're supposed to leave early if you are planning a long journey."
2. *Nilitoka kazini kama nimechelewa*  
"I got out of work late."
3. *Alifika hapa kabla ya saa kumi na mbili asubuhi.*  
"He arrived here before six in the morning."
4. *Baada ya dhiki faraja.*  
"After problems there is success."
5. *Nitaenda kwa hiyo arusi adhuhuri halafu baadaye usiku niende kwa karamu.*  
"I will go to that wedding in the afternoon then later at night I will go to the party".

## Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Pole lakini nilikuwa nimetoka nyumbani mapema.*  
"Sorry, but I left home early."
2. *Nasema pole kwa vile ni mimi nimekuweka.*  
"I'm saying sorry because I'm the one who kept you waiting."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Watu wengi jijini Nairobi hucheleva kazini kwa sababu ya msongamano wa magari.*  
"Most people in Nairobi are late for work because of traffic jams."
2. *"Pole kwa kukanyanga.*  
"Sorry for stepping on you."
3. *Nimekukata mshahara kwa sababu ulitupa bidhaa za ofisi.*  
"I have deducted money from your salary because you lost some office items."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Explaining your Behavior in a Convincing Way

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Doing wrong by someone is usually corrected by giving a reliable, convincing explanation. On most occasions, such as dates, both parties should be on time and if they are late they should apologize and provide a reason for the lateness. However, people in Kenya have a habit of using the heavy traffic jams common in the city as an excuse whenever they're late for an appointment.

Useful expression:

1. *Kwa sababu, msongamani wa magari.*  
"because, traffic jam."



## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #14

# Waiting in Line at a Kenyan Grocery Store

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## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 14

## SWAHILI

1. Maria: Hawa makarani wa pesa wa hii duka la kijumla wanafanya pole pole sana.
2. Musa: Ndio. Hii foleni imekuwa ndefu sana.
3. Maria: Tumechoka kusimama na joto imeongezeka hewani.
4. Musa: Mimi kwanza nimechoka sana.
5. Maria: Nikidhani mashine zao zimeharibika.
6. Musa: Wacha basi nirudishe bidhaa zangu.
7. Maria: Haiya...ni kama zimeanza kufanya kazi.
8. Musa: Wafanye haraka basi ndio tuokoe masaa.

## ENGLISH

1. Maria: The cashiers in this supermarket are very slow.
2. Musa: Yes. This line has become so long.
3. Maria: I'm tired of standing, and the air has become so hot.
4. Musa: I'm so tired.
5. Maria: I think their cash register machines are broken.
6. Musa: Let me return the goods.

CONT'D OVER

7. Maria: Ohhh...it seems they've started working.
8. Musa: They should hurry up to save time.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
duka	convenience store	noun
pole pole	slower	phrase
tumechoka	to be tired	verb
zimeharibika	to spoil	verb
mashine	machines	noun
bidhaa	ingredients, shopping	noun
kazi	job, work, career	noun
masaa	time	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Duka la bwana Juma limefunguliwa</b></p> <p>"Mr Juma's shop has been opened."</p>	<p><b>Duka lake ni la bei ghali.</b></p> <p>"His shop is very expensive."</p>
<p><b>Kombe huenda polepole sana.</b></p> <p>"A tortoise moves very slowly."</p>	<p><b>Pole pole, tafadhali.</b></p> <p>"More slowly, please"</p>
<p><b>Tulifika kama tumechoka baada ya kusafiri mchana kutwa.</b></p> <p>"We arrived very tired after traveling the whole day."</p>	<p><b>Matunda haya yameharibika sana.</b></p> <p>"These fruits are very spoiled."</p>

<p><b>Mashine zilikuja kurahisisha kazi.</b></p> <p>"Machines came to make work easier."</p>	<p><b>Bidhaa zinazotumiwa kupika mandazi ndizo zinazoamua utamu wake.</b></p> <p>"The ingredients that are used to prepare mandazi determine how sweet they taste."</p>
<p><b>Rosemary hufanya kazi ya kuosha nyumba.</b></p> <p>"Rosemary's job is cleaning the house."</p>	<p><b>Kazi yangu mpya inaanza kesho.</b></p> <p>"My new job starts tomorrow."</p>

**Sasa ni masaa ya kukula kiamsha kinywa.**

"Now it is time to have breakfast."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***duka la kijumla*** ("supermarket")

*Duka la kijumla* is a phrase made of three words. **Duka** is a noun meaning "shop," *la* means "of," and **kijumla** means "in general." When put together, *duka la kijumla* means "supermarket."

The phrase *duka la kijumla* is also used to refer to a general shop.

#### **For example:**

1. *Napenda kwenda kwa duka la kijumla kwa vile mtu hujichukulia bidhaa mwenyewe.*  
"I love going to the supermarket because it is self-service."

### ***kufanya kazi*** ("working")

*Kufanya kazi* is made of the verb **kufanya**, meaning "to do," and the noun **kazi**, meaning "work." The prefix *ku* is used to mean "of."

This refers to a state of working.

## For example:

1. *Kufanya kazi kunasaidia watu kujikimu maishani.*  
"Working helps people to earn their livelihoods."

## **kuokoa masaa** ("to save time")

*Kuokoa masaa* is a phrase made of two words. **Kuokoa** is a verb meaning "to save" and **masaa** is a noun which translates as "time." *Kuokoa masaa* therefore means "to save time." It is used to talk about saving time.

When talking about time, some people may choose to say *wacha kupoteza wakati*, meaning "stop wasting time."

## For example:

1. *Nikienda kwa ndege nitalipa ghali lakini nitaokoa masaa.*  
"If I use an airplane I will pay a lot but I will save time."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Making Simple Complaints.

***Hawa makarani wa pesa wa hii duka la kijumla wanafanya pole pole sana.***  
**"The cashiers in this supermarket are very slow."**

---

## Complaining about Delays

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In the dialogue we have:

1. *Hawa makarani wa pesa wa hii duka la kijumla wanafanya pole pole sana.*  
"The cashiers in this supermarket are very slow."

When complaining about delays in Swahili, you may use words such as *ninalalamika*, meaning "I am complaining," *ukawiaji*, meaning "delay," *ucheleweshaji*, meaning "to make late," *kaa sana*, meaning "delay," *kuokoa masaa*, meaning "to save time," *chelewa*, meaning "to be late," *kupoteza wakati*, meaning "to waste time," and *pole pole*, meaning "slowly." All these words express delays and appear in sentences that discuss complaints about time.

You show how you are annoyed by using words such as *umekosa*, meaning "you have wronged me," *nimekasirika*, meaning "I am mad," and *chelewa*, meaning "to

be late."

### Examples:

1. **Nalalamika** kwa sababu tumekaa **sana** hapa na gari haliondoki.  
"I'm complaining because we have been delayed. We have been here for a while and the vehicle is not leaving."
2. *Hii kampuni ya magari inahusishwa na* **ucheleweshaji**.  
"This car company is usually associated with huge delays".
3. *Jaribu* **kuokoa masaa**, unakaa sana.  
"Try to save time, you're taking a lot of time."
4. *Ukiandika na karamu unafanya* **pole pole**. *Tumia kompyuta uwache* **kupoteza wakati**.  
"When you write with a pen you are slow. Use a computer and stop wasting time".
5. *Nimekasirika kwa vile mtu wa tekisi* **amechelewa** kunichukua.  
"I am annoyed because the taxi guy is late to pick me up."

### Complaining About the Weather

---

When complaining about *hali ya anga*, meaning "the weather," in Swahili, words such as *hewa*, meaning "air," or *kuna*, meaning "there is," for present cases i.e today, *kulikuwa*, meaning "there was," for past tense cases, and *sana*, meaning "very," for emphasis are commonly used in a sentence.

Adjectives such as *mbaya*, meaning "bad," *nzuri*, meaning "good," *baridi* meaning "cold," *joto*, meaning "hot," *mvua*, meaning "rainy," *upepo*, meaning "windy," *vumbi*, meaning "dust," and *rasha rasha*, meaning "drizzle," are used to complain about the weather.

### Examples:

1. *Leo kuna hali ya anga mbaya sana*.  
"Today there is very bad weather."
2. *Jana kulikuwa na vumbi nyingi sana hewani*.  
"Yesterday there was a lot of dust in the air."
3. *Tumechoka kusimama na joto imeongezeka hewani*.  
"I am tired of standing and the weather has become so hot."

You can also use similar sentences and vocab to speak about the weather in a neutral way.

### Examples:

1. *Hali ya anga ya huku Kenya ni ya starehe sana.*  
"The weather in Kenya is very comfortable."
2. *Kunanyesha mvua ya kuogopesha ya ngurumo na radi.*  
"There is scary rain accompanied by lightning and thunderstorms."

### Complaining About Things Not Working

---

1. *Nikidhani mashine zao zimeharibika.*  
"I think their sales machines are broken."

*Haribika* is the verb literally meaning "to spoil" and so it is commonly used to complain about things not working. You may also use *-vunjika* or *katika* to mean "to break" and *chomeka* "burnt" to talk about destruction and complain about things not working. *Kukosa kufanya kazi* is also a common phrase used in such circumstances, it means "not working."

1. *Haifanyi*  
"It is not working."

In most cases, *hai-* is the prefix that comes before *-fanyi* while constructing written or spoken sentences about things not working. For example: *Mashine yake ya kunyoya haifanyi kazi*, meaning "His electric razor is not working." *Hai* can be combined with other verbs to express dysfunction. For example, *Gari haiendi*, meaning "The car is not moving," *Hii foleni ya hospitali haisongi*, meaning "This hospital queue is not moving."

Please note that *-fanyi* is also prefixed by other words such as *sifanyi* "I do not do."

### Examples:

1. *Saa yangu ime**haribika** kwa hivyo sijui ni saa ngapi.*  
"My watch has broken so I do not know what time it is".
2. *Kompyuta yangu ime**vunjika** kioo kwa hivyo **haifanyi** kazi kwa sasa.*  
"My computer's screen is broken and so it is not working for now."

3. *Umeme uliporudi na nguvu nyingi, redio yetu ilichomeka kwa hivyo haifanyi kazi.*  
"When the electricity came back strongly, our radio got burnt and so it is not working."
4. *Injini ya gari lake imekosa kufanya kazi.*  
"His car's engine has completely refused to work."
5. *Simu yangu ya mkono inanitatiza sana. Haifanyi kazi.*  
"My mobile phone is frustrating me a lot. It isn't working."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Ndio. Hii foleni imekuwa ndefu sana.*  
"Yes. This line has become so long."
2. *Tumechoka kusimama na joto imeongezeka hewani.*  
"I am tired of standing and the air has become so hot."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Unafanya pole pole sana nachelewa kwa hivyo harakisha.*  
"You are being too slow, I am getting late so hurry up. "
2. *Hii zawadi haina manufaa yeyote kwangu.*  
"This gift is of no importance to me."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Expressing Complaints is Common, Especially with Impatient People

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Kenyans are usually impatient people and are often accused by their neighbours of being fast or always in a hurry. They hurry to work and often complain about traffic jams and people doing things at the last minute.

Useful expression:

1. *nachelewa*  
"I am getting late."



LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #15

## Going Shopping for a New Outfit in Kenya

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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- 10 Cultural Insight

# 15

## SWAHILI

1. Muuzaji: Karibu ndani ya duka ununue.
2. Carol: Unauza sketi?
3. Muuzaji: Ndio. Njoo uone tuko na sketi za rangi na miundo tofauti.
4. Carol: Mimi nataka sketi nyekundu, ndefu na ya ukubwa wa nambari arobaine na nne.
5. Muuzaji: Haya...ebu pima hii hapa.
6. Carol: Ni bei gani?
7. Muuzaji: Shilingi elfu moja tu.
8. Carol: Haya basi. Shika pesa nitainunua.

## ENGLISH

1. Shopkeeper: Welcome to the shop and buy.
2. Carol: Are you selling skirts?
3. Shopkeeper: Yes. Come and see. We have skirts in different colors and designs.
4. Carol: I want a long red skirt, size forty-four.
5. Shopkeeper: Okay... then you should fit this one here.
6. Carol: What's the price?

