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LEVEL

4

Volume I



# Swahili

## Intermediate



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## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #1

## Nailing a Job Interview in Kenya

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# 1



# SWAHILI

1. Mark: Tafadhali nijulishe kukuhusu.
2. Rehema: Jina langu ni Rehema Wema kutoka Kisiwa cha Zanzibar.
3. Mark: Ulisomea kozi gani katika chuo kikuu?
4. Rehema: Nilisomea uhandisi kompyuta pamoja na biashara.
5. Mark: Je, unaujuzi katika udhibiti wa miradi?
6. Rehema: Sina lakini ninaweza kujifunza haraka.
7. Mark: Je, unaweza thibitisha ujuzi wako?
8. Rehema: Jitihada na adabu iliniwezesha kutengeneza tovuti tano za kampuni tofauti.
9. Mark: Sawa, nitaangalia zaidi kuhusu kuhitimu na ujuzi wako.
10. Rehema: Natumai kusikia kutoka kwako.

# ENGLISH

1. Mark: Could you tell me about yourself?
2. Rehema: My name is Rehema Wema. I'm from the island of Zanzibar.
3. Mark: What course did you study in university?
4. Rehema: I studied computer engineering and business.

CONT'D OVER

5. Mark: Do you have experience in project management?
6. Rehema: No, but I can learn quickly.
7. Mark: What have you accomplished with your skills?
8. Rehema: Hard work and discipline enabled me to create five websites for different companies.
9. Mark: Well, I'll look further into your qualifications and experiences.
10. Rehema: I look forward to hearing from you.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
julisha	to inform	verb
Kisiwa cha Nzanzibar	Island of Zanzibar	noun
jitihadi	to work hard	noun
mtaalamu	expert	noun
kozi	course	noun
tengeneza	to make	verb
tovuti	website	noun
ujuzi	skill	noun
udhibiti wa miradi	project management	phrase
adabu	discipline	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tafadhali, nijulishe kuhusu masaa ya mikutano.</b></p> <p>"Please inform me about the time for the meetings."</p>	<p><b>Kuna kustarehe kwingi katika Kisiwa cha Zanzibar.</b></p> <p>"There is a lot of relaxation on the Island of Zanzibar."</p>
<p><b>Kufanikiwa maishani, nilazima uwe na jitihadi.</b></p> <p>"To succeed in life, it is necessary to put in effort."</p>	<p><b>Mwanasheria ni mtaalamu ambaye anashughulika na masuala ya kisheria.</b></p> <p>"A lawyer is a professional who deals with legal issues."</p>
<p><b>Wakati wa kozi ya wiki moja, nilijifunza mifumo nyingi.</b></p> <p>"During the one-week course, I learned a lot of subjects"</p>	<p><b>Wakati wa kozi wa wiki moja, nilijifunza mifumo nyingi.</b></p> <p>"During the course of one week, I learned most of the process."</p>
<p><b>Nyumba kubwa limetengenezwa karibu na stesheni.</b></p> <p>"A big house has been built near the station."</p>	<p><b>Ni vyema kuchunguza tuvuti wanazotazama watoto.</b></p> <p>"It's better to monitor the websites that children watch."</p>
<p><b>Biashara inahitaji ujuzi bora ndipo iweze kufaa.</b></p> <p>"Business demands good skills for it to succeed."</p>	<p><b>Udhibiti wa miradi ni ujuzi unaonawirisha kampuni.</b></p> <p>"Project management is a useful skill for a business."</p>
<p><b>Adabu mzuri unaanza nyumbani.</b></p> <p>"Good manners begin at home."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kukuhusu*** "about yourself"

This word can be broken down into two parts: **ku** and **kuhusu**. **Ku** is the pronoun for "you," and **kuhusu** means "about." The **-husu** is a root verb from which other

expressions can be derived.

**Kuhusu** can be used as an adverb or preposition to mean "about." For instance, **kukuhusu** means "about you." If it was about someone else, we would use **m** instead of **ku**. For example, **kumhusu** for "about him or her." This would change to **kuwahusu** for "about them" in plural. Usually, **kuhusu** is used as an introduction to a topic or an event; thus, the word is hardy in both formal and informal situations.

**For example:**

1. *Laiti ningelijua yeye ni mfitini, singemweleza kukuhusu.*  
"If only I had known that she gossips, I wouldn't have told her about you."

**unaujuzi**  
**"you are experienced"**

**Unaujuzi** can be broken into three parts: **u** is the pronoun for "you," **na** is the verb marker, and **ujuzi** stands for "experience." Together, **unaujuzi** literally means "you have experience." This would slightly change to "are you experienced?" if it was a question.

It is a common phrase used when talking about work experiences, either in an interview or in a normal conversation.

**For example:**

1. *Unaujuzi wa hali ya juu katika udaktari.*  
"You are highly skilled as a doctor."

**adabu na jitihadi**  
**"discipline and hard work"**

**Adabu** means "discipline," and **na** is a conjunction "and." **Jitihadi** means "hard work." **Adabu na jitihadi** would, therefore, mean "discipline and hard work."

This phrase is important when proving that you can work with or without supervision, individually or in a group. These words can be used independently in any form of setting as they have different meanings.

**For example:**

1. *Watoto wake wote, isipokuwa yule mdogo, wana adabu na jitihada.*  
"All her children, except for the little one, are disciplined and hardworking."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Job Interviews: More on Conjunctions

***Nilisomea uhandisi kompyuta pamoja na biashara.***  
**"I studied computer engineering and business."**

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**In this lesson, we will learn:**

- 1. More about conjunctions**

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Besides connecting words and sentences, conjunctions can also connect phrases, thoughts, join lists and ideas.

Usually, they don't change.

- ***Pamoja na*** ("together with") and ***pamoja na hayo*** ("moreover"):

The conjunction ***pamoja na*** ("together with") and ***pamoja na hayo*** ("moreover") are both used to indicate addition from what was previously done and was present. ***Pamoja na*** is commonly used for two or more things that are actively involved, while ***pamoja na hayo*** implies in addition to what was previously mentioned. Usually, it should be placed after the first clause in the sentence.

### **Examples:**

1. *Mama alienda harusini pamoja na dadangu.*  
"Mom went to the wedding together with my sister."
2. *Anawatoto wakumi, pamoja na hayo anafuga mbwa, paka na nguruwe.*  
"He has ten kids; moreover, he is taming a cat, a dog, and a pig."

- ***Laiti*** "if only," ***ijapokuwa*** "even though," and ***ilhali*** "whereas":

***Laiti*** expresses a kind of regret after something has happened. ***Ilhali*** can be used to disapprove an event that occurred earlier. ***Ijapokuwa*** can be used in the same way as in English. It can be placed at the beginning of a sentence or before the second clause.

***Laiti*** often comes at the beginning of a sentence, whereas ***ilhali*** comes after the



first clause in a sentence.

### Examples:

1. *Laiti ningejua sitamuona tena, ningemwongelesha kila siku.*  
"If only I'd known I wouldn't see him again, I'd talk to him every day."
2. *Laiti ningejua yeye ni adui, singemwambia siri zangu.*  
"If only I'd known he was an enemy, I'd not tell him my secrets."
3. *Ijapokuwa yeye ni mgonjwa sana, alihudhuria mazishi.*  
"Although she is very sick, she attended the funeral."
4. *Anapenda kujisifu, ilhali hana wema wowote.*  
"He likes boasting, yet does no good."
5. *Anadai anapenda kupeana, ilhali jirani yake analala njaa..*  
"He boasts that he is a giver, yet his neighbor sleeps hungry."

### ● **Mradi "provided that" and isipokuwa "except":**

**Mradi** expresses a condition that has to be completed before one realizes a result. **Isipokuwa** is used to indicate that there are favourable conditions, except one.

They are commonly put at the center of a sentence.

### Examples:

1. *Atapata kazi nzuri mradi asome kwa bidii.*  
"He will get a job, provided he studies hard."
2. *Ataoa mradi atafute mke.*  
"He will marry, provided he looks for a woman."
3. *Ningezuru Amerika isipokuwa sina hela.*  
"I would have toured America, except that I don't have money."
4. *Ningemsaidia isipokuwa hakuuliza msaada.*  
"I would have helped her, except that she did not ask."

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Jitihada na adabu iliniwezesha kutengeneza tovuti tano za kampuni tofauti.*  
"Hard work and discipline made me create five websites for different companies."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Jomo pamoja na dadake wanaujuzi katika biashara na kompyuta.*  
"Jomo has skills in business and computing."
2. *Laiti ningejua yeye ni mfitini, singemwambia siri zangu.*  
"If only I had known that he gossips, I wouldn't have told him my secrets."
3. *Azai watoto wengi mradi awalee vizuri.*  
"She can give birth to many children, provided she takes care of them."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Job interview in Kenya

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The job search in Kenya is very competitive because of the high rate of unemployment. When searching for a job, polish your CV and list experiences that could be relevant to the job. Know the details on your CV thoroughly in order to avoid gazing at it during the interview. Be conversant with what the company does and be confident in your answers. Try and know your weaknesses in advance. If asked, use one that would be an advantage to the company instead or state how you will improve. To be on the safer side, wear a suit when invited for an interview.

### Useful expression:

1. *wasifu*  
"resume"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #2

## Don't Forget to Send that Swahili Reminder Email!

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# 2

## SWAHILI

1. Victor: Je, unawakati leo alasiri?
2. Maria: Nadhani. Kuna jambo?
3. Victor: Je, unaweza kutumia wateja wetu ukumbusho wa mkutano kwa barua pepe?
4. Maria: Hasa wateja gani?
5. Victor: Wa kampuni ya CityTech.
6. Maria: Ah, kuhusu mkutano wa programu ya kompyuta Ijumaa hii?
7. Victor: Ndio. Inapaswa ianze saa tatu lakini milango itafunguliwa saa mbili.
8. Maria: Nimeelewa. Nitafanya hivyo.

## ENGLISH

1. Victor: Do you have time this afternoon?
2. Maria: I think so. What's up?
3. Victor: Can you send a reminder email to our client?
4. Maria: Which client in particular?
5. Victor: From CityTech company.
6. Maria: I see, about the computer software meeting this Friday?

CONT'D OVER

7. Victor: Right. It should start at 9 a.m., but doors are open at 8 a.m.
8. Maria: Got it. I'll do so.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
alasiri	afternoon	noun
nadhani	to suppose, to think	verb
wateja	clients	noun
ukumbusho	reminder	Noun
kampuni	company	noun
mkutano	meeting	noun
inapaswa	supposed to	verb
funguliwa	to open	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kutanyesha theluji leo alasiri.</b></p> <p>"It's going to snow this afternoon."</p>	<p><b>Nadhani atafika kesho.</b></p> <p>"I think he will arrive tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Wateja wa Safaricom wanalalamika.</b></p> <p>"Safaricom clients are complaining."</p>	<p><b>Ukumbusho ni muhimu kuwakumbuka watu na vitu muhimu maishani mwetu.</b></p> <p>"Commemoration plays a key role in reminding us of the important people and things in our lives."</p>

<p><b>Niwaalika wazazi wangu katika sherehe ya Krismasi ya kampuni yangu.</b></p> <p>"I invited my parents to my company Christmas party."</p>	<p><b>Niliwaalika wazazi wangu katika sherehe ya Krismasi ya kampuni yangu.</b></p> <p>"I invited my parents to my company Christmas party."</p>
<p><b>Nategea Ijumaa ili nimlaki rafiki yangu.</b></p> <p>"I am waiting for Friday to welcome my friend."</p>	<p><b>Mkutano utafanyika katika mkoa wa fadhili.</b></p> <p>"The meeting will take place in the finance district."</p>
<p><b>Nimadharau kulala wakati wa mkutano muhimu.</b></p> <p>"It is very impolite to sleep during an important meeting."</p>	<p><b>Nimadharau kulala wakati wa mkutano muhimu.</b></p> <p>"It is very impolite to sleep during an important meeting."</p>
<p><b>Inapaswa ule vizuri kujikinga kwa magonjwa.</b></p> <p>"You are supposed to eat well to avoid getting sick."</p>	<p><b>Jambazi hodari alifunguliwa yesterday.</b></p> <p>"The infamous criminal was released yesterday."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kutuma ukumbusho*** "to send a reminder"

***Kutuma*** has a prefix ***ku-***, which when added to ***tuma***, "send" makes "to send." ***Ukumbusho*** is "a reminder" derived from the verb ***-kumbuka***, "to remember."

***Kutuma ukumbusho*** is a useful phrase when talking about future reminders for a coming event or activity. If ***ukumbusho*** bears the meaning of a souvenir, then it could imply sending a souvenir. In that sense, ***kutuma*** can be used for almost anything you want to send: for example, ***kutuma pesa*** for "to send money." That implies that ***ukumbusho*** can be used independently depending on the context because of its varied meanings, such as "memorial," "souvenirs," and "monuments."

Memorials are very common in Kenya because of the respect people pay to their deceased loved ones or ancestors; thus, you will often hear the word



**makumbusho**, the plural form of **ukumbusho**.

**For example:**

1. *Tuma ukumbusho uwaeleze kuhusu mipango ya harusi.*  
"Send a reminder to inform them of the wedding programs."

**kuhusu programu**  
"about a program"

**Kuhusu** comes from the root verb **-husu**. When **ku**, a prefix, is added to it, it can act as both the adverb and the preposition, "about." **Programu** is borrowed from the English word "program." Thus, **kuhusu programu** means "about a program."

With increasing trend in using computer programs, this phrase can be handy when discussing or making clarification or notices about computer programs in the office. **Kuhusu** can be used with almost any word or event that happens to be the core topic of discussion. **Programu** as a noun can be used to refer to a manner of planned events.

**For example:**

1. *Wacha sasa tuongee kuhusu programu ya wiki hii.*  
"Let's now talk about this week's program."

**inapaswa ianze**  
"supposed to"

**Inapaswa** is a short phrase that can be broken down into **i-**, the pronoun, **-na-** as the present tense verb marker, and **-paswa** as the infinitive verb for "intend." The **i-** in **ianze** is the subject pronoun, and **-anze** is the modal verb for "begin."

**-paswa**, as the root of the verb, can have prefixes that change with the subject and the tense. We can say **anapaswa** for "He/she is supposed to"; **unapaswa** for "you are supposed to." Keep changing these using the pronouns and tenses you have learned previous lessons. **Inanze** can be used independently and also with variations on the subject and tense part. The same goes for **-ianze**. You can say **inaanza**, for "It is starting," or **anzisha** for "to start something."

**For example:**

1. *Wananchi wanapaswa waanze kujishughulisha na masilaha ya walemavu.*  
"Citizens should start getting concerned with the affairs of people with disabilities."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Discussing the Time

*Je, unawakati leo alasiri?*

"Do you have time this afternoon?"

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In this lesson, we will learn:

1. **How to discuss the time**
2. **Conversation tactics**

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### 1. How to discuss the time

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We have already seen that when talking about time in Swahili, you should first learn the word **saa**. This can be used to mean "at ... o'clock," "moment," or "time" itself. Here are some examples.

1. *Darasa lako li saa ngapi?*  
"What time is your class again?"
2. *Na sasa ni saa ngapi?*  
"What time is it now?"
3. *Saa tisa za mchana.*  
"It's at three in the afternoon."

In this lesson, we'll learn how to discuss the time with more complex expressions, through vocabulary about times of the day, such as **majogoo** and **mapambazuko**. These are nouns referring to early morning. **Majogoo**, whose suffix, **jogoo**, means "cock," falls "between three and four AM," whereas **mapambazuko** is "dawn" and can change depending on the usage. One can say **kumepambazuka** to mean "daytime has come." **-pambazuka** is the root verb on which other prefixes, like **kume** for "has become," can be added.

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Swahili vocab	English	Swahili sentence	English
<i>majogoo</i>	"between 3 AM and 4 AM"	<i>Waliongea hadi majogoo.</i>	"They chatted until the morning."

<i>mapambazuko</i>	"dawn"	<i>Amkeni, kumepambazuka!</i>	"Wake up, it is dawn!"
<i>adhuhuri</i>	"midday"	<i>Ni adhuhuri tayari!</i>	"It is midday already!"
<i>alasiri</i>	"Late afternoon"	<i>Alasiri ndio wakati wetu wa kusali.</i>	"Our time for prayers is in the late afternoon."
<i>magharibi</i>	"West," "evening"	<i>Magharibi linajulika kwa watu wengine kama jioni.</i>	"West is known to some people as evening."

Let's see also how to state time in a more detailed way. For instance, it is common to hear the time of the day mentioned before **adhuhuri**, "midday," and **alasiri**, "late afternoon." We can say **sasa ni saa sita adhuhuri**, for "it is 12 midday," or **sasa ni saa kumi alasiri** for "It is now four in the afternoon." It's advisable to be specific about the hour. However, words such as **majogoo**, **mapambazuko**, and **magharibi** can be used without specifying the time since the time can be known from the context. Just to bring it to your attention, you may hear *jioni* for "evening" more than **magharibi**. **Magharibi** literally means "west," and because the sun sets in the west, **magharibi** conceived the same meaning as "evening."

While mentioning time, words such as *robo* for "a quarter after," **kasorobo** for "quarter to," and **sekunde** for "seconds" can also be used. Let's look at examples using these words:

## Sample Sentences

1. *Sasa ni saa tatu na robo.*  
"It is now a quarter past nine."
2. *Safari itaanza saa saba kasorobo.*  
"The journey will begin at a quarter to two."
3. *Zimetimia saa nne unusu na sekunde tano.*  
"It is now half past ten with thirty seconds."

## 2. Conversation tactics

Understanding other people is extremely important, and using verbal confirmation

is a great way to make sure you and the other person are understanding each other.

It is always good practice to confirm in some way that you understand what the other person is saying. Here are some of the most common expressions:

Swahili	English
<i>Naona</i>	"I see"
<i>Ndivyo</i>	"Right"
<i>Nimeelewa</i>	"Got it"

In these instances, you do not repeat what the other person said. Instead, simply give basic confirmation that you understood. If something is not clear, be sure to ask for clarification. For example:

Swahili	English	Note
<i>Tafadhali rudia?</i>	"Could you repeat?"	Say this when what you heard wasn't clear.
<i>Samahani, sikusikia.</i>	"Sorry, I didn't hear."	Say this when you couldn't actually hear the other person
<i>Tafadhali rudia polepole?</i>	"Could you repeat slowly?"	Say this if you think the other person spoke too quickly.

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Je, unaweza kutumia wateja wetu ukumbusho wa mkutano kwa barua pepe?*  
"Can you send a reminder email to our client?"
2. *Ndio. Inapaswa ianze saa tatu lakini milango itafunguliwa saa mbili.*  
"Right. It should start at 9 a.m. but doors are open at 8 a.m."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Kazi yake huanza saa tatu usiku hadi majogoo.*  
"His work starts at nine in the night until three in the morning."
2. *Lala mapema na uamke kunapopambazuka.*  
"Sleep early and wake up at dawn. "
3. *Alikimbia kwa dakika moja na sekundi hamsini.*  
"He ran for one minute and fifty seconds."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Preparing for a Client's Meeting

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Work in the office can be overwhelming, especially when preparing for a meeting with clients. Often, the company wants to leave a good impression, which can tempt other personnel to want to do most of the work by themselves. Work allocation is very crucial in such moments to ensure efficiency and effective management. If you are a perfectionist like me, try and allocate responsibilities with instructions and follow ups. Allow questions for clarification. Remember mistakes can be made but you need to have space for this, too!

#### Useful expression:

1. *mkutano wa wateja*  
"client meeting"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #3

## Preparing for the Worst in Kenya

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# 3



## SWAHILI

1. Frank: Hali ya anga imekuwa mbaya hivi karibuni.
2. Rehema: Kutakuwa na upepo mkali na mvua kubwa kesho.
3. Frank: Je, Nairobi itaathiriwa?
4. Rehema: Ndio, katika sehemu zake nyingi.
5. Frank: Natumaini haitafurika kama hapo mbeleni.
6. Rehema: Cha kuhuzunisha ni kuwa Westlands imetabiriwa kufurika.
7. Frank: Habari ya kuogopesha.
8. Rehema: Ndivyo. Umewadia wakati tujiandae kutoka kwa mabalaa haya.

## ENGLISH

1. Frank: The weather has been rough lately.
2. Rehema: We have strong winds and heavy rain tomorrow.
3. Frank: Is Nairobi going to be affected?
4. Rehema: Yes, in most of its areas.
5. Frank: I hope it won't flood like it did before.
6. Rehema: Unfortunately, heavy floods are expected in Westlands.

CONT'D OVER

7. Frank: Scary to hear.
8. Rehema: Right. It's high time we prepare for these kinds of disasters.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
anga	weather	noun
athiriwa	affected	conjugated verb
kufurika	to flood, to destroy	verb
huzunisha	to sadden	verb
tabiriwa	to forecast, to predict	verb
ogopesha	scary	adjective
wakati	time	Noun
jiandae	to prepare	verb
balaa	disaster	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hali ya anga inazidi kubadilika na miaka.</b></p> <p>"The weather keeps changing with years. "</p>	<p><b>Mimea zimeathiriwa kwa sababu ya jua kali.</b></p> <p>"Plants have been affected because of the hot sun."</p>
<p><b>Kufurika kwa mvua kuliaribu mali nyingi.</b></p> <p>"The flood destroyed a lot of properties."</p>	<p><b>Nichakuhuzunisha kumpoteza mpendwa wako.</b></p> <p>"It is saddening to lose a loved one."</p>

<p><b>Baridi kali imetabiriwa kesho.</b> "The forecast predicts extreme cold tomorrow."</p>	<p><b>Sinema hiyo inavitisho vya kuogopesha.</b> "This movie has scary parts."</p>
<p><b>Wakati wa uwekezaji umefika.</b> "The time for investing has come."</p>	<p><b>Alienda shule wakati wa asubuhi kama saa mbili hivi.</b> "He went to school at eight in the morning."</p>
<p><b>Mchezo wako uko wakati gani?</b> "What time is your play?"</p>	<p><b>Huu ni wakati wa kukula chakula cha mchana.</b> "It is now time for eating lunch."</p>
<p><b>Tujiandae kwa harusi yake.</b> "Let's get prepared for his wedding."</p>	<p><b>Balaa imekuja kwa hii nyumba!</b> "Disaster has come to this home!"</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***hali ya anga***

#### **"weather condition"**

The English for ***hali*** is "condition." ***Ya*** is a preposition "of," and ***anga*** means "weather." This could be literally translated as "condition of the weather."

This is a phrase that appears often during the weather forecast and in conversations about the weather. The two words can be used independently. ***Hali*** could be used with any condition; just add the name of the condition after the preposition ***ya***. For example, ***hali ya afya*** refers to one's "health condition." ***Anga*** carries different names that relate to the sky. The name itself means "sky, atmosphere, space."

#### **For example:**

1. *Hali ya anga inasema kutanyesha theluji kesho.*  
"The weather forecast says it's going to snow tomorrow."

### ***jiandae***

## "to prepare"

The prefix **ji-** is a third person pronoun, while **-andae** is the verb meaning "to prepare." The infinitive of this verb is **-andaa**. Prefixes can be added to the beginning, and suffixes can be added to its ending by replacing the last **a**. For instance, **tujiandae** ("Let's prepare") and **imendaliwa** ("pit has been prepared").

This phrase can be useful when you are talking about preparation. It could be for an exam, meetings, or meals. The infinite form of the verb **-andaa** is incomplete. Adding a prefix and suffix could contribute to making it complete.

### For example:

1. *Jiandae kutoa ushuhuda katika kesi hii.*  
"Be prepared to testify in this case."

## **huzunisha**

### "to sadden"

In English, **huzunisha** would mean "to sadden." Its noun form, **huzuni**, means "sadness."

When different suffixes are added to **huzuni-**, the meaning changes slightly. For example, **huzunika** would mean "to be sad," **huzunishwa**, "to be saddened." Usually, these terms are used in sad or pitiful situations by those that call for sympathy.

### For example:

1. *Nichakuhuzunisha kuwa wazazi wake wameaga akiwa mchanga.*  
"It is saddening that the parents have died while she is a child."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Understanding the Weather Forecast

**Hali ya anga imekuwa mbaya hivi karibuni.**

"The weather has been rough lately."

---

### In this lesson, we will learn:

1. **Describing weather conditions**

2. **Talking about the weather in past**
3. **How to express "it is high time" in Swahili**

## 1. Describing weather conditions

You should already know how to describe the weather in a simple way, for example:

1. *Leo kuna jua kali sana.*  
"Today the sun is very hot."
2. *Usiku wa leo kuna baridi na giza.*  
"It is a dark and cold night."

Now we can study how to describe the weather conditions in a more detailed way, referring to more complex weather conditions.

Swahili vocab	English	Swahili sentence	English
<i>kufurika</i>	"to flood"	<i>Kijiji kitafurika kabisa.</i>	"The village will be completely flooded."
<i>Kupanda kwa usawa wa bahari</i>	"rising sea level"	<i>Kupanda kwa usawa wa bahari umewafanya watu wahame kwa lazima.</i>	"The rising sea level has led to forced displacement."
<i>ukame</i>	"drought"	<i>Ukame mkali umetabiriwa kuathiri Kenya.</i>	"A big drought has been predicted to hit Kenya."
<i>Kupanda kwa joto</i>	"increasing temperatures"	<i>Joto ilipanda hadi digri 51 selshiasi kwa mara ya kwanza nchini India.</i>	"The temperature rose to 51 degrees celsius for the first time in India."

## 2. Talking about the weather in past

---

As you may already know, *li* is the common article used when talking about the past. It is also used to describe the weather in the past. For instance, you could say,

1. *Mvua ilinyesha jana.*  
"It rained yesterday."

In this sentence, you might guess that ***mvua*** is "rain." ***ilinyesha*** can be broken down further into ***i-*** for the subject pronoun for "rain;" ***li*** is the past tense indicator, and ***nyesha*** means "to rain." ***Jana*** is the English equivalent of "yesterday." You can replace ***mvua***, "rain," with any other noun that fits the given verb, but care has to be taken on which pronoun marker to use. The time description can also be changed. For instance, you could say,

1. *Theluji ilinyesha juzi.*  
"It snowed yesterday."

Let us look at another sample sentence that describes past weather:

1. *Kulikuwa na ukame mwaka jana.*  
"There was a drought last year."

***Ku***, as you may now notice, is an infinitive prefix, and ***li***, like in the previous example, is the past tense marker. ***Kuwa*** is "to be," which in this case implies "there was." ***Na*** is a preposition and ***ukame*** is "drought." ***Mwaka*** means "year." I will let you guess the meaning of ***jana***.

The secret of using verbs in Swahili is that you can replace the elements that come before or after it. In this case, we can replace ***ukame*** and ***mwaka jana***. Let us look at an example for illustration:

1. *Kulikuwa na mkutano jana jioni.*  
"There was a meeting yesterday evening."

Make it easy by asking "what was there" and "what was it?" to know what to replace for the parts that come after ***kulikuwa***.

## 3. How to express "it is high time" in Swahili

---

"It's high time," or "it's about time," could be expressed as ***wakati umewadia*** in



Swahili, but the literal translation would be "the time has come." Breaking this down, we have **wakati** "time" or "moment." **u-** in **umewadia** is the pronoun for the subject topic, **wakati**. **Me** is the present perfect tense marker and **-wadia** is "to come." In spite of the different nuances the words give us, **umewadia wakati** has the same connotation as the English idiom "It is high time." Let's look at sample sentences:

1. *Wakati umewadia tujiandae kwa mabalaa haya.*  
"It is high time we prepare for disaster."
2. *Wakati umewadia tuanze kupanda mimea zinazostahimili hali mbaya ya hewa.*  
"It is high time we begin to plant crops that can stand bad weather."

You will realize that **wakati umewadia** appears at the beginning of a sentence. This happens often, and some people prefer to begin the statement in a slightly different way with **umewadia wakati**.

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Kutakuwa na upepo mkali na mvua kubwa kesho.*  
"We have strong winds and heavy rain tomorrow."
2. *Natumaini haitafurika kama hapo mbeleni.*  
"I hope it won't flood like it did before."

### Sample Sentences

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1. *Kiangazi wa mwezi wa Januari umeua mimea yote.*  
"The dry season in January has ruined all the crops."
2. *Kulikuwa na ukame mwaka jana.*  
"There was a drought last year."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Devastating Weather

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There are predictions that famine is going to hit Kenya. It is not the first time for this to happen; unfortunately, the situation is getting worse because of the adverse changes in weather conditions. The effects of climate change are also seen in the

rising sea water levels in places like Ghana in West Africa, where the rising water continues to drown coconut trees and sweep away houses. These effects are caused by manmade activities, and it is speculated to become worse unless humans around the world revise their industrial activities.

**Useful expression:**

1. *usawa wa bahari*  
"sea level"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #4 Describing Something You've Witnessed in Swahili

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## CONTENTS

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

# 4

## SWAHILI

1. Polisi: Je, ulikuwa pahali pa ajali, ajali ilipotokea?
2. Victor: Ndio, nilikuwa nimesimama barabarani nikingojea kuvuka.
3. Polisi: Tueleze kilichotokea kwa ufupi.
4. Victor: Nakumbuka kumwona mvulana mdogo kwa sketibodi lakini alipotea kwa ghafila.
5. Polisi: Unafahamu alikoenda?
6. Victor: Alianguka na kuteleza chini ya gari lililokuwa linaendeshwa.
7. Polisi: Je, dereva alisimama?
8. Victor: Alisimama kwa gutuko mkubwa. Nilikimbia kuchunguza mvulana yule.
9. Polisi: Hali yake ilikuwa vipi?
10. Victor: Alikuwa analia huku akijaribu kujivuta kutoka chini ya gari. Ambulensi ilimpeleka hospitalini.
11. Polisi: Habari njema. Asante kwa wakati wako.

