



NOTICE TO THE TRAINEE

Here is your book: *THE MAMBWE TRAINEES BOOK*

It is a great challenge for Peace Corps Zambia to produce a more practical manual in Mambwe. This manual has been developed in a manner which will continuously be of help to PCVs in their daily work and in their social interaction with the community. This book concentrates principally on:

COMMUNICATION - It gives you basic structures so that you can communicate in your specific social setting.

WHAT IS IN THIS BOOK AND HOW TO USE IT?

In each section, you will find:

- A learning objective titled as "To be able to...."
- A text or dialogue that serves as motivation and which generally contains some cultural information. Read it carefully. This will help you to understand people around you, especially in your host family.
- Useful vocabulary that we ask you to study everyday. "One of the keys to success" is to "memorize" the new words and practice them.
- Grammatical notes and functions, these help you to attain the learning objective. Try to understand the grammatical notes that will help you to reason in the language.
- An exercise
- A task is proposed to enable you to be in contact with native speakers other than your trainers.

After having accomplished the task, in the most comfortable way for you in a non-classroom setting situation, you will be able to do the self-evaluation. The key of success in learning a new language is **PRACTICE**. We encourage you to make your own opportunities to re-use what you study in class. You can effectively do this by **READING, WRITING LISTENING AND SPEAKING**.

The emphasis in this language learning is an on going process that goes beyond the P.S.T. and beyond what is covered in the manual. This manual provides a 'skeleton', it is entirely up to each individual to develop it and add more flesh to it according to the areas where you will be based.

Find your learning style first. When do you learn better? Is it when you start with what you see, or when you start with an idea, or when you start with an idea, and then you try it?

Most of the times when you know your learning style - You can help your Trainer to understand your problems and you can bring more fun in your Training. So try to understand that everyone in your class has his/her own learning style. Please be patient with your Trainers. You need to learn to feel, think, reflect and act, honor both modes of perceiving and processing. The combination of how you perceive and process, that forms the uniqueness of your own learning style, your most comfortable way to learn.

The added value of this manual is that it is as a result of continuous discussions and consultations between Staff and PCVs.

Remember that the more you use the local language and the friendships you will have developed with people, the more you will understand better the Country and its people, which no man can buy.



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LESSON 1

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given survival language in personal identification, trainees will greet a member of the community appropriately and Introduce oneself and another person by name, nationality and profession.

Given survival language in personal identification, trainees will greet a member of the community appropriately and Introduce oneself and another person by name, nationality and profession.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

By week 2, after learning the local greetings, Trainees will:

1. Use at least three greetings and respond to greetings appropriately at different times of the day.
 2. After learning the necessary vocabulary used in introductions, trainees will act out a role play in local language introducing oneself and another by name, nationality and profession.



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

- | | | | |
|----|--|----|---|
| A: | Mwapoli mukwai ? | B: | Eya mukwai. |
| A: | Muli uli? | B: | Ningo sile. |
| A: | Izina lyane nene Mary.
Nene Mwalimu. Nene mwina
Zambia. Nga mwemo? | B: | Izina lyane nene
David. Nene Kasukulu
Nene mwina Amelika. |
| A: | Tukatini mukwai | B: | Eya mukwai. |

**CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI):**

- (a) When greeting each other, it is necessary to shake hands.
Nga mukulamukana mufwile ukulemana umuminwe.
- (b) When greeting elders women kneel down, while boys and men squat to show respect.
Nga mukulamuka aikolo, yamayo yakafukama alino alumendo na yatata yakacefy aiciimo ali kulanga umucinzi.
- (c) Zambians avoid eye contact when talking to elders to show respect.
Ilingi a ina Zambia yasilola umumanso nga yakuvwanga na ikolo, ukulanga umucinzi.
- (d) 'Mukwai' is a word used when addressing or answering elderly people to show respect.
Nga tukuvwanga na ikolo tuka onvy "mukwai" alikulanga umucinzi.
- (e) "Ya" is a word we use to address elderly people to show respect and plural
"Ya" Tukaionvy pa kwama aikolo, umucinzi nandi ukulanga uwingi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Being sociable will guarantee safety and security.

Ukuya ni nsansa ukuyantu kukaleta umutende

VERBS

UKuzyuka	= To wake up
UKulala	= To sleep
Ukupita	= To go
UKusyala	= To remain
UKusambilila	= To learn
UKusambilizya	= To teach
UKukowecelwa	= To be enganged
UKukowekela	= To engange
UKufuma	= To come from/ to go out
UKutwalwa	= To be married (woman)
UKutwala	= To marry (Man)

NOUNS

Izina	= Name
Mwalimu	= Teacher
Kasukulu	= Student
Mukazyana	= Woman
Aana	= Children
Yamayo	= Woman/ Mother
Mutemwikwa	= A loved one
Yatata	= Father/Man
Ulupwa	= Family
Umwana	= Child

PERSONAL PRONOUNS

(Inseparable pronouns)

N- = I (1 st Person Singular)
U- = You (2 nd Person Singular & resp)
A- = S/he (3 rd person sing. & no res)
Tu- = We (1st Person Plural)
Mu- = You (2nd Person Plural)
Ya- = They (3rd Person Plural)

NB. These Personal Pronouns are attached to the verb, they can not be separated.

POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

- yane	= My
- yako	= Your (Singular & no respect)
- yao	= His/her (Singular & respect)
- yakwe	= His/her (Singular & no respect)
- itu	= Our
- inu	= Your (Singular respect or Pl)
- yao	= Their

N.B. Possessive Adjectives take different prefixes depending on the noun class, e.g Izina lyane = My name.; **Izina linu** = Your name; **Mwana wane** = My child; **aana Yane** = my children

**PREPOSITIONS/
LOCATIVES**

Umu	= in
Uku	= at/to
Apa	= on/at

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Asi nene	= It is not me
Ntamanyile	= I don't know

EMPHATIC

(Separable
Nemo
Mwemo
Yene
Swemo
mwemo
Yene

PRONOUNS

Pronouns)
= Me/I
= You/Sing & respect)
= He/she sing & respect)
= We/us
= You/Plural
= Them/They



Nga	=	How about
Nataizya	=	Thank you
Mwemwe ya weni?	=	Who are you?
Mwemwe ya kwi?	=	Where are you from?
Mukaomba kwi?	=	Where do you work?

ADVERBS

Ningo	= fine
Panono	= A bit (fine)
Sana	= very much

INTERROGATIVES

Kwi?	=	Where?
Uli?	=	How?
Weni?	=	Who?
Uzye?	=	Question Marker

RESPONSES

Ee	= Yes
Awe	= No

GREETINGS:**Morning Greetings:**

Mwazyukeni mukwai?	=	Good morning.
Eya mukwai.	=	Yes thank you. So be it
Mwazyuka uli?	=	How have you woken up?
Ningo.	=	Fine.

Situational Greetings:

Mwaombeni mukwai?	=	Good working!
Eya mukwai	=	Yes thank you.
Mwaomba uli?	=	How have you worked?
Ningo	=	Fine
Mwaliileni mukwai?	=	Are you enjoying? Good eating
Muli ningo?	=	Are you fine?

Bidding Farewell as you go to sleep:

Sendaminipo mukwai	=	Sleep well (from the one leaving)
Eya mukwai	=	Thank you (from the one staying)

Saying Goodbye:

Tukatini mukwai!	=	Stay well (or goodbye from the one leaving)
Eya mukwai!	=	Go well (or goodbye from the one remaining) so be it

GRAMMAR**A. VERBS “TO BE” [UKUYA].**

In Mambwe the verb 'to be' [UKUYA] is an irregular verb, it has different forms in different tenses. In the Simple Present and Simple Past Tenses we use the suffix [-li] with the personal pronouns (e.g. **Ndi ningo** = I am fine; **Nali ningo** = I was fine). In the Future Tense we use the suffix [-ya] (e.g. **Ndaya ningo** = I'll be fine; **Mulaya ningo** = you will be fine). (See details below).

B. THE VERB TO BE [-li] IN THE FIRST FORM: FIRST FORM USED ON STATE OF BEING AND PLACE:**THE SIMPLE PRESENT TENSE.**

Affirmative

PP	+	Root of 'to be'	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-li	=	Ndi	I am
Mu-	+	-li	=	Muli	You are; (Sing-respect/ plural)
Ya-	+	-li	=	Yali	S/he/They are (Sing-respect/pl)
Tu-	+	-li	=	Tuli	We are

Negative

PP	+	Negative Marker	=	Conjugation	To Be in neg. form
N	+	-Si	=	Nsi	I am not
Mu-	+	-Si	=	Musi	You are not
Ya-	+	-Si	=	Yasi	We are not
Tu-	+	-Si	=	Tusi	He/she/they is not (Sing-resp /plural)

Examples of the first form of [-li]:

Ndi ningo	-	I am fine
Muli umu Zambia	-	You are in Zambia
Muli uli?	-	How are you?
Tuli kuno	-	We are here
Nsi ningo	-	I am not fine
Yasi ku Lusaka	-	S/he/ they are not in Lusaka

C. SECOND FORMS OF 'LI' [Ni-] & [Te] USED WITH PROFESSION AND NAME:Affirmative

	+	Emphasi s Pronoun		It is + E.P	=	Conjugation	Translation
A	+	Nene	=	A + Nene	=	Anene	It's me
A	+	mwewmw e	=	A+ mwemwe	=	Amwemwe	It's you (Sing-resp/plural)
A	+	yaya	=	A + yaya	=	Ayaya	It's him/her/ them (Sing-res,pl)
A	+	sweswe	=	A + sweswe	=	Asweswe	It's us

Negative

Positive marker	Negative marker	+	Emphasis pronoun	=	Conjugation	Translation
A	si	+	Nene	=	Asi nene	It's not me
A	si	+	mwewmw e	=	Asi mwemwe	It's not you (sing/plural)
A	si	+	yaya	=	Asi yaya	It's not him/her/ them (sing/pl)
A	si	+	sweswe	=	Asi sweswe	It's not us

Examples of second form of 'li' [Ne-] & [si] :

ANene Mwalimu	-	It's me /I am the teacher
ANene Mary	-	It's me /I am Mary
ASweswe ya Mwalimu	-	It's us /we are the Teachers
Asi nene Rave	-	It's not me /I am not Rave
Asi yaya	-	It's is not Him/Her / it is not this one
Amwemwe ya John	-	It's you /you are John
A Catherine	-	It's Catherine / she is Catherine
Uzye mwemwe ya George?	-	Is it you /are you George?
AMwemwe ya weni?	-	Who are you?

**D. THE VERB "TO BE" [-li] IN THE SIMPLE PAST**

Rule: PP + a+ [-li]:

Affirmative

Personal Pronouns	+	Tense Marker '-a'	+	Root [-li]	=	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-a-	+	-li	=	Nali	I was
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-li	=	Mwali	You were (sing/resp/pl)
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-li	=	Yaali	S/he was/they were(sing/pl)
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-li	=	Twali	We were

N.B. The Simple Past Tense Marker infix in Mambwe is “-ali-”,

Examples of [-li] in the Simple Past:

Nali uku Kabwe.	-	<i>I was in Kabwe.</i>
Mwali uku ng'anda.	-	<i>You were at home.</i>
Yaali Ningo.	-	<i>S/he was fine.</i>
Twali uku Amelika	-	<i>We were in America.</i>
Mwali umu nsaka.	-	<i>You were in the Insaka.</i>
Yaali umu Kitwe*.	-	<i>They were in Kitwe*.</i>

N.B. (*) “Yaali” = S/he was or they were has a double vowel which makes the difference from the Present Tense “Yali” = s/he is or they are, e.g. (1) **Yatata yali umu ng'anda** = My father is in the house and e.g. (2) **Yatata yaali umu ng'anda mutondo** = My father was in the house yesterday.

E. THE VERB "TO BE" [UKUYA] IN FUTURE TENSE

Rule: PP + la + [-Ya]:

Affirmative

P.P.	+	Tense Marker '-la-'	+	[-Ya]	=	Conjugation	To be in future
N-	+	-la-	+	-ya	=	Ndaya	= I will be
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-ya	=	Mulaya	= You will be (resp)
Ya-	+	-la-	+	-ya	=	Yalaya	= S/he will be (resp)
Tu-	+	-la-	+	-ya	=	Tulaya	= We will be

Examples

Ndaya ningo.	=	<i>I will be alright/well/ fine.</i>
Ndaya umu nsaka.	=	<i>I will be in the Insaka.</i>
Mulaya umu muzi.	=	<i>You will be in the Village.</i>
Yalaya umu Zambia.	=	<i>They will be in Zambia.</i>
Tulaya umu Mwekera.	=	<i>We will be in Mwekera.</i>

N.B. [-ya] is also used for the Recent Past Tense(T1 + P.P. + T2 + Afix)Examples:

Indi ndi umukalasi akatondo	=	<i>I was in class this morning.</i>
Imuli kwi akatondo	=	<i>Where were you?</i>
Iyali umu ng'anda	=	<i>S/he was in the house.</i>
Ituli uku Sukulu	=	<i>We were at School.</i>



The 1st person is an exception in that the “I am” (ndi) is repeated to indicate that the action happened before the time of speaking but within that day i.e. recent past tense/ past of today.

D. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

(i) The Prefix in the following possessive adjectives will change according to the word it is describing
(see Lesson 5 on Noun Class Agreements)

e.g:-

-ane	(being the root for)	=	My
-nu		=	Your (Formal/Singular with resp).
-ao		=	His/Her (Sing. with resp)
-tu		=	Ours.

(ii) EXAMPLES USING POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:

Izina lyane nene Mary	-	My name is Mary
Izina linu mwemwe ya Yosefu	-	Your name is Yosefu
Izina lyao a Willy	-	His name is Willy
Umwana wane/winu/wao	-	My/your/his/her child
Aana yane/inu/yao	-	My/your/his/her/our children

EXERCISES

(i) Fill in the blanks with appropriate words

Izina.....anene.....
Nene America
Ndi
IzinaMwemwe
Muli

(ii) Make sentences with the following words

- Lyane..... -Izina.....
- Linu:..... -Ndi:.....
- Lyao:..... -Muli:.....

(iii) Tell the nationality and profession of a person you know.

(iv) Do action guessing game.

(v) Introduce yourself in front of the Class and introduce others.

(vi) In pairs make a dialogue pretending that you are meeting for the first time.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Introduce yourself to people and inquire about their names, professions and their nationalities.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can greet:	Yes	Not yet
I can respond to simple greetings:	Yes	Not yet
I can give my name & nationality:	Yes.....	Not yet
I can give my profession:	Yes	Not yet
I can say good-bye:	Yes	Not yet



LESSON 2

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

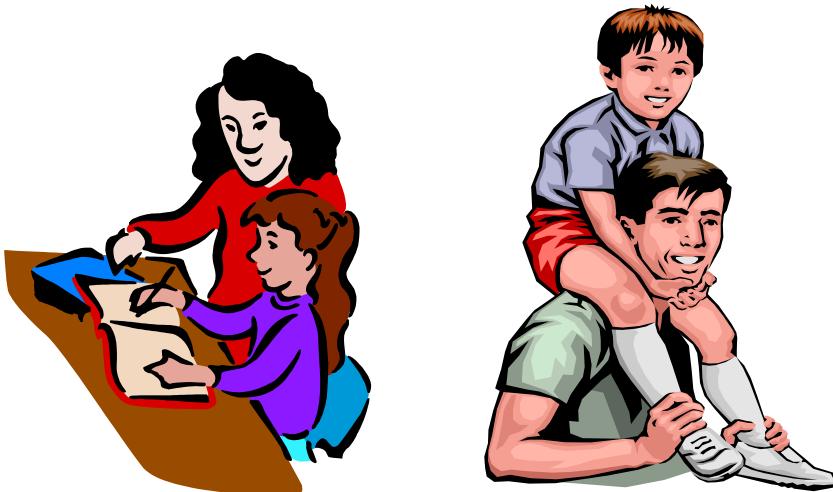
TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been given the necessary vocabulary, while with their host families, trainees will talk about their American families and introduce the Zambian family to the LCF.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. By the end of week 2, having learnt counting in local language, trainees will count from 1-10.
 2. After having learnt the use of the verb to have, trainees will be able to state at least 3 family members they have.
 3. Having learned the necessary vocabulary and grammar on family, trainees will introduce at least 3 family members by name, nationality, profession and marital status.
-



DIALOGUE: (ILYASI)

Jack: Muli uli?

Lucy: Ndisile ningo. Nga mwemo?

Jack: Ndisile ningo.
Izina lyane nene
Jack. Yatata a **Robati**.
Alimi, yakaikala uku Amelika.
Yamayo a **Maliya**, yasi
ombaYa nkazi yane a
Malita, anasi. Ya kalume Yane a
Yosefu naya **Dani**.
Ya **Yosefu** a makanika,
Ya **Dani** a **kasukulu**. Nga mwemo?