CONT'D OVER

7. Shopkeeper: Just one thousand shillings.
8. Carol: Okay then. Here's the money. I'll take it.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
ununue	to shop	verb
miundo	designs	noun
sketi	skirt	noun
rangi	color	noun
ukubwa	size	noun
nyekundu	red	noun
ndefu	long	adjective
pima	to fit	verb
bei	fee	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Enda ununue unga kwa bei ya kijumla.</b></p> <p>"Go and buy flour at a wholesale price."</p>	<p><b>Kuna nyumba za miundo tofauti na bei tofauti.</b></p> <p>"There are houses for different designs and different prices."</p>
<p><b>Nimenunua sketi nyeupe.</b></p> <p>"I bought a new skirt."</p>	<p><b>Rangi ninayoipenda zaidi ni jivu.</b></p> <p>"My favorite color is grey."</p>
<p><b>Niliona ukubwa wa hio nyumba.</b></p> <p>"I saw the size of that house."</p>	<p><b>Ijapokuna hali ya hatari, bonyeza kifungu nyekundu.</b></p> <p>"In case of emergency, press the red button."</p>

<p><b>Naamini haitachukua muda mrefu.</b></p> <p>"I hope it doesn't take too long."</p>	<p><b>Ulipima hii nguo kwa sababu inakutoshea vizuri.</b></p> <p>"You suit this dress because it fits you so well."</p>
<p><b>Alizinunua bidhaa zake kwa bei ghali sana.</b></p> <p>"He bought his goods at a very high price."</p>	<p><b>Ukitumia kifaa hiki, itagharamia bei ghali.</b></p> <p>"If you use this service, an expensive fee will apply."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***sketi ndefu*** ("long skirt")

***Sketi*** is a noun that originates from the English "skirt," while ***ndefu*** is an adjective describing length. ***Ndefu***, meaning "long" stems from *-efu*, the *nd* is the agreeing prefix given the noun class.

The phrase is used to describe the long design of female clothes. It is commonly used while out shopping, or when explaining a design to a tailor or in any other instance to describe clothing.

Some people may choose to say *rinda* instead of *sketi*. The two words are synonyms. So you can also say *rinda ndefu*.

### **For example:**

1. *Mimi hukaa vizuri na sketi ndefu.*  
"I look good in a long skirt."

### ***bei nafuu*** ("cheap price")

*Bei nafuu* is a phrase made of the noun *bei*, meaning "price," and the adjective *nafuu*, meaning "cheap."

This phrase is used when out shopping when comparing prices.

*Bei nafuu* is also used when referring to discounts.

## For example:

1. *Ukinunua kwa bei nafuu utaokoa pesa.*  
"When you buy for cheap prices, you save money."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Discussing Color, Size and Amount.

***Ndio. Njoo uone tuko na sketi za rangi na miundo tofauti.***

**"Yes. Come and see. We have skirts in different colors and designs."**

---

### Saying What You Want.

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1. *Mimi nataka sketi nyekundu, ndefu na ya ukubwa wa nambari arobaine na nne.*  
"I want a long red skirt, size forty-four."

Like in the dialogue you use the Swahili verb **nataka**, meaning "I want," to say what you want.

The *na* stands for "I," referring to oneself, and *-taka* means "want." If you want to refer to someone else, you say *anataka* "she wants," or *unataka* "you want," for present tense cases. The *a-* or *u-* are the two prefixes used to refer to someone else.

Please note that some people may use *nahitaji*, meaning "I need," to express their wants, or *napenda*, meaning "I like."

### Examples:

1. *Nataka machungwa tano na ndizi tatu.*  
"I want five oranges and three bananas."
2. *Anataka kwenda sokoni kununua maziwa na nyanya.*  
"He wants to go the market to buy milk and tomatoes."
3. *Najua unataka kwenda Nairobi na sio Kisumu.*  
"I know you want to go to Nairobi and not Kisumu."
4. *Nahitaji kukunywa maji mengi ili nipoteze uzito.*  
"I need to drink a lot of water to lose weight."

5. *Napenda kuvaa sketi ndefu.*  
"I like putting on long skirts."

## Asking for a Specific Color

1. *Mimi nataka sketi nyekundu, ndefu na ya ukubwa wa nambari arobaine na nne.*  
"I want a long red skirt, size forty-four."

The noun **rangi**, meaning "color," is used when talking about different spectral compositions of visible light.

In Swahili color nouns are also adjectives to describe things or nouns. In Swahili the prefix of color is written according to the noun class of the qualifying noun. For example in the dialogue, **nyekundu** referring to color red has the prefix *ny-*, but the root is *-ekundu*.

*Rangi za kimsingi ni*, meaning "basic colors" are: **nyekundu**, meaning "red," **samawati**, meaning "blue," **kijani kibichi**, meaning "green," **manjano**, meaning "yellow," **nyeupe**, meaning "white," and **nyeuusi**, meaning "black."

Root	Color	English translation	Sample sentence	"English Translation"
-ekundu	Nyekundu	"Red"	<i>Damu ya wanyama wote ni nyekundu.</i>	"The blood of all animals is red."
-	Samawati	"Blue"	<i>Nguo za wasimamizi arusi ni za samawati.</i>	"Maiden clothes for the wedding are blue in color."
-	Kijani kibichi	"Green"	<i>Kijani kibichi ndio rangi ya asili.</i>	"Green is the color of nature."

-njano	Manjano	"Yellow"	<i>Manjano ni mchanganyiko wa rangi nyekundu na ile ya kijani kibichi.</i>	"Yellow is a mixture of colors red and green."
-eupe	Nyeupe	"White"	<i>Nguo za arusi huwa za rangi nyeupe.</i>	"Wedding gowns are white in color."
-eusi	Nyeusi	"Black"	<i>Waafrika wana rangi nyeusi.</i>	"Africans are black in color."
-	Hudhurungi	"Brown"	<i>Mchanga ni wa rangi ya hudhurungi.</i>	"The color of soil is brown."

1. *Maji hayana rangi yoyote.*  
"Water is colorless."
2. *Siku ya wapendanao rangi nyekundu hutumika sana.*  
"On Valentines day, the color red is often used."
3. *Mikate ya hudhurungi hutumiwa sana na watu wasiotaka kuongeza uzito.*  
"Brown breads are commonly used by people who do not want to gain weight."
4. *Rangi ya anga ni samawati.*  
"The sky is blue."
5. *Pundamilia wana rangi nyeupe na nyeusi.*  
"A Zebra is black and white in color."

## Asking for a Specific Size

1. *Mimi nataka sketi nyekundu, ndefu na ya ukubwa wa nambari arobaine na nne.*  
"I want a long red skirt, and size forty-four."

When out shopping for clothes, you have to know your specific size. "Size" in Swahili translates to *ukubwa*.

There are different sizes for **mashati**, meaning "shirts," **tee-shati**, meaning "t-shirts," or **blauzi**, meaning "blouses," and they are usually indicated as XXL = **kubwa zaidi**, XL= *ukubwa wa kati* and L= *kubwa*.

There are also different size labels for **suruali**, meaning "trousers," **sketi**, meaning "skirts," **nguo**, meaning "dresses," and **vinyasa**, meaning "shorts." Sizes range from 8 - 24 or 26 - 56 depending on where the clothes were made. These numbers represent **ukumbwa wa kiuno**, meaning "waist size."

You therefore use the two label sizes to ask for clothing sizes. Skirts and trousers mostly use the same size system.

In order to be able to describe your size in a sentence, you use words such as **nipe**, meaning "give me," **saizi** which is synonym for **ukubwa**, meaning "size," **vaa**, meaning "to wear," **pima**, meaning "to fit," and the verb *-tosh*, also meaning "to fit."

### Examples:

1. *Nataka kununua shati la ukubwa wa XXL kwa vile mimi ni mnene.*  
"I want to buy an XXL size shirt since I am big."
2. *Mwaka uliopita nilikuwa navaa saizi ishirini na nane kiunoni lakini sasa hivi navaa saizi thelathini na nne.*  
"Last year I was wearing size twenty eight at the waistline but now I am wearing size thirty four."
3. *Nataka kupima suruali ya ukubwa wa kumi na nne kwa vile hio ndio saizi yangu.*  
"I want to fit into size fourteen trousers since that is my size".
4. *Ninauza vinyasa saizi zote kuanzia za watoto hadi za watu wazima.*  
"I sell shorts of all sizes from kids' sizes to adults".
5. *Nipe sketi saizi ishirini na mbili ya mtoto wangu.*  
"Give me a size twenty two skirt for my child."

### APPENDIX (NUMBERS):

Swahili Cardinal	English Cardinal
<i>moja</i>	one
<i>mbili</i>	two



<i>tatu</i>	three
<i>nne</i>	four
<i>tano</i>	five
<i>sita</i>	six
<i>saba</i>	seven
<i>nane</i>	eight
<i>tisa</i>	nine
<i>kumi</i>	ten
<i>ishirini</i>	twenty
<i>thelathini</i>	thirty
<i>arobaine</i>	forty
<i>hamsini</i>	fifty
<i>sitini</i>	sixty
<i>sabini</i>	seventy
<i>themanini</i>	eighty
<i>tisini</i>	ninety
<i>mia moja</i>	one hundred

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Mimi nataka sketi nyekundu, ndefu na ya ukubwa wa nambari arobaine na nne.*  
"I want a long red skirt, size number forty-four."
2. *Shilingi elfu moja tu.*  
"Just one thousand shillings."

### Sample Sentences

- 
1. *Rangi nyekundu, samawati na kijani kibichi ndio sana sana huwa kwa bendera za nchi nyingi.*  
"Red, blue and green are the colors which appear in most countries' flags."
  2. *Saizi yangu ya suti ni arobaine na tano.*  
"My suit size is forty-five."
  3. *Hili gari aina la subaru ni shilingi milioni tatu.*  
"This Subaru car is worth three million."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Customers Have No Problem Paying for What They Like**

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The buying culture in Kenya is that you walk into a store, identify something you like in terms of color, design, and size and you finally pay for it. People do not mind paying more for something that suits their tastes and preferences. There are also open air markets which have wide range of products from food to clothes to houseware plastics and other consumables. In most cases, the markets are on specific days of the week.

Useful expression:

1. *Soko la kiwanjani*  
"Open air market"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #16

# You Can Always Talk About the Weather in Swahili!

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 2 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 3 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# **16**

## SWAHILI

1. Maria: Leo kuna jua kali sana.
2. Mohamed: Ndio. Vumbi pia ni nyingi angani.
3. Maria: Amerika kuna mvua ya theluji sasa hivi.
4. Mohamed: Jana jioni kulikuwa na upepo mkali mno.
5. Maria: Mimi husikia huko nchi za Amerika wamezoea theluji.
6. Mohamed: Ndio. Huko majira hubadilika.
7. Maria: Haya siku njema mimi nimefika. Nashuka.

## ENGLISH

1. Maria: Today the sun is very hot.
2. Mohamed: Yes. There's a lot of dust in the air, too.
3. Maria: In America, it's raining and even snowing right now.
4. Mohamed: Yesterday I can remember there were very strong winds.
5. Maria: I heard in America they're accustomed to snow.
6. Mohamed: Yes. In those places seasons change.
7. Maria: Okay. Good day. I've arrived so I'm getting off.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
anga	atmosphere	noun
jua	sun, sunny	noun
sikia	to hear	verb
upepo	windy	adjective
theluji	snow	noun
majira	season	noun
zoea	to be accustomed to	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kuna unyevu mwingi sana kwa anga.</b></p> <p>"There is a lot of humidity in the atmosphere."</p>	<p><b>Hali ya anga leo ni jua na mawingu hapa na pale.</b></p> <p>"Today's weather is sunny with occasional clouds."</p>
<p><b>Hizo ngurumo na radi ni kubwa sana.</b></p> <p>"Those lightning and thunderstorms are very loud."</p>	<p><b>Upepo kwa nchi kavu huleta mmonyoko wa udongo.</b></p> <p>"Wind on the bare ground leads to soil erosion."</p>
<p><b>Theluji linaanguka kwenye mbao.</b></p> <p>The snow is falling in the woods.</p>	<p><b>Kuna majira manne ya hali ya anga.</b></p> <p>"There are four weather seasons."</p>
<p><b>Amezoea kukunywa maji kila mara.</b></p> <p>"She is accustomed to drinking water all the time."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**sikia**

## ("to hear")

**Sikia** is a verb that means "to hear." It is derived from the word **sikio** which is the Swahili for "ear."

You use this when you want someone to listen to something or to refer to news you hear in society or the world.

**Sikia** has a synonym, **sikiza**. However **sikiza** usually translates to "to listen."

### For example:

1. *Sikiza redio utasikia ule wimbo uupendao zaidi.*  
"Listen to the radio and you will hear your favorite song."

## **majira** ("season")

**Majira** is a noun that means "season." The word does not change even in plural form. It remains the same.

**Majira** is normally used when talking about different weather conditions or climatic conditions from different parts of the world.

There are two major seasons in East Africa: *majira ya joto*, meaning the "hot season," *majira ya baridi*, meaning the "cold season."

### For example:

1. *Majira ya joto hapa Kenya husababisha joto hata ya nyusi ya 40.*  
"During the hot season here in Kenya, the temperature rises up to 40 degrees celsius."

