

Kwa mfano: piga -kupiga

1. ua	(kill)	28. amka	(wake up)
2. iba	(steal)	29. acha	(leave)
3. teremka	(go down a hill)	30. kaa	(sit down/stay)
4. oa	(marry)	31. rudi	(return)
5. shuka	(come down from a tree, vehicle)	32. ngoja	(wait)
6. tangaza	(announce)	33. pongeza	(congratulate)
7. fanya	(make/do)	34. ita	(call)
8. sugua	(rub/scrub)	35. itika	(answer a call)
9. pangusa	(wipe off)	36. ishi	(live at)
10. piga	(beat/hit)	37. fagia	(sweep)
11. tafsiri	(translate)	38. tengeneza	(mend/repair/arrange)
12. fasiri	(explain)	39. amkia	(greet)
13. amua	(decide/resolve)	40. baki	(remain)
14. pasua	(split/crack)	41. cheza	(play)
15. panda	(climb/sow or plant)	42. chungu	(look after/control)
16. lia	(cry)	43. inua	(raise up)
17. cheka	(laugh)	44. jenga	(build)
18. ota	(grow)	45. jaribu	(try/taste)
19. chukia	(hate)	46. samehe	(forgive)
20. fundisha	(teach)	47. fikiri	(consider/think)
21. vaa	(dress up)	48. keti	(sit)
22. vua	(undress)	49. kamata	(catch/seize)
23. pata	(get/receive)	50. maliza	(finish)
24. saha	(forget)	51. tangulia	(precede)
25. kumbuka	(remember)	52. tangatanga	(wander about)
26. zungumza	(converse)	53. linda	(guard)
27. subiri	(wait/hold on)	54. poa	(cool down)

55.	vuna	(reap/harvest)	78.	azima	(lend)
56.	tahiri	(circumcise)	79.	pika	(cook)
57.	chukua	(carry)	80.	fika	(reach / arrive)
58.	penda	(love)	81.	lala	(lie down/sleep)
59.	dharau	(despise)	82.	laghai	(tell lies)
60.	beba	(carry on shoulders)	83.	sinzia	(doze, sleep)
61.	tomba	(fuck)	84.	vunja	(break)
62.	peleka	(send)	85.	imba	(sing)
63.	kata	(cut)	86.	leta	(bring)
64.	endesha	(drive)	87.	enda	(go)
65.	tapika	(vomit)	88.	tikisa	(shake)
66.	furika	(flood)	89.	kataza	(forbid)
67.	pima	(measure)	90.	takasa	(cleanse)
68.	andika	(write)	91.	patana	(agree)
69.	haribu	(destroy)	92.	abudu	(worship)
70.	fukuza	(drive away/out)	93.	sikia	(hear)
71.	toroka	(escape)	94.	sikiliza	(listen)
72.	achisha	(dismiss)	95.	ona	(see)
73.	fuata	(follow)	96.	nawa	(wash)
74.	uza	(sell)	97.	oga	(bathe/bath)
75.	nunua	(buy)	98.	zuru	(visit)
76.	ficha	(hide)	99.	punguza	(reduce)
77.	kopa	(borrow)	100.	teka	(collect)

NYAKATI - TENSES

6.0 NYAKATI SAHILI - SIMPLE TENSES

These are the 4 simple tenses in Kiswahili to begin with:-

- | | |
|--|------|
| (1) Wakati uliopo (Present continuous tense) | -na- |
| (2) Hali timilifu (Present perfect tense) | -me- |
| (3) Wakati uliopita (Past simple tense) | -ii- |
| (4) Wakati ujao (Future simple tense) | -ta- |

-na-, -me-, -li-, -ta-, are tense markers (signs) for the simple tenses given respectively. The following tables (majedwali) show how to construct sentences in Kiswahili in the 4 simple tenses.

You will notice that a simple Kiswahili sentence is constructed by having subject the prefix attached to the tense marker, followed by the verb and then object, adverb or adverbial nouns.