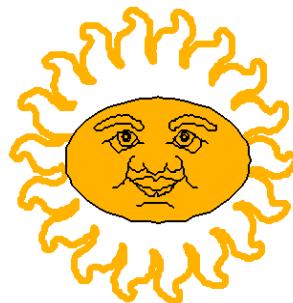
Lucy: Izina lyane nene **Lucy**.
Yatata a **Paulo**. A Mwalimu
Yamayo a **Katalina**, a
kalemba. Ntakwata kalume wane
nangu nkazi wane. Nta twalwa.
Nga mwemo uzye mwatwalwa ?

Jack: Nemo natwala lelo
ntakwata aana.

Lucy: Tukatini.



Jack: Eya mukwai.



CULTURAL NOTES:

- (a) All respectable men can be addressed as *Bataata*
Aonsi yonsi aikolo tukayama tukuti "Yatata".
- (b) All respectable women can be addressed as "Yamaayo"
Anachi yonsi aikolo tukayama tukuti "Yamayo"
- (c) We call a mother or father using the name of the child e.g. for the mother we say (*Yana + name of the child*) or for the father we say (*Yasi + name of the child*).
Pakwama yamayo nangu yatata tukaonvyia izina lya mwana wakutampilapo. **Pamwi nga (Yasi+ Izina Lya mwana)** E.g (*Ya si Jane = Jane's Dad/ Father*)
(*yana John = John's Mum/Mother*)

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

CARDINAL NUMBERS:

△	- Conga	△△△△△	- Mutanda
△△	- Vili	△△△△△△	- Cini mbali
△△△	- Vitatu	△△△△△△△	- cinani
△△△△	- Vini	△△△△△△△△	- Fundimbali
△△△△△	- Visano	△△△△△△△△△	- Ikumi

NB. Numbers function like adjectives from 1 to 5, they go with the words they qualify and take their noun class agreements: e.g. **bandume bambo** = 1 brother (respect), **bandume babili** = 2 brothers, **bandume batatu** = 3 brothers, **bankashi bane** = 4 ; **abasambi basano** = 5 students. But from 6 to 10 there is no agreement, therefore the adjective does not change its form: e.g. **bandume mutanda** = 6 brothers, **abasambi ikumi** = 10 students, **bankashi cinelubali** = 7 sisters.

VERBS

Ukuomba	-	To work.
Ukumanya	-	To know.
Ukwikalala	-	To sit/stay/live.
Ukutwala	-	To marry (for a man).
Ukwama	-	To call.
Ukulanga	-	To show
Ukutwalwa	-	To be married (for a woman).

ORDINAL NUMBERS:

-a Kutampilapo	-	First
-a Cili	-	Second
-a Citatu	-	Third
-a Cini	-	Fourth
-a Cisano	-	Fifth
-a mutanda	-	Sixth
-a cini mbali	-	Seventh
-Fundimbali	-	Eight

QUAZI NUMBERS

Nenga	- Alone
Mwenga	- You alone
Yonga	- He/she/they alone
Swenga	- We alone



-a Cinani	-	Nineth
-a ikumi	-	Tenth.
-a kulekelezya	-	Last

N.B. Ordinal numbers also take the noun class agreements of the word they qualify, e.g. **umwana wakwecili** = *the second child*, **aana yakwecili**= *second born children*, etc.

NOUNS:

yatata	-	Father
Yamayo	-	Mother
Yayama	-	Uncle
Yakalume yane	-	Brother
Yankazi yane	-	Sister
Umulumendo	-	A boy
Umukazyana	-	A girl
Yasing'anga	-	A doctor
Yakuku	-	Grand Father
Yamama	-	Grand Mother
Umwene	-	Chief
Keleka/kuki	-	A cook
Umonsí	-	Man/ male
Umukazyana	-	Female/woman
Umuntu	-	A person
Umuchi	-	Wife
Iya	-	Husband
Amayo senge	-	Aunt
Kasuli /Nkwangu	-	Last born
Iyeli	-	First born
Yampundu	-	Twins
Avyazi	-	Parents
Icuuza	-	Boy/girl friend/ fiancée
Ulupwa	-	Family

OTHER WORDS:

Vyonsi/Yonsi/Konsi etc.	-	All / everything
Liuze	-	Or/may be or another time
Likwene	-	But/ Now
Alino	-	Also/then
Nakapyá	-	Again
Na	-	And

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Ulupwa Iwane, Iwinu,	-	My / your /his, her/ their/ our family
Lwao, Iwitu.	-	
Mwane, mu mwinu	-	In my / your /his, her/ their / our home house
Mu mwao, mu mwitu.	-	
Ntakwata	-	I don't have (always)
Ntakweti	-	I don't have now (temporal)
Ntatwala	-	I am not married (Male)
Ntatwalwa	-	I am not married (Female)
Pa ng'anda yane	-	At/on my house/home

GRAMMAR:

A. SOME EXAMPLES OF THE VERB "TO BE" [-li] IN PRESENT TENSE (REVIEW)

Affirmative:

Nemo ndi umu Kitwe.

(Me, I am in Kitwe.

Mwemo muli uku Lusaka.

(You, you are in Lusaka).

Negative

Nemo insi umu Ndola.

(Me, I am not in Ndola).

Mwemo musi umu Kitwe.

(You, you are not in Kitwe).



Peace Corps Zambia

Ya, yali umu Zambia.
(Them, they are in Zambia).
Swemo tuli umu nsaka.
(Us, we are in the Insaka).

Ya yasi umu Zambia.
(Them, they are not in Zambia).
Swemo tusi umu kalasi.
(Us we are not in the classroom).

B. THE VERB "TO HAVE" [UKUKWATA]

The verb "To have" is irregular. It has different forms according to tenses and contexts:

(i) e.g. **The verb " HAVE " [-KWATA] in the Present** (Showing Temporary possession).

Present Perfect Tense

The tense marker is placed before the Personal pronoun. In most cases the Personal Pronoun is the Prefix. This is an exception.

([UKUKWATA] = "To Have" in The Present Perfect Tense)

Affirmative

P.P.	+	Verb	+	= Conjugation			Translation
		endin					
		g in -					
		eti-					
	-N-	+ -kwet-	+ -i	= Nkweti			I have (JUST NOW or temporarily).
	-Mu-	+ -kwet-	+ -i	= Mukwi			You have (Sing-resp/Plural.)
	-Ya-	+ -kwet-	+ -i	= Yakweti			S/he has/They have
	-Tu-	+ -kwet-	+ -i	= Tukweti			We have

Negative

P.P.	+	Neg.	+	-kweti	= Conjugation	Translations
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-kweti	= Mutakweti	You don't have (now)
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-kweti	= Yatakweti	They don't have
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	-kweti	= Yatakweti	We/They don't have

C. THE VERB "TO HAVE" IN PRESENT (USED FOR PERMANENT POSSESSION)

Affirmative

P.P.	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-a	+	Noun	+	Qualifier	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	aana	+	Yaili	=	Nakwata aana yaili I have two children
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	aana	+	Yatatu	=	Mwakwata aana yatatu You have three children
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	aana	+	Yani	=	Yakwata aana yani They have four children
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	+	aana	+	Yasano	=	Twakwata aana yasano We have five children

Negative

P.P.	+	Negative	+	Noun	Qualifier	Conjugation
Mu-	+	-tawakwata	+	aana	+	Yaili
Ya-	+	-takwata	+	aana	+	Yatatu
Tu-	+	-takwata	+	aana	+	Yani



Affirmative

Twakwata aana yaili
We have two children.
Mwakwata aana yatatu.
You have three children.
Yakwata aana yani.
They have four children.

Negative

Tutatwakwata aana yani.
We don't have four children.
Mutakwata aana Yaili.
You don't have two children.
Yatakwata aana yaili.
They don't have two children.

D. THE VERB 'TO HAVE" [UKUKWATA] IN THE SIMPLE PAST TENSE

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	-a-	+	root	+	-i	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-i	=	Nakweti	I had
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-i	=	Mwakweti	You had
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-i	=	Yakweti	They had
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-kwet-	+	-i	=	Tuakweti	We had

Negative:

P.P.	+	Neg.	+	T.M.	+	-kweti	+	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-kweti	=	Ntaakweti	I didn't have
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-kweti	=	Mutaakweti	You didn't have
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-kweti	=	Yataakweti	They didn't have

Affirmative:

Nakweti inkonde mutondo
I had a banana yesterday
Mwakweti impiya mutondo
You had money yesterday
Yakweti bopeni mutondo
They had a pen yesterday
Twakweti ivyakulya mutondo
We had food yesterday

Negative:

I didn't have a banana yesterday
Ntakweti inkonde mutondo
Mutakweti impiya mutondo
You didn't have money yesterday
Yatakweti bopeni mutondo
They didn't have a pen yesterday
Tutakweti ivyakulya mutondo
Wedidn't have food yesterday

E. 'TO HAVE' [UKUKWATA] in the SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	T.M.	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Ndakwata	I will have
Tu-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Tulakwata	We will have
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Mulakwata	You will have
Ya-	+	--la--	+	-kwat-	+	-a	=	Yalakwata	They will have

Negative:

P.P.	+	Neg.	+	-a-	+	T.M.	+	Root	+	-a	Conjugation	Translation
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	Tutalakwata	We won't have
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	Mutalakwata	You won't have
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-la-	+	-kwat-	+	-a	Yatalakwata	They won't have

F. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES (REVIEW)



These are stems or roots, which refer to each person; one is talking about or the possessor. They take the Adjective Prefixes from the NOUN CLASS AGREEMENTS with the qualified word. (See Lesson 5): e.g.

-ane	-	<i>My or mine</i>
-ako	-	<i>Your or yours (no respect)</i>
-akwe	-	<i>His/Her/informal/ Singular(used with friends)</i>
-itu	-	<i>Our or ours</i>
-inu	-	<i>Your or yours (Sing-resp & plural)</i>
-awo	-	<i>His/Hers/Their/s (Sing-resp.&Pl).</i>

Examples using Possessive Adjectives:

Umwana wane-	-	<i>My child</i>
Nkazi wako	-	<i>Your sister (Singular & no respect)</i>
Kalume wako	-	<i>Your brother (Singular & no respect)</i>
Aana Yako	-	<i>Your children (Singular & no respect)</i>
Nkazi winu	-	<i>Your sister (Sing-resp. & Plural)</i>
Kalume wakwe	-	<i>His brother (Singular & no respect)</i>
Ya kalume yakwe	-	<i>His brothers (Singular & no respect)</i>

G. THE LOCATIVES:

The locatives '**Mu'**, '**Ku'**, '**Pa**', are used to show position, location and direction

e.g.	Umu	-	Umu nsaka	-	In the hut
	Uku	-	Uku Lusaka	-	To Lusaka
	Apa	-	Apa tebulo	-	At/On the table
	Mwakwe	-	Mwakwe John	-	In John's
	Kwakwe	-	Kwakwe Musa	-	At/ To Musa's
	Pa	-	Pa Mulenga	-	On /at Mulenga's

Examples:

Umwana ali umu ng'anda.	-	<i>The child is <u>in</u> the house.</i>
Mutondo ndaya <u>uku</u> Lusaka.	-	<i>Tomorrow I will go <u>to</u> Lusaka.</i>
Mary wikala <u>pa</u> mupando.	-	<i>Mary has sat <u>on</u> the chair.</i>
Mwakwe John <u>muli</u> Uwengwa.	-	<i>In John's there is beer.</i>
Mutondo ndaya <u>kwakwe</u> Musa.	-	<i>Tomorrow I will go to Musa's.</i>
Pakwe Mulenga <u>pali</u> aantu.	-	<i>At Mulenga's there are people.</i>

H TABLE FOR NOUN CLASSES ONE AND TWO:

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Adj.	V.P.	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1	Umu-	Umuntu	umu-	-ipi	<u>a-</u>	-ku-	-iza	Umuntu umwipi akwiza	A short person is coming.
	Ø	Kapokola	umu-	-tali	<u>a-</u>	-ku-	-iza	Kapokola umutali akwiza	A tall policeman is coming
	Ø	Kolwe	umu-	-kulu	<u>a-</u>	-ku-	-utuka	Kolwe umukulu akuutuka	A big monkey is running
2	Aa-	Aantu	aa-	-ipi	<u>ya-</u>	-ku-	-iza	Aantu aipi yakwiza	Short people are coming.
	Ø	Yakapokola	aa-	-tali	<u>ya-</u>	-ku-	-iza	Yakapokola aatali Yakwiza	The tall policemen are coming.
	Ø	Yakolwe	aa-	-kulu	<u>ya-</u>	-ku-	-utuka	Yakolwe aakulu Yakuutuka	The big monkeys are running.



EXERCISES

1. Go in front of the class and introduce yourself.
2. Put these sentences into either affirmative or negative form:-
 - (a) Mwemo muli umu Mwekera
 - (b) Nemo nene mwina Zambia
 - (c) Ya yasi umu Lusaka
 - (d) Musi ya Kasukulu.
3. Match the following words with the numbers accordingly:

Words Numbers

Vini	1
Visano	10
Vili	3
Conga	5
Ikumi	6
Mutanda	2
Cinani	8
Cini mbali	9
Fundi mbali	4
Vitatu	7

4. Collect the following information from your counterpart:

- A: **Ya tata inu aweni?**
B:
- A: **Ya tata inu yakaikala kwi?**
B:
- A: **Uzye mwakwata ya nkazi naya kalume yanga?**
B:
- A: **Ya Mayo inu a weni?**
B:
- A: **Uzye yatata inu yakaomba incito ci?**
B:
- A: **Uzye muka omba incito ci?**
B:

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go out to talk to nationals, introduce yourself and your family, let them introduce themselves and their families to you

SELF-EVALUATION

- | | |
|---|-------------------------|
| I can greet and respond to greetings at different times of the day: | Yes Not yet |
| I can introduce a third person: | Yes Not yet |
| I can introduce my family: | Yes Not yet |
| I can talk about my family composition: | Yes Not yet |
| I can count up to ten in Mambwe: | Yes Not yet |



LESSON 3

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given some garden tools and a picture of classroom objects, trainees will give at least 6 polite commands to the LCF and also respond to at least 5 polite commands from the LCF.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having observed classroom objects and garden tools, trainees will list at least 6 classroom items and garden tools.
2. Given verbs used when giving commands, trainees will give at least 6 commands to the LCF and receive 6 polite commands from the LCF.



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Bethany: Njeleliniko mukwai
Uzye Mukweti bodi
mu kalasi linu?

Ana Maria: Ntuvwile swilizinipo!

Bethany: Mu kalasi linu mukweti
bodi?

Ana Maria: Njeleliniko. vwangini
panono panono.

Bethany: Icisuma. mukweti bodi
mu kalasi linu.

Ana Maria: Ee, tukweti.

Bethany: Nataizya.

Ana Maria: Icisuma.



CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) When leaving for the toilet, you do not mention where you are going, you simply excuse yourself.
Ya siula imbila ngamukuya ukucipiti
- (b) If you are sent by an elderly person, you have to respond quickly and without questions unless you need clarification.
Aikolo nga ya kutuma, ufwile ukunyamuka zuwazuwa ukwaula ukuuzya, kano sile ngu kulonda ukuvwikisya.
- (c) It is bad manners to bang the door.
Usi mucinzi ukufwapika icisaasa
- (d) When you visit someone, it is rude to put your feet on the table.
Nga mwatandalila antu, tusi ika makulu pi tebulo lino tutenzi
- (e) When on a visit, a man should sit first when a chair is offered. A woman waits until a man is seated.
Nga mwaya ukukutandala, aonsi ayano yakatampila ukupela umupando, namayo akalolela mpakumoaikala.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Lock the door when going out and leave the key with a reliable person. You should close all the windows too.
Mufwile ukufunga ivisaasa lino mukufuma apa nganda, alino imusya imfungulo kuli wino mwaceteckela. Mwayala amawindo lyonsi lino mukufuma apa nganda.
- Be careful when drawing water from open wells.
Mwacenjela lyonsi lino mukutapa amanzi umu vifula.
- Use commands appropriately
Mufwile ukulanda nu mucinzi lino mukunena antu ivyakucita.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

<u>HOUSEHOLD WORDS</u>		<u>VERBS</u>		
Beeti/Bedi	-	Bed	Ukuswilizya	-
Icitala	-	Reedmat	Ukuwashaa	-
Icibusu/Icipiti	-	Toilet	Ukucinga	-
Icisaasa	-	Door	Ukupokelela	-
Umupando	-	Chair	Ukupitisya	-
Ing'anda	-	House	Ukuuzya	-
Ukutuma	-	To send		
Itebo	-	Table	Ukuuvwa	-
Ulusasa	-	Bathing Shelter	Ukumwa	-
			Ukupeela	-
			Ukuseka	-
			Ukwikalaa	-
			Ukuciisa	-
			Ukwimilila	-
			Ukulila	-
			Ukulya	-
			Ukuyula	-
			Ukuyala	-
			Ukulaizya	-
<u>CLASSROOM WORDS</u>				
Ibuku	-	Book	Ukolangizya	-
Bopeni	-	Pen	Ukufula	-
Penso	-	Pencil		
Bodi	-	Board		
Coko	-	Chalk		
Ichola	-	Bag		
<u>USEFUL EXPRESSIONS</u>				
Cazipa	-	Good,ok, alright	Ukolangizya	-
Ukufulala	-	To bathe	Ukufula	-
Ukufulala uku makasa	-	To wash hands		
Odi	-	May I come in?	Ukwingila	-



Kalibu	-	Come in	Ukufuma	-	To go out
Kuko	-	There			
Ukufula	-	To wash utensils			
Ntuvwile	-	I did not get you			
Njeleliniko	-	Excuse me			
Swilizinipo	-	Repeat			
Nataizya	-	Thank you			
Ndanginiko	-	Show me			
Ku, Kuko, kukwa	-	This side, that side, over there.			
Swilizinipo/ Ati	-	Repeat			
Ukuti/ nati	-	That			

OTHER WORDS

Imikalile	-	Way of life/staying/living
Uku Polisi	-	At the police station
Icipatala	-	Hospital
Maliketi	-	Market
Cheichi	-	Church
Icifula	-	Well
Kiliniki	-	Clinic

GARDEN TOOLS / IFIBOMBELO

Icikwakwa	-	Slasher/Sickle
iise	-	Hoe
Fosholo	-	Shovel/Spade
Leki	-	Rake
Impasa	-	Axe
Impaato	-	Adze
Wiluba	-	Wheelbarrow
Imbeketi	-	Bucket
Intambo	-	Rope/String
Ulupanga	-	Matchet
Imbeketi		
Yakutapilizyako-		Watering can

GRAMMAR:**A. STRONG COMMANDS**

In Bemba [**Uku-**] is the infinitive marker for verbs. To make a strong command, we drop the [**Uku-**] from the infinitive form of the verb and then the rest becomes a strong command such as in the following examples: e.g.,

STRONG COMMAND 2ND Pers. sing. or USED WITHOUT RESPECT(i) **Infinitive:**

Ukucina	-	To dance	cina	-	Dance
Ukupeela	-	To give	Peela	-	Give
Ukwiikala	-	To sit	Ikala	-	Sit
Ukuyula	-	To open	Yula	-	Open
Ukulaala/Ukusendama	-	To sleep	Laala	-	Sleep
Ukulemba	-	To write	Lemba	-	Write
Ukuyala	-	To close	Yala	-	Close
Ukuwashia/Ukuchapa	-	To wash	Washa/Chapa	-	Wash
Ukweleka	-	To cook	Eleka	-	Cook



Examples:

Cina rhumba	-	Dance to rhumba
Yala icisaasa	-	Close the door
Washa/Chapa ivyakuzwala	-	Wash the clothes
Lemba kalata	-	Write the letter
Ikala pa mupando	-	Sit on the chair
Yula iwindo	-	Open the window.

(ii) To form a strong command with respect we add the suffix [-eni] at the end of the root of the verb as follows:

STRONG COMMAND 2nd pers. plur. or USED FOR RESPECT

Root:

Ingila+ini	Ingilini	-	Enter (come in with respect)
Ika+ ini	Ikini	-	Put
Yala+ ini	Yalini	-	Close
Yula+ ini	Yulini	-	Open
Pyela+ ini	Pyelini	-	Sweep
Leka- ini	Lekini	-	Stop

NOTE: The form of an imperative changes depending on who the command is being directed at.

B. THE SECOND PERSON PLURAL COMMAND USED FOR POLITENESS:

The Second Person Plural is used to show politeness and respect when talking to one person or many:
e.g.,

Ingilini	-	Enter
Ikini	-	Put
Yalini	-	Close
Isuleeni Yulini	-	Open
Pyelini	-	Sweep
Lekini	-	Stop

Examples

Ingilini umu nsaka	-	Please enter the hut.
Cinini lumba	-	Please dance to rhumba.
Yulini icisaasa	-	Please open the door.
Yalini icisaasa	-	Please close the door.
Pyelini umunganda	-	Please sweep the house.
Zifyini imbale	-	Please clean the plates.
Lekini ukumwa uwengwa	-	Please stop drinking beer.

C. FIRST PERSON PLURAL COMMAND, [let's +..... (verb.)....]: (I don't understand this rule)

This command is formed by dropping the 'Uku' from the infinitive form of the verb, replace it with PP of the first person plural then add 'e' to the root as suffix.

RULE: PP + root + -e

PP	+	Root	+	'e'	=	First person Plural		
N-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Ndye	-	Let me eat
Mu-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Mulye	-	You eat
Ya-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Yalye	-	Let them eat.
Tu-	+	-li-	+	-e	=	Tulye	-	Let us eat

Examples

Ndye Insima.	-	<i>I eat nshima.</i>
Mulye inkonde.	-	<i>You eat bananas.</i>
Yalye umupunga.	-	<i>They eat rice.</i>
Tulye inkoko.	-	<i>We eat chicken.</i>

D. POLITE REQUESTS WITHOUT IMPERATIVE

To form this request, add the subject prefix to the Verb root and add the suffix **[-e]** to the end.

Subject Prefix + Verb Root	+ - e- =	Polite requests
N-	+ -li- + -e- =	Ndyee - I eat please?
Mu-	+ -li- + -e- =	Mulyee- You eat please?
Ya-	+ -li- + -e- =	Yalyee- They eat please?
Tu-	+ -li- + -e- =	Tulyee - We eat please?

Examples

Nikale pansi? -	<i>I sit down please?</i>
Mulyee Insima? -	<i>You eat nshima please?</i>
Yaye ku muzi? -	<i>They go to the village please?</i>
Tucine lumba? -	<i>We dance to rhumba please?</i>

E. COMMANDS IN NEGATIVE FORM:

To form a negative command, add the Pronominal Prefix 'PP' to the negative marker 'i' and then add the verb.

Rule: PP+ Negative marker "ta" + verb.

(Negative Commands: DON'T + VERB....)

PP	+	Negative '-i-'	+ Verb = Negative Command
N-	+	-ta-	+ -lya = Ntalya - <i>I must not eat</i>
Mu-	+	-ta-	+ -pita = Mutapita - <i>You must not go</i>
Ya-	+	-ta-	+ -mwa = Yatamwa - <i>S/he/they must not drink</i>
Tu-	+	-ta-	+ -lemba = Tutalemba - <i>We must not write</i>

Examples:

Mutalya inswi.	-	<i>Don't eat fish.</i>
Mutapita uku Kitwe.	-	<i>Don't go to Kitwe.</i>
Mutamwa uwengwa.	-	<i>Don't drink beer.</i>
Mutacina lumba.	-	<i>Don't dance rhumba.</i>
Tutalemba kalata.	-	<i>We don't write a letter.</i>



EXERCISES

(a) Translate the following sentences into Mambwe

- (i) Open the door
- (ii) Sit on the chair
- (iii) Write on the board.....
- (iv) Laugh.....
- (v) Dance to rhumba.....

(b) Use locatives to fill in the blanks:

- (i) Ya Mercy yali..... .mupando
- (ii) Yataata yali..... Amelika
- (iii) Umwana ali ng'anda
- (iv) Ya Laxon na Ya Evans yamapita uku.....Kitwe.
- (v) Yamwalimu yalembaBodi.

(c) Change the following commands into negative commands:

Cina	Mwa
Seka	Laala
Lya	Lemba

(d) List down the names of all the objects in class and those that are found in your host families.

TASK (IFYAKUCITA)

Go out and identify the objects you have learned.

SELF-EVALUATION

- I can identify objects in the Classroom, at work and in the house: Yes Not yet
- I can make polite requests: Yes Not yet
- I can give or request for things in Mambwe: Yes Not yet



LESSON 4

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

FOOD.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been exposed to the local foods, trainees will express 5 local food preferences and what they like to eat and what they don't like to eat in Zambia.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having observed the displayed local foods, trainees will label at least 10 food stuffs and 5 related items.
 2. Given a homestay dinner scenario, trainees will act out a role play on requesting for food items and utensils on the dinner table and express food preferences.
-



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Jack: Mukulonda ukulya vyani ?

Lucy: Mpekwini inkoko nu musalu.

Jack: Uzye mwatermwa ukulya umusalu?

Lucy: Ee, natemwa ukulya umusalu. Nga mwemo?

Jack: Nemo natemwisha inkoko.
Mpekwini inkoko.

Lucy: Icisuma tolini.

Jack: Nataizya.

CULTURAL NOTES :(INTAMBI)

- (a) *It is impolite to sniff food in public.*
Usi mucinzi ukununsa ivyakulya apayantu.
- (b) *It is impolite to ask visitors what they want to eat or if they want to eat.*
Usimucinzi ukuuzya umwenyi nga kulonda ukulya nadi vino akulonda ukulya
- (c) *If you are invited to a meal, it would be offensive to decline the offer but to accept and eat a little if you are full.*
Nga yakwama ukukulya, cazipa ukulyapo sile kanono nagu watu wikuta. Umucinzi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Be careful when you are offered drinks from people you don't know well.
Muta poka ivyakulya nangu ivyakumwa kuli yano mutamanyile.

**VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)****FOOD WORDS**

Cisaka	-	Maize/corn	Cico	-	That/which
Amanzi	-	Water	Icintu	-	Thing
Amayayi	-	Eggs	Iciipe	-	Bad/ (thing)
Iyayi	-	Egg	Icitakweti	-	Thing without
Umusilya/soti	-	Salt	Umwenyi	-	visitor/ Guest
Umukaka	-	Milk	Utunono	-	Little
Umupunga/laisi	-	Rice			
Insima	-	Nshima			
Inconde	-	Banana/s (singular or plural)			
Amacungwa/Amaolenji-	Oranges				
Mango/Yembe	-	Mangoe/s			
Indimu	-	Lemon/s			
Kotapela	-	Avocado pear/s			
Amaapeela/Ama guava-	Guavas				
Amaapo	-	Apples			
Imbalala	-	Groundnuts			
Icikonko	-	Peanut butter			
Ivitumbuwa	-	Fritters			

MEAL RELATED WORDS:

Foloko	-	Fork
Supuni	-	Spoon
Umupeni/Naifi	-	Knife
Imbale	-	plate
Ulusala	-	Thirst
Icakulya	-	Food
Ivyakulya	-	Foods
Icakulya ca katondo	-	Breakfast
Icakulya ca usiku	-	Dinner
Icakulya cakasanya	-	Lunch
Icikonko	-	Peanut butter
Kapu	-	Cup
Inzala	-	Hunger

VERBS:

Ukweleka	-	To cook
Ukuzwa	-	To cook nshima
Ukulya	-	To eat
Ukukaana	-	To refuse/deny
Ukwikuta	-	To be full
Ukutemwa	-	To like/love
Ukununsa	-	To sniff
Ukuzumila	-	To agree/accept
Ukwamwa	-	To be invited, to be called
Ukwama	-	To invite/to call
Ukumwa	-	To drink

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS:

Nikuta	-	I am now full
Natinikuta	-	I am full
Ndi nu Lusala	-	I am thirsty
Indya	-	I have eaten
Ntalile	-	I haven't eaten
Ndi ni nzala	-	I'm hungry
Nuvwa inzala	-	I feel hungry



GRAMMAR:

A. THE HABITUAL PRESENT TENSE:

1. This tense is used for an action done all the time and always or a habit or a routine in the present time frame.

E.g. *I always eat nshima at 12.30 hours* = **Nkalya insima lyonsi apa 12:30 koloko.**

I always brush my teeth every morning = **Nkakuza amino lyonsi akatondo.**

To form this tense we use the tense marker infix [-ka-] between the personal pronoun and the verb root, as seen above:

Rule: PP + -ka- Root + a

Affirmative:

PP	+	-ka-	+	Root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Nkalya	<i>I always eat</i>
U-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Ukalya	<i>You always eat (informal)</i>
A-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Akalya	<i>He/She always eats (informal)</i>
Tu	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tukalya	<i>We always eat</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Mukalya	<i>You always eat (Pl.)</i>
Ya-	+	-ka-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Yakalya	<i>They/ S/he always eat</i>

N.B. In the Negative form of Habitual we do not use the tense marker [-ka]. We rather have the Personal Pronouns preceded by the negative marker [si-] for all the persons and [Nsi] for the first person singular plus the verb. No tense marker involved as shown below:

Rule: PP + Negative Marker root + -a

Negative:

PP	+	Neg	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N	+	-si-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Nsilya	<i>I don't always eat</i>
Mu	+	-si-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Musilya	<i>You don't always eat (formal)</i>
Tu	+	-si-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Tusilya	<i>We don't always eat</i>
Ya	+	-si-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Yasiliya	<i>S/he/they don't always eat</i>
U	+	-si-	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Usilya	<i>You don't always eat</i>

Examples of Habitual Tense (Affirmative and Negative)

Affirmative:

Nkalya insima ni nyama.

I always eat nshima with meat.

Mukalya inkoko.

You always eat chicken.

Yakalya ivisela.

They always eat potatoes.

Tukalya umupunga.

We always eat rice.

Negative:

Nsilya Insima ni nswi.

I don't always eat nshima with fish.

Musilya cilemba.

You don't always eat beans

Yasiliya imbalala.

They don't always eat groundnuts.

Tusilya umusalu

We don't always eat vegetables

B. REQUEST OR POLITE COMMANDS + OBJECT INFIXES/PREFIXES:

Note: In Mambwe there are Object Pronouns that are mostly used as prefixes or infixes. They are similar to the Subject Pronouns but function differently, i.e. they function as the Direct Object (such as [ya-] = “them” in Yasendiniko = *Please take them!*); or the Indirect Object of the verb (such as [-y-] = “to them/them” in Mulayapeela motoka inu = *You will give to them your car or you will give them your car.*)



SUBJECT PRONOUN PREFIXES (S.P.)
INFIXES/PREFIXES:

(Or Personal Pronouns {PP})

N-	=	/
U-	=	You (informal/Sing)
A-	=	S/he (informal/sing)
Tu-	=	We
Mu-	=	You (Plural)
Ya-	=	They

OBJECT PRONOUNS (O.P.) OR

(or Direct /Indirect Objects Pronouns)

n-	/	-n-	=	me
ku-	/	-ku-	*	You (informal/Sing)
mu-	/	-mu-	=	Him/her
tu-	/	-tu-	=	Us
mu-	/	-mu-	=	You (Pl.)
ya-	/	-ya-	=	Them

N.B. (*) Since You cannot order yourself to do something, you can't use the second Object Pronoun in commands: i.e. you can't say **Kupeeleniko** * = give you*, but **Nkupeeleko** = I give you.

EXAMPLES IN USAGE:

Obj. Pro.	+	Root	+	-eni-	+	-ko	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-peel-	+	-ini-	+	-ko	=	Mpeeliniko	Please Give me!
Mu-	+	-peel-	+	-ini-	+	-ko	=	Mupeeliniko	Please Give him/her!
Tu	+	-peel-	+	-ini-	+	-ko	=	Tupeeliniko	Please Give us!
Ya_	+	-peel-	+	-ini-	+	-ko	=	Yapeeliniko	Please Give them!