## ENGLISH

1. Police: Were you at the accident scene when it happened?
2. Victor: Yes, I was standing by the road waiting to cross.

CONT'D OVER

3. Police: Briefly, tell us what happened.
4. Victor: I remember seeing a little boy on a skateboard, but he suddenly disappeared.
5. Police: Do you know where he went?
6. Victor: He fell and slid under a moving car!
7. Police: Did the driver stop?
8. Victor: He did with a loud screech. I ran to check on the boy.
9. Police: How was he?
10. Victor: He was crying while trying to pull himself out from under the car! An ambulance rushed him to the hospital.
11. Police: Good to hear. Thank you for your time.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
ajali	accident	noun
kuvuka	to cross	verb
ufupi	briefly	adverb
ghafla	sudden	adverb
fahamu	to understand	verb
teleza	to slip, to slide	verb
dereva	driver	noun
gutuko	bang	noun

pahali	place	noun
potea	to get lost	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Aliponea chupuchupu katika hiyo ajali.</b></p> <p>"He survived narrowly in that accident."</p>	<p><b>Tayari tumevuka kwa mwaka mpya.</b></p> <p>"Already, we have crossed into a new year."</p>
<p><b>Toa ushuhuda wako kwa ufupi.</b></p> <p>"Testify briefly."</p>	<p><b>Vua lilianza kwa ghafla.</b></p> <p>"The rain started suddenly."</p>
<p><b>Ee! sasa nafahamu swali lako.</b></p> <p>"Oh! I now understand your question."</p>	<p><b>Aliteleza kwa gamba la ndizi.</b></p> <p>"He slid on a banana peel."</p>
<p><b>Dungu yangu ni dereva hodari.</b></p> <p>"My brother is a skilful driver."</p>	<p><b>Alianguka kwa mgongo wake kwa gutuko kubwa.</b></p> <p>"He fell on his back with a loud bang."</p>
<p><b>Pahali pa chafu hapendezi.</b></p> <p>"A dirty place is not pleasant."</p>	<p><b>Mtoto wake alipotea kwa umati wa watu.</b></p> <p>"Her child got lost in the crowd."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***pahali pa ajali***  
**"accident scene"**

***Pahali*** means "place," while ***pa*** is a preposition usually used to indicate location. ***Ajali*** refers to "accident" in English. Together, this will translate to "the place of accident."

**Pahali pa**, just like any other word that shows location, is very handy to show where an activity is or took place. It only requires the name of the location after it. For example, **pahali pa mkutano** means "a place for meetings." **Ajali** is a noun that can be used to refer to any kind of accident. It can be used in any form without necessarily giving the name of the location. You can, for example, **say amepata ajali** for "He's had an accident."

**For example:**

1. *Kuna umati wa watu pahali pa ajali.*  
"There is a crowd at the accident scene."

**kupotea kwa ghafla**  
**"to suddenly disappear"**

**Kupotea** is an infinitive verb with the prefix **ku-** and the root of the verb **-potea**, "disappear." **Kwa** is a preposition that relates **potea**, "disappear," to **ghafla**, "suddenly."

**-potea**, as a root verb, can take varied forms of prefixes determined by the subject and the tense. **Kwa** is a handy preposition used to create a relationship between a verb and a noun. **Ghafla** can be used in any situation that describes a sudden occurrence of an event. That implies that these words can be used independently in different contexts.

**For example:**

1. *Kupotea kwa pasipoti yangu, ilinitia wasiwasi.*  
"The sudden disappearance of my passport made me worry."

**gutuko mkubwa**  
**"loud bang"**

**Gutuko** is the English equivalent of "bang." **Kubwa**, or "big," is an adjective that describes how big the bang was.

**Gutuko** is often used to describe a loud sudden sound. **Kubwa** is useful to describe the nature of something that is above the average. This could be in terms of size, extent, quantity, or magnitude. Given their usage, **gutuko** and **kubwa** can be used separately.

**For example:**

1. *Gutuko hilo karibu linizimisha moyo.*  
"That bang almost silenced my heart."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Describing Events - More on Swahili Tenses

***Ndio, nilikuwa nimesimama barabarani nikingojea kuvuka.***  
"Yes, I was standing by the road waiting to cross."

---

In this lesson, we will learn about:

1. **Present progressive actions (*wakati uliopo unaoendelea*)**
2. **Present perfect actions (*wakati uliopo hali timilifu*)**
3. **Habitual or usually done actions (*wakati wa mazoea*)**

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### 1. Present progressive (*wakati uliopo unaoendelea*)

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***Wakati uliopo unaoendelea***, or "present progressive," is a tense that shows continuing action. Present progressive tense can be identified with the tense marker ***na***.

Let's see a few examples in the conjugation chart below:

<b>Verb (infinitive-base form)</b>	<b>Progressive tense (<i>wakati uliopo unaoendelea</i>)</b>
<i>-lia</i> - "to cry"	<i>analia</i> - "he/she is crying"
<i>-vuka</i> - "to cross"	<i>Anavuka</i> - "he/she is crossing"
<i>-teleza</i> - "to slide"	<i>Unateleza</i> - "you are sliding"
<i>-potea</i> - "to get lost"	<i>Ninapotea</i> - "I am getting lost"
<i>-soma</i> - "to read"	<i>Wanasoma</i> - "they are reading"
<i>-pika</i> - "to cook"	<i>Anapika</i> - "he/she is cooking"
<i>-kimbia</i> - "to run"	<i>Unakimbia</i> - "you are running"
<i>-kula</i> - "to eat"	<i>Ninakula</i> - "I am eating"



## Sample sentences

1. *Musa anavuka daraja.*  
"Moses is crossing the bridge."
2. *Unateleza kwa matope.*  
"You are sliding on mud."
3. *Mamangu anashona kila siku.*  
"My mother sews every day."

## 2. Present perfect (*wakati uliopo hali timilifu*)

---

"Present perfect" is referred to as **wakati uliopo hali timilifu** in Swahili and can be identified with the tense marker **me**. This tense shows that an action was finished at some point in the past and or that the action could extend in the present.

### Conjugation chart

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<b>Verb (infinitive-base form)</b>	<b>Progressive tense (<i>wakati uliopo unaoendele</i>)</b>	<b>Present perfect (<i>wakati uliopo hali timilifu</i>)</b>
-simama - "to stop"	<i>Ninasimama</i> - "I am stopping"	<i>Nimesimama</i> - "I have stopped"
-vuka - "to cross"	<i>Anavuka</i> - "he/she is crossing"	<i>Amevuka</i> - "he/she has crossed"
-teleza - "to slide"	<i>Unateleza</i> - "you are sliding"	<i>Umeteleza</i> - "you have slid"
-potea - "to get lost"	<i>Ninapotea</i> - "I am getting lost"	<i>Nimepotea</i> - "I have gotten lost"
-soma - "to read"	<i>Wanasoma</i> - "they are reading"	<i>Wamesoma</i> - "They have read"
-pika - "to cook"	<i>Anapika</i> - "he/she is cooking"	<i>Ampika</i> - "She has cooked"

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- <i>kimbia</i> - "to run"	<i>Unakimbia</i> - "you are running"	<i>Umekimbia</i> - "You have run"
- <i>kula</i> - "to eat"	<i>Ninakula</i> - "I am eating"	<i>Nimekula</i> - "I have eaten"
- <i>shona</i> - "to sew"	<i>Anashona</i> - "he/she is sewing"	<i>Ameshona</i> - "he/she has sewed"

### Sample sentences

1. *Nimepotea njia.*  
"I have lost my way."
2. *Wanafunzi wamesoma kwa bidii.*  
"The students have studied hard."
3. *Umepika chalula kitamu.*  
"You have cooked delicious food."

### 3. Habitual (*wakati wa mazoea*)

"Habitual tense," **wakati wa mazoea**, can be identified using the tense marker **hu**. This tense is used for activities that are commonly used or practiced. The chart below is a guide for conjugation.

<b>verb (infinitive-base form)</b>	<b>Progressive tense <i>wakati uliopo unaoendele</i></b>	<b>Habitual <i>wakati wa mazoea</i></b>
- <i>vuka</i> - "to cross"	<i>Anavuka</i> - "he/she is crossing"	<i>Yeye huvuka</i> - "he/she crosses"
- <i>teleza</i> - "to slide"	<i>Unateleza</i> - "you are sliding"	<i>Wewe huteleza</i> - "you always slide"
- <i>potea</i> - "to get lost"	<i>Ninapotea</i> - "I am getting lost"	<i>Mimi hupotea</i> - "I often get lost"
- <i>soma</i> - "to read"	<i>Wanasoma</i> - "they are reading"	<i>Wao husoma</i> - "they always read"
- <i>pika</i> - "to cook"	<i>Anapika</i> - "he/she is cooking"	<i>Yeye hupika</i> - "he/she often cooks"

<i>-kimbia</i> - "to run"	<i>Unakimbia</i> - "you are running"	<i>Wewe hukimbia</i> - "you always run"
<i>-kula</i> - "to eat"	<i>Ninakula</i> - "I am eating"	<i>Mimi hukula</i> - "I often eat"
<i>-shona</i> - "to sew"	<i>Anashona</i> - "he/she is sewing"	<i>Yeye hushona</i> - "he/she always sews"

## Sample sentences

1. *Mimi hukunywa maji kila asubuhi.*  
"I drink water every morning."
2. *Wewe hucheka kwa sauti sana.*  
"You often laugh loudly."
3. *Wao husafiri kila Ijumaa.*  
"They travel every Friday."

In all the three tenses, all components of the verb remain the same. That is, the subject and the infinite verb do not change, except for the tense marker.

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Alianguka na kuteleza chini ya gari lililokuwa linaendeshwa.*  
"He fell and slid under a moving car!"
2. *Alikuwa analia huku akijaribu kujivuta kutoka chini ya gari. Ambulensi ilimpeleka hospitalini.*  
"He was crying while trying to pull himself out of the car! An ambulance rushed him to the hospital."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Anaingia ndani ya nyumba.*  
"He is getting inside the house."
2. *Amejuma ulimi.*  
"He has bitten his tongue."

3. *Yeye hushinda nyumbani akisoma.*  
"He stays at home studying."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Road safety in Kenya

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Kenya roads are notoriously dangerous and prone to accidents. The annual figure for road traffic deaths is over 3,000. Some places have been dubbed "black spots," because of the number of tragic accidents that have occurred in these areas for years. The situation is under control after the government required motorists to install digital speed governors that can be stored for a long time and downloaded. In addition, flash cameras have been mounted on the roads to crack down on speeding drivers.

### Useful expression

1. *sehemu hatari*  
"black spot"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #5

## Good Kenyan Friends are Always There for You

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## CONTENTS

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

# 5

## SWAHILI

1. Frank: Unajua nini!? Musa amerudi.
2. Pamela : Ndivyo? Imekaribia miezi sita tangu nimuone.
3. Frank: Divyo. Alienda Kericho kushughulikia mamake.
4. Pamela : Kulikuwa na shida kumhusu?
5. Frank: Alipatikana kuwa na saratani ya maini.
6. Pamela : Pole. Imekuwa wakati mgumu sana kwa familia yake.
7. Frank: Hasa kwake Musa. Alimzoe sana mamake.
8. Pamela : Nawaza uchungu uliopo.
9. Frank: Itabidituwe karibu kumuhimiza.
10. Pamela : Ndivyo. Anahitaji urafiki wetu ili apone upesi.

## ENGLISH

1. Frank: Guess what!? Moses is back.
2. Pamela: Is he? It has been almost six months since I saw him.
3. Frank: Right. He went back to Kericho to take care of his mother.
4. Pamela: Was there something wrong with her?

CONT'D OVER

5. Frank: She was diagnosed with liver cancer.
6. Pamela: Sorry. It must have been tough for the family.
7. Frank: Especially for Moses. He was fond of her.
8. Pamela : I can imagine the pain.
9. Frank: We should keep close to encourage him.
10. Pamela : Right. He needs our friendship to recover faster.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mwezi	month	noun
shughulikia	to take care of	phrase
saratani	cancer	noun
maini	liver	noun
zoea	used to	phrase
uchungu	pain	noun
himiza	to encourage	verb
urafiki	friendship	noun
upesini	faster	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Mwanamke yule anajifungua mwezi ujao.</b></p> <p>"That woman is giving birth next month."</p>	<p><b>Mamake hachoki kumshughulikia.</b></p> <p>"The mother never tires of taking care of him."</p>
<p><b>Watu wengi siku hizi hukufa kwa saratani.</b></p> <p>"Most people lately die of cancer."</p>	<p><b>Maini ni sehemu muhimu sana katika mwili wa binadamu.</b></p> <p>"The liver is an important part in the human body."</p>
<p><b>Ewe bwana! Wacha kunizoea.</b></p> <p>"Hey man! Stop getting too familiar with me."</p>	<p><b>Uchungu wa kuzaa aijuaye ni mama.</b></p> <p>"The pain of birth is only known to mothers."</p>
<p><b>Alipiga nduru uchungu ulipomzidi.</b></p> <p>"He screamed when pain overwhelmed him."</p>	<p><b>Nahisi uchungu sana.</b></p> <p>"I am in a lot of pain."</p>
<p><b>Mimi huhimizika ninapomsikia.</b></p> <p>"I get encouraged when I listen to him."</p>	<p><b>Urafiki wa kweli hujulika wakati wa dhiki.</b></p> <p>"True friendship is evident in difficult times."</p>

**Kimbia upesi tusikose basi.**

"Run faster so that we don't miss the bus."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kushughulikia***  
**"to attend to"**

**Ku** in ***kushughulikia*** is an infinitive prefix added to the root verb ***-shughulikia***, "attend to." Together, they are an English equivalent of "to attend to."



**-shughulikia** comes from the noun **shughuli**, meaning "duty" or "activities." Depending on the subject and the tense used, the word can take different forms, such as **anashughulika** which implies "he/she is attending to" or "he/she is occupied with."

**For example:**

1. *Anapika huku akishughulikia wanawe.*  
"She is cooking while attending to her children."

**zoea**

**"to be fond of, used to"**

The literal translation of **-zoea** is "get used to." Within the context of our lesson, it would imply "to be fond of." In this case, **-zoea** is used as a verb.

When **-zoea** is used as a verb, a prefix with the subject-tense marker pattern is attached to it. **Zoea**, with plural form, can also be used as a noun to mean "exercise," "habit," and "instructions." Therefore, the usage of **zoea** will depend on whether you want to use it as a verb or a noun.

**For example:**

1. *Amemzoea hadi hawezi ishi bila yeye.*  
"She is so fond of him that she cannot live without him."

**wakati mgumu**

**"hard time"**

**Wakati** is a noun which means "time," while **mgumu** is an adjective for the English "hard" or "difficult."

**Wakati** can be used to describe time in general. This includes moments, seasons, and opportunities. Its plural form is **nyakati**. **Mgumu** is built from the root adjective **-gumu** by adding the prefix **m**, which, in this case, acts as the pronoun for **wakati**. Therefore, the prefix **m** can be used for other nouns to describe their status. This implies that **wakati** and **mgumu** can be used independently.

**For example:**

1. *Tulikuwa na wakati mgumu kupaa kwa ajili ya hali mbaya ya anga.*  
"We had a difficult time taking off because of the bad weather."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking About Diseases

*Divyo. Alienda Kericho kushughulikia mamake.*

"Right. He went back to Kericho to take care of his mother."

---

**In this lesson, we will learn:**

1. **What to call different types of disease**
2. **Phrases you may hear when sick**

---

### 1. What to call different types of disease

The chart below shows the names of diseases. The sentences that follow will come in handy when involved in a general conversation about illnesses.

<b>Disease name in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>bombom</i>	"influenza"
<i>malaria</i>	"malaria"
<i>kuendesha</i>	"diarrhea"
<i>saratani</i>	"cancer"
<i>kisukari</i>	"diabetes"
<i>kifua kikuu</i>	"tuberculosis"
<i>homa ya tumbo</i>	"typhoid"
<i>homa ya manjano</i>	"yellow fever"
<i>shinikizodamu</i>	"high blood pressure"

### Sample sentences

1. *Kesi za ugonjwa wa kisukari zimezidi.*  
"Cases of diabetes have increased."

2. *Amelazwa hospitalini tangu agonjeke malaria.*  
"He has been hospitalized since he became sick with malaria."
3. *Msimu wa ugonjwa wa bombom umewadia.*  
"The season of influenza has come."

## 2. Phrases you may hear when sick

You never know when you may fall sick. But if you do, you might be required to visit a doctor for a check-up and medication. The following phrases can be useful in such moments.

Phrases in Swahili	English	Notes
<i>Meza dawa barabara.</i>	"Take medication regularly."	Typical doctor's instruction.
<i>Usiwe na wasiwasi.</i>	"Don't worry."	A common phrase used to console a sick person
<i>Unamaumivu wapi?</i>	"Where is the pain?"	A common question from the doctor.
<i>kuona daktari</i>	"to see the doctor"	Useful when booking an appointment with the doctor
<i>kuumwa</i>	"in pain"	Describing where it is hurting

### Sample Sentences:

1. *Ugonjwa wa kifua kikuu unahitaji kumeza dawa barabara.*  
"Tuberculosis requires taking medication regularly."
2. *Enda uone daktari ujue hali yako.*  
"Go and see the doctor to know your status."
3. *Ukizidi kuumwa, pata ushauri wa daktari.*  
"If the pain insists, seek medical advice."

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Alipatikana kuwa na saratani ya maini.*  
"She was diagnosed with liver cancer."
2. *Pole. Imekuwa wakati mgumu sana kwa familia yake.*  
"Sorry. It must have been tough for the family."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Kesi za ugonjwa wa sukari zimezidi.*  
"Cases of diabetes have increased."
2. *Amelazwa hospitalini tangu agonjeke malaria.*  
"He has been hospitalized since he became sick of malaria."
3. *Tafadhali umeze dawa kila baada ya kula.*  
"Please take medication after every meals."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Grieving with the bereaved

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The practices of visiting a sick person in Kenya are similar to what many cultures do. Already, your presence means a lot. Help them pull their minds out of the situation by re-establishing a sense of normalcy. Find out the visiting hours to avoid inconveniencing others. In some cultures in Kenya, it is forbidden to visit a sick person after one has come from a funeral or viewing a dead body.

### Useful expression

1. *maombolezo*  
"mourning"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #6 Getting Some Good Swahili Advice

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

# 6

# SWAHILI

1. Victor: Nafikiria itanibidi niende kwa masomo zaidi.
2. Rehema: Wazo njema. Je, kazi nayo?
3. Victor: Sitafanya kazi hadi nimalize kusomo.
4. Rehema: Nadhani umelipa wazo jambo hilo.
5. Victor: Kwa kweli, ninawasiwasi kuwa nitatumia hakiba yangu yote.
6. Rehema: Sinahakika kama unaweza pata udhamini wa masomo lakini siujaribu kutafuta?
7. Victor: Tayari nilijiandikisha lakini sikufanikiwa.
8. Rehema: Mbona usijaribu masomo ya mbali? Unaweza soma huku ukifanya kazi.
9. Victor: Nijambo nitalofikiri kuhusu.
10. Rehema: Tafadhali, chukua muda wako.
11. Victor: Asante kunisaidia kufikiri kuhusu suala hili.
12. Rehema: Karibu.

# ENGLISH

1. Victor: I think I might be forced to go for further studies.
2. Rehema: Sounds great. How about work?

CONT'D OVER

3. Victor: I will not work until after the studies.
4. Rehema: I guess you must have thought about it.
5. Victor: Actually, I'm worried I might end up using all my savings.
6. Rehema: I'm not quite sure if you can get a scholarship, but won't you try and search?
7. Victor: I already applied, but it didn't go through.
8. Rehema: Why not try distance learning? You could work while you study.
9. Victor: It might be something I'll have to think about.
10. Rehema: Please, take your time.
11. Victor: Thanks for helping me think through this issue.
12. Rehema: My pleasure.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
bidi	to be forced to	phrase
masomo	education	noun
wazo	idea	noun
wasiwasi	to worry	verb
udhamini	scholarship	noun
fanikiwa	to succeed	verb
kuhusu	about	preposition

suala	issue	noun
fikiri	to think	verb
hakiba	savings	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Inabidi tufanye kazi ilitumudu maisha ya starehe.</b></p> <p>"We have to work to be able to live a comfortable life."</p>	<p><b>Masomo ni msingi wa maisha.</b></p> <p>"Education is the key to life."</p>
<p><b>Ninawazo njema ya biashara.</b></p> <p>"I have a good business idea."</p>	<p><b>Kugonjeka kwake kumetia wengi wasiwasi.</b></p> <p>"His sickness is worrisome for many people."</p>
<p><b>Nimeshinda udhamini wa masomo ya Ph.D!</b></p> <p>"I have won a Ph.D scholarship!"</p>	<p><b>Amefanikiwa kupata mapacha baada ya kungojea kwa miaka kumi.</b></p> <p>"She succeeded in having twins after waiting for ten years."</p>
<p><b>Sipendi hadithi kuhusu dubu.</b></p> <p>"I dislike stories about bears."</p>	<p><b>Wacha tuongee kuhusu suala zinazotuhusu sasa.</b></p> <p>"Let's talk about issues that concern us now."</p>
<p><b>Usifikirie kuhusu jibu sana.</b></p> <p>"Do not think about the answer too much."</p>	<p><b>Jaribu uwezavyo kuweka hakiba.</b></p> <p>"Try your level best to save money."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE



## **masomo zaidi** "further studies"

**Masomo** is the plural form of **somo**. **Somo** is a noun that has varied interpretations, but in this context it will mean "studies." **Zaidi** is an adverb that implies "further" in this case.

Depending on the context, **masomo** can be used differently to mean "education" or "studies," "confidant," and "namesake." Since **zaidi** implies something that is beyond the normal measure, it can be used in settings where one wants to talk about increases. This implies that these two words can be used individually in different contexts.

### **For example:**

1. *Masomo zaidi imetia fora miongoni mwa wafanyakazi.*  
"Further studies have become popular among workers."

## **ninawasiwasi** "I am worried"

**Ninawasiwasi** can be broken down into **ni**, the subject pronoun, **na**, the present tense marker and finally **wasiwasi**, which means "worry."

When **ni** and **na** are combined, you get **nina**, which means "I have." The phrase can, therefore, be used in any context where you want to speak of something you have. **Wasiwasi** is a noun and it has varied meanings such as "crisis," "confusion," and "uncertainty." When **kwa** is placed right before **wasiwasi**, then we have an adverb to mean "anxiously."

Given the varied use of **nina** and **wasiwasi**, both words can be used independently in different contexts.

### **For example:**

1. *Ninawasiwasi hadi kukosa usingizi.*  
"I am worried that I cannot fall asleep."

## **udhamini wa masomo** "scholarship"

**Udhamini**, in this context, means "sponsorship." **Wa** is a preposition meaning "for." **Masomo** means "education." Together the phrase can be interpreted as sponsorship for education, which is simply, a "scholarship."

**Udhamini** is a noun that has other meanings like "guarantee," "pledge." Thus, it can be used in other contexts that match the meaning. **Masomo** is related to the

word **soma**, "read," and carries the meanings we just discussed. Do you remember? These two words can be used individually in different settings. Depending on the usage, they can take or not take a preposition. For instance, **Udhamini wako umenisaidia sana**. "Your pledge has helped me." For **masomo**, one could say **amemaliza masomo sasa**, to mean "She has now finished his studies."

### For example:

1. *Ni bahati kupata udhamini wa masomo.*  
"It takes luck to get a scholarship."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressing Opinions Politely and Using Negation

***Sinahakika kama unaweza pata udhamini wa masomo lakini siujaribu kutafuta?***

**"I'm not quite sure if you can get a scholarship, but won't you try and search?"**

---

### In this lesson, we will learn:

1. **Negation with personal pronouns**
2. **Negation with tenses**
3. **Negation with noun classes**

---

### 1. Negation with personal pronoun (**Nasoma VS. Sisomi**)

As you may now know, the personal pronoun often comes before the tense marker of the verb. Can you identify the personal pronoun in **ninasoma**? It is **na**. In this case, it is the first person pronoun; **soma** is the verb for "read." When negating, the personal pronouns take different forms. For example, **ninasoma** will be **sisomi**. The **na** changes to **si** for the first person pronoun. Negating the personal pronoun, therefore, implies that the action that follows the pronoun is or will not be done. Let's take a look at an example: **Usijihadhari sana ukakosa utamu wa maisha**. "Don't be too careful and miss the fun of life." Can you identify

the negation? It is the **si** in **usijihadhari**, "don't be careful." Different pronouns take different forms when negated, and the chart below is helpful to know how to conjugate.

<b>Pronoun</b>	<b>Pronoun marker</b>	<b>Negation marker</b>	<b>Example sentence with its negation</b>	<b>Meaning</b>
<i>Mimi</i>	<i>ni</i>	<i>si-</i>	<i>Ninakula - Sikuli</i>	I'm eating. - I'm not eating.
<i>Sisi</i>	<i>tu</i>	<i>hatu-</i>	<i>Tunakuja - Hatukuji</i>	We are coming. - We aren't coming.
<i>Wewe</i>	<i>u</i>	<i>hu-</i>	<i>Unasoma - Husomi</i>	You are reading. - You aren't reading.
<i>Ninyi</i>	<i>m</i>	<i>ham-</i>	<i>Mnaongea - Hamuongei.</i>	You are talking. - You are not talking.
<i>Yeye</i>	<i>a</i>	<i>ha-</i>	<i>Anaomba - Haombi</i>	She is praying. - She is not praying.
<i>Wao</i>	<i>wa</i>	<i>hawa-</i>	<i>Wanamkutan o. - Hawanamkutano.</i>	They have a meeting - They don't have a meeting.

Let's see now some sample sentences:

### Sample sentences

1. *Husafiri kesho jioni.*  
"You are not traveling tomorrow evening."

2. *Hamtaki kukula.*  
"You don't want to eat."
3. *Hatutapiga kelele.*  
"We won't make noise."

## 2. Negation with tenses (*Nitafanya VS. Sitafanya*)

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**Nitafanya** is in the "**future tense**," or *wakati ujao*, marked by tense marker **ta**, "will." **Ni** is the first person singular, "I," and **fanya** is the verb. To negate this sentence, the 1st person singular, **ni-**, changes to **si-**. The other parts of the sentence do not change.

It takes the following pattern: **Subject (si-) + future tense marker (ta) + verb.**

Please check the negation for the other pronouns in the table above.

For the "**present tense**," or *wakati uliopo*, the first person singular **ni-** changes to **si-**. The tense marker **-na-** is deleted and the last vowel **-a** is changed to **-i**. E.g. **Ninafanya. - Sifanyi.**

It takes the following pattern: **Subject (si-) + verb (with the last vowel changed to i).**

The "**present perfect**," or *wakati uliopo hali timilifu*, has the 1st person singular **ni-** change to **si-**. The tense marker **-me-** also changes but to **-ja-**. It is only the final vowel that does not change. For example, **Nimefanya. - Sijafanya.**

It takes the following pattern: **Subject (si-) + present perfect marker (ja) + verb.**

When negating the "**past tense**," or *wakati uliopita*, the 1st person singular **ni-** changes to **si-**, while the tense marker **-li-** changes to **-ku-**. The final vowel remains the same. For example, **Nilifanya. - Sikufanya.**

It takes the following pattern: **Subject (si-) + past tense marker (ku) + verb.**

When negating the "**habitual form**," or *wakati wa mazoea*, negate the verb in a similar way to present tense, then precede the verb with the word **huwa**. **Subject (huwa-) + si + verb.**

Let's recap all the patterns in the following chart:

<b>Tense</b>	<b>Subject</b>	<b>Tense marker (Kiwakilishi wakati)</b>	<b>Negation Tense marker (kikanushi)</b>	<b>Verb</b>
"present tense," <i>wakati uliopo</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>-na-</i>	-	The final vowel changes to <i>i</i>
"present perfect," <i>wakati uliopo hali timilifu</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>-me-</i>	<i>ja</i>	verb
"past tense," <i>wakati uliopita</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>-li-</i>	<i>ku</i>	verb
"future tense," <i>wakati ujao</i>	<i>si</i>	<i>-ta-</i>	<i>ta</i>	verb
"habitual form," <i>wakati wa mazoea</i>	It takes the pronoun	<i>-hu-</i>	<i>huwa</i>	The final vowel changes to <i>i</i>

### Sample sentences

1. *Sinahakika amefika.*  
"I'm not sure whether he is here."
2. *Usjaribu kumpiga mwanawe.*  
"Don't try to beat her child."
3. *Huwa hatuendi kazini Jumapili.*  
"We usually don't go to work on Sundays."

### 3. Negation with noun classes (***Kijiko kimevunjika VS. kijiko hakijavunjika***)

In the example, ***Kijiko kimevunjika*** ("The spoon is broken") and its negated form, ***Kijiko hakijavunjika*** ("The spoon is not broken"), you will notice the ***ki-*** form. ***Ki-*** is the subject maker whose conjugation has to match the ***ki - ki*** noun class in

singular form and **vi - vi** in plural. Other noun classes are conjugated differently as shown in the chart below. Refer to the chart if you need help.