6:1 WAKATI ULIOPO MWEENDESHO MREFU - PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

(a) Mtindo wa kukubali (Affirmative)

Subject prefix	tense marker	verb	adverbial nouns
Ni-	-na-	zungumza	nyumbani shuleni sokoni shambani
U-		tembea	
A-		kwenda	
Tu-		lima	
M-			
Wa-			

Subject prefix	tense marker	verb	adverb
Ni-	-na-	kwenda	polepole haraka vizuri ovyo
U-		kimbia	
A-		fanya	
Tu-		sikia	
M-			
Wa-			

Subject prefix	tense marker	verb	object
Ni-	na-	kamata	meza kiti jembe viatu
U-		beba	
A-		safisha	
Tu-			
M-			
Wa-			

Full sentences from the tables above are written as follows:-

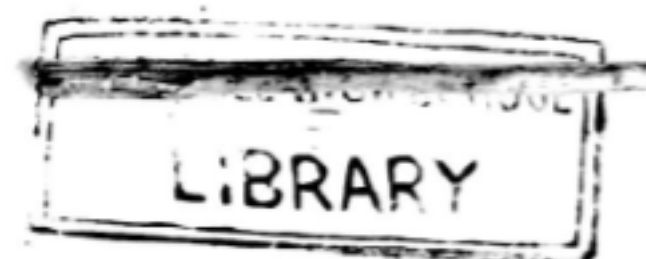
1.	Ninakwenda nyumbani.	Ninakwenda polepole.	Ninakamata meza.
2.	Unahama shambani.	Unakimbia haraka.	Unabeba kiti
3.	Anatembea sokoni.	Anafanya vizuri.	Anasafisha viatu.
4.	Tunazungumza shuleni.	Tunafanya ovyo,	Tunabeba meza.
5.	Mnakwenda sokoni.	Ninasikia vizuri.	Mnakamata viatu.
6.	Wanalima shambani.	Wanakimbia polepole	Wanabeba jembe.

(b) Mtindo wa kukanusha - NEGATIVE PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE

Subject prefixes (negative form)	verb	object
Si-		
Hu-	fanyi	kazi
Ha-	bebi	meza
Hatu-	safishi	viatu
Ham-	taki	chakula
Hawa-	jaribu	mtihani

Negative full sentences of present continuous tense are written as follows:

1. Sifanyi kazi.
2. Hubebi meza.
3. Hatutaki chakula.
4. Hamsafishi viatu.
5. Hawajaribu mtihani.



NB: With negative continuous tense, the personal subject prefixes become as shown in the above table and only verbs which end with the vowel "a" have their final "a" changed into "i". To form negative prefixes for the rest of the nouns, "ha-" is prefixed to their subject prefixes.

6:2 WAKATI ULIOPO-HALI TIMILIFU (PRESENT PERFECT TENSE)

(a) Mtindo wa kukubali: (Affirmative)	(b) Mtindo wa kukanusha (Negative)
Ni- U- fanya	Si- Hu- fanya
A- Tu- M- Wa- -me- lima tembea lala	Ha- Hatu- Ham- Hawa- -ja- lima tembea
1. Nimefanya 2. Umefanya. 3. Amefanya. 4. Tumefanya. 5. Mmefanya. 6. Wamefanya.	1. Sijafanya 2. Hujafanya. 3. Hajafanya 4. Hatujafanya. 5. Hamjafanya. 6. Hawajafanya

3 WAKATI ULIOPITA - PAST SIMPLE TENSE

Mtindo wa kukubali (Affirmative)	Mtindo wa kukanusha (Negative)
Ni- U- sema A- -li- soma TU- anguka M- andika Wa-	Si- Hu- sema Ha- -ku- soma Hatu- anguka Ham- andika Hawa-
1. Nilisema. 2. Ulisema. 3. Alisema. 4. Tulisema. 5. Mlisema. 6. Walisema.	1. Sikusema. 2. Hukusema. 3. Hakusema. 4. Hatukusema. 5. Hawakusema.

5:4 WAKATI UJAO - FUTURE SIMPLE TENSE

(a) Mtindo wa kukubali (Affirmative)	(b) Mtindo wa kukanusha (Negative)
Ni- cheza U- nyamaza A- -ta- choka TU- piga kelele M- ruka Wa- gombana	si- cheza Hu- nyamaza Ha- -ta- choka Hatu- piga kelele Ham- ruka Hawa- gombana
1. Nitacheza mpira. 2. Utacheza mpira 3. Atacheza mpira. 4. Tutacheza mpira. 5. Mtacheza mpira. 6. Watacheza mpira.	1. Sitacheza mpira. 2. Hutacheza mpira. 3. Hatacheza mpira. 4. Hatutacheza mpira. 5. Hamtacheza mpira. 6. Hawatacheza mpira.

The following are also simple tenses in addition to the four basic ones previously discussed.

