

Kikamba Self-Instruction Manual



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LESON ONE

TOPIC;NGETHI-GREETINGS

COMPETENCY;KUKETHANIA KWA WO:EXCHANGE GREETINGS APPRORIATLY:

NGEWA – NDŪNGE NA MUTUNGA – DIALOGUE A:

Mūtūnga: Oti.
Ndūnge: Lika.
Mūtūnga: Uvoo waku mwiiitu.
Ndūnge: Ni museo mwanake. Nata?
Mūtūnga: Ni nesa muno
Ndunge: Thumua.
Mutunga: Ī ni muvea
Ndūnge: Waamuka ata?
Mūtūnga: Naamuka nesa.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE B:

Mūtua: Mwĩ aseō?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Ī twi aseō.
Mūtua: Uvoo wenyu?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Nĩ mūseo.
Mūtua: Mwaamuka ata?
Mūtinda: Twaamūka nesa.
Mūtua: Uvoo wa kwakya?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Ni mūseo mūno.

PARENTS GREET THEIR CHILDREN DEFFERENTLY/ELDER BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Mwaitu:wakya mwiiitu?
Ndinda:Aaa,mwaitu.
Mwaitu:watinda ata?
Ndinda:natinda nesa .
Mwaitu:AAya,enda nesa mwiiitu wakwa.
Ndinda;Ni muvea mwaitu.

Mwendwa:Wakya mwiiitu?
Mwiiitu: Aaa.
Mwendwa:Wakya ingi?
Mwiiitu:Aaa.



NGEWA – DIALOGUE C:

MŪLI NA MULWA:

Mūli:	Nata Muli?
Mūlwa:	Ni nesa/ni kuseo?
Mūli:	Ũvoo wa wia.
Mūlwa:	Ti muthuku.
Mūli:	Syana no nzeo.
Mūlwa:	Ĩĩ no nzeo.
Mūli:	Watinda ata?
Mūlwa:	Natinda nesa

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE:

Wĩ museo:	Ĩĩ nĩ mūseo.
Uvoo waku.	Nĩ kūseo.
Watinda ata?	Natinda nesa.
Nata yu?	Nĩ nesa/ni kūseo
Uvoo wa Kwakya?	Nĩ mūseo.
Uvoo wa muthenya?	Nĩ mūseo
Uvoo wa musyi?	Nĩ mūseo.
Uvoo wa wĩa?	Nĩ mūseo.

VOCABULARIES:

Kwakya	Morning
Kūamūka	To wake up
Ũvoo	News
Mūthenya	Day
Nzeo	Fine/good.
Nesa	Well nice,good.
Mwĩĩtu	Young lady (unmarried)
Mwanake	Young man (unmarried)
Syana	Children
Thūmua	Rest
Nĩ mūvea	Thank you
-thūku	Bad
Ũvoo wa kwakya	News of the morning?
Ni mūseo	It is fine
Ũvoo waku	How are you (sing.)
Ũvoo wenyu	How are you (pl.)

GRAMMAR: EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is verb to be (Nĩ) in present tense.
For Example – Nĩ museo and wĩ mūseo. It is equivalent to English
I am, you are he/she is, and it is fine.

Examples:

Wĩ mūseo?	Are you fine?
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Ĩĩ nĩ mūseo	Yes, I am well
Ũvoo wa wĩa	How is work (news of the work)
Ti mũthũku	No bad.

Some possessive pronouns have also been used: -

Example – aku (your) enu (you all) like in ũvoo waku and ũvoo wenyu. This means how are you (singular) and how are you (pl.)

The interrogative “ata”? has been used to mean “How,” for example:

Waamuka ata? - How have you woken up?

Watinda ata? - How has your day been?

EXERCISE ONE – WRITE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

Oti _____.

Wĩ mūseo _____.

Mwi ase _____.

Waamũka ata? _____.

Ũvoo waku? _____.

Ũvoo wa kwakya _____.

Watinda ata? _____.

EXERCISE TWO: - WRITE THE PLURALS OF THE FOLLOWING PHRASES.

- Waamũka ata?
- Watĩnda ata?
- Wĩ mūseo
- Ũvoo waku?
- Nĩ mūseo
- Naamũka nesa
- Natinda nesa

EXERCISE THREE: - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES:

- How are you? _____.
 - How have you woken up? _____.
 - How is work? _____.
 - Good morning? _____.
 - Are you fine? _____.
 - How are the children? _____.
- They are fine _____.
- We are fine _____.
- Thank you. _____.

ŨELESYO WA KÍTHĪO KYA AKAMBA – CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba culture greetings is an important part of their tradition. It involves shaking of hands and enquiries on children, work, farm and even the weather. It is always considered respectful for the young to wait until they are greeted by the

elderly. A person who doesn't have time for greetings is considered anti-social and disrespectful in the Kamba culture.

ISOMO LA KELI – LESSON TWO

TOPIC – KWIMANYITHIA – INTRODUCITON



NGEWA – DIALOGUE :

- Mûtũa: - Wi mũseo.
Kamene: - Ñĩ ni mũseo. Uvoo waku
Mutua: - Ni, mũseo mũno.
Kamene - Witawa ata?
Mutua: - Nitawa Mûtũa; naku witawa ata?
Kamene - Nitawa Kamene.
Mûtũa: - Ni mũvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanya.
Kamene: - Ũvoo wa wia?
Mûtũa: - Ni mũseo mũno.
Kamene: - Ni mũvea, enda na ũseo.
Mûtũa: - Naku tiwa na ũseo.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE TWO:

- Wambua: - Wĩ mūseo.
Mūsyoki: - Ĩĩ nĩ mūseo.
Wambua: - Waamūka ata?
Mūsyoki: - Naamūka nesa.
Wambua: - Ĩsyĩtwa yaku nũũ?
Mūsyoki: - Ĩsyĩtwa yakwa nĩ Gichoro. Naku wĩtawa ata?
Wambua: - Ĩsyĩtwa yakwa nĩ Wambua.
Mūsyoki: - Wambua, umĩte ku?
Wambua: - Numĩte Masaku. Nakũ umĩte kũ?
Mūsyoki: - Numĩte Musyi wa Kitui
Wambua: - Nĩ mūvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanyanya.
Mūsyoki: - O naku, nĩmuvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanyanya.
Wambua: - Tiwa nesa.
Mūsyoki: - Naku enda nesa.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE THREE:

- Makaũ: - Mwĩ aseō?
Mūtuku: - Ĩĩ twĩ aseō. Ũvoo waku?
Makaũ: - Ni museo. Wĩtawa ata?
Mūtuku: - Nĩtawa Mūtuku na mūnyanyawa etawa Musembi. Naku wĩtawa ata?
Makaũ: - Nyie nitawa Makaũ; na inywi mumite kũ? / va?
Musembi: - Numĩte nthĩ ya Amelika na mūnyanyawa aumĩte nthĩ ya Kenya.
Makaũ: - Nĩ mūvea nũndũ wa kumumanyanya.
Mūtuku: - Aya nĩ asanda / nĩ muvea muno

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE:

- Wĩ museo: - Ĩĩ nĩ museo.
Mwĩ aseō: - Ĩĩ twĩ aseō.
Isyĩtwa yaku nũũ - Ĩsyĩtwa yake nĩ Ndinda.
Isyĩtwa yaku nũũ - Ĩsyĩtwa yake nĩ Margaret.
Wĩtawa ata? - Nĩtawa Kioko.
Etawa ata? - Etawa Kanini.
Umĩte kũ: - Numĩte Ilovi (Nairobi).
Aumĩte Masaku: - Aumĩte Amelika.
Aumĩte Ulaya? - Aiee ndaumĩte Masakũ aumĩte Kitui.
Aumĩte Kenya? - Aiee ndaumĩte Ulaya, aumĩte Kisumu (Kisumu)
Maumĩte Japan: - Ĩĩ tumĩte Kenya
Enda na ũseo
Enda na mũuo

Tiwa na ũseo
Tiwa na mũuo

VOCABULARIES: NDETO NZAU:

ĩsyĩtwa	Name	Masyitwa
Nĩ museo	I am fine	-
Mũnyanyawa	My frined	-
Kũthi	To go	-
Thini na ũseo	Go well	-
Kwitwa	To be called	-
Tiwa na useo	Remain well / peacefully	-
Onaku	And you	-
Kuma	To come from	-
Numĩte	I come from	-
Umĩte	You come from	-
Aumĩte	He/she come from	-
Tumĩte	We come from	-
Mumĩte	You(pl) come from	-
Maumĩte	They come from	-
Kwĩtwa	To be called	-
Nĩtawa	I'm called	-
Wĩtawa	You're called	-
Etawa	He/she is called	-
Nthĩ	Country	-
Mũsyĩ	City, Town	-

GRAMMAR:

Subject prefixes, possessives of MŨ/A Class, interrogatives and some simple imperatives. The subject prefixes in the Kamba language is:

N	TŨ
Ũ	M
A	MA

In the lesson they are used with the verb kwitwa (to be) called as follow:

Nĩtawa)	Twĩtawa)
Wĩtawa) Singulars	Mwĩtawa) Plurals
ETawa)	Metawa)

Note:

There are some vowel assimilation which will be detailed at a later stage.

Some possessives used in this lessons are: -

Yakwa	-	ĩsyĩtwa yakwa	-	My name
Yaku	-	ĩsyĩtwa yaku	-	Your name
Yake	-	ĩsyĩtwa yake	-	His/her name

A few interrogatives have also been used.

Example:

“Nuu” Meaning “who”? e.g. Īsyĩtwa yaku nũũ?

(What is your name)

‘ATA’ Meaning “How” e.g. Wĩtawa ata?

(How are you called/what is your name?)

“KŪ”? meaning “where”? umĩte kũ?

“VA”? where – umĩte va?



EXERCISE ONE:

SŪNGIA MAKULYO AA: - ANSWER THIS QUESTIONS

- (a) Ũvoo waku? _____.
- (b) Wĩ museo? _____.
- (c) Isiytwa yaku nũũ? _____.
- (d) Wĩtawa ata? _____.
- (e) Umĩte kũ? _____.
- (f) Mũnyanyau etawa ata? _____.
- (g) Aumĩte kũ? _____.

EXERCISE TWO:

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

- (a) Isiytwa yakwa ni Mwende _____.
- (b) Nitawa Kĩoko _____.
- (c) Numĩte Japan. _____.
- (d) Umĩte Ungelesa. _____.
- (e) Aumĩte Amelika _____.
- (f) Tumĩte Tanzania. _____.
- (g) Mumĩte Kenya. _____.
- (h) Maumĩte Ukamba. _____.

CULTURAL NOTE:

According to the Kamba tradition, naming of children is done according to things like seasons, (e.g. rainy season) time, (e.g. at night), place of birth e.g. on the road, during a journey, etc. The Kambasa also name children after their grandparents. If the grandparents are still living, the child will be given a different name which he will be called until the grandparent dies. The child is given a different name since it is felt that it's a breach of respect to mention the name in the presence of the elderly person.

DIALOGUE A:

- | | | |
|--------|---|---|
| Mũasya | : | Wĩ museo Kĩoko? |
| Kĩoko | : | Īĩ nĩ nesa. Watinda ata? |
| Mũasya | : | Natinda nesa; Umĩte ku Kĩoko |
| Kĩoko | : | Numĩte nthĩ ya Ungelesa, musyĩ was Oxford. |
| Mũasya | : | Onakwa numĩte nthĩ ya Ungelesa. Vaa Naivasha. |

Wikalaa va?
 Kĩoko : Nĩkalaa Kinungi; Naku wikalaa va?
 Mũasya : Nĩkalaa Mĩrera
 Kĩoko : Nĩ mũvea nundu wa kũmanyana
 Mũasya : Enda nes/thi nesa

DIALOGUE B:

Wambua : Ũvoo waku Mũtindi?
 Mũtindi : Nĩ mũseo. Uyũ nĩ mũnyanyawa. Etawa Mueni.
 Wambua : Wĩ mũseo Mũeni?
 Mũeni : Ĩĩ nĩ nesa.
 Mũtindi : Mũeni aumĩte mũsyi wa Masakũ, Indĩ ekalaa Kihoto kwa Nahashon Mwangi.
 Wambua : Na kĩa kwakya Mũeni aendaa sukulu ata?
 Mũtindi : Kĩa kwakya alĩsaa ngalĩ.
 Wambua : Na Mũeni, ũsyokaa mũsyi ata?
 Mũeni : Nĩsyokaa mũsyĩ ona ngalĩ.
 Wambua : Nĩ ũseo Mũtindi na Mũeni
 Mũeni : Aya. Enda nesa/thi nesa

READ ALOUD:

Umĩte kũ?
 Aumĩte kũ??
 Numĩte Ulaya.
 Numĩte Ilovi.
 Aumĩte Masakũ?
 Aiee, ndaumĩte Masakũ.
 Wĩkalaa va? Nĩkalaa Kitui.
 Ekalaa va? Ekala Amelika.
 Twĩkalaa Kenya.
 Mwĩkalaa Tanzania.
 Mekallaa Ungelesa.
 Wĩkalaa Naivasha? – Aiee nikalaa Mombasa
 Ndyĩkalaa Ilovi.
 Ndwĩkalaa Ulaya.
 Ndekallaa Thika.
 Ekalaa kwa Wambua, ndekallaa kwa Mutukũ

VOCABULARY -----NDETO NZAU

Nthĩ - Country
 Mũsyĩ - Town
 Kwĩkala - To stay
 Nũndũ - Because
 Kũmanyana - To know each other
 Mũnyanyawa - My friend
 Ĩndĩ - But

Kūlisa	-	To climb	
Kūsyoka	-	To return	
Ngalĩ	-	A vehicle	
Sukulu	-	School	- Masukulu
Mbasi	-	Bus	
Kĩsululu	-	Bicycle	- Isuululu
Kũũ	-	Feet / legs	- Maau
Kūka	-	To come	
Kwaũ?	-	At whose (have)	

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

In this lesson, the grammar used is the habitual tense i.e. what usually happens. It is regularly formed by inserting an “A” before the final vowel.

Example:

Kwĩkala	-	To stay
Kũenda / kuthi	-	To go
Kwona	-	To see
Kũnenga	-	To give
Nĩkalaa	-	I usually stay.
Nĩendaa	-	I always see.
Nĩnengaa	-	I always give.

Note:

For monosyllabic verb stem ending in “W” change the W to U, then add “SA” before the final A. e.g.

Nywa – drink changes to nyusaa – always drinks.

More examples on the usage of this tense will be given at a later lesson.

ALYULA - TRANSLATE

- I stay in Loitoktok
- Where do you stay?
- How do you come to class?
- How do they return home?
- Robert stays in Kisumu
- My mother goes to the market by bicycle.

EXERCISE TWO:

ALYULA/TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

Joseph ekalaa Ulaya.

Nĩkalaa Mombasa.

Wĩkalaa Kenya.

Nĩsyokaa Sukuluu na Maaũ.

Ūlĩsaa ngali.

Twĩnukaa na mbasi.

Mwĩnukaa na matatũ.

EXERCISE THREE:

SUNGIUA MAKULYO AYA: - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Kũũ Loitoktok wikalaa va?
2. Winũkaa mũsyi ata?
3. Mũnyanyau ekalaa va?
4. Mũnyanyau enukaa na maaũ?
5. Wikalaa kwa ũũ? / Kwau?
6. Winũkaa ata?

EXERCISE FOUR

Andũ aa maendaa wĩanĩ ata?

How do these people go to work?



Nyie ni
muusikali



Nye ni
mwalimu



Nyie ni vundi
wa ngali



Nyie ni
ndeleva



Nyie ni
sisita



Nyie ni
muui



Nyie ni ndakitali



Nyie ni muimi wa
ng'ombe



LESSON THREE



NGEWA YA MBEE-DIALOGUE ONE

Kamene:uvoo waku Mutiso?
Mutiso:ni museo,na waku?
Kamene;ti muthuku,watinda ata?
Mutiso:natind nesa,indi waaie ku?
Kamene;nyie nikalaa matuu,naku wikalaa va?
Mutiso;nakwa nikalaa Masaku kwa andu ma musyi witu,
Kamene;we wkalaa nau?
Mutiso:Nyie nikalaa na kivetu kyakwa na syana syakwa.
Kamene:nuseo ngauka Masaku kumukethya.
Mutiso;Aaaya ni kalivu muno,niwathokwa ivinda yonthe.
Kamene;Ni muvea.

Mutinda;umite ku?
Nthenya:numite nthi ya Kenya musyi wa masaku
Ryian:numite Amelika Musyi wa
mwaitu aumite nthi ya Kenya rom NEW YORK.
Mutinda:Inya waku aumite Kenya va?
where/
Ryian:mwaitu aumite Masaku vandu vetawa Iveti.
Machakos
Mutinda:oo ninisi iveti,na ekalaa va?ekalaa Amelika.

Where do you come from

New york.indi

Your mother comes from

She comes from

Ok.i know Machakos.

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE---READ ALOUD

Nikalaa ilovi I styay in Nairobi

<u>Nikalaa Mwambasa</u>	<u>I stay in mombasa</u>
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<u>Wikalaa va?</u>	<u>Where do you stay</u>
--------------------	--------------------------

<u>Nikalaa Masaku .</u>	<u>I stay in machakos</u>
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Kveti kyaku kikalla va?

Where does your wife stay

Syana syaku syikalaa va?

Kalivu

<u>Niwathokwa</u>	<u>you are welcome</u>
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<u>Ninathokwa</u>	<u>I am welcomed</u>
-------------------	----------------------

<u>Ivinda yonthe</u>	<u>all the time</u>
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<u>Mavinda on the</u>	<u>all the times</u>
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NDETO NZAU-----NEW WORDS

<u>Mbasi</u>	<u>bus</u>
--------------	------------

<u>Motokaa</u>	<u>car</u>
----------------	------------

<u>Ngali</u>	<u>vehicle</u>
--------------	----------------

<u>Musomethwa</u>	<u>student</u>
-------------------	----------------

<u>Mwalimu</u>	<u>teacher</u>
----------------	----------------

<u>Muimi</u>	<u>farmer</u>
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<u>Muukamba</u>	<u>a kamba</u>
-----------------	----------------

<u>Muumasai</u>	<u>a maasai</u>
-----------------	-----------------

<u>Mwikuyu</u>	<u>a gikuyu</u>
----------------	-----------------

<u>Muuamelika</u>	<u>an American</u>
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<u>Uwau wa muthelo</u>	<u>HIV/AIDS</u>
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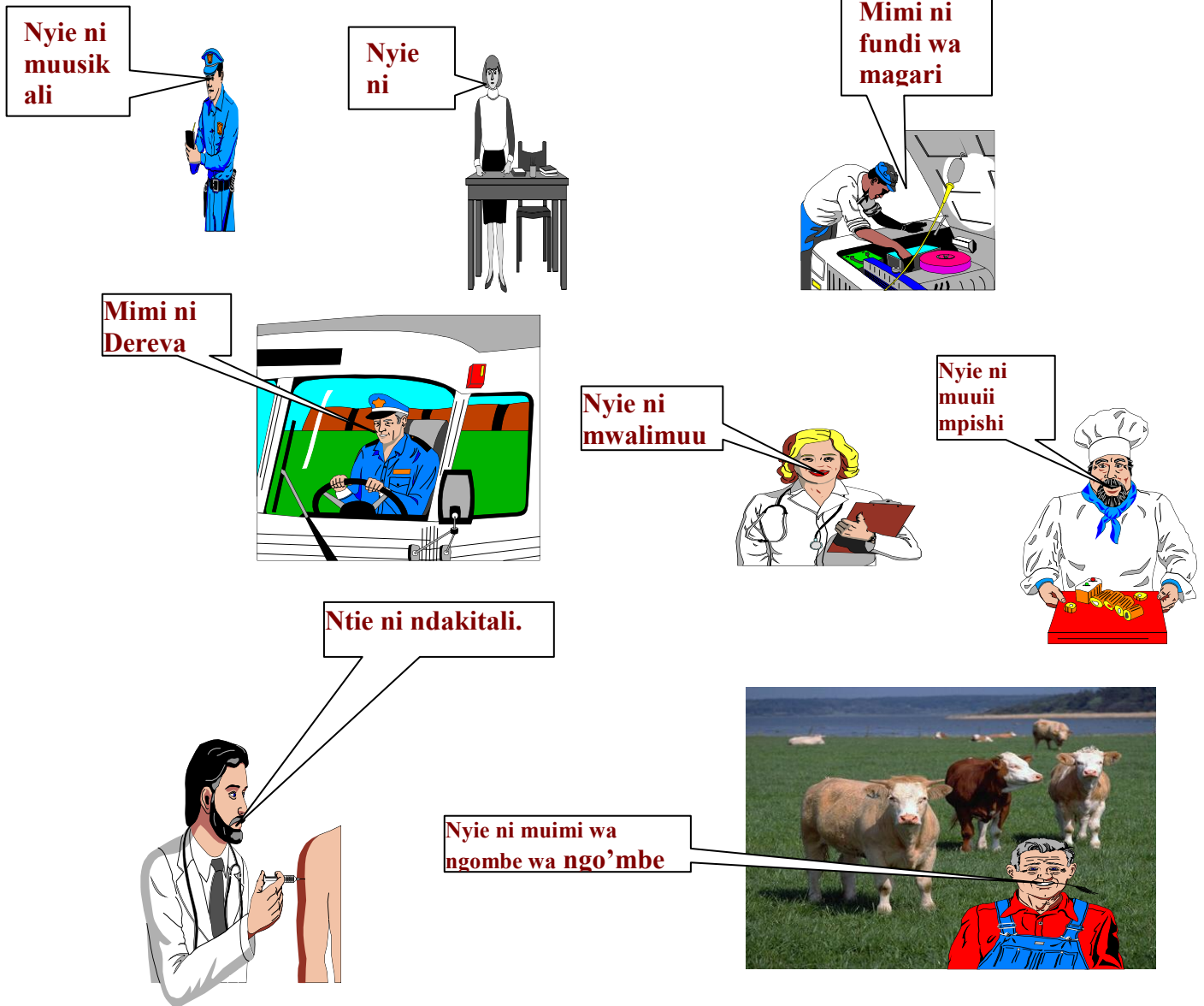
<u>Uima wa mwii</u>	<u>health</u>
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*****to be cont.

LESSON FOUR

TOPIC: WIKAA ATA? – WHAT DO YOU DO?

COMPETENCY: Tell, their nationality and what they and their friends do.



kitheka :Umĩte va?
john: Numĩte Amelika.
kitheka: Wĩkaa ata vaa Kenya?
john : Nyie nĩ mwalimu. Nĩsomethasya Kĩsũngũ.
kitheka :Usomethasya vaa Ilovi?
john : Aiee. Nisomethasya Loitoktok
kitheka :Na kũũ Ilovi wĩkaa ata?

john : Nĩmanyĩasya Kiswahili. Naku wĩkaa ata?
 kitheka: Nyie nĩkalaa o kuu nĩkũnaa viasala na nindumaa ngua ni vundi
 john : Uthoovasya kyaũ?
 kitheka : Nĩthoovasya ngua/mitumba

SOMA KWA WASYA:

We wĩ mũmwaũ?
 Nyie nĩ Mũsũngũ.
 We wĩ Mũvalanza.
 We nĩ Mũmelika.
 Nyie nĩ Mũindi.
 We wĩ mbai yĩva?
 Nyie nĩ Mũkamba.
 Nyie ni Mwĩkũyũ.
 We wĩ Mũtaita.
 We ni Mũtiikũ.

Inywĩ mwĩ Amwaũ?
 Ithyĩ twĩ Asũngũ.
 Inywĩ mwĩ Anzelumani:
 Mo nĩ Aindi.

We ti Mũkenya – We nĩ Mũalavu.
 We ti Mũmelika, we ni Mungelesa.
 John ni Mũindi? Aiee, we ti Mũindi we nĩ mũndũ Mwiũ.
 Akinyi ti Mwĩkuyu, Nĩ Mumela.

Ũyũ nũũ? Ũyũ nĩ Kyalo.
 Ũyũ nĩ Mutheu.
 Mũndũ ũyũ nĩ Mũmelika?
 Aiee tĩ Mũmelika, nĩ Mũvalanza.
 Aiee ti Mũsũngu, nĩ mundu Mwiu.

PERSONAL PRONOUNNS

Nyie	-	Ithyĩ
We	-	Inywĩ
We	-	Mo
Ũyũ	-	Aa
Ũsu	-	Asu
Ũya	-	Aya

Nyie nĩ ndakĩtalĩ.
 We wĩ muĩmi.
 We nĩ kalanĩ

Wĩika ata?

Nĩsomethya Kiswahili.
Nĩthooasya ngua.
Nĩandĩka valua.

VOCABULARIES: NDETO NZAU

Kwĩka	-	To do
Mwalimũ	-	Teacher
Mũĩmi	-	Farmer
Ndakitalĩ	-	Doctor
Mwĩkũyũ	-	A Kikuyu person
Mũmela/Mũnzaluo	-	A Luo person
Mũvalanza	-	A French person
Mũalavu	-	Arab
Mũindi	-	An Indian
Kũsomethya	-	To teach
Kũandĩka	-	To write
Kalanĩ	-	A clerk
Kwĩmanyisya	-	To study/learn
Kũthoosya	-	To sell
Vĩasala	-	Business
Mũsũngũ	-	A European
Wĩkaa ata?	-	What do you do?
We wĩ mũmwaũ?	-	What naitonlatiy are you?