<b>NGELI (Noun Class)</b>	<b>Verb Prefix</b>	<b>Negation Marker</b>	<b>Sentence Example</b>	<b>Negation example</b>
<i>M</i>	<i>A</i>	<i>ha-</i>	<i>Mtu anakuja.</i> "Someone is coming."	<i>Mtu <b>hakuji.</b></i> "Someone is not coming."
<i>WA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>hawa-</i>	<i>Watu wanakuja.</i> "People are coming."	<i>Watu <b>hawakuji.</b></i> "People are not coming."
<i>KI</i>	<i>KI</i>	<i>haki-</i>	<i>Kijiko kimevunjika.</i> "The spoon is broken"	<i>Kijiko <b>hakijavunjika.</b></i> "The spoon is not broken."
<i>VI</i>	<i>VI</i>	<i>havi-</i>	<i>Vijiko vimevunjika.</i> "The spoons are broken."	<i>Vijiko <b>havijavunjika.</b></i> "The spoons are not broken."
<i>M</i>	<i>U</i>	<i>hau-</i>	<i>Mlango uko wazi.</i> "The door is open."	<i>Mlango <b>haukowazi.</b></i> "The door is not open."
<i>MI</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>hai-</i>	<i>Milango iko wazi.</i> "The doors are open."	<i>Milango <b>haikowazi.</b></i> "The doors are not open."
<i>JI</i>	<i>LI</i>	<i>hali-</i>	<i>Tunda limeiva.</i> "The fruit is ripe."	<i>Tunda <b>halijaiva.</b></i> "The fruit is not ripe."

MA	YA	<i>haya-</i>	<i>Matunda yameiva.</i> "The fruits are ripe."	<i>Matunda <b>haya</b>jaiva.</i> "The fruits are not ripe."
N	I	<i>hai-</i>	<i>Saa imeletwa.</i> "The clock has been brought."	<i>Saa <b>hai</b>jaletwa.</i> "The clock has not been brought."
N	ZI	<i>hazi-</i>	<i>Saa zimeletwa.</i> "The clocks have been brought."	<i>Saa <b>hazi</b>jaletwa.</i> "The clocks have not been brought."
U	U	<i>hau-</i>	<i>Ukuta umepekwa.</i> "The wall has been painted."	<i>Ukuta <b>hau</b>japakwa.</i> "The wall has not been painted."
U	ZI	<i>hazi-</i>	<i>Kuta zimepakwa.</i> "The walls have been painted."	<i>Kuta <b>hazi</b>japakwa.</i> "The walls have not been painted."
U*	U	<i>hau-</i>	<i>Unga umemwagika.</i> "The flour has been poured."	<i>Unga <b>hau</b>jamwagika.</i> "The flour has not been poured."
KU	KO	<i>haku-</i>	<i>Kufa kunaogopesh a.</i> "Dying scares."	<i>Kufa <b>haku</b>ogopesh i.</i> "Dying does not scare."

<i>PA*</i>	<i>PO</i>	<i>hapa-</i>	<i>Pahali</i> <i>panaburudish</i> <i>a.</i> "The place is entertaining."	<i>Pahali</i> <b><i>hapaburudis</i></b> <i>hi.</i> "The place is not entertaining."
<i>MU*</i>	<i>MO</i>	<i>ham-</i>	<i>Nyumbani</i> <i>mnamtu.</i> "There is a person at home."	<i>Nyumbani</i> <b><i>hamnamtu.</i></b> "There is no person at home."

\*Plural and singular forms are the same for these noun classes.

### Sample sentences

1. *Mtu halali hapa.*  
"No one sleeps here."
2. *Kioo hakijavunjika.*  
"The glass is not broken."
3. *Uzi haujakatika.*  
"The thread is not cut."

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Tayari nilijiandikisha lakini sikufanikiwa.*  
"I already applied, but it didn't go through."
2. *Mbona usijaribu masomo ya mbali? Unaweza soma huku ukifanya kazi.*  
"Why not try distance learning? You could work while you study."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Haulazimishwi kukula sasa hizi, mbali jaribu ule kabla hujalala.*  
"You don't have to eat now, but at least eat before you sleep."
2. *Chunguza unapoendesha gari usijekusababisha ajali.*  
"Watch out while driving so that you don't cause an accident."



3. *Usijihadhari sana ukakosa utamu wa maisha.*  
"Don't be too careful and miss the fun of life."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Expressing opinions

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People in Kenya go through problems, so it can be difficult to disclose personal struggles. Hardships have conceived statements like "die with your problems," or ***kufa na shida zako***, to imply that one has many problems and has no space for others. Many of these problems are a result of finances or relationships. Nonetheless, there are those who are ready to lend their ears, such as church or professional counsellors. They are mostly used for confidential issues; however, friends and relatives can also help in the process.

### Useful expression

1. *mshauri*  
"counsellor"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #7

## Bagging a Bargain in Kenya

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## CONTENTS

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

# 7

## SWAHILI

1. Muuzaji wa duka: Hujambo, naweza kukusaidia?
2. Victor: Ndio, tafadhali. Natafuta suruali ndefu.
3. Muuzaji wa duka: Njoo huku tafadhali. Hizi hapa.
4. Victor: Suruali moja kwa dola 1,500? Hiyo ni ghali sana.
5. Muuzaji wa duka: Zina mtindo bora na zimeundwa na kampuni inayosifika sana.
6. Victor: Ndivyo. Na je, nikinunua mbili?
7. Muuzaji wa duka: Kwa uhakika, utapunguziwa.
8. Victor: Niaje nikitumia kadi kope?
9. Muuzaji wa duka: Ni sawa. Tunapunguza kwa bidhaa mbili au nyingi za aina moja.
10. Victor: Sawa, nitachukua mbili.

## ENGLISH

1. Store Clerk: Hello, can I help you?
2. Victor: Yes, please. I'm looking for a pair of pants.
3. Store Clerk: Come this way please. Here they are.
4. Victor: A pair for 1,500 dollars? That's very expensive.

CONT'D OVER

5. Store Clerk: They are very good quality and from a brand company.
6. Victor: I see. What if I buy two?
7. Store Clerk: Oh, you'll certainly be given a discount.
8. Victor: Sounds great.
9. Store Clerk: We give discounts for two or more goods of the same products.
10. Victor: Ok then, I will take two.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
suruali	pants	noun
ghali	expensive	adjective
tafuta	to search	verb
ndefu	long	adjective
mtindo	pattern	noun
punguza	to reduce	verb
chukua	to pick up	phrasal verb
hakika	sure	expression, adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Surauli langu limelowe maji.</b> "My pants are soaking wet."</p>	<p><b>Alinunua mvinyo ghali zaidi kutoka kwa duka la mvinyo.</b> "He got the most expensive wine in the liquor shop."</p>
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<p><b>Ni ghali kuishi Tokyo.</b> "It is expensive to live in Tokyo."</p>	<p><b>Gari hilo ni ghali sana; sitalinunua.</b> "That car is too expensive; I won't buy it."</p>
<p><b>Kitabu hiki ni ghali sana.</b> "This book is very expensive."</p>	<p><b>Nilitafuta ufunguo uliopotea kwa saa mbili.</b> "I searched two hours for the lost key."</p>
<p><b>Naamini haitachukua muda mrefu.</b> "I hope it doesn't take too long."</p>	<p><b>Uhalifu zinaonyesha mtindo wazi.</b> "The crimes show a clear pattern."</p>
<p><b>Jaribu uwezavyo kupunguza makosa unapofanya hesabu za biashara.</b> "Try to reduce errors as much as possible when you do business calculations."</p>	<p><b>Unaweza kwenda kwa mlezi ukanichukulie watoto?</b> "Could you go to the babysitter and pick up the kids for me?"</p>
<p><b>Hakika. Nitakichunguza.</b> "Sure. I will look after it."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **suruali ndefu** "trousers"

**Suruali** is a general name that is given to the English "slacks," "trousers," or "pants." In Kiswahili, though, it includes "shorts." That implies that one has to be specific on what kind of **suruali** s/he is referring to. That is the reason for **ndefu**, "long."

**Suruali**, therefore, can take any adjective that can describe it. Remember that because it is a noun, it can be treated like any other noun. Likewise, treat **ndefu** like

any other adjective. That means that you can use both words independently in different contexts.

### For example:

1. *Suruali yangu ndefu ni kubwa sana.*  
"My pants are very big."

### ***hakika*** "certainly"

***Hakika*** is a word commonly heard in conversations when someone is expressing certainty. In this case, it could mean "for certain," "of course," or "undoubtedly."

***Hakika*** can also be used as a noun. For example, you can say ***Sina hakika***, which means "I am not certain."

### For example:

1. *Hakika! uje na familia yako.*  
"Of course! Come with your family."

### ***punguza*** "to discount"

***Punguza*** is a verb that is directly interpreted as "reduce."

It can have different nuances, such as "decrease," "lessen," and "shorten." Therefore, use ***punguza*** in any setting when you want to talk about reduction.

### For example:

1. *Amepunguza mwili wake.*  
"She has lost weight."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is About Bargaining

***Suruali moja kwa dola 1,500? Hiyo ni ghali sana.***  
**"A pair for 1,500 dollars? That's very expensive."**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn:**

1. **Common phrases used when bargaining**
2. **Common phrases used when selling**
3. **Means of payment**

## 1. Common phrases when bargaining

With the bargaining culture featured everywhere in Kenya, knowing the commonly used phrases while buying can save you from buying at ridiculous prices. Here are some examples.

Swahili	English	Notes
<i>tafadhali punguza kidogo</i>	"please reduce it a little"	Used when a client is asking for price reduction.
<i>ni ghali</i>	"It's expensive"	Implies that the quoted price is higher than expected.
<i>twende</i>	"Let's go"	Sometimes used as a teaser to the seller when the client wants prices reduced.
<i>haiwezekani</i>	"it can't be"	A phrase a client or seller uses to mean the suggested price is impossible.
<i>achana</i>	literal meaning is "stop" but could imply "stop kidding" or "it can't be"	An expression that can be used by either the seller or customer.
<i>pesa ngapi?</i>	"how much?"	A question that a customer often asks to know the cost of a product

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*bei ya kawaida*

"normal price"

Can be used by either, if they know the common price of the product

---

## Sample sentences

1. *Bei yako ni ghali sana.*  
"Your price is so expensive."
2. *Hii simu ni pesa ngapi?*  
"How much is this phone?"
3. *Bei ya kawaida sokoni ni shilingi mia.*  
"The normal price in the market is 100 shillings."

## 2. Common phrases when selling

---

Just as a client would want to benefit from the buying, so is the vendor from the selling. Perhaps, to call it fair, the seller has his own language that can give him good profits or just enough to keep him going. Here are a few examples.

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Swahili	English	Notes
<i>hakuna faida</i>	"There is no profit"	A seller often says this when the customer's suggested price is low.
<i>bei nafuu</i>	"Good price"	Used to convince the client to buy
<i>Punguzo la asilimia</i>	"percent discount"	The percentages on discounts are used to attract customers because of the fallen prices
<i>Mteja wangu</i>	"My customer"	A name given to a client
<i>Bei ya mwisho</i>	"The last price"	Used when a seller cannot reduce the price anymore.



<i>Kuona ni bure</i>	"Looking at the product is free"	A chant commonly used by sellers to lure customers
<i>Kupima ni bure</i>	"Trying on the product is free"	A chant commonly used by cloth vendors to lure customers into trying their products

### Sample sentences

1. *Njooi, kupima ni bure.*  
"Come over, trying it on is free."
2. *Wewe ni mteja wangu nitakupunguzia vizuri.*  
"You are my client; I will give you a good discount."
3. *Hiyo ni bei ya mwisho, dada.*  
"That is the last price, sister."

### 3. Means of payment

With growing technology, different forms of payments have been innovated in Kenya. The most common means of payment is "cash" or **taslimu**; however, a bigger percentage of Kenyans have adopted electronic payments, including bank accounts, mobile phones, credit and debit cards. Amongst all these, **M-pesa**, a money-transfer scheme, is the most preferred means of making cashless transactions. In fact, it seems to be replacing cash payments. One needs to register for an **M-pesa** account by phone. Pay money into the system by giving in cash to the **M-pesa** agent who credits the money to your **M-pesa** account. You receive money, likewise, by visiting an **M-pesa** agent. One can also transfer money using a menu on the phone.

1. *Je, unaakaunti ya M-pesa?*  
"Do you have an M-pesa account?"
2. *Ningelipenda kulipa kutumia M-pesa.*  
"I'd like to pay by M-pesa."
3. *Pole, tunakubali pesa taslimu pekee.*  
"Sorry, we accept only cash."

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Ndivyo. Na je, nikinunua mbili?*  
"I see. What if I buy two?"

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Twende kwingine, bei hapa zinaogopesha.*  
"Let's go to a different place; the prices here are scary."
2. *Nakuunzia kwa bei nafu.*  
"I'm selling to you at a reasonable price."
3. *Unakubali kadi kope?*  
"Do you accept credit cards?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### The power of bargaining

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Bargaining is a well-known business language in Kenya. Often, goods are above their market price by some margin to create some form of flexibility for discussion between the buyer and the seller. Buyers who are skilled in bargaining can get their goods at the lowest price possible. If you think you aren't skilled, don't worry but be ready for the additional labor of moving around to compare prices until you find the cheapest. You could save yourself the energy through window shopping during the lazy walks back home after work. Visitors are advised to survey the market with the locals to avoid being overcharged. The way you dress also matters. Expensive clothes often send the message that you are rich and can afford expensive goods. Try casual looks to avoid getting surprised.

### Useful expression

1. *kupatana bei*  
"bargaining"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #8

## Making an Appointment with a Kenyan Dentist

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

# 8

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Habari ya asuhuhi. Je, hii ni kliniki ya meno ya Walters?
2. Rehema: Ndivyo, naweza kukusaidiaje?
3. Mark: Ningependa kuhifadhi wakati niangaliwe meno zinazolegealegea.
4. Rehema: Naelewa. Niwakati upi bora kwako?
5. Mark: Masaa zenu za kufanya kazi ni hadi saa ngapi?
6. Rehema: Kuanzia saa tatu hadi saa mbili jioni, Jumatatu hadi Ijumaa.
7. Mark: Nadhani naweza kuja saa moja jioni, Alhamisi.
8. Rehema: Samahani, jioni zote wiki hii zimeshahifadhiwa.
9. Mark: Nimeelewa. Je, Jumatatu wiki kesho ni sawa?
10. Rehema: Ndio.
11. Mark: Hivyo basi, nihifadhie hiyo siku. Asante.
12. Rehema: Sawa. Natumai kukuona ujapo.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Good morning, is this the Walter Dental Clinic?
2. Rehema: Right, how can I help you?

CONT'D OVER

3. Mark: I would like to book an appointment for my loose teeth.
4. Rehema: I see. What time is good for you?
5. Mark: What are your working hours?
6. Rehema: From 9 a.m. to 8 p.m. on Monday to Friday.
7. Mark: I think 7 p.m. Thursday would work for me.
8. Rehema: Sorry, the evenings for this week are all booked.
9. Mark: I see. Is Monday next week at 7 p.m. OK?
10. Rehema: Sure.
11. Mark: Then please write me down for it. Thanks.
12. Rehema: I did. Hope to see you then.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kliniki	clinic	noun
meno	teeth	noun
hifadhi	protection, reservation	noun
wakati	time	Noun
Ijumaa	Friday	noun
hadi	upto, until	preposition
jioni	evening	noun
wiki	week	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kliniki za serikali zimefungwa kufuatia mgomo wa madaktari na wauguzi.</b></p> <p>"Government clinics are shut down following the doctors' and nurses' strike."</p>	<p><b>Itabidi aone daktari wa meno.</b></p> <p>"He will be forced to see a dentist."</p>
<p><b>Hifadhi za wanyama zinawalinda kutoka kwa majangili.</b></p> <p>"Animal reserves protects them from poachers."</p>	<p><b>Wakati wa uwekezaji umefika.</b></p> <p>"The time for investing has come."</p>
<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>Mzinduo wa rais wa Amerika ulifanyika ijumaa.</b></p> <p>"The inauguration ceremony for the American president was on a Friday."</p>
<p><b>Tunaenda hadi Nairobi.</b></p> <p>"We are going up to Nairobi."</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>	<p><b>Nitajaribu nikuone wiki kesho.</b></p> <p>"I will try to check on you next week."</p>

**Tutakutana kesho.**

"We will meet tomorrow."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kliniki ya meno***  
**"dental clinic"**

**Kliniki** is the Swahili for "clinic." **Ya** acts as the preposition "for," and **meno** is "teeth." Together the phrase is literally translated as "doctor for teeth," which would simply be "dentist" in English.

Unlike in English, where you have specific names for different clinics, in Swahili it is common to identify the clinic with what they deal with. For example, ***kliniki ya wanawake*** for "gynaecologist." **Meno** is the plural for **jino**, "tooth." Given their varied meanings, ***kliniki*** and ***meno*** can be used differently and independently depending on the context.

**For example:**

1. *Amekimbisha mtoto kwa kliniki ya meno.*  
 "She has rushed the child to the dental clinic."

***hifadhi wakati***  
**"reserve time"**

**Hifadhi** means "to reserve." It also implies "to protect" or "to safeguard." **Wakati** means "time." In this context, it could refer to a specific time.

Use **hifadhi** in situations that require reservation, protection, or conservation. The use of **wakati** is similar to that of "time" in English. It can mean "time" in general, including seasons, moments, or periods. **Wakati** can also be used as the English conjunction "whenever," which is **wakati wowote** in Swahili. **Hifadhi** is very handy whenever you want to reserve something and so is **wakati** when you want to talk about time. You can, therefore, choose to use both words in situations that fit their meaning.

**For example:**

1. *Wanyama wa pori wamehifadhiwa.*  
"Wild animals have been reserved."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Duplication of Verbs and Nouns

***Ningependa kuhifadhi wakati niangaliwe meno zinazolegealegea.***  
**"I would like to book an appointment for my loose teeth."**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about:**

1. **Verb reduplication (*soma soma*)**
2. **Noun reduplication (*maji maji*)**

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### 1. Verb reduplication (*soma soma*)

---

Reduplication occurs when a verb is repeated consecutively to emphasize given information, an idea, or act. Reduplication could imply that the information, idea, or act is carried out repeatedly, or in smaller ways, slowly, or in a fast way. For example, in **somasoma**, the stem verb **soma**, meaning "read," is repeated twice to indicate that the reading is done little by little but repeatedly.

Let's see more examples:



Verb in Swahili	English	Duplicated form in Swahili	English	Sample sentence in Swahili	English
<i>pika</i>	to cook	<i>pikapika</i>	"to cook repeatedly"	<i>Anapikapika mandazi.</i>	"She is repeatedly making donuts."
<i>kula</i>	to eat	<i>kulakula</i>	"to eat repeatedly"	<i>Anakulakula kila wakati.</i>	"He is eating repeatedly."
<i>sema</i>	to speak	<i>semasema</i>	"to speak repeatedly"	<i>Wacha kusemama darasani.</i>	"Stop speaking repeatedly in class."
<i>cheza</i>	to play	<i>chezacheza</i>	"to play repeatedly"	<i>Watoto huchezacheza nje.</i>	"Children play outside repeatedly."

## Sample sentences

1. *Hapa si pahali pa kutupatupa uchafu.*  
"This is not a place for (repeatedly) dumping rubbish."
2. *Wacha kukulakula ovyo ovyo.*  
"Stop eating anyhow."

It should be noted that reduplication can involve different class of words, not only verbs and nouns. For example, the adverb **haraka** ("fast") can be reduplicated as **harakaharaka**, to mean "faster" repeatedly.

## 2. Noun reduplication (*maji maji*)

Nouns can also be reduplicated for the same purpose. For example, in **majimaji**, the noun is **maji**, meaning "water." But when reduplicated to **majimaji**, it emphasizes how something was "watery."

The chart below explains it better.

<b>Noun in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Duplicated form in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>	<b>Sample sentence in Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>maji</i>	water	<i>majimaji</i>	"soaking with water"	<i>Kitabu changu ni majimaji.</i>	"My book is soaking wet."
<i>vitabu</i>	books	<i>vitabu vitabu</i>	"books everywhere"	<i>Kuna vitabu vitabu kila mahali.</i>	"There are books everywhere."
<i>mjini</i>	city	<i>mjinimjini</i>	"the cities"	<i>Kazi yake ni kwenda mjinimjini.</i>	"His work is to go from city to city."
<i>matope</i>	mud	<i>matopema tope</i>	"muddy"	<i>Ni matopema tope hadi nyumbani kwetu.</i>	"It is muddy all the way to our house."

### Sample sentences

1. *Nguo zangu ni majimaji.*  
"My clothes are soaking wet."
2. *Anakoishi ni msitumsitu.*  
"Where he lives is forested."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Unakulakula kila wakati.*  
"You are eating every time."
2. *Wacheni kuongeaongea kwa mkutano.*  
"Stop talking unnecessarily in the meeting."

3. *Changanya hadi iwe majimaji.*  
"Mix until it is waterish."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Making Reservations

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It is not necessary to make reservations for your visits to the clinics. Since most of the services in government health centers are free, get yourself to the queue early. The services in clinics may not be adequate, and you might be referred to bigger hospitals whose waiting list might leave you dying before the treatment! The services in referral hospitals are not free and escalate every day depending on the kind of room and treatment administered. To avoid long lines and to save lives, some people prefer private hospitals where one's ability to pay ridiculously high bills have them attended to as fast as possible.

As concerns travelling, reserving a bus ticket is easier than ever, through phone calls and M-pesa, a mobile money service. Early reservation on peak holidays is advisable to avoid paying double! The bus company recommends arriving 15 minutes early before departure; else re-scheduling can take your time and sometimes more money.

### Useful expression

1. *zahanati*  
"health center"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #9

## A Dental Emergency in Kenya

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- 2 Swahili
- 2 English
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- 10 Cultural Insight

# 9

## SWAHILI

1. Frank: Je, naweza kukubaliwa kumuona daktari wa meno sasa hivi?
2. Maria: Anashughuli sasa lakini anaweza zingatia akijua hali yako ilivyo.
3. Frank: Nikuhusu mwanangu. Alianguka akavunja jino moja na lingine linabembea.
4. Maria: Laonekana kana kwaba ni hali linalohitaji kushughulikiwa upesi. Nipe dakika.
5. Frank: Sawa.
6. Maria: Aisee, unaweza kunipa jina lake, miaka na jinsi anavyo hisi kwa sasa?
7. Frank: Jina lake ni Michael. Anamiaka minane. Mdomo wake umefura na anauchungu mwingi.
8. Maria: Naelewa. Itakuchukua muda upi kufika hapa?
9. Frank: Karibu dakika kumi na tano kwa gari.
10. Maria: Tafadhali, mpe dawa ya kutuliza uchungu kisha umkimbize hapa.
11. Frank: Asante. Tuonane nifikapo.

## ENGLISH

1. Frank: Hello, is it okay if I can see the dentist right away?

CONT'D OVER

2. Maria: He has an appointment at the moment, but he could consider it if he knows your condition.
3. Frank: It's about my son. He fell and has one broken and one loose tooth.
4. Maria: That sounds urgent. Give me a minute.
5. Frank: Ok.
6. Maria: Hello, can I have his name, age, and how he feels at the moment?
7. Frank: Sure, he's Michael, aged 8. He has swollen lips and seems to be in great pain.
8. Maria: I see. How long will it take you to be here?
9. Frank: About 15 minutes by car.
10. Maria: Please, give him painkillers and rush him here. We'll be waiting for you.
11. Frank: Thanks. See you then.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
daktari	doctor	noun
shughuli	busy	adjective
anguka	to fall, to fail	verb
kana kwaba	as if	phrase
fura	to swell	verb

uchungu	pain	noun
chukua	to pick up	phrasal verb
kimbiza	to run	verb
mpe	to give	verb
fika	to arrive	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Daktari nayepia ameshindwa.</b> "The doctor is also defeated."</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>Stesheni ya treni lina shughuli kila wakati.</b> "The train station is always busy."</p>
<p><b>Unashughuli Jumamosi?</b> "Are you busy on Saturday?"</p>	<p><b>Amenguka mtihani mara ya tatu!</b> "He flunked his exam for the third time!"</p>
<p><b>Jasho lilimtiririka kana kwamba analima.</b> "Sweat streamed down on him as if he was digging."</p>	<p><b>Mwalimu alifura kwa hamaki.</b> "The teacher swelled in anger."</p>
<p><b>Uchungu wa kuzaa aijuaye ni mama.</b> "The pain of birth is only known to mothers."</p>	<p><b>Alipiga nduru uchungu ulipomzidi.</b> "He screamed when pain overwhelmed him."</p>

<p><b>Nahisi uchungu sana.</b> "I am in a lot of pain."</p>	<p><b>Unaweza kwenda kwa mlezi ukanichukulie watoto?</b> "Could you go to the babysitter and pick up the kids for me?"</p>
<p><b>Alimkimbiza akamkamata na kumtwanga.</b> "He ran after him, caught him, and beat him."</p>	<p><b>Mpe maji anywe.</b> "Give him water to drink."</p>
<p><b>Nimesafiri na kufika salama.</b> "I travelled and arrived safely."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kukubaliwa*** "to be permitted"

***Kukubaliwa*** is a phrase that when broken down give us the infinitive prefix ***ku***. ***Kubali*** is a root verb which means "permit." The ***wa*** at the end is a suffix added to the verb to make it passive.

***Kukubaliwa*** can be used in a situation about acceptance or permission. You will notice that ***kubali*** is sandwiched between ***ku*** and ***wa***. That is because ***-kubali*** is a root verb that can be used in other situations in different noun classes and tenses. For instance, ***wamekubaliana*** for "they have agreed." The context could also imply agree, approve, and acknowledge.

### **For example:**

1. *Ili kukubaliwa ndani, lazime uwe na kipande.*  
"To be allowed in, you must have your identification card."

### ***anashughuli*** "he/she has work/a task"

Let's break down ***anashughuli***. ***A*** is the subject pronoun; ***na*** is the present tense marker, and lastly we have the noun ***shughuli*** for "work" or "task." The statement is complete in itself but you can spice it up by adding other phrases.



As you can guess, *ana* is a prefix. That means that *shughuli* can be used in other contexts differently. It can be changed into verbs that can take different suffixes - for instance, ***shughulika*** for "be busy," ***shughulisha*** for "be concerned with." It can also be used as an adverb, like in ***kwa shughuli*** to mean "professionally" or "in the line of business." Depending on the usage, ***shughuli*** can be used with different subjects and tenses to give meaning to a given context.

### For example:

1. *Anashughuli kila ninapo mtembelea.*  
"She has work everytime I visit her."

### ***anauchungu***

"he/she is in pain"

***Anauchungu*** is a complete statement that can be broken down into *a* for the third person pronoun, ***na*** as the present tense marker, and ***uchungu*** which means "pain" in this setting.

Since we now know that the subject pronoun and the tense marker can be changed, we can concentrate on the word ***uchungu***. It is a word that is closely related to ***chungu***, an adjective for "bitter" or "painful." The word can, therefore, be handy in situations that are unpleasant.

### For example:

1. *Anauchungu baada ya kumpoteza mwanawe.*  
"She is in pain after losing her child."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is More on Adjectives

***Je, naweza kukubaliwa kumuona daktari wa meno sasa hivi?***  
**"Hello, is it okay if I can see the dentist right away?"**

---

### In this lesson, we will learn how to:

1. **Describe an urgent condition with reflexive adjectives**
2. **Express urgency using possessive contractions**
3. **Use possessives expressed with plural form**

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## 1. Describing a condition using reflexive adjectives (-enyewe)

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For the animate noun class, **-enyewe** ("self/selves") and **-enye** ("with (that has/have)") take the prefix **mu-**(*mw-*) in the singular form. Often, the **-enyewe** or **-enye** form reflects the noun it follows. Therefore, the **-enyewe** or **-enye** should come immediately after the noun reflecting it. Examples of the use of **-enyewe** and **-enye** with the prefix **mu-/mw-** in the animate class are shown below.

### Sample sentences

1. *Mwanafunzi mwenye ujuzi sana.*  
"A student with much knowledge."
2. *Mwanafunzi mwenyewe ameanguka mtihani.*  
"The student himself has failed the exams."

In non-animate classes, both take regular class prefixes as will be shown below. Note that in plural form, non-animate nouns are supposed to use the possessive **-ake** for "their," instead of **-ao** ("their") which can only be used with animate nouns.

### Sample sentences

1. *Nyumba yenyewe ni kubwa.*  
"The house itself is big."
2. *Duka lenye vitu vya kitamaduni.*  
"A shop with traditional stuff."

## 2. Expressing urgency using possessive contraction (-angu, e.g mwanangu)

---

Possessive pronouns are used to demonstrate ownership, often by combining a **possessive stem** with the necessary **possessive prefix** for the noun class of the given noun. Each personal pronoun has its own possessive form. The contraction form does not change the meaning or purpose of the noun, but it makes it easier and quicker to say. Full possessive pronouns, such as **mama yangu** with the possessive **-ako** ("your[s] (you, singular)") and **-ake** ("his/hers"), can be shortened to **-o** and **-e** respectively when using personal relationships.

To understand better, let's apply this rule to some words:

	<b>+wangu</b> "my"	<b>+wako</b> "your"	<b>+wake</b> "his/ her"	<b>+wetu</b> "our"	<b>+wenu</b> "your"	<b>+wao</b> "their"
<b>Mama</b> "mother"	<i>mamangu</i>	<i>mamako</i>	<i>mamake</i>	<i>mamaetu</i>	<i>mamaenu</i>	<i>mamao</i>
<b>Baba</b> "father"	<i>babangu</i>	<i>babako</i>	<i>babake</i>	<i>babaetu</i>	<i>babaenu</i>	<i>babao</i>
<b>mwana / wana</b> "children of"	<i>mwanangu / wanangu</i>	<i>mwanako / wanako</i>	<i>mwanake</i>	<i>mwanaetu</i>	<i>mwanaenu</i>	<i>mwanao</i>
<b>mwenz a/weza</b> "colleague"	<i>mwenzangu / wenzangu</i>	<i>mwenzako</i>	<i>mwenzake</i>	<i>mwenzetu</i>	<i>mwenzenu</i>	<i>mwenzao</i>
<b>Kaka</b> "brother"	<i>kakangu</i>	<i>kakako</i>	<i>kakake</i>	-	-	-

### Sample sentences

1. *Dadangu ni mhandisi katika kampuni ya mafuta.*  
"My sister is an engineer in an oil company."
2. *Mwenzao alitoweka.*  
"Their colleague disappeared."
3. *Babaenu amewasili sasa hivi.*  
"Your father has just arrived."