## **zoea** ("to be accustomed to")

**Zoea** is a verb that means "to be accustomed to." It means to go through something until your body gets used to it. It also means getting used to a situation or condition.

You use this to express the fact that someone is used to a certain condition.

### For example:

1. *Waendeshaji magari wengi wamezoea kuweko kwa msongomano wa magari katika miji mikuu.*  
"Most motorists are accustomed to the heavy traffic jams in major cities."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Discussing the Weather.

***Leo kuna jua kali sana.***  
**"Today the sun is very hot."**

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### Discussing Cold Weather

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1. *Mimi husikia huko nchi za Amerika wamezoea theluji.*  
"I heard in America they are accustomed to snow."

"Cold weather" is referred to as *majira ya baridi*. When discussing this type of weather, verbs such as *kunyeshwa theluji*, meaning "to snow," or *kunyeshwa mvua*, meaning "to rain."

Adjectives used to describe cold weather include: ***kuna baridi***, meaning "cold," ***kuna upepoi***, meaning "windy," ***kuna theluji***, meaning "snowy," ***kuna mvuai***, meaning "rainy." Please note that the word ***kunai***, meaning "there is," has to precede the adverb for the phrase to make sense.

### Examples:

1. *Leo kunanyesha theluji nyingi sana watoto wakae ndani.*  
"Today it is snowing a lot, so kids should stay indoors."
2. *Kunanyesha mvua nyingi sana kwa hivyo ikiwezekana wacha tuahirishe mkutano wetu.*  
"It is raining heavily, so if possible let's postpone our meeting."
3. *Usiku wa leo kuna baridi na giza.*  
"It is a dark and cold night."
4. *Ni hatari kwenda nje kucheza kama kuna theluji.*  
"It is dangerous to go outside when it is snowy."
5. *Wacha tujitayarisha kwenda likizo kwa sababu siku za mvua zimepita.*  
"Let us prepare to go on holiday because the rainy days are over."

## Discussing Hot Weather

---

1. *Leo kuna jua kali sana.*  
"Today the sun is very hot."

In Swahili, hot weather is referred to as *Jua kali*.

Some common phrases used to discuss this type of weather are **kuchoma**, meaning "to scorch," **kukauka**, meaning "to dry," and **kuwa na vumbi**, meaning "to be dusty."

The noun **ukame**, meaning "drought," usually associated with lack of rain is commonly used.

Adjectives such as **kuna joto**, meaning "hot," and **kuna jua**, meaning "it is hot," are commonly used.

### Examples:

1. *Kuna jua kali sana inafanya naogopa kutoka kwa ofisi.*  
"It is very hot, to the extent that I fear going out of the office."
2. *Hii jua inachoma sana. Angalia ngozi yangu...*  
"This sun is scorching. Look at my skin."
3. *Mto wa Nairobi unakauka pole pole kwa sababu ya hali ya anga ya joto.*  
"The Nairobi river is drying up slowly due to the hot weather."
4. *Kuna vumbi nyingi kwa vile jua ni kali sana hapa.*  
"It is very dusty because it is very sunny here."
5. *Wakati wa majira ya joto, ukame mkali husababisha njaa tele katika nchi za Afrika.*  
"During the hot season, there is strong drought which causes a lot of hunger in African countries."

## Using Adverbs to Express Degree

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1. *Jana jioni kulikuwa na upepo mkali mno*  
"Yesterday I remember there were very strong winds."

When discussing weather extremes adjectives such as **nzito**, meaning "heavy," **nyingi**, meaning "a lot," and **mkali**, meaning "strong" and adverbs such as **sana**,



meaning "very" and **mno**, meaning "much" are used to show a great extent or higher degree. On the other hand, adjectives such as **nyepesi**, meaning "light," or adverbs like **kidogo**, meaning "little" are used.

### Examples:

1. *Kulikuwa na mvua nzito sana huko milimani*  
"There was very heavy rainfall in the mountains."
2. *Kule Mombasa kuna jua kali sana.*  
"In Mombasa the sun is very hot."
3. *Mvua inayonyesha huko nje ni rasha rasha nyepesi.*  
"The rainfall outside is light."
4. *Usijifunikie blanketi nzito sana kuna baridi kidogo tu.*  
"Do not cover yourself with a very heavy blanket, it's just a little cold."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Ndio. Vumbi pia ni nyingi angani.*  
"Yes. There is a lot of dust in the air, too."
2. *Amerika kuna mvua ya theluji sasa hivi.*  
"In America it's raining and even snowing right now."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Hali ya anga siku hizi imebadilika, si kama miaka iliyo pita.*  
"The weather has changed nowadays, it's not like in the past years."
2. *Kukiwa na jua na upepo nguo hukauka haraka sana.*  
"When it is sunny and windy, clothes dry very fast."
3. *Majira ya baridi huko ngambo watalii wengi hukuja Kenya ili kufarahia hali ya anga nzuri.*  
"When it is winter abroad, there are many tourists in Kenya who come to enjoy the pleasant weather."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## People Like Discussing the Weather

---

People find weather a great topic. Whether the conversation is between strangers or friends, the topic is highly relevant. When people are not sure about what to talk about, especially with strangers, they talk about how sunny, hot, rainy, or cold it is to keep a conversation going. Kenya is near the equator and so the weather is usually hot or sunny.

Useful expression:

1. *Hali ya anga*  
"weather"

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #17

## Getting Through Immigration in Kenya

---

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- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 17

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Shika pasipoti yangu.
2. Ofisa: Je, umekuja kufanya nini humu nchini?
3. Mark: Mimi ni mtalii.
4. Ofisa: Umeshawahi kuja hapa tena?
5. Mark: La. Ni mara ya kwanza
6. Ofisa: Utakaa muda upi?
7. Mark: Muda wa miezi miwili.
8. Ofisa: Nimekuwekea muhuri kwa hivyo unaeza vuka sasa.
9. Mark: Asante.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Here's my passport.
2. Police officer: What have you come to do here in the country?
3. Mark: I am a tourist.
4. Police officer: Have you ever been here?
5. Mark: No. This is the first time.

CONT'D OVER

6. Police officer: How long will you stay?
7. Mark: I'll stay for two months.
8. Police officer: I've stamped it for you, so you can pass through now.
9. Mark: Thanks.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
pasipoti	passport	noun
kufanya	to do	verb
mtalii	tourist	noun
kuja	to come	verb
muda	period	noun
hapa	here	adverb
muhuri	stamp	noun
vuka	to cross	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Muda wa pasipoti umeisha.</b> "The passport has expired."</p>	<p><b>Je, unafanya nini leo twende matembezi?</b> "What are you doing today, shall we go for a walk?"</p>
<p><b>Sijui la kufanya.</b> "I don't know what to do."</p>	<p><b>Je, unapenda kusikiza muziki.</b> "Do you like to listen to music?"</p>

<p><b>Kuna mtalii anayetaka kulipa kwa dola.</b></p> <p>"There is a tourist who wants to pay in dollars."</p>	<p><b>Kuja twende kwa hiyo karamu.</b></p> <p>"Come on, let's go to that party."</p>
<p><b>Alikaa muda mrefu kabla aende hospitali.</b></p> <p>"He stayed for a long time without going to the hospital."</p>	<p><b>Vitabu zote ziko hapa.</b></p> <p>"All the books are here."</p>
<p><b>Kuna benki kadhaa hapa.</b></p> <p>"There are several banks around here."</p>	<p><b>Nasimama hapa.</b></p> <p>"I am stopping here."</p>
<p><b>Usitupe takataka hapa.</b></p> <p>"Do not litter here."</p>	<p><b>Hizo cheti lazima ziwekwe muhuri.</b></p> <p>"Those certificates must be stamped."</p>
<p><b>Watu huvuka mto na miguu.</b></p> <p>"People cross the river by foot."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***pasipoti*** ("passport")

***Pasipoti*** is a noun meaning a document that lets people pass from one country to another.

You use this noun when you need to talk about a document that gives people access to a foreign country for a visit or business trip.

Some people may choose to call it *cheti cha kusafiri*.

### **For example:**

1. *Pasipoti yangu inamalizika kesho.*  
"My passport expires tomorrow."

***muhuri***  
**("stamp")**

***Muhuri***, meaning "stamp," is a noun belonging to the noun class *m-mi*. The singular form is ***muhuri*** while the plural form is *mihuri*.

The vocab is used to refer to an imprint made through the act of stamping.

*Kupiga muhuri* is a verb which means "to stamp."

**For example:**

1. *Niliitishwa barua ambayo imepigwa muhuri na mkuu wa chifu.*  
"I was asked to bring a letter with a stamp from the chief."

***kuvuka***  
**("to cross")**

***Kuvuka*** is a verb which means "to cross" from one place to another. The place may be a river, country border, and so on.

The vocab is used when discussing events which involve movement from one place to another.

The prefix *ku* is used to mean "to," so *vuka* is the verb.

**For example:**

1. *Paka wetu alishindwa kuvuka ile ng'ambo ingine ya mto alipokuwa akitufuata.*  
"Our cat was unable to cross to the other side of the river when he was following us."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Answering Routine Questions at the Border**

***Mimi ni mtalii.***  
**"I am a tourist."**

## Expressing Duration

---

*Muda wa miezi miwili.*

Literally, "A stay of two months."

When expressing the duration of something you can use this pattern: [noun] wa ("of") [noun of duration] + [numeral]

Remember that the numeral sometimes can get a different prefix, depending on the noun it refers to (e.g. **miezi** **miwili**, "two months").

1. *Safari ya miezi miwili.*  
"A trip of three months."
2. *Kozi ya miezi sita.*  
"A course of six months."
3. *Kipindi cha runinga cha dakika thelathini.*  
"A TV program of thirty minutes."

Here are the most common nouns of duration in Swahili.

---

Noun of Duration in English	Nomino ya Wakati	
	Singular	Plural
"second"	<i>Sekunde</i>	<i>Sekunde</i>
"minute"	<i>Dakika</i>	<i>Dakika</i>
"hour"	<i>Saa</i>	<i>Masaa</i>
"day"	<i>Siku</i>	<i>Masiku</i>
"week"	<i>Wiki</i>	<i>Wiki</i>
"month"	<i>Mwezi</i>	<i>Miezi</i>
"year"	<i>Mwaka</i>	<i>Miaka</i>

---

1. *Utakaa muda upi?*  
"How long will you stay?"



When asking how long someone is going to stay, you use the future tense and words such as *utakaa u* [prefix used to refer to the subject] + *ta* [future tense prefix] + *kaa* [to stay] "will you stay" *muda*, meaning "duration, and *upi*, meaning "which"?"

Another example is: *Utakaa miezi mingapi?* meaning "How many months will you stay?"

### More examples:

1. *Nilihisi uchungu **sekunde** tano tu nilivyokuwa nikitoboa masikio.*  
"I only felt pain for five seconds when I was having my ears pierced."
2. *Tulifika katika kituo cha ndege baada ya **masaa** mawili na **dakika** kumi.*  
"We arrived at the airport after two hours and ten minutes."
3. *Nimekuja kutembea hapa na nitakaa muda wa **siku** tatu.*  
"I have come to visit and I will stay here for three days."
4. *Amekuwa hospitalini kwa muda wa **wiki** moja sasa.*  
"He has been in the hospital for one week now".
5. *Alienda ng'ambo kusoma kwa muda wa **miaka** nne.*  
"He went abroad to study for a period of four years."

### Talking About Your Visit

---

1. *Je, umekuja kufanya nini humu nchini?*  
"What have you come to do here in the country?"

At the *mpaka*, meaning "border," before gaining access to most countries you answer some questions about your *matembezi* "stay."

### Some of the common questions are:

1. *Umetoka wapi?*  
"Where are you from?"
2. *Utaifa wako ni upi?*  
"What is your nationality?"
3. *Utaishi wapi?*  
"Where will you stay?"

4. *Kwa muda upi?*  
"For how long?"
5. *Ziara ya aina gani?*  
"A visit of what nature?"

### **Here are examples of how to answer questions about your visit:**

1. *Nimekuja hapa Kenya kama mtalii.*  
"I have come here to Kenya as a tourist."
2. *Nimetoka Ujerumani.*  
"I come from Germany."
3. *Utaifa wangu ni Japanisi.*  
"My nationality is Japanese."
4. *Nitaishi mkahawa wa Hilton.*  
"I will stay at the Hilton hotel."
5. *Ziara yangu ni ya aina ya kimasomo.*  
"My visit is of an educational nature."