NEGATION OF REQUESTS OR POLITE COMMANDS:

Subject Prefix	Negative marker			O. P.	Strong commands	Conjugation	Translation
	+			+	+	=	
Mu-	+	-ta-		+	-n-	+	-peela
Mu-	+	-ta-		+	-mu-	+	-peela
Mu-	+	-ta-		+	-tu-	+	-peela
Mu-	+	-ta-		+	-ya-	+	-peela

EXAMPLES OF REQUESTS AND POLITE COMMANDS

Mpeeliniko umusilya.	-	<i>Please give me salt.</i>
Mupeeliniko amanzi.	-	<i>Please give him water.</i>
Tupeeliniko Insima.	-	<i>Please give us nshima.</i>
Yapeeliniko ivisekwa.	-	<i>Please give them fruits.</i>

TABLE OF NOUN CLASSES 3 AND 4 IN PRESENT CONTINOUS TENSE

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Adject.	V.P	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
3	Umu-Umu-	Umuti Umutwe	uu-uu-	-tali -kulu	u-u-	-ku- -ku-	-pona -waya	Umuti uutali ukupona Umutwe uukulu uku waya	A tall tree is falling A big head is aching
4	Imi-Imi-	Imiti Imitwe	ii-ii-	-tali -kulu	i-i-	-ku- -ku-	-pona -waya	Imiti iitali ikupona Imitwe iikulu ikuwaya	Tall trees are falling The big heads are aching

EXERCISES

- (a) Observe items on the table and write down their names, compare the lists with your fellow trainees.
- (b) Make a dialogue pretending that you are having lunch with a friend, pass food items to each other.
- (c) Match food with the words on the flash cards.
- (d) Make sentences from the given words below:
Ukutemwa, ukulya, ukufulala ukuminwe, ukupeela, ukupokelela, ukumwa.
- (e) Ask for food items at the prepared table.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Practice asking for food items in your Homestay family and make a list.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can identify foods:	Yes..... Not yet
I can identify items at the table:	Yes..... Not yet
I can respond to simple requests at the table:	Yes..... Not yet



LESSON 5

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

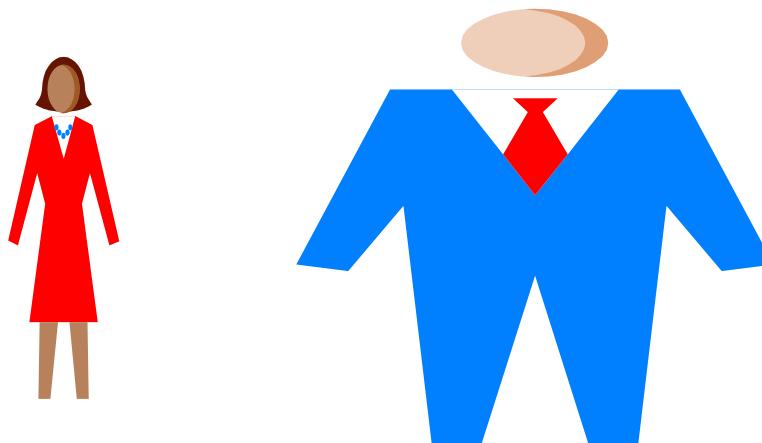
TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given the scenario of homestay setting, trainees will describe 3 family members stating their physical appearance.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given a picture of a human being, trainees will name at least 10 major parts of the body.
 2. Given different body parts, trainees will express illnesses going by at least 5 body parts.
 3. Having learned vocabulary and grammar going with description trainees will describe each other.
-



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

A: Uzye ya Expeditor a weni?

B: Ya Expeditor a mwalimu ya ntambi.

A: Ya kaloleka uli?

B: Atali, afiti, aine ni nyele izipi. Asi yikolo sana.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) You don't describe someone by saying his disabilities (e.g.) he is lame.
Tusilondolola umuntu ku ulema wakwe.
- (b) Some parts of the body, such as private parts, are not mentioned in public.
Ivipande vya mwili vimwi vimwi tusivilumbula. Makamaka ivya nzwalo.
- (c) In Mambwe it is not polite to ask if a woman is pregnant
Lusi lutambi ukuuya namayo nga ali pa ukulu nadi fole.
- (d) In Zambia thighs of a woman are not exposed for they are considered as part of the private parts.
Umu Zambia impamba zyakwe namayo izyakufisa.
- (e) It is not polite for a man to insist on asking what a woman is suffering from unless he is her husband.
Usi mucinzi umonsi ukuuya namayo vino kulwala.
- (f) Some diseases are not mentioned in public eg. Sexually transmitted diseases
Amalwale yamwi tusiyalanda pa yantu. Wa malwale ya kwambula.
- (g) In Zambia, it is a compliment to be told you are fat.
Umu Zambia umuntu nga wakunena ati watuwiiina, Ala akukuwanzya.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Indecent dressing can cause harassment in public.
Imizwalile iipe ikaleta ukuzewana apa yantu.
- It could be dangerous to use traditional medicine.
Cisi cakwezya ukuomvya imilembo ya cifilika. Ingamuletela intazi.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

BODY - RELATED WORDS:

Umutwe	-	Head
Inyele	-	Hair
Iliinso	-	Eye
Amiinso	-	Eyes
Ikutwi	-	Ear
Amatwi	-	Ears
Impuno	-	Nose
Akanwa	-	Mouth
Umulomo	-	Lip
Imilomo	-	Lips
Ululimi	-	Tongue
Ivilezu	-	Beard
Insingo	-	Neck
Icifuwa	-	Chest
Iyele	-	Breast
Ulunda	-	Stomach
Indilwa	-	Pregnancy
Umusana	-	Waist
Impamba	-	Thighs
Ikokola	-	Knee
Amakulu	-	Feet
Umwili	-	Body

ADJECTIVES

Regular

-Ipi	-	Near/short
-Tali	-	Tall/far/ long
-Kulu	-	Big
-Nono	-	Small
-Kote	-	Old
-Suma	-	Good/nice/beautiful
-kasu	-	Lazy
-Isi	-	Raw/fresh

Irregular

-Ina	-	Fat
-ipa	-	Bad
-Onda	-	Thin
-Fita	-	Dark
-Uma	-	Dry
-Lula	-	Bitter
-Lyompa-	-	Sweet
-Tala	-	Difficult/ Stubborn

NOUNS

Kukasi	-	Bedroom
Muputule	-	Room
Kaungwe	-	Organization/group
Akaana	-	Small child
Umuzi	-	Village
Umulwale	-	Patient
Ivipande vya mwili-	-	Parts of the body

-Ola	-	Rotten
-Ca	-	Ripe/New
-Intete	-	Coward
-Nsonyi	-	Shy

DISEASES

Icifuwa	-	Cough
Umutwe	-	Headache



Ukupolomya	-	<i>Diarrhoea</i>
Icifine	-	<i>Sneezing</i>
Impepo	-	<i>Cold</i>
Malelya	-	<i>Malaria</i>
Akaswende	-	<i>Syphilis</i>
Kasele	-	<i>Gonorrhoea</i>

VERBS:

Ukfufisa	-	<i>To hide</i>
Ukfufiswa	-	<i>To be hidden</i>
Ukulwala	-	<i>To be sick</i>
Ukwelenganya	-	<i>To think</i>
Ukupona	-	<i>To fall</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To be happy/ to like</i>
Ukuzipa	-	<i>To be beautiful/ to be good</i>
Ukukoma	-	<i>To be strong/hard</i>
Ukooca/ukupya	-	<i>To burn</i>
Ukukontola	-	<i>To break</i>
Ukutonta	-	<i>To be tired</i>
Ukupola	-	<i>To heal</i>
Ukupozya	-	<i>To treat</i>



GRAMMAR:

A. THE MAMBWE NOUN CLASSES:

Nouns in Mambwe are divided into 18 Classes. In other languages the 'Verb' is the Center of the sentence but in Bantu languages so as in Mambwe the noun is the center of the sentence. The verb and the adjective take agreements from the noun. There must be a phonetic harmony in the sounds linking all the elements of the sentence to the subject.

Class No.	Noun Class	Examples	General Guide Lines
1.	u/mu-	Umuntu Umulumendo	This is the class for nouns in singular form starting with the prefix 'Umu' e.g. - Names of persons, professional titles.
2.	a/a-	Antu Alumendo	This is the class for nouns in plural form starting with the prefix 'A' e.g. names of persons, professional titles.
3.	u/mu-	Umuti Umutwe	This class is used on objects and some body parts. All singulars take the prefix 'umu' eg. <i>Umuti-Tree, Umutwe -Head</i>
4.	i/mi-	Imiti Imitwe	This is the plural form for objects and some body parts. They take the prefix 'imi' eg. <i>Imiti-Trees, imitwe-Heads</i> .
5	I/n u/lu	Inganda ulupanda	This class is used on objects and some body parts. All single forms take –in- or –ulu-. E.g: inganda-house and ulupanda-cross
6	i/n	inganda	This class is for nouns in plural form starting with the prefix –in- e.g : inganda - house
7	i/ci	icintu	This is a singular form of all the nouns that begin with –ici- e.g: icintu – a thing
8	i/vi	ivintu	This is a plural form of all the nouns that begin with –ici- e.g: ivintu – things.
9	i/li i u	Ilinso Itete ulalo	This is the single form of all the nouns that begin with -ili-, -i-, -u- e.g: ilinso-eye, itete-reed, ulalo-bridge.
10	a/ma	amatete	This is the plural form of all the nouns that begin with the prefixas in class 9. e.g: Amatete-reeds, amaulalo-bridges, aminso-eyes.
11	a/ka	akantu	Single form of all the nouns begining with –a/ka-.e.g: akaantu-a thing(this is the opposite of class 7
12	u/tu	utuntu	The plural form of class 11. The nouns will begin with –u/tu- e.g. utuntu
13	u	ufi	This is a class consisting of compound or abstract nouns beginning with u- e.g. ufi- a lie
14	u/lu	uluse	This is the equivalent of class 13. it also caters for abstract of compound nouns that begin with ulu- e.g. uluse- mercy. They both don't have plural forms.
15	u/ku	ukulya	This is a class of nouns formed from verb infinitives e.g. ukulya kwaya ninga (eating is good)
16	a/pa	apansaka	A locative – on some place in this case, (on the insaka)
17	u/ku	ukumuzi	A locative – to/at some place in this case, (to/at the village)
18	u/mu	umunganda	A locative – in some place in this case, (in the house)



B. VOWELS:

There are five short vowels in Icimambwe which are in contrast and which are symbolised as follows;

a=pa pronounced as 'pa' in *pass* eg. *Panta* (kick)
e=Pe pronounced as 'Pe' in *Pend* eg. *Penda* (count)
i=Si pronounced as 'Si' in *Sing* eg. *sila* (finish)
o=do pronounced as 'do' in *door*.eg *mupando* (chair)
u=ku pronounced as 'ku' in *cook* eg. *Ukukuza* (to brush)

Tone

In icimambwe, very often two or more words which would otherwise be identical are in contrast (i.e. Differ in meaning) if at least one syllable in one word carries a different tone from that carried by a corresponding syllable, in other word(s) e.g.

Akapanga ukuzuula small skull: small stretch of bush to be full/ to undress

Long vowels

- E.g.**

 - (i) *A+A becomes long (A), which is AA like in **ukulaala** (to sleep)*
 - (ii) *E+E becomes long (E), which is EE like in **ukuleeta** (to bring)*
 - (iii) *I+I becomes long (I), which is (II) like in **ukwiimba** (to sing)*
 - (iv) *O+O becomes long (O), which is (OO) like in **umoono** (fishing basket)*
 - (v) *U+U becomes long (U), which is (UU) like in **ukuzuula** (to undress/ to be full)*

Vowel fusion

Vowel fusion takes place both between and within words, they are very often as a result of two separate vowels coming together and becoming one long vowel.

Eg: *A+E becomes long (E) which is EE like in Ayaenyi = Aenyi (visitors)*
A+I becomes long (I) like in Ukwaula imbale =Ukwaulimbale (without plates)

C. EXAMPLES OF REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES

(i)	<u>REGULAR</u>	
	-ine - Fat	
	-ipi - Near/short	
	-kulu - Big	
	-nono - Small	
	-kote - Old	
	-suma - Good/nice/beautiful	
	-Kasu - Lazy	
	-isi - Raw/fresh	
	-Kazyana - Female	
	-Lumendo - Male	
	-kalipe - Fearsome	
	-ipe - Bad	
	-tali - Tall/far/ long	
	-onde - Thin	
	-fite - Dark	
	-ume - Dry	
	-lule - Bitter	
	-lyompe - Sweet	
	-Tale - Difficult/stubborn	
	-Ole - Rotten	
	-ce - Ripe	
	-kome - Strong/hard	
(ii)	<u>IRREGULAR</u>	
	-ntete - Coward	
	-nsonyi - Shy	

NB: Some adjectives are derived either from verbs or nouns and these are called irregular adjectives. They are formed by placing the adjectival prefix ‘uwa’ meaning ‘of’ or ‘with’ and the verb ‘ula’ meaning ‘without’ and expressing a negative concept. As in the following example:



Noun	+	A.P.	+	Adj	+	Noun	Conjugation	Translation
Umwana	+	Uwa-	+	-ula	+	Amaano	Umwana uwaula amaano	A child without sense
Nasi	+	Uwa-	+	-ula	+	Umwana	Nasi uwaula umwana	A Nurse without a child
Umukote	+	Uwa-	+	-ula	+	Amaka	Umukote uwaula amaka	An old person without power
Umuntu	+	Uwa-	+	-ula	+	incito	Umuntu uwaula incito	A person without a job

N.B. To give more sense in English [-ula] can be translated as "less" like in "A jobless person" **Umuntu uwaula incito**.

Examples

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| Umwana uwaula amaano. | - | <i>A child without sense (or a senseless child).</i> |
| Nasi uwaula umwana. | - | <i>A Nurse without a child (or a childless Nurse).</i> |
| Umukote uwaula amaka | - | <i>An old person without power (or a powerless old person).</i> |
| Umuntu uwaula incito | - | <i>A person without a job (a jobless person)</i> |

C. TABLE OF REGULAR ADJECTIVES, VERB PREFIXES AND VERBS .

The following table displays all Noun Prefixes, Regular Adjective Prefixes and all Verb Prefixes. The most important thing is to memorise the table row by row. However, remember the noun is the centre of all agreements. The Tense Marker comes between the Verb Prefix and the Verb Root, e.g. Umuti {u + ku + pona} = ukupona- Umuti ukupona-the tree is falling.

#	N. P.	Noun	A.P.	Adject	V.P	Tens	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1	U/mu-	Umuntu	umu-	-ipi	a-	-ku-	-iza	Umuntu umwipi akwiza	<i>A short person Is coming</i>
2	A/a-	Antu	a-	-ipi	ya-	-ku-	-iza	Antu aipi yakwiza	<i>Short people are coming</i>
3	U/mu-	Muti	u-	-tali	U-	-ku-	-pona	Umuti uutali ukupona	<i>A tall tree is falling</i>
4	U/mi-	Iimiti	ii	-tali	i-	-ku-	-pona	Iimiti iitali ikupona	<i>Tall trees are falling</i>
5	In-U/lu	Inangu ulupanda	i ulu	-kulu -kulu	i- lu-	-ku- -ku-	-simula -pya	Inangu ikulu ikusimula Ulupanda ulukulu lukupya	<i>A big leopard is running A big cross is burning</i>
6	I/n-	inangu	izi	-kulu	zi-	-ku-	-simula	Inangu izikulu zikusimula	<i>Big leopards are running.</i>
7	I/ci-	Icilimba	ici	-kulu	ci-	-ku-	-pona	Icilimba icikulu cikupona	<i>A big chair is falling</i>
8	I/vi-	Ivilimba	ivi	-kulu	vi-	-ku-	-pya	Ivilimba ivikulu vikupya	<i>Big chairs are burning</i>
9	I/i- I-U-	Ilinso Itete ulalo	lli u	-nono -nono	li- li- u-	-ku- -ku- -ku-	-lwala -pya -pya	Ilinso ilinono likulwala Itete ilinono likupya Ulalo unono ukupya	<i>A small eye is being sick A small reed is burning A small bridge is burning</i>
10	A/ma-	amatete	aya	-nono	ya-	-ku-	-pya	Amatete ayanono yakupya	<i>Small reeds are burning.</i>
11	A/ka-	akalise	aka	-tali	ka-	-ku-	-vunika	Akalise akatali kakuvunika	<i>A small long hoe is breaking</i>
12	U/tu-	utumase	utu	-tali	tu-	-ku-	-vunika	Utumase ututali tukuvunika	<i>Small long hoes are breaking.</i>



13	U-	Utuaana	utu-	-tali	tu-	-ku-	-lila	Utuaana ututali tukulila	<i>Small tall children are crying.</i>
14	Ulu-	Ulusasa	ulu-	-kulu	lu-	-ku-	-pya	Ulusasa ulukulu lukupywa	<i>The big bath hut is burning.</i>
15	U/ku-	Ukulya	uku-	-suma	ku-	-ku-	-zipa	Ukulya ukusuma kukuzipa	<i>Good eating is being good.</i>
16	A/pa-	pansaka	apa-	-suma	pa-	-ku-	-loleka ningo	Pa nsaka apasuma pakuloleka ningo	<i>The nice insaka is looking nice.</i>
17	U/ku-	kumuzi	uku-	-tali	ku-	-ku-	-tonsha	Kumuzi ukutali kukutonsha	<i>A distant village is tiring</i>
18	U/mu-	munganda	umu-	-suma	mu-	-ku-	-uuma	Munganda umusuma mukuumma	<i>In the good house it is drying</i>

D. DEMONSTRATIVE TABLE:

Mambwe people make an abundant use of Demonstrative and these take the agreement of nouns.