GRAMMER EXPLANATION

We nĩ mbaĩ yiva? - What tribe are you?

Nyie	-	Me
We	-	You
We	-	He/she
Ithyĩ	-	We
Inywĩ	-	You (Pl.)
Mo	-	They

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is:

(a) Personal Pronouns.

(b) Demonstratives.

The personal pronoun in the Kamba language is:

Nyie	-	Me
We	-	You
We	-	He/she – the third person

Singular Personal Pronoun is distinguished from the second one by the tone.

The plurals are:

Ithyĩ - We) e.g.

Inywĩ - You) Ithyĩ twi Asungu
 Mo - they) We are Eurorpeans.

Some demonstratives of the MU/A class have been used e.g.

Ũyũ - This (Proximal) i.e. near the speaker.
 Ũsu - That (Referential) i.e. near the listener.
 Ũya - That over there (distal) far from speaker/listener.

Examples:

Uyũ nĩ Mũnyanyawa John
 (This is my friend John).
 Mwalimu ũya etawa Mũema.
 (That teacher is called Mũ./ema)

The plurals are:

Aya - These
 Asu - Those
 Aaya - Those over there

Examples:

Aya nĩ Asungu - These are Europeans
 Asu nĩ Aamelika - Those are Amelikans
 Aaya nĩ anyanyawa - Those over there are my friends.

To negate the above sentences you need to replace ‘ni’ with “Ti” i.e.

Ũyũ nĩ John - This is John.
 Ũyũ tĩ John - This is not John.
 Aya nĩ Anyanyawa - These are my friends
 Aya tĩ Anyanyawa - These are not my friends

EXERCISE ONE:

Put the correct person pronouns in the following sentences:

Exmaple - Ngelekanio

Nĩtawā Musangi
 Nyie nĩtawā Musangi

1. Etawā Jimmy
2. Wĩtawā Kĩĩo
3. Nĩsomethasya Kiswahili
4. Makũnaa vĩasala.
5. Mwĩnũkaa na mbasi.
6. Twĩkalaa Ilovi (Nairobi)
7. Aumĩte nthĩ, ya Amelika.
8. Nĩkala Loitoktok
9. Athoasya ngũa/mĩtumba

EXERCISE TWO:

Andika kwa wingi

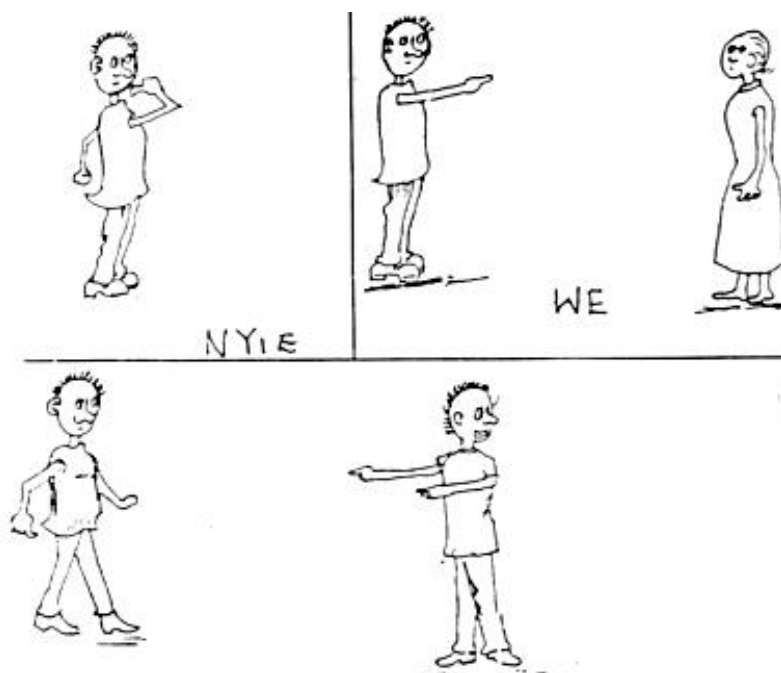
WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO PLURALS:

1. Ũyũ nĩ Mwaitũ - Aya nĩ aa mwaitu.
2. Ũyũ nĩ mwalimũ -
3. Ũsu ni mwana wakwa _____.
4. Ũyu ni Mũmelika _____.
5. Ũsu ni Mũsũngũ _____.
6. Ũya ni Mũtumĩa. _____.

EXERCISE THREE ALYULA – CHANGE THESE SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

1. Ũyũ nĩ Musungu.
2. Aya nĩ alimu na Kisungu.
3. Nyie nĩ mwalimu wa Kiswahili.
4. Aya nĩ Anyanyawa.
5. Asu nĩ atumĩa.
6. Aya nĩ andũ aseu .
7. Uuya nĩ Peter.

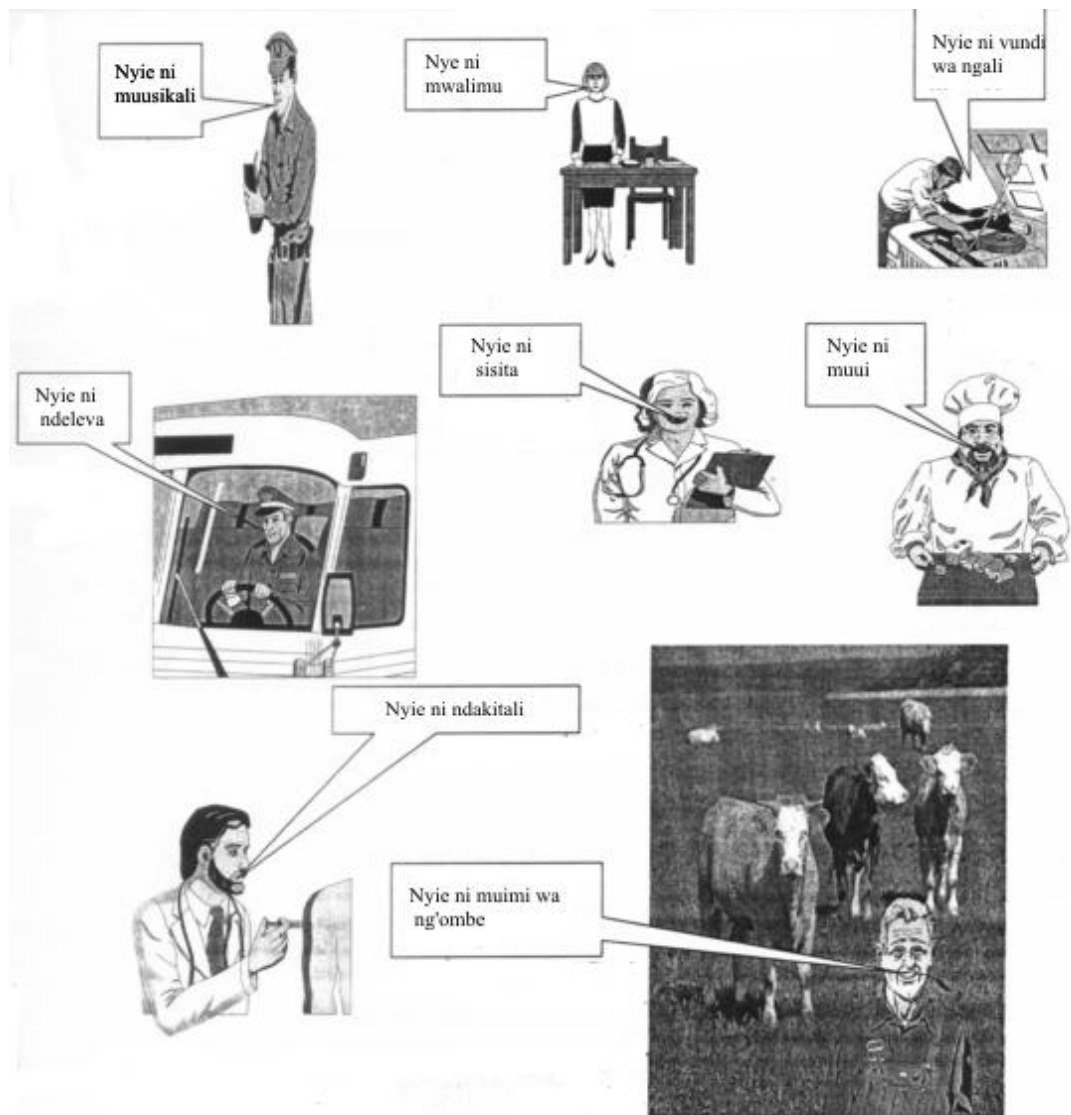
Note: Demonstrative Pronouns of other classes will be dealt with at a later lesson



LESSON 4

TOPIC: WHAT YOU DO:

COMPETENCY: TELL THEIR NATIONALITY AND WHAT THEY AND THEIR FRIENDS DO.

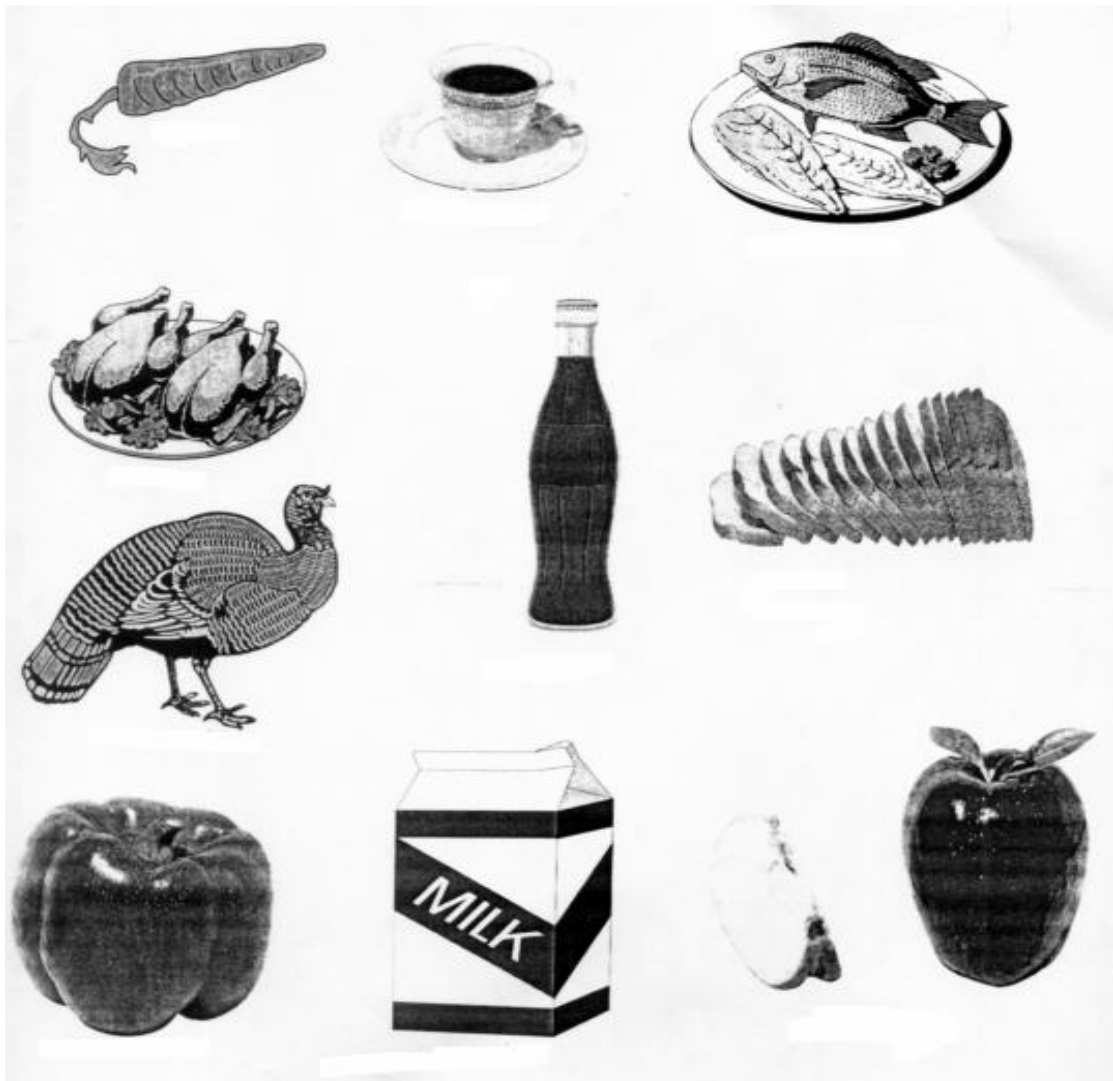


LESSON FIVE

TOPIC: MALIU

COMPETENCY: WENDETE KŪYA KYAŨ - WENDETE KUYA KYAU -
WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO EAT?

ANDIKA MASYIWA MA MALIU AA – WRITE THE NAMES OF THESE
FOODS.



DIALOGUE ONE

- Mwongela : Wĩ mŭseo Mwongeli.
Mwongeli : ĩĩ nĩ kŭseo Mwongela.
Mwongela : Ĩyoo kwakya Ũnaĩe kyaũ?
Mwongeli : Ĩyoo kwya ninnaiye mukate na siaki, matumbĩ na sosengi.
Mwongela : Na ũnanywie kyaũ?
Mwongeli : Ninanywi ũsũũ. Naku unanywie kyau?
Mwongela : Nyie, ĩyoo ndineenywa usuu. Ninanywie kyai.
Mwongeli : Nyie ndinyusaa kyai kwakya.

Mwongela : Nĩwendete kĩwũ kya masungwa?
 Mwongeli : ñĩ nĩnendete mũno
 Mwongeli : Aaya kwata.
 Mwongela : Ni mũvea mũno.

DIALOGUE TWO:

Syombua: Ũvoo waku?
 Lilian: Nĩ mũseo Syombua, kũilyi ata?
 Syombua: Nĩ kũseo. Ũmũthĩ ũũite kyau?
 Lilian: Ũmũnthi nĩũite ngima na makuyu, musle na nguku na matunda
 Syombua: Matunda meku?
 Lilian: Matunda ta mavavaĩ, masungwa, maiũ, mananasi na makundi.
 Syombua: Asu ni matunda maseo, muno.
 Lilian: Aya, tũthi mũsyi.
 Syombua: Ñĩ tũthi.

SOMA KWA WASYA – READ ALOUD:

Nĩnaĩye	-	Ndineeya.
Ũnaĩye	-	Ndũneeya.
Anaaye	-	Ndaneeya.
Nĩnaĩye Mukate	-	Ndineeya Mũsele.
Ũnaĩye ngima	-	Ndũneeya Maluu.
Anaĩye nyama	-	Ndaneeya ikũyũ.
Tunaĩye matunda	-	Tũinaaya lĩu.
Munaĩye isyo	-	Mũinaaya mboka.
Manaiye nyama sya nguku	-	Maineeya maiu.
Nĩnanywie	-	Ndineenywa.
Ũnanywie	-	Ndũneenywa.
Ananywie	-	Ndaneenywa.
Tunanywie	-	Tuineenywa.
Munanywie	-	Mũineenywa.
Mananyie	-	Maineenywa.
Nendete kuya isyo	-	Ndyendete Kũya mũsele.
Wendete kunywa kyai	-	Ndwendete kũnywa ũkĩ.
Endete kuya nyama	-	Ndendete kũya makũyũ.
Nĩenda kunywa kyai	-	Ndienda kũnywa kaawa.
Wĩenda kunywa yĩia	-	Nduenda kũnywa ũsũũ.
Eenda kunywa soda	-	Ndeenda kũnywa mbinyu.

VOCABULARIES:

<u>Kikamba</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Plurals</u>
Kũya	To eat	-
Kũnywa	To drink	-
Īyoo	Yesterday	-

Kwakya	Morning	-
Nĩnaĩye	I ate	-
Kyai	Tea	Kyai
Kaawa	Coffee	Kaawa
Ĩia	Milk	Ilia
Kĩwũ	Water	Kiwu
Ũkĩ	Beer	Uki
Mbinyu	Wine	Mbinyu
Sota	Soda	Sota
Ngima	Ugali	Ngima
Isyo	Corn and beans	Isyo
Mũsele	Rice	Misele
Ĩkũyũ	Fish	Makuyu
Nyama ya ng'ombe	Beef	Nyama sya ngombe
Nyama ya mbũi	Goat	Nyama sya mbui
Nyama ya ĩlondu	Mutton	Nyama sya ilondu
Nyama ya ngũlũwe	Pork	Nyama sya nguluwe
Nyama ya ngũkũ	Chicken	Nyama sya nguku
Siaki	Butter	Siaki
Sũkali	Sugar	Munyu
Mũnyũ	Salt	Matunda
Ĩtunda	Fruit	Matunda
Ĩsungwa	Orange	Masungwa
Ĩnanansi	Pawpaw	Mavavai
Ĩembe	Mango	Maembe
Ĩvela	Guava	Mavela
Ĩiu	Banana	Maiu

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is the past tense. There are two forms of past tenses in Kikamba. These are the yesterday's past tense and indefinite past tense. At this stage we will only learn about the yesterday's past tense. the tense sign is "Na" and it is mutable with "i.e." suffix

Example:	Affirmatives:			Negatives		
Kũya – To eat -	Ninaie	-	I ate	-	Ndinaaaya	
	Unaie	-	You ate	-	Ndũnaaaya	
	Anaie	-	He/she ate	-	Ndanaaaya	
	Tũnaie	-	We ate	-	Tũinaaaya	
	Mũnaie	-	You ate	-	Mũinaaaya	
	Manaie	-	They ate	-	Mainaaya	
Kunywa -	To drink					
	Ninanywie	-	Ndinaanywa			
	Ũnanywie	-	Ndunaanywa			
	Ananywie	-	Ndanaanywa			

Explanaiton on the indefinite past tense will be done at a later stage.

EXERCISE ONE:

Construct meaningful sentences using the words in the brackets.

Example:

Īyoo (kūsoma) valua.

Answer

Iyoo ninasomie valua.

Yesterday I read a letter.

1. Īyoo (kūandika) valūa.
2. Mwitū (kūsoma) Kĩswahili.
3. John (kūya) liu wa kwakya.
4. Iyoo (kūnywa) ūki mwingi.
5. We (kuĩma) mūūdanĩ.
6. Ithyĩ (kūthūmūa) kwakya.

EXERCISE TWO:

CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO PLURALS:

- (a) Īyoo nīnaandīkīe valua musyi.
- (b) Ninasomie ĩvuku ya kīkaamba.
- (c) Anaie Īu na ĩtumbĩ
- (d) Unanywie uki wa atumĩa.
- (e) Nīnaĩmie muunda munene.
- (f) Unauie nguo nzeo.
- (g) Anathumuie vamwe na mwaitu.

EXERCISE THREE:

Fill in the blank using a positive verb in the first gap and a negative verb in the 2nd.

EXAMPLE:

1. (Nyie) **Nīnanywie** kaawa **ndinaanywa** kyai

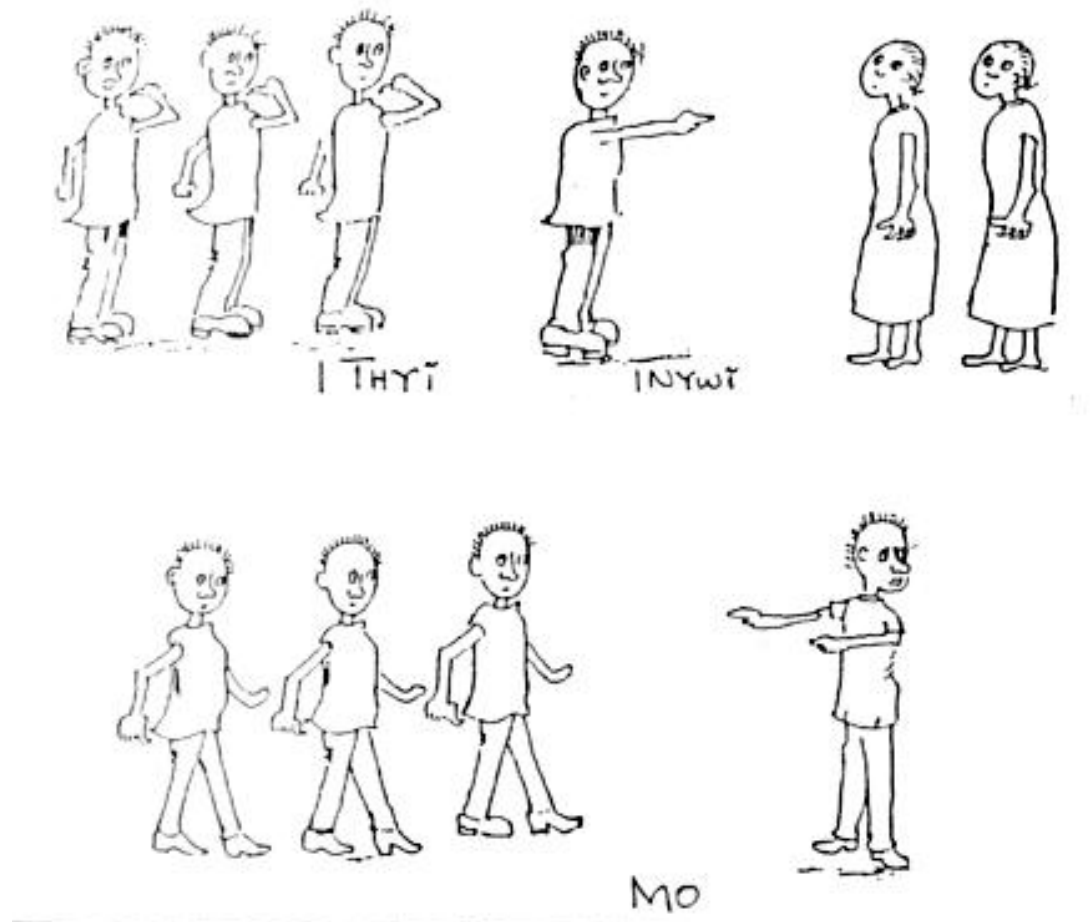
- (a) (We) _____ kiwu _____ soda.
- (b) (We (3rd person) _____ sota _____ ūkĩ.
- (c) (Ithyĩ) _____ Īia _____ kaawa.
- (d) (Inywĩ) _____ usũũ _____ Īia.
- (e) (Mo) _____ Kyai _____ Īia.

Andũ aa meya kyaũ na menywa kyaũ? – What foods and drinks are this people taking?



CULTURAL NOTE:

The Kamba community is a generous one. You will always be offered something to eat and it is considered rude to turn down a food offer. It is therefore advisable to just taste the food if you don't feel like eating.



LESSON 6

TOPIC: KUTALA – COUNTING

ISOMO YA THANTATU – LESSONS SIX.

SYINDU SYIANA – HOW MANY ARE THEY?

Īmwi kwongela Īmwe nĩ ilĩ.
Itano kwongela itatũ nĩ nyanya.
Muonza kwongela ilĩ nĩ keenda.
Itatu kwongela itatũ nĩ thanthatũ.
Ikumi kumya itano nĩ itano.
Ilĩ kumya ĩmwe nĩ ilĩ.
Thathatu kumya itatũ ni itatũ.
Ilĩ kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ thanthatu.
Itatũ kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ keenda.
Ikumi kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ mĩongo itatũ.
Itano kũndũ kũtano nĩ mĩongo ilĩ na ĩtano.
Muonza kũndũ ĩkũmi nĩ mĩongo mũonza.
Itano kumya mĩongo ilĩ nĩ yĩana.

Aya nĩ aũme meana?
Aya nĩ andu ikũmi
Ūyũ nĩ mwalimu umwe.
Mũsũngu umwe.
Asũngũ elĩ.
Aaya nĩ atumia atano.
Aya nĩ Akamba mũonza.

Ithi nĩ ikombe syĩana?
Kĩĩ nĩ kikombe kimwe.
Ithi nĩ ikombe ilĩ.
iatu itatũ.
Isu nĩ isiko mũonza.
Īĩya nĩ itungũũ thanthatũ.
Wĩenda ikombe syĩana?
Nĩenda ngili mũonza.
Īya nĩ mbaka syĩana?
Īsu nĩ mbaka inya.
Ena ngũa nyingĩ.
Ino nĩ ngiti ngũũ.
Ena ngovia nzeo.
Nendete kũnywa sũva inya sya ũkĩ.