### **Examples from the dialogue:**

1. La. Ni mara ya kwanza  
"No. This is the first time"
2. Muda wa miezi miwili.  
"A stay of two months."

### **Sample Sentences**

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1. *Mimi nimekuja hapa nchini kwa ziara ya biashara.*  
"I have come to the country for a business trip."
2. *Hii si mara yangu ya kwanza Kenya. Ni mara ya tatu mwaka huu.*  
"This is not my first time in Kenya. It is my third time this year."
3. *Natarajia kukaa muda wa wiki tatu.*  
"I expect to stay for three weeks."

## **CULTURAL INSIGHT**

## It is Routine to Answer Questions at Any Border

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Before entering most countries, Kenya included, you have to answer routine questions about what you have come to do and the duration of your stay among others. These clearing offices are usually placed at the border point for road users and at the airport for those who come by air.

Useful expression:

1. *Uko na pasipoti?*  
"Do you have a passport?"

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #18

## Planning a Vacation in Kenya

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- 2 Swahili
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- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 18

## SWAHILI

1. Fatuma: Wikendi ijayo nataka twende safari.
2. Fadhili: Pia mimi. Tunaweza enda Mombasa tukafurahie upepo wa bahari na bichi.
3. Fatuma: Hilo ni wazo nzuri ndio hata tupite mbuga la wanyama huko Voi na njiani.
4. Fadhili: Ama twende tukaishi hemani huko Naivasha?
5. Fatuma: La...wikendi moja haitoshi.
6. Fadhili: Haya basi. Tupange twende wakati wa likizo ya Desemba.
7. Fatuma: Kwa hivyo, tuseme mipango yetu ni kwenda bichi wikendi ijayo na kwenda kuishi hemani likizo ya Desemba.
8. Fadhili: Hiyo ndiyo mipango yetu.

## ENGLISH

1. Fatuma: I want us to go for a fun trip next weekend.
2. Fadhili: Me too. We can go to Mombasa and enjoy the ocean breeze and the beaches.
3. Fatuma: That's a good idea, so we can pass through the national park along the way.
4. Fadhili: Could we also go camping at Naivasha?
5. Fatuma: No... One weekend is not enough.

CONT'D OVER

6. Fadhili: Ok then. Let's plan and go over the December holidays.
7. Fatuma: So our plans are to visit the beach next weekend and camping over the December holiday.
8. Fadhili: That's what our plans are.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
wikendi	weekend	noun
safari	trip, journey	noun
wanyama	animals	noun
hema	tent	noun
panga	to plan	verb
bichi	beach	noun
likizo	holiday	noun
Desemba	December	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Wikendi hii tunaenda michezoni Nairobi.</b></p> <p>"This weekend we are going to Nairobi for games."</p>	<p><b>Nafurahia sana safari ya mbali.</b></p> <p>"I enjoy long journeys."</p>
<p><b>Nitazuru Africa wakati wa safari yangu ijayo ya ulimwengu.</b></p> <p>"I will visit Africa during my next trip around the world."</p>	<p><b>Watu hutoka mbali kuona wanyama wa mwituni hapa Kenya.</b></p> <p>"People come from far away to see wild animals in Kenya."</p>

<p><b>Unafaa kuwa mwenye makini ukikita hema msituni.</b></p> <p>"You are supposed to be careful when you put up a tent in the wilderness."</p>	<p><b>Kupanga uzazi kunasaidia afia ya mama.</b></p> <p>"Family planning promotes the health of the mother."</p>
<p><b>Bichi za Mombasa ni maarufu sana duniani.</b></p> <p>"Mombasa beaches are famous all over the world."</p>	<p><b>Watoto wako likizoni sasa hadi mwezi wa Mei.</b></p> <p>"Children are on holiday up until the end of May."</p>
<p><b>Likizo ya Krismasi hutoa nafasi nzuri kwa mitangamano ya kijamii.</b></p> <p>"The Christmas holiday offers a good opportunity for family get togethers."</p>	<p><b>Watu hungoja mwezi wa Desemba sana ili washerehekee Krismasi.</b></p> <p>"People wait for the month of December so that they can celebrate Christmas."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **wanyama** ("animals")

**Wanyama** is a noun meaning "animals." It belongs to the noun class *M - Wa*. It's in plural form. The singular form is **mnyama**.

This word is used when referring to living things or organisms.

Wanyama, meaning "animals," are normally divided into two classes. There are *wanyama wa porini*, meaning "wild animals," and *wanyama wa nyumbani*, meaning "domesticated animals."

#### **For example:**

*Wanyama wa nyumbani wanahitaji kuangaliwa vizuri.*  
"Domesticated animals need good care."

### **Desemba** ("December")

**Desemba** is a noun meaning "December" and it originates from the English word pronunciation.

You use this when referring to the twelfth month of the year.

A synonym is *mwezi wa kumi na mbili*. The literal translation is "the twelfth month."

**For example:**

1. *Wakristo husherekea kuzaliwa kwa Yesu katika mwezi wa Desemba.*  
"Christians celebrate the birth of Jesus during the month of December."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Making Plans for Holidays

***Wikendi ijayo ningetaka twende safari.***  
**"I wish we could go for a fun trip next weekend."**

---

#### Making Future Plans

---

1. *Kwa hivyo tumesema mipango yetu ni kwenda bichi wikedi ijayo na kwenda kuishi hemani likizo ya desemba.*  
"So our plans are to visit the beach next weekend and camping over the December holiday."

*Mipango* is the Swahili word for "plans." You make plans for the future using future tense. You propose what to do or where to go using phrases such as *tutaenda*

*tu* "we"[pronoun] + *ta* "will" [future prefix] + *enda* "go"[verb].

The phrase is then followed by the noun for a place to go. Commonplace options include: *kanisa* ("church"), *bustani* ("park"), *kuukwea mlima* ("mountain climbing"), and *mkahawa* ("restaurant"). Using this structure you can plan for *mikutano* ("meetings") for things to do like *kupika* ("cook"), *tembelea marafiki* ("visit friends") and so on.

**Examples:**

1. *Nitaenda kanisani Jumapili ijayo.*  
"I will go to church next Sunday."



2. *Shule yetu yote tunapanga kuukwea mlima Longonot mwishoni mwa mwaka huu.*  
"We are planning to climb Mountain Longonot as a whole school at the end of this year."
3. *Nitawatembelea marafiki wangu wote nikirudi nchini*  
"I will visit all my friends once I get back into the country."
4. *Tuna mipango ya kufanya mikutano na viongozi wote.*  
"We have plans to have meetings with all the leaders."
5. *Napanga nitawapikia mayatima Krisimasi hii.*  
"I am planning to cook for orphans this Christmas."

## Expressing Similar Opinions

---

1. *Pia mimi. Tunaweza enda Mombasa tukafurahie upepo wa bahari na bichi.*  
"Me too. We can go to Mombasa and enjoy the ocean breeze and the beaches."

\**Maoni* is the Swahili noun for "opinions." When one person expresses an opinion, to show that you share the opinion you use words such as *pia mimi*, meaning "me too," *nakubaliana nawe*, meaning "I concur," or "I agree with you." It's about you, so you have to use *mimi* for "I" or "me."

2. *Hata mimi ninaonelea twende ununuzi aduhuri.*  
"I am also of the opinion that we should go shopping in the afternoon."
3. *Pia mimi. Nakubaliana nawe tusome kwanza halafu raha baadaye.*  
"Me too. I agree with you that we should study first then we will enjoy life afterwards."
4. *Maoni yangu ni kama yako. Twende Mombasa leo halafu Naivasha kesho.*  
"My opinion is similar to yours. We should go to Mombasa today and to Naivasha tomorrow."
5. *\*Maoni yako ni kama yangu tu. Watoto ni kama malaika wa mungu.*  
"Your opinion is just like mine. Children are like God's angels."

You can also express a different opinion using the word *la* meaning "no."

In the dialogue, when someone wants to go camping at Naivasha, Fatuma

expresses a difference in opinion by saying *la* "no," and giving an explanation for that with *hakuna muda wa kutosha*, meaning "there is not enough time."

### Example:

1. *La, sikubaliani nawe kuwa siku saba zinatoshwa kupumzika*  
"No. I do not agree with you that seven days are enough to rest."

## Talking About Attractions and Activities

---

1. *Hilo ni wazo nzuri ndio hata tupite buga la wanyama huko Voi na njiani.*  
"That's a good idea so we can pass through the national park along the way."

Here are some useful vocabulary words and phrases to talk about attractions and activities in Swahili.

"Attractions" are known as *vivutio za watalii*. When discussing about *pahali pa kuvutia watalii*, meaning "tourist attraction sites," you talk about *mbuga la wanyama* ("national park"), *bichi za pwani* ("coastal beaches"), *milima* ("mountains"), *nyumba za kitamaduni* ("cultural structures"), among others.

The verb used to discuss holiday activities or fun activities are *kukita hema* ("camping"), *kuona wanyama pori* ("to see wild animals"), *kuogelea* ("to swim"), *kwenda matembezi* ("going for a walk"), *kujionea ngoma za kitamaduni* ("watching traditional dances").

### Examples:

1. *Buga la wanyama la Nairobi lina wanyama wengi wakiwemo paka wale watano.*  
"Nairobi national park has many animals including the five big cats."
2. *Likizo ijayo nitaenda kwenye vivutio za watalii kama tano.*  
"During the coming holiday I will go to about five tourist attractions."
3. *Nilipoukwea mlima Longonot niliumwa na misuli kwa wiki moja.*  
"When I climbed Mt. Longonot my muscles ached for one week."
4. *Napenda kujionea ngoma za kitamaduni zikichezwa.*  
"I like to watch traditional dances."
5. *Mimi hutamani kwenda pwani kwa bichi kuogelea*  
"I long to go to the coast to swim."

## Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Haya basi. tupange twende wakati wa likizo ya desemba.*  
"Ok then. Let's plan and go over the December holidays."
2. *Kwa hivyo, tuseme mipango yetu ni kwenda bichi wikendi ijayo na kwenda kuishi hemani likizo ya Desemba.*  
"So our plans are to visit the beach next weekend and camping over the December holiday. "

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Likizo ijayo nitapumzika vizuri kwa bichi.*  
"During the coming holiday I will rest properly on the beach."
2. *Mipango yangu ni kutoka nje ya nchi likizo ifuatayo.*  
"My plans are to fly outside the country next holiday."
3. *Likizo nzuri ni ile iko na safari kadhaa.*  
"A good holiday is the one with some journeys."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Discussing and Planning for the Future

---

Planning for a holiday ahead of time is a good practice since it helps save time, energy and money. A well-planned holiday is successful and restful. Some people may even take the same holiday five years in a row. Common places for holiday makers in Kenya are Mt. Kenya, Abardares mountains, Mombasa beaches, Fort Jesus, Nairobi national park, and Tsavo national park among other sites.

Useful expression:

*Mipango ya likizo*  
"Holiday plans."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #19

## Doing the Math in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 19

## SWAHILI

1. Mwalimu: Sasa ni wakati wa somo la hesabu.
2. Maria: Mimi hulipenda hili somo sana.
3. Mwalimu: Leo tutasoma hesabu za asili mia, kuzidisha, kugawa na bei nafuu.
4. Maria: Mimi najua kuhusu bei nafuu kwa vile tukinunua vitu nyumbani mama yangu huangalia duka zilizo na bei nafuu.
5. Mwalimu: Je, unajua kuhusu kuzidisha?
6. Maria: Ndio najua ni kinyume cha kugawa.
7. Mwalimu: Ukigawa ishirini mara nne, jibu ni tano ambayo ni asilimia ishirini na tano.
8. Maria: Nimeelewa, na ukiunganisha nne mara tano, jibu ni ishirini.

## ENGLISH

1. Teacher: Now it's time for a math lesson.
2. Maria: I like this subject very much.
3. Teacher: Today we will learn about calculations for percentages, multiplication, division and discounts.
4. Maria: I know about discounts because when we buy household goods my mom looks for shops offering discounts.
5. Teacher: Do you know about multiplication?