Cl. #	N. P.	N.P.	+	Root	Noun	Demonostrative Adj. Here	Adj. There	Over there	Verb 'to be'	Adjective/Noun
1.	U/mu-	Umu-	+	ntu	Umuntu	wi	wiyo	wiya	ali	panzi
2.	A/a-	a-	+	ntu	antu	ya	yayo	yaya	yali	panzi
3.	U/mu-	Umu-	+	ti	umuti	u	uwo	uwa	uli	Pang'anda
4.	I/mi-	Imi	+	ti	imiti	i	iyo	iya	ili	pa ng'anda
5.	In-Ulu	In-Ulu-	+	g'ombe panda	Ing'ombe Ulupanda	i lu	iyo lulo	iya lulwa	ili luli	umumpanga umumpanga
6.	In-	In-	+	g'ombe	ing'ombe	zi	zizyo	zizya	zili	umumpanga
7.	Ici-	Ici-	+	limba	Icilimba	ci	cico	cica	cili	umung'anda
8.	Ivi-	Ivi-	+	limba	Ivilimba	vi	vivyo	vivwa	vili	pansi
9.	I/I I- U-	I/I- I- U-	+	linso tete lalo	Ilinso Itete Ulalo	li li u	lilyo lilyo uwo	lilya lilya uwa	lili lili uli	apamanso umumanzi umumanzi
10.	A/ma-	ama-	+	nso	amanso	ya	yayo	yaya	yali	apamanso
11.	A/ka-	aka-	+	lise	akalise	ka	kako	kaka	kali	ni vikwi
12.	U/tu-	utu-	+	mase	utumase	tu	tuto	tutwa	tuli	ni vikwi
13.	U-u-	u-	+	tuaana	utwana	tu	tuto	tutwa	tuli	uku Lusaka
14.	U/lu-	ulu-	+	sasa	ulusasa	lu	lulo	lulwa	luli	ni vikwi
15.	U/ku-	uku-	+	lya	ukulya	ku	kuko	kukwa	kuli	ningo
16.	A/ka	apa-	+	nsaka	apansaka	pa	papo	papa	pali	ningo
17.	U/ku	Uku-	+	muzi	ukumuzi	ku	kuko	kukwa	kuli	ningo
18.	U/mu	Umu-	+	ng'anda	Umung'nda	mu	mumo	mumwa	muli	ningo

E : TABLE OF IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS

Some adjectives derive from verbs, such verbs which turn the subject into a state, e.g. **Ukuswepa**: to be white, **Ukuenzaa** = to be red, **Ukwina** = to be fat etc. Thus, we call them irregular Adjectives. The table below shows the agreements of these cases.

Cl. #	N. P.	Noun	+	Irregular Adj.Pref	+	verb	Conjugation Sentence	Translation
1. 5.	U/mu- I/n-	Umuntu Inangu	+	uwa- iya-	+	-ntete + -nsonyi	Umuntu uwantete Inangu iyansonyi	A Coward person A shy Leopard



Some nouns can help to form adjectives with the conjunction an (**-adjectival prefix-**). This is how they take the agreement with the noun / word they qualify.

TABLE OF NOUN AGREEMENTS FOR REGULAR AND IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES FROM NOUNS

Class	Noun	+	Preposition	+	Adjectives	Example
U/mu	Umuntu	+	uwa	+	nsonyi	Umuntu uwansonyi/A shy person
U/mu	Umuti	+	u	+	ume	Umuti uume/A dry tree
I/mi	Imiti	+	iyo	+	onde	Imiti iyonde/Thin trees
I/n	Inangu	+	i	+	tali	Inangu itali/A tall leopard
U/lu	Ulupanda					
I/n	Inangu	+	i	+	kulu	Inangu ikulu/A big leopard
I/ci	Icitambala	+	ici	+	Yenzu	Icitambala iciyenzu/A red scarf
I/vi	Ivitambala	+	ivi	+	ole	Ivitambala iviole
I/li	Ilinso	+	Ili	+	suma	Ilinso ilisuma/A good eye
I	Itete	+	Ili	+	tali	Itete ilitali/A long reed
u	Ulalo	+	u	+	ipi	Ulalo uwipi/A short bridge
Ama	Amatete	+	aya	+	tali	Amatete ayatali/Long reeds
A/ka	Akapasa	+	aka	+	nono	Akapasa akanono/ A small axe
U/tu	Utupasa	+	utu	+	nono	Utupasa utunono/Small shoes
U	Ulalo	+	U	+	tali	Ulalo utali/A tall bridge
U/lu	Ulusasa	+	ulu	+	nono	Ulusasa ulunono/A small bathing shelter
U/ku	Ukulya	+	uku	+	suma	Ukulya ukusuma/Eating is good
Ku	Ukumuzi	+	uku	+	tali	Ukumuzi ukutali/At home it is far
Mu	Umunsaka	+	umu	+	suma	Umunsaka umusuma/In the insaka is good
Pa	Apamupando	+	apa	+	tali	Apamupando apatali/On the chair it is high

F. THE POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES TABLE:

Cl.	N.P.	Noun	P P	P/ Adj	V.P.	Tense	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
1.	U/mu-	Umuntu	u-	<u>ane</u> winu wao	a-	-ku-	-iza	Umuntu wane akwiza	<i>My person / guy Is coming.</i>
2.	A/a-	Aantu	ia-	<u>ane</u> inu yao.	ya-	-ku-	-iza	Aantu yane yakwiza	<i>My people are coming.</i>
3.	U/mu-	Umuti	u-	<u>ane</u>	u-	-ku-	-pona	Umuti wane ukupona	<i>My tree is falling.</i>
4.	I/mi-	Imiti	i-	<u>yane</u>	i-	-ku-	-pona	Imiti yane ikupona	<i>My trees are falling.</i>
5	I/n-	Inangu	i	<u>ane</u>	i-	-ku-	-kula	Inangu yane ikukula	<i>My leopard is growing</i>
6.	U/lu	Ulupanda	lu	<u>ane</u>	lu-	-ku-	-pona	Ulupanda lwane lukupona	<i>My cross is falling</i>
	In	Inangu	zi	<u>ane</u>	zi-	-ku-	-kula	Inangu zyane zikukula	<i>My Leopards are growing.</i>
7	I/ci	Icilimba	ci-	<u>ane</u>	ci-	-ku-	-kontoka	Icilimba cane cikukontoka	<i>My chair is breaking.</i>
8	I/vi-	Ivilimba	vi-	ane	vi-	-ku-	-kontoka	Ivilimba vyane vikukontoka	<i>My chairs are breaking.</i>



9.	I/i-	Ilinso Itete Ulalo	li-	ane	li-	-ku-	-lwala -pya -ononeka	Ilinso lyane likulwala Itete lyane likupya Ulalo wane ukuononeka	<i>My eye is sick. My reed is burning My bridge is getting destroyed</i>
10.	Ama-	Amatete	ya	<u>ane</u>	ya-	-ku-	-kupya	Amatete yane yakupya	<i>My reeds are burning</i>
11	A/ka-	Akapasa	ka-	<u>ane</u>	ka-	-ku-	-koma	Akapasa kane kakukoma	<i>My little axe is cutting.</i>
12	U/tu-	Utupasa	tu-	<u>ane</u>	tu-	-ku-	-koma	Utupasa twane tukukoma	<i>My little axes are cutting</i>
13	U- Ulu -	Ulalo Ulusasa	u- lu-	<u>ane</u> <u>ane</u>	u- lu-	-ku-	-pona -pona	Ulalo waneukupona Ulusasa lwane lukupona	<i>My My bridge is falling. My bathing shelter is falling</i>
14	Uku -	Ukulya	uku-	<u>ane</u>	ku-	-ku-	-tala	Ukulya ukwane kukutala	<i>My eating is becoming hard</i>
15.	Mu-	Umunsaka	umu-	<u>ane</u>	mu-	-ku-	-nyeka	Umunsaka umwane mukunyeka	<i>In my Insaka it's raining.</i>
17.	Ku-	Ukumuzi	uku-	<u>ane</u>	ku-	-ku-	-talimpa	Ukumuzi ukwane kukutalimpa	<i>To my village is becoming far.</i>
18.	Pa-	Apamupando	apa-	<u>ane</u>	pa-	-ku-	-nyeka	Apamupando pane pakunyeka	<i>At my chair it's raining.</i>

EXERCISES

- (a) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adjective using the following words to describe the body parts.

- | | |
|--------|--------------------|
| -Ine | 1. Umuntu..... |
| -Kulu | 2. Ikasa..... |
| -Nono | 3. Impuno..... |
| -suma | 4. Insigo..... |
| -tiswe | 5. Inyele..... |
| -tifi | 6. Umutwe..... |
| -tali | 7. Umukazyana..... |
| -Yenzu | 8. Indilwa..... |
| -Ipe | 9. Amiinso..... |
| | 10. Uwengwa..... |

- (b) Match the adjectives to the appropriate noun with an arrow

Umutwe	Icikulu
Ikutwi	Ukutali
Ilinso	Iliine
Ikasa	Ilikulu
Ikuulu	Uunono
Icifuwa	Ukunono

- (d) Make sentences from these pictures.



Peace Corps Zambia



(d) Describe a man or woman you know.

(e) **Guessing game**—guess who your fellow trainee is describing.



Peace Corps Zambia
TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Choose one of the following assignments to complete and bring to class the following day.

- (a) Select pictures of your friends and describe them.

OR

- (b) Describe your host parents.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can name big parts of the body	Yes	Not yet
I can describe physical and moral characteristics of someone	Yes	Not yet



LESSON 6

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having observed various activities in their homestay setting, Trainees will develop and write their own daily schedule.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learned vocabulary going by days of the week, Trainees will name the days of the week in local language in the correct order.
2. Given appropriate vocabulary going with various activities done in the home, trainees will state different activities done by family members.



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Catherine: Insita ci?

Harriet: A 9 koloko.

Catherine: Uzye imwazyuka nsita ci?

Harriet: Ina zyuka apa 6 koloko. Nga mwemo?

Catherine: Nemo inazyuka apa 5 koloko Katondo.

Harriet: Uzye imwapita nsita ci ukusukulu?

Catherine: Pa 8 koloko katondo.

Harriet: Icisuma.

Catherine: Tukatini.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) **The position of the sun helps the people in the village to tell the time.**
Umumizi antu yakapima insina ukuonvya ilanzi.
- (b) **A woman who does not wake up early is considered lazy.**
Namayo nga sizyuka zuwa umunganda alu mukasu.
- (c) **Mambwe people use corrupted English when telling time, talking about dates and months.**
Antu ya kaonvya icimambwe pa kutaka insita Amanda nandi myezi.



- (d) **When visitors come home, hosts wake up very early to do household chores before the visitor wakes up.**
Nga kwiza ayenyi, ainecho ya nganda ya kazyuka zuwa nukuzifya pamusolo lino ayenyi yatacili ya zyuke.
- (e) **A woman is never a visitor, meaning; when visiting she can easily get involved in the housework.**
Nga mwatandala namayo wene asiya umwenyi, nga kwazanwa akacito afwile ukuomba.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- As a volunteer you are expected to keep time and be available where you are needed in order to secure your position in the village.
- Nga ya kaipela, mulingile ukusunga insita lyonsi nukuzanwa konsi kuno mukulondekwa ngalino antu yala mupela umucinzi.**



VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukwiza	-	<i>To come</i>
Ukwizya	-	<i>To play (to have fun)</i>
Ukusaakula	-	<i>To comb hair</i>
Ukweleka	-	<i>To cook</i>
Ukukuza amiino	-	<i>To brush the teeth</i>
Ukufulala	-	<i>To bath</i>
Ukuta	-	<i>To play (sport)</i>
Ukusunga	-	<i>To keep</i>
Ukusungwa	-	<i>To be kept</i>
Ukufula	-	<i>To wash utensils</i>
Ukuzwala	-	<i>To dress</i>
Ukuzyuka	-	<i>To wake up</i>
Ukuzuula	-	<i>To undress</i>
Ukusendama	-	<i>To sleep</i>
Ukupela	-	<i>To shave</i>

TIME - RELATED WORDS

Koloko	-	<i>Clock</i>
Akatondo	-	<i>In the morning</i>
Amanguzi	-	<i>Evening</i>
Akasanya	-	<i>Early afternoon</i>
Uusiku	-	<i>Night/day</i>
Kuma 6 koloko	-	<i>Around 6:00 O'clock</i>
Zuwa	-	<i>quick/fast</i>
Insita	-	<i>Time</i>
Kumaca	-	<i>Early in the morning / Dawn</i>

DAYS OF THE WEEK

Umulungu	-	<i>Week</i>
Pa mulungu	-	<i>On Sunday</i>



Pali conga	-	On Monday
Pali cili	-	On Tuesday
Pali citatu	-	On Wednesday
Pali cini	-	On Thursday
Pali cisano	-	On Friday
Pa cibelusi	-	On Saturday
Umulungu ukwiza	-	Next week
Wanda uwa	-	That day
Pa mulungu	-	On Sunday

NOUNS

Akasanya/Umusanya	-	Sun/Sunshine/afternoon
Umulyango	-	Door way / entrance
Amiino	-	Teeth
Umukasu	-	A lazy person
Icaalo	-	Field/farm
Insapato	-	Shoes
Ofisi	-	Office
Icisaasa	-	Door
Isukulu	-	School

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Fita	-	<i>It is dark / it is late</i>
Kwacha	-	<i>It is dawn</i>
Insita ci?	-	<i>What is the time?</i>
Nkazyuka pa 6 Koloko	-	<i>I always wake up at six O'clock.</i>
llelo apali cinga?	-	<i>What is the day to day?</i>

GRAMMAR:**A. THE RECENT PAST (THE PAST OF TODAY):**

Another form of the Past tense in Mambwe is called the Recent Past Tense, also known as the Past of today. It describes those events which occurred within the confines of today, at some time earlier before the moment of speaking.

Affirmative:

Tense	+	P.P. + a	+	root	+	-a	=	Recent	=	Past Tense
I	+	-n+a-	+	-zyuk-	+	-a	=	Inazyuka	=	<i>I woke up</i>
I	+	-mu+a-	+	-fulal-	+	-a	=	Imwafulala	=	<i>You bathed</i>
I	+	-tu+a-	+	-pel-	+	-a	=	Itwapela	=	<i>We shaved</i>
I	+	-y+a-	+	-sakul-	+	-a	=	Iyasakula	=	<i>They combed</i>

Negative:

P.P	+	Negative	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation
N	+	-tali-	+	nazyuka	=	<i>Ntalinazyuka – I didn't wake up</i>
Mu	+	-tali-	+	mwafulala	=	<i>Mutalimwafulala – You didn't bathe</i>
Tu	+	-tali-	+	twapela	=	<i>Tutalitwapela – We didn't shave</i>
Ya	+	-tali-	+	yasakula	=	<i>Yatalitwasakula – They didn't comb</i>

Inazyuka pa sikisi koloko*I woke up at 6 o'clock***Imwafulala pa 7 koloko***You bathed at 7 o'clock***Itwapela pa hafu past 7 koloko***They combed at half past 7 o'clock***Iyasakula pa 8 koloko***We ate at 8 o'clock***Ntali nazyuka pa 7 koloko***I didn't wake up at 7 o'clock***Mutali mwafulala pa 8 koloko***You didn't bathe at 8 o'clock***Tutalitwapela pa hafu past 7 koloko***They didn't comb at half past 7 o'clock***Yataliyasakula pa 10 koloko***We didn't eat at 10 o'clock*



B. HABITUAL TENSE (Review)

Affirmative

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	TRANSLATION
N-	+	-ka-	+	-lya	=	Nkalya	I always eat
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-fulala	=	Mukafulala	You always eat
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-pita	=	Tukapita	We always eat
Ya-	+	-ka-	+	-zyuka	=	Yakazyuka	They always eat

EXAMPLES:

Affirmative

Nkalya pa 7 koloko	-	I always eat at 7 o'clock
Mukafulala pa hafu past 6 koloko	-	You always bath at half past 6 o'clock
Tukapita ukusukulu pa 8 koloko	-	We always go to school at 8 o'clock
Yakazyuka pa 5 koloko	-	They always wake up at 5 o'clock

Negative

P.P.	+	Negation	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
N	+	-si-	+	fulala	Nsifulala	I don't bathe
Mu	+	-si-	+	pita	Musipita	You don't go
Tu	+	-si-	+	zyuka	Tusizyuka	We don't wake up
Ya	+	-si-	+	lya	Yasilya	They don't eat

C. RECENT FUTURE TENSE

PP	+	Tense	+	verb	=	Conjugatiion	Translation
N-	+	-ma-	+	-lemba	=	Nimalemba	I will write
Mu-	+	-ma-	+	-tamba	=	Mumatamba	You will watch
Tu-	+	-ma-	+	-eleka	=	Tumaeleka	We will cook
Ya-	+	-ma-	+	-cina	=	Yamacina	They will dance

Examples:

Affirmative

Nimalemba kalata
(I will write a letter)

Mumatamba bola
(You will watch football)

Tumaeleka insima
(We will cook nshima)

Yamacina umulekese
(They will dance umulekese)

Negative

Nsikulemba ulwimbo
(I will not write a song)

Musikutamba cisama
(You will not watch a lion)

Tusikweleka ivisela
(We will not cook sweet potatoes)

Yasikucina sinjonjo
(They will not dance sinjonjo)



EXERCISES

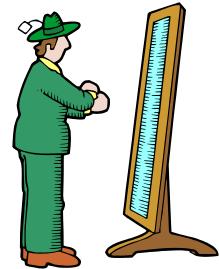
1. Make sentences in different tenses with the following infinitives

Ukulya	-	Ukupita
Ukuzyuka	-	Ukweleka
Ukupela	-	Ukukuumba amiino
Ukululala	-	Ukumwa

2. Translate these sentences into Mambwe.

I always go to school at half past seven
I always wake up at ten o'clock
She slept at ten o'clock
We bathed at half past five.....