6:5 WAKATI ULIOPO MWEENDESHO MFUPI (-a-) - PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE

This is the tense that is commonly known as the "Everyday Tense". It is used to describe the actions done daily or regularly. The tense sign (marker) for it is "-a-". This tense can be used interchangeably with the Present continuous tense. It is also known as "the short form" of Present continuous Tense.

Mtindo wa kukubali	Mtindo wa kukanusha
N - a - fagia = Nafagia (I sweep)	Sifagii (I don't sweep)
U-a-fagia = Wafagia (You sweep)	Hufagii (You don't sweep)
A-fagia = Afagia (He/She sweeps)	Hafagii (He/She doesn't sweep)
Tu-a-fagia = Twafagia (We sweep)	Hatufagii (We don't sweep)
M-a-fagia = Mwafagia (You sweep)	Hamfagii (You don't sweep)
W-a-fagia = Wafagia— (They sweep)	Hawafagii (They don't sweep)

Note these points:

1. The change in the subject prefixes (pronouns) in the above examples is due to the tense marker “-a-” which is a vowel after them. Similar changes appear for the rest of the noun groups.
2. The negative form of this tense is the same as that for the Present Continuous tense.
3. This tense is not commonly used except at times the form of it for the first person singular. Instead of **this** tense, the present continuous tense is widely used. It is just a matter of choice and convenience to use this tense or the present continuous tense.

MORE EXAMPLES - MIFANO ZAIDI

1. Nafikiri utapata kazi.
2. Kila siku wapata matatizo.
3. Kila Jumapili twaenda kanisani.
4. Apenda kula viazi.
5. Twateka maji kisimani.
6. Mvua yanyesha kila siku.
7. Mti huu wapoteza majani yake kila wakati wa dhoruba.
8. Wewe wasoma Kiswahili kila jioni.

6:6 “HU -” HALI YA MAZOEA -THE “HU” - TENSE

This tense is used to denote an action or activity that is done habitually. All that is needed to construct sentences in this tense is to prefix “hu-” to the verb after the full name of noun/pronoun. Study the following examples carefully.

Mtindo wa kukubali (Affirmative)	Mtindo wa kukanusha (Negative)
Mimi <u>hucheza</u> mpira. Wewe <u>hucheza</u> mpira. Yeye <u>hucheza</u> mpira. Sisi <u>hucheza</u> mpira. Ninyi <u>hucheza</u> mpira. Wao <u>hucheza</u> mpira.	Huwa sichezi mpira. Huwa huchezi mpira. Huwa hachezi mpira. Huwa hatuchezi mpira. Huwa hamchezi mpira. Huwa hawachezi mpira.

MIFANO ZAIDI - MORE EXAMPLES

1. Sisi hufanya kazi kila jioni.
2. Huwa hatufanyi kazi kila jioni.
3. Ninyi huondoka kazini kila saa kumi na moja jioni.
4. Huwa hamwondoki kazini kila saa kumi na moja jioni.
5. Dunia huzungukua.
6. Askofu husali kila asubuhi.
7. Ng'ombe hula nyasi.
8. Daktari huyu hutembelea wagonjwa kila Jumamosi.
9. Ninyi hunawa mikono kabla ya kula.
10. Watoto hawa huvua nguo kabla ya kulala vitandani.

7:7 HALI YA "KA-" - THE "KA" TENSE

The "KA-" tense is widely used in Kiswahili especially in narrations and conversations. This tense has several uses and can follow any tense.

The following are the instances in which the "ka-" is used:

7:7:1 To denote a subsequent action after the past tense.

- (a) Nilikwenda mjini nikanunua nyama. (I went to town and bought meat.)
- (b) Nilikwenda kanisani nikaomba Mungu. (I went to the church and prayed to God.)
- (c) Yeye alipanda mlima ule akapata zawadi. (He climbed the mountain and got a prize.)
- (d) Walipata mishahara yao wakanunua nguo, wakala, wakanywa, wakafurahi sana. (They got their salaries, ate, drank and enjoyed themselves very much.)

7:7:2 The second use of "ka-" is that it can follow any tense when the subsequent action is as a result of the former.

- (a) Je, twaweza kufanya kazi tukapata fedha? (Well, can we do work and get money?)
- (b) Akipata mishahara wake akaondoka akaenda nyumbani utafanya nini? (Suppose he gets his salary and goes home, what will you do?)