VOCABULARIES:NDETO NZAU

<u>Vocabulary</u>	<u>English</u>	<u>Plural</u>
Kūtala	To count	-
Nĩngũtala	I'm counting	-
ĩmwe	One	-
ĩlĩ	Two	-
Itatũ	Three	-
Inya	Four	-
Itano	Five	-
Thanthatũ	Six	-
Mũonza	Seven	-
Nyanya	Eight	-
Keenda	Nine	-
ĩkũmi	Ten	-
ĩkũmi na ĩmwe	Eleven	-
ĩkũmi na ilĩ	Twelve	-
ĩkũmi na ĩtatũ	Thirteen	-
ĩkũmi na inya	Fourteen	-
Miongo ĩlĩ	Twenty	-
Miongo ĩtatũ	Thirty	-
Miongo ina	Forty	-
Miongo ĩtano	Fifty	-
Miongo thanthatũ	Sixty	-
Miongo mũonza	Seventy	-
Miongo nyanya	Eighty	-
Miongo keenda	Ninety	-
ĩana (I/MA)	A Hundred	Maana
ĩana yĩmwe	One Hundred	-
Maana eli	Two hundred	-
Ngili (N)	A thousand	Ngili
Ngili ĩmwe	One thousand	-
Ngili ĩkũmi	Ten thousand	-
Milioni (N)	A million	-
Kwongela (verb)	To add	-
Kumya (verb)	To subtract	-
Kũndũ	To multiply	-
Mũtũmĩa (Mu/A)	An old woman	Atumia
Kĩkombe (Kili)	Cup	Ikombe
Kivila (Kili)	Chair	Ivila
Kisiko (Kili)	Spoon	Isiko
Kĩtũngũũ (Kili)	Onion	Itunguu
Kĩatũ (Kili)	Shoe	Iatu
Mbaka (N)	Cut	Mbaka
Ngovia (N)	Hat	Ngovia
Ngũũ (Adj.)	Old	-
Nzeo (Adj.)	Good, nice, pretty	-
Mwalimũ (M /A)	Teacher	Alimu

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

Numbers are quantitative adjectives. Numbers one to five when used as adjectives, take the prefix which agrees with the noun modified.

Examples:

Mũndũ ũmwe	-	One person
Andũ elĩ	-	Two people
Andũ atatũ	-	Three people.

- Ili (two) is a mutable stem.
- Na when preceded by I prefix becomes nya (hence inya).
- The numbers six to ten are never inflected. When talking about things, nouns always come before adjectives. The noun prefix has to agree with the noun it modifies.

Example:

Andũ aseu	-	Good people.
Kivĩla kiseu	-	A good chair.
Nyũmba nzeu	-	Good houses.

The adjectival prefixes for N class are abit different from those of the other classes.

This prefixes are: -

N, nd, ng before immutables e.g.

Ngũa ngũũ	-	An old clothe
Ngĩtĩ ndaasa	-	A tall dog.
Mbaka ndwau	-	A sick cat.

The prefixes before mutables are: -

Mb, ny, nz examples:

Ng'ombe nzeu	-	A good cow.
Nthĩ nyũmũ	-	A dry land.
Nyama mbĩthĩ	-	Raw meat

Note: Certain consonants change when preceded by N. Loot at the table below.

N before K	becomes NG.
N before M	becomes M.
N before N	becomes N
N before S	becomes NZ.
N before T	becomes ND.
N before V	becomes Mb.
N before W	becomes NGW.

This explanation will be detailed at a later stage.

EXERCISE ONE:

SAY IN WORDS:

1, 2, 11, 4, 12, 3, 6, 20, 18, 22, 35, 48, 67, 52, 74, 99, 1000.

EXERCISE TWO:

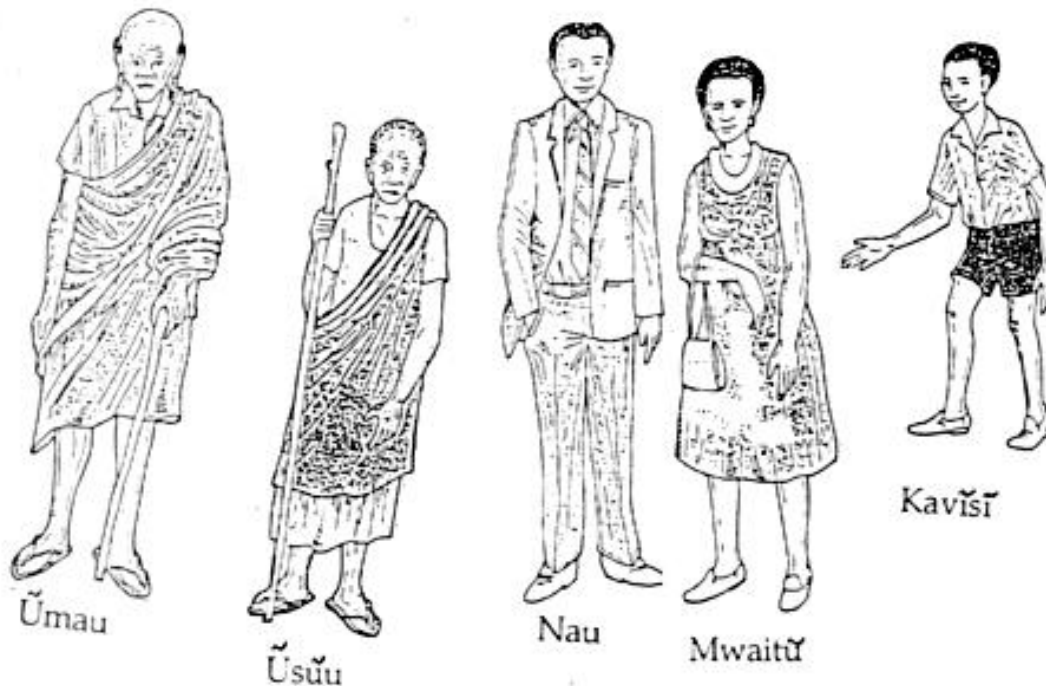
ALYULA – TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES: -

1. Three cups.
2. Two people.
3. One person.
4. Eight rings.
5. Five good chairs.
6. Three big houses.
7. Four sick cats.
8. Three big cows.
9. They bought three good dogs.
10. My cat is sick.

LESSON SEVEN

TOPIC: ŪSYAO

COMPETENCY: ANDŪ MA MŪSYĭ WAKWA – MY FAMILY



DIALOUGE:

- Mŭtisya : Wĩ mŭseo mwĩitu?
Mwende : Ĩĩ nĩmŭseo.
Mŭtisya : Wĩtawata?
Mwende : Nĩtawata Mwende.
Mŭtisya : Ĩthe wakue etawata?
Mwende : Ithe wakwa etawata Makaũ.
Mŭtisya : Inyia waku etawata.
Mwende : Mwaitu etawata syokaũ.
Mŭtisya : Kwenyu kwĩ syana inti?
Mwende : Ĩĩ kwi ivĩĩ ilĩ na mwĩitu ũmwe.
Mŭtisya : Ūla mŭkũ etawata?
Mwende : Ūla mŭkũ etawata Mŭtũ, ũngi etawata Mŭli na ũngi etawata Wanza. Kwoou kwitũ ninyie mŭnini.
Mŭtisya : Nĩ mŭvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanya.
Mwende : Ĩĩ n'ũseo.

SOMA KWA WASYA READ ALOUD

Nau wakwa etawa Mutia My father is called Mutia

Uua etawe Ndunge -----my grandmother is called Ndunge.

Ithe waku etawa ata-----what is you father called/

Mwaitu etawa Mutheu-----My mother us called Mutheu

Maama etawa Kiema-----my uncle is called Kiema.

Mwiitu-a-ia etawa Mukonyo----my sister is called mukonyo

Umau wakwa etawa Maithya----my grandfather is called Maithya

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE – READ ALOUD:

ĩthe wakwa	Mwaitũ ekalaa mũsyĩ.
ĩthe waku	Nau athũkũma Ilovi
ĩthe wake	Au ekalaa va?
Inyia wakwa	Mũkũũa etawa Mũli.
Inyia waku	Mũinawa etawa Mũtiso.
Inyia wake	Mwana wa ĩtina etawa Joel.
Ũyũ nĩ mwaitu	Mwana wa kakithathi ni Mũeni.
Ũyũ nĩ Nau	Kwitu nĩ Masakũ.
Ũya nĩ Mwenyu	Kwenyu ni Kisumo (Kisumu) kwoo ni Ulaya.

VOCABULARIES:

<u>Vocabularies</u>	English	Plural:
Nau	My / our father	-
Au	Your father	-
ĩthe	His/her/its father	-
Mwaitu/inia	My / our mother	-
Mwenyu	Your mother	-
Mũkũũa	My elder brother/sister	-
Muinawa	My younger brother/sister	Akũũa
ũmaa	My younger brother/sister	Ainawa
Ũmau	My grandfather	
Ũmae	His/her grand father	
Ũsua / susu	My grandmother	
Ũsuu	Your grandmother	
Ũsue	His/her grandmother	
Mama	My uncle on mother's side	
Mwana mũkũũ	First born	Ana akũũ
ĩlumaita	Last born	Malumaita
Mwendwa-asa	My uncle/aunt (on the father's side)	
Mwendya	Aunt (on the mother's side).	
Mwĩsukũũa	My grandchild	
Esũkũũa	My grandchildren	
Mwĩsũkũũu	Your grand child	
Esukũũu	Your grand children	
Iatũ sya mũkalya	Tyre shoes	

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The grammar in this lesson is the Possessive Pronouns. This pronoun is formed by an invariable particle for each person, singular/plural. To this particle a prefix is added according to the noun standing for the thing possessed. These particles are mutable.

The Invariable Particles are:

Singular

- Akwa – mine or my
- Aku – Yours or your
- Ake – His or hers

Plurals:

- | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------|
| - Aitũ / itũ | - | Our/ours |
| - Enyu | - | You/yours |
| - Oo | - | Their/theirs |

Below are examples of Possessive Pronouns with some Noun Classes:

MU/A CLASS:

Singular:

Mwalimũ wakwa	-	My teacher.
Mwalimũ waku	-	Your teacher.
Mwalimũ wake	-	His/her teacher.
Alimũ makwa	-	My teachers.
Alimũ maku	-	Your teacher
Alimũ maku	-	His / her teachers.

Plurals:

Mwalimũ witũ	-	Our teacher.
Mwlaimũ wenyu	-	Your teacher.
Mwalimũ woo	-	Their teacher
Alimũ maitũ	-	Our teachers
Alimũ menyu	-	Your teachers.
Alimũ moo	-	Their teachers

MU/MI CLASS:

Singular:

Mũtĩ wakwa	-	My trees.	Miti yakwa	-	My trees.
Mũtĩ waku	-	Your tree.	Miti yaku	-	Your trees.
Mũtĩ waku	-	His/her tree.	Miti yake	-	His/her tree
Mũtĩ witu	-	Our tree	Miti yitu	-	Our trees
Mũtĩ wenyu	-	Your tree	Miti yenyu	-	Your tree
Mũtĩ woo	-	Their tree	Miti yoo	-	Their tree

VA/KU CLASS:

Singular: (Indefinite)

Kwakwa	-	My place (home)
Kwaku	-	Your place
Kwake	-	His/her place

Plurals

Kwitu	-	Our place
Kwenyu	-	Your place
Kwoo	-	Their place

(Definite)

Vakwa	-	My place (home)	Vaitu	-	Our place
Vaku	-	Your place	Venyu	-	Your place
Vake	-	His/her place	Voo	-	Their place

EXERCISE ONE – COMPREHENSION:

ANDU MA MUSYI WA MUTISYA:

Nyie nĩtawa Mutisya. Nĩkalaa Masaku na Asyai makwa. Ithe wakwa etawa Mutuku na mwaitũ etawa Kamene. Nĩna akũũa atano na mũinawa umwe. Mũkũũa ũmwe wa mwĩitu nĩwatwaiwe. Ũmau nake etawa Kithekal. We nĩ mũkũũ mũno; na ena myaka mĩongo nyanya. Ũsũũ nĩwakwie. Ũmau nĩwũkaa kutukethya mavinda maingĩ. We ekalaa mũsyĩ wa Kitui. Nau nake athũkũmaa Ilovi. Atesaa aitũ sya mĩkalya. Mwaitũ

ndathūkamaa. Ekala na Esūkũũe vaa mũsyĩ. Mũkũũa ũmwee athūkũmaa Thika. We nĩ mwalimũ na etawa Kitheka ta umau. Nyie ndithūkũmaa ĩndĩ nĩnzomaa.

MAKŪLYO – QUESTIONS:

1. Nyie nĩtawa ata?
2. Asyali makwa mekalaa va?
3. Asyai makwa metawa ata?
4. Kwitũ twi andu meana?
5. Utau ena mayka yĩana?
6. Utau ekalaa va?
7. Nau athūkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
8. Raphael athūkũmaa va?
9. Nyie nithūkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?

A) Andika ngewa iulu wa andu ma musyi waku.

B) Wendete mũsyĩ wina andũ aingĩ kana andũ aninin? Elesya.

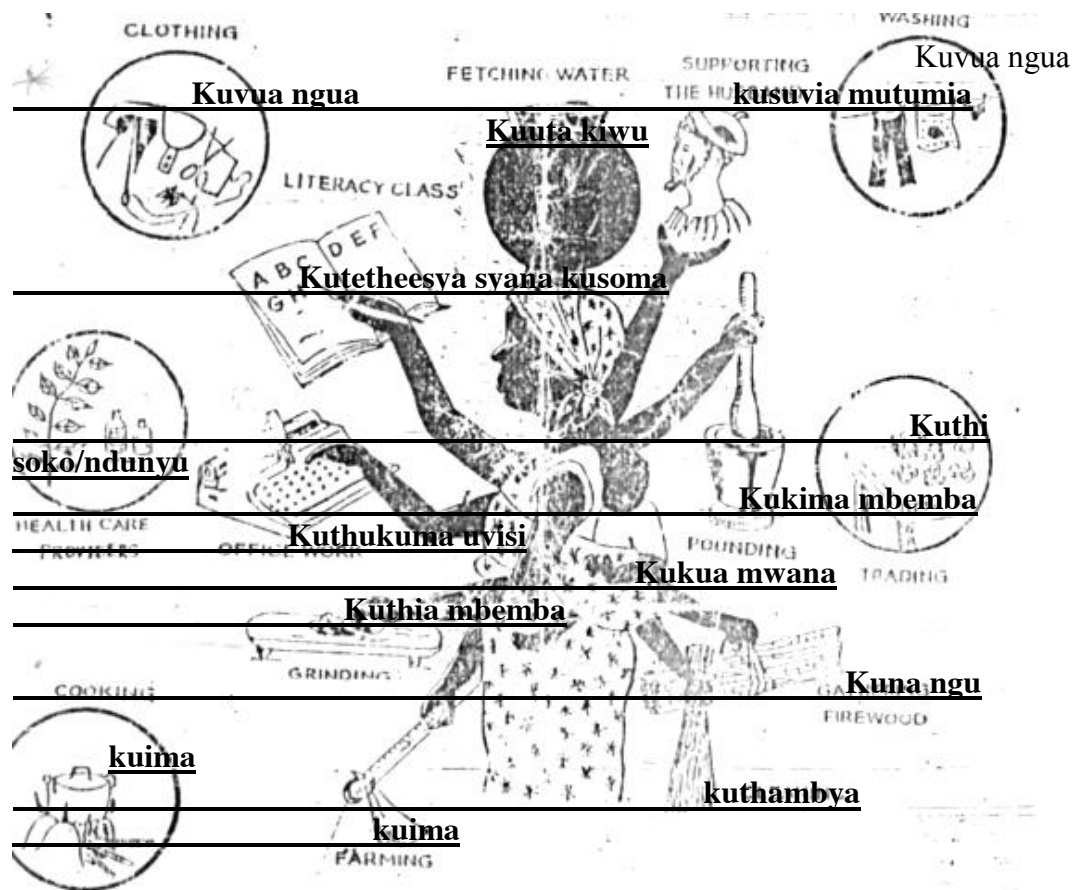
EXERCISE TWO – SŪNGŪA MAKŪLYO AA – ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- (a) Ĩthe waku etawa ata?
- (b) Inyia waku etawa ata?
- (c) Ũma etawa ata?
- (d) Ũsũũ etawa ata?
- (e) Kwenyu mwĩ andũ meana?
- (f) Au athukũmaa va?
- (g) Mũkũu etawa ata?
- (h) Mũinau etawa ata?
- (i) Mũndũ ũla mũkũũ kwenyu etawa ata?
- (j) Ikumaita kwenyu yĩtawa ata?

EXERCISE THREE – ALYŪLA – TRANSLATE

- (1) I have a big family.
- (2) My father is a teacher.
- (3) My grandmother is dead.
- (4) I'm a student.
- (5) My two sisters are married.
- (6) Their parents are farmers.
- (7) My elder brother lives in Nairobi.
- (8) Her grand children are very good.

Write sentences using . verbs given on the picture to describe the role of an Africa woman the community



CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba tradition the family includes all relatives. As the children grow up, they are expected to meet and know all their existing relatives. Very often people will use the noun *musee* (old man) when referring to their father as a third person. This is viewed as a sign of respect.

LESSON EIGHT isomo ya ikumi na nyaanya.

TOPIC: MŪKAAWANI/ŪTELINI

COMPETENCY: KWITYA LIU – ORDERING FOOD:



DIALOGUE ONE:

Kitili :
Ūvoo waku?

Weita : Nĩ mūseo. Wĩenda kūya kyaũ?
Kitili : Kwĩna lĩu mwaũ?
Weita : Kwina ngima, nyama mūsele makũyũ na isyo.
Kitili : Ndetee ngima na nyama.
Weita : Na wĩenda kũnywa kyaũ?
Kitili : Wĩna sota mũthithu.
Weita : Īi.
Kitili : Aaya. Ndetee sota wa fanta mũthithu.
Weita : Osa sota indi eteela lĩu vanini.
Kitili : Nĩ mūvea.

DIALOGUE B:

Kilonzo : Kũilyi ata mwanake?
Weita : Ni kũseo. Niweetya Iiu?
Kilonzo : Aiee ndinetya.
Weita : Wĩya kī?
Kilonzo : Ndetee maluu na nyama ya mbui.

Weita : Na wĩnywa kyau?
 Kilonzo : Wĩna ukĩ muthithu?
 Weita : Ĩĩ wĩnywa wĩku?
 Kilonzo : Ndetee tusker nthithu; na gilasi.
 Waita : Osa.
 Dick : Weita, ndetee mũnyũ.
 Kilonzo : Ĩĩ kwata.

Wĩenda lĩu mwaũ?
 Wĩenda matumbĩ.
 Wĩenda kyavati.
 Eenda ngũkũ.
 Nĩenda kyai.
 Eenda sota mũthithu.
 Nĩweetya lĩu?
 Ĩĩ nĩeneetya.
 Nĩweetya.
 Ndetee kyai.
 Muetee ũsũũ.
 Nenga ĩia.
 Maetee lĩu.
 Tũetee uki mũvyũ.
 Nienda ĩia ithithu.
 Ethĩwa nĩ vatonyeka ndetee kĩwu kya kũnywa.
 Nenge kyai na mũkate.
 Nwenge mũnyũ na kavyũ.
 Ndetee ĩsyo ĩsaani yĩmwe.
 Mũetee lĩu mĩtũkĩ. Eiwa nzaa mũno.
 Nĩĩwa nzaa.
 Wĩĩwa nzaa
 Eĩwa nzaa.
 Nĩnyaya lĩu.
 Nĩnamina kũya.
 Syana nĩsyavũna.

Vocabularies

Kwĩtya	To order
Kũvũna	To be full/satisfied
Kũya	To eat
Kũnywa	To drink
Kavyũ	Knife
Ĩsaani	Plate
Kũmina	To finish
Mũkaawa	Restaurant
Mĩtũkĩ	Fast/quickly
-Vyũ	Hot
-Thithu	Cold
Kwĩwa	To hear/to feel

Plurals:

-
-
-
-
Tuvyu
Masaani.
-
Mikaawa
-
-
-
-

Nĩwa nzaa	I'm hungry (feel hungry)	-
Ndetee	Bring me	Tuete
Muete	Bring him/her	Maete
Nenge	Give me	Tunenge
Kwĩna	There is	
Tũnga	Return (something)	
Osa	Take	
Kwata	Hold it, have it.	
Nĩnavũna	I'm full, satisfied	

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

The grammar in this lesson is the immediate past tense. It refers to an action which has just taken place. Some tiems it is used to express something as "complete in thought but not in action." The tense particle is 'a' and it is mutable.

Examples:

Nĩnaya	-	I have just eaten.
Ndinaya	-	I haven't just eaten.
Nĩnasomaa	-	I have just read.
Ndinasoma	-	I haven't just read.
Nĩnavuma	-	I have just full/satisfied.
Ndinavuna	-	I'm not full/satisfied
Nĩnathi	-	I've gone/I'm gone.

Sometiems we say this yet still standing thus expressing a verb complete in thought but not in action.

EXERCISE ONE:

TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE:

1. Nĩnanya Iĩu mwingĩ.
2. Nĩneetya Iĩu.
3. Nĩtwaya.
4. Nĩmasoma mavuku maseo.
5. Nĩenda kuya ĩkuyu na maluu.
6. Aamelika maya Iĩu na moko.
7. Nĩenda kuya ngima na yĩia.
8. Monicah eetya ĩsaani yĩmwe ya muthokoi.
9. Nĩnathi Ilovi.
10. Nĩnamina kuya Iĩu wakwa.

EXERCISE TWO – TRANSLATE – ALYŪLA

- (a) I have finished eating.
- (b) we have played football.
- (c) David and Kim are satisfied (with food).
- (d) They have ordered cold milk and bread.
- (e) We have rested after working.
- (f) We have woken up well.

EXERCISE THREE:

FINISH UP THESE DIALOGUES:

Weita : Wĩ museo customa.
Customa : Ĩĩ nĩ museo.
Weita : Wĩenda kuya kyaũ?
Customa : Ndetee
Weita : _____
Customa : _____
Weita : _____



Katika hoteli hii
kuna kahawa
nzuri sana.



CULTURAL NOTE:

In some local hotels there is no water to wash your hands unless you ask for it. In other hotels menus are written on the walls. Don't be surprised when you order for food from the menu and you are told it is not available.

LESSON NINE
ISOMO YA KEENDA

TOPIC: MBESA NA THOOA – MONEY AND PRICES:



SOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD

II nĩ mbesa syiana?

Isu nĩ silingi ngili ĩmwe.

Isu nĩ silingi itano.

Isu nĩ silingi ĩkumi.

John ena mbesa syiana?

Ena silingi maana elĩ.

Ena ndola ĩana imwe.

Ena mbesa mbingĩ.

Kuu America waĩna mbesa syiana?

Naĩ na ndola milioni ĩmwe.

Naĩ na ndola ngili ĩmwe.

Ndyaĩ na mbesa.

Ndola ĩmwe yĩna silingi syiana?

Yĩna silingi miongo thanthatũ.

Yĩna silingi mĩongo nyaanya.

Yĩna silingi mĩongo ĩtano na sumunĩ.

Mwalimũ ena mbesa syiana?
 Ena mbesa nini?
 Ndena mbesa.
 Ena mangotole elĩ na ndululu.

Wina mbesa syiana?
 Nĩna silingi itano.
 Nĩna mangotole thanthatũ.
 Nĩna silingi mũonza.

Muasya ena mbesa syiana?
 Ena noti ya silingi ĩana.
 Ena noti ya silingi miongo ĩlĩ.
 Ena oti ya silingi mĩongo itano.

Iyoo unaĩ na mbesa syiana?
 Nĩnaĩ na silingi ĩana.
 Nĩnai na ndola milioni ĩmwe.
 Nĩnaĩ na mbesa nyingĩ.

Ũni ũkeethiwa na mbesa syiana?
 Ngeethĩwa na mbesa nini.
 Ngeethĩwa na ngili itano.
 Ndikethĩwa na mbesa

Waĩ na kyaũ Amerika?
 Naĩ na ngali nzeo.
 Naĩ na muunda munene.
 Naĩ na syana ilĩ.

VOCABULARIES:

Singular	Plural	English
Mbesa	Mbesa	Money
Noti	Noti	Note
Silingi	Silingi	Shilling
Sumuni	Sumuni	Fifty cent coin
Ing'otole	Mang'otole	A ten cent coin
Ndululu	Ndululu	A five cent coin
Nĩna	-	I have
Wĩna	-	You have
Ena	-	He/she has
Ndola	Ndola	Dollar
Nĩnaĩ na	-	I had (yesterday)
Nai na	-	I had (long ago)
Ngeethĩwa na	-	I will have

GRAMMAR EXDPLANATION:

Possessive Suffix “NA”

The Suffix – ‘NA’ when put together with subject prefixes in a particular noun class, in Kikamba denotes possession. It is equivalent to the verb “have/has” in English. Literally it means “to be with.” It also expresses a state of a person or a thing.

Examples:

Nĩna mbesa.	-	I have money
Wĩna syana.	-	You have children.
Ena saa.	-	He/she has a watch.
Ndina ivuku.	-	I don’t have a book.
Ndwina ngali.	-	You don’t have a vehicle.
Ndena kalamu.	-	He/she doesn’t have a pen
Nĩna nzaa.	-	I am hungry.
Ena utanu	-	He’s happy.