3. Make sentences from the pictures



4. Describe what you did yesterday, this morning, this afternoon and what you will do tomorrow

5. Do the crossword puzzle.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

		1				2		
3				4			5	
6						7		
8								
				9				
			10					
11								



DOWN

1. To enjoy
3. Learn
5. To untie
7. To Show
9. Beat

ACROSS

2. Locative for "in"
3. You laugh (respect/plural)
6. You eat
8. Today
9. Laziness
10. Be made
11. Verb "to be"

TASK. (IVYAKUCITA)

Observe your host families, describe their daily activities and report to class the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

- | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| I can talk about morning activities: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can talk about different habits: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can tell and ask about Time: | Yes | Not yet |
| I can identify days of the Week: | Yes | Not yet |



LESSON 7

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: BUYING

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a scenario of a local market, trainees will bargain and buy from a market in their community.

ENABLINGL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given vocabulary going by buying, trainees will perform a role play in class on bargaining and buying at least 4 items.





DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Cathy:	Muli uli Yataata?	Geo:	Ndi sile ningo
Cathy:	Ainga itolozi?	Geo:	A K15, 000 kwacha.
Cathy:	Umutengo wakoma weziniko panono.	Geo:	Umutengo uli sile ningo. Uzye mukweti zinga?
Cathy:	Nkweti sile K10, 000 kwacha.	Geo:	Iciisuma letini iyo kwene.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) Some women in towns wear shorts, trousers and mini skirts, but in villages traditionally they wear dresses and a wrapper on top of the dress, or blouse.
Akazyana yamwi umumatauni yakazwala amatolozi, yakaputula alino nu tumasiketi utwipi, lelo umumizi akazyana yakazwalaamalaya, amashati amabulauzi nivitenje.
- (b) Traditionally trousers, shirts, shorts and jackets are worn by men only.
Ukukonka nu lutambi lwa Cimambwe, amashati, amatolozi, yakaputula na majaketi ivyakuzwala vya yonsi sile.
- (c) When you buy things from the market you can ask them to give you mbaselwa
Nga mwakala ivintu pa Maliketi mungalenga imbasela.
- (d) Items bought cannot be returned.
Yasizumila ukuwezya vino mukazole.
- (e) Its good to bargain but use sweet talk.
Icisuma ukuvwana umutengo lelo cikalondeka ukuonvyu utumazwi utulyompe.
- (f) It is bad manners to smell food.
Tusinunsha ivyakula awe.
- (g) Women often wear citenge wrappers as aprons.
Yamayo ilingi yakazwala icitenge kwati a Apuloni

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Once the second hand clothes have been bought they must be washed and ironed before wearing them.
Nga mwakala salaula mufwile ukuwasha nukucisa lino mutacili muzwale.
- Beware of pick pockets.
Mwacenjela naya kabolala.

**VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)****VERBS**

Ukuswilizya	-	To repeat
Ukukala	-	To buy
Ukukazya	-	To sell
Ukununsha	-	To sniff
Ukupeela	-	To give
Ukuzumilizya	-	To accept / to approve
Ukusenda	-	To take / to carry
Ukuwezyako	-	To lower/ to reduce the price
Ukulola	-	To look/see
Ukuzwala	-	To dress
Ukuwashaa	-	To wash
Ukubila/ukusuma-	-	To sew
Ukuzula	-	To undress
Ukuzwala	-	To dress
Ukwaniika	-	To dry
Ukulepuka	-	To be torn
Ukuwezya	-	To return (something)
Ukfumya	-	To remove
Ukusumisha	-	To have clothes sewn
Ukulipila	-	To pay
Ukusola	-	To choose

FOOD

Uwowa	-	Mushroom
Ivitwalo	-	Fruits
Iyai	-	Egg
Icuungwa/Olenji-	-	Orange
Tomato	-	Tomatoes
Inkoko	-	Chicken
Icifwa	-	Relish
Umusalu	-	Vegetables
Kabeji	-	Cabbage
Cilemba	-	Beans
Kapenta	-	Sardines
Inswi	-	Fish
Kanyense/Onioni -	-	Onion

CLOTHES

Idelesi	-	Dress
Siketi	-	Skirt
Bulauzi/Akashati-	-	Blouse
Icitenje	-	Wrapper
Ishati	-	Shirt
Insapato	-	Shoes
Kaputula	-	A short
Ijaketi	-	Jacket
Icitambala	-	Head scarf
Itolozi	-	Trousers

COLOURS

-Swepa/waiti	-	White
-Mutuntulwa/yelo	-	Yellow
-Fita/bulaki	-	Black
-Bulu	-	Blue

GENERAL WORDS

Umutengo	-	Price	-Mafwa mafwa/Gilini -Green
Impiya	-	Money	-Kashika/Led - Red
Ivyakulya	-	Food	NB: Colours take the Irregular Adjective
Ivintu	-	Things	Prefix, eg Itoloshi iyafita, shiketi iyabuta...
Umutumba	-	Heap / pile	
Amakumbi	-	Clouds	
Makamaka	-	Especially	

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Ukukoma umutengo	-	To be expensive
A zinga?	-	How much?
Umutengo wakoma sana	-	The price is very high



Umutengo watonta	-	The price is low
Mukukazya zinga?	-	How much are you selling?
Weziniko umutengo	-	Please lower the price
Umutengo uli sile ningo	-	The price is alright
Ukucipa	-	To be cheap

GRAMMAR

A. THE VERB [UKUTEMWA]

e.g. Natemwa = I like

Affirmative

PP	+	a	+	Root	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	ukuzwala itolozi	I like to wear trousers
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	ukuzwala itolozi	You like to wear trousers
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	ukuzwala itolozi	We like to wear trousers
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-temwa	=	ukkuzwala itolozi	They like to wear trousers

Negative

P.P.	+	Negation +Verb	+	Infinitive	+	Noun	=	Conjugation Sentence
N-	+	-ta + temwa	+	ukulya	+	insima	=	Ntatemwa ukulya insima I don't like to eat nshima.
Mu-	+	-ta + temwa	+	ukucina	+	rhumba	=	Mutatemwa ukucina rumba. You don't like to dance to rhumba.
Tu-	+	-ta + temwa	+	ukusuma	+	yakaputula	=	Tutatemwa ukusuma yakaputula. We don't like to sew shorts.
Ya-	+	-ta + temwa	+	ukukazya	+	cilemba	=	Yatatemwa ukukazya cilemba. S/he, they don't like to sell beans.

Examples

Affirmative

Natemwa ukuzwala itolozi - Ntatemwa ukuzwala insapato
I like to wear trousers - I don't like to wear shoes

Mwatemwa ukulya Insima - Mutatemwa ukulya umupunga
You like to eat nshima - You don't like to eat rice

Twatemwa ukucina rhumba - Tutatemwa ukucina reggae
We like to dance to rhumba - We do not like to dance to reggae

Yatemwa ukusuma insapato - Yatatemwa ukusuma insokosi
They like to sew shoes - They do not like to sew socks

Negative

B. THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE WITH [-LA-] :

This does not indicate the future of today or later but the future of tomorrow and any time after tomorrow.

PP	+	T.M.	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-la -	+	-li-	+	-a	=	Ndalya	I will eat
Mu-	+	-la -	+	-kal-	+	-a	=	Mulakala	You will buy
Tu-	+	-la -	+	-send-	+	-a	=	Tulasenda	We will take
Ya-	+	-la -	+	-mw-	+	-a	=	Yalamwa	S/he, they will drink

**Negative****PP + Negation + -la- + Verb**

Ntalalya	-	I will not eat
Mutalakala	-	You 'll not buy
Tutalasenda	-	We will no take
Yatalamwa	-	They will not drink

Examples

Ndalya Insima.	-	I will eat nshima.
Mulakala insapato.	-	You will buy shoes.
Tulasenda ivyakuzwala.	-	We will take clothes.
Yalamwa Uwengwa	-	They will drink beer.

C. THE CAUSATIVE VERB EXTENSION WITH [-ISHA/-ESHA]:

Bantu languages have a system of extending verbs to create new meanings. One of the most used extension verb forms is the CAUSATIVE, it indicates that the subject is making someone else do something or to get something done. Here the subject is not doing the action, s/he makes it be done by another person. To use the causative form of the verb, we add either the suffix **[-isha]** or **[-esha]** to the root of the verb, as shown in the following formula:

P.P.	+	Tense Mark.	+	verb Root	+	-isya -esyā	+	Object	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-Ku-	+	-pyel-	+	-isya	+	Bwalya	=	Nkupyelisyā Bwalya
Mu-	+	-Ku-	+	-lemb-	+	-isya	+	Musonda	=	Mukulembisyā Musonda
Tu-	+	-Ku-	+	-ly-	+	-isya	+	Mulenga	=	Tukulyisyā Mulenga
Ya-	+	-Ku-	+	-cap-	+	-isya	+	Aana	=	Yakucapisyā aana

Other Examples:

<u>Ukulya</u> = to eat	-	<u>Ukuliisya</u> = to make someone eat
<u>Ukuomba</u> = to work	-	<u>Ombisyā*</u> = to make someone work *
<u>Ukulemba</u> = to write	-	<u>Ukulembisyā</u> = to make someone write
<u>Ukuseka</u> = to laugh	-	<u>Ukusekisyā</u> = to make someone laugh
<u>Ukupanga</u> = to make	-	<u>Ukupangisyā</u> =to make someone make Something

N.B. (*) Sometimes the [-isya/-esyā] suffix can bring another meaning of intensity, i.e. of doing something to a great extent or in excess. The context will always guide you. Thus **Ukuombesha** can also mean = *to work very hard*.

Examples

Nkupyelisyā umu ng'anda	-	Am sweeping very much in the house.
Mukulembisyā kalata	-	You are writing very much a letter.
Tukwimbisyā umufolo	-	We are digging hard the furrow.
Yakulyisia inswi	-	They are eating fish very much.

D. QUESTION WITH [-NGA?] = HOW MUCH?/HOW MANY? :

The suffix **[-nga]** always requires a plural Noun Agreement prefix. It means "HOW MUCH/HOW MANY?" To ask a question about the number of things, we put the Plural verb Prefix of the word which is being inquired about immediately before **[-nga]**, like in the examples below:



Plural Noun	+	Verb Prefix of the plural Noun	+	-nga	=	How many/How much?
Amalaya	+	ya-	+	-nga	=	Amalaya yanga? How many dresses?
Impiya	+	zi-	+	-nga	=	Impiya zinga? How much money?
Amacuungwa	+	ya-	+	-nga	=	Amacuungwa yanga? How many oranges?
Ivyakuzwala	+	vi-	+	-nga	=	Ivyakuzwala vinga? How many clothes?

Examples

- Mwakwata amalaya yanga? - How many dresses do you have?
 Mwakwata impiya zinga? - How much money do you have?
 Mwakwata amatolozi yanga? - How many trousers do you have?

EXERCISES

- (1) Write a sentence from each verb using the simple future tense.

Ukukala	Ukuwashaa
Ukulya	Ukupenda impiya
Ukweleka	Ukusola kaputula
Ukucina	Ukulipila impiya

- (2) Write a dialogue in pairs where one is a seller and the other a buyer.
 (3) Go to the front of the class and describe what you are wearing.
 (4) Go out and observe some people. Come back to class and describe one person so that others can guess who that person is.
 (5) Go to the nearby market to bargain and buy.

TASK. (IVYAKUCITA)

Go to the market, find out about prices of different items and bargain before you can buy any of the items.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can name some items at the market:	Yes	Not yet
I can ask for prices:	Yes	Not yet
I can bargain:	Yes	Not yet



LESSON 8

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

FOOD PREFERENCES

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a restaurant scenario, trainees will ask what is on the menu and order at least a local meal and a drink.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt vocabulary and grammar on food preference, trainees will express at least 3 food preferences
 2. Having learnt vocabulary related to ordering food, trainees will act a role play on ordering a local meal and a drink in a restaurant.
-

**DIALOGUE:(ILYASI)****A:** Mukulonda ukulya vyani?**B:** Ivyani vino mukweti?**A:** Tukweti insima, inkoko umupunga alino na castle ii zuke.**B:** Icisuma mpekwini umupunga na castle izuke.**A:** Uzye mukulonda umupunga ni nyama nangu ni nswi?**B:** Nkulonda umupunga ni nkoko pano natemwisha inkoko.**A:** Ngamwemo yakuku papo, Mukulonda ukulya vyani?**C:** Mpekwi sile ya Mosi yatatu Ni nyama.**A:** Pembeliniko panono**B&C:** liisuma Twataizya.**CULTURAL NOTES:(INTAMBI)**

- (a) Some foods are mostly eaten by men such as a gizzard, raw groundnuts and the head of a fish.
Ivyakulya pamwi ngi nondo, imbalala izisi nu mutwe wa nswi aonsi sile akaalya.
- (b) Sometimes stay over food can be eaten.
Ilingi aantu yakalya iciika.
- (c) In our restaurants a tip is not a must unless you want to.
Mulestrant isi nsambu ukupela wetelesi akapiya, Nomba ngukulonda we mwineco ungamupela.
- (d) Male children do not often eat with their mothers nor do female children eat with their fathers.
Aana aonsi yasilila pamwi na yanyina. Aana akazyana nayo yasilila pamwi na ya isi.



SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Watch your drinks when you are in a public place.
Mwasumbako mano kuli vino mukumwa nga muli umu cintuwangi

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

FOODS

Inswi	-	Fish
Umusalu	-	Vegetables
Inkoko	-	Chicken
Inyama	-	Meat
Umusilya/ Soti	-	salt
Umukaka	-	milk
Umupunga/laisi	-	Rice
Chungwa	-	Pumpkin leaves
Mango/embe	-	Mangoes
Kaloti/Amakaloti	-	Carrots
Lepu	-	Rape
Kalembula	-	Sweet Potato leaves
Katapa	-	Cassava leaves

VERBS

Ukutemwa	-	To like
Ukulalila	-	To buy for someone
Ukwelekela	-	To cook for someone
Ukuwasizya	-	To wash for someone
Ukuikalila	-	To buy for yourself
Ukuyelekela	-	To cook for yourself
Ukuicapila	-	To wash for yourself
Ukwikuta	-	To be full
Ukuzumila	-	To accept, agree
Ukukana	-	To refuse
Ukulya	-	To eat
Ukucita	-	To do
Ukumwa	-	To drink
Ukulonda	-	To want

COMPARATIVES

...Ukucila....	-	More than (>)
...wakwe.../Kwati.	-	like (=)
Ta-ya- wakwe...	-	Is not like (<)
Cili cimwi	-	Same as

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Nikuta	-	I am full
Indi ninzala	-	I am hungry
Indi nu lusala	-	I am thirsty
Icakulya ca katondo	-	Breakfast
Icakulya ca musanya	-	Lunch
Umulalilo	-	Supper
Ivikope	-	Pictures

INTERROGATIVES

Icani/Ivyani?	-	What?
Ivyakulya ci?	-	What foods?
Lwakwi/Kwi?	-	Where?
Lilaci?	-	When?
Uli?	-	How?



	I can... + ila - why?
-nga?	- How much?, how many?
-eni?	- Who? -ani for singular and -bani? for plural

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKULONDA] + INFINITIVE = "TO WANT"

Affirmative

PP	+	-ku-	+	verb	+	Infinitive	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ku-	+	-londa	+	Ukulya	=	Nkulonda ukulya	I want to eat
Mu-	+	-ku-	+	-londa	+	Ukulya	=	Mukulonda ukulya	You want to eat
Tu-	+	-ku-	+	-londa	+	Ukulya	=	Tukulonda ukulya	We want to eat
Ya-	+	-ku-	+	-londa	+	Ukulya	=	Yakulonda ukulya	They/she/he want to eat

Negative

P.P.	+	Neg Mark + tense + verb	+	Infinitive	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta- + ku + londa	+	ukulya	=	Ntakulonda ukulya	I don't want to eat
Mu-	+	-ta- + ku + londa	+	ukulya	=	Mutakulonda ukulya	You don't want to eat
Tu-	+	-ta- + ku + londa	+	ukulya	=	Tutakulonda ukulya	We don't want to eat
Ya-	+	-ta- +ku + londa	+	ukulya	=	Yatakulonda ukulya	They don't want to eat

Examples

Affirmative

Nkulonda ukulya insima.
I want to eat nshima.