CONT'D OVER

6. Maria: Yes, I know it's the opposite of division.
7. Teacher: When you divide twenty by four, the answer is five and the percentage is twenty five.
8. Maria: I understand, and when you multiply four by five, the answer is twenty.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
somo	lesson	noun
hesabu	maths	noun
asilimia	percentage	noun
kuzidisha	multiply	verb
kugawa	to separate, to divide	verb
kinyume	opposites	noun
jibu	answer	verb
bei nafuu	promotional price	Noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nilipokuwa shuleni nilikuwa nalipenda sana somo la historia.</b></p> <p>"When I was in school I liked history lessons a lot."</p>	<p><b>Mtoto wangu anajua sana hesabu za kuongeza.</b></p> <p>"My child likes additional mathematics a lot."</p>
---	---

<p><b>Somo ninalopenda zaidi ni hesabu.</b></p> <p>"My favorite subject is math."</p>	<p><b>Asilimia ya watalii kutoka Uingereza umekuwa wa juu zaidi.</b></p> <p>"The percentage of tourists from Europe has been the highest ever."</p>
<p><b>Asilimia kubwa ya watu wengi wanalala njaa kila siku.</b></p> <p>"A huge percentage of people sleep hungry every day."</p>	<p><b>Ukizidisha saba mara sita jibu ni arobaine na mbili.</b></p> <p>"When you multiply seven times six the answer is forty two."</p>
<p><b>Jambo la kuhuzunisha kuhusu talaka yao ni kwamba watagawa watoto.</b></p> <p>"The sad thing about their divorce is that they will divide the children."</p>	<p><b>Kinyume cha msichana ni mvulana.</b></p> <p>"The opposite of a girl is a boy."</p>
<p><b>Fikiria unachotaka unipe jibu kesho.</b></p> <p>"Think about what you want and give me an answer by tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Hili duka la kijumla linauza vitu kwa bei nafuu.</b></p> <p>"This supermarket is selling things at discounted prices."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***Somo la hesabu*** (**"math lesson"**)

*Somo la hesabu* is a phrase made of three words. The noun **somo** means "lesson," the conjunction **la** means "of," and the noun **hesabu** mean "calculations." Together the three words mean "mathematics."

You use this in situations which refer to lessons involving numbers and calculations.

*Somo la hesabu* is singular. The plural form is *masomo ya hesabu*.

### For example:

1. *Somo la hesabu ni ngumu sana kwa wanafunzi wengi.*  
"Mathematics is a hard lesson for most students."

### **Jibu** ("answer")

*Jibu*, meaning "answer," is a noun belonging to the *ngeli* noun class of *ji/ma*. This means that **jibu** is the singular form and the plural form is **majibu**.

1. You use this word to talk about a response.  
*Jibu* can be used as a noun or a verb "to answer."

### For example:

1. *Je, nilikujibu vyema?*  
"Did I answer you correctly?"

### **Bei nafuu** ("cheap price")

*Bei nafuu* is a phrase made of two words. **Bei**, meaning "price," is a noun used to describe the monetary value of a commodity while **nafuu** is an adjective used to describe the cheapness of that commodity.

You use this phrase when out shopping and referring to affordability.

You can still use this phrase to refer to discounts.

### For example:

1. *Viazi hivi zinauzwa kwa bei nafuu.*  
"These potatoes are being sold at a cheap price."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Using Simple Math Operations.

***Leo tutasoma hesabu za asili mia, kuzidisha, kugawa na bei nafuu.***  
**"Today we will learn about calculations for percentages, multiplication, division and discounts."**

---



## Mathematical Operations

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1. *Leo tutasoma hesabu za asili mia, kuzidisha, kugawa na bei nafuu*  
"Today we will learn about calculations for percentages, multiplication, division and discounts."

*Alama za hesabu*, meaning "math operations," are regularly used in day to day life. The basic ones are *ongeza*, meaning "plus," *kutoa*, meaning "minus," *gawa*, meaning "to divide," *kuzidisha na*, meaning "multiply by."

### Examples:

1. *Ukiongeza moja na mbili jibu ni tatu.*  
"When you add one and two the answer is three."
2. *Ukitoa tano kwa kumi jibu ni tano.*  
"When you subtract five from ten the answer is five."
3. *Ukigawa kumi na tano jibu ni mbili.*  
"When you divide ten by five the answer is two."
4. *Tuko na watu kumi wa kupelekea mandazi na kila mmoja anataka mbili. Tutazidisha kumi mara mbili.*  
"We have ten people to take mandazi to and each one of them wants two. We will therefore multiply ten by two."
5. *Tatua hesaby ya leo: Ongeza mbili kwa tatu, zidisha mara mbili na ungawe na tano.*  
"Solve today's math problem. Add two to three, multiply by two, and divide by five."

## Talking About Percentage

---

1. *Ukigawa ishirini mara nne, jibu ni tano ambayo ni asilimia ishirini na tano.*  
"When you divide twenty by four, the answer is five and the percentage is twenty five."

The Swahili word for "percentage" is *asilimia*.

The common sign for percentage is %. To find a percentage you take the fraction and multiply it by a hundred. In a shopping context, it is usually used to offer price discounts.

There are no applicable rules as far as percentage is concerned.

### Examples:

1. *Alitoa asilimia kumi ya mshahara wake kama fungu la kumi kanisani mwao.*  
"She contributed ten percent of her salary as a tithe to the church".
2. *Serikali inamiliki asilimia ishirini ya hisa za kampuni ya safaricom.*  
"The government owns twenty percent of shares at safaricom company".
3. *Uchumi umekua kwa asilimia saba.*  
"The economy has grown by seven percent."
4. *Duka la kijumla la Nakumatt linapeana bei nafuu kwa kutoa asilimia tano kwa malipo yako.*  
"Nakumatt supermarket is offering discounts by deducting five percent from your total bill."
5. *Asilimia kubwa ya Wakenya wanapenda uongozi ulio katika mamlaka.*  
"A high percentage of Kenyans like the current leadership."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Mimi najua kuhusu bei nafuu kwa vile tukinunua vitu nyumbani mama yangu huangalia duka zilizo na bei nafuu.*  
"I know about discounts because when we buy household goods my mom looks for shops offering discounts."
2. *Ukigawa ishirini mara nne, jibu ni tano ambayo ni asilimia ishirini na tano.*  
"When you divide twenty by four, the answer is five and the percentage is twenty five."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Nyanya hizi zinauzwa tatu kumi kwa hivyo za shilingi ishirini ni nyanya sita.*  
"These tomatoes are being sold at ten shillings for a bunch of three so twenty shillings will buy six tomatoes."
2. *Nimenunua peremende kumi na mbili zenye nyinyi wanne. Ukigawa kumi na mbili na nne kila moja wenyu atapata peremende tatu.*  
"I have bought twelve sweets for the four of you. When you divide twelve by four, each of you gets three sweets."

3. *Asilimia kumi na sita ya mshahara wake wa elfu ishirini ni kodi ya elfu tatu na mia mbili.*  
"Sixteen percent of his salary of twenty thousand is made up of a tax of three thousand and two hundred."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Students Who are Good at Mathematics are Good at Accounting**

---

In Kenya, children start to study math at the beginning of their education, in nursery class. Math is considered very important in the country, and a student good at math is considered very smart. There are math olympiads in Kenya, but they mostly start at the secondary school level.

Useful expression:

*Hesabu rahisi za pesa.*

"Simple money calculations."

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #20

## Seeing a Doctor in Kenya (Part 1)

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### CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 9 Cultural Insight

# 20

## SWAHILI

1. **Daktari:** Wewe ni yule mgonjwa ulikuwa umeitisha miadi na mimi?
2. **Rehema:** Ndio. Mimi ninajihisi mgonjwa kwa mwili.
3. **Daktari:** Unajihisi vipi haswa?
4. **Rehema:** Ninaumwa na kichwa, macho na mgongo.
5. **Daktari:** Uchungu wa kiasi kipi?
6. **Rehema:** Uchungu wa kiwango cha juu.
7. **Daktari:** Umeumwa kwa muda upi?
8. **Rehema:** Leo ni siku ya tatu sasa.
9. **Daktari:** Unahisi joto?
10. **Rehema:** Ndio.
11. **Daktari:** Haya ngoja matibabu.

## ENGLISH

1. **Doctor:** Are you the patient who had booked an appointment with me?
2. **Rehema:** Yes. I feel sick.
3. **Doctor:** How exactly are you feeling?

CONT'D OVER

4. Rehema: I have a headache, eye pain, and a backache.
5. Doctor: What level of pain?
6. Rehema: Very severe pain.
7. Doctor: How long have you been feeling like this?
8. Rehema: Today is the third day.
9. Doctor: Do you have a fever?
10. Rehema: Yes.
11. Doctor: Ok then. Wait for treatment.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mgonjwa	patient	noun
miadi	appointment	noun
hisi	to feel	verb
umwa	to ache	verb
kichwa	head	noun
macho	eyes	noun
mgongo	back	noun
siku	day	noun
joto	hot	adjective
matibabu	treatment	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Afya ya mgonjwa yule inazorota.</b></p> <p>"The health of that patient is declining."</p>	<p><b>Nlimpea miadi.</b></p> <p>"I gave him an appointment."</p>
<p><b>nahisi njaa sana.</b></p> <p>"I'm feeling very hungry."</p>	<p><b>naumwa na kichwa sana</b></p> <p>"My head is aching."</p>
<p><b>kichwa chake ni kikubwa sana.</b></p> <p>"His head is very big."</p>	<p><b>Kichwa chake kinauma.</b></p> <p>"Her head is aching."</p>
<p><b>msichana yule ana macho mzuri sana.</b></p> <p>"That girl has very beautiful eyes."</p>	<p><b>mgongo wangu unauma sana.</b></p> <p>"My back is aching."</p>
<p><b>Siku hiyo sikua na bahati.</b></p> <p>"I had no luck that day."</p>	<p><b>Nisiku gani leo?</b></p> <p>"What day is it today?"</p>
<p><b>Nina joto sana mwilini.</b></p> <p>"I have a fever."</p>	<p><b>Leo kuna joto jingi sana.</b></p> <p>"It's very hot today."</p>
<p><b>Enda hospitalini ukapate matibabu.</b></p> <p>"Go to the hospital and get some treatment."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***itisha miadi*** **("to book an appointment")**

*Itisha miadi* is a combination of two words, ***itisha*** ("to ask") and ***miadi*** ("appointment"). *Itisha*, being a verb, can change according to the subject, as in *alitisha*, meaning "he asked for," and *ataitisha*, meaning "he will ask for."

The phrase can be used when one wants to make an appointment. It is mostly used

in formal situations.

### **For example:**

1. *Aliitisha Miadi kupatana na rais.*  
"He asked for an appointment with the president."

### ***jihisi*** **("I feel")**

*Jihisi* comes from the original word ***hisi*** which means "feel." The ***ji*** in front of the word is a class noun.

It is used to express one's feelings, as shown in the examples. It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

### **For example:**

1. *Najihisi nikama ntatapika.*  
"I feel like I'm going to vomit."

### ***matibabu*** **("treatment")**

*Matibabu* generally means "treatment."

It is mostly used in the medical profession or when one is going to the hospital. It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

### **For example:**

1. *Alienda hospitali kupokea matibabu.*  
"He went to a hospital to get treatment."

## GRAMMAR

**The Focus Of This Lesson Is Explaining a Physical State.**

***Wewe ni yule mgonjwa ulikuwa umeitisha miadi na mimi?***  
**"Are you the patient who had booked an appointment with me?"**

---

### **Expressing Pain**

---



1. *Uchungu wa kiwango cha juu*  
"Very severe pain"

There are various types of pain and all of them are describable in Swahili: *maumivu ya kichwa* ("headache"), *maumivu ya mgongo* ("backache"), and *maumivu ya tumbo*, ("stomachache").

You can describe the level of pain using words like "very," which is *sana*, in order to emphasize the adjective.

### Examples:

1. *Niko na maumivu mbaya ya kichwa.*  
"I have a very bad headache."
2. *Nina maumivu ya mgongo.*  
"I have a backache."
3. *Juma ana maumivu ya tumbo.*  
"Juma has a stomachache."

## Talking About the Parts of the Body

---

*Najihisi mgonjwa kwa mwili*  
"I feel sick (in my body)."

### BODY PARTS

Swahili	English
<i>tumbo</i>	"stomach"
<i>macho</i>	"eyes"
<i>mgongo</i>	"back"
<i>kichwa</i>	"head"
<i>miguu</i>	"legs"

"My [body part] **hurts**."  
[body part] *yangu inauma*.

### Examples:

1. *Miguu yangu inauma.*  
"My feet are hurting."
2. *Kichwa changu kinauma.*  
"I have a headache."
3. *Mgongo wangu unauma.*  
"I have a backache."
4. *Macho yangu yanauma.*  
"My eyes are aching."
5. *Tumbo yangu inauma*  
"I have a stomachache."

## Explaining When the Symptoms Appeared

---

You may be asked about the duration of the symptoms, for example in the dialogue we have:

1. *Umeumwa kwa muda upi?*  
"How long have you been feeling like this?"

The words ***kwa muda upi*** are used to ask "since when."

Let's see how to answer:

1. *Uchungu umekua kwa siku tatu sasa*  
"The pain has been there for three days now"

In stating for how many days ago the pain started, you mostly use ordinals.

### Examples:

1. *Uchungu umekua kwa siku ya tatu sasa.*  
"The pain has gone on for three days now."
2. *Nimekuwa hospitalini siku ya tatu mfululizo.*  
"I have been in the hospital for three days now."
3. *Nilimpea miadi nimwone siku tatu toka leo.*  
"He gave him an appointment for three days from today."