In past and future tenses to have is expressed as follows:

Ninaĩ na	-	(Yesterday) I have
Ngeethĩwa na	-	I’ll have

Examples:

Iyoo nĩnaĩ na mbesa	-	Yesterday I had money.
Unĩ ngeethiwa na mbesa	-	Tomorrow I’ll have money.
Iyoo nĩnaĩ na nzaa	-	Yesterday I was hungry.
Unĩ ngeethĩwa na nyumba	-	Tomorrow I’ll have a house.
Kĩkombe kĩna kĩwu.	-	The cup has water)
Ikombe syĩna kĩwu.	-	Cups have water) kii class
Itunda yĩna muyo.	-	The fruit (has) is sweet)
Matunda mena muyo.	-	The fruits are sweet) I/Ma Class

EXERCISE ONE

SŪNGĪA MAKŪLYO NA – ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Umuthĩ wĩna wĩa mwingĩ? Ĩĩ _____.
2. Moses ena mbesa umunthĩ Aiee _____.
3. Wĩna nzaa? Ĩĩ _____.
4. Mwana uya ena kalamu? Aiee _____.
5. Syana syĩna lĩu? Ĩĩ _____.
6. Kĩkombe kĩna kĩwũ? Aiee _____.
7. Nyũmba yĩna mũango? Ĩĩ _____.
8. Mwalimu ena wauni? Aiee _____.
9. Umũnthĩ wina ndawa? Aiee _____.
10. Kiio ena nduka? Ĩĩ _____.

EXERCISE TWO:

Use the possessive suffix Na in present, past and future (both positive and negative) to fill in the gaps.

Examples:

Īyoo ndinaaya nūndũ _____ Iiu.
Īyoo ndinaaya nundu na Iiu.

1. Iyoo ndineeuka nundu _____ wia mwingi.
2. Ndyĩsĩ nĩ saa syiana _____ saa.
3. Ndanaua nyama nundu _____ mbesa.
4. Mwana uyu _____ nzaa. Enenda Iiu.
5. Uni _____ mbesa mbingi. Ngathi Ilovi.

EXERCISE THREE:

Change these sentences into negatives:

Examples:

1. Nĩna wĩna mwingĩ – Ndina wia mwingi.
- (a) Mwaitũ ena syana nyingi.
- (b) Nĩna saa nzeo.
- (c) Wĩna mwalimũ mūseo.
- (d) Uni kũkeethĩwa na mbua.
- (e) Mwana ũyũ nĩ mūwau. Ena ndetema.
- (f) Umunthĩ kwĩna mbua.
- (g) Ithyĩ twĩna mbesa mbingĩ.
- (h) Ũmũnthĩ nĩngunywa kyai nūndũ nĩna sukali.

EXERCISE FOUR:

Ena kyau? – What does he/she have?

Karisa



Fatuma



Salimu



Waraka

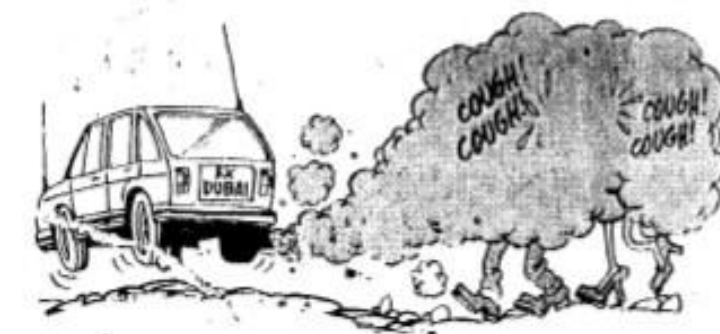


Tipis



Ana





ISOMO YA IKUMI – LESSON TEN:

TOPIC: KUTHOOA/SHOPPING/NĪ MBESA SYĪANA? – HOW MUCH IS IT?

COMPETENCY: PURCHASING ITEMS;



DIALOGUE A:

Mutinda : Mwaitũ wi mūseo?
Mũthoosya : Iĩ nĩkūseo. Wienda kũthooa kyaũ?
Mutinda : Nĩenda kũthooa sati. Nĩ mbesa syiana?
Mũthoosya : Sati nĩ silingi maana elĩ na mĩongo ĩtano.
Mutinda : Ũsu nĩ thooa mūnene mūno. Nthooesya sati nesa.
Mũthoosya : Usu nĩ thooa munini. Wienda kuiva mbesa syiana?
Mutinda : Nyie nĩna silingi iana yĩmwe. Ndina mesa ingĩ.
Mũthoosya : Ongela silingi miongo itano. Ino ni sati nzaũ.
Mutinda : Aaya. Kwata.
Mũthoosya : Nĩ mūvea.

DIALOGUE B:

Kilonzo : Ũvoo waku mwanake.
Mũthoosya : Nĩ mūseo wienda kũũa kyaũ?
Kilonzo : Nĩenda mūsele. Wĩta ata?
Mũthoosya : Kilo kĩmwe nĩ silingi miongo ilĩ.
Kilonzo : Wĩta vinya ũu nĩki?
Mũthoosya : Usu ti thooa mũthũku. Wienda kũthooa kwa mbesa syiana?
Kilonzo : Nina silingi ĩkumi na itano.

Mũthoosya : Aiee. Nĩngũkwata ngalama.
 Kilonzo : Eka ngũnenge silingi ĩkũmi na thanthatũ kwa kilo
 kĩmwe.
 Mũthoosya : Aiee. Ongela silingi ĩmwe.
 Kilonzo : Kwata.
 Mũthoosya : Nũu. enda nesa.
 Kilonzo: : Tiwa nesa.

READ ALOUD:

Wĩta ata mũsele?
 Wĩta ata mboso?
 Wĩta ata mbemba?

Wĩthoosya kyaũ?
 Nĩthoosya mboka.
 Nĩthoosya matunda.
 Nĩthoosya ngũa.

Musele kilo kĩmwe nĩ mbesa syiana?
 Nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩlĩ.
 Nĩ silingi mĩongo itatũ.
 Nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩtano.

Wĩta ata maluuu?
 Nĩthoosya silingi ĩana kwa ĩleve.
 Nĩthoosya silingi mĩongo keenda kwa ĩleve.
 Nĩthoosya silingi ĩkumi kwa kilio.

Wĩthoosya ata ĩsungwa?
 Nĩ silingi ĩana.
 Nĩ silingi ĩkumi.

Usu nĩ thooa mũnene.
 Usu nĩ thooa mũnini.
 Usu nĩ thooa mũseo.

Nĩta ngũa laisi mũno.
 Wĩta ngũa vĩnya muno.
 Eta ngũa nesa.

Thooa wa ĩũ nũvandie.
 Thooa wa matunda nũvalukile.
 Ethiwa nũtonya, theesya thooa vanini.
 theesya silingi ĩlĩ.
 theesya silingi itano.
 ola silingi ũmwe.
 ongela silingi ũmwe.

Vocabularies	English	Plural
Kũthooa	To buy	-
Mũthooi	Buyer	Athooi
Mũthoosya	Seller	Athoosya
Mbesa syiana?	How much money?	-
Thooa	Buy	-
Kũta	To sell	-
Wĩta ata?	How much are you selling?	-
Wĩthoosya ata?	How much are you selling?	-
Ongela	Add	-
Theesya thooa/vungusya thooa	Reduce	-
ĩleve	A debe	-
Kilo	A kilogram	-
Kũthima	To weigh	-
Vinya	Expensive	-
Laisi	Cheap	-
Kwoou	Therefore	-
Asala	Loss	-
Mĩsele	Rice	Mĩsele
Sati	Shirt	Sati
Mboso	Beans	Mboso
Nguĩa	Clothes	Ngĩa
itunda	Fruits	Matunda
Liu	Food	Malĩu
Ethĩwa	If	-
Ethĩwa nũtonya	If you can	-
Kũtonya	To be able	-
Mboka	Vegetables	Mboka
Mũingo	Abroad	-

Note:

The possible grammar in this lesson is the present tense. it has been covered in a previous lesson.

EXERCISE ONE

- (a) Ũvoo waku?
 (b) Nĩ museo. Wenda kũthooa kyaũ?
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nĩ silingi maaana nyaanya na mũongo ĩtano.
 (a) _____.
 (b) Ũsu ti thooa mũthũku. Wĩenda kũĩva mbesa syiana?
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nditonya kwosa maana atano. Saa ĩno nĩ nzaũ kuma mũingo.
 (a) _____.
 (b) Aiee. Ongela mũongo ĩtano kwa maana thanthantũ
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nĩ mũvea. enda nesa.
 (a) Naku tiwa nesa.

EXERCISE TWO – FILL IN THE GAPS.

SOMA NGEWA INO – READ THIS STORY

Ithe wa Mwĩkali nĩ mũndu wa viasala. atesaa syĩndũ ta ngũa, matunda, na Iĩu. Auuaa/thooa ngũa syake Ndukani kwa muindi. Atesaa ngũa syake vinya nundu syĩ vinya koneka. Mita ĩmwe ya nuga ni silingi iana imwe.

Ithe wa Mwĩkali atesaa matunda na Iĩu kwa thooa mũseo. Mboso kilo **kĩmwe** ni silingi miongo itaano. Ethiwa mũthooi nĩwalea, Ithe was Mwĩkali nũtonya kũtheesya thooa nginya silingi miongo ina. Ota ũu, ĩthe wa Mwĩkali nutesaa mbemba ikunia yimwe kwa silingi ngili imwe. Uu ni thooa wa kwambiia, indi mũthooi alea nũtonya kũtheesya thooa nginya silingi keenda . Ũũ nĩ thooa wa mwiso.

Sungia Makulyo aa – Answer these questions: -

1. Ithe was Mwĩkali athũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
2. Atesaa syĩndu myaũ?
3. Nĩkĩ ĩthe wa Mwĩkali utesaa ngũa vinya?
4. Mita itatu sya kĩtambaa nĩ mbesa syiana?
5. Kwa thooa mũseo mboso kilo kimwe ni mbesa syiana?
6. Mbemba ĩkunja yĩmwe ni mbesa syiana.
7. Membwa ĩkunja yĩmwe kwa thooa wa mwĩso nĩ mbesa syiana?
8. We nĩ wendete wĩa wa viasala? Nĩkĩ?

CULTURAL NOTE:

Like in other African communities bargaining in the Kamba culture is part of business. It is therefore considered important for any learner to be familiar with this vocabuilaries for better survival and functioning. Generally, the buyer's idea is to buy cheaply while the seller intends to get omse profit.; so welcome to the land of bargaining and do it wit hus. Good luck.

- **LESSON ELEVEN----ISOMO YA IKUMI NA IMWE.**

TOPIC:-YŪ NĪ SAA SYIANA? – WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?

COMPETENCY:TALK ABOUT DAILY ACTIVITIES
;TELL TIME APPROPRIATLY.

DIALOGUE: NGEWA YA MBEE;

Frank : Naye Mũsyoka?
Mũsyoka : Nĩ kũseo. Ũvoo waku?
Frank : Nĩ nesa. Ũmũnthĩ ũamũkie saa syiana?
Mũsyoka : Umũnthĩ nyie nĩamũkie saa ikumi na ilĩ.
Frank : Wamima kũamuka wikei ata?
Mũsyoka : Kĩla mũthenya naamũka, nĩnĩthambaa mwĩ, nĩnĩsanuua nzwĩ
na ĩndĩ nĩnĩkĩaaa ngũa sya sukulu.
Frank : We nũnyusaa kyai kĩa kwakya?
Mũsyoka : Aiee, ndinyusaa kyai kwakya indi nĩnĩsyokaa mũsyi saa inya
kũnywa
Frank : Nyie ndinyusaa kyai kwakya nũndũ ndyendete kũselewa
ni sukulu. Yu nĩ saa syiana?
Mũsyoka : Saa ii nĩ saa ũmwe na nyusu.
Frank : Tũsembe ĩndĩ tũikaselewe.
Mũsyoka : ĩĩ tũsembe.

SYOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD:

Yu nĩ saa syiana?
Yu nĩ saa ũmwe.
Yu nĩ saa ilĩ.
Yu nĩ saa itatũ na nyusu sya kwakya.
Saa itano itiele ndatĩka mĩongo ilĩ.

We ũnednaa wĩanĩ saa syiana?
Nyie nĩendaa wĩani saa ilĩ na ndatĩka ikũmi.
we nũendaa wĩanĩ saa ilĩ na nyusu.
Mo manendaa wĩanĩ saa ũmwe ki.

Inywĩ mũamũkaa saa syiana?
Nyie nĩamũkaa saa kũmi na ũmwe na ndatĩka ikũmi na itano.
Nyie nĩamũkaa saa kũmi na ilĩ na ndatĩka mĩongo ilĩ.
Nyie nĩamũkaa saa ũmwe na ndatĩka ikũmi na ilĩ.
Ithĩ tũamũkaa saa ilĩ itieleye kwota.

Namina kũamũka, nĩnĩkĩaa ngũa.
Namina kũamũka nĩnĩsanuua nzwĩ.

Nĩĩswakaa maeo.
Nĩĩsaa Iĩu wa kwakya.
Nĩĩthambaa mwĩĩ.

We ũvikaa mũsyĩ saa syiana?
Nyie nĩvikaa mũsyĩ saa ilĩ sya wĩoo.
Nĩvikaa mũsyĩ saa keenda.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ katambanga.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ ngũkũ syasya.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ utuku katĩ.
Nyie nĩvikaa mũsyi kwatuka.

Mwambĩĩaa masomo saa syiana?
Twambĩĩaa masomo saa ũmwe.
Twambĩĩaa masomo saa itano.

We unyusaa kyai kya kwakya saa syiana?
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa umwe na nyusu.
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa ilĩ itielye kwota.
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa itatũ.

Mo mathũmũaa saa syiana?
Mathũmũaa saa kũmi sya mawĩoo.
Mathũmũaa kwatuka.
Mathumuaa ũtukũ katĩ.

Vocabularies

<u>Vocabularies</u>	English	Plural
Saa	Time	Saa
Saa ũmwe	Seven O'clock	-
Saa ilĩ	Eight Oclock	-
Saa itatũ	Nine O'clock	-
Saa inya	Ten O'clock	-
Saa itano	Eleven O'clock	-
Saa sita	Twelve O'clock	-
Saa mũonza	One O'clock	-
saa nyaanya	Two O'clock	-
saa keenda	Three O'clock	-
saa ikũmi	Four O'clock	-
saa ikũmi na ũmwe	Five O'clock	-
Saa ikũmi na ilĩ	Six O'clock	-
Ndakĩka	Minutes	Ndatika
Nusu	Half past	-
Kwota	Quarter past	-
Itielye	Less	-
Kwakya	Morning	-
Saa umwe wa kwakya	Seven O'clock in the morning	-
Mũthenya	Day	-
Ũtukũ	Night	-

Mawĩoo	Evenings	-
Katambanga, syua yĩkĩũngama	Noon (when the sun stands up)	
Syua yathũa	About six (sun down)	
Syua yikĩthũa	About five thirty (sun going down)	
Ngũkũ syasya	Cockcrow	
Kwatuka	After dark	
Ũtukũ katĩ	Midnight	
Ngũkũ syasya	About four O'clock (when cock crow)	
Syua yauma	About six O'clock (sun up)	
Kwakya	Morning	
Yu	Now	
Nayu?	How are you now (greetings for agemates)	

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1. Time in Kikamba is based on twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness. 7.00am is usually the first hour of the day. Minutes past the hour are often counted up to thirty.

For example:

7.10	-	Saa ũmwe na ndatĩka ĩkũmi.
7.20	-	Saa ũmwe na ndatika miongo ilĩ.
7.15	-	Saa ũmwe na kwota.

From thirty one minutes onwards, minutes to the following hour are given with the word – “itielye” – meaning less.

For example:

8.40	-	Saa itatũ itielye ndatika mĩongo ilĩ.
8.55	-	Saa itatũ itielye ndatika ĩtano.

2. We have also used the habitual tense in this lesson. It denotes something done or repeated habitually over a period of time. Sometimes it may signify intension, though the action was not carried out. The tense sign is ‘a’ and it usually precedes the final vowel or verb ending.

Examples:

Enda	-	Go	-	Endaa (habitual)	-	always goes
Ona	-	See	-	Onaa (habitual)	-	always sees
Manya	-	Understand	-	Manyaa (habitual)	-	always understands
Nenga	-	Give	-	Nengaa (habitual)	-	always gives

3. For monosyllabic verb stems ending in w, change the ‘w’ to u and then add ‘sa’ before the final ‘a’.

Nywa	-	Drink	-	Nyusaa
Kwa	-	Die	-	Kusaa (die in general)

4. Monosyllabic verb stems ending in y, change y to I and add 'sa' before the final 'A'.

Ya	-	Eat	-	Īsaa
Vya	-	Be cooked	-	Vīsaa

EXERCISE ONE:

Asya kwa Kikamba – Say in Kikamba

Kwa Ngelekanyo – For example:

8.30 a.m. - Saa ilĩ na nusu sya kwakya.

- (a) 10.10 a.m.
- (b) 12.00 noon
- (c) 6.30 p.m.
- (d) 12.30 p.m.
- (e) 5.00 a.m.
- (f) 11.30 a.m.
- (g) 9.45 a.m.
- (h) 1.00 p.m.
- (i) 2.25 p.m.
- (j) 6.25 a.m.

EXERCISE TWO:

Sūngia makūlyo aa – Answer this questions:

- (1) We ũvikaa sukulu saa syiana?
- (2) Wambīaa kūsoma saa syiana?
- (3) Ũamukaa saa syiana?
- (4) Ũamukaa kūsoma saa syiana?
- (5) Ũvikaa mūsyĩ saa syiana?
- (6) Ũthumuaa vandu va ndatika syiana?

COMPREHENSION:

Kavīsĩ kaa ketawa Kĩoko. Kĩoko nĩ kavisi kaseo. Kĩla kwakya Kĩoko aamũkaa saa kũmi na ilĩ. Ītina wa kũamũka Kioko nũthambaa mwii. Amina kũthamba Kĩoko nũsanũaa nzwĩ saa kũmi na ilĩ na nyusu na nĩwĩkĩaa ngũa sya sukulu.

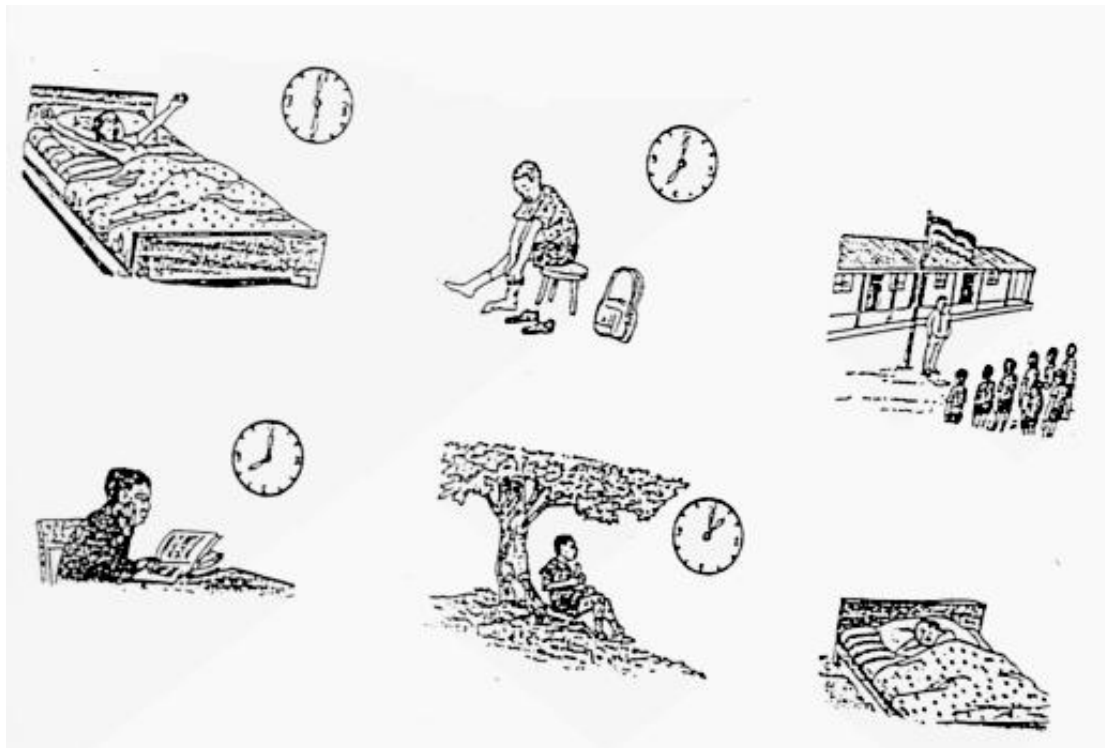
Kĩoko amina maũndũ asu nĩ ũendaa ĩikonĩ kũnywa kyai. Nyiny'a wa Kĩoko nĩ kĩveti kĩseo na nĩ kīsĩ kũua muno. Kĩoko nũnyusaa kyai na nĩ uīsaa ĩtumbĩ yĩmwe. Mĩthenya ĩngĩ Kĩoko nĩ ũnyusaa ũsũũ na matunda ta maiũ kana masungwa

Amina kūya Kioko nūswakaa maeo na ĩndĩ nīwosaa mavuku make na kūthi sukulu. Kila mūthenya Kĩoko ndaseleawa. We avikaa sukulu saa ilĩ itielye ndatĩka ĩkūmi na itano. Mwalimū ambĩaa masomo saa ilĩ ki.

EXERCISE THREE:

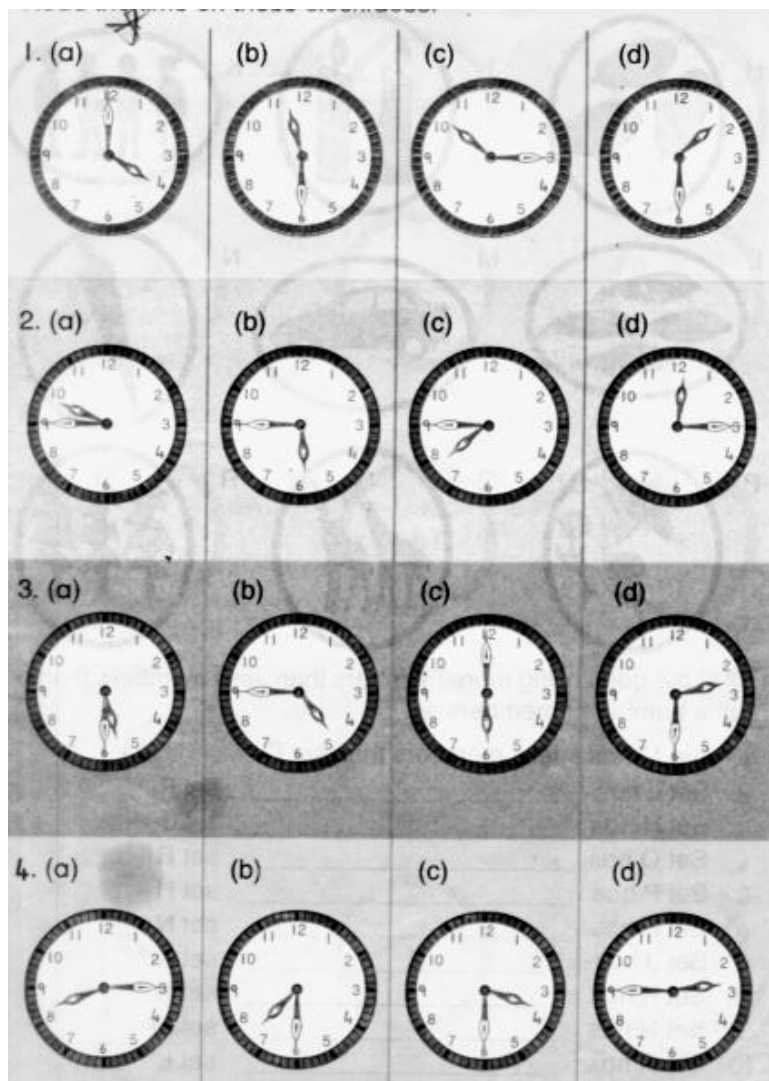
YU NĪ SAA SYIANA? – WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?

K Ĩ OKO E Ĩ KA ATA? - WHAT IS KOKO DOING?



MAKULYO – QUESTIONS:

- (1) Kĩoko aamũkaa saa syiana?
- (2) Asanuaa nzwĩ saa syiana?
- (3) Amina kwĩkĩa ngua Kĩoko ekaa ata?
- (4) Kĩla kwakya Kĩoko anyusaa ũsũ?
- (5) Kĩoko aisaa matunda meku?
- (6) Avikaa sukulu saa syiana?
- (7) masomo mambĩaa saa syiana?



CULTURAL NOTE:

Before the coming of Europeans the Akamba reckoned time by the sun or by events in their lives. Even today the elderly men judy look at the sun and tell the time which in most cases is a few mintues past or less. That's why we have phrases like:

Ngūkū syasya (when cocks crow) for four o'clock..

Syua yauma (sun up) for six o'clock.

Makwakya (when the morning clears) about nine o'clock.
Syua yikiungama (when the sun stands up) noon.
Syua yathũa (when the sun goes down) about six p.a.
Kwatuka (after dark).
Mawĩoo (evenings) as from three o'clock.

Therefore when you have meetings with women groups, at the field you need to be flexible since to us any time between seven o'clock and there is still morning.

LESSON TWELVE

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ILI

ŪMŪNTHI NI MŪTHENYA WĪKŪ? – WHAT DAY IS IT?