The table below shows the reduced possessives which often keep their class prefixes.

Below is a contracted possessive pronoun suffixed to close relationships terms:

<b>Noun</b>	<b>Contracted form</b>	<b>English translation</b>
-------------	------------------------	----------------------------

<i>Ndugu (i-o)</i>	<i>nduguyo</i>	"your sibling"
<i>Ndugu (zi-o)</i>	<i>nduguzo</i>	"your siblings"
<i>Ndugu + (i-e)</i>	<i>nduguye</i>	"his/her siblings"
<i>Ndugu + (zi-e)</i>	<i>Nduguze</i>	"his/her siblings"
<i>Mwana + (w-)e</i>	<i>Mwanawe</i> or <i>mwanae</i>	"his/her children"
<i>Wana + (wa-) e</i>	<i>Wanawe</i> or <i>wanae</i>	"his/her children"

Despite the fact that these are animated noun classes, they fall in different noun classes and thus use different suffixes. For example, the suffix used for **mama** ("mother") would be different from **ndugu** ("sibling").

### Sample sentences

1. *Nduguze wote ni matajiri.*  
"All his brothers are rich."
2. *Nyumba ile ni ya mwanae mdogo.*  
"That house is for her younger son."
3. *Unaitwa na dunguyo.*  
"Your brother is calling you."

### 3. Possessives expressed with plural form

The plural form of **nchi yetu** ("our country") is preferably used to avoid the impression of extreme patriotism that is often associated with the singular **nchi yangu** ("my country"). Of course, there are moments you would want to show your personal allegiance of your country. Then, feel free to use **nchi yangu** ("my country").

In plural, the possessive forms takes the suffix **-etu** ("our") in the first person; **-enu** ("your") in the second person, and **-ao** ("their") in the third person. The example below explains further.

### Sample sentences

1. *Nchi yetu inaamani.*  
"Our country is peaceful."

2. *Watoto wao wameoleka.*  
"Their children are married."
3. *Chakula chenu kitayari.*  
"Your food is ready."

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Nikuhusu mwanangu. Alianguka akavunja jino moja na lingine linabembea.*  
"It's about my son. He fell and has one broken and one loose tooth."
2. *Laonekana kana kwaba ni hali linalohitaji kushughulikiwa upesi. Nipe dakika.*  
"That sounds urgent. Give me a minute."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Ugonjwa wenyewe unahitaji daktari mahsusi.*  
"The sickness itself requires a special doctor."
2. *Bila mwanangu mkubwa siwezi.*  
"Without my eldest son, I cannot do it."
3. *Nchi yetu ndilo bora zaidi.*  
"Our country is the best."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Emergency Calls to Hospital

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It is fortunate that most hospitals in Kenya run 24 hours. At least you will have someone attend to you even in the absence of the main doctors. It can, however, be effective when you call especially in an emergency. Make it sound urgent to receive attention. The emergency services highly depend on the depth of your pocket. Admission in private hospitals often requires depositing some money by cash or through a bank account. Government hospitals can admit anyone, but the services depend on whether you are in a private or public ward. Unlike the services in private wards, those in the public ward can be horrible and often the patient is asked to buy medicine. Depending on the case and location, some hospitals, often private hospitals, can pick patients in ambulances or air lift them.

This can be expensive, though.

### **Useful expression**

1. *dharura*  
"emergency"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #10 Making Hiring Decisions in Kenya

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- 2 Swahili
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- 3 Sample Sentences
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# **10**

## SWAHILI

1. Victor: Tunatafuta mtu wa kurithi cheo cha umeneja wa Tom.
2. Mable: Je, Tom anawacha kazi?
3. Victor: Sivyo, anapandishwa cheo kuwa mkurugenzi katika kampuni yetu nchini Kanada.
4. Mable: Heri kwake. Je, unadhania Damon anaweza jaza pengo hilo?
5. Victor: Mbona unawaza hivyo?
6. Mable: Anaushurikiano bora na kila mtu. Yeye ni mjuzi na anajulikana kwa uongozi bora.
7. Victor: Nilidhania hivyo pia. Nadhani anaujuzi wa kutosha inayohitajika katika cheo hicho.
8. Mable: Divyo. Amekuwa meneja wa ofisi ya uuzaji kwa miaka sita sasa.
9. Victor: Nitaongea nayeye kabla ya kutangaza.
10. Mable: Ninauhakika tutapenda kufanya kazi kwa uongozi wake

## ENGLISH

1. Victor: We are currently looking for someone to succeed Tom in the managerial position.
2. Mable: Is Tom leaving?

CONT'D OVER



3. Victor: Not really, he's been promoted to be the director of our company in Canada.
4. Mable: Good for him. Don't you think Damon could fill in the gap?
5. Victor: Why do you think so?
6. Mable: He's friendly to everyone. He is skilled and a good leader.
7. Victor: I thought the same. I suppose he's experienced for that position, too.
8. Mable: Right, he's been managing the sales department for 6 years now.
9. Victor: I will talk with him before making it public.
10. Mable: I'm sure we will love to work under his leadership.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
rithi	to succeed	verb
wacha	to let	verb
pandishwa	to be promoted	verb
mkurugenzi	director	noun
pengo	gap	noun
ushirikiano	cooperation	noun
ujuzi	experience	noun
uuzaji	sales	noun
tangaza	to tell, to spread	Verb
hakika	Sure.	expression,adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Ametajirika kwa kurithi cheo cha babake.</b></p> <p>"He has become rich after inheriting his father's post."</p>	<p><b>Wacha nione jibu la nambari 2 (mbili).</b></p> <p>"Let me see answer number 2!"</p>
<p><b>Unahisije baada ya kupandishwa cheo?</b></p> <p>"How do you feel after the promotion?"</p>	<p><b>Yeye ndiye mkurugenzi bora ninayejua.</b></p> <p>"He is the best movie director I know of."</p>
<p><b>Afadhali, amefunga pengo lililowachwa.</b></p> <p>"At least he has filled the gap that was left."</p>	<p><b>Ushirikiano ya wamama umeleta maendeleo.</b></p> <p>"The cooperation of women has led to development."</p>
<p><b>Ujuzi wake umempa kazi ya ndoto yake.</b></p> <p>"His experience has earned him his dream job."</p>	<p><b>Uuzaji wa pombe haramu umetiwa marufuku.</b></p> <p>"The selling of illicit brew is forbidden."</p>
<p><b>Tangaza wema wako kwa mitindo yako.</b></p> <p>"Tell your goodness through your actions."</p>	<p><b>Hakika, nitakusadia.</b></p> <p>"Sure, I'll help you."</p>
<p><b>Hakika. Nitakichunguza.</b></p> <p>"Sure. I will look after it."</p>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**kutafuta**  
"to look for"

**Kutafuta** is made of two parts: **ku**, the indefinite pronoun and **tafuta**, "look for."

**-tafuta** is a root verb that can be used in situations where there is a search. Since it is a root verb, **kutafuta** can work without **ku** and can take other prefixes depending on the verb and the tense.

**For example:**

1. *Tumeanza kutafuta karo ya shule.*  
"We have started looking for school fees."

**rithi cheo**

**"to succeed a post"**

**Rithi** refers to "succeed" or "inherit," whereas **cheo** is "post" or a "rank."

**Rithi** is a term used in settings of succession or following. **Cheo** is a useful word when talking about ranks, status, or classes. Inheritance or succession occurs in different capacities. This implies that **rithi** can be used independently from **cheo**. The same applies to **cheo**. Its varied meaning can suit settings that other than those of succession.

**For example:**

*Ametajirika kwa kurithi cheo cha babake.*  
"He has become rich after inheriting his father's post."

**ofisi ya uuzaji**

**"sales department"**

**Ofisi** is a Swahili word borrowed from the English word "office." **Ya** is a preposition meaning "of," and **uuzaji** means "sales." The literal translation when these words are put together is "the office of sales." This can be understood as "the sales department."

**Ofisi** bears different nuances depending on the usage. It can mean place of business or a role or it could imply power. **Uuzaji** is useful when referring to a general activity of selling. **ofisi** has a wide range of uses; thus, it can be used in different settings, unlike **uuzaji** which is somewhat restricted. Of course, these two words can be used independently in different settings.

**For example:**

1. *Ofisi ya uuzaji umepata faida ya juu zaidi.*  
"The sales department has gotten the highest profit."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Expressing Uncertainty

**Je, Tom anawacha kazi?**  
**"Is Tom leaving?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn:**

1. **Indefinite pronouns expressed in other forms of speech**
  2. **Expressing one's opinion; "I think", "What's your opinion"**
  3. **Vocabulary to describe one's character**
- 

### **1. Indefinite pronouns expressed in other forms of speech (ex. *mtu fulani*, "someone")**

---

Indefinite pronouns are not specific in their reference to persons, amounts, or things. Some examples in Swahili include:

<b>Indefinite pronoun</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>kila</i>	"each," "every"
<i>mbalimbali</i>	"various"
<i>kadhaa</i>	"several"
<i>fulani</i>	"someone"

---

Most indefinite pronouns take a singular form, even though the words appear to be plural. Since they are singular, they have to agree with their singular noun classes.

### **Sample sentences**

1. *Kila nyumba ina amri zake.*  
"Every house has its own rules."
2. *Nauza vitu mbalimbali.*  
"I am selling various things."

3. *Mtu fulani alikuja hapa.*  
"Someone came here."

## 2. Expressing one's opinion (ex. "I think"; "What's your opinion")

Like any other language, there are different ways and phrases used to express opinions. The chart below has a list of expressions that come in handy when expressing your opinion.

Swahili	English	Notes
<i>nadhani</i>	"I think that..."	This is usually followed by what the speaker is thinking about.
<i>natumai</i>	"I believe..."	Used when the speaker wants to express something that s/he hopes is or will come true
<i>maoni yangu</i>	"In my opinion"	A contribution to the ongoing discussion which often comes before the point to be mentioned
<i>naona</i>	"The way I see it"	A contribution to the ongoing discussion which often comes before the point to be mentioned
<i>Kwangu mimi</i>	"As for me"	Often used when giving an opinion different from the others

### Sample examples

1. *Naona ni heri urudi nyumbani kwa wazazi uwasaidie.*  
"The way I see it, it's better you go home and help your parents."

2. *Kwangu mimi nitalipigia kura ombi hilo.*  
"As for me, I will support that opinion."
3. *Maoni yangu ni kuwa uende kumuona daktari.*  
"In my opinion, I suggest you see a doctor."

Sometimes, people do not express their opinions unless they are asked. The manner of asking can be helpful in getting genuine responses. The chart below shows expressions that come in handy when asking for someone's opinion.

Swahili	English	Notes
<i>wadhaniaje</i>	"What do you think?"	This can be use anytime you want to ask for the other person's opinion...)
<i>Bona undhania hivyo</i>	"Why do you think so?"	Used to dig further into the speaker's opinions
<i>Maono yako ni ipi</i>	"What's your opinion?"	Used to get other opinions, other than the ones mentioned.
<i>Unakubaliana na maono haya?</i>	"Do you agree with this/ these opinion(s)?"	Used when seeking a different opinion.

### 3. Vocabulary to describe one's character

Knowing people's character is one thing, and describing their personalities is another. The following words can be useful when describing a person's character or personality.

Swahili	English
<i>maarufu</i>	"popular"
<i>bashasha</i>	"friendly"
<i>mwerevu</i>	"clever"
<i>mpole</i>	"polite"
<i>mwoga</i>	"cowardly"

## Sample sentences

1. *Seneta maarufu alichaguliwa bila kupingwa.*  
"The popular senator was elected unopposed. "
2. *Yeye ni mpole hawezi umiza nzi.*  
"She is too polite to injure a fly."
3. *Bibi yake ni mwenye bidii sana.*  
"The wife is very hard-working."

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Heri kwake. Je, unadhania Damon anaweza jaza pengo hilo?*  
"Good for him. Don't you think Damon could fill in the gap?"
2. *Nilidhania hivyo pia. Nadhani anaujuzi wa kutosha inayohitajika katika cheo hicho.*  
"I thought of the same. I suppose he's experienced for that position, too."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Nadhani atamuoa.*  
"I think she will marry him."
2. *Yeye ni mrefu na ananywele nyekundu.*  
"He is tall with red hair."
3. *Mtu fulani alikuja hapa akakuulizia.*  
"Someone came here and asked for you."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Promotion

Promotion is usually based on performance or qualifications. It is not surprising to find young people promoted over their older colleagues. Such people might have

shown competence and perhaps won awards, so their promotion is not questionable. For some, it is luck. Sometimes, bosses can decide to promote someone based on their personal preferences or if there is need to reshuffle the current staff. When promoted, you got to prove that you are good for that position; thus, there are a lot of expectations and additional roles.

### **Useful expression**

1. *pandishwa cheo*  
"promoted"



## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #11 Extending a Hotel Stay in Kenya

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

# 11

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Habari, hii ni kampuni ya manyumba ya Lib?
2. Maria: Ndivyo. Nikusaidie vipi?
3. Mark: Hasa ni ombi. Mbeleni, nilitarajia kuishi kwa siku tatu.
4. Maria: Unataka kuongeza masiku?
5. Mark: Ndio, hadi mwisho wa wiki hii.
6. Maria: Naelewa. Hivyo basi unahitaji kuongeza pesa kwa zile ulizolipa hapo mbeleni.
7. Mark: Najua.
8. Maria: Kuna jambo lolote lingine naweza kukusaidia?
9. Mark: Ndio, tafadhali. Tunaweza badilishiwa taulo na chumba chetu kusafishwa?
10. Maria: Sawa. Hiyo itafanywa leo alasiri.
11. Mark: Asante.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Hello, is this the Lib Accommodations company?
2. Maria: Yes, how can I help you?

CONT'D OVER

3. Mark: It's actually a request. Initially, I had intended to stay for three days.
4. Maria: So, you want to extend your stay?
5. Mark: Right, until the end of this week.
6. Maria: I see. Then you will be required to add some money to the amount you paid earlier.
7. Mark: I understand.
8. Maria: Is there anything else I can do for you?
9. Mark: Yes, please. Can we have our towels changed and our room cleaned?
10. Maria: Okay. That will be done this afternoon.
11. Mark: Thank you.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
ombi	request	noun
tarajia	to expect	verb
ongeza	to add, to extend	verb
hitaji	basic need, to need	noun, verb
pesa	money	noun
saidia	to help	verb
badilisha	to change	verb
taulo	towel	noun

safisha	to clean	verb
alasiri	afternoon	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Mwishowe amepewa ombi lake.</b> "At last she's been granted her request."</p>	<p><b>Nataraja kupokea malipo yake kesho.</b> "I expect to receive her payment tomorrow."</p>
<p><b>Ongeza maji kwa kikombe.</b> "Add water to the cup."</p>	<p><b>Kwa hakika nahitaji unisikize.</b> "I really need you to listen to me."</p>
<p><b>Mahitaji ni muhimu kwa kuhakikisha maisha bora kwa kila binadamu.</b> "Basic needs are important for the welfare of every human being."</p>	<p><b>Nahitaji pesa.</b> "I need money."</p>
<p><b>Nilimsaidia kipofu kuvuka barabara.</b> "I helped the blind man cross the road."</p>	<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>Badilisha hizo soksi zinanuka.</b> "Change those socks; they are stinking."</p>
<p><b>Amenunua taulo moja kubwa.</b> "She bought one big towel."</p>	<p><b>Wanafunzi walisafisha darasa lao.</b> "The students cleaned their classroom."</p>

---

**Kutanyesha theluji leo alasiri.**

"It's going to snow this afternoon."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***nikusaidie***

**"can I help you?"**

*Nikusaidie* can be broken down into *ni*, the first person singular pronoun; *ku*, the infinitive pronoun; and *saidie*, the imperative form of the verb *saidia* ("help").

Given the structure, *niku* for "can I" can be used independently from *saidie* ("help"). Therefore, both words can be used individually in different contexts. *Saidie* is a conjugated form of the root verb *-saidia* in the first person pronoun. *Saidia* can have different meanings, such as "support," "favor," and "protect," and so it can be used in different contexts. It can also be conjugated in different forms depending on the personal pronoun used.

#### **For example:**

1. *Nikusaidie kupeleka barua kwa posta?*  
"Can I help you take the letter to the post office?"

### ***ongeza pesa***

**"to add money"**

*Ongeza* means "to add" while *pesa* means "money."

*Ongeza pesa* is a common phrase used during a business transaction, especially when the amount given or suggested is less than the quoted price. *Ongeza* is a verb that can be used in situations that require or indicate an increase, whereas *pesa* as a noun would be useful in contexts where money is involved. Thus, both words can be used independently.

#### **For example:**

1. *Ongeza pesa ilinikupe.*  
"Add more money to get the product."

### ***badilishiwa***

**"to change for"**

*Badilishiwa* is derived from the verb *badilisha*, but that is conjugated further into the "to be done for" form.

Since *badilisha* means "to change" or "to substitute," *badilishiwa* would mean "to be changed for." The action here is done on behalf of another person. This word is a passive form useful when referring indirectly to a person who carried out the action, which in this case is "change."

### For example:

1. *Alibadilishiwa pesa geni kwa benki.*  
"He exchanged shillings for foreign money at the bank."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Quantifiers

#### *Unataka kuongeza masiku?*

"So, you want to extend your days?"

---

#### In this lesson, we will learn about

1. **Using quantifiers**
  2. **Expressing duration**
  3. **Noun class variation when using quantifiers**
- 

#### 1. Using quantifiers (...ote; ...o...ote)

---

-ote and -o-ote are the two indefinite markers - grammatical structures that describe the notion of inflection - in Swahili. -ote implies wholeness while o-ote indicates "whatever" or "whoever." Their usage varies from one noun class to another.

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Singular	Plural
<i>Msitu wote</i> - "the whole forest"	<i>Msitu yote</i> - "all the forests"
<i>Kiazi chote</i> - "the entire potato"	<i>Viazi vyote</i> - "all the potatoes"

<i>Mmea wowote</i> - "any plant"	<i>Mimea yoyote</i> - "any plants"
<i>Urafiki wowote</i> - "any friendship"	<i>Urafiki wowote</i> - "any friendships"

## Sample sentences

1. *Kuna duka lolote hapa karibu?*  
"Is there a shop near here?"
2. *Kiazi chote kimeoza.*  
"The entire potato is rotten."
3. *Ni vyema urafiki wowote uchunguzwe.*  
"It is good to examine any kind of friendship."

## 2. Expressing duration ("for how long?"; "from...to...")

The following sentences will come in handy when traveling and when you want to know the duration from the point of departure to the destination.

Swahili	English
<i>Itachukua muda upi?</i>	"How long will it take?"
<i>Kwa muda gani?</i>	"For how long?"
<i>Kutoka hapa hadi (jina la mahali)</i>	"From here to (name of the place)"
<i>Ni masaa (nambari ya masaa)</i>	"It's (duration of time) hours"

## Sample sentences

1. *Itachukua muda upi kufika hapa kwa gari?*  
"How long will it take to get here by car?"
2. *Kutoka Kenya hadi Japani inagharimu masaa nyingi.*  
"From Kenya to Japan takes many hours."
3. *Nikungojee kwa muda gani?*  
"How long should I wait for you?"

### 3. Noun class variation when using quantifiers

---

Like in English, there are nouns in Swahili that do not change their forms in singular and plural form, but with the quantifiers, it could be easier to tell whether it is in the singular or plural form. For example in the sentence *Baba wote huadhibu wanao*, meaning "all fathers discipline their children," *baba*, a noun that falls in the M-WA class, doesn't directly take the WA form to make it plural but becomes plural through the quantifier *-ote* that takes the form *wote*. The plural form is also seen in *wanao*, the plural for "children," which in the singular would take the M- form, *mwanao* i.e *Mwana* ("child") - *Wanao* ("children"). More examples are shown below.

#### Sample sentences

1. *Mchanga wowote unawezajenga.*  
"Any kind of soil can be used to build."
2. *Haukunywi maji yoyote ovyoovyo.*  
"You don't drink any kind of water anyhow."
3. *Njia yote imefungwa.*  
"All the roads are closed."

There are cases where the quantifier *-ote* cannot work for nouns in the singular. For example, it is strange to say *msichana wote* since this would mean "the entire girl." It would sound natural to say it in plural *wasichana wote\** for "all the girls." *-o-ote* could work for *msichana* in both singular and plural form.

\*Especially with nouns from the *m-wa* class, *wote* shows the entirety of something so it can be used in both the singular and plural forms.

#### Sample sentences

1. *Msichana wowote anaweza jiandikisha.*  
"Any girl can register."
2. *Wasichana wowote anaweza jiandikisha.*  
"Any of the girls can register."

#### Examples from the dialogue

1. *Ndio, hadi mwisho wa wiki hii.*  
"Right, until the end of this week."



2. *Naelewa. Hivyo basi unahitaji kuongeza pesa kwa zile ulizolipa hapo mbeleni.*  
"I see. Then you will be required to add some money to the amount you paid earlier."

## Sample Sentences

---

1. *Kuna duka lolote hapa karibu?*  
"Is there a shop near here?"
2. *Nitazuru Uingereza kuanzia kesho hadi wiki ijao.*  
"I will visit England from tomorrow to next week."
3. *Usitumie jiko kubwa kumlisha mtoto!*  
"Don't use a big spoon to feed the baby!"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Guest houses in Kenya

---

If you visit Kenya, you will need a place to stay. Apart from hotels, there is a wide range of guesthouses, furnished apartments, and host families from which you can choose. Some houses are fully furnished with workers to help you whenever and wherever. It's recommended you survey places on the Internet to find your best options and call to make bookings. The location matters. Areas near the city can be a little expensive, but because of competition, you can secure a good, cheap place. Cast a wide net! Places like Karen are a little far from the main city but are quite expensive because of their popularity, tranquility, and decent houses. You may also need to look at your preferences before you decide.

### Useful expression

1. *dhifa*  
"guesthouses"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #12 Booking a Trip in Kenya

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- 2 English
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- 4 Vocabulary Phrase Usage
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- 8 Cultural Insight

# 12

## SWAHILI

1. Pamela : Pamela wa kampuni ya kusafiri ya Prime. Nikusaidiaje?
2. Victor: Ningelipenda kuhifadhi ndege kutoka Nairobi hadi Japani wiki kesho.
3. Pamela : Sawa. Tiketi ya kwenda na kurudi?
4. Victor: Ndio, tafadhali. Nitaondoka tarehe 12 Oktoba na nitarudi tarehe 31 mwezi huo.
5. Pamela : Kuna ndege ya Kenya Airways kutoka JKIA hadi Narita. Litaondoka saa kumi jioni. Hii ni sawa?
6. Victor: Ndio. Je, nisafari inayoelekea Narita bila kutua kokote?
7. Pamela : La, utapitia Qatar ubadilishe kwa ndege nambari E4567 saa tano usiku.
8. Victor: Nitawasili Narita saa ngapi?
9. Pamela : Jumatano tarehe 13 saa tisa mchana.
10. Victor: Ni sawa.
11. Pamela : Natumai umefaidika.
12. Victor: Sana. Asante.

## ENGLISH

1. Pamela: This is Pamela of Prime Travel and Tours. How can I help you?

CONT'D OVER

2. Victor: I would like to book a flight from Nairobi to Japan next week.
3. Pamela: I see. A return ticket?
4. Victor: Yes, please. My departure date is October 12th and my return date is the 31st of the same month.
5. Pamela: There is a flight with Kenya Airways from JKIA to Narita departing at 1600 hours. Is that okay?
6. Victor: Sure. Is it a direct flight?
7. Pamela: No. You have to change flights in Qatar to flight E4567 at 2300hrs.
8. Victor: What time will I arrive in Narita?
9. Pamela: On Thursday the 13th at 1500 hours.
10. Victor: That's fine.
11. Pamela: I hope I helped.
12. Victor: So much. Thanks.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
tiketi	ticket	noun
ondoka	to depart	verb
rudi	to return	verb
tua	to land	verb
wasili	to arrive	verb

JKIA	JKIA (Jomo Kenyatta International Airport)	proper noun
safiri	to travel	verb
badilisha	to exchange	Verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tiketi za ndege ni ghali sana.</b> "Plane tickets are very expensive."</p>	<p><b>Nipe tiketi ya kwenda Embakasi.</b> "Give me a ticket that will take me to Embakasi."</p>
<p><b>Nipe tiketi la basi.</b> "Give me a bus ticket."</p>	<p><b>Ondoka hapa.</b> "Get out of here."</p>
<p><b>Tafadhali rudi upesi.</b> "Please come back soon."</p>	<p><b>Helikopta lilitua kwenye uwanja wa shule.</b> "The helicopter landed in the school's field."</p>
<p><b>Rais amewasili.</b> "The president has arrived."</p>	<p><b>JKIA ni uwanja wa ndege mkubwa zaidi nchini Kenya.</b> "JKIA is the biggest airport in Kenya."</p>
<p><b>Safiri salama.</b> "Travel safely."</p>	<p><b>Badilisha mtoto nguo.</b> "Change the baby's clothes."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***kubadilisha*** **"to transit"**

*kubadilisha*, literally means "to change or exchange" but it implies "to transition" in this context. *ku* is the infinitive pronoun added to the verb, *badilisha*.

*kubadilisha* is very handy in contexts that require change or transition. Since the verb carries different nuances, the usage highly depends on the contexts.

**For example:**

1. *Kubadilisha kwa ndege kunachosha.*  
"Flight changes are tiresome."

***umefaidika***  
**"you benefitted"**

*Umefaidika* is a statement in itself. When broken down, *u* is the second person pronoun, *me* is the past participle tense marker, and *faidika* is "benefitted."

Since the personal pronoun and tense keep changing with the context, each of these parts can work in other contexts without necessarily including the parts included here. *Faidika* for "benefit from" could fit contexts that recognize some profit or advantage.

**For example:**

1. *Umefaidika tangu uanze biashara.*  
"You have benefitted since you started a business."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is on Locatives [PO-KO-MO]

***Kuna ndege ya Kenya Airways kutoka JKIA hadi Narita. Litaondoka saa kumi jioni. Hii ni sawa?***

**"There is a flight with Kenya Airways from JKIA to Narita departing at 1600 hours. Is that okay?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Talking about a specific location**
  2. **Talking about a general location and an inside location**
  3. **Expressions used when booking a flight**
-

Location in Swahili can be expressed by the relative particles *-po*, *-ko*, or *-mo* to indicate a specific, indefinite, or general or inside place respectively. These particles can also be used as an infix or suffix. Let's look at each group of cases separately.

## 1. Talking about a specific location (*popote*)

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To indicate a specific location, the form *pa-pa* or *po-po* is used as in *pahali pale* ("that place"). Often it is characterized by the class prefix *-pa-*, for example using *pahali pale* we can for example say..

1. *Tazama pahali pale*  
"Look at that place over there."

The speaker, in this scenario, is pointing at a *pahali* ("place") that is specifically *pale* ("over there").

This class uses only one noun, *mahali* which could also be expressed as *mahala* or *pahali* to mean "place." It can be attested by the demonstratives *hapa* ("here"), *hapo* ("there"), and *pale* ("over there") in the absence of *mahali* and uses the connective *pa*, which is usually seen in the class agreement in which it is involved.

For example, *Hapo panateleza*, literally means "there is slippery" and can be translated as "that place is slippery."

*Hapo* is the demonstrative for *mahali* ("place") and is followed by the connective *pa* which agrees with the *po* in *hapo*.

## 2. Talking about a general location (using *kokote*) and an inside location (using *momote*)

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**Kokote** is a place indicator that means "everywhere" and is characterized by the class prefix *-ku-*. *Kokote* is used to give a general location and movement from one place to another. *Kokote* does not contain a noun but can be used by demonstratives such as *huku* ("this way"), *huko* ("that way"), and *kule* ("that way over there"). This class sometimes uses *kwa*, meaning "at," as a connective.

**Let's see two examples.**

1. *Tafuta kule kwa shamba.*  
"Look for it in the garden."

The prefix *ku-* in *kule* acts like *kokote* to indicate a general place in the garden.

Also, note *kwa* ("at") connecting *kule* ("that way over there") and *shamba* ("garden").

1. *Huku kunafaidi.*  
"This way is beneficial."

*Huku* ("this way") doesn't specify the location, but we know the place is beneficial. The *ku* in *kunafaidi* is a place marker.

When *kokote* or its demonstratives are used with infinitive verbs, they show the manner in which something was done. For example:

1. *Kucheza huku ni hatari.*  
"This way of playing is dangerous."
2. *Kukula kule kunastajabisha.*  
"That manner of eating is shocking."
3. *Kuishi kokote ni kwa watalii.*  
"The manner of living anywhere is for tourists."

Inside locations can be expressed with ***momote*** indicating "anywhere inside."

The *momote* class has the prefix *-m-* or *-mw-* and indicates a position **inside a place**. It uses the demonstratives *humu* ("here"), *humo* ("there"), and *mule* ("over there"), which imply an interior location. The connective *mwa* is used for this class. Let's see two examples.

1. *Humo mwapendeza.*  
"That place (the inside) is good."
2. *Mule mwaogopesha.*  
"That place over there (its inside) is scary."