Mukulonda ukulya inkoko.
You want to eat chicken.

Tukulonda kuya uku maliketi
We want to go to the market

Yakulonda ukweleka umusalu
They want to cook vegetables

Negative

- **Ntakulonda ukulya umupunga.**
I don't want to eat rice.

- **Mutakulonda ukulya inyama.**
You don't want to eat meat.

- **Tutakulonda ukuya ku tauni.**
We don't want to go to town

- **Yatakulonda ukweleka inyama**
They don't want to cook meat

B. THE REFLEXIVE AND APPLICATIVE VERB EXTENSION:

(i) The reflexive verb extension

In Mambwe we use reflexive verb extension to indicate an action, which returns to the subject (**i.e. to oneself**). Here the subject is doing the action for the benefit of himself or herself. And to express this in a sentence you need to extend the verb into [-ila/-ela] with the Reflexive Infix [-i-] to mark the notion of "-self". Therefore, to translate a sentence like: "*I cook Nshima for myself*" we will have = **Nkaiilekela**. [-i-] is the reflexive marker and [-ela] the extension.

Note: The extensions [-ila/-ela] or [-izya/-ezya] depend on the second last vowel of the root as said above in the Causatives in Lesson 7, and further with the Applicatives.

**Affirmative:**

PP	+	Tense Mark	+	Reflex [-i-]	Root	+	-ila/-ela/ -isha/ -esha -ina/-ena	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-Ku-	+	-i-	-elek-	+	-ela	=	Nkuyelekela	I am cooking for myself
Mu-	+	-Ku-	+	-i-	-elek-	+	-ela	=	Mukuyelekela	You are cooking for your self
Tu-	+	-Ku-	+	-i-	-wasy-	+	-izya	=	Tukuiwasizya	We are washing for themselves
Ya-	+	-Ku-	+	-i-	-wasy-	+	-izya	=	Yakuiwasizya	They are washing for ourselves

Negative:

P.P.	+	Neg Mk. + Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta- + kuyelekela	=	Ntakuyelekela	I am not cooking for myself
Mu-	+	-ta- + kuyelekela	=	Mutakuyelekela	You are not cooking for yourselves
Tu-	+	-ta- + kuiwasizya	=	Tutakuiwasizya	We are not washing for ourselves
Ya-	+	-ta- + kuiwasizya	=	Yatakuiwasizya	They are not washing for themselves

(ii) The applicative verb extension:

We use the Applicative verb extension to express an action done by someone on behalf of someone else or for the benefit of another person. The subject is doing the action NOT FOR HIM/HERSELF but FOR or TO SOMEONE ELSE. To make this extension we need to insert the personal Object Pronoun infix and extend the verb ending in[- ila/-ela].

e.g. **Nkakukalila cisaka** = I always buy maize for you.

Table of Infixes

1st Person Singular	-	-n-	(me)
2nd person singular (informal)	-	-ku-	(you no respect)
3rd person singular	-	-mu-	(him/her)
1st Person Plural	-	-tu-	(us)
2nd person plural (formal)	-	-mu-	(you respect)
3rd person plural	-	-ya-	(them/ her/him respect)

NOTE: When the second last vowel of the verb is [a, i, u] the Verb extends as [-ila] or [-ina] or [-isha], (See reflexive on previous pages)

When the second last vowel of the verb is [o, e] in the extension extended changes into [-ela] or [-ena] or [-esha].

Affirmative

PP	Tense mark.	+	Infix	+	root	+	ila/isha	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-ka-	+	-mu-	+	-elek-	+	-ela	=	Nkamwelelala	I cook for him/her
Mu-	-ka-	+	-n-	+	-kali-	+	-ila	=	Mukankalila	You buy for me
Tu-	-ka-	+	-mu-	+	-was-	+	-izya	=	Tukamuwasizya	We wash for you
Ya-	-ka-	+	-mu-	+	-bil-	+	-ila	=	Yakamubilila	They sew for him/ her

Negative

P.P.	+	Neg mrk+Infix+Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-si- + mu + elekela	=	Nsimwelelala	I do not cook for him
Mu-	+	-si- + n + kaliila	=	Musinkalila	You don't buy for me
Tu-	+	-si- + mu + wasizya	=	Tusimuwasizya	We don't wash for you
Ya-	+	-si- + ya+ bilila	=	yasiyabilila	They don't sew for them



D. THE USE OF APPLICATIVE IN PAST:

Affirmative

PP	'-a'	Infix	+	Root	-ila-ela	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-a-	-mu-	+	-elek-	-ile	=	Namwelekile	I cooked for him/her
Mu-	-a-	-n-	+	-kalil-	-ile	=	Mwankalile	You bought for me
Tu-	-a-	-ku-	+	-was-	-izye	=	Twakuwasizye	We washed for you
Ya-	-a-	-ya-	+	-sum-	-ile	=	Yayasumile	They sewed for them

Negative

p.p.	Neg. Mrk		+	Infix	+	Root	+	-ile -sizye	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-ta-		+	-mu-	+	-elek-	+	-ile	=	Ntamwelekile	I did not cook for you
Mu-	-ta-		+	-n-	+	-kalil-	+	-ile	=	Mutankalile	You did not buy for me
Tu-	-ta-		+	-mu-	+	-was-	+	-izye	=	Tatamuwasizye	We did not wash for him/her (formal)
Ya-	-ta-		+	-ku-	+	-sum-	+	-ile	=	Yatakusumile	S/he, they did not sew for you

Examples

Affirmative

Namwelekile Insima
I cooked nshima for him/her
Mwankalile icitenge
You bought citenge for me
Twakuwasizye ivyakuzwala
S/he washed clothes for you
Yayasumile idelesi
They sewed dresses for them

Negative

Ntakwelekile umupunga
I did not cook rice for him/her
Mutankalile icisote
You did not buy for me a hat
Tutakuwasizye amalangeti.
We did not wash blankets for you
Yatayasumile amasiketi
They did not sew skirts for them.

E. THE USE OF PROGRESSIVE OF THE FUTURE:

Affirmative

PP	-laa-	+	Infix	+	Root	ila/ela	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-laa-	+	-mu-	+	-elek-	-ela	=	Ndaamwelekela	I will be cooking for him/her/them.
Mu-	-laa-	+	-n-	+	-kalil-	-ila	=	Mulaankalila	You will be buying for me.
Tu-	-laa-	+	-ku-	+	-wash-	-sizya	=	Tulaakuwasizya	We will be washing for him/her/them.
Ya-	-laa-	+	-ya-	+	-bil-	-ila	=	Yalaayabilila	They/him/her will be sewing for them.

Negative

Ta	+	PP	T/M	+	Infix	+	Root	Ila /ela/ isha	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta-	-laa-	+	-mu-	+	-elek-	-ela	=	Tutalaamwelekela	I won't be cooking for you
Mu-	+	-ta-	-laa-	+	-n-	+	-kali-	-ila	=	Mutalaankalila	You won't be buying for me
Tu-	+	-ta-	-laa-	+	-ku-	+	-wa-	-sizya	=	Tutalaakuwasizya	We wont be washing for you
Ya-	+	-ta-	-laa-	+	-ya-	+	-bil-	-ila	=	Yatalaaayabilila	They won't be sewing for them/him/her

**Affirmative**

Ndamwelekela umusalu	-	I will be cooking vegetables for you.
Mulankalila amabuku	-	You will be buying books for me.
Tulamuwasizya ivyakuzwala	-	We will be washing clothes for him/her.
Yalayabilila ivyakuzwala	-	They will be sewing clothes for them.

Negative

Ntalamwelekela imbalala	-	I will not be cooking groundnuts for you
Mutalankalila inkonde	-	You will not be buying bananas for me.
Tutalamuwasiya tukaputula	-	We will not be washing pants for you.
Yatalamubilila amalaya	-	They will not be sewing dresses for them.

EXERCISES

(1) Translate into Mambwe:

- (i) I like eating nshima more than Pizza.
- (ii) She eats less rice than nshima.
- (iii) John prefers cabbage to fish.
- (iv) Helen buys as much fruits as she buys vegetables.
- (v) Americans are like Zambians. They like to eat a lot.

(2) Make sentences from the following infinitives in applicatives and reflexive.

Ukusalula	-	to fry
Ukooca	-	to roast
Ukukoleka	-	to be drunk
Ukukuula	-	to build

(3) Fill in the blank spaces below:

- (i) Ing'anda yane ikulu..... iyakwinu.
- (ii) Icoola cinu caya.....cane.
- (iii) Icimbusu cao icinono.....icakwitu.
- (iv) John akalemba ning.....nene.

(4) In pairs make a dialogue between a waiter and a client.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go to a restaurant, order food and a drink in Mambwe.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can buy food or drink in Mambwe	Yes.....Not yet.....
I can express food preferences:	Yes.....Not yet.....
I am, able to identify different kinds of food:	Yes.....Not yet.....



LESSON 9

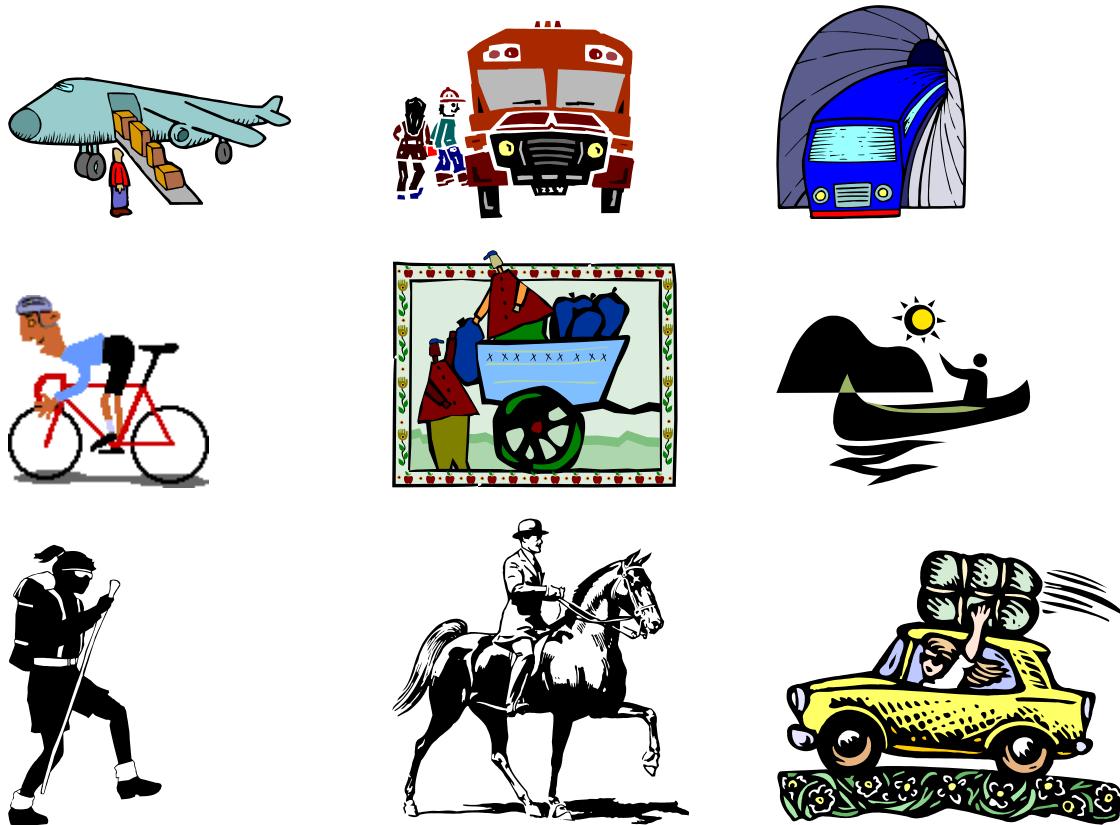
CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: TRANSPORT

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: While on second site visit, trainees will develop a personal and detailed travel itinerary back to PST.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given a scenario of a bus station, trainees will interview a bus conductor about the fare, destination and schedule.
2. Having learnt the necessary vocabulary trainees will demonstrate at least 4 commonly used travel signs.
3. Given a picture depicting different modes of transport, trainees will identify and name at least 6 different modes of transport commonly used in Zambia.



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

A Uzye ya ruth yakuya kwi?

B: Yakuya uku Amelika

A: Uzye azinga ukuya uku Amelika
Ni ndeke?

B: A K5 million

A: Mutondo ndaya na basi
Uku Mbala, nga mwemo?
Mulaya kwi?

B: Ndaya uku Kasama na Treni.

A: Uzye uku Ndola Ukutali?

B: A piipi. A 50 kilomita sile.



A: Uzye basi iyakuya ukumpika
Ikakatuka nsita ci?

B: Ikakatuka 6 koloko katondo

A: Nataizya mukwai

B: ICisuma.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In Zambia walking is a means of transport*
Umu Zambia ukupita pansi a talansipoti.
- (b) *In the Mambwe Culture, travelling is a sign of having money.*
Umu zambia umuntu nga kulaula lili lili ala wakwata ulupiya.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- When travelling on public transport, be mindful of your luggage.
Nga muli apa ulendo, mwasiomba mano uku viya vino mukweti
- Avoid taking the front and back seats.
Mutaikala pa mipando yakunkolelo nangu icisila.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukwiza	-	To come
Ukupita	-	To leave/ to go
Ukumanya	-	To know
Ukukaila	-	To need/ To desire
Ukulonda	-	To want
Ukukala	-	To buy
Ukupona	-	To fall
Ukwimilila	-	To stop/to stand
Ukwika	-	To disembark
Ukukwela	-	To board/climb
Ukulipila	-	To pay
Ukupeela	-	To give
Ukusambilila	-	To learn
Ukutumpa	-	To be stupid
Ukulanga	-	To show
Ukuya ukutali	-	To go far
Ukwiya	-	To steal
Ukubelenga	-	To read
Ukupita	-	To walk/travel
Ukubangilila/ukulaaya	-	To be early
Ukupisha	-	To drive
Ukucelwa	-	To be late
Ukupenda	-	To count

NOUNS

Itikiti	-	Ticket
Uwato	-	Canoe
Motoka	-	Car/Truck
Umutengo	-	Price
Umuti	-	Tree
Umwenyi	-	Vistor
Umoto	-	Fire
Indeke	-	Aeroplane
Icikotikala	-	Ox-cart
Injinga	-	Bicycle
Isitima/teleni	-	Train



Mpumpumpu/honda	-	Motor bike
Uulalo/Buliji	-	Bridge
Basi	-	Bus

OTHER WORDS

Imiku ili	-	Twice
Koloko	-	O'clock
Mumanzi	-	In the water
Akatondo	-	In the morning
Amanguzi	-	In the evening
Ndi	-	If/when
Pakasi	-	Middle/centre
Kwi/lwakwi?	-	Where?
Pano	-	Here
Twapita	-	Let's go
Umucinzi	-	Respect.

GRAMMAR**A. THE RELATIVE PRONOUN**

The Mambwe relative pronoun is formed with the help of the relative clause 'ino...' 'that' which agrees with the noun to mean "who/whom", "which" "where" (see Lesson 5). They introduce additional information about a noun in a sentence.

e.g. **Inalola Basi ino mwakazile** = *I saw the bus that/which you bought.*

The relative clause (Ino yakazile) adds more information about the bus to the rest of the sentence.

Noun	+	Rel. Pron.	=	Conjugation sentence	Translation
Basi	+	wino	=	Basi wino	<i>The bus which/that bus</i>
Dalaiva	+	wino	=	Dalaiva wino	<i>The driver who</i>
Icimbusu	+	cino	=	Icimbusu cino	<i>The toilet which</i>
Injinga	+	ino	=	Injinga ino	<i>The bicycle which</i>
Icitenge	+	cino	=	Icitenge cino	<i>The wrapper which</i>
Kamwana	+	kano	=	Kamwana kano	<i>The small child who</i>
Icitala	+	cino	=	Icitala cino	<i>The mat which</i>
Cisimbwa	+	cino	=	Cisimbwa cino	<i>The big dog which</i>
Mu nsaka	+	muno	=	Mu nsaka muno	<i>In the Insaka where</i>

Examples

Basi wino nakazile wapya.	=	<i>The bus, which I bought, has got burnt.</i>
Dalaiva Wino yalesile umwance.	=	<i>The driver who they brought is young.</i>
Icimbusu cino yakuzile icakwane.	=	<i>The toilet, which they built, is mine.</i>
Incinga ino yakazile yaponga.	=	<i>The bicycle, which I bought, has disappeared.</i>
Mu nsaka muno yakaikala umusuma.	=	<i>In the Insaka where they stay it is good.</i>

THE RELATIVE PRONOUNS WITH LOCATIVES

With locative **umu** the relative is **muno**

With locative **uku** the relative is **kuno**

With locative **apa** the relative is **pano**



Examples

Mu coola **muno** ukulema muli impiya. - In the bag where you are touching there's money.
Ku muzi **kuno** tukuya ukutali. - To the village where we are going it is far.
Pa ng'anda **pano** tukaikalila paya ya simbwa. -At the house where we live there's a dog.