- Mwalimū : Syana mwĩ aseō?
John/Mary : Ii twĩ aseō mwalimū.
Mwalimū : Umunthĩ nĩtuuvunga sukulu. Ivinda ya kũthũmũa mũkeeka ata?
John : Wathanthatũ tũkathũmũa mũsyĩ – ĩndĩ wa kwambĩlĩlĩya tũkatetheesya nau kũĩma mũũndanĩ.
Mary : Wakelĩ mwalimū nyie ngavũa ngũa nake John akakũna vasi. Wakatatũ John we ũkeeka ata?
John : Ivinda ya kũthũmũa kĩla wakatatũ nyie nĩnendete kũthi kũtea Makũyũ vamwe na anyanyawa.
Mwalimū : Naku Mary wikaa ata kila wakatatũ?
Mary : Mũthenya wa wakatatũ ni sua wa ndũnyũ. Kwoou nyie niniendaa sokoni vamwe na mwaitũ.
John : Wakana ithyi nitũendaa kũthaũka mũvila vamwe na anyanyae maitũ. Mary athaũkaa mũvila wa moko nakwa nĩthaũkaa muvila wa maũũ
Mwalimū : Wakatano mwikaa ata?
Mary : Kila wakatano tuendaa kwa sũsũ kũmũkethya. Twikalaa kwa sũsũ nginya masaa ma wioo na indĩ tũisyoka mũsyĩ.
Mwalimū : Wakyumwa nimũendaa kyuma?
John : Iĩ kĩla wakyumwa nitũendaa ĩkanisanĩ vamwe na mwaitũ na nau.
Mwalimū : Aaya. Nĩneewa mwĩ syana nzeo. Muikolwe nĩ kũsoma mavuku menyu kĩla mũthenya.
John/Mary : Aya nĩ asande mwalimū?

SOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD:

Ūmũnthi ni mũthenya wĩkũ?

Ūmunthi nĩ wa keli.

Ūmunthi nĩ wakyumwa.

Ūmũnthi nĩ wakatano.

Iyoo kũnaĩ wa keana?

Iyoo kũnaĩ wa kelĩ.

Iyoo kũnaĩ wa katatũ.

Ūni kũkeethĩwa mũthenya wa keana?

Ūnĩ kũkeethĩwa wa kelĩ.

Ūnĩ kũkeethĩwa wa katatũ.

Iso kwaĩ wa keana?

Iso kwaĩ wathanthatũ.

Iso kwaĩ wakyumwa.

Uni kukeethiwa wa kwambiliilya?
 Aiee kuikethiwa wa kwambiliilya.
 Kũikethiwa wakana.
 Kũkethiwa wakeli.

Ũũ ni mwei wakeana?
 Ũũ nĩ mwei wa mbee.
 Ũũ nĩ mwei wa keli.
 Ũũ nĩ mwei wa sikũkũ.

Wakatatu mwĩkaa ata?
 Wakatatu tuendaa ndũnyũ.
 Wakatatu tuendaa wĩanĩ.
 Wakatatu tuendaa sukulu.

Wakyumwa mwĩkaa ata?
 wakyumwa tũendaa ikanisanĩ
 Wakyumwa nĩtũvũaa ngũa.

Mwai was nyaanya nĩtũvungaa sukulu.
 Mwai wa sikũkũ nĩtũthũmũaa mũsyĩ.

VOCABULARIES	ENGLISH	PLURAL
Wakwambiliilya	Monday	-
Wakeli	Tuesday	-
Wakatatũ	Wednesday	-
Wakana	Thursday	-
Wakatano	Friday	-
Wathanthatũ	Saturday	-
Ikanisa	Church	Makanisa
Mwai wa mbee	January	-
Mwai wa keli	February	-
Mwai wa katatũ	March	-
Mwai wa kana	April	-
Mwai wa katano	May	-
Mwai wa thanthatũ	June	-
Mwai wa mũonza	July	-
Mwai wa nyaanya	August	-
Mwai wa keenda	September	-
Mwai wa ikũmi	October	-
Mwai wa ikũmi na ũmwe	November	-
Mwai wa ikũmi na ilĩ	December	-
Sukulu	School	-
Kũvũaa ngũa	To wash clothes	-
Kũkũna vasi	To iron	-
Ndũnyũ	Market	-
Kyumwa	Week	Syuma
Ũmũnthĩ	Today	-

Ũnĩ	Tomorrow	-
Aũke	The day after tomorrow	-
Iyoo	Yesterday	-
Iso	Day before yesterday	-
Mwai wa sikũkũ	Month of Christmas	-
Kĩla mũthenya	Everyday	-
Kũkethwa	Will be	-
Kwaĩ	It was / there was	-
Mũthenya wĩva?	Which day?	-
Indĩĩ	when	-
Wa keana?	What day?	-
Wĩa	Work	-
Kuthũmũa	To rest	-
Kwĩthwa / kwĩthwa	To be	-
Wĩa wa viasala	Business	-
Wĩa wa nyũmba	House work	-
Kũĩma	Cultivate	-
Kũtetheesya	To assist/help	-
Kũnyithya	To water/irrigate	-
Kũtũa	To pluck off/harvest	-
Atusaa, manyaanya	Usually harvests tomatoes	-
kwĩyumbania	To prepare one self	-
Ikovisi	Cabbage	Makovisi
Kũvanda	To plant	-

GRAMMAR:

A possible grammar in this lesson is the verb to be. The present form of this verb in (MU/A) Class has already been dealt with. Here we are going to talk about the Va/Ku Class and a few examples of other noun classes. In Va/Ku class present form we say:

Ũmũnthĩ nĩ wakelĩ – Today is Tuesday.

the future of the verb to be is formed by the subject prefix + the future tense marker + the stem (ithiwa) which means to be. nce:

Subject prefix + future tense marker + stem (ĩthĩwa)

Kũ + K (a + I) ĩthĩwa.

Kũkeethĩwa Example:

Ũni kukeethĩwa wakeana?

Tomorrow will be what day?

Aũke kũkeethĩwa mũthenya wĩva?

The day after tomorrow will be which day?

Note: The above two examples are the immediate future tense.

The verb to be in the past tense (Va/Kũ) is: -

Yesterday past tense; It is formed by the subject prefix + tense marker “na2 preceding, e.g.

Iyoo kūnāi wakyumwa – Yesterday was Sunday.

Iyoo kūnāi wathanthatu – Yesterday was Saturday.

With the indefinite past tenses the verb to be is formed by subject prefix + tense marker 'a' preceding 'i' e.g.

Iso kwaĩ wakelĩ – The day before yesterday was Tuesday. With other noun classes the following are some examples with the verb to be.

MU/A Class: Mwalimu uyu anaĩ muwau (yesterday past).

This teacher was sick.

Alimu aya mania awau.

These teachers were sick.

Uni mwana uyu akeethĩwa sukulu.

Tomorrow this child will be in school.

I/Ma

Sing. Wakyumwa ĩembe yĩ yaĩ muundanĩ.

On Sunday this hoe was at the garden.

P1 Wakyuma maembe aa maĩ muundanĩ.

Immediate future: Wakyumwa ĩembe yĩ yĩkeethĩwa muundanĩ.

Next Sunday this hoe will be at the garden.

P1 Wakyuma maembe aa makeethiwa muundani.

(N) Sing. Iyoo ngalĩ ĩno ĩnāi Ilovi

Yesterday this vehicle was in Nairobi.

P1. Unĩ ngalĩ ĩno ĩkeethĩwa Mombasa.

Tomorrow this vehicle will be in Mombasa.

EXERCISE ONE: KUTATA KWA MBEE;

Sungia makulyo aa – Answer these questions:

1. We ũendaa wĩanĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
2. Syana sya sukulu ithũmũaa mũthenya wĩkũ?
3. Sukulu sya Kenya ivungaa mwai wĩkũ?
4. Wavikei kũũ Kenya muthenya wĩkũ?
5. We wĩkaa ata mũthenya wa kyumwa.
6. Ũmunthĩ nĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
7. Ũnĩ nĩ wa keana?
8. Iyoo kunai muthenya wĩkũ?
9. Iso kwaĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
10. We ũvaa ngũa syaku mũthenya wĩkũ?
11. Ũũ nĩ mwei wĩkũ?
12. Ũũ nĩ mwaka wĩkũ?

EXERCISE TWO: KUTATA KWA KELI - SOMA NGEWA INO: - READ THIS STORY:

MŪSYĪ WA KYALO:

Nyie nitawa Mūeni nake Nau etawa Kyalo, Nau athūkūmaa wĩa wa viasala. Atesaa ngũa nake mwaitũ akūnaa wĩa wa nyumba.

Kila wakwambĩĩĩlya Nyie nĩĩamūkaa tene na nĩĩyumbanasya kūthi sukulu. Nau nake nĩ uendaa ndũnyũ ya masinga kūtooa ng'ombe. Mwaitũ nake aamūkaa tene vyũ, akaua kyai na kūthambya mwana. Itina wa maũndũ asu mwaitũ aendaa mũũndanĩ kūĩma.

Wakeli Nau aendaa mũũndanĩ kutetheesya mwaitũ kūĩma. Wakatatũ mwaitũ na Nau nĩmaendaa ndũnyũ. Nau aendaa kuthoosya ng'ombe nake mwaitũ aenda kūthoosya mboka. Wakana wavika Nau nĩ ũendaa kūtetheesya Kavisi Kĩoko kūĩthya ng'ombe. Mwaitũ nake nĩ ũendaa kūkethya sũsũ na kūmũtwaia ĩia.

Wathanthatũ wavika ithyonthe nĩtũendaa mũũndanĩ kūnyithya mboka. Nau avandaa makovisi, Kioko atusaa manyaanya ma kūtwaa ndũnyũ nake mwaitũ ethĩawa akĩyumbania kūthi ndũnyũ. Wakyuma ithyĩ tũĩendaa mũũndanĩ. Ũũ nĩ mũthenya wa kūthũmũa. Ithyonthe nĩtũendaaa ĩkanisanĩ kūvoya Ngai.

MAKULYO – QUESTIONS: -

- a) Nau etawa ata?
- b) Wakwambĩĩĩlya Nau aendaa va?
- c) Nake Nau athūkūmaa wĩa mwaũ?
- d) Mĩthenya ya ndunyu nĩ mithenya yikũ?
- e) Nĩkĩ mwaitũ na Nau maendaa ndũnyũ mũthenya wa katatũ?
- f) Andũ ma mũsyĩ wa Kyalo mathũmũaa muthenya wĩkũ?

CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba ethnic group the first day of the week is wakwambĩĩĩlya (Monday) meaning the day of starting. The last day is wakyumwa (Sunday). Sunday is entirely considered as a day of warship since only a minority of Kambas are Muslims. Sometimes you might hear this statement. Tũthi kyumwa – lets go to church. When writing date, we start with the date, then the month and finally the year, as opposed to the American style of starting with the month, then the date and the year.

LESSON THIRTEEN-ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ITATU

TOPIC-MWIKALILE WAKWA-MY LIFE

COMPETENCY;NARATE LIFE HISTORY.

WINA MYAKA IANA? HOW OLD ARE YOU?

NGEWA – (DIALOGUE A)

- Mūtũa : We wĩna myaka yĩana?
Mutheu : Nyie nĩna myaka mĩongo itatũ na imwe.
Mūtũa : Wina ũkũũ mwaũ?
Mutheu : Nyie nina ũkũũ wa myaka mĩongo ĩtatũ na imwe.
Mūtũa : Nau waku ena myaka yĩana?
Mutheu : Nau wakwa ena myaka mĩongo mũonza na ĩtano.
Mūtũa : Nake nau wakwa ena myaka mĩongo mũonza ki.

NGEWA DIALOGUE B:

- Mwikali : Wasyaiwe mwaka wĩva?
Mũli : Nasyaiwe makwa wa ngili ĩmwe maana kenda mĩongo thanthatũ na ili.
Mwikali : Wasyaiwe mwei wĩva na matukũ meana?
Mũli : Nasyaiwe mwei wa kena matukũ mĩongo ĩlĩ na atano.
Mwikali : Inya waku asyaiwe ĩndĩ?
Mũli : Inya wakwa asyaiwe mwaka wa ngili imwe maana kenda mĩongo ĩlĩ na kenda.
Mwikali : Nake mũinau asyaiwe matukũ meana?
Mũli : Mũinawa asyaiwe matukũ ĩkumi na elĩ mwei wa thanatatũ mwaka wa ngili ĩmwe maana kenda mĩongo ĩtano na mũonza.
Mwikali : Mwana waku asyaiwe mwei wĩva?
Mũli : Asyaiwe mwei wa mbee
Mwikali : Nĩ mũvea mũno kwoonda wa kũnzũngĩa makũlyo na enda na ũvoo.

Soma kwa waysa munene – Read Aloud:

Nasyaiwe mwei wa nzanuali.
Nau wakwa asyaiwe mwaka wĩva?
Nau wakwa asyaiwe mwei wa mbee.
Inya waku asyaiwe makwa wĩva?
Nzaomo Kenyatta awkwie ĩndĩ.
Nĩ mũvea muno.
Tiwa na ũvoo.

Syuo Nzau (Vocabulary)

Kamba		English
Mwaka (Mũ-mĩ)	-	Year
Mwaka wũkĩte	-	Next year
Mwei (Mũ-Mĩ)	-	Month
Kũsyawa	-	To be born
Ũkũũ (N)	-	Age
Ituku (MA)	-	Date
Mũtumĩa (MŨ-A)	-	Old person
Mũthenya wa kũsyawa	-	Birthday
Indĩĩ	-	When
Mũinau	-	Your young brother or sister
Nau	-	Father
Inya	-	Mother
Asyai (MŨ-A)	-	Parents
Kũkwa	-	To die
Akwie	-	He/she died

Grammar Explanations:

Sũngia Makũlyo:

Wĩna ũkũũ mwaũ? Nina ũkũũ wa _____
Nau waku ena myaka yiana/iana _____
Wasyaiwe matuku meana? _____
Mwaka usu ũngĩ ũkethiwa na myaka ĩana? _____
Asyai maku masyaiwe va? _____
Muthenya waku wa kũsyawa nĩ wĩva? _____
J.F. Kennedy akwie mwaka wĩva? _____
Nzomo Kenyatta akwie mwaka wĩva? _____

Possessive suffix NA

Nina I have
Wina you have
Ena he/she has
Twina we have
Mwina you(pl)have
Mena they have
Ndyina I don't have
Ndwina you don't have
Ndena he/she doesn't have

Past tense

Naina I had
Waina you had
Aina he

Cultural Note:

In the Kamba community it's not sensitive to enquire about one's age. Like other ethnic groups, extended family is still valued

*****to be cont.

LESSON FOURTEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA INYA –

TOPIC; WĪKAA ATA? – WHAT DO YOU DO?

ANDŪ AA MATHŪKŪMAA WIA MWAŨ? WHAT JOBS DO THIS PEOPLE DO?



NGEWA: DIALOGUE 1

- David : Wĩ mũseo kĩveti?
Mwende : Iĩ nĩ nesa
David : Ũvoo wa wĩa?
Mwende : Ti mũthũku?
David : Wĩtawa ata?
Mwende : Nĩtawa Mwende. Naku wĩtawa ata?
David : Nyie nĩtawa David.
Ukũnaa wia Mwaũ kũũ?
Mwende : Nĩthoosya syindu ndukani.
David : Ũthoosya syindu myaũ?
Mwende : Nithoosya malĩũ kivathũkanyo. Naku wĩkaa ata kũũ?
David : Wia wakwa nĩ kũvũndĩsya andũ ma viasala nini taku.
Mwende : Nĩngwenda kũmanyiwa ĩulu wa viasala nini.
David : ĩĩ tukoonana ũni.
Mwende : Enda na ũseo.

NGEWA: DIALOGUE B:

- Kilian : Nata?
Serena : Nĩkũseo, ũvoo waku?
Serena : Nĩ nesa wĩenda ata?
Kilian : Nienda kwona ndakitali.
Serena : Wĩtawa ata?

Kilian : Nĩtawa Kilian.
 Serena : Na ũthũkũmaa va?
 Kilian : Nyie nĩthũkũmanaa na Peace Corps ngaliko sya Mombasa
 Serena : Ũthũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
 Kilian : Nyie nĩ vũndi wa kĩwũ. Nivundiasya andu kwaka matangi ma kĩwũ.
 Serena : Ndakitali nde vo saa ii, mweteele vanini.
 Kilian : Aaya nĩ mũvea.
 Serena : Ii

Soma kwa wasya munene:

Nĩnthũkũmaa - Ndithukumaa
 Nuthũkũmaa - Ndutukumaa
 Nũthukũmaa - Ndathukumaa
 Wĩkaa ata vaa?
 Nyie nĩ mũmanyiwa
 Nyie nĩ mwalimu. Nivundiasya sukulu.
 We wĩ ndakĩtali nuitaa awau.
 Nikunaa viasala. Nĩthooasya ngua
 Nyie nĩ mũimĩ. Nĩvandaa mbemba na mboso.
 Mwĩka ata?
 Twĩsoma Kiswahili.
 Twĩvanda mbemba.
 Ndakitali ni mũndũ ula ũitaa awau.
 Mũimi nĩ mũndũ ũla ũimaa.
 Alimũ nĩ andũ ala masomethasya.
 Mũndu ũla ũsoma.
 Andũ ala masoma.
 Mũndũ ũla utwaa ngalĩ etawa ndelewa.
 Andũ ala mauaa metawa avisi.
 Nyie nĩendaa sukulu.
 Nyie nĩnĩendaa wĩanĩ
 Ithyĩ nĩtũsoma.
 Nyie nĩ vundi.
 Nakaa matangi ma kĩwũ
 Nakaa nymba.

Vocabularies:

Singular

Ndakiatlĩ
 Mwalimũ
 Ndeleva
 Kalanĩ
 Mũsomethya
 Itangi
 Itangi ya kĩwũ
 Vundi

English

Doctor
 Teacher
 Driver
 Secretary
 Educator
 Tank
 Water tank
 Technician

Plural

Matakitalĩ
 Alimũ
 Mateleva
 Makalanĩ
 Asomethya
 Matangi
 Matangi ma kĩwũ
 Mavundi

Sivitali	Hospital	Masivitali
Ũwau	Sickness	Mowau
Wĩa	Work/job	Mawĩa
Sukulu	School	Masukulu
Kũĩita	To treat (cure)	-
Kũsomethya	To teach	-
Kũũa	To cook	-
Mũũi	A cook	-

Grammar Explanation:

Relative Pronoun:

In Kikamba a relative pronoun is used according to the noun class. It means who and which respectively. The stem is – La and is prefixed by the appropriate subject prefix. For example M/A Class.

Sing : Mũndũ ũla mũwau nĩ mũnyanyawa. (The person who is my friend)
 Plural : Andũ, ala awau nĩ anyanywa. (The people who are sick are my friends).

KI/I Class:

Sing : Kĩandiki kĩa kĩnaaie nĩ kyakwa
 The pen that got lost is mine.

Plural : Iandiki ila inaaie nĩ syakwa.
 The pens which got lost are mine.

N Class:

Nyũmba ila tũnaakie nĩ nene mũno.
 The house which we build is very big.
 Nyũmba ila tũnakie nĩ nene mũno.
 The houses which we build are very big.

Soma Ngewa Ino:

Mũsee ũyũ etawa Mbondo. Kĩtheka kyake nĩ eka ikũmi na itano. Athooie kĩtheka kĩa yĩla wathũkũmaa wĩa wa walimu. Mbee wa kũtwika mwalimũ athũkũmaa wĩa wa ũĩmi.

Mbondi ena kĩveti na syana itano. Mwana wake ũla mũkũũ etawa Mũtũ. Mũtũ nĩ ndakitali sivitali ya Kinyaata. Mũinae wa Mũtũ etawa Angeline. Angeline nĩ Kalanĩ kwa kambũni ya iatũ. Mwana na katatũ Joe nĩ vundi. Akaa nyũmba nzeo mũno. Mwana wake wa kana etawa Mũtiso. Mũtiso ndathũkũmaa, indi asomaa sukulu ya Ilovi. Ilumaita yĩtawo Mũeni. Mũeni asomaa sukulu ũla yĩ vau vakuvi na mũsyi. Mũsee Mbondo yu ndathukumaa. Niwaumie wĩanĩ. Matuku aya athooasya ngũa ndũnyũ matuu.

Sũngia Makũlyo Aa:

1. Kĩtheka kya Mbondo nĩ eka syiana?

2. Athooie kithaka kũ indĩ?
3. Mũtumia ũyũ ena syana syiana?
4. Mwana wa mbee wa Mbondo athũkũmaa wia mwaũ?
5. Angeline athũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
6. Mwana wa katatũ wa mbondo etawa ata na athũkũmaa va?
7. Mwana wa itina etawa ata, na athũkũmaa va?

Exercise II

Usũsya Myaya Ino – Fill in the gaps:

1. Mũndũ ũla ũĩtaawau etawa _____.
2. Mũndũ ũla ũuua etawa _____.
3. Andũ ala masomethasdyametawa _____.
4. Aimĩ nĩ andũ ala _____.
5. Mũndũ ũla ũtwaa ngali etawa _____.
6. Vundi nĩ mũndũ ula _____.
7. Kalani nĩ mũndũ ula _____.
8. Mũndũ ũla ũkwataa ing'ei etawa _____.
9. Mũkũni wa viasa nĩ mũndũ ula _____.

Exercise III

Fill in the Relative Pronoun in the following sentences:

Example:

Mwana Ũkomete nĩ mũwau.

The child who is sleeping is sick.

Mwana ũla ũkomete nĩ mũwau

The child who is sleeping is sick.

- a) Mũndũ _____ ũnaendie ũlaya etawa mĩsili.
- b) Andũ _____ makomete nĩ awau.
- c) Kĩkavũ _____ ninatumie nĩ kĩnene.
- d) Iatũ _____ nĩnaũie nĩ nini.
- e) Isandũkũ _____ ngũkua nĩ ya Mũsyoka.
- f) Maiũ _____ ngũya nĩ ma Mwangangi.
- g) Katena _____ kawau nĩ ka mbũi ya Mũtukũ.
- h) Tũsaũ _____ tũnakwie nĩ twakwa.
- i) Valũ _____ watũmie nĩyavikie.
- j) Masũngwa _____ nĩnaũie ndũnyũ manĩ mathũku.

Exercise Four – Ususya myanya ino:
Fill in this gaps:



Ūyũ nĩ _____
 Asomethasya Syana

Ūyũ nĩ _____
 Atiwaa Ngali

Ūyũ nĩ _____
 Akaa na mbwaũ



Ūyũ nĩ _____
 Atumaa ngũ

Ūyũ nĩ _____
 Atumaa iatũ

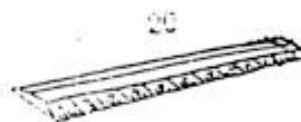
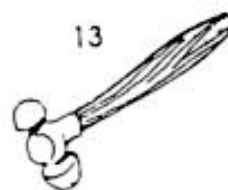
Uyũ nĩ _____
 Atumaa ngũ



Mũimi
 Ndeleva
 Vundi wa mbwaũ

Vundi wa iatũ
 Mwalimũ
 Vundi wa ngũ

Mwenzi
 Mūsukani
 Muthoosya wa nyama



LESSON FIFTEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ITANO

TOPIC:YII VA? --LOCATIONS

COMPETENCY:ASK,GIVE AND FOLLOW DIRECTOINS.

NGEWA DIALOGUE A

- Mūeni : Nata mwanake ũyũ?
muasya : Nĩ nesa.
Mūeni : Nũtonya kũndethya
Muasya : II wĩenda ata?
Mūeni : Lelu wa kũthi sivitali nĩwo wĩva?
Muassya : Atiia nzĩa ĩno ĩmwe kwemwe nũona vandũ ve nduaka,
vau kũna
kona kwoko kwa aka na ũthi vanini nũona nzĩa ĩngĩ kwoko kwa
aũme atĩĩa ĩsu na nũũvika.
Mūeni : Nĩndaĩa mũno. Wĩsilya ve ũasa mwaũ kũvika vau?
Muasya : Aiee ti vaasa no vakuvĩ.
Mūeni : Nĩmũvea muno tiwa no seo.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE B

- Tom : Wĩ mũseo kĩveti.
Mary : Nĩmũseo kwewa ata?
Tom : Eka kũina ũthũkũ nutonya kũmbonia lelu wa kũthi sukulu?
Mary : Wĩenda kuthi sukulu yĩva?
Tom : Nienda kuthi ila yĩtawa vyũlya masii.
Mary : Oo ona sukulu ĩsu yĩ vaasanga kwoou enda na lelu ũyũ
mũvaka wone vandũ ve kĩtĩ kĩasa kwoko kwa aũme ĩtina wa
kwona kĩtĩ kũu enda vanini na nũona lelũ wa mũthanga vau
kũna kona kwoko kwa aka na ũendee na mbee, nũona kivwaũ
kya sukuku ĩsu kwoko kwa aũme.
Tom : Nũseo mũno kivetii.
Mary : Thi na ũseo.