### 3. Expressions used when booking a flight

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When booking a flight in Kiswahili, some specific expressions may come in handy:

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Swahili	English
<i>Ningependa kuhifadhi ndege ya wiki kesho.</i>	"I'd like to book a flight for next week."



<i>Ningependa kuhifadhi ndege ya kwenda Mombasa.</i>	"I'd like to book a flight for Mombasa"
<i>dirishani</i>	"window"
<i>njjani</i>	"aisle"
<i>Sehemu ya uchumi/biashara kwa denge ni pesa ngapi?</i>	"How much does the economy/business class cost?"
<i>Nataka kuhifadhi tiketi ya kwenda na kurudi Japani.</i>	"I want to book a return flight for Japan."
<i>Uwaji ngani wa ndege upo karibu na malindi?</i>	"Which is the nearest airport to Malindi?"

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Ndio. Je, nisafari inayoelekea Narita bila kutua kokote?*  
"Sure. Is it a direct flight?"
2. *La, utapitia Qatar ubadilishe kwa ndege nambari E4567 saa tano usiku.*  
"No. You have to transfer at Qatar to flight E4567 at 2300 hours."

## Sample Sentences

1. Nimetafuta popote na sijapata.  
"I have looked everywhere, but I have not found it."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Traveling by air

Kenya has since been a popular spot for wildlife lovers. It's for this reason that its tourism sector tops the list of the well-performing ministries after agriculture. Nairobi, the capital, is a hub for airlines and connects easily to other countries, thus it sees a lot of traffic. It's recommended to make reservations early enough. Take note of transits and layovers since they can be tiring. Cheaper flights tend to have two to three stops with long layovers, although this also depends on your search. Of course, you don't want to miss a chance to go on a safari. Book domestic flights

earlier, especially because domestic flights are becoming cheaper, hence popularity among the locals.

### **Useful expression**

1. *mtalii*  
"tourist"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #13

## A Not-So-Serious Addiction in Kenya

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## CONTENTS

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

# 13

## SWAHILI

1. Mwalimu: Leo tutajifunza kuhusu shirika.
2. Victor: Shiriki madawa?
3. Mwalimu: Kwa njia moja, ndio. Ni dawa ya kila siku ambayo wengi wetu hutumia kila siku.
4. Rehema: Hilo ni nini? Pombe?
5. Mwalimu: Kahawa! Ni dawa kichocheo kinacho athiri ubongo na uti wa mgongo.
6. Rehema: Samahani kwa kukatiza, uti wa mgongo unamaanisha nini?
7. Mwalimu: Nimfupa wa katikati kwa mgongo. Kawaha lina athari ya kisaikolojia inayofanya uwekimacho.
8. Frank: Samahani tena, athari gani ya kisaikolojia?
9. Mwalimu: Swali nzuri... kuongezeka kwa papio la moyo na mtiririko wa damu hivyo kuongeza shinikizo la damu.
10. Mark: Tuwache kukunywa kahawa?
11. Mwalimu: Sio lazima, lakini ni vyema uwe na mipaka.

## ENGLISH

1. Teacher: Today, we will look at addiction.
2. Victor: Drug addiction?

CONT'D OVER

3. Teacher: In a way, yes. An everyday drug that most of us are in a habit of using.
4. Rehema: What could that be? Beer?
5. Teacher: Coffee! It's a stimulant that affects the brain and the Central Nervous System (CNS).
6. Rehema: Sorry for interrupting... could you explain what CNS means?
7. Teacher: It's basically the brain and spinal cord. Caffeine causes psychological reactions that keep you alert.
8. Frank: Sorry again... what kind of psychological reactions?
9. Teacher: Good question... increase in heartbeat and blood flow, thus increasing your blood pressure.
10. Mark: Should we stop drinking coffee?
11. Teacher: You don't have to, but you need to set limits.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
madawa	drug	noun
pombe	beer	noun
kahawa	coffee	noun
kichocheo	stimulant	noun
katiza	to interrupt	verb
uti wa mgongo	spinal cord	phrase
saikolojia	psychology	noun

papio la moyo	heartbeat	phrase
shinikizo	blood pressure	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Madawa za kulevywa zinaharibu vijana wengi.</b></p> <p>"Intoxicating drugs have spoiled many youths."</p>	<p><b>Ningelipenda kunywa pombe.</b></p> <p>"I'd like to have a beer."</p>
<p><b>Bakari alikunywa pombe nyingi mpaka akalewa chakari.</b></p> <p>"Bakari drank a lot of beer until became very drunk."</p>	<p><b>Niongozee kahawa kikombe kimoja tafadhali.</b></p> <p>"Add a cup of coffee please."</p>
<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>Vinywaji vichocheo vimejaa madukani.</b></p> <p>"Stimulant drinks have now filled the shops."</p>
<p><b>Tangazo la biashara linakatiza kipindi changu.</b></p> <p>"The adverts are interfering with my program."</p>	<p><b>Uti wa mgongo ni kiungo cha muhimu mwilini.</b></p> <p>"The backbone is an important joint of the body."</p>
<p><b>Vita huathiri watoto kisaikolojia.</b></p> <p>"War affects children psychologically."</p>	<p><b>Papio la moyo ni katikati ya sitini na mia moja kwa dakika.</b></p> <p>"The heartbeat rate is between sixty and a hundred times a minute."</p>

---

## Chunguza shinikizo lako kila wakati.

"Check your blood pressure every time."

---

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***dawa kichocheo*** **"stimulant drug"**

*Dawa* could mean "drug" or "medicine." *Kichocheo* means "stimulant." *Kichocheo* is therefore used to specify the kind of medicine.

*Dawa kichocheo* can be used to refer to a stimulant drug, though one could be more specific by giving the name of the drug. *Dawa* is a general reference to medicine thus it can be used with other drug description to be specific. *Kichocheo* has a different meaning to it, such as "motivation," "incentive," or "something used to stir fire." Therefore its usage depends on the context.

### **For example:**

1. *Nasikia dawa kichocheo ni bora kwa moyo.*  
"I hear stimulant drugs are good for the heart."

### ***athari ya kisaikolojia*** **"psychological effect"**

*Athari* means "effect," *ya* acts as the preposition "of," and *kisaikolojia* is the English loan word "psychology." Together the phrase means "psychological effect."

*Athari* is a word that has varied meanings, including "impact," "defect," and "influence." So it can be used in different contexts. The usage of the preposition *ya* depends on the noun class while *kisaikolojia* can be used within contexts that deal with the human mind and behavior. This means that each of these words can be used separately in different contexts.

### **For example:**

1. *Kukosa kulala vizuri inaathari ya kisaikolojia.*  
"Lack of proper sleep has psychological effects."

### ***shinikizo la damu*** **"blood pressure"**

*Shinikizo* is the Swahili word for "pressure," *la* is a preposition "of," and *damu* means "blood." Together this phrase literally translates to "pressure of blood," commonly known as "blood pressure."

*Shinikizo* can also mean "force." "Force" and "pressure" are words used in different contexts and not only when referring to blood. Blood, on the other hand, could be used differently depending on the context. Therefore, these two words can be used separately to give nuance that fits the context.

### **For example:**

1. *Shinikizo juu ya damu ndio iliyomuua.*  
"High blood pressure is what killed him."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson Is Relative Clauses**

***Kwa njia moja, ndio. Ni dawa ya kila siku ambayo wengi wetu hutumia kila siku.***

**"In a way, yes. An everyday drug that most of us are in a habit of using."**

---

### **In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Relative clauses**
2. **Using the relative clause *amba-* with the *-o-* reference**
3. **Expressions used for the effects of addiction**

---

### **1. Relative clauses ("that," "which," "who") i.e. *amba-* with personal pronouns**

Relative clauses provide extra information. This extra information can either define something or provide additional information about some elements mentioned in the sentence.

Relative clauses in Swahili usually take the *amba-* form when used with the noun classes and personal pronouns. When used with noun classes, the relative *amba-* takes a relative pronoun, which can be used as the infix in the *-o-* form. Often, the



-o- form acts like the shortened version of *amba-*. The conjugated version of both forms is shown in the chart below and sample sentences below the table.

<b>Noun Class (NGELI)</b>	<b>Noun (Jina)</b>	<b>Relative <i>amba-</i></b>	<b>Relative Pronoun (Kirejeshi)</b>
M	<i>mtu</i> - "person"	<i>ambaye</i>	-ye
WA	<i>watu</i> - "persons"	<i>ambao</i>	-o
KI	<i>kijiko</i> - "spoon"	<i>ambacho</i>	-cho
VI	<i>vijiko</i> - "spoons"	<i>ambavyo</i>	-vyo
M	<i>mlango</i> - "door"	<i>ambao</i>	-o
MI	<i>milango</i> - "doors"	<i>ambayo</i>	-yo
Jl	<i>tunda</i> - "fruit"	<i>ambalo</i>	-lo
MA	<i>matunda</i> - "fruits"	<i>ambayo</i>	-yo
N	<i>saa</i> - "watch"	<i>ambayo</i>	-yo
N	<i>saa</i> - "watches"	<i>mbazo</i>	-zo
U	<i>ukuta</i> - "wall"	<i>ambao</i>	-o
Zi	<i>kuta</i> - "walls"	<i>ambazo</i>	-zo
U	<i>unga</i> - "flour"	<i>ambao</i>	-o
KU	<i>kufa</i> - "death"	<i>ambako</i>	-ko
PA	<i>pahali</i> - "place"	<i>ambapo</i>	-po
MU	<i>nyumbani</i> - "home"	<i>ambamo</i>	-mo

### Sample sentences

1. *Kitabu **ambacho** kilipotea kimepatikana.*  
"The book that got lost has been found."

2. Vitabu **ambavyo** vilipotewa vimepatikana.  
"The books that got lost have been found."
3. Ni mimi **ambaye** nilisoma kitabu hicho.  
"It is I who read that book."
4. Ni sisi **ambao** tuliosoma vitabu hivyo.  
"It is we who read those books."

## 2. Using the relative clause *amba-* with the *-o-* reference

---

In this form, instead of using the *amba-* form, its relative pronoun is used instead. Check the chart above. The meaning of the sentence still remains the same as when it's in the *amba-* form.

### Sample sentences:

1. Kitabu kilichopotewa kimepatikana.  
"The book that was lost has been found."
2. Vitabu vilivyopotewa vimepatikana.  
"The books that were lost have been found."
3. Ni mimi niliyesoma kitabu hicho.  
"It is I who read that book."
4. Nisizi tuliosoma vitabu hivyo.  
"It is we who read those books."

## 3. Expressions used for the effects of addiction

---

Some specific expressions and words may come in handy, when talking about addiction in Swahili. The table below shows some of the common expressions used.

Swahili Expressions	English Translation
<i>dawa ya kulevya</i>	"intoxicating drugs"
<i>kulewa chakari</i>	"to be drunk to a high degree"
<i>shiriki madawa ya kulevya</i>	"to be addicted to drugs"

<i>kinywaji kichocheo</i>	"a stimulant drink"
<i>kukua na uchu</i>	"to have a great craving"
<i>kujikunyata</i>	"to be depressed"

## Examples from the dialogue

1. *Kahawa! Ni dawa kichocheo kinacho athiri ubongo na uti wa mgongo.*  
"Coffee! It's a stimulant that affects the brain and the Central Nervous System (CNS)."
2. *Swali nzuri... kuongezeka kwa papio la moyo na mtiririko wa damu hivyo kuongeza shinikizo la damu.*  
"Good question... increase in heartbeat and blood flow thus increasing your blood pressure."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Amepoteza kazi kwa sababu ya kushiriki ulevi.*  
"He has lost his job because of alcohol addiction."
2. *Ni wao ambao waliweka akiba.*  
"It is they who saved the money."
3. *Watoto wanaocheza ni wa jirani.*  
"The children who are playing are the neighbors."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Coffee addiction

Kenya coffee beans are treasured worldwide because of their distinct flavor. After landing on Kenyan soil, coffee lovers look forward to drinking high-grade coffee from the country that produces it. Sadly, this may not be possible. Until recently, much of the coffee produced in Kenya is exported because Kenyans have long preferred tea, a British culture adopted during colonization. There is, however, *kahawa chungu*, the traditional bitter coffee drink found in and around Mombasa. Men take it as a love potion. The western-style cafe is slowly getting into big cities and a few tourist centers. You can order your double latte or a cup of sweet black coffee

Restaurants like Java House, Dormans, and Artcaffe have a big market among Kenyans who lived abroad and adopted the coffee culture. The influence is growing - it is not uncommon to see people grab a Starbucks-style take away in the morning on their way to the office. The tea tradition is still respected, and so there is an option of switching between the two.

### **Useful expression**

1. *kupakiwa*  
"export"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #14 Choosing the Right Phone in Kenya

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## CONTENTS

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

# 14

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Nataka kununua simu lakini sijui ni modeli ipi nzuri.
2. Frank: Nakubaliana nawewe. Kuna modeli nyingi kwenye soko ambazo ni nzuri.
3. Maria: Hilo ndilo shida langu kubwa.
4. Frank: Je, unadhania nini kuhusu iphone 6 na Samsung Galaxy S5?
5. Maria: Nadhania zote ni nzuri lakini gani bora zaidi?
6. Frank: Samsung inaufahamu na umbo kubwa kushinda Iphone 6. Pia inazinda maji.
7. Maria: Je, na iphone 6?
8. Frank: Ina vipengele vingine kama Samsung isipokuwa ni ndogo na haizindi maji.
9. Maria: Samsung inaonekana bora.
10. Frank: Hivyo divyo tunavyodhania, lakini inadumu kwa muda mfupi ukilinganishwa na iphone 6.
11. Maria: Mbona?
12. Frank: Umbo wa Samsung ni ya plastiki ilhali ya iphone ni aluminiam.
13. Maria: Nimelipenda Samsung tayari.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Maria: I want to buy a phone but I wonder which is the best model.
2. Frank: I agree with you. There are so many models in the market, most of which look good.
3. Maria: And that's my biggest problem.
4. Frank: What do you think about the iPhone 6 or Samsung Galaxy S5?
5. Maria: I guess they're both good, but which is better?
6. Frank: Samsung has better features than the iPhone 6. It's also water resistant.
7. Maria: What about the iPhone 6?
8. Frank: It has some similar features as the Samsung, but it's small in size and not water resistant.
9. Maria: Samsung looks good.
10. Frank: Sounds like it, but it seems to have a shorter lifespan than the iPhone.
11. Maria: Why is that so?
12. Frank: The Samsung's main body is plastic, whereas the iPhone is aluminum.
13. Maria: I like Samsung already.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
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modeli	model	noun
fanana	to resemble	verb
tegemea	to depend	verb
umbo	shaped	adjective
ufahamu	memory	noun
zinda	to be resistant	verb
vipengele	features	noun
dumu	to last	verb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Unapenda modeli gani ya gari?</b> "Which car model do you like?"</p>	<p><b>Unafanana babako.</b> "You resemble your dad."</p>
<p><b>Anategemea wazazi wake hata kwa umri wake.</b> "He depends on his parents, even at his age."</p>	<p><b>Gari langu mpya lina umbo kama wa bungo.</b> "My new car is shaped like a beetle."</p>
<p><b>Ufahamu wake unazidi kupotea na uzee.</b> "His memory keeps fading with old age."</p>	<p><b>Saa yake inazinda maji.</b> "His watch is water resistant."</p>
<p><b>Nipe vipengele vya gari hili.</b> "Give me the features of this car."</p>	<p><b>Bidhaa za China hazidumu kwa muda.</b> "Chinese products do not last for long."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kununua simu***



## **"to buy a phone"**

*Kununua* means "to buy." You can create its infinitive form by adding the infinitive prefix *ku* to the stem verb *-nunua* ("buy"). *Simu* is the Swahili for "phone."

*Kununua* can be used with other products one wants to buy. This implies that also *simu* can be used in different contexts.

### **For example:**

1. *Watu wengi wanajimudu kununua simu.*  
"Many people can afford to buy a phone."

## ***unafahamu***

### **"it has a memory"**

*Unafahamu* is a statement that can be broken down into *u*, in this case the pronoun "it;" *na*, the present tense marker; and *ufahamu* for "memory."

*Una* can be used to imply that someone or something has an item or character like in this case, the phone has memory. *Unafahamu* is therefore very specific way to say "you/it has the memory" or "you have the understanding." This statement will however be limited to situations where someone or something has the stated attributes. *Una*, like any other pronoun and tense, can be used in different contexts with different nouns. *Ufahamu* can also mean "understanding." Because of its varied meaning, it can be used in different settings and not just limited to pronouns and tenses.

### **For example:**

1. *Unafahamu yale yaliyotendeka jadi?*  
"Do you have any memory of what happened long ago?"

## ***zinda maji***

### **"to be water resistant"**

*Zinda* means "to be resistant" and *maji* is "water." Together, these words mean "to be water resistant."

This phrase is useful when referring to something that is water resistant, so it's very specific. *Zinda*, as a verb, can be used in different contexts separate from *maji* ("water").

### **For example:**

1. *Saa hii inazinda maji.*  
"This watch is water resistant."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Comparing Elements

***Je, unadhania nini kuhusu iphone 6 na Samsung Galaxy S5?***  
**"What do you think about the iPhone 6 or Samsung Galaxy S5?"**

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Using modifiers**
2. **Comparing features between two or more products**
3. **Noun class variations when using modifiers**

### **1. Using modifiers (-ingi "many, a lot" and -ingine "other, few, different")**

The modifier *-ingi* means "many" or "a lot" when a noun class marker is attached to it. Since *-ingi* refers to plural things, it cannot be used for noun classes denoting the singular form. The modifier *-ingine* also has the noun class marker attached to it to mean "another" or "other." Unlike *-ingi*, *-ingine* works for both singular and plural noun classes. The chart below shows how both modifiers are used.

<b>NGELI (Noun Class)</b>	<b>Singular Plural</b>	<b>Jina (noun)</b>	<b>Modifier - ingi "many"</b>	<b>Modifier - ingine "another"</b>
M / WA	M	<i>mtu</i> - "person"	-----	<i>mwengine</i>
M / WA	WA	<i>watu</i> - "persons"	<i>wengi</i>	<i>wengine</i>

KI / VI	KI	<i>kijiko</i> - "spoon"	-----	<i>kingine</i>
KI / VI	VI	<i>vijiko</i> - "spoons"	<i>vingi</i>	<i>vingine</i>
M / MI	M	<i>mlango</i> - "door"	-----	<i>mwingine</i>
M / MI	MI	<i>milango</i> - "doors"	<i>mingi</i>	<i>mingine</i>
JI / MA	JI	<i>tunda</i> - "fruit"	-----	<i>jingine</i>
JI / MA	MA	<i>matunda</i> - "fruits"	<i>mengi</i>	<i>mengine</i>
N / N	N	<i>saa</i> - "watch"	-----	<i>nyingine</i>
N / N	N	<i>saa</i> - "watches"	<i>nyingi</i>	<i>nyingine</i>
U / ZI	U	<i>ukuta</i> - "wall"	-----	<i>mwingine</i>
U / ZI	Zi	<i>kuta</i> - "walls"	<i>nyingi</i>	<i>nyingine</i>
U / U	U	<i>unga</i> - "flour"	<i>mwingi</i>	<i>mwingine</i>
U / U	U	<i>unga</i> - "flour"	<i>mwingi</i>	<i>mwingine</i>
KU / KU	KU	<i>kufa</i> - "death"	<i>kwingi</i>	<i>kwingine</i>
KU / KU	KU	<i>kufa</i> - "death"	<i>kwingi</i>	<i>kwingine</i>
PA / PA	PA	<i>pahali</i> - "place"	<i>pengi</i>	<i>pengine</i>
PA / PA	PA	<i>pahali</i> - "place"	<i>pengi</i>	<i>pengine</i>
MU / MU	MU	<i>nyumbani</i> - "home"	<i>mwingi</i>	<i>mwingine</i>
MU / MU	MU	<i>nyumbani</i> - "home"	<i>mwingi</i>	<i>mwingine</i>

## Sample sentences with *-ingi*.

1. *Vitabu **vingi** vimetupwa.*  
"Many books have been thrown away."
2. *Simu **nyingi** sokoni ni bandia.*  
"A lot of phones on the market are fake."

## Sample sentences with *-ingine*.

1. *Juma amenunua gari **lingine**.*  
"Juma has bought another car."
2. *Nimepoteza kibeti **kingine**.*  
"I have lost another wallet."

## 2. Comparing features between two or more products

---

Let's start with some examples of comparing sentences.

1. *Nadhania zote ni nzuri lakini gani bora zaidi?*  
"I guess they are both good, but which is better?"
2. *Samsung ina ufahamu na umbo mkubwa kuliko Iphone 6.*  
"Samsung has a bigger memory and size than the iPhone 6."

From the examples above, comparing two phones, you might have realized that the Swahili comparatives do not follow similar set patterns like English comparatives.

In the first sentence, *zaidi* ("more") comes after the adjective *bora* ("fine"). So, *bora zaidi* literally means "more fine" or simply "better." *Zaidi* is therefore a word you can use to form a comparative. Can you guess the comparative adjective in the second sentence? It's the phrase with *kuliko* meaning "than." Note that it also comes after the adjective *kubwa* ("big"). Together, they mean "bigger."

These two examples show the easiest pattern to follow - a comparative preceded by an adjective. Use the pattern with comparatives, such as *kushinda* ("better than"), *zaidi ya* ("more than"), *kuzidi* ("more than"), *sawasawa na* ("like"), and *tofauti na* ("different from").

Pattern:

[adjective] + comparative element

## Examples:

1. *Kazi yangu ni safi kuliko yako.*  
"My work is clearer than yours."
2. *Anapesa **zaidi ya** nchi yetu nzima.*  
"He has a lot of money, more than what our country has."
3. *Pale pengine ni pa zuri **kuliko** hapa.*  
"That other place is better for residing than here."

## Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Nadhania zote ni nzuri lakini gani bora zaidi?*  
"I guess they are both good, but which is better?"
2. *Samsung inaufahamu na umbo kubwa kushinda Iphone 6. Pia inazinda maji.*  
"Samsung has better features than the iPhone 6. It's also water resistant."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Vitabu vingi vimetupwa.*  
"Many books have been thrown."
2. *Pale pengine ni pa zuri kuliko hapa.*  
"That other place is a better place to live than here."
3. *Miti mingi imekatwa.*  
"Many trees have been cut."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Buying a phone

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Kenya is battling to keep counterfeit goods out of its market, especially phones. Most of these phones are copies of popular brands and models made from low-quality materials and they are not licensed by the companies. They're fairly cheap compared to the real handsets. In 2012, handsets whose unique numbers were not recognized by an international database were switched off. You don't want to be a victim especially during your visits to Kenya. To be safe, buy or rent phones from

mobile operators who can check the authenticity of your handset. They can help you find the features in the phone that could be of use to you. It's safer to buy cheaper handsets with fewer features here, as long as they are genuine.

### **Useful expression**

1. *bandia*  
"counterfeit"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #15

## Finding a Place to Call Home in Kenya

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

# **15**

# SWAHILI

1. Rehema: Je, hii ni kampuni ya JJ ya nyumba halisi?
2. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Jina langu ni Juma. Naweza kukusaidia?
3. Rehema: Ndio. Natafuta jumba katika sehemu nyamavu.
4. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Tunajumba mbili kubwa Muthaiga. Moja liko karibu na kilabu ya gofu.
5. Rehema: Je, ni nyamavu na karibu na nyanda za maduka?
6. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Zote zipo sehemu nyamavu na karibu dakika 7 hadi madukani kwa gari.
7. Rehema: Bora. Zina vyumba ngapi vya kulala? Zina bafu pamoja?
8. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Jumba moja lina vyumba tatu vya kulala ilhali lingine lina vyumba tano na bafu mbili pamoja.
9. Rehema: Zipo karibu na pakuogea?
10. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Pakuogea pako dakika 15 kutoka kwa jumba la kwanza. Jumba la pili lina pakuogea.
11. Rehema: Ni lile la vyumba tano?
12. Ajeti wa mali isiyohamishika: Ndio.
13. Rehema: Nitalichukua.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER



1. **Rehema:** Hello, am I calling the JJ real estate company?
2. **Real estate agent:** Yes, my name is Juma. May I help you?
3. **Rehema:** Yes, I'm looking for a spacious house in a quiet place.
4. **Real estate agent:** I see. We have two bungalows in Muthaiga. One is near a golf club.
5. **Rehema:** Is it quiet and close to a shopping center?
6. **Real estate agent:** They are both in quiet areas within a seven-minute drive to malls.
7. **Rehema:** Sounds good. How many bedrooms do they have? Are they en suite?
8. **Real estate agent:** One has three bedrooms while the other has five bedrooms with two en suites.
9. **Rehema:** Are they near a swimming pool?
10. **Real estate agent:** There is a public swimming pool, 15 minutes drive away. The second house has a swimming pool though.
11. **Rehema:** Is it the five bedroom house?
12. **Real estate agent:** Yes.
13. **Rehema:** I'll take it.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
jumba	(large) house	noun
gofu	golf	noun
nyamavu	quiet	adjective
pakuogea	swimming pool	noun
kulala	to sleep	verb
bafu	bathroom	noun
maduka	shops	noun
pamoja na bafu	en suite	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Anakodisha jumba lake.</b> "He is renting his house."</p>	<p><b>Mwanagofu anapiga mpira kwenye shimo.</b> "The golfer putts the ball into the hole."</p>
<p><b>Ni mtu mnyamavu.</b> "He is a quiet person."</p>	<p><b>Kuna mahali pa kuogea hapa karibu.</b> "There is a swimming pool near here."</p>
<p><b>Msichana huyu yuko karibu kulala.</b> "The girl is about to sleep."</p>	<p><b>Bafu lililoko karibu liko wapi?</b> "Where is the nearest bathroom around here?"</p>
<p><b>Maduka yanafungwa mapema leo.</b> "The shops are closing early today."</p>	<p><b>Nataka chumba kilicho pamoja na bafu.</b> "I want an en suite."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***sehemu nyamavu*** **"quiet place"**

*Sehemu* is the Swahili word for "place" and *nyamavu* is "quiet." The literal translation would be "place quiet," but it's more natural to say "quiet place."

*Sehemu*, as a noun, has a lot of meanings but the adjective, *nyamavu*, would imply that *sehemu* is a "place." Therefore, these two words would come in handy when describing a quiet place. *Sehemu* has a number of meanings, such as "part," "district," and "installments," and so it can be used separately from *nyamavu*. *Nyamavu* can come in handy for descriptions.

### **For example:**

1. *Sehemu nyamavu ni pazuri pa kusoma.*  
"A quiet place is good for studying."

## ***bafu pamoja na chumba*** **"en suite"**

*Bafu* is "bathroom" or "bathtub." *Pamoja* means "joint." *Na* is a conjunction combining *bafu pamoja* with *chumba* ("room"). Together, this can be translated as "joint bathroom with a room," usually a bedroom.

There is really no specific name in Swahili equivalent to "en suite" but saying the phrase *bafu pamoja na chumba* would mean the same thing. The word *bafu* can come in handy when referring to a bathroom, a place to take a bath or shower. However, *bafu* also refers to "lavatories." Sometimes, you might also hear the words *msalani* or *msala* being used. *Pamoja* has a wide range of meanings, like "together," "united," and "collective," while *chumba* means "room." Given the varied meanings of these words, their usage also varies and they can be used separately without the others in different situations.

### **For example:**

1. *Vyumba vyote vya kulala vina bafu pamoja na chumba.*  
"All the bedrooms are en suite."

## ***nyanda za maduka*** **"shopping mall"**

*Nyanda* is the plural form of *uwanda* for "plaza." *Za* is a preposition "of," and *maduka* is the plural for "shops." These words together would literally mean "plaza for shops" referring to what we commonly know as a mall.

*Nyanda za maduka* would be useful for referring to a shopping mall or a town

square. *Nyanda*, as a noun, bears other meanings, such as "public square" and so may be used in contexts that do not need *maduka*. Though *maduka* is a good word to know for places where you can shop for items. Some shops have specific names depending on what they sell. For example, "books stores" would be *maduka ya vitabu*.

### For example:

1. *Nyanda za maduka ziko kadhaa jijini.*  
"There are several shopping malls in the city."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus Of This Lesson Is Expressing Distance and Talking about Housing

***Ndio. Natafuta jumba katika sehemu nyamavu.***  
**"Yes, I am looking for a spacious house in a quiet place."**

---

#### In this lesson, we will learn about...

1. **Talking about distance**
  2. **Describing a real estate**
- 

### 1. Talking about distance

---

First of all, let's see the words that already contain information about distance.

*Karibu* - This is an adjective meaning "near" or "close by." Usually, it's used to reference how close a place is from the current point of the speaker.

*Jirani* - When referring to distance, it acts as an adverb, meaning "close by" or "near."

*Mbali* - This is an adverb that means "distant" or "far." It's often used to describe a place that is far from the speaker's current reference point.

Now, let's see how to express distance in a more complex way, as we saw in the dialogue.

---

**Swahili**

**English**

**Keywords**

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<i>Kuwa karibu na</i>	"to be close to [place]"	<i>Karibu</i> - "close"
<i>Kuwa mbali na</i>	"to be far from [place]"	<i>Mbali na</i> - "far from"
<i>Kuwa dakika (nambari) hadi (pahali) kwa gari</i>	"to be [number] minute (s) drive to a [place]"	<i>dakika</i> - "minutes," <i>pahali</i> "place"
<i>Kuna (kitu) dakika (nambari) kwa gari</i>	"there is [something] [number] minute drive away"	<i>kwa gari</i> "by car"

Now let's see these expressions used in sample sentences.