4. *Amekua mgonjwa kwa siku tatu sasa.*  
"He has been sick for three days."

<b>Swahili Cardinal</b>	<b>Swahili Ordinal</b>	<b>English Cardinal</b>	<b>English Ordinal</b>
<i>moja</i>	<i>wa kwanza</i>	one	first
<i>mbili</i>	<i>wa pili</i>	two	second
<i>tatu</i>	<i>wa tatu</i>	three	third
<i>nne</i>	<i>wa nne</i>	four	fourth
<i>tano</i>	<i>wa tano</i>	five	fifth
<i>sita</i>	<i>wa sita</i>	six	sixth
<i>saba</i>	<i>wa saba</i>	seven	seventh
<i>nane</i>	<i>wa nane</i>	eight	eighth
<i>tisa</i>	<i>wa tisa</i>	nine	ninth
<i>kumi</i>	<i>wa kumi</i>	ten	tenth
<i>kumi na moja</i>	<i>wa kumi na moja</i>	eleven	eleventh
<i>kumi na mbili</i>	<i>wa kumi na mbili</i>	twelve	twelveth

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Ndio. Mimi ninajihisi mgonjwa kwa mwili.*  
"Yes. I feel sick in my body."
2. *Haya ngoja matibabu.*  
"Ok then. Wait for treatment."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Juma ameitisha miadi na mwalimu mkuu.*  
"Juma has asked for an appointment with the head teacher."

2. *Kichwa changu kinauma sana.*  
"My head is really aching."
3. *Tumbo yangu inauma.*  
"My stomach is aching."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Booking a Medical Appointment**

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Booking appointments in Kenya is considered very important. The waiting time will depend on how many people are waiting in line. Main hospitals are situated in every county center so they are very easy to find. The biggest hospital is The Kenyatta National Hospital, in Nairobi. Lastly, one can choose to either go to a public or private hospital but private hospitals are better because of the short waiting time.

Useful expression:

1. *Hospitali*  
"Hospital."

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #21

## Seeing a Doctor in Kenya (Part 2)

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
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# 21

## SWAHILI

1. Daktari: Sasa nitakupatia dawa na tafadhali uzifuate kwa utaratibu.
2. Ali: Ndio, daktari.
3. Daktari: Hizi hapa ni za kukusaidia uwache kujiskia kutapika.
4. Ali: Mara ngapi kwa siku?
5. Daktari: Mara mbili kwa siku lakini dalili zikizidi tumia tembe mbili mara tatu kwa siku.
6. Ali: Na maumivu yakizidi sana?
7. Daktari: Rudi hapa hospitalini kwanza ukiwa na joto.
8. Ali: Sawa. Nitafuata maagizo kwa makini.

## ENGLISH

1. Doctor: Now I will give you medicine, and please be careful.
2. Ali: Yes, doctor.
3. Doctor: These ones here are to make you stop feeling like vomiting.
4. Ali: How many times a day should I take them?
5. Doctor: Two times a day but if symptoms persist, take two tablets three times a day.
6. Ali: And if the pain persists?

CONT'D OVER

7. Doctor: Come back here to the hospital, especially if you have a fever.
8. Ali: Okay. I will follow instructions carefully.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
dawa	medicine	noun
daktari	doctor	noun
uchungu	pain	adjective.
tapika	to vomit	verb
hospitalini	in the hospital	noun
maagizo	instructions	verbs
joto	hot	adjective
nafuu	cheap	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Alipewa dawa mingi sana</b> "He was given a lot of medicine."</p>	<p><b>Nachukia kukunywa dawa ya maji.</b> "I hate drinking liquid medicines."</p>
<p><b>Tafadhali uje na dawa ya homa.</b> "Please come with cold medicine."</p>	<p><b>Daktari huyo ni mzuri sana.</b> "That doctor is very nice."</p>
<p><b>Daktari bado hajafika.</b> "The doctor has not arrived yet."</p>	<p><b>Nahisi uchungu sana.</b> "I am in a lot of pain."</p>

<p><b>Alitapika sana.</b> "He vomited."</p>	<p><b>Tulimpeleka hospitalini jana.</b> "We took him to hospital yesterday."</p>
<p><b>Yafuate maagizo ya daktari.</b> "Follow the doctor's instructions."</p>	<p><b>Nina joto sana mwilini.</b> "I have a fever."</p>
<p><b>Leo kuna joto jingi sana.</b> "It's very hot today."</p>	<p><b>Namepata nafuu sasa.</b> "I am now well."</p>

**Vitu vya bei nafuu wakati mwingi huwa vya dhamana ya chini na havidumu.**

"In many cases, cheap things are of low quality and hardly last before getting spoilt."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kujiskia kutapika***  
("to feel like vomiting")

***Kujiskia*** means "to feel." ***Kutapika*** is "to vomit."

This is mostly used in the hospitals or when one is sick. It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

**For example:**

1. *Nikikunywa maziwa najiskia kutapika.*  
"When I drink milk I feel like vomiting."

***uchungu ikizidi***  
("if pain persists")

***Uchungu ikizidi*** is a phrase used to mean "if pain persists." The breakdown is *iki* ("if it") + *zidi* ("persists"). ***Uchungu*** means "pain" while ***ikizidi*** means "if it persists." *Iki* can be used with other words e.g ***ikienda*** ("if it goes away"), ***ikirudi*** ("if it comes back").



This is mostly used on pain killers as a warning. It is mostly used in formal settings.

**For example:**

1. *Uchungu ikizidi tafadhali mwone daktari.*  
"If pain persists please see the doctor."

***jiskia nafuu***  
**("I feel well")**

*Jiskia* stems from the word *skia*. **Nafuu** means "to be well," so both of the words are used together to mean "I feel well."

It is used when one has gotten well after a sickness. It can be used in both formal and informal settings.

**For example:**

*Najiskia nafuu sasa.*  
"I feel well now."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Asking for Details About a Doctor's Prescription.**

***Hizi hapa ni za kukusaidia uwache kujiskia kutapika.***  
**"These ones here are to make you stop feeling like vomiting. "**

---

### **Asking about the dosage**

---

1. *Mara ngapi kwa siku?*  
"How many times a day?"

For dosage and timing, the doctor uses adjectives to describe how often you use the medicine.

Use of the words *ni mara*, which mean "time," is very common.

Another common thing is the use of the word *tumia*, which means "use" or for medicine "to take."

1. *Mara ngapi kwa [kipindi]?*  
"How many times per [period of time]?"

## Examples:

1. *Nitatumia mara ngapi kwa siku?*  
"How many times will I take them in a day?"
2. *Nitatumia mara ngapi kwa wiki?*  
"How many times per week will I use them?"

## Other questions you could ask are:

1. *Daktari, dawa hizi nitazitumia aje?*  
"Doctor, how will I take the medicine?"
2. *Nitatumia dawa hizi mpaka lini?*  
"Until when should I take them?"
3. *Nitatumia dawa hizi baada ya masaa mangapi?*  
"After how many hours should I take the medication?"

## Talking About Possibilities: Using the Conjunction *na* When Meaning "And If"

---

1. *Na maumivu yakizidi sana?*  
"And if pain persists?"

You make "if" sentences using the word *na* in this case, which means "and if."

The tone should generally be as if you are asking a question.

## Examples:

1. *Na je nikipata nafuu?*  
"What if I feel well?"
2. *Na kama dawa hizi zitafanya niumwe na tumbo?*  
"What if these pills give me a stomachache?"
3. *Na kama sitapata nafuu baada ya kuzitumia dawa hizi?*  
"What if I don't feel better after taking this medication?"
4. *Na je hizi dawa zikikosa kunisaidia?*  
"What if this medication doesn't help me?"

5. *Na je nikizimeza dawa hizi bila kukula?*  
"What if I take the medication without eating?"

## Following a Doctor's Advice

---

*Sawa. Nitafuata maagizo kwa makini.*  
"I will follow the doctor's advice."

"Advice" in Swahili is *ushauri*.

Imperatives are used to give requests or commands. They are very common with doctors because he or she will use the imperatives in order to give advice or directions on how to take the medicine.

Imperatives in Swahili will generally end in *-a* when in singular form and then *-ni* when in plural form.

I.e *fungua, fungueni*.

### Examples:

1. *Tafadhali tumia dawa hizi mara mbili kwa siku.*  
"Please take this medication twice per day."
2. *Maumivu yakizidi tembelea kituo cha afya.*  
"If pain persists, please visit the health center."
3. *Fuata maagizo ya daktari.*  
"Follow the doctor's instructions."
4. *Rudi hospitalini baada ya siku mbili.*  
"Return to hospital in two days."
5. *Enda hospitalini ukapimwe.*  
"Go to hospital and get tested."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Na maumivu yakizidi sana?*  
"And if the pain persists?"
2. *Hizi hapa ni za kukusaidia uwache kujiskia kutapika.*  
"These ones here are to make you stop feeling like vomiting."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Dawa hizi zinasaidia aje?*  
"How does this medicine help?"
2. *Ntazikunywa dawa hizi mara ngapi kwa siku?*  
"How many times will I take this medication in a day?"
3. *Naeza zikunywa dawa hizi baada ya kukula?*  
"Can I take this medication after eating?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### A Doctor's Advice is Trusted

---

In Kenya, the use of painkillers is very common, that's why all of the pills have a warning label that states that if the pain persists, the user should visit a doctor.

Useful expression:

*Duka la dawa.*  
"Pharmacy."

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #22

## Ordering a Taxi in Swahili

---

CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 22

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Napiga simu kuagiza tekisi.
2. Musa: Haya unataka kuchukuliwa wapi na saa ngapi?
3. Maria: Niko katika jiji la Nairobi, barabara ya harambee jumba la sheria gorofa la nne chumba cha A2.
4. Musa: Saa ngapi?
5. Maria: Saa moja kamili jioni.
6. Musa: Haya nitaharakisha kwa vile imebakisha dakika ishirini.
7. Maria: Utalipishaje hadi Riverside?
8. Musa: Shilingi elfu moja na mko wangapi?
9. Maria: Tuko watatu. Bei ni sawa?
10. Musa: Ndio, naja hivi sasa.

# ENGLISH

1. Maria: I'm calling to ask for a taxi.
2. Musa: OK. Where do you want to be picked up and at what time?
3. Maria: I am in Nairobi city, on Harambee street, Sheria house fourth floor room A2.
4. Musa: At what time?

CONT'D OVER

5. Maria: 7 o'clock in the evening.
6. Musa: Okay. I will hurry because that's only twenty minutes from now.
7. Maria: How much will you charge to go to Riverside?
8. Musa: One thousand shillings, and how many are there?
9. Maria: Three of us. Is the price the same?
10. Musa: Yes, I am coming right away.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
teksi	taxi	noun
kuchukuliwa	to be picked	verb
simu	phone	noun
gorofa	floor	noun
chumba	room	noun
lipisha	charge	noun
saa	time, o'clock	noun
ngapi	how much, how many	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Teksi ile hulipisha bei ghali.</b> "That taxi is expensive."</p>	<p><b>Uzuri wa teksi ni kuwa itakufikisha hadi unakoenda.</b> "Taxis are good because they take you right to your destination."</p>
<p><b>Alichukuliwa kujiunga na wanajeshi.</b> "He was picked to join the army."</p>	<p><b>Simu ile ni ya bei ghali sana.</b> "That phone is very expensive."</p>
<p><b>Alipoteza simu yake njiani alipokuwa anaelekea nyumbani.</b> "He lost his phone on his way home."</p>	<p><b>alianguka kutoka gorofa ya tatu.</b> "He fell from the fourth floor."</p>
<p><b>Chumba yake ni kidogo sana.</b> "His room is very small."</p>	<p><b>Chumba hiki kina vumbi.</b> "This room is dusty."</p>
<p><b>Napaswa nisafishe chumba changu leo usiku.</b> "I need to clean up my room tonight."</p>	<p><b>Chumba moja ni kubwa.</b> "One room is big."</p>
<p><b>Yeye ndio hulipisha nauli kwa hizo basi.</b> "He charges the fare on those buses."</p>	<p><b>Malipo ya chumba ilipunguzwa na hoteli.</b> "The charge for the room was waived by the hotel."</p>
<p><b>Ni saa ngapi?</b> "What's the time?"</p>	<p><b>Tutaenda sokoni saa ngapi?</b> "What time will we go the market?"</p>
<p><b>Ni saa saba kamili.</b> "It is one o'clock."</p>	<p><b>Saa mbili tafadhali.</b> "Eight o'clock please."</p>



---

## Alichukua vitu ngapi?

"How many things did he pick?"

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***piga simu*** ("to make a call")

**piga** means "to make" while **simu** means "phone."

This is mostly used in informal situations but it can be used in both instances.