Soma kwa wasya munene – Read Aloud

Mũ – a
Nyie nĩ mũkaawanĩ
Wee wĩ kilasini
We e ovisinĩ

Ithyĩ twĩ kĩlasinĩ.
Inywĩ mwĩ vakuvĩ na volisi.
Mo me sukulu.

Mwalimũ e kilasini.
Nau e va? Nau e wianĩ.
Mwĩitu e ikonĩ.

KI – I

Kĩkombe kĩ yĩulu wa mesa.
Ikombe syĩ ungu wa mesa.

N

Saa yĩ mesanĩ.
Saa syĩ isandũkũnĩ.
Ngombe yĩ kyengonĩ.
Ngombe syĩ mũũndanĩ.
Saa yakwa yĩ nyũmba.

MŪ – NI

Mũkate wi vaya.
Mĩkate yi isaanini.

Ī – MA

Iko yĩ ikonĩ.
Maiko me nza.

KA – TŪ

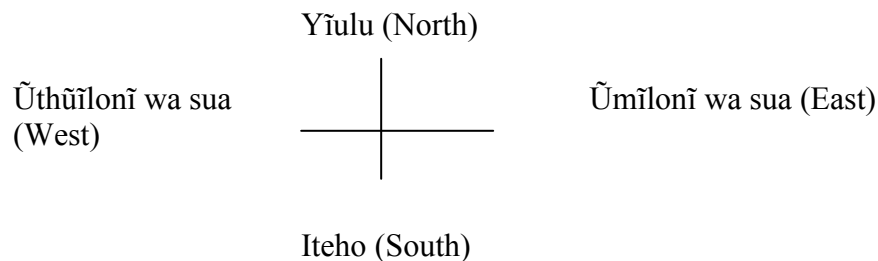
Kameme ke yĩũlũ wa kavati.
Tumeme twĩ yĩũlũ wa mesa.
Ivuku yaku yĩĩva? Yi vakuvi na muomethya.
Iyoo ũtukũ ũnaiya? Iyoo nĩnaĩ vaa.

Syuo nzaũ – Vocabulary:

<u>Kikamba</u>		<u>English</u>
Kilasi	-	Class
Kilasini	-	in the classroom
Itina wa	-	behind
Yĩũlũ wa	-	on top of
Ungu wa	-	under / underneath / below
Nthĩnĩ wa	-	inside of / in

Nza wa	-	outside of
Vakuvĩ	-	near the
Simũ	-	telephone
Mũũnda	-	farm/shamba
Kavati	-	Cupboard
Itina	-	after

Compass



Yĩũlũ	-	North
Itheo	-	South
Ũmĩlonĩ wa sua		East
Ũthũĩlonĩ wa sua		West

Grammar Explanation:

Nĩ	-	Twĩ
Wĩ	-	Mwĩ
E	-	Me
Yĩ	-	Me
Ke	-	Twĩ
Kĩ	-	Syĩ
Yĩ	-	Syĩ
Wĩ	-	Yĩ

Exercise:

Osa nzĩa ĩya ĩmwe kwe ĩmwe.
 Nĩathĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mũvaka va?
 Nĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno nĩvike va?
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno ũvike sivitalĩ.
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno ũvike vosita.
 Mwĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mũvike kwa kivu.
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno muvike sukulu.
 Nene ya eĩtu.
 Mwaaatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mwĩvika ĩkanisanĩ.
 Mwaaatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno nimuona soko.
 Itine wa kwona nduka niikata?
 Woona nduka vinduka kwoko kwa aume.
 Woona nduka sisya kwoko kwa aka.
 Na nuona vengi.

Cultural Note:

The Akamba people are used to walking very long distances and so in reality is not possible to know the actual distance in kilometres or even in minutes. They will tell you that it is about 5 kilometres yet they mean 25 kms or more. They will tell you that it is not far just here and you end up walking for an hour or more so so not be offended when you get to find out that just here “ovaa” means thirty or more minutes walk.

LESSON SIXTEEN:

TOPIC: DIRECTIONS

COMPETENCY -ASKING FOR DIRECTION---KUKULYA NZIA

Measya at a? – What are they saying?

DIALOGUE A

- KIILU : Ūvoo waku?
TIM : Nĩ nesa.
KIILU : Nũtonya kũndethya? Nyie nĩ Mũeni kũũ; na nĩmantha nzĩa ya kũthi volisi.
TIM : Wiende kuthi volisi kĩ?
KIILU : Nĩnooyĩwa saa na mbesa.
Harry : Vole muno. Ethiwa wĩenda kũthi volisi atii nzĩa ĩno, ĩmwe, wavika ofisi ya D.O., kũna kona vau, na ũiatĩĩa nzĩa ĩsu nginya wone volisi, kwoko kwa aũme.
KIILU : Aaya, nĩ mũvea mũno.
TIM :
.

DIALOGUE B:

- Robert : Wĩ mũseo kĩmwana kĩĩ?
Richard : ĩĩ nĩ nesa. Wĩenda ata?
Robert : Nĩenda kũthi sukulu ĩla ya Asungu. Yĩtawa Peace-Corps. Ĩĩndĩ ndyĩsĩ nzĩa.
Richard : Sukulu isu yi vakuvi na sukulu ya Eitu ya Naivasha Girls.
Robert : Ona sukulu isu ndyĩsĩ vala yĩĩ.
Richard : Atĩĩa lelũ ũũ, nginya konanĩ, Multiline wavika vau, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka na ũiendee nginya ũvike kwa matatũ. Wavika vau, nũona makutano ma lelũ. Likila kwoko wa aka lelũni wa Mama Ngina.
Robert : Atĩ lelũ wa Mama Ngina
Richard : ĩĩ ũatiie nginya wone kivwaũ kya amanyiwa kya Peace Corps. kwoko kwa aũme.
Robert : Nĩ mũvea mũno.
Richard : Aaya.

Soma na wasya mũnene

- Enda na lelũ ũũ.
Vĩndũka kwoko kwa aũme.
Vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka.
Atĩĩa lelũ ũũ, ĩmwe kwa ĩmwe.
Vĩta vosta.
Wavika vengi, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka.
Wavika sukulu, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aũme.
Wavĩtũka kiao, theenga vanini.

Sukulu yĩ vakuvi na ikanisa.
 Sivitalĩ yĩ vau kiimani.
 Soko yi vau mbee wa kanisa.
 Nũona sukulu ya aka.
 Nũona ikanisa kwoko kwa aũme.
 Wavika makutano ma lelũ, nũona soko.
 Nuona sukulu ya alimũ.

Vocabularies:

Atĩĩa	Follow
Vĩndũka	Turn
Ngalĩko	Side
Kwoko	Hand
Kwoko kwa aũme	Right
Imwe kwa imwe	One by one
Theea	Go down
Kũlya	Ask
Theesya	Help
Mbee	Infront of
Vakuvĩ	Near
Itina	Behind
Kĩĩma	Hill
Endeea	Continue
Mbonya	Show me
Ndavya	Tell me.

Grammar Explanations:

The grammar used in this lesson is the simple imperatives. To form the imperatives you only need to drop the infinitive –ku- in all the verbs.

Examples:

Kũatĩĩa	Atĩĩa	Follow
Kũenda	Enda	Go
Kũsoma	Soma	Read
Kũnywa	Nywa	Drink
Kũya	Ya	Eat

Note: The imperative in Kikamba could be commands or requests. This is normally indicated by the tone.

To form a plural imperative, you need to add suffix I at the end of the imperative.

Examples:

Enda	-	Endai	-	You (plural) go.
Ũka	-	Ũkai	-	You (plural) come.
Andĩka-		Andĩkai	-	You (plural) write

The negative of the imperative is formed by putting together the –ve subject prefix of the 2nd person (Ndu) in singular and M in plural before the verb stem, then add an element “KA” then change the final vowel A to E respectively.

i.e. Subject + KA + Verb + E

Prefix Stem

Examples:

Soma	-	Ndũkasome	-	Don't read
Andika	-	Ndũkaandĩke	-	Don't write
Atiia	-	Ndũkaatĩe	-	Do not follow!
Somai	-	Mũikasome	-	Do not read (plural)
Andikai	-	Mũikaandĩke	-	Do not write (plural)
Atiiai	-	Mũikaatĩe	-	Do not follow (plural)

Exercise I: write the following imperatives in plurals:

- a) Neena
- b) Ũka
- c) Semba
- d) Sisya
- e) Nenga
- f) Sũanĩa
- g) Vĩndũka
- h) Koma
- i) Amũka

Exercise II

Change the following imperatives into negative:

- a) Nywa
- b) Kw'a
- c) Thi
- d) Kũna
- e) Ima
- f) Tuma
- g) Thĩnia
- h) Ya
- i) Tembua
- j) Somethya

Exercise III:

Translate the following sentences:

1. Please show me the way to the police station.
2. Show him the way to the Post Office.
3. The market is near the Bank.
4. That ship is behind the church.
5. Go straight then turn left.
6. Follow this road and you will see the church.
7. Where is that school in Nairobi?
8. Ask the way to Nairobi.

Change the following imperatives into negatives:

Cultural Note:

The Kamba people usually give directions using land marks. For example, a bridge, a river, a big tree or a building. They never use names of streets, roads or number of miles when giving directions.

LESSON 17

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA MUONZA

TOPIC --KŪTHOOWA TIKITI – BUYING A TICKET

NGEWA – DIALOGUE “A”

WANZA NA MUTISO

- Wanza : Wĩ mūseo mūthoosya?
Mutiso : Iĩ nĩ mūseo wĩwa ata?
Wanza : Kutiĩ na ūthūku, nĩenda kūthi Mwambasa
Mutiso : Wĩenda kūthi iĩndĩ?
Wanza : Nĩenda kūthi ūmūnthĩ wĩoo. Mwĩna mbasi?
Mutiso : Iĩ twĩna mbasi iĩ ūmūnthi wienda kūthi saa syiana?
Wanza : Nienda kuma vaa saa iĩ na nusu sya wĩoo.
Mutiso : Mbasi ya wĩoo yĩuma vaa sa itatũ sya ūtuku, tũina mbasi ya saa iĩ.
Wanza : Vaina thĩna nĩngwosa ĩsu ya saa itatũ.
Mutiso : Aaya nūseo.
Wanza : Thloowa wa tikiti nĩ kyaũ?
Mutiso : Mũndũ mũima nĩ silingi ĩana yĩmwe na mĩongo iĩ.
Wanza : Nĩenda tikiti ĩmwe mbesa nii.
Mutiso : Aaya osa tikiti waku nũ. Wĩna mĩio?
Wanza : Iĩ nina mĩio minini no iĩ vaa.
Mutiso : Vika vaa mbee wa nusu saa mbasi itanavika saa sya kūthi.
Wanza : Iĩ nĩngũvika mbee wa saa isu nūseo mũno.

Soma kwa wasya – Read aloud:

Mbasi yĩondoka saa syiana?

Mbasi yĩondoka saa ili.

Mbasi ĩondokaa saa mũonza na nusu sya mūthenya.

Mbasi yĩiondoka saa itatũ sya wioo.

Mbasi ĩvikaa saa syĩana?

ĩvikaa saa ūmwe wa wioo.

ĩvikaa saa mũonza sya mūthenya.

ĩvikaa saa sita katambanga.

Mbasi ĩvĩtilaa va ĩithi Mwambasa?

ĩvĩtilaa Masakũ.

ĩvĩtilaa Kibwezi na Voi

ĩvĩtilaa kũndũ kwingĩ.

Mbasi itũmĩaa masaa meana savalini?
itũmĩaa masaa ikũmi.
ĩkuua masaa keenda.

Mbasi itũmĩaa masaa mena savalĩnĩ?
ĩendaa kwa masaa nyanya.

Mbasi yĩũ;ngamaa Voi kwa masaa meana?
yĩungamaa kwa ndakika ikumi.
ĩthumuaa Voi kwa ndakika miongo ili.
ĩungamaa Voi kwa nusu saa.

Tikiti wa kuthi nĩ silingi siana?
Tikiti wauthi nĩ silingi miongo nyanya.
thoowa wa tikiti nĩ silingi miongo kenda.
thoowa wa tikiti wa kana ni mbesa siana?
nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩna na itano
tikiti nĩ silingi yiana yĩmwe.

Thoowa wa kuthi na kusyoka nĩ mbesa siana?
nĩ silingi yiana na miongo thanthatu.

Nĩndonya ukwata kĩvĩla kya ndilĩsyanĩ?
ĩĩ no utonye ukwata kĩvĩla kya ndiisyanĩ.

Wĩna mĩio yiana?
nĩna mĩio mingĩ
nĩna muio umwe
ndina mĩio.

Mwina mĩio yĩana?
twĩna mĩio mĩnini muno
twĩna mĩio mingĩ
twĩna muio umwe munene.

Soma na wasya munene:

VOCABULARY:

Mwĩna mbasi?	-	Do you have a bus.
No ũndũ ũmwe	-	It is all the same.
Nũtonya	-	Please / if you can
Kũvika	-	To arrive
Kũũngama	-	To stop.
Kũthi	-	To go.
Kũsyoka	-	To return.
Kũkwata	-	To get
Syiana	-	How many.
Mĩio	-	Load / luggage.

Tikiti - Ticket

GRAMMAR:

Syiana	Ia
Sya	Wa
Ata	Kya
Indĩ	

EXERCISE 1: - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Mbasi nĩyusuĩte vayĩ mwana.
2. Ngali ya mwaki iendaa saa umwe wa kwakya.
3. Andũ maendaa mĩsyĩ ata?
4. Ndeke ikũa ivinda yiana ata kuma New York kũvika Ilovi?
5. Nĩnĩnoete mũno nũndũ wa kyalo kũ.
6. Mwalimũ ũya nũthatite nũndũ nĩnaselewa.
7. Lĩu waku nĩ mũseo nĩnavũna mũno.
8. Syana nĩsyakoma nundu ninoete.
9. Amanyĩwa nĩmathatite nũndũ vaii mwalimũ / mũmanyisya.
10. Emanthaa nzĩa indĩ ndanamyona.
11. Mũtumĩa ũya akwie nũndũ wa ũkuu.
12. Ethiwa niwamina mutiani thumaa vanini.
13. Nĩwĩmanyĩtye kĩthyomo kwa ivinda iasa.

CULTURAL NOTE:

A Matatu is never full. Even if it's full the Manambas (Touts) will always push people to get in.

In Kenya people travel with their luggage in the same vehicles.

At times when you go to a bus stage the touts (Manambas) will run to you, grab your luggage and take it to their respective vehicles expecting you to follow them. Watch out.

You may find a Matatu which you think is almost full and that will be the first to leave. Don't be surprised when it turns out that most of the passengers were Manambas trying to fool travellers. However, long distance matatus line up and leave one after the other.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

TOPIC; WEATHER - NZEVE ?

COMPETENCY; NZEVE IILYE ATA UMUNTHI?

HOW IS IT TODAY

Wiona kyaũ matuni?

What can you see in the sky?

Dialogue 1

- Mũlinge : Ūvoo waku?
Mũoki : No mũseo.
Mũlinge : Ūvoo wa mũsyĩ?
Mũoki : Kũi kaũndũ, no sua yingĩ.
Mũlinge : Mbũa ndĩnamba kua?
Mũoki : aiee kũu nĩ kũmu vyũ.
Mũlinge : Kũũ kwitũ kwĩna ũnyenyeũ tũ na mbevo nĩ mbingĩ vyũ.
Mũoki : Kwĩna kĩseve?
Mũlinge : Iĩ kĩla mũthenya masaa ma wĩoo kwĩthĩawa na kĩseve kingĩ; na kĩtoo.
Mũoki : Na ũtukũ nĩkwĩthĩawa na mbevo?
Mũlinge : Aiee, kwĩthĩawa na yuutia yingi mũno.
Mũoki : Asi, vole. Ūka twĩkalange kũũ kwitũ, kĩtoo kyambe kũthela.
Mũlinge : Iĩ. Nĩngwĩyũmbanya. Nĩsĩlya ngooka wathanthatu.
Mũoki : aaya, ngakweteela.

Soma kwa wasya munene: Read aloud

Ūmũnthĩ Nzeve iilyĩ ata?

Ūmũnthĩ kwĩna mbevo.

Ūmũnthĩ kwĩna yuutĩa.

Ūmũnthĩ kwĩna mbevo.

Ūmũnthĩ kwĩna ũnyenyeũ.

Iyoo kunaĩ na kĩseve mũno.

Kũnaĩ na sua.

Mbũa nĩkua, iyoo mbũa nĩ ĩnaue.

Iyoo mbua ndĩnaaua.

Unĩ mbua ikaaua.

Kwĩna kĩseve ũmũnthĩ.

Kwĩna kĩtoo kingĩ.

Kũina yuutĩa yingĩ.

Ūmũnthĩ nzeve ninthũku.

Nĩwa yuutĩa mũno.

Nĩwa mbevo mũno.

Ūvoo wa mũsyĩ?

Nĩ mũseo, ĩndĩ kwĩna yũa mũno.

Ivinda ya mbua.

Ivinda ya sua.

ivinda ya mbevo.

Ivinda ya mbevo kwĩthĩawa na kyaũ?

Ivinda ya mbevo kwĩthĩawa na imwe masaa ma kwakya, na nundu.

Ivinda ya thano kwĩthĩawa kyaũ?

Thano, kwĩthĩawa na sua ĩvyu na ũvyũvũ mwingĩ.

Ivinda ya mbua kwĩthĩawa kyaũ?

Kiwthĩawa mbua nyingĩ na matu.

Vocabularies:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
Ivinda ya thano	Thano	Hot season
Ivinda ya uĩa	Uĩa	Rainy season
Mbua	Mbua	Rain
Mbevo	Mbevo	Cold
Sua	Sua	Sun
Kua	-	To rain
Kĩseve	Iseve	Wind
Itu	Matu	Cloud
Yuutĩa	Yuutĩa	Sweat
Kĩtoo	Kitoo	Dust
Kwĩyumbania	-	Prepare (oneself)
Kweteela	-	To wait
Uvyũvu	Ũvyũvu	Hot and humid
Kũketha	Kũketha	To harvest
Yua	Yua	Draught
Nzeve	Nzeve	Air (weather)
Ngetha	Ngetha	Harvest
Unyenyeũ	Ũnyenyeũ	Drizzles
Imwe	Mamwe	Dew
Mũumbi	Mũumbi	Fog
Nundu	Nundu	Frost
Kwikala	-	To stay

Grammar Explanations:

In this lesson we have used adjectives like –ingi – Nini, uvyuvu, etc. In Kikamba, all adjectives come after the nouns; the noun prefix depends on the noun class thus making them all prefix depended.

Examples:

- nini	-	Small / a little
- ingi	-	A lot
- ithi	-	Raw, unripe
- vy'u	-	Hot
- mosu	-	Weak, thin
- ndulu	-	Lazy
- ndasa	-	Tall, long
- ima	-	whole, complete
- thei	-	empty, bare, naked

- seo	-	good, nice, fine, pleasant, beautiful
- iana	-	how many / how much?
- nou	-	fat, healthy
- imwe	-	one
- ili	-	two
- ũmũ	-	hard, dry, tough, difficult
- eni	-	strange, foreign,
- tumanu	-	foolish, ignorant, stupid.

Exercise 1

complete the following exercise by inserting the correct noun prefixes:

Examples:

Matuuni nĩ mũsyi _____ (nene)

Matuu nĩ mũsyi mũnene.

1. Ilovi nĩ mũsyĩ _____ (nene)
2. Ngĩtĩ yakwa nĩ _____ (thũku)
3. Andu aya ni _____ (ima) ti syana.
4. Mĩtĩ ya mĩnathi nĩ _____ (asa) muno.
5. Iyoo kũnaue mbua _____ (ingĩ).
6. Ng'ombe ĩno nĩ _____ (nou)
7. Mũthũkũmi wake nĩ _____ (kuvĩ) ti _____ (asa)_
8. Lĩu ũũ nĩ _____ (seo).
9. Nzau yake nĩ _____ (tulu) mũno.
10. Kana kake nĩ _____ (mosu) vyũ.
11. Mwai wa keenda kwĩthĩawa kwĩ _____ (ũmũ) vyũ.

Translate the following sentences:

Exercise 2:

1. Many visitors are coming today.
2. My dog is stupid.
3. Your servant is very lazy
4. My housegirl is very tall.
5. These onions are very bigt and nice.
6. Can you bring another basket?
7. Their office has many books.
8. Yesterday he was naked.

Exercise 3

Soma Ngewa ĩno – Read this story:

Ngaliko sya ũkamba mbua yuaa keli kwa mwaka. Mwei wa katatũ niwo mbua ya uũa yuaa. Mbua ino yuaa, andũ mavandaa malĩu ta mbemba, mboso, nthooko, nzũũ na mũvya. Mwei wa kana na wa katano andũ methiawa maiimia liu.

Mwei wa mũonza wavika nĩkwĩthĩawa na nundu. Nundu ino niyo ĩtumaa lĩu wiw'a. Ivinda ya nundu kwĩthĩawa na mbevo mbingi muno.

Mwei wa nyanya niwo andũ makethaa lĩu. Thanu nawo wambĩĩaa mwei wa keenda. Ivinda yĩ kwĩthĩawa sua ĩvyũ muno na kĩseve kingĩ. Ndetua makonde ni mbua ĩla yuaa mwei wa ĩkumi. Ino niyo mbua ya kelĩ ya mwaka. Mbua ĩno yĩtawu ndetũa makonde nundu yaa ĩtina wa ngetha na kũkua makonde ma malũu ta mboso na nzũũ.

Liu wa mbua ino ũkethawu mwei wa mbee na mwei wa kelĩ. Itina wa kũketha andu nimaseuvasya mũunda yoo vamwe na kwĩyumbanĩsyu kũvanda ingĩ mwei wa katatu.

Makulyo – Questions:

1. Ũkamba nĩ ngalĩko yikũ?
2. Ũkambani mbua yuaa mala meana kwa mwaka?
3. Mbua ĩla yuaa mwei wa katatu yitawu ata?
4. Ivinda ya uũu andu mavandaa kyaũ?
5. Nundu yĩthĩawu indĩĩ?
6. We nĩwendete ĩvinda ya nundu? elesya.
7. Mwei wa keenda kĩwthĩawu na kyau? Ividna yĩ ya mwei wa keenda yĩtawu ata Ukambani?
8. Mbua ya mwei wa ĩkũmi yitawu ndetua makonde nĩkĩ?

Exercise 4

What are the plurals of the following sentences?

LESSON NINETEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA KEENDA

NGŪA NA LANGI – CLOTHES AND COLOURS

Dialogue A:

- Kaloki : Nata Moses?
Moses : Nĩ kũseo muno, ũvoo waku?
Kaloki : Ti mũthũku. Wĩkĩite ngũa nyingĩ ũu nĩkĩ?
Moses : Nũndũ nĩwa mbevo. Nĩkĩite mũvuuto, sati ya moko maasa, sokisi, iatu, ngovia na mũsivi.
Kaloki : Nike Mũeni ekĩite kyaũ?
Moses : Mũeni ekĩite ilinda, kavuti na kĩtambaa kya mũtwe.
Kaloki : Nyie ivindi ya mbevo nendete kwikia ikoti na tai.
Moses : Ai, nyie ndyendete ikoti indĩ ninendete kwĩkĩa vulana na tai.
Kaloki : Eka nĩithi mũsyi, ngose ikoti, nĩwa mbevo mũno.

Dialogue B:

- Veronica : Kũilyi ata George.
George : Nĩ kũseo.
Veronica : Wĩkĩite ngũa sya langi wĩkũ?
George : Nĩkĩite sati nziũ, mũvuto mweũ, na sokisi sya mbuluu. Iyoo ndinaaĩkĩa iatũ nziũ, nineekĩite nzaũ. Naku wikiite ngũa iilyata?
Veronica : Nĩkĩite ilinda yeu na vulana ya ĩumbĩ vamwe na iatũ sya muthanga

Soma kwa wasya munene – Read aloud

Ũũ nĩ langi wĩkũ?
Ũũ nĩ langi mweũ.
Ũũ nĩ langi mwiũ.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa ngilini.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa mbuluu.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa iumbi.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa yelo.

Ekĩite ilinda ya langi wĩku?
Ekĩite ilinda ya vingi.
Ekĩite suluali wa kaki
Nĩkĩite tai nzaũ.
Ekĩite ilinda itune.
Ekĩite mbulausi ya nzilili.
Ekĩite sĩkati ya muthanga.
Ekĩite tai iilyĩ ata?
Ekĩite tai ndune.
Ekĩite tai ya yĩumbĩ.

Ekĩite ilinda ĩtune.
 Wĩkĩite mbulausi ĩilyi ata?
 Nĩkĩite mbulausi nzaũ.
 Nikiite kamisi katune.
 Nikiite iatu sya yelo.
 Nendete ngũa iilyi ata?
 Nendete iatu nziũ.
 Nendete sati nzaũ
 Nendete ngũa syi ndonatono.
 Nendete sikati syi ngululo.
 Nĩina sati ilĩ nziu.
 Nĩina mivũũto ilĩ myeu.
 Nĩina sikati imwe ya nzĩlĩlĩ
 Sukulu yoo yĩkĩaa sikati sya mũthanga.
 Ithyĩ twĩkĩaa mbulausi sya matũ.