1. *Nyumba moja liko karibu na kilabu ya gofu*  
"One house is near a golf club."
2. *Zote zipo sehemu nyamavu na karibu dakika 7 hadi madukani kwa gari.*  
"They are both in quiet areas and a 7-minute drives to the malls."
3. *Maduka yako mbali sana na hapa.*  
"The shops are very far from here."

## 2. Describing real estate

Let's see now how you can talk about a real estate in Swahili. This will help you if you are planning to move to Kenya or want to live there for a relatively long period.

Here are some examples from the dialogue.

1. *Nyumba **lina** vyumba tatu kubwa vya kulala na mahali pa kuogelea.*  
"It has three big bedrooms and a swimming pool."
2. *Nyumba **lina** bafu pamoja kwa vyumba vyake vyote.*  
"The house is en suite in all its rooms."

Looking at the above sentences the words *lina*, meaning "has" or "have," is handy when describing the contents of a house. When describing the kind of house you want, *liwe* ("should have") and *lililona* ("that has") are useful as shown in the sample sentences below.

### Sample sentences

1. *Nyumba **liwe** na ulinzi mkali.*  
"The house should have tight security."
2. *Nyumba la ghorofa **lililona** choo na bafu nje.*  
"It is a story house with the toilet and bathroom outside."
3. *Nyumba mashambani **lililona** maji ndani.*  
"House in the countryside with water inside."

### Language Tip - Housing Vocabulary

If you are planning to rent, buy, or sell an apartment or house in Kenya, or other Swahili speaking countries, it might be useful to know some housing related vocabulary.:

Swahili	English
<i>kununua</i>	"to buy"
<i>kukodisha</i>	"to rent"
<i>nyumba isiyoshikama</i>	"detached house"
<i>nyumba</i>	"apartment"
<i>mali</i>	"property"
<i>bima ya nyumba</i>	"home insurance"
<i>nyumba fungu</i>	"shared apartment"
<i>fukuza</i>	"eviction"
<i>mchango</i>	"deposit"
<i>mkopo</i>	"mortgage"

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Tunajumba mbili kubwa Muthaiga. Moja liko karibu na kilabu ya gofu.*  
"I see. We have two bungalows in Muthaiga. One is near a golf club."
2. *Zote zipo sehemu nyamavu na karibu dakika 7 hadi madukani kwa gari.*  
"They are both in quiet areas with a 7-minute drives to malls."

## Sample Sentences

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1. *Kutoka hapa hadi afisi yake ni mita karibu mia tatu.*  
"From here to his office is about 300 meters."
2. *Nyumba yangu ina choo na bafu kwa kila ghorofa.*  
"My house has a toilet and a bathroom on each floor."
3. *Soko liko mbali sana na nyumba yetu.*  
"The market is very far from our house."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Looking for house to rent or buy

---

In big cities, there is often a tendency to classify one's status based on where you live. You may want to avoid being classified incorrectly by choosing your residence carefully. Areas that offer modern and high-end living options are more expensive. Some places, like Karen, are far from the city but the serenity and natural scenery make up for the distance. The houses in these areas are often big and sometimes on big plots with gated roads and 24-hour security. Cheaper areas are often congested. Unless you are in your house, security past certain times of the night is not assured. Rationing of water and electricity are common occurrences in these areas. The cost of living in these areas is low, and shops and stalls can be as close as your gate.

### Useful expression

1. *hadhi*  
"status"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #16 A Warm Welcome in Kenya

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# 16



## SWAHILI

1. Victor: Habari za asubuhi. Jina langu ni Victor. Karibu Kenya.
2. Maria: Jina langu ni Maria.
3. Victor: Nina furaha kukujua.
4. Maria: Hahaha, ni hayo tu ninayojua.
5. Victor: Wanidhihaki? (hahaha). Unaongea kama mwenyeji tayari.
6. Maria: Asante kwa heka.
7. Victor: Usijali. Unatoka nchi gani?
8. Maria: Natoka Nyuzilandi.
9. Victor: Maili chache kutoka hapa, sivyo?
10. Maria: Ndivyo inavyoonekana. Ilinichukua saa 15 kufika JKIA.
11. Victor: Ala. Laonekana mbali sana na nilivyodhani.
12. Maria: Ndio. Kwa kweli, inapaswa kuwa maili 8,000.
13. Victor: Nivyema upo hapa. Karibu Kenya. Jihisi nyumbani.

## ENGLISH

1. Victor: Good morning. My name is Victor. Welcome to Kenya.

CONT'D OVER

2. Maria: My name is Maria.
3. Victor: Nice to meet you.
4. Maria: Hahaha, that's all I know.
5. Victor: Are you kidding? (hahaha). You sound like a native already.
6. Maria: Aha, thanks for the compliment.
7. Victor: No worries. What country are you from?
8. Maria: I'm from New Zealand.
9. Victor: A few miles from here, right?
10. Maria: That's the way it may look. It took me 15 hours to arrive at JKIA.
11. Victor: Wow! That sounds further than I had imagined.
12. Maria: Right, technically, it's about 8,000 miles.
13. Victor: Great you are here! Karibu, Kenya. Feel at home.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mwenyeji	native	noun
tayari	already	adverb
heko	compliment	noun
usijali	don't worry	expression

Nyuzilandi	New Zealand	noun
maili	miles	noun
kuchukua	to take	verb
onekana	sight	Noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Wenyeji wa hapa ni karibu laki tatu.</b></p> <p>"The natives of this place are about three hundred thousand."</p>	<p><b>Je, mko tayari?</b></p> <p>"Are you ready?"</p>
<p><b>Mwalimu alimpa heko mbele ya darasa.</b></p> <p>"The teacher complimented him before the class."</p>	<p><b>Usijali, hauwezi shinda kila wakati.</b></p> <p>"Don't worry, you can't win every time!"</p>
<p><b>Nahamia Nyuzilandi.</b></p> <p>"I am relocating to New Zealand."</p>	<p><b>Ni maili kadhaa kutoka hapa.</b></p> <p>"It's few miles from here."</p>
<p><b>Nitakuja kukuchukua kwa gari langu.</b></p> <p>"I'll come to pick you up in my car."</p>	<p><b>Alioneka mwisho wiki jana.</b></p> <p>"He was last seen last week."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### **wanidhihaki**

**"you are kidding me"**

*Wanidhihaki* is a statement that when broken down has *wa*, the second person pronoun, *ni* is the speaker's personal pronoun, and *dhihaki*, which means "joke" or "tease."

*Wani* is often used to indicate the speaker's own words when making reference to the action of the other person involved. *-dhihaki* is a root verb and can also mean "ridicule" or "make fun of." The structure of the sentence can be split to fit different contexts depending on how the words are used. You can say, *wanipenda* for "you love me."

### **For example:**

1. *Wanidhihaki kila wakati.*  
"You are kidding me every time."

### ***ongea kama mwenyeji*** **"to talk like a native"**

*Ongea* means to "talk," *kama* is the equivalent to "like," and *mwenyeji* could mean a "local" or a "native." Together, these words mean "talk like a native."

This phrase is useful when talking to visitors who seem to understand and speak the local language. It's a way of commending them even if they are not that fluent or have an accent. The words in the phrase can however be used separately in different situations given their varied meanings. For instance, *-ongea* as a root verb can also mean "waste time," "chat," or "increase," whereas *mwenyeji* could mean "customer," "host," or "regular customer." Use *kama* meaning "like" as a conjunction where it fits.

### **For example:**

1. *Amekuja juzi lakini anaongea kama mwenyeji.*  
"He came just the other day but he speaks like a native."

### ***inavyoonekana*** **"as it appears"**

*inavyoonekana* is a phrase that can be broken into *i*, the third person pronoun; *na* is the present tense marker; *vyo* indicates the state of being; and *onekana* means "to appear" or "look like." Together this statement could be translated as "as it appears."

This statement is useful when talking about the state of a situation or something at that moment. The judgement could be made out of imagination or speculation. Both the pronoun and tense marker can be used independently in different settings without *vyo* and *onekana*. *Vyo* can come in handy when talking about the state of something. It can also be used as a verb relative, like "that" or "which," thus its usage varies. Use *onekana* when you want to imply "seen" or "appeared."

### **For example:**

1. *Afya yake inavyoonekana ni kuwa atapona.*  
"The way his health appears shows that he'll get well."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson Is Introduce Yourself and Engaging in Short Social Conversations**

***Habari za asubuhi. Jina langu ni Victor. Karibu Kenya.***  
**"Good morning. My name is Victor. Welcome to Kenya."**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Introducing yourself in detail (*jitambulishe kinaganaga*)**
2. **Changing the topic**

---

### **1. Introducing yourself in detail (*jitambulishe kinaganaga*)**

---

You should already know how to introduce yourself in Swahili. In this lesson, we'll learn how to do it at a higher level of fluency.

First of all, using expressions that downplay your proficiency will certainly impress people and leave a good impression.

In the dialogue, Maria, after introducing herself in a simple way, adds...

1. *Ni hayo tu ninayojua.*  
"That's all I know."

This is a nice trick to give a good impression and does not sound too self confident, as you are still learning.

Here are other sentences or exclamations you could use to answer someone who compliments you on your fluency:

1. *Asante sana. Nashukuru sifa hiyo.*  
"Thanks a lot. I appreciate the compliment."

2. *Asante, kwani hapa wanisaidia kwa mazoezi ya kuongea..*  
"Thanks, you are hereby helping me practice speaking."
3. *Shukran lakini bado nina msafara.*  
"Thanks, though I still have a long way to go."

Giving more details about yourself when introducing yourself may also leave a good impression. Here are some subjects you could talk about.

- Where are you from exactly and the details of your home country.

1. *Mimi Mkenya, kutoka Kenya barani Afrika.*  
"I am Kenyan, from Kenya in the continent of African."
2. *Natoka katika jimbo la Eldoret.*  
"My hometown is in Eldoret county"

When talking about your background, the word *-toka* can come in handy, as it means "from."

- Which languages do you speak.

1. *Naongea lugha tatu likiwamo Kipsigis, Kiswahili and Kingereza.*  
"I speak three languages, including Kipsigis, Swahili, and English."
2. *Kipsigis ndio lugha yangu ya mama.*  
"Kipsigis is my mother tongue."

The word *lugha* ("language") is reflected in both examples and of course it's useful when talking about the language(s) you speak.

- What the purpose of your trip is.

1. *Nimesafiri kuhudhuria mkutano wa biashara.*  
"I have traveled to attend a business meeting."
2. *Nimesafiri kuja kumtembelea rafiki yangu.*  
"I have traveled to visit a friend."

*Nimesafiri* for "I have traveled" often hints at the purpose of the travel. It's followed by the indefinite pronoun *ku* and a verb to indicate the reason for the visit.

- What your job is, or, if you are a student, your research field or major.
  1. *Mimi ni mfanyabiashara wa teknolojia.*  
"I am a businessman in the field of technology."
  2. *Mimi ni mwanafunzi wa utafiti wa sayansi.*  
"I am a science research student."

To identify what you are doing, as you may already know, the phrase *mimi ni* for "I am" followed by the name of your status or profession is commonly used.

## 2. Changing the topic

In order to engage in pleasant social conversation, being able to change topic may help and make you and the person you're talking to more comfortable.

Here are some words and phrases useful for changing topic and an example of how to use them.

Swahili	English	Sample sentence	English
<i>Japo kuwa</i>	"by the way"	<i>Japo kuwa, umeshakula?</i>	"By the way, have you eaten?"
<i>Yale yaliyomo</i>	What is trending	<i>Yale yaliyomo ni kuwa Jane anamwoa Juma.</i>	What is trending is that Jane is marrying Juma.
<i>Ndio, lakini</i>	Yes, but	<i>Ndio, lakini ni vyema turudi tuliko anza.</i>	Yes, but it is better we go back to where we started.
<i>sivyo?</i>	right?	<i>Unampenda, sivyo?</i>	You like him, right?

<i>umesikia?</i>	Have you heard?	<i>Umesikia? Mama amejifungua mapacha!</i>	Have you heard? Mum has given birth to twins!
<i>tazama!</i>	look!	<i>Tazama! Ndio yule pale anapita.</i>	Look! He is there passing.

## Examples from the dialogue

1. *Jina langu ni Maria.* (saying in Swahili)  
"My name is Maria."
2. *Usijali. Unatoka nchi gani?*  
"No worries. What country do you come from?"

## Sample Sentences

1. *Ulisema unaitwa Rumba kutoka Congo, sivyo?*  
"You said your name is Rumba from Congo, right?"
2. *Naongea lugha saba kwa jumla.*  
"I speak seven languages in total."
3. *Eti! Wewe ni mwanawe waziri?*  
"Hey! You are a minister's child?"

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Meeting foreign visitors

Kenyans have high regard for visitors and often treat them with hospitality and mind the language to use. Although there is usually not much communication among people who have met for the first time, Kenyans would try to make them feel at home by starting a conversation and striking the points of interest for the visitors. Topics of interest such soccer and politics are commonly used to build a conversation, which can extend to great friendships. For people visiting homes, special foods are prepared especially during the first few days and gradually changes as the visitor adjusts to the environment. This, however, can depend on the host family and the visitor's preferences.



## Useful expression

1. *ukarimu*  
"hospitality"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #17

## Have You Tried Turning Your Kenyan Computer Off and On Again?

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# 17

## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Mable, unawezakunisaidia kutengeneza intaneti yangu?
2. Mable: Ni nini mbaya nayo?
3. Mark: Nilinunua Wi-Fi, lakini kompyuta yangu halishiki intaneti.
4. Mable: Angalia anwani ya IP uliyopewa uliponunua Wi-Fi.
5. Mark: Nitafanyaje hivyo?
6. Mable: Washa WI-FI yako, kisha ubonyeze WAN. Anwani ya IP utajitokeza wenyewe.
7. Mark: Hapo ndipo mwisho?
8. Mable: Tafuta IP hii katika alama ya miungo iliopo chini na upande wa kulia ya kompyuta yako.
9. Mark: Nimefanya hivyo.
10. Mable: Ingiza nywila kwa nafasi iliopo kisha ubonyeze alama ya OK.
11. Mark: Intaneti imejitokeza!

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Hi Mable, can you help me fix my Internet?
2. Mable: What's wrong with it?

CONT'D OVER

3. Mark: I bought a Wi-Fi router, but my computer does not connect to the Internet.
4. Mable: Check for the IP address you were given when you bought the Wi-Fi router.
5. Mark: How do I do that?
6. Mable: Switch on the Wi-Fi router, then click WAN. The IP address will appear by itself.
7. Mark: Is that the end?
8. Mable: Look for this address on the network icon seen at the right side of your computer.
9. Mark: I have done so.
10. Mable: Enter the password in the space given and press OK.
11. Mark: The Internet has shown itself!

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
intaneti	Internet	noun
cheki	to check	verb
amwani	address	noun
bonyeza	to click	verb
IP	Internet Protocol	noun
Wi-Fi	Wi-Fi	noun
nywila	password	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Niliweza kuwasiliana na marafiki zangu kupitia mtandao.</b></p> <p>"I was able to communicate with my friends via the internet."</p>	<p><b>Cheki uhakikishe likojiani.</b></p> <p>"Check to ensure that it's on its way."</p>
<p><b>Tafadhali, andika amwani yako hapa.</b></p> <p>"Please, write your address here."</p>	<p><b>Bonyeza kengele ya mlango.</b></p> <p>"Ring the doorbell."</p>
<p><b>Nambari ya IP ni ndefu.</b></p> <p>"The IP number is long."</p>	<p><b>Kwa wasafiri wengi, uamuzi wa kukaa au kutokaa kwa hoteli unategemea kukuwako kwa Wi-Fi.</b></p> <p>"For many travelers the decision for or against a hotel depends on the availability of free Wi-Fi."</p>
<p><b>Badilisha nywila kila baada ya mwezi sita.</b></p> <p>"Change the password every six months."</p>	<p><b>Somo hilo ni rahisi kama mboga.</b></p> <p>"That subject is as easy as vegetables."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***kupata intaneti***

**"to access the Internet"**

*Kupata* is an infinitive verb created from the root verb *-pata* ("to get"). *Intaneti* is loan word from the English, meaning "Internet." Together the two words can be literally translated as "to get Internet" which would naturally refer to "to access the Internet."

*Kupata intaneti* is handy in conversations or transactions that deal with Internet access. *Kupata*, as a verb, can be used with other parts of speech or in situations that imply finding, obtaining, or achieving; thus it can be used separately from *intaneti*, which, as a noun, can be used in computing environments to mean "Internet," "online," or "networking."

### **For example:**

1. *Kuna sehemu nyingi za kupata intaneti.*  
"There are many places for accessing Internet."

### ***pata anwani* "to find the address"**

*Pata* is the root verb meaning "get" and *anwani* is "address."

The phrase can be useful when looking for address or contacts to mean that the address has been found. *-pata* ("find") as a root verb, can be conjugated to be used in different settings independent of *anwani* ("address"). Address can be useful in the context of contacts. This could be a physical address or email address.

### **For example:**

1. *Tafadhali, pata anwani yangu kwa dawati.*  
"Please, find my address on my desk. "

### ***ingiza nywila* "to enter the password"**

*-ingiza* means to "insert" and *nywila* is the equivalent of "password." Together, the phrase means "enter the password."

This is a very useful phrase to know when reading or giving instructions to do with passwords. Besides having the meaning of "insert," *ingiza* can also mean "instill," "join," or "inject something." It can therefore be used differently and separately from *nywila*. *Nywila* is somehow limited in contexts that deal with security.

### **For example:**

1. *Ingiza nywila kila unapotaka kuitumia.*  
"Enter the password every time you want to use it."

## **GRAMMAR**

## The Focus of This Lesson Is Reflexive Pronouns

**Mable, unawezakunisaidia kutengeneza intaneti yangu?  
"Hi Mable, can you help me fix my Internet?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Using reflexive pronouns**
  2. **Providing detailed explanations**
- 

### 1. Using reflexive pronouns

---

Like in English, reflexive pronouns in Swahili are used to refer back to the subject. However, Swahili has no pronoun that serves a similar purpose as the English reflexive pronouns but expresses the reflexive meaning using the reflexive object marker *-ji-*. Let's look at the examples from the dialogue.

1. *Anwani ya IP utajitokeza.*  
"The IP address will appear by itself."

*Anwani* ("IP address") is the subject of *tokeza* ("appear") and it is indicated by the marker *-ji-* ("itself") in *utajitokeza*.

1. *Intaneti imejitokeza!*  
"The Internet has showed up by itself."

*Intaneti* ("Internet") is the subject of *tokeza* ("show up") and it is indicated by *-ji-* ("itself") in *imejitokeza*.

Here are more sample sentences.

1. *Nilijisomesha.*  
"I taught myself."
2. *Alijisaliti.*  
"He betrayed himself."
3. *Mnajilinda kivipi?*  
"How do you protect yourselves."

Notice how the reflexive object marker *-ji-* is always inserted between the tense marker (1. *li*, 2. *li*, 3. *na* ) and the verb (1. *somesha* 2. *saliti* 3. *linda*). Can you guess what *ni*, *a*, and *m* in 1, 2, and 3 stand for? They are the subject markers.

## 2. Providing detailed explanations

In various cases, you may need to explain something to someone on how to accomplish a task. The following phrases could be useful in giving explanations in an understandable and easy to follow way.

Swahili	English	Sample sentence	English
<i>inahusu</i>	"It concerns"	<i>Maelezo haya yanahusu kompyuta.</i>	"This explanation concerns computers."
<i>Kuna jambo</i>	"Is there any issue/business"	<i>Kuna jambo kabla hatujaendelea?</i>	"Is there any business before we can continue?"
<i>Swali lolote?</i>	"Any question"	<i>Kuwa huru kuuliza swali lolote.</i>	"Be free to ask any questions."
<i>fanya hivi kisha</i>	"Do this then..."	<i>Wacha tufanye utafiti kwanza kisha tuendele.</i>	"Let's do the research first then we can continue."
<i>umeelewa</i>	"Have you understood?"	<i>Umeelewa maelezo hayo?</i>	"Have you understood the explanation?"
<i>Kwa mfano</i>	"For example"	<i>Kwa mfano, tuangalie anavyofanya.</i>	"For example, let's look at what he is doing."

### Examples from the dialogue

1. *Washa WI-Fi yako, kisha ubonyeze WAN. Anwani ya IP utajitokeza wenyewe.*  
"Switch on the Wi-Fi, then click WAN. The IP address will appear by itself."
2. *Intaneti imejitokeza!*  
"The Internet has shown itself!"



## Sample Sentences

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1. *Alijitokeza yeye mwenyewe bila kuitwa.*  
"He showed up by himself without being called."
2. *Nitajiandikisha mimi mwenyewe.*  
"I will register by myself."
3. *Anapenda kujilaumu.*  
"He likes blaming himself."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Using Internet at home

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Studies show that Kenya has the best Internet penetration in Africa. Seven out of ten Kenyans use Internet, resulting in an increase of Internet users from 200,000 in 2000 to 32 million in 2016. The huge growth is because of the use of affordable mobile phones and cheaper Internet bundles offered by mobile operators, such as Orange, Safaricom, and Airtel. For some providers, unlimited Internet signals on smartphones can be picked up by computers. You can buy modems with unlimited packages and great speed. Choosing a provider depends on whether you want flexibility or speed and whether the provider has the strongest signals in your vicinity. The best services require more money.

### Useful expression

1. *mudiwa*  
"affordable"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #18

## Finding Your Dream Job in Kenya

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## CONTENTS

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

# **18**

## SWAHILI

1. Frank: Wajua nini! Nimepata kazi ya ndoto yangu.
2. Maria: Safi sana hasa baada ya kufata kurefu.
3. Frank: Wahenga walisema, "Usikate tamaa."
4. Maria: Ninafuraha haukukata tamaa. Nakumbuka ulitaka kazi inayohusiana na kompyuta.
5. Frank: Ndio, nitakuwa mhandisi kwa kutengeneza tovuti.
6. Maria: Hilo ni cheo linalokufaa sana.
7. Frank: Asante sana hasa kwa kunifaa kwa dhiki.
8. Maria: Ni furaha yangu na nipo kukupa msaada unapouhitaji. Kila la heri.

## ENGLISH

1. Frank: Guess what! I found my dream job!
2. Maria: That's really great, especially after the long search.
3. Frank: The sages say "never give up."
4. Maria: I'm glad you didn't. I remember you wanted something IT related.
5. Frank: Yes, I'll be a front end IT engineer.

CONT'D OVER

6. Maria: It's a position that suits you.
7. Frank: Thanks a lot, especially for helping me in my time of need.
8. Maria: My pleasure and I am available to give you my support when you need it. Best of luck.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
tafuta	to search	verb
wahenga	sages	noun
mhandisi	engineer	noun
cheo	post	noun
msaada	favor	noun
kufaa	to help	verb
kukata tamaa	to give up	phrase
dhiki	misfortune	noun
rafiki	friend	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Nilitafuta ufunguo uliopotea kwa saa mbili.</b></p> <p>"I searched two hours for the lost key."</p>	<p><b>Misemo ya wahenga hunufaisha.</b></p> <p>"The sayings of sages are beneficial."</p>
<p><b>Soma kwa bidii uwe mhandisi.</b></p> <p>"Study hard and be an engineer."</p>	<p><b>Ampandishwa cheo kama mkurugenzi.</b></p> <p>"He has been promoted to the post of a director."</p>

<p><b>Unaweza nifanyia msaada na ulinde nyumba yangu wikendi hii?</b></p> <p>"Could you do me a favor and watch over my house this weekend?"</p>	<p><b>Alifaa kwa dhiki.</b></p> <p>"He helped me in my trouble."</p>
<p><b>Usikate tamaa tafadhali.</b></p> <p>"Please do not give up."</p>	<p><b>Baada ya dhiki faraja.</b></p> <p>"After misfortune comes relief."</p>
<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>
<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>	

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***ndoto yangu*** **"my dream"**

*Ndoto* is the word for "dream" and *yangu* means "mine." *Ndoto yangu* therefore means "my dream."

This phrase is often used when talking about desires or wishes. *Ndoto* ("dream") can be used as a noun or a verb and so, depending on the context, it may be used without including *yangu* ("my"). *Yangu* ("my"), takes different forms, such as a determiner, pronoun, or adjective, just like English; thus, it's used differently depending on the context.

The root form of *yangu*, *-angu*, conjugates differently depending on the noun class.

### **For example:**

1. *Ndoto yangu ni kuwa tajiri kabla ya miaka arobaini.*  
"My dream is to be rich before I'm forty."

## ***kukata tamaa*** **"to give up"**

*Kukata* means "to cut" and *tamaa* is "hope." The literal translation is "to cut hope," but it's often translated as "to give up."

*Kukata tamaa* is a common phrase used when someone has ceased doing or attempting something. It could imply defeat. *-kata* has various meanings, such as "chop" or "break." Its root can take various forms to fit different contexts and situations. It's commonly used in sayings that indicate an end, like *kata roho* would mean "die." It literally means "your heart is cut." Besides "hope," *tamaa* also means "lust" or "longing" and thus can be used in contexts that would match these meanings.

### **For example:**

1. *Usikate tamaa kwa kazi ulioanza mpaka umalize.*  
"Do not give up on what you started until you complete it."

## ***kutafuta kurefu*** **"long search"**

*Kutafuta* is the infinitive form of the root verb *-tafuta* for "to search." *Kurefu* can further be broken into the indefinite prefix *ku-* and *-refu* ("long").

*Kutafuta kurefu* is useful when searching for something, especially if it took a long time. The emphasis on the adjective can be added using *ku*. When the root verb *-tafuta* is used, various meanings can be used and *tafuta* can be conjugated to fit

other settings without including *kurefu*. The same applies to *-refu*, which as an adjective can be used to describe duration in different settings.

### For example:

1. *Nimechoka baada ya kutafuta kurefu.*  
"I'm tired after the long search."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Sayings and Proverbs

***Wajua nini! Nimepata kazi ya ndoto yangu.***  
**"Guess what! I found my dream job!"**

---

### In this lesson, we will learn about...

1. **Love sayings**
2. **Humourous sayings**
3. **Sayings about life**

---

In this lesson, we'll study some Swahili sayings.

### 1. Love sayings

---

Sayings about love are amongst the most interesting and anyone can easily understand them.

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Swahili	English (literal translation)	Explanation
<i>Asili ya huba, mwanzowe ni jicho.</i>	"The beginning of love is seen in the eye."	The eye can express love or friendship without necessarily using words.
<i>Haina tabibu ndwele ya mapenzi.</i>	"There is no cure for the disease love."	The sickness of love has no remedy. Love is blind and it blinds.

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<i>Mapenzi ni kikohozi, hayawezi kufichika.</i>	"Love is a cough, it cannot be hidden."	Just like a cough, it is hard to hide love.
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## 2. Humourous sayings

Humourous sayings are less straight forward than sayings related to love, but they are nevertheless interesting and give insight to Kenya's cultural background.

<b>Swahili</b>	<b>English (literal translation)</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
<i>Mkono wenye uchafu husafishwa, haukatwi.</i>	"A dirty hand is washed, not cut."	If a loved one makes a mistake, it is better to help the person avoid future mistakes.
<i>Akunyimaye kunde akuepusha kuvimbiwa.</i>	"A person who denies you beans keeps you from bloating."	It is for your good if somebody denies you something that could be harmful. Even if you would have liked it, it's for your benefit, because it protects you from trouble.
<i>Atakaye kumpiga mtoto atapata fimbo.</i>	"The person who wants to beat a child will find a stick."	If one is interested in doing something, he or she will find any possible way to do it.

## 3. Sayings about life

Also, sayings about life may be difficult to understand, but they reveal a lot of interesting insight into common sense and Kenya's cultural background.

<b>Swahili</b>	<b>English (literal translation)</b>	<b>Explanation</b>
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<i>Chako kikioza hakikunukii.</i>	"Even if your sore is rotting, you don't seem to smell the bad odor."	You don't realize your bad behavior or that of your loved ones. Even if you recognize it, you don't hate it like others would.
<i>Bila silaha usiingie vitani.</i>	"Don't get in a war without a weapon."	Prepare for a difficult task before taking it.
<i>Mwenye kisu kikali ndiye atakayekula nyama.</i>	"The person with a sharp knife will eat the meat."	A person prepared for an occasion has the best chance of success.

## Examples from the dialogue

1. *Wahenga walisema, "Usikate tamaa."*  
"The sages say 'never give up.'"
2. *Asante sana hasa kwa kunifaa kwa dhiki.*  
"Thanks a lot, especially for helping me in my time of need. "

## Sample Sentences

1. *Mapenzi hayana macho ya kuona.*  
"Love is blind."
2. *Mtoto akililia wembe, mpe.*  
"If a child cries for a razor-blade, give it to him." (This means that children learn better through experience.)
3. *Barua ya moyo husomwa juu ya panda la uso.*  
"A letter from the heart can be read on the face."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Showing a sense of concern

It is natural to have stories and want to share them. Finding the audience is what

matters most depending on what you want to share. Through the unnecessary spread of confidential information, Kenyans prefer having confidants with whom they can discuss their personal issues - achievements or struggles. Confidants are people who are willing to lend their ears and respond wisely. They help someone think through a situation so that reasonable judgments and decisions can be made.