Classical nouns are sometimes added in front of the word. *Ali* means "he," so *alipiga simu* means "he called."

### **For example:**

1. *Nitampigia simu yule mwanadada.*  
"I will call the lady."

### ***chukuliwa*** ("to be picked")

This is the passive form of the verb **-chukua**, meaning "to take," or "to carry."

This is used when one is picked to be taken somewhere. It is used in both formal and informal situations.

### **For example:**

1. *Mtoto yule amechukuliwa na gari la shule.*  
"That kid has been picked by the school vehicle."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Taking a Taxi**

***Napiga simu kuagiza tekisi.***  
"I am calling to ask for a taxi."

---

## Saying a Location

---

1. *Niko katika jiji la Nairobi, barabara ya harambee, jumba la sheria, gorofa ya nne, chumba cha A2*  
"I am in Nairobi city on Harambee street, Sheria house, fourth floor, room A2."

In Swahili "location" translates as **niliko**.

In stating where you are, use words like "where," which is **wapi**, and "I am at," which is **niko**, to explain your location.

Examples:

1. *Niko nyumbani kwa akina Ali*  
"I'm at Ali's home."
2. *Niko jijini.*  
"I'm in town."
3. *Niko katika kituo cha ndege.*  
"I'm at the airport."
4. *Niko msalani.*  
"I'm in the toilet."

## Discussing the Price

---

1. *Utalipishaje mpaka riverside?*  
"How much will you charge to go to Riverside?"

You talk about a price using the word **lipisha**. It is a verb meaning "to charge" and is used to ask "how much." **mpaka**, meaning "up to," is used to ask "up to where."

1. *Utalipisha pesa ngapi mpaka mjini?*  
"How much will you charge to go to town?"

In asking whether the price is the same, you use words like **bei ni sawa** ("same price").

**Examples:**

1. *Bei ya kufika mjini sawa.*  
"The price to town is the same."

## Numbers

---

1. *Tuko watatu, bei ni sawa?*  
"Three of us, is the price the same?"

Ordinal numbers are used to show a level or preference while cardinal numbers are used to show quantity.

In the example above, the use of cardinal numbers is clearly seen. **Tatu** ("three") refers to the quantity.

1. *Yeye ni wa darasa la **pili**.*  
"He is in class two"
2. *Amebeba mayai **mbili**.*  
"He's carrying two eggs."
3. *Alikua **wa kwanza** katika darasa lao.*  
"He was the first in his class."
4. *Shule la **upili** ni la maana sana kwa mwanafunzi.*  
"Secondary school is very important for a student."
5. *Nalifanya swali la **pili**.*  
"I am doing the second question."

## Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Haya unataka kuchukuliwa wapi na saa ngapi?*  
"Ok. Where do you want to be picked and at what time?"
2. *Niko katika jiji la Nairobi, barabara ya harambee jumba la sheria gorofa la nne chumba cha A2.*  
"I am in Nairobi city, on Harambee street, Sheria house fourth floor room A2."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Niko katika jumba la Kenyatta.*  
"I am at Kenyatta house."
2. *Utalipishaje mpaka mombasa?*  
"How much will you charge to Mombasa?"
3. *Niko katika gari la nne.*  
"I am in the fourth car."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### **Service Providers Strive to Look Efficient**

---

In Kenya, taxis are expensive so buses are more common. Most taxis charge a unit price for multiple heads. In Kenya, service providers promise fast service and charge very fairly with a hope of getting repeat business.

Useful expression:

1. *Kuitisha miadi.*  
"to book an appointment."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #23

# Satisfying Your Hunger in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 23

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Mimi niko na njaa sana.
2. Maria: Kwani haukubeba vitafunio vyovyote?
3. Mark: Ndio. Nilikuwa nahisi nimeshiba.
4. Maria: Mimi sina njaa lakini nina kiu sana.
5. Mark: Masaa ya chakula cha mchana iko karibu.
6. Maria: Mimi wakati huo ukifika nitakunywa maji mengi.
7. Mark: Mimi nitakula chakula kingi.
8. Maria: Haya basi twende.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: I'm very hungry.
2. Maria: You mean you didn't bring any snacks?
3. Mark: Yes. I was feeling full.
4. Maria: I'm not hungry but I'm very thirsty.
5. Mark: Lunch time is almost here.
6. Maria: Then I'll drink a lot of water.

CONT'D OVER

7. Mark: I'll eat a lot of food.
8. Maria: Okay then, let's go.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
njaa	hunger, hungry	noun
beba	to carry	verb
vitafunio	snacks	noun
mchana	afternoon	noun
shiba	to be full	verb
chakula	food	noun
kunywa	to drink	verb
kula	eat	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nahisi njaa sana.</b> "I'm very hungry."</p>	<p><b>Usibebe pesa zozote.</b> "Don't carry any cash."</p>
<p><b>Alibeba vitafunio.</b> "He carried a lot of snacks."</p>	<p><b>Watoto wanapenda vitafunio kama switi, njugu karanga na chokoleti.</b> "Children love snacks such as sweets, ground nuts, and chocolate."</p>

<p><b>Hatuwezi fika nyumbani mchana.</b></p> <p>"We can't get home during the day."</p>	<p><b>Tutaenda kupiga mbizi baharini mchana wa leo.</b></p> <p>"We will go swimming in the ocean this afternoon."</p>
<p><b>Paka yangu inapenda kulala mchana.</b></p> <p>"My cat likes to take a nap in the afternoon."</p>	<p><b>Nimeshiba sana.</b></p> <p>"I'm very full."</p>
<p><b>Kula chakula chako kabla kikue baridi.</b></p> <p>"Eat your food before it gets cold."</p>	<p><b>Chakula halisi cha wakenya ni Githeri, ugali na sukuma.</b></p> <p>"The indigenous Kenyan foods are githeri, ugali, and sukuma."</p>
<p><b>Chakula kile ni kitamu sana.</b></p> <p>"That food is very delicious."</p>	<p><b>Chakula katika ile hoteli ni tamu sana.</b></p> <p>"Food in that hotel is very delicious."</p>
<p><b>Kunywa maji mingi.</b></p> <p>"Drink a lot of water."</p>	<p><b>Utakunywa maji au chai?</b></p> <p>"Will you drink water or tea?"</p>
<p><b>Utakunywa nini?</b></p> <p>"What will you have to drink?"</p>	<p><b>Ningelipenda kunywa kola.</b></p> <p>"I would like to drink cola."</p>
<p><b>Kula chakula kwa adabu.</b></p> <p>"Eat your food well."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***chakula cha mchana***  
("lunch")

***Chakula*** means "food" and ***mchana*** means "daytime," a combination which refers



to lunch.

It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

**For example:**

1. *Chakula cha mchana kilikua kitamu sana.*  
"Lunch was very sweet."

***kunywa maji***  
**("to drink water")**

***Kunywa*** means "drink" while ***maji*** means "water".

This can be used in both formal and informal situations.

The word ***kunywa*** can be used with all beverages.

**For example:**

1. *Kukunywa maji mingi ni jambo la maana sana.*  
"Drinking a lot of water is very important."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Expressing Hunger or Thirst.**

***Mimi niko na njaa sana.***  
**"I am very hungry."**

---

#### **Expressing Hunger**

---

1. *Mimi niko njaa sana.*  
"I am very hungry"

You express hunger using verbs like ***niko***, which means "I am," or ***hisi***, which means "I feel," and the word ***njaa***, meaning "hungry".

When expressing your degree of hunger, you use adverbs like *sana*, meaning "very".

**Examples:**

1. *Yeye ako njaa.*  
"He is hungry"
2. *Naskia njaa kidogo.*  
"I'm feeling a little bit hungry."
3. *Nimekula sasa hivi kwa hi hivyo sihisi njaa.*  
"I've eaten just now, I'm not hungry."

## Expressing Thirst

---

1. *Mimi sina njaa lakini nina kiu sana.*  
"I'm not hungry but I'm very thirsty."

You express thirst by using the word **kiu**, which means "thirst."

Expressing degree is the same as with hunger, and one uses adverbs like **sana** which means "very."

### Examples:

1. *Nahisi kiu sana*  
"I feel very thirsty."
2. *Nikifika nitakunywa maji kwani niko kiu sana*  
'When I get there I will drink water, I'm very thirsty."
3. *Niko na kiu lakini si sana.*  
"I'm feeling a little bit thirsty."

## Making Plans for Lunch

---

When talking about your next lunch, you use the future tense, and in Swahili it translates to **iko karibu**.

The future tense is used when making plans. People will mostly use **nita** to mean "I will."

### For example:

1. *Masaa ya chakula cha mchana iko **karibu**.*  
"Lunch time is almost here."

2. *Wakati huo ukifika **nitakunywa** maji mengi.*  
"When that time comes, I will drink a lot of water."
3. *Mimi **nitakula** chakula kingi.*  
"I will eat a lot of food."
4. *Mimi **wakati huo ukifika** nitakunywa maji mengi.*  
"When that time comes I will drink a lot of water."

More examples:

1. *Nitakuja saa saba mchana*  
"I will come at one o'clock."
2. *Wakati wa chakula cha mchana umefika*  
"It's lunchtime."
3. *Wakati wa chakula cha mchana umeisha*  
"Lunch time is over."
4. *Nitakuja na chakula, msipike.*  
"I will come with food, don't cook."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Kwani haukubeba vitafunio vyovyote?*  
"You mean you didn't bring any snacks?"
2. *Mimi wakati huo ukifika nitakunywa maji mengi.*  
"Then I will drink a lot of water."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Nahisi njaa.*  
"I'm feeling hungry."
2. *Nkikula nitakunywa maji.*  
"I will drink a lot of water after I eat."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## Snacks in Kenyan Schools

---

In Kenyan schools, it is very common for students to bring snacks to school. Most of the snacks are eaten at break or at 4pm. The most common snacks in Swahili are **keki**, meaning "cake" and **mabuyu**, meaning "baobab seeds."

Useful expression:

1. *Vitafunio.*  
"snacks."

## LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #24

# Getting To Where You Need to Go in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 4 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 8 Cultural Insight

# 24

# SWAHILI

1. Rehema: Habari yako bwana?
2. Mark: Mzuri dada. Nikusaidie vipi?
3. Rehema: Naomba unieleze njia ya kwenda kwenye hoteli ya Hilton.
4. Mark: Ukiwa hapa katika barabara ya Koinange, utarudi nyuma mita kama mia moja.
5. Rehema: Ehe halafu.
6. Mark: Ugeuke kushoto, ufuate barabara ya Moi mpaka ulione jumba kubwa yenye rangi ya samawati.
7. Rehema: Haya halafu nikifika hapo je?
8. Mark: Upenduke kulia halafu utaona maandishi.
9. Rehema: Imeandikwa Hilton Hotel?
10. Mark: Ndio.
11. Rehema: Haya asante.
12. Mark: Karibu.

# ENGLISH

1. Rehema: How are you, sir?
2. Mark: I am fine, madam. How may I help you?

CONT'D OVER

3. Rehema: Please direct me to the Hilton hotel.
4. Mark: From here on Koinange Street, go back a hundred metres.
5. Rehema: Yes...then...
6. Mark: Turn to your left, follow Moi Avenue up until you see a tall blue building.
7. Rehema: Okay, and when I reach there?
8. Mark: Turn to your right then you will see the big writing.
9. Rehema: Does it say Hilton Hotel?
10. Mark: Yes.
11. Rehema: Okay, thank you.
12. Mark: You're welcome.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
saidia	to help	verb
eleza	to explain	verb
hoteli	hotel	noun
barabara	road	noun
kushoto	left	noun
jumba	building	noun
kulia	right	noun

penduka	to turn	verb
maandishi	text, writings	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nilimsaidia kuvuka barabara.</b> "I helped him cross the road."</p>	<p><b>Lengo lake maishani lilikuwa kusaidia watu.</b> "Her purpose in life was to help other people."</p>
<p><b>Unaweza nielezea njia ya kwenda kwenu?</b> "Can you direct me to your place?"</p>	<p><b>Tulienda kula katika hoteli ya Juma.</b> "We went to eat at Jumas Hotel."</p>
<p><b>Ukiwa unavinjari, meli itakuwa hoteli yako.</b> "When you are on a cruise, the ship will be your hotel."</p>	<p><b>Ubora wa hoteli unapimwa kwa nyota.</b> "The quality of a hotel is measured in stars."</p>
<p><b>Barabara ya kwenda kitale ni mbaya sana.</b> "The road to Kitale is very bad."</p>	<p><b>Ukifika pale pitia tumia njia ya kushoto.</b> "When you get there, use the left road."</p>
<p><b>Gueuka kushoto kwenye duka la dawa.</b> "Turn left at the pharmacy."</p>	<p><b>Jumba lile ni kubwa.</b> "That building is very big."</p>
<p><b>Ukifika pale, pitia njia iliyo katika kulia kwako.</b> "When you get there use the path on your right."</p>	<p><b>Duka la dawa liko upande wa kulia.</b> "A pharmacy is on your left."</p>



<p><b>Ukifika pale penduka kulia na utaliona jumba hilo.</b></p> <p>"When you get there, turn right and you will see the building."</p>	<p><b>Maandishi yale ni madogo sana,hayasomeki.</b></p> <p>"Those writings are too small to read."</p>
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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kusaidia*** ("to help")

This is used for any matter relating to help, for example, asking for help or whether you can help someone else. It comes from the word **saidia**, and the *ku* at the start of the word shows the noun class. It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

#### **For example:**

1. *Nataka kusaidia rafiki yangu kupokea wageni wake.*  
"I want to help my friend receive her guests."