Vocabularies:

<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
Langi	Malangi	Colour
- Tune	-	Red
- Eũ	-	White
- Iu	-	Black
Mbuluu	-	Blue
Ngilini waiyũ / matu	-	Green
Masungwa	-	Orange
Nzililili	-	Light blue
Mũthanga	-	Soil (brown)
Iumbĩ / Ngilee	-	Grey
Yelo	-	Yellow
Thaavu	-	Golden
Ikoti	Makoti	Coat
Vulana	Vulana	Sweater
Muvũũto	Mivuuto	Trousers
Moko maasa	-	Long sleeved
Moko makuvi	-	Short sleeved
Suluali wa nthini	Suluali sya nthini	Underwear
Mbulausi	Mbulausi	Blouse
Sindilia	Sindilia	Brasiers
Ngovia	Ngovia	Cap / hat
Tai	Tai	Tie
Mũsivi	Misivi	Belt
Kĩtambaa	Itambaa	Head scarf
Ilinda	Malinda	Dress

Grammar Explanations:

More adjectives have been used in this lesson. All colours are adjectives. Among these colours, Red, Black and white are prefix dependent; meaning their noun prefixes depend on the noun class.

Examples:

In MŨ/A class we have:

Mũndũ mweũ	-	A white (brown) person
Mũndũ mwiũ	-	A black person.
Mũindi mūtune	-	A red Indian
Muindi mutune	-	Brown people
Andu eũ	-	Black people
Aindi atune	-	Red Indians

In other classes we have: -

Kiatũ kyeũ	-	A white shoe
Ivuku ĩtune	-	A red book
Ngombe nziũ	-	A black cow.

However, when other colours are used to modify nouns, a connector (of) is used to which appropriate prefixes are attached e.g.

Mũvũto wa nziĩlĩ	-	A light blue trouser.
Kĩtambaa kya mbuluu	-	A blue head scarf
Sati ya iumbi	-	A grey shirt
Ngovia ya mũthanga	-	A brown hat

Grammar Exercises:

Exercise 1.

Alyula milaini ino.

Translate the following sentences:

1. Kioko ekĩite sati ya langi wĩkũ?
2. Muendo ekĩite muvuuto mūtune.
3. Mūtiso endete kwĩkĩa vulana ya ĩumbi.
4. Ũsũu ekĩite ilinda yiũ.
5. Sukulu yitu yĩkĩaa tai syĩ ngululo.
6. Iatũ sya kīvĩsĩ kiya nĩ sya mũthanga.
7. Nendete kwĩkĩa sokisi sya matũ.
8. Kĩlonzo ndendete kwĩkĩa makoti.
9. Frank endete mĩvuto ya kaki.
10. Eĩtũ mendete kwĩyova mĩsivi.

Exercise II

Soma Ngewa ino – Read this story:

Mwanake ũyũ etawa Peter. Peter ekĩite mũvuuto, sati na ĩkoti. Ũmũnhi Peter ndekiite vulana. Ekĩite ĩkoti yiũ na mũvuuto mwiũ. Sati yake yina ngululo nzaũ na

ndune. Peter endete ngũa sya malangi maingi. Mwiitu uya etawa Mary. Peter endete ngũa sya malangi maingi. Mwĩitu uya etawa Mary. Mary ekĩaa ngũa nesa muno. ekiite sikati ya muthanga, mbulausi nzaũ na tai nziũ. Mwĩitu ũyũ ndendete ngũa sya malangi maingi.

Questions:

1. Mwanake ũyũ etawa ata?
2. Peter ekĩite vulana ya langi wĩkũ?
3. Mũvuuto wa Peter nĩ wa langi wĩkũ?
4. Ikoti ya Peter nĩ itune?
5. Peter nĩwkĩite ngovia?
6. Sikati ya Mary iilyĩ ata?
7. Peter na Mary mendete kwĩkĩa langi wĩkũ?

Cultural Note:

Apart from the three dependant colours eu, iu, -une) all the other colours are associated with natural things.

Examples:

Sati ya matũ	-	Shirt of leaves (green shirt)
Tai ya ĩumbĩ	-	Tie of fog – (a grey tie)
Sikati ya muthanga	-	A skirt of soil (a brown skirt)
Kitambaa kya nziilili	-	A light blue scarf.

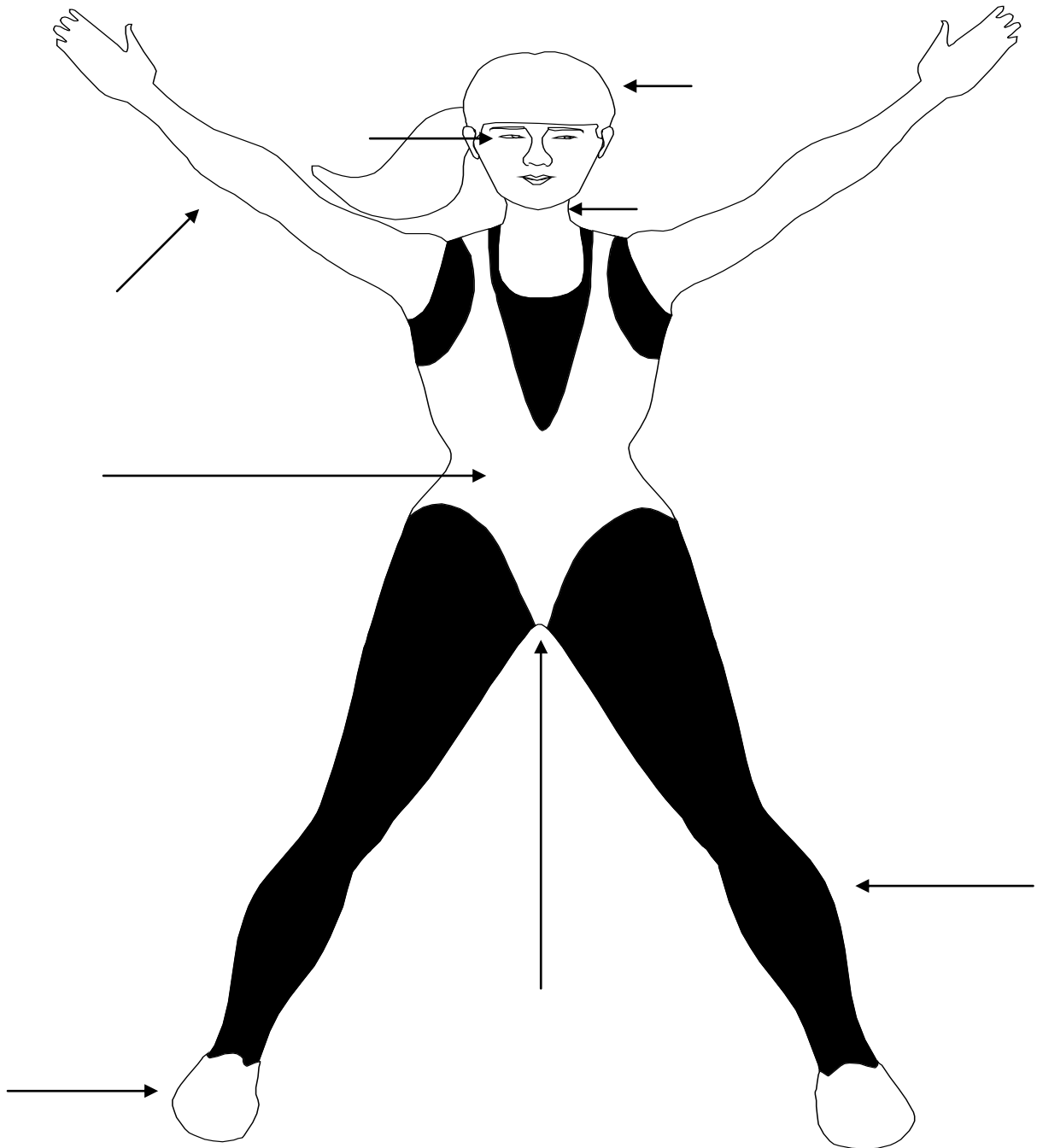
Nziilili is a name of a bird that has some light blue feathers.

Ilinda ya mũukũ - A yellow dress.

Muuku is a certain tree which has yellow barks.

LESSON 20

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI
MAMUTHA MA MWII – PARTS OF THE BODY



<u>Singular</u>	<u>Plural</u>	<u>English</u>
Ũswĩĩ	Nzwĩĩ	Hair
Ĩitho	Metho	Eyes
Inyũũ	Manyũũ	Nose
Ieo	Maeo	Teeth
Kĩtuo	Ituo	Shoulder
Kĩngokoa	Syĩngokoa	Elbow
Kyaa	Syaa	Finger
Itako	Matako	Thighs
Kĩtiinyo	Itiinyo	Heels
Kyaa kya kũũ	Syaa sya kũũ	Toes
Iũ	Mau	Knees
Kĩthui	Ithui	Chests
Ngingo	Ngingo	Neck
Itau	Matau	Cheeks
Kũtũ	Matũ	Ears
Kwoko	Moko	Hands
Kũu	Maaũ	Legs

Soma kwa wasya munene:

Kyongo kyakwa nĩ kĩnene mũno.
Metho makwa nĩ matune.
Mũnuka waku
Ilomo syake nĩ nene
Maaũ maku ni matheke
Ena moko maasa mũno
Kana kake kena syaa thanthatũ.
Kũũ nĩ kũũ kwakwa – Aya nĩ maaũ makwa
Kĩĩ nĩ kyaa kyake – Ii nĩ syaa syake
Kuu nĩ kutu kwa mbaka – Aya ni matu ma mbaka.
Nzwii yake ni nziu muno.
Uthyu wake ni muthanthau.
Wina inyuu iasa muno.
Mwiitu wake ena nondo nene.

Exercise I:

Write in Plural:

- Yĩĩ nĩ ĩitho yakwa.
- Kĩlomo kyakwa nĩ kinene.
- Mwan wake ena kyongo kĩnene.
- Nĩna kyaa kĩnini.
- Kĩĩ nĩ kĩthũĩ
- Kũya nĩ kwoko.
- Yĩĩ nĩ ĩnyũũ.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word here and construct sentences:

Example:

Yĩ

Aya nĩ litho - Yii ni iitho

Asu

1. Yĩa nĩ ñnyũũ =
Aaya
ĩaya
2. Ũũ
Kũũ nĩ moko =
Aa
3. Aya
Kĩĩa nĩ matu =
Aaya
4. Kũũ
Kĩĩ nĩ kithũi =
Asu
5. Ii
Aaya ni syaa =
Kĩiya
6. Iiya
Kĩiya nĩ kīlomo =
Aaya

Cultural Note:

There are some parts of the body that we don't mention in public. If you wish to know which ones they are, please ask any person (Kenyan) you are free to. In connection to this women are not supposed to expose their thighs. Please watch out on your seating position.

LESSON TWENTY ONE ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA IMWE

MŪNDŪ MŪWAU – A SICK PERSON



- Ndakitali : Wĩ mūseo mwaitũ?
Nelly : Ii, nĩ nesa ndakitali.
Ndakitali : Wĩĩwa ata?
Nelly : Nĩ mwana mūwau.
Ndakitali : Awaĩte kyaũ?
Nelly : Eiwa nĩ ĩvu na kūtavika.
Ndakitali : Nĩ mūvyũ?
Nelly : Ĩĩ nĩ mūvyũ na nūkũthĩlia
Ndakitali : Anawaie ĩndĩ
Nelly : Awaie iso.
Ndakitali : Nūkwĩtuua?
Nelly : Ĩĩ nukwĩtuua.
Ndakitali : Ena myaka yiana?
Nelly : Ena myaka itatũ na myei thanthatũ.
Ndakitali : Aaya, nĩngumutonya singano vamwe na ndawa sya kũnywa.
Ndawa ino umunenge kisiko kya sukali katatu kwa mūthenya,
na uimutunga itina wa kyumwa kĩmwe.
Nelly : Nĩ mbesa syiana?
Ndakitali : Nĩ silingi maana elĩ.
Nelly : Nĩ mūvea mūno.

Read Aloud:

Wĩĩwa ata?

Nĩĩwa nĩ mutwe.

Nĩwa nĩ ivu.
 Nĩalwa nĩ kĩthũi.
 Nĩalwa nĩ muongo.
 Nĩalwa nĩ maeo.
 Nĩwa naĩ.

Mwana eiwa ata?
 Ena ikua
 Ena ndetema
 Nũũtayvika?
 Iĩ nĩgũtavika
 Iĩ nĩngwĩtũũa.
 Mwana nĩ mũvyũ?
 Iĩ nĩ mũvyũ
 Wina ikua – Aiee ndina ikua
 Nina ndetema.
 Mwana eĩwa ata?
 Eĩwa naĩ muno.
 Ena kava.
 Mwana ndanavo.

Vocabularies:

Ũwau	-	Sickness / Disease
Ikua	-	Cold
Ũvyuvu	-	Fever
Ndawa	-	Medicine
Singano	-	Injection
Kũiwa / kuumwa	-	To be hurt / be pained
Kũvoa	-	To recover
Kũkwata kava	-	To improve (from a sickness)
Kũtonya singano	-	To inject
Kwĩtũũa	-	To diarrhoe
Kũtavika	-	To vomit / puke
Kũmelya	-	To swallow
Kũwaa	-	To suffer (through sickness)
Kuthĩlĩa	-	To shiver
Kũkwatya	-	To infect
Kwĩwa	-	To feel
Vole	-	Sorry
Ndakitali	-	Doctor
Mbevo	-	Cold
Yuutĩa	-	Hot, sweat
Woo	-	Pains
Mũthelo	-	Aids
Kivinduvĩndu	-	Cholera
Mungethya	-	Rabbies
Ndetetema	-	Malaria
Kũlika	-	To enter

Kūsũa	-	To spread
Wañi	-	Thirst
Kitau	-	Wound
Kĩko	-	Dirt
Ũng'ũũ	-	Skin disease
Mangũ	-	Leprosy
Kũsĩia	-	To prevent
Kũmaa nthakama	-	Bilharzia
Mũtĩtĩno	-	Whooping cough
Nthyũũa	-	Dizziness

Grammar Explanation:

“Kũiwa” is a passive verb which literally means “to be pained or to be eaten by,” so “Nĩiwa ni ĩvu” means “I am being pained by stomach.” “Nĩiwa nĩ mutwe” means I am being pained by head or I have a headache, etc.

The active form of this verb “kuiwa” is kuya. For monosyllabic verbs ending in “wa” you change the “y” to “I” and insert w right before the final vowel. Thus kuya becomes kuiwa. However, if a monosyllabic verb ends in “wa” then change the w to u and insert it before the final ‘A’ therefore “kunywa” becomes kunyuwa.

Active		Passive	Meaning
Kũya	becomes	Kũiwa	To be pained
Kũandika	becomes	Kũandikwa	To be written
Kwĩta	becomes	Kwĩtwa	To be named
Kwona	becomes	Kwonwa	To be seen
Kũua	becomes	Kũuwa	To be cooked

The other grammar used in this lesson is the object infix. The object infix is placed immediately before the verb stem. The order in the verb form is subject prefix, tense particle, object infix, verb stem derivative suffix and tense ending.

The following are some examples of object infixes in various classes.

M/A Class

Singular first person
N, Mb, nd, ng

Plural first person
tu

Examples:

Nũnanguine -
Nĩwandavisye -
Ndakambata -
Nũnanengie -

Examples

He it me - Nunatunengie
He told me - Niwatutavisye
He won't refuse me - Ndakaturvata
he gave me - Nunatunengie

Singular 2nd person Ku
3rd person Mu
Examples

Plural Mu
Plural Ma (sometimes a)

Singular

Nūnakukuhie

He hit you

Nūnamūkunie – He hit you (plural)

Nūnamukuhie

He hit him

Nūnamakūnie – He hit them

The following table might help you to understand the object infixes in other noun classes. Noun Class	Object Infix	Example	Word with object infix	Eng. Equival. Singular	Word W/Object Infix (Plural)	English equival. (Plural)
M/Mĩ	U-MI	Muango -Door	Ngauvingua	I'll open it	Ngamivingua	I'll open them.
KA/Tũ	KA-TU	Kalamu – pen	Ngakaua	I'll buy it	Ngatuua	I'll buy them.
N	Mĩ – I, SY	Ngombe – Cow	Ngamiua	I'll buy it	Ngasiua	I'll buy them
KI/I	Kĩ-SY, S	Kiatu – Shoe	Ngakiua	I'll know it	Ngasiua	I'll buy them.
I/MA	Yĩ-MA	Iembe – Hoe	Ngayiua	I'll wash it	Ngamua	I'll buy them
ũ/MA	ũ-MA	Undu – Issue	Ngaumanya	I'll wash it	Ngamamanya	I'll wash them.
ũ/N	Wũ, ũ - I, SY, S	Uthyu – Face	Ngauthamba	I'll wash it	Ngasithamba	I'll wash them
Kũ/MA	Kũ-MA	Kutu – ear	Ngakutula	I'll cut it	Ngamatila	I'll cut them.
VA/Kũ	VA-Kũ	Vandu – Place	Ngavua	I'll buy it	Ngakuua	I'll buy them

Translate the following phrases and use proper passive forms of each of them.

- My son has a headache.
- The letter will be written by George.
- The food will be cooked by mother
- Her daughter will be married by Jacob.
- Those students will be beaten by their teacher.
- You will be seen by the doctor.

Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences:

1. Can you help me?
2. You'll pay me after the child recovers
3. He gave me four hundred shillings.
4. I'll see you tomorrow morning.
5. I told him the whole story.
6. That cow is big, I'll buy it.
7. My hand is aching, I'll cut it.

Exercise 3:

Change the following sentences into Plural:

1. John nunangunie iyoo.
2. Paul nunamunengie valua iyoo.
3. Mwalimu nunambatie mwanya wa kuthi musyi.
4. Mwaitu nunanduiie iatu nzau.
5. Muthembi nunandavisye uvoo museo.
6. Ndakitali nunamutonyie singano
7. Mwana wake nunamwiie amelye ndawa.
8. Mwana wake nunanzomeie valua isu
9. Usuu akandukia kyondo kinene.
10. Muthukumi akanduia liu museo.

Exercise 4

Andika Milaini itano iulu wa pisa ino. – write five sentences about this picture.

Cultural Note:

In Kenya some ethnic groups do not believe that one can be sick and die a natural death. To them one is always bewitched. So they tend to go to see witchdoctors instead of going to the hospital. It's just a culture.

LESSON TWENTY TWO

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA ILI

TOPIC; KUUA -----COOKING -----IN THE KITCHEN

COMPETENCY: PREPARE A LOCAL DISH



- Pauline : Mwaitũ ũmũnthĩ nĩngũkũtetheesya kũua, nũndũ ndina wĩa mwingĩ.
- Mwaitũ : Tũthi ikonĩ
- Pauline : Wĩenda kũua kyaũ ũmũnthĩ?
- Mwaitũ : Ũmũnthĩ nĩenda kũua ngima na sukuma.
- Pauline : Nyie nĩnĩsĩ kuua ngima ĩndĩ ndyĩsĩ kuua sukuma.
- Mwaitũ : Nĩngũkũvundĩsya. Ethiwa wĩenda kũua sukuma, mbee no nginya wĩthĩwe na kĩtunguu, mauta, mũnyũ, manyaanya na indi sukuma.
- Pauline : Na ĩndĩ ũyĩka ata?
- Mwaitũ : Mbee tilanga nyũnyi, na ũithambya, wmaina uu, tilanga kitunguu na ũyĩkĩa isiliani vamwe na munyu na mauta.
- Pauline : Wĩkĩaa kitunguu kiana ata?
- Mwaitũ : Ethiwa nĩ mboka nyingĩ, wĩkĩaa itũngũ ilĩ, kitũngũ kyavya, niwo wikiaa sukuma na uikunika.
- Pauline : Ũkunĩkaa vate kĩwũ?
- Mwaitũ : Iĩ ũkunĩkaa kwa ĩvinda ĩnini na indi ũyĩkia kawũ kanini niwo mboka ndikaũngũe. Weekia kiwũ, etaela vandũ va ndakika ikũmĩ na ĩndi ũyũmya.

Pauline : Nĩ mũvea muno mwaitũ. Ũnĩ ninyie ngaua mboka.
Mwaitũ : Aaya

Read aloud:

Ũmũnthĩ nĩngũũa ngima.
Ũmũnthĩ ningũũa isyo.
Ongela kĩwũ kĩkombe kĩmwe.
Ikĩa mauta na mũnyũ.
Tilanga mboka.
Tilanga kitũngũũ.
Tilanga maanyaanya.
Ikia kĩwũ.

Vocaburalires:

Kũua	-	To cook
Kũtetheesya	-	To help
Ikoni	-	Kitchen
Mauta	-	Oil
Kũtilanga	-	To cut
Isilia	-	Sauce pan
Kwĩvũa	-	To serve
Mbee	-	Before, first
Ethĩwa	-	If

In this lesson future tense has been used which has been explained in a previous lesson.

Exercise 1:

Change the following sentences into negative.

1. Ũmũnthĩ nĩngũũa ngima.
2. Nĩenda kũya isyo.
3. Ũmũnthĩ nĩenda kũua tene.
4. Nĩngũmũtentheesya mwaitũ kũua ngima.
5. Ndũnge akakaanga mboka ũnĩ.

Exercise 2:

1. Iveti ii syiua kyau?
2. Explain how to cook your favourite Kenya meal.

Culture Note:

In most cases men do not cook and they rarely go to the kitchen especially if there are women around. Some men in cities do not mind going to the kitchen to help with the cooking.

LESSON TWENTY THREE

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA ITATU

TOPIC; KUKOMBOA NYUMBA – BOOKING A ROOM.

DIALOGUE 1

- Josto : Nūtonya kūndetheesya?
Kalani : Ĩ uvoo waku.
Josto : Nĩ mūseo.
Kalani : Wĩna thĩna mwaũ?
Josto : Nĩenda nyumba ya kūkoma. Nivo yĩ?
Kalani : Ĩ yĩvo. Yina kyoo na mbavu. Wĩenda nyũmba kwa ivinda yĩana ata?
Josto : Vandũ va utuku ũmwe. Ni mbesa syiana?
Kalani : Ni silingi maana eli.
Josto : Kwata mbesa nii sya ũtuku ũmwe.
Kalani : Nĩ asanda. Enda nyũmba namba itano.
Josto : Nĩ mūvea.

DIALOGUE 2

- Kalani : Nata?
Sally : Nĩ kūseo nĩndonya kūkwatera nyũmba vaa?
Kalani : Ĩ wĩende nyũmba ĩlyi ata?
Sally : Nĩenda nyumba ya andu eli, yina kyoo na mbavu. Ni mbesa syiana?
Kalani : Ni siling ĩana na mĩongo itano kwa mūthenya ũmwe.
Sally : Kwata mbesa nii na ũienenga mbungũ.
Kalani : Enda nyumba namba ikumi.
Sally : Nūunenga lisiti?
Kalani : Ĩ yivo kwata.
Sally : Nĩ mūvea.

Soma na wasya munene – Read aloud:

- Vaa ve nyumba?
Ĩ ve nyũmba.
Aiee vai nyumba syoonthe, syina andũ.
Nyumba syoonthe nĩ mbusũ.
Wĩenda nyumba ĩlyi ata?
Nĩenda nyumba ya mundu umwe.
Nĩenda nyumba ya andu eli.
Nĩenda nyumba yina kyoo na mbavu.
Nĩenda nyumba yina itanda ili.
Nĩenda nyumba yina kitanda kinene.
Nyumba yina kyoo ni mbesa syiana?
Nĩ silingi maana eli.
Nĩ silingi maana atatũ.
Wĩenda nyumba kwa ĩvinda yiana ata?

Vandũ va kyumwa kĩmwe.
Vandũ va symwa ilĩ
Vandũ va ũtukũ ũmwe.
Vandũ va mũthenya ũmwe.

Vocabularies:

Nyũmba	-	House / room
Kyoo	-	Toilet
Mbavu	-	Bathroom
Kĩtanda	-	Bed
Vingua	-	Close / lock
Lika	-	Enter
Mũeni	-	Visitor / guest
Ngengele	-	Bell
Lisiti	-	Receipt
Kũiva	-	To pay
Savalĩ	-	Trip / journey
Kalani	-	Clerk

The grammar used in this lesson is the possessive suffix ‘Na’ “Yina” “it has” which has been extensively covered in a previous lesson.

Exercise 4:

Answer the following questions:

- a) Nyũmba sya kukomboa sya Kenya siilyi ta sya Amelika?
- b) Wekalile nyũmba iilyi ata?
- c) Waĩsaa liu mwau vau mũkaawani?
- d) Wekalile kwa ivinda yiana ata?

Translate the following sentences:

- a) I want a room with a bathroom and a toilet.
- b) This room is cold.
- c) I don’t like a hot room
- d) This food has a lot of salt.
- e) That Buffalo has long horns.

LESSON TWENTY FOUR

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA INYA.