### **Useful expression**

1. *mwumini*  
"confidant"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #19

## Collaborating on a Kenyan Research Project

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## CONTENTS

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

# 19

# SWAHILI

1. Victor: Ewe Maria, unaandika nini katika dhana yako ya utafiti?
2. Maria: Jambo kuhusu vile Japani inavyopunguza hatari inayosababishwa na mafaaf asilia.
3. Victor: Mada nzuri sana. Dhanio lako ni lipi?
4. Maria: Linasema, kwavile Japani inaongoza kwa kupunguza athari ya mabaa, ni heri nchi zingine ziiige.
5. Victor: Nadhani dhana yako ni nzuri lakini unadai badala ya kuthibitisha.
6. Maria: Ala! Sikuwazia suala jambo hilo.
7. Victor: Ni utafiti hivyo basi unapaswa kuthibitisha.
8. Maria: Unadhania nifanyenini?
9. Victor: Unaweza kuibadilisha iwe swali.
10. Maria: Je ikiwa, nchi zingine zinaweza kujifunza nini kutokana na jinsi Japani inavyopunguza athari ya mafaaf asili?
11. Victor: Afadhali. Sasa unaweza kuthibitisha.
12. Maria: Nivyema kufikiri pamoja. Asante.
13. Victor: Furaha yangu.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Victor: Hey, Maria. What are you writing for your research proposal?
2. Maria: Something about Japan's disaster mitigation strategies.
3. Victor: Sounds great. What's your hypothesis?
4. Maria: I'm saying Japan is ahead in reducing disaster risks. Other countries should emulate them.
5. Victor: I think you have a great topic, but you are making a claim instead of proving it.
6. Maria: Hmm, I didn't think about that.
7. Victor: It's a hypothesis, so you need to prove it.
8. Maria: What do you think I should do?
9. Victor: You can change it to a question.
10. Maria: Yes, are there lessons other countries can learn from Japan's disaster mitigation strategies?
11. Victor: Sounds better. Now you can prove it.
12. Maria: It's good to brainstorm together. Thanks.
13. Victor: My pleasure.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
punguza	to reduce	verb

mada	topic	noun
iga	to imitate	Verb
dai	to claim	verb
thibitisha	to prove	verb
badilisha	to exchange, to change	verb
mafaa	disaster	noun
afadhali	much better	phrase
athari	effects	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Punguza makosa unayofanya kwa hesabu za biashara.</b></p> <p>"Reduce the mistakes you make in business calculations."</p>	<p><b>Jaribu uwezavyo kupunguza makosa unapofanya hesabu za biashara.</b></p> <p>"Try to reduce errors as much as possible when you do business calculations."</p>
<p><b>Mada ya mkutano huu ni uwekezaji.</b></p> <p>"The topic of this meeting is 'investment.'"</p>	<p><b>Watoto huiga wazazi wao.</b></p> <p>"Children imitate their parents."</p>
<p><b>Mwalimu alitupeleka katika maonyesho ya mwaka wa kitaifa.</b></p> <p>"The workers will claim their salary at the end of the month."</p>	<p><b>Hakuthibitisha chochote katika ushuhuda wake.</b></p> <p>"He did not prove anything in his testimony."</p>
<p><b>Amebadilisha kutembea kwake.</b></p> <p>"He has changed his walking style."</p>	<p><b>Mafaa yamezidi.</b></p> <p>"Disasters have increased."</p>

<p><b>Niafadhali umtembelee ujue hali yake.</b></p> <p>"It is much better to visit her to know her condition."</p>	<p><b>Athari za dawa hizo zinamuathiri.</b></p> <p>"The effects of those drugs are affecting him."</p>
--	--

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mafaa asilia*** **"natural disasters"**

*Mafaa* is the plural form of *afa* ("disaster"). *Asilia* refers to "real" or "genuine" but when used together with *mafaa*, together they mean "natural disasters."

The words themselves can be used individually in other contexts to give them different meanings.

#### **For example:**

1. *Mafaa asilia zimezidi dunia nzima.*  
"Natural disasters have increased around the whole world. "

### ***kupunguza athari*** **"to reduce risks"**

*Kupunguza* is the infinitive form of "reduce" and *athari* means "risks." Together, they mean "reduce risks."

This is a common phrase used when educating the community on how to prevent or reduce disasters. The root verb *-punguza* can take many forms and be conjugated differently to fit other contexts. *Athari* can be used as a noun and a verb, and for this reason, it can be used independently of *-punguza* to fit a given situation.

#### **For example:**

1. *Tujielemishe ilikupunguza athari za majongwa.*  
"We should educate ourselves to reduce the risk of diseases."

### ***kudai*** **"to claim"**

*Kudai* is made up of the infinitive prefix *ku* and the root verb *-dai*. Together they mean "to make a claim."

This form is useful in situations where *-dai* will require its infinitive form. Although *-dai* can take other forms when prefixes and suffixes are added to it. This means that it would be conjugated to match the noun classes.

### For example:

1. *Kudai kwake kuhusu haki za watoto kumeokoa watoto wengi.*  
"His claims on the rights of a child have saved many children."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Sharing ideas in an Academic Context

***Nadhani dhana yako ni nzuri lakini unadai badala ya kuthibitisha.***  
**"I think you have a great topic, but you are making a claim instead of proving it."**

---

### In this lesson, we will learn about...

1. **Expressing and accepting opinions politely**
  2. **What to consider in academic writing**
- 

### 1. Expressing and accepting opinions politely

---

In the dialogue, we saw how to **express opinions politely** in an academic context.

1. *Nadhani dhana yako ni nzuri lakini unadai badala ya kuthibitisha.*  
"I think you have a great topic, but you are making a claim instead of proving it."
2. *Ni utafiti hivyo basi unapaswa kuthibitisha.*  
"It's a hypothesis, so you need to prove it."

Here's a list of sample expressions that will come in handy when you want to point out something while discussing things with your colleagues or supervisor.



Swahili	English
<i>Kwa upande mwingine...</i>	"On the other hand..."
<i>inawezekana lakini....</i>	"That can be, but..."
<i>ni kweli lakini...</i>	"That's true, but..."
<i>walakini kwa maoni yangu</i>	"In my opinion, however..."
<i>divyo, hata hivyo...</i>	"Right, but even so..."
<i>bali, tunaweza pia fikiria kuwa</i>	"However, we can also think that..."

Now here are the sentences that Mark used to mean that he was **accepting the criticism**.

1. *Ala! Sikuwazia suala jambo hilo.*  
"Hmmm, I didn't think about that."

*Ala!* expresses the speaker's amazement to the insightful idea he received from the friend and that he had not thought about. It's being used positively here as seen from the statement that follows it.

1. *Unadhania nifanyenini?*  
"What do you think I should do?"

This sentence expresses the speaker's humility. He's willing to accept further advice on what to do.

## 2. What to consider in academic writing

Academic writing in Swahili also considers rules that are applied in other academic settings.

Colloquial version	Academic writing style
<i>Tulivyosema hapo awali, ndiposa...</i>	<i>Kwa sababu sawa zilizotajwa mbeleni, ndio sababu...</i>
"As we already said, that's why..."	"For the same reasons mentioned above, that is why..."

<i>Unavyo weza kuona...</i>	<i>Inavyodhamirishwa...</i>
"As you can see..."	"As it can be inferred..."
<i>Pointi hapa ni nini? Pointi ni kuwa...</i>	<i>Pointi muhimu ni...</i>
"What is the point here? The point is..."	"The key point is..."
<i>Pengine hii ni mfano wa...</i>	<i>Pengine hii ni kesi aina ya...</i>
"Maybe this is an example of..."	"Perhaps this is a case of..."
<i>Anajaribu kusema...</i>	<i>Mwandisha anajaribu kudhibitisha kuwa...</i>
"He's trying to say that..."	"The writer tries to prove that..."

## Examples from the dialogue

1. *Ni utafiti hivyo basi unapaswa kuthibitisha.*  
"It's a hypothesis, so you need to prove it."
2. *Unaweza kuibadilisha iwe swali.*  
"You can change it to a question."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Tumia marejeleo katika nakala ya mitihani.*  
"Use references in your exam articles."
2. *Soma kwa bidii upite mtihani.*  
"Study hard to pass the exam."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Common natural disaster in Kenya

Natural disasters in Kenya are increasing in number and frequency with droughts and floods as the most significant hazards affecting Kenya. Besides causing

suffering and death, these disasters result in extensive destruction of infrastructure and crops. Other major disasters include disease epidemics and traffic accidents. Other disasters are emerging such as fires, terrorism, and landslides.

### **Useful expression**

1. *hatari*  
"hazard"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #20 A Kenyan Cautionary Tale

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

# 20

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Hivi karibuni nimekuwa nikikumbuka ngano alizotuhadithia nyanyangu.
2. Frank: Yaonekana zilikuwa muhimu kwako kama unaweza kuzikumbuka hadi sasa.
3. Maria: Ndio, na hasa linalohusu kijana mmoja aliyeomba chakula sokoni.
4. Frank: Laonekana nilakuvutia.
5. Maria: Kijana huyu angezuru maduka kila mchana kuomba chakula.
6. Frank: Kisha?
7. Maria: Lakini kulikuwa na bibi mmoja aliyemchukia na kujaribu kumpa sumu kwa madazi.
8. Frank: Laogopesha.
9. Maria: Kijana huyu alikuwa msadikifu kwa watoto waliokuwa wakirudi nyumbani baada ya shule.
10. Frank: Lazidi kuogopesha.
11. Maria: Siku ya ndazi sumu, alikutana na mwanawe yule bibi na kutitimuka kumgawa ndazi hilo.
12. Frank: Ewe! Tafadhali usiendeleo.
13. Maria: Jambo ni, ukifanya mema, wajifanyia, ukitenda mabaya, wajifanyia.

# ENGLISH

CONT'D OVER

1. Maria: Recently, I've been remembering stories my grandma used to tell us.
2. Frank: They must be important to you if you can remember them up 'til now.
3. Maria: Right, especially the one about a boy who begged for food in the market streets.
4. Frank: Sounds interesting.
5. Maria: The boy would visit the shops in the market every day at lunchtime to beg for food.
6. Frank: Then?
7. Maria: But there was a lady who hated him and attempted to poison him with a donut.
8. Frank: Sounds scary.
9. Maria: The boy was friendly to other kids whom he'd meet on their way home from school.
10. Frank: Sounds scarier.
11. Maria: On the day of the poisoned donut, he met this lady's child and was excited to share the donut.
12. Frank: Oh no... please don't go further.
13. Maria: The point is, if you do good, you do it to yourself. If you do bad, you do it to yourself.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
ngano	tale	Noun
hadithia	to narrate	verb
vutia	interesting	adjective
zuru	to visit	verb
omba	to beg	verb
titimuka	to be excited	verb
mandazi	donut	noun
ogopesha	scary	adjective
sumu	venom	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Napenda kusikia ngano za nyanyangu.</b></p> <p>"I like listening to my grandmother's tales."</p>	<p><b>Mwalimu hutuhadithia kabla ya darasa.</b></p> <p>"The teacher often narrates to us before the class."</p>
<p><b>Ni sinema ya kuvutia.</b></p> <p>"It's an interesting movie."</p>	<p><b>Alizuru nchi Kenya mara tatu.</b></p> <p>"He visited Kenya three times."</p>
<p><b>Ilibidi niombe iliniokoe maisha yake.</b></p> <p>"It forced me to beg so as to save his life."</p>	<p><b>Alititimuka alimpomuona.</b></p> <p>"She was excited to see him."</p>
<p><b>Kunywa chai kwa madazi.</b></p> <p>"Drink tea with a donut."</p>	<p><b>Mavazi yake ni ya kuogopesha.</b></p> <p>"His costume is scary."</p>

**Sinema hiyo inavitisho vya kuogopesha.**

"This movie has scary parts."

**Nyoka katika jangwa hushambulia wanyama wengine kwa sumu yao inayowafanya kufa ganzi.**

"Snakes in the desert attack their prey by paralyzing them with their venom."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

***hivi karibuni***  
**"recently"**

*Hivi karibuni* is treated as a set phrase that means "recently."

This phrase is useful when talking about events that occurred in the recent past. It is advisable that these two words work together to indicate the clear meaning of "recently." However, the words have individual meanings. *Hivi* means "this one" or "like this," whereas *karibuni* means "soon" or "welcome."

However, these two words when independent can be used separately and in different contexts. *Hivi* can still serve as an adverb while *karibuni* can be used as the interjection "come in!" and also to mean "soon."

**For example:**

1. *Nimekuwa na masiku magumu hivi karibuni.*  
"I have had difficult days lately."

***alizotuhadithia***  
**"that she narrated to us"**

*Alizotuhadithia* is a phrase with the *a* as the third person pronoun; *li* as the past tense marker; *zo* the object in plural form; *tu* means "us," the first person pronoun plural; *hadithia* means "narrate." This statement all together means "that he/she narrated to us."

It's a phrase that can be used to bring back memories of people and the stories they told. It works well when talking about your living and dead loved ones or those who are far away. *Alizotu-* could imply "that he/she did for us." It can be useful when talking about something that someone did for a group of people in the time past. *Hadithia* means narrate and can be used in contexts related to telling of stories.



### For example:

1. *Nakumbuka hasa ngano alizotuhadithia nilipokuwa mdogo.*  
"I remember especially the tales she narrated while I was a child."

### **angezuru**

#### **"he/she would visit"**

*Angezuru* has the third person pronoun, *a*, *nge* as the modal verb "would," and *zuru* for "visit."

It would be a useful statement when talking about a memory of a past event, in this case the visit. Perhaps, the speaker wished that a particular person would have visited a place. Modal verbs and personal pronouns are used in a wide variety of contexts; thus they can be used independently of *-zuru*, which is mostly used in contexts that involve visits.

### For example:

1. *Seneta angezuru kijiji changu angepata kura nyingi.*  
"If the senator had visited my village, he would have gotten a lot of votes."

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson Is the Art of Storytelling**

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***Hivi karibuni nimekuwa nikiambuka ngano alizotuhadithia nyanyangu.***  
**"Recently, I've been remembering stories my grandma used to tell us."**

---

### **In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **How to begin a story**
  2. **Making your story interesting - verb extensions and prepositional extensions**
  3. **How to end a story**
- 

Storytelling in the Kenyan culture is very important. In this lesson, we'll learn some

simple tips and rules to be able to tell simple stories ourselves.

## 1. How to begin a story (*hadithi hadithi...*)

---

At the beginning of a story, the storyteller begins by saying, *hadithi, hadithi*, literally "story, story" to the audience. This is meant to capture and maintain the attention of the listeners. The audience responds in unison, *Hadithi njoo, uwongo njoo. Utamu kolea* literally translates as "Stories come, lies come. Sweetness increases." The narrator will then move to the introductory part, which sounds like *hapo zamani za kale* ("a long time ago...").

## 2. Making your story interesting

---

To make a Swahili oral story interesting, the progression of events can include a number of elements - repetition; voice variation, including direct and indirect reported speech; and imperative or interrogative speech, and other rhetorical devices. A storyteller has to employ these things to keep their audience interested.

### Example of direct speech

1. *'Nieleze mjukuu wangu, ninani unayedhani atashida penzi hili?'* akauliza.  
" 'Tell me my grandson, who do you think is going to win this love?' she asked."

### Reported speech

1. *Nyanyake alimuuliza ni nani aliyedhani atashinda penzi hilo.*  
"Her grandmother asked who will win that love."

### Repetition

1. *Nani atakayekuja, nani atakayeonyesha nguvu zake?*  
"Who will come, who will come to show his might?"

### Interrogative

1. *Alikuja, sivyo? Kisha?*  
"He came, right? Then?"

### Imperative

1. *Amkeni mkalete maji.*  
"Wake up and go fetch water."

### 3. How to end a story

---

Toward the end of the story, the narrator brings himself and the audience together by giving the moral lesson behind the story. Ultimately, the narrator may finish by saying *hadithi yangu imefika hapo* (literally "my tale reaches here") to imply "this is the end of my story." Some may end by saying, *kama ni mbaya, utanipa mwenyewe* ("If it is not a good story, you better tell me one yourself.").

#### Examples from the dialogue

1. *Yaonekana zilikuwa muhimu kwako kama unaweza kuzikumbuka hadi sasa.*  
"They must be important to you if you can remember them up till now."
2. *Ndio, na hasa linalohusu kijana mmoja aliyeomba chakula sokoni.*  
"Right, and especially the one about the boy who begged for food in the market streets."

#### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Hadithi, hadithi! Hapo zamani palikuwa na paka.*  
"Story, story! Once upon a time there was a cat."
2. *Alikimbishana na yeye kama paka na panya.*  
"They chased each other like cats and dogs."
3. *Hapa ndipo mwisho wa hadithi yangu.*  
"This is the end of my story."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Storytelling

---

In Kenya, stories have always been crucial to children's education. Some are true accounts of historical events or funny and far-fetched tales of giants and ogres while others are fables.

In the past, tales were sometimes told in a hut to the whole family or sometimes to younger children by their mothers. Sometimes tales were replaced with instructions on tribal customs, codes, and beliefs. Stories were told in the evening and followed a particular pattern of narration. It mattered how the tale began and ended. The beginning phrase was meant to capture and maintain the attention of the audience. The end formula signaled the end and a chance to add comments.

Sadly, this culture is fading away since the introduction of book education and the busy life of mothers who rarely get to spend time with their children.

### **Useful expression**

1. *namna ya kuhadithia*  
"pattern of narration"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #21 Getting Your Equations Right in Kenya

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# 21

## SWAHILI

1. Mwalimu: Nani anaufahamu fomula hii— $a+b=x$  (a ongeza ba ikupe x) ?
2. Rehema: Je, ni sawa kusema ni mlingano wa alijebra?
3. Mwalimu: Sawa kabisa.
4. Victor: Alijebra? Hilo silo somo la wahandisi na wanasayansi?
5. Mwalimu: Linatuhusu sisi sote. Ukiwajikoni, dukani au mahala popote.
6. Rehema: Nikiongeza viungo tofauti ninapopika keki, hiyo pia ni alijebra?
7. Mwalimu: Sawa. Tuseme tunaongeza mchanganyiko wa a na ule wa b kupata keki x.
8. Victor: Ndivyo ilivyo?
9. Mwalimu: Ndio.
10. Victor: Kweli alijebra inatumika kwa maisha ya kila siku.
11. Mwalimu: Hivyo basi, sikizeni kwavile somo hili ni muhimu sana.

## ENGLISH

1. Teacher: Who knows this formula— $a+b=x$ ?
2. Rehema: Is it right to say it's an algebraic equation?
3. Teacher: That's right.

CONT'D OVER

4. Victor: Algebra? Is it not a subject for engineers and scientists?
5. Teacher: It concerns us all. Be it in the kitchen, shop, or any other place.
6. Rehema: If I add different ingredients when I am making a cake, is that algebra?
7. Teacher: Let's say we add mixture a to that of b to get cake x.
8. Victor: Is that so?
9. Teacher: Yes.
10. Victor: True, algebra is used in our daily lives.
11. Teacher: That's why I will urge you to be attentive because this lesson is crucial.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
mlingano	equation	noun
alijebra	algebra	noun
wanasayansi	scientists	noun
husu	to concern	verb
viungo	spices	noun
mchanganyiko	mixture	noun
kusihi	to urge	verb
somo	lesson	noun
makini	keen	adjective

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Hesabu za mlingano ni ngumu.</b> "Math equations are difficult."</p>	<p><b>Hesabu za alijebra ni kama mboga kwake.</b> "Algebra problems are like vegetables to him."</p>
<p><b>Wanasayansi wamegundua sayari zingine.</b> "Scientists have discovered other planets."</p>	<p><b>Hii inahusu mtoto wako.</b> "This concerns your child."</p>
<p><b>baba yangu alikatazwa kutumia viungo na daktari wake.</b> "My dad was prohibited from eating spices by his doctor."</p>	<p><b>Chakula ambacho kina viungo si kizuri kwa watoto.</b> "Spicy food is not good for children."</p>
<p><b>baba yangu alikatazwa kutumia viungo na daktari wake.</b> "My dad was prohibited from taking spices by his doctor."</p>	<p><b>Chunga! Kuna mchanganyiko wa habari kule nje.</b> "Take care! There is a mixture of information out there."</p>
<p><b>Nakusihi usiniwache.</b> "I urge you not to leave me."</p>	<p><b>Napenda somo la hesabu.</b> "I love math lessons."</p>
<p><b>Nilipokuwa shuleni nilikuwa nalipenda sana somo la historia.</b> "When I was in school I liked history lessons a lot."</p>	<p><b>Uwe makini unapobadilisha pesa kwa boda.</b> "Be smart when exchanging money at the border."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mlingano wa alijebra*** **"algebra equation"**

*Mlingano* means "equation." *Wa* is the preposition "of," relating *mlingano* to *alijebra*, which is a loanword from the English word "algebra."



This phrase is very useful in math settings during discussions on algebra. Although *alijebra* is restricted to math settings, *milingano* has other meanings, like "harmony" and "resemblance." So it can be used in other situations without *alijebra*.

**For example:**

1. *Usidhani milingano wa alijebra ni ngumu.*  
"Don't think algebra equations are difficult."

***linatuhusu***  
**"it concerns us"**

*Linatuhusu* is a statement with *li* as the pronoun marker for the subject; *na* is the tense marker; *tu* is the personal pronoun; and *-husu* means "to concern" or "to be about." Together, the phrase means "it concerns us."

This is a useful statement when educating people on how to be responsible or to remind the general public that joint efforts are the pathway to reaching a given objective. *linatu-*, like any other structure that has a subject pronoun tense and object pronoun, can be used differently with other verbs that fit the given context. *-husu* is a verb with different meanings, such as "to involve" or "to relate" that would also fit a slightly different situation.

**For example:**

1. *Masilahi ya kila mtu hapa inatuhusu.*  
"The welfare of everyone here concerns us."

***viungo tofauti***  
**"different ingredients"**

*Viungo* is the plural form of *kiungo* for "ingredients" and *tofauti* means "different."

This is a common phrase used when discussing recipes and how to cook different meals. Since *viungo* is in the plural form, it can still mean "ingredients" without the use of *tofauti* in a kitchen setting; but in other situations, it may mean "joints," "switches," or "articulation."

**For example:**

1. *Ongeza viungo tofauti ili iwe tamu.*  
"Add different ingredients to make it delicious."

## GRAMMAR

## The Focus of This Lesson Is on the Imperative Mood

*Algebra? Hilo silo somo la wahandisi na wanasayansi?*

"Algebra? Is it not a subject for engineers and scientists?"

---

In this lesson, we will learn about...

1. **Commands with borrowed verbs**
2. **Imperatives for multiple recipients**
3. **Basic algebra commonly used in daily life**

---

### 1. Commands with borrowed verbs

---

You should already know the basics about the imperative mood. In this lesson, we'll review it. Imperatives are usually expressions used to make requests, give orders, or ask someone to perform a task.

"Borrowed verbs" refer to words taken from other languages, like Arabic. Often, these words are irregular because they do not end with *-a* like most Swahili verbs. The plural form of commands with irregular verbs have *-ni* added to their suffix. The stem verb can be used as a singular form of the imperative. The plural is formed by adding *-ni* at end of the verb without any modification. The table below illustrates this.

<b>Umoja - "Singular"</b>	<b>Wingi - "Plural"</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>Jaribu!</i>	<i>Jaribuni!</i>	"Try!"
<i>Nipe!</i>	<i>Nipeni!</i>	"Give me!"
<i>Karibu!</i>	<i>Karibuni!</i>	"Welcome!"

### Sample sentences

1. *Njoo hapa upesi!*  
"Come here very fast!"
2. *Haribuni tu! Wazazi wenu watalipa.*  
"Keep spoiling! Your parents will pay for it."

## 2. Imperative for multiple recipients

---

The imperative form using regular verbs generally ends with the *-a* form when indicating a recipient, but it takes the *-eni* suffix when indicating multiple recipients. The *-eni* suffix replaces the *-a* at the end of the verb. For example, *Soma!* - *Someni!* ("Read!").

### Sample sentences

1. *Sikizeni kwavile somo hili ni muhimu sana.*  
"Be attentive because this lesson is crucial."
2. *Fanyeni haraka twende!*  
"Hurry up and let's go!"

## 3. Basic algebra commonly used in daily life

---

Knowing the basic algebra vocabulary in Swahili may turn out to be really useful. Let's see first the expressions we have in the dialogue.

Swahili	English
<i>alijebra</i>	"algebra"
<i>Sa = a + ba</i> (since swahili has no X we can give it the sound of <i>sa</i> )	" $x=a+b$ "
<i>kanuni</i>	"formula"
<i>mlingano</i>	"equation"

Here are some more that you may hear or need to use in your daily life.

Swahili	English
<i>kauli</i>	"expression" as in "numerical expression"
<i>jumla</i>	"sum"
<i>tofauti</i>	"difference"
<i>kichanganyiko</i>	"product"

<i>hisa</i>	"quotient"
<i>kurakibisha</i>	"to simplify"
<i>dhamira</i>	"function"
<i>kutofautiana</i>	"variable"
<i>algoriti</i>	"algorithm"

Let's see some sentences with this vocabulary.

1. *Unapokusanya data, inabidi uzingatie kutofautiana kadhaa.*  
"When collecting the data, you have to consider several variables."
2. *Mienendo na tabia zinatabiriwa kupitia algoriti ngumu.*  
"Trends and tendencies are predicted through complex algorithms."

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Linatuhusu sisi sote. Ukiwajikoni, dukani au mahala popote.*  
"It concerns us all. Be it in the kitchen, shop, or any other place."
2. *Hivyo basi, sikizeni kwavile somo hili ni muhimu sana.*  
"That's why I will urge you to be attentive, because this lesson is crucial."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Hesabu za gharama za kila siku zote ni alijebra.*  
"Calculations of daily expenses are all algebra."
2. *Haribuni tu! Wazazi wenu watalipa.*  
"Keep spoiling! Your parents will pay for it."
3. *Kunyweni mkistarehe.*  
"Drink while you relax."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Travelling and Living on budget in Kenya

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For travel lovers, vacations are an unquestionable part of the budget. Living on a budget and spending only on worthy adventures can play a crucial role in making your holidays in Kenya memorable. Probably, it can increase your chances of traveling far and wide because of good planning. Using simple mathematics can help in evaluating financial situations and start saving not only for your travel plans to Kenya's wildlife safaris and nature walks, but also for future travel plans. If you love sightseeing, you may want to pay less for the hotels and save money for going to places. It all depends on your preferences and having a budget would be helpful in making decisions.

### **Useful expression**

1. *likizo*  
"vacation"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #22 Fixing a Problem in Kenya

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# 22

# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Hujambo. Hii inahusu agizo tuliotuma kwa wateja wetu leo asubuhi.
2. Victor: Kuna shida lolote?
3. Maria: Tuligundua kuwa sanduku moja ya sweta ilibaki kwenye stoa.
4. Victor: Itabidi tufanye jambo sasa hivi.
5. Maria: Ndio. Je, ni vyema tuwapigie simu kuomba msamaha na upelekaji wa kuchelewa?
6. Victor: Ndivyo inavyopaswa.
7. Maria: Kama ungewiweza, ungewapigia simu kama meneja wa mauzo?
8. Victor: Sidhani inajalisha. Tafadhali wapigie simu uwajulishe kilichofanyika.
9. Maria: Asante. Nitakufahamisha punde.

# ENGLISH

1. Maria: Good afternoon. This concerns the order we sent to our customer this morning.
2. Victor: Is there a problem?
3. Maria: We discovered that one of the boxes of sweaters was left in the store.

CONT'D OVER

4. Victor: We need to do something immediately.
5. Maria: Yes, would it be possible to contact them to apologize and request a late delivery?
6. Victor: That's what we should do.
7. Maria: If you could, would you please call as the sales manager?
8. Victor: I don't think it matters. Please give them a call and let them know what happened.
9. Maria: Sure. Thanks. I'll call you soon with an update.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
piga	to call	verb
sanduku	suitcase	noun
bidi	to require	verb
msamaha	to pardon	verb
jalisha	to matter	verb
meneja	manager	noun
julisha	to inform	verb
fahamisha	to notify	verb
shida	problem	noun

## SAMPLE SENTENCES



<p><b>Wapigie wazazi wako simu aghalau kila wiki.</b></p> <p>"Call your parents at least once a week."</p>	<p><b>Sanduku la bei ghali la dumu.</b></p> <p>"An expensive suitcase lasts a long time."</p>
<p><b>Inabidi nimuone daktari.</b></p> <p>"I am required to see the doctor."</p>	<p><b>Naomba msamaha.</b></p> <p>"I ask for forgiveness."</p>
<p><b>Masilahi ya wafanyikazi inajalisha.</b></p> <p>"The welfare of workers matters."</p>	<p><b>Hivi majuzi, meneja wengi wamekuwa wakipata sifa mbaya.</b></p> <p>"Recently many managers have been getting a bad reputation."</p>
<p><b>Nijulishe tufikapo.</b></p> <p>"Let me know when we arrive."</p>	<p><b>Tafadhali, nijulishe kuhusu masaa ya mikutano.</b></p> <p>"Please inform me about the time for the meetings."</p>
<p><b>Nataka kuwafahamisha kuhusu ulipaji ushuru.</b></p> <p>"I would like to notify you about the paying of tax."</p>	<p><b>Niko kwa shida.</b></p> <p>"I am in trouble."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***shida lolote*** "any problem"

*Shida* means "problem" and *lolote*, with the *-o-o-te* structure, means "any." Together, these words literally translate to "problem any," but it sounds more natural as "any problem."

It's a very handy statement to use anytime and anywhere, especially when you sense someone is having a problem doing or finding something. In another lesson, we saw that the *o-o-te* form can take different forms and conjugate to match the

noun classes. *Lolote* is not an exception and for that case it can be used separately from *shida*, which, given the varied meaning it has, can be used in other different contexts, too.

### **For example:**

1. *Mwenye shida lolote aseme.*  
"Anyone with any problem, let them speak up."

### ***inavyopaswa***

**"the way it should be"**

*Inavyopaswa* can be broken down into *i* as the pronoun, *na* as the present tense marker, *vyo* is "the way," and *-paswa* means "necessary."