### ***kupenduka*** ("to turn")

**Kupenduka** means "to turn." The original word here is **penduka**, **ku-** is a prefix.

This can be used when telling someone to either turn around, left or right. It can also be used in both formal and informal situations.

#### **For example:**

1. *Penduka kushoto utaniona*  
"Turn left and you'll see me."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is Asking the Way**

#### ***Mzuri dada. Nikusaidie vipi?***

**"I am fine, madam. How may I help you?"**

## Asking About Directions

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1. *Naomba unieleze njia ya kwenda kwenye hoteli ya hilton*  
"Please direct me to the Hilton Hotel."

To ask for directions, you approach a person using the usual greetings and then ask for the directions.

You can use **naulizia**, which means "I'm asking," **njia** which means "way", then you state the place. You can also use **unionyeshe**, meaning "show me."

When **unionyeshe** is broken down it is **u + ni + onyeshe** = "you + I + show." Another similar combination is **unisalimie**, which means "you greet me."

You must be polite in order to get positive results. Use of the word "please" is emphasized.

### Examples:

1. *Naomba **unionyeshe** njia ya kwenda mjini.*  
"Please show me the way to town."
2. ***Naulizia** njia ya kwenda Kitale.*  
"I am asking for the way to town"
3. *Naomba **unionyeshe** msalani.*  
"Please show me the toilet."
4. *Naomba **unionyeshe** jumba la kenyatta?*  
"Can you please show me the Kenyatta house?"
5. *Habari yako, naomba **unionyeshe** hospitali iliyo karibu.*  
"Hey, please show me the nearest hospital."

## Understanding Directions

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1. *Ugeuke kushoto ufuate barabara ya Moi ulione jumba kubwa lenye rangi la samawati*  
"Turn to your left and follow Moi Avenue up until you see a tall blue building."

The basic verbs that you use while asking or giving directions are, **ugeuke** or **penduka**, meaning "turn," **mfuate**, meaning "follow," **zidi kutembea**, meaning "keep walking," and **enda straiti**, meaning "go straight."

And the most common direction words are **kushoto**, meaning "left," and **kulia**, meaning "right."

You can point out a landmark so that the person you are giving the directions doesn't miss the way.

### Examples:

1. *Ukifika hapo, angalia kulia utaona kituo cha polisi.*  
"When you get there, look right and you will see the police station."
2. *Fuata hii barabara mpaka mwisho.*  
"Follow this road till its end."
3. *Nenda kulia, kisha ukiliona jumba ndogo sana ugeuke kulia.*  
"Go left, when you see the small house, turn right."
4. *Nenda kabisa mpaka utakapo niona nimesimama mahali.*  
"Go further till you see me standing there."

### Distance

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1. *Ukiwa hapa katika barabara ya koinange, utarudi nyuma mita kama mia moja*  
"From here on Koinange street, go back a hundred metres."

In talking about "distance," which is **umbali**, one uses numerals, quantitative words and estimates. Units used to measure distance are used. They include **mita**, meaning "metre," **kilomita**, meaning "kilometres," and **maili**, meaning "miles."

### Examples:

1. *Ukipita nyumba ya tatu, ya nne ndio yake.*  
"When you pass three houses, the fourth one is his."
2. *Ukifika hapo, nyumba yake ni karibu sana, kitu mita hamsini*  
"When you get there, his house is very close, around fifty metres."
3. *Hospitalini ni mita mia moja ivi kutoka hapa.*  
"The hospital is around a hundred metres from here."

### Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Imeandikwa Hilton Hotel?*  
"Does it say Hilton Hotel?"
2. *Upenduke kulia halafu utaona maandishi.*  
"Turn to your right then you will see the big writing."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Waweza mwonyesha huyu mwanadada njia.*  
"Can you please direct this girl?"
2. *Ukifika pale penduka kushoto.*  
"When you get there, turn left."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Using Greetings When Asking for Directions

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In Kenya, when asking for directions, it is very important to be polite so as to get a positive answer. The usual way is to first start with greetings, **jambo**, then **tafadhali**, meaning "please," and then go on to ask for directions.

Useful expression:

1. *Kunioyesha njia.*  
"Show me the way."

LESSON NOTES

# Beginner S1 #25

## Making Plans for Your Future in Kenya

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CONTENTS

- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
- 3 Vocabulary
- 3 Sample Sentences
- 5 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
- 5 Grammar
- 7 Cultural Insight

# 25

## SWAHILI

1. Mama: Sasa una mipango ipi baada ya kuyapokea matokeo yako ya shule ya upili?
2. Ali: Natarajia kupata nafasi katika chuo kikuu.
3. Mama: Ulichagua vyuo vipi?
4. Ali: Nilichagua chuo kikuu cha Moi kwa nafasi ya kwanza, Nairobi kikiwa cha pili na mwisho cha Kenyatta.
5. Mama: Kwa hizo tatu nichuo kipi wakipendelea zaidi?
6. Ali: Chuo nilichochagua kikiwa cha kwanza.
7. Mama: Ikiwa utaendelea kufuzu kama vile ulikuwa ukifanya katika shule ya msingi..
8. Ali: Ehe..endelea...
9. Mama: Na ile ya upili, utaweza kuhitimu kwa nafasi ya kwanza.
10. Ali: Asante mama.

## ENGLISH

1. Mother: Now what plans do you have after receiving your secondary school exam results?
2. Ali: I'm hoping to get a place at a tertiary institution.
3. Mother: Which schools did you select?

CONT'D OVER

4. Ali: I selected Moi University as my first choice, Nairobi as my second choice, and my third and last choice is Kenyatta.
5. Mother: Among the three, which one do you like the most?
6. Ali: My first choice.
7. Mother: If you continue to perform the way you used to in primary school...
8. Ali: Mhm...go ahead...
9. Mother: In secondary school, you will graduate with first class honors.
10. Ali: Thank you, mom.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mipango	plans	noun
matokeo	result	noun
nafasi	place	noun
chagua	to pick	verb
chuo	college	noun
kwanza	first	adverb
pili	second	adverb
mwisho	last	adjective
msingi	basic	adjective
upili	secondary	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Mipango yetu haikufaulu</b></p> <p>"Our plans failed."</p>	<p><b>Matokeo ya wizi ni kifo.</b></p> <p>"The results of robbery was death."</p>
<p><b>Ninahofia matokeo ya mtihani wangu.</b></p> <p>"I am nervous about my exam results."</p>	<p><b>Nafasi yako ilishachukuliwa.</b></p> <p>"Your place was already taken."</p>
<p><b>Mchagua jembe si mkulima.</b></p> <p>"He who chooses the hoe is not a farmer."</p>	<p><b>Tunaenda kuchangua nyumba yetu mpya kutoka kwa daftari hii.</b></p> <p>"We are going to pick our new apartment from this catalogue."</p>
<p><b>Alienda katika chuo kikuu cha Zetech</b></p> <p>"He went to Zetech College."</p>	<p><b>Yeye ndiye wa kwanza kusomea huko katiaka hii familia.</b></p> <p>"He is the first one from this family to study there."</p>
<p><b>Soma maandishi kwanza kisha ujibu maswali.</b></p> <p>"Read the text first and then answer the questions."</p>	<p><b>Alipita sana mtihani wa chuo cha upili.</b></p> <p>"He passed his secondary school exams."</p>
<p><b>Ako katika mwaka wake wa mwisho shuleni.</b></p> <p>"He is in his last year at school."</p>	<p><b>Ndege la mwisho lilikuwa saa kumi na mbili jioni - samahani, hatuwezi kutoka leo.</b></p> <p>"The last flight was at 6 PM - sorry, but we won't be able to leave today."</p>
<p><b>Chuo cha msingi ni cha maana sana katika masomo ya mtoto.</b></p> <p>"Primary school is very important in a child's growth."</p>	<p><b>Chakula ni hitaji la msingi kwa binadamu.</b></p> <p>"Food is a basic need for human beings."</p>



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**James alihitimu kutoka upili.**

"James graduated from secondary school."

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## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***chuo kikuu*** **("university")**

**Chuo** is a word used to mean "college." **Kikuu** is an adjective used to mean "higher."

The word is used when referring to an institution of higher learning, like college, for example. It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

#### **For example:**

1. *Chuo hio si ya kutajika.*  
"That college is not famous."

### ***matokeo ya mtihani*** **("exam results")**

**Matokeo** is a word which means "results" while **mtihani** means "exam." A combination of the two means "exam results."

It can be used in both formal and informal situations.

#### **For example:**

1. *Matokeo ya mtihani yalitokea jana.*  
"The exam results came out yesterday"

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus Of This Lesson Is the Use of Ordinal Numbers**

***Sasa una mipango ipi baada ya kuyapokea matokeo yako ya shule ya upili?***

**"Now what plans do you have after receiving your secondary school exam results?"**

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## Using Ordinals to Describe Levels and Positions

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1. *Sasa una mpango upi baada ya kuyapokea matokeo yako ya shule ya upili?*  
"Now what plans do you have after receiving your secondary school exam results?"

Ordinals in Swahili are used to describe levels. In this case in particular, they are used to describe the level of education, **shule ya upili**, meaning "secondary school."

They can be used to describe the level or position but not the quantity.

The numbers change according to the noun class.

### Examples:

1. *Mtihani wa shule ya upili ni wa maana sana.*  
"The secondary school exam is very important."
2. *Mtoto yule ni wa darasa la pili.*  
"That child is in class two."
3. *Kijana yule yuko katika kidato cha pili.*  
"That young man is in form two (second level in secondary school)."
4. *Makamu wa rais ndiye wa pili kwa mamlaka kutoka kwa rais.*  
"The vice president is the second in power after the president"

Ordinals are also used to show the positions as seen from the example above.

*Nlichagua chuo kikuu cha Moi kwa nafasi ya kwanza. Nairobi kikiwa cha pili, na cha mwisho kikiwa kenyatta.*

"I selected Moi university as my first choice, Nairobi as my second choice, and my last choice is Kenyatta."

1. *Alikua wa pili katika darasa lao.*  
"He was second in his class."
2. *Alikua wa kwanza kuzimaliza mbio hizo.*  
"He was the first one to finish that race."
3. *Raila Odinga alikua wa pili katika uchaguzi uliopita.*  
"Raila Odinga was the second in the last election."

4. *Shule yetu ilikua ya nne katika masomo nchini.*  
"Our school is second in terms of education in the country."

## Using Ordinal Numbers to Describe Preferences

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1. *Chuo nlichochagua cha kwanza.*  
"My first choice."

Ordinals can be used to show preference. They show this by ranking your preference in a particular order as seen in the example from the dialogue.

1. *Pesa hukuja kwanza katika maisha yangu, ya pili ni familia.*  
"Money comes first in my life, while family comes second."
2. *Ntapitia kwake kwanza kabla niende kwa Juma.*  
"I will go to his place first, before I go to Juma's place."
3. *Arsenal ndo timu ninayoipenda kabisa, ya pili ni Man U, ya tatu ni Chelsea.*
4. "Arsenal is my favorite team, and Manchester United comes second, while Chelsea comes in third."

## Examples from the dialogue:

1. *Natarajia kupata nafasi katika chuo kikuu.*  
"I am hoping to get a place at a tertiary institution."
2. *Ulichagua vyuo vipi?*  
"Which institutions did you select?"

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Ali alienda katika chuo kikuu*  
"Ali went to college."
2. *Matokea ya shule upili yakitokea, napamga kutafuta kazi*  
"When the secondary school results are out, I want to look for a job."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

## The Relationship Between Education and Performance

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In Kenya, there are three different levels of education: primary, secondary and college level. The higher your education level is, the higher your chances of excelling in life. Education level also determines your place in society.

Useful expression:

1. *Shule ya msingi, shule ya upili na chuo kikuu.*  
"Primary school, secondary school, and college."



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