TOPIC----MAWIA-----PROFESSIONS

COMPETENCY;STATE THEIR PROFESSIONS AND OTHER PEOPLES;

DIALOGUE 1

Mbinda : Nata Kĩng'oo
King'oo : Nĩ kũseo muno mbinda. Ũvoo waku?
Mbinda : No museo. Nauma Kanisanĩ nayu nienda kũthi musyi na indĩ ngĩthi ũsini kũthambia.
King'oo : Nĩgwenda kũendanya naku ona kau ndyendete kuthambia.
Mbinda : Nĩwĩsi kũthambia?
King'oo : Nĩnĩsi vaini, indĩ nĩngiia kũnywa.
Mbinda : Vaii vata wa kũkia. Nĩngũkũvundisya kũthambĩa.
King'oo : Nyie nendete kũthaũka kalata mũno. Nĩngũkũvũndisya nzĩa kĩvathukanyo sya kũthkanyo sya kũthaũka kalata.
Mbinda : Mbee tũthi tũkathambie na indĩ tũithauka kalata.
King'oo : Aya tuthi.

Soma kwa wasya mũnene – Read Aloud:

Wendete kũsoma mavuku.

Nendete kũsoma mavuku.

Nendete kwina.

Nendete mathaũ.

Wauma wĩanĩ wendete kwika ata?

Nauma wĩanĩ nendete kũsoma ikanzeti.

Nendete kwĩthukĩisya wathi.

Nendete kuua

Nendete kũea ngewa sya uteti.

Twendete kũthaũka mũvila wa maaũ kĩla wĩoo.

Twendete kũthaũka mũvilla wa moko kĩla kwaykya.

Twendete kũthaũka mvuila wa kĩkavũ kĩla mũthenya.

Mathaukaa kalata ĩtina wa kũya.

Nendete kũthambia, kũkũna ngitaa na kũsũnga.

Nendete kũsemba.

Endete kũnywa ũkĩ.

Kĩla wathanthatũ wĩkaa ata?

Nyie nĩtenteheesya mwaitũ kũua.

Nĩendaa ndũnyũ kũthooa ĩũ.

Nĩendaa mũũndanĩ kuima

Mwĩika ata?

Twĩsoma mavuku.

Twĩkũna ngitaa.

Mũli endete kũkoma muthenya amina kũya.

Umũnthĩ nditonya kũthaũka. Nina wia mwingĩ. Onayu nongũandĩka valua.
 No ngũthooa iatũ.
 No ngũneena na simũ.
 No ngwĩloela sinema.
 No ngũvoya.

Vocabularies:

Kũthambia	-	To swim	
Ũsi	-	River	Mbũsĩ
Ũkanga	-	Ocean	Nganga
Kũendania	-	Accompany	
Kũkia	-	To fear	-
Kũnywa	-	To drink	-
Vaiĩ vata	-	No need	
Nzia	-	Way	Nzĩa
Kĩvathũkanyo	-	Different	
Kũthaũka kalata	-	To play cards	
Mũvĩla wa moko	-	Netball (handball)	
Mũvĩla wa maaũ	-	(Football) (legs-ball)	
Mũvĩla wa kĩkavũ	-	Basketball	
Kũsũnga	-	To dance	
Kũĩma	-	To cultivate	
Kũsemba	-	To run	
Kwĩloela	-	To watch	
Sinema	-	Cinema	Cinema
Kũthi	-	To go	
Kwina	-	To sing	
Ikanzeti	-	Newspaper	Makanzeti
Wathi	-	Song	Mbathi
Kwithũkĩĩsya	-	To listen to	
Ũki	-	Local brew	Ũkĩ
Ndũnyũ	-	Market	Ndũnyũ
Mũũndani	-	Garden	Mĩũndanĩ
Kukoma	-	To sleep	
Simũ	-	Phone	Phone
Kũvoya	-	To pray	

Grammar Explanation:

The grammar used in this lesson is the still tense. The syllable “no” followed by a verb leaves an impression that a certain action that has been taking place is still going on.

Examples:

No ngũandika valua	-	I’m still writing a letter
No ngũsoma ivuku	-	I’m still reading a book
No ngũsũnga	-	I’m still dancing.
No ngũya	-	I’m still eating.

A phrase – one yu – meaning even now – is added to emphasize the fact.

Example

Ona yu no ngūsoma – Up to now I'm still reading.

Ona yu no ngomete – up to now I'm still sleeping.

Exercise 1

Translate the following sentences:

1. Ona yu nongūsoma.
2. ona yu no meũthaũka.
3. Ona yu no tũkomete.
4. Ona yu no ngũandika valua.
5. Ona yu no mũkũũa?
6. One yu no ngūsemba.
7. Ona yu no ngũima.
8. Ona yu no ngũthoosya mboka.
9. Ona yu no ngūtuma nthũngi
10. Ona yu no ngwivundisya kikamba.

Exercise 2:

Re-write the following sentences using the Still Tense.

Example:

Q. Ningūsoma ivuku.

A Ona yu no ngusoma ivuku

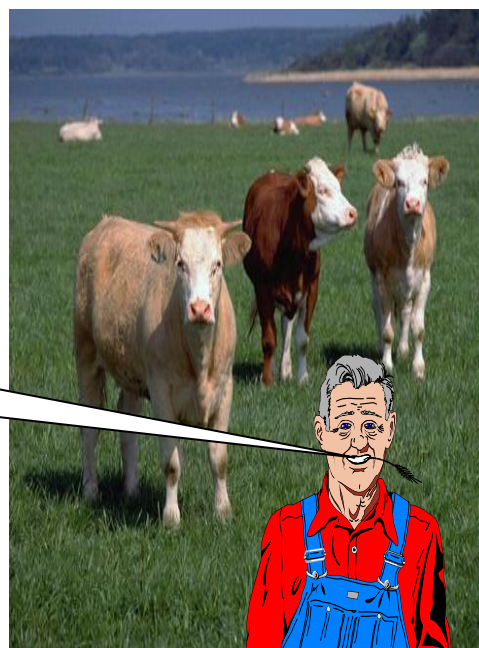
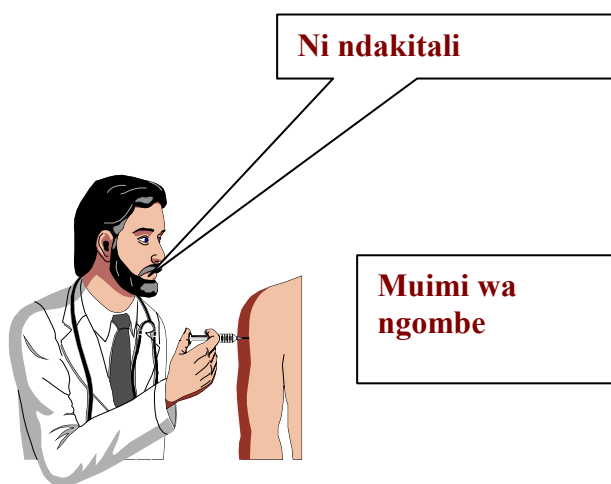
1. Paul nukwivundisya kũthambia.
2. Inywi mwi alimũ ma kikamba.
3. Silikali nditetheeasya andũ.
4. Mbesa syakwa syi vengi.
5. Michael niwe mwalimũ woo.
6. Tom ainaa mbathi sya wana.
7. Rose endete nzuku mũno.
8. Nendete kwikala na mwana mũno.
9. Endete kũmanyanya maũndũ ma mũndũ mũno.
10. Nendete wia wa kũima.

Exercise 3:

Syana ii Syithauka mathaũ mekũ? What games are this kids playing?

List down five activities kid like doing each day after school.

- 1.
- 3.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.



Cultural Note:

Most people among the Kamba ethnic group have no hobbies. This is due to the fact that we have no free time. Through out the day people are busy with their daily chores and then at the end of the day women get to cooking and men sit and chat as they wait for supper.

HIV/AIDS-----**MUTHELO-----****UKIMWI.****COMPETENCY:EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ON DANGERS AND PREVENTION,****MANYITHYA ANDU MA MBAI MAUTHUKU NA NZIA YA KWISIIA MUTHELO.**

PCV;Vetelo niwathokisye muovisa wa wailu wa mwii utuini wa kwa maji musyini wa Loitoktok nikan aneene iulu wa muthelo,muovisa ni waeleisye undu mundu utonya kukwatwa ni muthelona undu mundu utonya kwisiia kukwatwa ni uwau uu.

PCV-;Mwiaseo inywonthe?

ATUI;li twiaseo

PCV;Umunthi twina utanu kwithiwa na mueni na we ni ovisa wa uima wa mwii.nukuneena naitu iulu wa muthelo,kalivu ovisa.

OVISA;Muthelo ni kyau?

ATUI;Muthelo ni kuowa kana kiumi.

OVISA;Muthelo ni uwau ula uetawe ni kwaa vinya wa mwii.

ATUI;Ata?

OVSA;Uetawe ni kwisila kwanana ki mwii na na mundu wina muthelo,kwikiwa kana kukwata nthakame ila yina muthelo.kutumia syindu ta sindano,kawembe,vamwe na mundu muwau.ona mwana no akwatwe ni muthelo ivinda ya kusyawani mundu muka wina muthelo.

MUTUMIA;Mundu atonyaa kumanya ata kana ena muthelo?

OVISA;Ikulyo iseo muno nidi nundu tuina ivinda tukaneena muno kyumwa kyukite.Tiwai na useo.

OVISA:Umunthi ni ngusungia makulyo ma kyumwa kithelu.mbee nineena iulu wa ndalili sya muthelo.

Muthelo ni kwaiwa ni vinya wa mwii,muwau ambiliilya kuiwa ni mutwe,kwithua kukooa kemwa ni liu kuthinwa ni mwii na kukosa kilo.

MWAITU;Kwina kivosya kya muthelo?

OVISA;Aiee,vai kivosya ona vamwe.

MUTUMIA;Ngai wakwa?nayu twiika ata ovisa

OVISA;Ikulyo iseo mutumia,ithiwa mwikiiku kwai mwendwa waku,ndukonane kiimwii utena kondomu,ethiwa nomuvaka wonane kiimwii nuseo kutumia kondomu.na omuno ndukatumie kindu ta kawembe,sindano ndumie ni andu angi nuseo utheukye siindu isu vyu utanamba kwitumia.

MWENE KIVILA;Ni muvea ni tweemanyisya muno umunthi.

ADVERBS

Kimwii	love
Ethiwa	if
Muno	very
Ivinda	time/duration

Muikiio	believe
Kukwatwa	to be infected
Kumumunya	to kiss
Kukooa	to cough
Kumosa	to slim
Kuiita	to treat
Kutheukya	to boil
Kwimanyisya	to learn

NGEWA STORY

Muwau wa muthelo aile kwisuvia kwisila kuya nesa,ndakanywe sikala,kana kunywa uki.Niwaile kutumia kondomu ivinda yontheukwonana kii mwii na mwendwa wake;kuthumua na kwona ndakitaliyila uteiwa nesa na ingi aile kwithiwa e mutheu.

FACTS ABOUT HIV/-----UWO IULU WA MUTHELO

- 1.Muthelo ti uoi
- 2.Muthelo ndwi ndawa
- 3.Mundu ona wiva no akwatwe ni muthelo
- 4.Muthelo ni kikwu
- 5.Andu aingi makwatawa ni muthelo nikwonana kii mwii.

CULTURAL NOTE;In some countries people believe in witchcraft hence AIDS is associated to witchcraft more over, other tribes believe in taboos and so believe AIDS is a curse from god or ancestors. some Christians believe the earth is coming to an end hence AIDS is a disease to punish people from their sinfulness.

NOTE-

When doing a presentation to a community you need to work with your counterpart on more culturally acceptable vocabulary like Ume-penis-instead of the direct word and that doesn't agree with the common culturally appropriate terms.

GLOSSARY

Syiko - Verbs:

Kikamba

Kūma
Kwĩtwa
Kūmanyā
Kwĩkala
Kũthi
Kūka
Kūsyoka
Kūmanyisywa/kūsomethya
Kūima
Kũthoosya
Kũĩita
Kũithya
Kūtala
Kũtheũkya
Kūya
Kūnywa
Kūnenga
Kūete
Kwĩaniwa
Kūvũma
Kūtũnga
Kwĩtya
Kwongela
Kūiva

English

To come from / out of
To be called
Know
To stay
To go
To come
To return
To teach
To farm
To sell
To treat
To raise / keep
To count
To boil
To eat
To drink
To curve
To bring
To be satisfied
To be full
To return
To order
To add
To pay

Kũmya
Kwiwa
Kũmina
Kũthũmũa
Kũsoma
Kũelewa
Kũua/kũthooa

Kũvita
Kwona
Kũtheea
Kũtula
Kũkũlya
Kũtetheesya
Kusinga
Kũũngama
Kũvika
Kũsua
Kũendanga

Enda

Kũkua

Kikamba

Kũkwata
Kũthi Kyalo

Kũa

Kũketha

Kũtana

Kwĩkĩa

Kwalw'a/kũũmwa

Kũvoa

Kũvaka

Kũtonya

Kwĩtũũa

Kũtavĩka

Kũtũmĩa

Kũmelya

Kũwaa

Kũthilia

Kũtwaya

Kũnyaĩĩka

Kũlika

Kũsiĩĩa

Kũua

Kwĩvua

Kũamũka

Kũvingũa

Kũvinga

Kũlwa

Kutiala

To remove / subtract

To fell/ hear

To finish

To rest

To read

To understand

To buy

To pass

To see

To go down / descend

To climb / go up

To ask

To help

To look

To stand / stop

To arrive

To be full

To move

To leave

To take / carry

English

To get / acquire

To travel

To rain

To harvest

To be happy

To put on / wear

To be pained / bitten by

To recover

To apply / smear

To inject

To diarrhoea

To vomit

To use

To swallow

To suffer from

To shiver

To infect

To spread

To enter

To prevent

To cook

To serve

To wake up

To open

To close

To forget

To remain

Ũthambia
 Kũkia
 Kũendee
 Kũthaũka
 Kũĩmĩa
 Kũnyĩthya
 Kwendewa
 Kũsemba
 Kũsisya
 Kũola
 Kwenda
 Kũvita
 Kũatĩia
 Kũkuna
 Kũtonya
 Kũsyawa
 Kũsyaa
 Kũthama
 Kwambĩia
 Kũmantha
 Kũandĩkwa
 Kũandĩka
 Kwĩyĩkalya
 Kwonelelya
 Kwangĩa
 Kũĩnga
 kwonia
 Kũvinduka
 Kũtavya

Adjectives:

Kikamba
 Noti / nzilo
 Imwe
 Ilĩ
 Itatũ
 Inya
 Itano
 Thanthatũ
 Muonza
 Nyaanya
 Keenda
 Ikumi
 Miongo ilĩ
 Miongo itatũ
 Miongo ĩna
 Miongo ĩtano
 Miongo thanthatũ

To swim
 To fear
 To continue
 To play
 To weed
 To water, irrigate
 To be attracted to
 To run
 To look
 To reduce
 To need
 To pass
 To follow
 To hit / beat
 To be able
 To be born
 To give birth
 To move / migrate
 To start / begin
 To search
 To be employed
 To write / employ
 To depend on oneself
 To direct, guide
 To move towards
 To cross
 To show
 To turn
 To tell

English

Zero
 One
 Two
 Three
 Four
 Five
 Six
 Seven
 Eight
 Nine
 Ten
 Twenty
 Thirty
 Forty
 Fifty
 Sixty

Mionng mũonza
Miongo nyaanya
Miongo keenda
Iana
-ingi
-nini
-vyũ
-thithu
Thooa
Vaita
Kũvya
Thooa mũseo
Thooa wa mbee
-eni
-ingi
-iana?
Langi
Matũ
Nzĩĩlĩĩ
Mbuluu
Yelo
Vingi
Ngilee
Masungwa
-iu
-eu
-une
Kĩko
-seo
-thũku
-ithĩ

Seventy
Eighty
Ninety
Hundred
A lot / many
Small / little
Hot
Cold
Price
Profit
Get a loss
Fair / good price
First price
Strange / foreign
Other
How many?
Colour
Colour of leaves (green)
Light blue
Blue
Yellow
Pink
Grey
Orange colour
Black
White
Red
Dirty
Good
Bad
Unripe / raw

**Maliu na Syaumywa
Kikamba**

-

**Food and Drinks:
English**

Mbemba	Corn / maize
Mboso	Beans
Kyai	Tea
Mũnyũ	Salt
Lũu	Food
Ikovisĩ	Cabbage
Kaawa	Coffee
Kalati	Carrots
Maluu	Potatoes
Iia	Milk
Kiwũ	Water
Mũsele	Rice
Nyama	Meat
Ũki	Beer / alcohol
Sota	Soda
Sukali	Sugar
Usũũ	Porridge
Mũkate	Bread
Itumbĩ	Egg
Isungwa	Orange
Itunda	Fruit
Inanasi	Pineapple
Iĩu	Banana
Inyaanya	Tomato

Syindu Sya Musyi na Ngua - Domestic Items and Clothing::**Kikamba****English**

Ngũa	Clothing
Isaani	Plate
Kavyũ	Knife
Uma	Fork
Ngilasi	Glass
Kĩkombe	Cup
Kĩtambaa	Cloth
Kĩvila	Chair
Ndilisyia	Window
Sokisi	Socks
Kĩtonyeo	Dress
Sati	Skirt
Suti	Suit
Leso	Kanga
Ngovia	Hat
Sulualĩ	Pants
Mauta	Oil

Kikamba

Isilia
Nyumba
Mbavu
Kitanda
Ikoni
Neti ya umuu
Ngolova

Uito na kithimo**Kikamba**

Mita
Kilo
Nginya
Nyusu
Kwota
Uasa
Muio
Kuma
Kithimo

Social Aspects, Nouns and Titles:**Kikamba**

Mundu muka
Munduuume
Uvoo
Mwaitu
Mutumia
Mwana
Musyi
Ni muvea
Enda nesa
Isyitwa
Ni muvea
Enda nesa
Isyitwa
Munyanya
Sukulu
Mwalimu / mumanyisya
Mumanyiwa
Kisungu
Isavu
Viasala
Ndakitali
Mbai
Nau
Musyai
Mwanaaia
Mwiituaia

English

Cooking pan
House
Bathroom
Bed
Kitchen
Mosquito net
Storey

Weights and Measures:**English**

Metre
Kilogram
Up to / until
Half
Quarter
Distance
Luggage
Since
Amount

English

Woman / Lady
Man / gentleman
News
Mother
Old man
Child
Home
Thank you
Go well, goodbye
Name
Thank you
Go well, goodbye
Name
Friend
School
Teacher
Student
English
Mathematics
Business
Doctor
Tribe/ethnic group
Father
Parent
Brother
Sister

Kikamba

Ũma
 Ũsũu
 -ũme
 -nga
 Mwĩtu
 Kavisi
 Mũkaawa
 Mbesa
 Silingi
 Sumuni
 Ing'otole
 Ndululu
 Ndola
 Mũthoosya
 Mũthooi
 Kanisa
 Mũsikiti
 Mwitikili
 Mũisilaamu
 Sikũkũ
 Thayu
 Ukũũ
 Kisomo
 Mũsingi
 Vundi
 Mũvisi / Muui
 Mũimi
 Mũtongoi
 Sivitali
 Wĩa
 Vengi
 Vosita
 Kyoo
 Ovisi
 Ndũnyũ
 Ngali
 Tikitĩ
 Simũ
 Kyalo
 Mwanya
 Mũthema
 Ngetha
 Ndawa
 Singano
 Mũndũ mũka mũito
 Mũeni
 Mũthui

English

Grandfather
 Grandmother
 Male
 Female
 Girl
 Boy
 Restaurant
 Money
 Shilling
 Fifty cent coin
 Ten cents coin
 Five cent coin
 Dollar
 Seller
 Buyer
 Church
 Mosque
 Christian
 Muslim
 Holiday
 Life
 Age
 Education
 Foundation
 Artisan / Technician
 Cook
 Farmer
 Leader
 Hospital
 Job/work
 Bank
 Post office
 Toilet
 Office
 Market
 Vehicle
 Fare
 Telephone
 Journey / Trip
 Chance, space
 Type
 Harvest, produce
 Medicine
 Injection
 Pregnant woman
 Guest, visitor
 Rich person

Mūvila
Mūvila wa moko
Mūvila wa maau
Ndanzi
Mathaũ
Kĩwanza
Mawĩa

Ball
Hand ball (Volley ball)
Football
Dance
Games / Athletics
Field court
Chores / Errands

Ualyuku wa Ivinda na Nzeve
Changes in Time and Weather:

Kikamba

Kwaykya
Mũthenya
Mawĩoo
Ũtuku
Umũnthi
Mvevo
Ivinda
Masangya
Tene
Katambanga
Wakwambiliilya
Wakeli
Wakatatũ
Wakana
Wakatano
Wathantatũ
Wakyuma
Nzanuali
Mwei wa Keli
Mwei wa Katatũ
Mwei wa Kana
Mwei wa Katano
Mwei wa Thanthatũ
Mwei wa Mũonza
Mwei wa Nyaanya
Mwei wa Keenda
Mwei wa Ikũmi
Mwei wa Ikũmi na Umwe
Mwei wa Ikũmi na Ili
Mwei
Mwaka
Kyumwa
Iyoo
Iso
Unĩ
Auke
Matũkũ
Indĩĩ
Ivinda ya mbua
Mbua
Thano
Matũ
Kĩseve
Sua
Mwei

English

Morning
Day
Evening
Night
Today
Cold / Chilly
Season
Dawan / early morning
Early / long ago
Noon / mid day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Jauary
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Month
Year
Week
Yesterday
Day before yesterday
Tommorrow
Day after tomorrow
Date / Days
When
Rainy season
Rain
Dry season
Clouds
Wind
Sun
Moon

Ndata
Yua
Yuufia
Nzeve

Stars
Draught
Hot/Humid
Air

Preposition:**Kikamba**

Iulu wa
 Nthĩ wa/ungu wa
 Mbee wa
 Itina wa
 Nthini wa
 Kati wa
 Nza wa
 Vandũ va
 Vakuvĩ na
 Vaasa na
 Vamwe na
 Muingo
 Itina wa
 Mbee wa

English

On top of, over above
 Under / below, down
 Infront of, ahead
 Behind
 Inside, in
 Between, middle
 Outside, out
 Instead of
 Near, close to
 Far (from)
 Together
 Across
 After
 Before

Transport:**Kikamba**

Ngalĩ
 Kisuululu
 Mbasi
 Ndeke
 Mũtokaa
 Ngali ya mwaki
 Ikasya

English

Vehicle
 Bicycle
 Bus
 Aeroplane
 Motor car
 Train
 Cart

Adverbs:**Kikamba**

Indi
 Kana
 Mĩtukĩ
 Ta
 Mũno
 W'o
 Ni kana
 Ũndũ
 Vate
 Ethĩwa

English

But
 Or
 Quickly / fast
 Like
 very
 Really / true
 So that
 How to
 Without
 If

Mamutha ma Mwii – Human Anatomy:**Kikamba**

Kũũ
 Kwoko
 Itho
 Kyongo / mūtwe

English

Leg / foot
 Hand / arm
 Eye
 Head

Kikamba

Kyaa
Iu
Kutu
Nzwĩĩ
Inyũũ
Ivu
Mwaa
Muongo
Mũkautĩ
Kĩtuo
Matako
Kĩĩinyo
Kĩthũi
Ngingo
Ngolu

English

Fingure
Knee
Ear
Hair
Nose
Stomach
Nails
Back
Belly / Button / Navel
Shoulder
Thigh
Heel
Chest
Neck
Chin

Natural phenomena and land marks:**Kikamba**

Nthĩ
Muunda
Mwaki
Kĩao
Usĩ
Kĩĩma
Ũkanga
Iia
Makomano
Nzĩa
Ngalĩko
Kw'oko kwa aũme
Kw'oko kwa aka
Ũwau
Ũvyũvu
Ikua
Too
Woo
Mũthelo
Kivinduvindu
Mũnge'thya
Ndetema
Wauni
Nzaa
Kitau
Ũng'ũũ
Mutĩĩno
Nhty'ũũa

English

Country
Farm / Garden
Fire
Bridge
River
Mountain
Ocean / Sea
Lake
Junction
Path/way
Side
Right hand side
Left hand side
Ailment / Disease
Fever
Cold
Sleep
Pain
AIDS
Cholera
Rabbies
Malaria
Thirst
Hunger
Wound
Scabies
Whooping cough
Dizziness

Nyamu Sya Musyi na Sya Kithekani:

Animals (Domestic and Wild):

Kikamba	English
Ngũkũ	Chicken / Hen
Ng'ombe	Cow
Mbũi	Goat
Ilundu	Sheep
Ngũluwe	Pig
Ikũyũ	Fish
Munyambũ	Lion
Mbusya	Rhino
Nzou	Elephant
Ngii	Warthog
Kĩngaangi	Crocodile
Nzoka	Snake
Mbia	Rat
Mbaka	Cat
Ngĩtĩ	Dog
Kikoyo	Leopard
Ing'oi	Donkey
Mbalasi	Horse
Mbũkũ	Rabbit / Hare
Ngĩ	Housefly
Umuu	Mosquito
Ndaa	Lice
Ngũngũni	Bedbug
In'gũli	Cockroaches
Mboo	Buffalo
Mbiti	Hyena
Ndwia	Giraffe
Nzaĩ	Zebra
Ndaatai	Antelope