It's a useful phrase when giving instructions or advice for situations where one is obliged to follow the rules. *Ina*, like any pronoun and tense marker, can be used in different situations and even conjugated to fit the context and match the noun classes. *Vyo* can be useful when you want to show the state of affairs. *-paswa* is restricted in situations that require restrictions and abiding by the rules.

### **For example:**

1. *Fuata amri inavyopaswa.*  
"Follow instructions the way it should be."

### ***piga simu***

**"to call"**

*Piga*, in this context, means "operate" and *simu* is the equivalent of "phone." Together, this means "to operate a phone" or simply "to make a call."

This is a common phrase that is part of people's daily lives whenever they are requesting a phone call. Though these two words work together often, the words can be used independently in different settings. For example, *piga* can be used in situations that imply "beat," "hit," or "strike."

### **For example:**

1. *Piga simu uite polisi haraka.*  
"Call the police quickly."

## **GRAMMAR**

### **The Focus of This Lesson Is Conditional Markers**

***Tuligundua kuwa sanduku moja ya sweta ilibaki kwenye stoa.***  
**"We discovered that one of the boxes of sweaters was left in the store."**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Expressing a condition that can still be realized (-nge)**
  2. **Expressing regret (using condition -ngali)**
- 

## **1. Expressing a condition that can still be realized (-nge)**

---

In this lesson, we'll learn how to express a conditional by using the prefix *-nge* with verbs. The *-nge* expression shows the condition and the consequence. The example below illustrates this.

### **Example**

The condition

1. *U-nge-soma...*  
"If you were to study,..."

The consequence

1. *...u-nge-pita mtihani.*  
"...you would pass the exam."

### **Sample sentences**

1. *Je, ungliweza, ungewapigia simu kama meneja wa mauzo?*  
"If you could, would you please call as the sales manager?"
2. *Ningemwona ningeridhika.*  
"If I were to see him, I would be content."
3. *Angepika angekula.*  
"If he were to cook, he would eat."

This is the pattern.

## 2. Expressing regret (using condition -ngali)

---

You can use the conditional *-ngali-* to express regret and to imply that the condition can no longer be realized. *-ngali-* also has two parts.

1. The event is now impossible. *Ungalijua...* "If you had known..."
2. The consequence is too late to come true. *haungemwambia.* "...you would not have told him."

Together, this would be, *Ungalijua, haungemwambia to mean,* "If you had known, you would not have told him."

This is the pattern.

---

Personal pronoun prefix + [-ngali-] + verb stem

---

### Sample sentences

1. *Ningalicheza, ningalichoka sana.*  
"If I had played, I would have gotten tired."
2. *Ningalikuja mapema, ningalimpata.*  
"If I had come earlier, I would have found him."
3. *Ningalimwona daktari, ningepona upesi.*  
"If I had seen the doctor, I would have gotten better sooner."

### Examples from the Dialogue

1. *Kama ungeluweza, ungewapigia simu kama meneja wa mauzo?*  
"If you could, could you please call as the sales manager?"
2. *Sidhani inajalisha. Tafadhali wapigie simu uwajulishe kilichofanyika.*  
"I don't think it matters. Please give them a call and let them know what happened."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Tungewaona tungebaki.*  
"If we had seen you, we would have stayed."
2. *Ungalijua haungemwambia.*  
"If you had known, you would not have told him."
3. *Ningalicheza ningalichoka sana.*  
"If I had played, I would have gotten tired."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Customer Service in Kenya

---

High competition in the market obliges many companies to treat their customers well and try to give better prices for their products. In Kenya, you can see this, mainly in the bargaining language. Vendors try to be convincing to get their customers to buy. They sometimes shout out the prices, and once you are in, they tell you about the product as they put it into your hands. A good percentage of customers care mostly about the price and the quality of the product and, to an extent, the packaging, particularly when bargaining isn't practiced. A good example is in supermarkets. Service businesses have to offer good services because such businesses get known through word of mouth. Bad customer service and delays are equivalent to asking the customers to tell others not to come for the services.

### Useful expression

1. *kushawishi*  
"to convince"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #23 Taking Climate Action in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 23

## SWAHILI

1. Maria: Mazao ya mwaka huu ni ya chini sana.
2. Pamela : Ndio. Nikwasababu kubadilika kwa hewa kunaathiri misimu ya kupanda.
3. Victor: Je, umegundua athari zake ni dunia nzima?
4. Pamela : Ndiposa inalinganishwa na kikanza cha dunia.
5. Maria: Ni sababu ingine kunakupanda kwingi kwa joto.
6. Victor: Inabadilisha maisha ya binadamu.
7. Pamela : Kwote. Angalia athari zake mbaya kwa chakula, uchumi, majijini na jamii.
8. Maria: Ndiposa tuna ukame mrefu, dhoruba haribifu na mafuriko.
9. Victor: Kama hatutakuwa makini, orodha hii itazidi kuongezeka.
10. Maria: Wachatutumai kuwa binadamu wataarifika na kuchukua hatua.
11. Pamela : Ndio.

## ENGLISH

1. Maria: The harvest this year is very low.
2. Pamela: Right. It's all because climate change is disrupting the planting seasons.

CONT'D OVER

3. Victor: Do you realize the effects are global?
4. Pamela: That's why it's called "global warming."
5. Maria: True, it's another reason we are experiencing the devastating rise in temperatures.
6. Victor: It's reshaping human life.
7. Pamela: Everywhere, there is talk of negative effects on food, economies, our cities, and communities.
8. Maria: Actually, it is the reason we have prolonged droughts, destructive storms, and floods.
9. Victor: If we aren't careful, this list will continue to grow.
10. Maria: Let's hope that humanity will get educated and take action.
11. Pamela: Right.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
kikanza	warning	noun
athari	effect	noun
gundua	to notice	verb
kupanda	to rise	verb
ukame	drought	noun
dhoruba	storm	noun
mafuriko	flood	noun
makini	smart, keen	adjective



## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Kikanza cha tetemeko la ardhi limetegwa nchini kote.</b></p> <p>"Earthquake warnings have been given all over the country."</p>	<p><b>Sasa tunashuhudia athari za kukata miti.</b></p> <p>"We now witness the effects of deforestation."</p>
<p><b>Natumaini umegundua saini mpya mbele ya jengo.</b></p> <p>"I hope you notice the new sign in front of the building."</p>	<p><b>Kupanda kwa joto la dunia nzima umezidi.</b></p> <p>"Global temperatures have increased."</p>
<p><b>Ukame umeongezeka katika sehemu ya Turkana.</b></p> <p>"Droughts have increased in the Turkana region."</p>	<p><b>Dhoruba iliyoikumba nchi ya Amerika ilipelekea uharibifu mkubwa wa mali na maafa.</b></p> <p>"The storm that engulfed America caused massive destruction of property and death."</p>
<p><b>Mafuriko katika eneo ya nyando ilizidi masiku kadhaa.</b></p> <p>"Floods in the Nyando region lasted for some days."</p>	<p><b>Gari linajisukuma katika mafuriko.</b></p> <p>"The jeep is pushing through the flood."</p>
<p><b>Uwe makini darasani.</b></p> <p>"Be keen in class."</p>	<p><b>Arifika katika somo zote kabla ya mitihani.</b></p> <p>"Be informed about all the subjects before the exam."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

## ***kikanza cha dunia*** **"global warming"**

*Kikanza* refers to "heating" or "warming up," *cha* acts as the preposition "of," and *dunia* refers to "earth." The phrase directly translates to "heating of the earth," which is commonly known as "global warming."

Though Swahili does not have a specific name for global warming, this phrase well describes it and so can be easily understood. *Kikanza* ("heating" or "warming") is a widely used word for different situations and contexts. *Cha* is a preposition that is often used for the KI-VI class. *Dunia* means "earth" or "universe" and so it can be used in the appropriate context.

### **For example...**

1. *Kuna watu wasioamini kuna kikanza cha dunia.*  
"There are people who don't believe there is global warming."

## ***badilika kwa hewa*** **"climate change"**

*Badilika kwa hewa* can be broken down into *badilika* ("change"), *kwa* ("of"), and *hewa* ("climate").

Since this is a phrase made up of different words, these words can be used in other contexts independently. *Badilika* can be used in situations where change is taking or has taken place, and *hewa*, which has other meanings, like "gas, air, atmosphere, oxygen," can be used in situations it best fits.

### **For example...**

1. *Raisi anapinga kupandilika kwa hewa.*  
"The president denies the existence of climate change."

## ***kukua makini*** **"to be careful"**

*Kukua* means "to be" and *makini* "careful." This phrase can mean "to be careful" or "to pay attention."

You will hear this phrase a lot when there is danger, often to alert people or to remind them to be cautious. *Kukua* is used in the same way as the English "to be," thus it can be used in various settings. *Makini* has other meanings, such as "calmness," "intelligence," or "concentration," which makes it useful in other situations.

### **For example...**

1. *Jaribu kukua makini unapotembea gizani.*  
"Try to be careful when walking in the dark."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Conjugating Verbs

***Mazao ya mwaka huu ni ya chini sana.***  
"The harvest this year is very low."

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **The conjugation of verbs in their complete form**
- 

#### 1. Conjugation of verbs in their complete form

---

In this lesson we'll review and master the conjugation of verbs. Let's first recall the place of verb in a sentence. The Swahili sentence structure takes the below patterns.

---

subject + verb (made by personal pronoun + tense + root verb) + object

---

For example...

1. *Mama + (a + na + piga) + simu = Mama anapiga simu.*  
"Mother is making a phone call."

**Or** a sentence that can take this pattern.

---

(personal pronoun + tense + root verb) + object

---

**For example...**

1. *(a + na + piga) + simu = Anapiga simu.*  
"She is making a phone call."

## Or

---

Verb + object

---

### For example...

1. *Piga + simu = Piga simu.*  
"Make a call."

### Various Conjugations or Extensions

Verbs can be conjugated depending on context or actions in the story are carried out. The verbs can be extended by taking the forms explained below.

1. **Tenda** - A form of a verb in its basic or dictionary form.
2. **Tendea** - A form of a verb showing an action done on behalf of another person.
3. **Tendana** - A form of a verb used to indicate an action done by parties involving each other.
4. **Tendeana** - A form of a verb that indicates an action done on behalf of someone, and the recipient does the same.
5. **Tendwa** - A form of a verb that indicates the effects of an action on the recipient.
6. **Tendewa** - A form of a verb that shows an action that is being done on someone's behalf.
7. **Tendeka** - A form of a verb that shows an action has been completed.
8. **Tendesha** - A form of a verb that shows that someone has been made to do a given action.
9. **Tendeshana** - A form of a verb that shows an action that you do to each other only after one party makes you do the action. I.e someone makes you do an action and you make the person do the same.

The table shows a few examples of how verbs can be conjugated/extended following the above pattern. It should also be noted that some verbs cannot take other forms of extension, like the verb *lia* ("cry").

<i>Tenda</i> "To do"	<i>Tenda</i> "To do for"	<i>Tenda na</i> "To do for each other"	<i>Tendana</i> "To do on behalf of each other"	<i>Tendwa</i> "Done to"	<i>Tendewa</i> "Done for"	<i>Tendeka</i> "Action finished"	<i>Tendesh</i> "Make someone do"	<i>Tendeshana</i> "Make someone do, and the person makes you do"
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<i>Fanya</i> "To do"	<i>Fanyia</i> "To do for"	<i>Fanya na</i> "To do for each other"	<i>Fanyiana</i> "To do on behalf of each other"	<i>Fanywa</i> "Done to"	<i>Fanywa</i> "Done for"	<i>Fanyika</i> "Action finished"	<i>Fanyisha</i> "Make someone do"	<i>Fanyishana</i> "Make someone do, and the person makes you do"
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<i>Kula</i> "To eat"	<i>Kulia</i> "To eat for"	<i>Kulana</i> "To eat for the sake of the other"	<i>Kuliana</i> "To eat on behalf of each other"	<i>Kulwa</i> "To be eaten"	<i>Liliwa</i> "Was eaten"	<i>Lika</i> "Can be eaten"	<i>Lisha</i> "To feed someone"	<i>Lishana</i> "To feed each other"
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<i>Omba</i> "To ask"	<i>Ombe a</i> "To ask for"	<i>Omba na</i> "To ask each other"	<i>Ombe ana</i> "To ask on behalf of another"	<i>Ombwa a</i> "To be asked for"	<i>Ombe wa</i> "To ask on behalf of"	<i>Ombe ka</i> "Can be asked for"	<i>Ombe za</i> "Make some one ask"	<i>Ombe zana</i> "make each other ask for"
<i>Lia</i> "To cry"	<i>Lilia</i> "To cry for"	- Does not apply	<i>Liliana</i> "To cry on behalf of"	- Does not apply	<i>Liliwa</i> "To be cried for"	<i>Lilika</i> "Can be cried for"	<i>Liza</i> "Make some one cry for"	<i>Lizana</i> "make each other cry for"

## Examples

1. *Bwana na bibi harusi **walilishana** keki.*  
"The groom and the bride gave a piece of cake to each other to eat." (*tendeshana* form)
2. ***Alikimbishwa** ilipogunduliwa kuwa yeye ndiye mwizi.*  
"He was chased once it was known that he was the thief." (*tendwa* form)
3. *Nimekuwa **nikikumbuka** ngano zake.*  
"I've been remembering his stories." (*tendeka* form)

## Examples from the dialogue

1. *Ndiposa inalinganishwa na kikanza cha dunia.*  
"That's why it's called 'global warming.'"
2. *Ni sababu ingine kunakupanda kwingi kwa joto.*  
"True, it's another reason we are experiencing the devastating rise in temperatures."

## Sample Sentences

1. *Sauti yake inasikika mbali.*  
"His voice can be heard from far. "

2. *Maandishi yako inasomeka vizuri.*  
"Your handwriting can be read well. "
3. *Njia hi inapitika bila shida.*  
"This road is passable without difficulties. "

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Environment conservation in Kenya

---

Besides the development of its people, Kenya prioritizes protecting its land. Environmental conservation has been adopted as a civil obligation in the Constitution. Kenya's biodiversity is rich with savanna, wetlands, deserts, and large indigenous forests. Since environmental conservation benefits agriculture, fights poverty, and promotes sustainable development, campaigns are ongoing to make Kenyans aware, in order protect the environment, especially the forests, the little land available for conservation, and endangered species. Memorable campaigns were run by Wangari Maathai, who tirelessly encouraged Kenyans to plant two trees when they cut down one. In 2004 her efforts won her the Nobel Peace Prize; she was the first African woman to earn the prize.

### Useful expression

1. *kuhifadhi*  
"to conserve"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #24 Talking About Sports in Swahili

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## CONTENTS

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

# 24



## SWAHILI

1. Mark: Ewe, unapenda mchezo upi?
2. Rehema: Sina uhakika. Nadhani napenda michezo kadhaa na hasa kutazama.
3. Mark: Je, ulitazama olimpiki?
4. Rehema: Ngoja...napenda mchezo wa viungo. Napenda wakidensi kisha kuruka na kupinduka hewani.
5. Mark: Huo ni mtindo wa sakafuni, sivyo?
6. Rehema: Ndio, pia kuna ubao wa kuruka huku wakijisuka.
7. Mark: Mara nyingi mimi hushikwa na butaa.
8. Rehema: Hilo ndilo sababu naupenda mchezo huo.
9. Mark: Ni kamambe kuona mchezaji akibembea kutoka kwa fito moja hadi lingine.
10. Rehema: Ni kipindi nikipendacho zaidi. Ni rembo na kisichoelezeka.
11. Mark: Hamna shuku unaonyesha kiwago cha juu cha ustadi.
12. Rehema: Umenena.

## ENGLISH

1. Mark: Hey, what kinds of sports do you like?

CONT'D OVER

2. Rehema: I am not sure. I think I like various sports, but I especially like watching them.
3. Mark: Did you watch the Olympics?
4. Rehema: Wait...I like gymnastics. I love to see them dance, jump, and flip in the air.
5. Mark: Is that the floor routine?
6. Rehema: Yes, there is also the beam where they flip while maintaining balance.
7. Mark: It often leaves my mouth wide open.
8. Rehema: That is why I like the sport.
9. Mark: It's intense to see a gymnast swing from one bar to another.
10. Rehema: It's my favorite event, so beautiful and indescribable.
11. Mark: No doubt it showcases a high level of skill.
12. Rehema: That's right.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
uhakika	certainty	noun
olimpiki	olympics	noun
ruka	to jump	verb
pinduka	to turn	verb
jisuka	to balance	verb

butaa	to be surprised	verb
elezeka	describable	verb
kamambe	intense	adverb

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Sina uhakika kama nitakuja.</b> "I'm not certain whether I will come."</p>	<p><b>Nitashiriki katika olimpiki mwaka huu.</b> "I'll take part in the olympics this year."</p>
<p><b>Anaruka kamba iliapunguze uzito.</b> "He's jumping rope to lose weight."</p>	<p><b>Pinduka utazame huku.</b> "Turn and look this side."</p>
<p><b>Angalia! Amejisuka kwa mikono yake.</b> "Look! He has balanced on his hands."</p>	<p><b>Nilijawa na butaa kumuona.</b> "I was surprised to see her."</p>
<p><b>Maisha yangu siyakuelezeka.</b> "My life is indescribable."</p>	<p><b>Ilikuwa kamambe kumtazama akiruka.</b> "It was intense seeing her jump."</p>

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

### ***mchezo wa viungo*** **"gymnastics"**

*Mchezo* refers to "game" or "sport," *wa* is a preposition meaning "of," and *viungo* is the plural form of *kiungo* ("joint"). Together, this literally means "game of joints," which is similar to the meaning of "gymnastics."

Swahili has no specific name for gymnastics but has come up with a name based on how the sport is played. Therefore, the words in the phrase can be disjointed and used separately in different contexts.

**For example:**

1. *Mchezo wa viungo unaogopesha.*  
"Gymnastics is scary."

***kisichoelezeka***  
**"indescribable"**

*Ki* is a pronoun marker, *si* indicates negation, *cho* shows the state of being, and *elezeka* means "describable." Together, this statement implies that something is indescribable.

It's a word that can be used to tell your degree of amazement when it is beyond ordinary explanation.

**For example:**

1. *Ana urembo usioelezeka.*  
"She has indescribable beauty."

## GRAMMAR

### The Focus of This Lesson Is Talking about Sports

***Ewe, unapenda mchezo upi?***  
**"Hey, what kind of sports do you like?"**

---

**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Common phrases used in indoor games**
  2. **Common phrases used in outdoor games**
- 

#### **1. Common phrases used in indoor games**

---

The following sentences will come in handy when watching a game. They are usually

heard from a team's supporters and commentators.

Swahili	English	Notes
<i>Unga mkono</i>	"Take sides"	Support a particular team.
<i>Anza mchezo</i>	"Start the ball rolling"	Start the game.
<i>Wakati unadidimia</i>	"Time is running out"	Used to express how time is almost up.
<i>mchezaji shupavu</i>	"A good player"	Describes a person who really does well at the sport.

## Examples

1. *Jua kuwa tuko hapa kukuunga mkono.*  
"Know that we are here to support you."
2. *Yeye ndiye mchezaji shupavu katika timu ya Man-U.*  
"He is the strongest player on the Manchester United team."
3. *Wakati unadidimia ilhali hatujafunga bao lolote.*  
"Time is running out, yet we haven't scored a goal!"

## 2. Common phrases used in outdoor games

The following phrases are useful when listening to commentators give their views on the game, as it goes on usually to keep you hooked on their broadcast.

Swahili	English	Notes
<i>Shingo kwa shingo</i>	"Neck and neck"	Both teams are very close.
<i>Dalili kubwa ya kushinda</i>	"Up for grabs"	Used when a team has a high chance of winning.
<i>Piga bao</i>	"Score a goal"	Used when a team scores.

---

*Kupigwa vibaya*

"Lose badly"

When a team is defeated by a big margin.

---

### Examples:

1. *Timu ya AFC ilipigwa vibaya na timu ya Gormahia.*  
"The AFC team was beaten badly by the Gormahia team."
2. *Timu ya Arsenal inadalili kubwa ya kushinda.*  
"Arsenal shows good signs of winning."
3. *Amepiga bao tena!*  
"He's scored again!"

### Examples from the dialogue

1. *Ngoja...napenda mchezo wa viungo. Napenda wakidansi kisha kuruka na kupinduka hewani.*  
"Wait...I like gymnastics. I love to see them dance, jump, and flip in the air."
2. *Ni kamambe kuona mchezaji akibembea kutoka kwa fito moja hadi lingine.*  
"It's intense to see a gymnast swing from one bar to another."

### Sample Sentences

---

1. *Mchezo wa kandanda unavuma sana.*  
"Soccer is very popular."
2. *Mchezo wa kikiri umekanwa nchini.*  
"Wrestling is forbidden in the country."
3. *Anazo mbinu kali za kucheza karate.*  
"He has good tactics for karate."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Sports in Kenya

---

Sport is a part and parcel of the Kenyan culture. Sports are played both professionally and as recreational physical activities. Traditional sports, such as wrestling, bull fighting, and board games continue to prevail as a way of life, even after the introduction of modern games like football and soccer. Soccer is the most popular sport in Kenya, although its team has not made a name for itself internationally. Soccer gets strangers talking and can be a channel for great friendships. The love of the game has resulted in the opening of sports betting sites where subscribers can bet twenty-four hours a day. Meanwhile, Kenya is making a name in international records in track and field, especially in middle distance and long distance races.

### **Useful expression**

1. *michezo*  
"sport"

## LESSON NOTES

# Intermediate S1 #25 Talking About Your Childhood Dreams in Kenya

---

## CONTENTS

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

# 25



# SWAHILI

1. Maria: Unakumbuka ndoto yeyote kubwa uliokuwa nayo utotoni?
2. Frank: Kubwa vipi?
3. Maria: Nilitaka zaidi kuingia kwenye runinga ilipia mimi nitazamwe!
4. Frank: Ndoto za utotoni za furahisha kweli. Bado lipo?
5. Maria: Halipo! Tangu, nimekuwa na ndoto nyingi kama kuwa rubani, mhandisi na kisha daktari.
6. Frank: Ni ngani kati ya hizi unayotaka kukua?
7. Maria: Pia halipo! Sasa nataka kazi itakayolipa vizuri na kusaidia watu wanaoteseka.
8. Frank: Hata hivyo, utakuwa rubani na daktari kwa njia tofauti. Nakuombea la heri.
9. Maria: Asante.

# ENGLISH

1. Maria: Do you remember any big childhood dream?
2. Frank: How big?
3. Maria: I really wanted to get inside the TV so that I could be watched!
4. Frank: Childhood dreams are hilarious. Do you still want to go for it?

CONT'D OVER

5. Maria: No! Since then, I've had many dreams, such as being a pilot, an engineer, and a doctor.
6. Frank: Which one of those do you want to become?
7. Maria: None of them! I now want a job that pays well and helps people who are suffering.
8. Frank: Then, you will be a pilot and a doctor in a different way. All the best.
9. Maria: Thanks.

## VOCABULARY

Swahili	English	Class
runinga	TV	noun
rubani	pilot	noun
utotoni	childhood	noun
kazi	job, work, career	noun
kukua	to become	verb
lipa	to pay	verb
vizuri	properly	adverb
halipo	there is none	phrase

## SAMPLE SENTENCES

<p><b>Tafadhali zima runinga ninapongea na wewe.</b></p> <p>"Please switch off the TV while I am talking to you."</p>	<p><b>Nataka kuwa rubani nikuwa mkubwa.</b></p> <p>"I want to be a pilot when I grow up."</p>
---	---

<p><b>Nakumbuka raha za utotoni wangu.</b></p> <p>"I remember the pleasures of my childhood."</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>	<p><b>Umekuwa mkubwa!</b></p> <p>"You have grown up!"</p>
<p><b>Nitalipa kwa pesa taslimu.</b></p> <p>"I will pay by cash."</p>	<p><b>Usipo vaa tai vyema utaonekana mtu mvivu</b></p> <p>"If you don't tie your necktie properly, you will look like a slob."</p>

**Choo halipo hapa.**

"There is no toilet here."

## VOCABULARY PHRASE USAGE

**yeyote kubwa**  
**"anything big"**

*Yeyote* could mean "anything, or something not specific." *Kubwa* means "big." Together, we have "anything big."

*Yeyote* is formed from the *-o-o-te* structure and can therefore come in different forms and be used differently. For example, *wowote* ("anyone") and *yoyote* ("anything"). *Kubwa* as an adjective can be useful to describe the size of something or an event.

**For example:**

1. *Tafuta kompyuta yeyote kubwa.*  
 "Look for any big computer."

**ingia kwa runinga**  
**"enter the TV"**

*Ingia kwa runinga* means "to enter," *kwa* is a preposition meaning "in," and *runinga* is "television."

This phrase is a childhood phrase used at the age when children have no idea how shows are featured on TV. For them, people literally get in the TV to be featured, thus the literal translation is "to enter the TV."

**For example:**

1. *Ni vipi watu wanaingia kwa runinga!?*  
"How do people get in the TV screen!?"

***ndoto za utotoni***  
**"childhood dreams"**

*Ndoto* means "dream," *za* is a conjunction, and *utotoni* refers to "childhood." The literal meaning of these words is "dream of childhood." However, it sounds natural to say, "childhood dreams."

This phrase would come in handy when reminiscing about your childhood, the time when you had great dreams of what you would wanted to do when you grew up.

Besides implying "dream" for ambition, *ndoto* also means "sleeping" or literally "dreaming" or "drowsiness," thus its usage can change depending on the context.

**For example:**

1. *Unandoto za utotoni unazokumbuka?*  
"Do you have childhood dreams that you remember?"

## GRAMMAR

### **The Focus of This Lesson Is Active and Passive Verbs**

***Nilitaka zaidi kuingia kwenye runinga ilipia mimi nitazamwe!***  
**"I really wanted to get inside the TV so that I could be watched."**

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**In this lesson, we will learn about...**

1. **Active and passive verbs**
2. **Phrases used to express ambition**

## 1. Active and passive verbs, "watch" vs. "be watched" (*tazama* vs. *tazamwe*)

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In Swahili, as in English, the passive form is a way of promoting the object over the subject, possibly by omitting the subject all together.

For example, "The cat eats the fish"

Let's see how to form and use the passive voice in Swahili.

An active verb becomes a passive verb when the verb stem is infixed with *-w-*.

The examples could help explain the concept.

Active Verb Swahili	Active Verb English	Passive Verb Swahili	Passive Verb English
<i>tazama</i>	"to watch"	<i>tazamwa</i>	"to be watched"
<i>cheza</i>	"to play"	<i>chezwa</i>	"to be played"
<i>pika</i>	"to cook"	<i>pikwa</i>	"to be cooked"
<i>ita</i>	"to call"	<i>itwa</i>	"to be called"

### Examples

1. *Ndoto yangu ni kutazamwa kwenye runinga.*  
"My dream is to be watched in the TV."
2. *Jina lako limeitwa sasa hivi.*  
"Your name was called just now."
3. *Amefunzwa lakini haelewi.*  
"She has been taught, but she does not understand."

## 2. Phrases used to express ambition - "I want to be become," "What do you want to be?"

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In the dialogue, we heard two friends talk about their past ambitions. Here is what they say.

1. *Nilitaka zaidi kuingia kwenye runinga ilipia mimi nitazamwe!*  
"I really wanted to get inside the TV so that I could be watched."

2. *Halipo! Tangu, nimekuwa na ndoto nyingi kama kuwa rubani, mhandisi na kisha daktari.*  
"No! Since I've had many dreams such as being a pilot, an engineer, and a doctor."
3. *Pia halipo! Sasa nataka kazi itakayolipa vizuri na kusaidia watu wanaoteseke.*  
"None, too! I now want a job that pays well and that helps people who are suffering."

Let's see now some phrases and expressions useful when you want to express ambition and hopes.

<b>Swahili</b>	<b>English</b>
<i>Ndoto yangu ni kukua ...</i>	"My dream is to be..."
<i>Natamani sana niwe....</i>	"I really I wish I could be a ..."
<i>Nalitaka zaidi kuwa ... lakini ....</i>	"I really wanted to be a ___ but ..."
<i>Ni dhamira yangu niwe ....</i>	"It is my wish that ..."
<i>Natumai kuwa ...</i>	"I hope that ..."

### Examples from the dialogue

1. *Halipo! Tangu, nimekuwa na ndoto nyingi kama kuwa rubani, mhandisi na kisha daktari.*  
"No! Since I've had many dreams, such as being a pilot, an engineer, and a doctor."
2. *Pia halipo! Sasa nataka kazi itakayolipa vizuri na kusaidia watu wanaoteseke.*  
"None, too! I now want a job that pays well and that helps people who are suffering."

### Sample Sentences

1. *Anaitwa kwa majina ya nyanyake.*  
"She is called by her grandmother's names. "

2. *Kiswahili kinasemwa na wakenya.*  
"Kiswahili is spoken by Kenyans."
3. *Piano ulichezwa.*  
"The piano was played."

## CULTURAL INSIGHT

### Types of jobs in Kenya

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Kenya has a wide range of jobs including white-collar, blue-collar, and service workers. The majority are in the blue-collar bracket with agriculture holding the highest number (75%) followed by industries and services which make up the other 25%. Unfortunately, the unemployment rate is still high, around 40%. This is turning the population to start businesses. The kind of business highly depends on the capital. Some people join to make big businesses while others prefer using their talents to create services and products. Some, who have little to begin with, start as hawkers, porters, or street vendors. There are many case of people who started out poor and are now running big businesses. Poor wages for office workers is forcing many to do side businesses to boost their income. Mobile money is taking the lead because of the high commission it pays. Boda boda, motor bike taxis, have gained popularity. One can buy several bikes and lease them out for businesses expecting a certain amount every day.

### Useful expression

1. *biashara*  
"business"



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