EXERCISES

1. Pick the sentence from the box and answer.
2. Answer the following questions using relative pronouns
 - (i) Akulonda basi ci?
 - (ii) Mwatemwa basi ya musango ci?
 - (iii) A dalaiva ci wino mukulonda?
 - (iv) Umwana ci wino mukulonda?
3. Set up a situation where one pretends to be a conductor and the other a passenger and write a dialogue.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go to an actual bus station and find out the schedule of the bus and fares.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can identify different modes of transport: Yes.....Not yet.....
I can ask for the fare/destination time/schedule: Yes.....Not yet.....
I can use travel language: Yes.....Not yet.....



LESSON 10

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: DIRECTIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: While on second site visit, trainees will draw a map indicating directions to at least 5 notable places.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt the necessary vocabulary, trainees will act a role play in class about asking and giving directions to at least 5 notable places.
 2. Given a community map, trainees will name at least 5 notable places
-



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Mutale: Muli uli?

Chanda: Ndi sile ninga nga mwemo?

Mutale: Ndi sile ninga. Nkuzya
Inzila yakuya ukumaliketi.

Chanda: Mukonke umuseo uwa mpaka
Pa mapatu. Mukonekele uku laiti
Mwalukuya mpaka nu kumpela ya museo.
Akuno muma zana maliketi.

Mutale: Nataizya sana

Chanda: Eya mukwai.



CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Zambians are not so accurate at giving directions, but they are very helpful.*
- Aina Zambia yatamanyikisa ukulangizya umuntu ukwakuya, nomba yaka azwilizya.**
(b) *When asking for directions, you can stop and ask anyone. Zambians are often patient enough to spare sometime to show a stranger the way. They can accompany you or give a child to take you to the place.*
- Nga mukuzya kuno mukuya munguzya ali wensi. Ilingi aina Zambia yasikaana ukwazwilizya. Limwi yanga kusukilila nadi yakupela uwa kukusukilila.**
(c) *In Zambia we do not often use cardinal points to give directions.*
Mu Zambia tatusuntinkanya intunga bwinobwino nga tulelangilila abantu.
Umu Zambia tusiomvya ivilangililo paku tungulula umuntu.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- It is safer to ask women and children for directions, as they are more reliable.*
Lino mukuzya kuno mukuya cazipa ukuzya ance nandi yanamayo.
- Avoid going to restricted areas eg. Initiation camps.*
Cisicakwezya ukuya ukuncende zino yalesya Pamwi ngu muvisungu.
- Avoid moving alone at night.*
Mutapita mwenga usiku.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

VERBS	
Ukufika	- To arrive/reach
Ukulondolola	- To describe/explain
Ukwingila	- To enter
Ukuzana	- To find
Ukwazwa	- To help
Ukukonekela uku	- To turn to the left/right
Lefti/laiti	
Ukuloleka	- To appear
Ukunena	- To tell
Ukukonka	- To follow
Ukucila	- To go over/ to go past
Ukupitilizya	- To continue
Ukuuzya	- To ask
Ukuciluka	- To cross over/jump over
NOUNS	
Banki	- Bank
Icipataala/Osipito	- Hospital
Amapatu	- Fork roads
Amasansa	- Cross roads
Umuza	- Wind/Air
Umuseo	- Road
Inzila	- Path/ Way
Mupipi	- Near
Ukutali	- Far
Isitolo	- Store
Positi Ofesi	- Post office
Sitesheni	- Station
Maliketi	- Market
Baa	- Bar
OTHER WORDS	
Kulicimani	- Left
Kulindilo	- Right
Kucisila	- Behind
Kunkolelo	- In front
Pakasi	- In the middle
Mpaka	- Until

**QUESTIONS ON DIRECTIONS:**

Uzye icipataala cili kwi?
 Uzye maliketi ali kwi?
 Ningazana kwi isitolo?
 Baa ili kwi?
 Ningazana kwi Post ofisi?
 Uzye basi stesheni ili kwi?

- Where is the hospital?
- Where is the market?
- Where can I find the store?
- Where is the beer hall?
- Where can I find the Post?
- Where is the bus station?

GRAMMAR**A. IMPERATIVE/COMMANDS (REVIEW):**

To make a polite request we drop "Uku-" and the suffix [-a] from the infinitive and add [-ini] to the root. This is used to express politeness.

e.g. Ukukoneka (*To turn*) = Konekilini (*Please turn*)

Affirmative**Infinitive**

Ukukonekela
(To turn to)
Ukupitilizya
(To continue)
Ukuzana
(To find)
Ukwingila
(To enter)
Ukwazwa
(To help)
Ukunena
(To tell)
Ukukonka
To follow

Polite Commands

Konekelini
(Please Turn to)
Pitilizini
(Please continue)
Zanini
(Please find)
Ingilini
(Please enter)
Azwini
(Please help)
Nenini (e.g.
(Please tell)
Konkini
(Please follow)

Positive form**Negative form****Infinitive**

Ukukonekela
To turn to
Ukupitilizya
To continue on
Ukuzana
To find
Ukwingila
To enter
Ukunena
To tell

Mu+ta+konekela = Mutakonekela
Don't turn to
Tu+ta+pitilizya = Tutapitilizya
We shouldn't continue
Ya+ta+zana = Yatazana
They shouldn't find
Mu+ta+ingila = Mutingila
You shouldn't enter
Ya+ta+nena = Yatanena
He/she/they shouldn't tell

B. LOCATIVES:

The locatives can make sense or demonstrative in some cases because they describe relative distance from the speaker. They are based on the differences between the three prepositions **Umu**, **Uku**, **Apa**.



Umu, Uku, Apa can also be added as a prefix to a noun for the location of the object.
The meaning of the noun changes to designate the area related to the noun.

e.g:	Umu ng'anda	-	In the house
	Uku Maliketi	-	To/at the market
	Apa tebulo	-	On the table

Locatives

Muno	<i>-Inside here</i>	mu - <i>In here</i>	Mumo - <i>In there</i>	Mumwa - <i>In over there</i>
Kuno	<i>-Right here</i>	ku - <i>This side</i>	Kuko - <i>That side</i>	Kukwa - <i>Over that side</i>
Pano	<i>-Right on here</i>	pa - <i>At/on here</i>	Papo - <i>On there</i>	Papa - <i>On over there</i>

Demonstratives

U - <i>This one right here</i>	U - <i>This one around here</i>
Uwo - <i>That one there</i>	Uwa - <i>That one over there</i>

C. THE USE OF [KUTI....] = "CAN?" :

Nga is used as an auxiliary verb to express permission to do something. It can also express the possibility of doing something or supposition. [nga.] is also used in interrogatives with Uzye or just by raising the intonation for polite requests and is followed by a verb, as shown below:

Ninga pita	=	<i>I can go.</i>
e.g. Uzye ninga pita?	=	<i>Can I go?</i>

Affirmative

Rule: P.P.+Nga+a + root+a

.P.P.	+	Nga	+	-a	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N	+	Nga-	+	-a	+	-zan-	+	-a	=	Ningazana	<i>I can find.</i>
Mu	+	Nga-	+	-a	+	- zan -	+	-a	=	Mungazana	<i>You can find.</i>
Tu	+	Nga-	+	-a	+	- zan -	+	-a	=	Tungazana?	<i>We can find?</i>
Ya	+	Nga-	+	-a	+	- zan -	+	-a	=	Yangazana?	<i>They can find?</i>

Negative

P.P.	+	Neg Mrk	Nga	p.p. + root	+	e	=	Conjugation	Translation
N	+	-ta	nga-	n-zan-	+	e	=	Ntanga nzane	<i>I can't find.</i>
Mu-	+	- ta	nga -	mu-zan-	+	e	=	Mutanga muzane	<i>You can't find.</i>
Tu	+	- ta	nga -	tu-zan-	+	e	=	Tutanga tuzane?	<i>We can't find?</i>
Ya	+	- ta	nga -	ya-zan-	+	e	=	Yatanga yazane	<i>They can't find?</i>

Examples**Affirmative/Question**

Ninga zana inzila yakuya uku Kitwe.	-	<i>I can find the way to Kitwe.</i>
Ninga zana inzila yakuya uku Kitwe?	-	<i>Can I find the way to Kitwe?</i>
Mungazana ing'anda iikalamba.	-	<i>You can find a big house.</i>
Mungazana ing'anda iikalamba?	-	<i>Can you find a big house?</i>
Yangazana icipatala.	-	<i>S/he can find the hospital.</i>
Yangazana icipatala?	-	<i>Can s/he find the hospital?</i>



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Tungazana maliketi.
Tungazana maliketi?

- *We can find the market.*
- *Can we find the market?*

Negative/Question

Ntanga nzane inzila yakuya uku Kitwe.
Ntanga nzane inzila yakuya uku Kitwe?

- *I can't find the way to Kitwe.*
- *Can't I find the way to Kitwe?*

Mutanga muzane ing'anda iikalamba.
Mutanga muzane ing'anda iikalamba?

- *You can't find a big house.*
- *Can't you find a big house?*

Yatanga yazane icipatala
Yatanga yazane icipatala?

- *S/he can't find the hospital.*
- *Can't s/he find the hospital?*

Tutanga tuzane maliketi
Tutanga tuzane maliketi?

- *We can't find the market.*
- *Can't we find the market?*

NOTE: The response may be:

-	Ee	-	Yes
-	Awe	-	No

EXERCISES

- (I) Write a dialogue on asking and giving directions.
- (ii) **Scavenger hunt:** Find items hidden at different places.
- (iii) Consult each other and hide an object. Give your trainer instructions to find it.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go and find the location given to you by your trainer and report back to him the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

I am able to give directions Yes Not yet
I can ask for directions Yes Not yet



LESSON 11

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having come back from second site visit, trainees will compose and narrate a story about their visit in the past tense.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having been given a story in the present tense, trainees will rewrite a story and narrate it in the future tense.



CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) The Mambwe people plan for their future by storing food through preservation.

**A mambwe yakapekanya ivyakunkolelo kupilila umukusunga ifvyakulya umunzila
izi pusane pusane.**

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Avoid judgemental comments.
Mutapingula umu milandile inu.

**VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)****VERBS**

Ukwimba	-	To dig
Ukucina	-	To dance
Ukoowa	-	To swim
Ukumwa	-	To drink
Ukulila	-	To enjoy
Ukuswilila	-	To go back/ return
Ukutemwa	-	To like
Ukukuula	-	To build
Ukwizya	-	To play/to pass time
Ukulya	-	To eat
Ukupita	-	To go
Ukupita	-	To walk
Ukwiimba	-	To sing
Ukulanda/ukuvwanga	-	To say/tell/talk/speak
Ukulonda	-	To want
Ukulila	-	To cry
Ukuwela	-	To come back
Ukuloota	-	To dream
Ukukoleka	-	To be drunk
Ukuluka	-	To vomit/throw up
Ukubelenga	-	To read
Ukulemba	-	To write

NOUNS

Uwengwa	-	Beer
Baa	-	Beerhall/Bar
Ifvyakulya	-	Food
Umunji	-	Friend
Aantu	-	People
Umazi	-	Village
Amanzi	-	Water
Umwene	-	Chief
Ivifula	-	Wells
Oteo	-	Hotel

TIME RELATED WORDS

Mutondo	+ PAST TENSE	-	Yesterday
Illelo	-		Today
Mutondo	+ FUTURE TENSE	-	Tomorrow
Akatondo	-		In the morning
Umwezi	-		Month/ moon
Amanguzi	-		In the afternoon
Usiku	-		At night
Uwanda uwakonkapo	-		Following day
Umulungu ukwiza	-		Next week/ comming week
Uwanda uwa	-		The day before or after
Akasanya kawala	-		The sun is shining

N.B. Mutondo is ambiguous in Mambwe, it means both yesterday and tomorrow, but the context will tell which one is used, especially the Verb Tense will help you., e.g. **Mutondo natandile umu Mwekera** = Yesterday I took a walk in Mwekera; different from **Mutondo ndatandala uku Kitwe** = Tomorrow I will visit Kitwe.

QUESTIONS



Mwaile kwi mutondo manguzi?
 Mumalya vyani ilelo?
 Mulakala vyani mutondo ?

-Where did you go yesterday in the evening?
 -What will you eat today?
 -What will you buy tomorrow?

OTHER WORDS

Lino ntacili	-	Before /
Pacisila ca	-	After
Usaka	-	Cleanliness
Kuno	-	Here
Ino nsita	-	This time
-kwitu	-	Ours.
Usaali	-	Dirtiness
-kwinu	-	Your(s)
-kwao	-	Their(s)

GRAMMAR

A. THE PAST TENSE INFIX: [-a + ile-] used to express an action done in past of yesterday and sometime ago.

e.g. Ukufulala = to bathe

Affirmative

PP-	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-ile	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-ful-	+	-ile	=	Nafulile	I bathed
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-ful-	+	-ile	=	Mwafulile	You bathed
Tu-	+	-a-	+	- ful -	+	-ile	=	Twafulile	We bathed
Ya--	+	-a-	+	- ful-	+	-ile	=	Yafulile	They/he/she bathed

Negative

PP	+	N/M		Root	+	-ile	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	Ta-		-ful-	+	-ile	=	Ntafulile	I didn't bathe
Mu-	+	Ta-		- ful -	+	-ile	=	Mutafulile	You didn't bathe
Tu-	+	Ta-		- ful-	+	-ile	=	Tutafulile	We didn't bathe
Ya-	+	Ta-		- ful -	+	-ile	=	Yatafulile	They/he/she didn't bathe

Examples

Affirmative

Nafulile pa mwili mutondo.
I bathed my body yesterday.
Mwafulile uku manso akatondo.
You washed your face in the morning.
Twafulile ukumakasa umusanya.
We washed our hands at noon.
Yafulile ukumakuulu amanguzi.
They washed their legs in the evening.

Negative

Ntafulile pa mwili mutondo.
I didn't wash my body yesterday.
Mutafulile ukumanso akatondo.
You haven't washed your legs in the evening.
Tutafulile ukumakasa umusanya.
We didn't wash our hands in the afternoon.
Utafulile ukumakuulu amanguzi .
You didn't wash your legs in the evening.

NB: When a sentence is in negative past tense, the last vowel of the verb changes from 'a' to 'e' after an extension, e.g. [-ile] or [-izye].



C. **PRESENT PERFECT TENSE:** [-i-] used to express an action that has been done but flows into present time.

D.

Affirmative

T.M	+	PP	+	Root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
i-	+	-n-	+	-kal-	+	-a	=	Inkala	I have bought
i-	+	-mu-	+	-kal-	+	-a	=	Imukala	You have bought
i-	+	-tu-	+	-kal-	+	-a	=	Itukala	We have bought
i-	+	-ya-	+	-kal-	+	-a	=	Iyakala	They/she/he have bought

Negative

P.P. + Ta	+	Verb in past	=	Conjugation	Translation
N + Ta-	+	-kazile-	=	Ntakazile	I haven't bought
Mu + Ta	+	-kazile-	=	Mutakazile	You haven't bought
Tu + Ta	+	-kazile-	=	Tutakazile	We haven't bought
Ya + Ta	+	-kazile-	=	Yatakazile	They/he/she haven't bought

Examples

Affirmative

Inkala ivyakulya.

I have bought food.

Imukala ivyakuzwala.

You have bought clothes

Itukala insapato.

We have bought shoes

Iyakala inkoko.

They have bought chicken.

Negative

Ntakazile uwengwa.

I have not bought beer.

Mutakazile ivilimba.

You have not bought furniture.

Tutakazile amatolozi.

We have not bought trousers.

Yatakazile inyama.

They have not bought meat.

C. **THE SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE:** [-LA-] used to express action to be done in the future time frame of tomorrow and onwards in the days to come.

Rule: PP+ -la- + root+ -a

Affirmative

PP-	+	la	+	root	+	a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Ndacina	I will dance
Mu-	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Mulacina	You will dance
Tu-	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Tulacina	We will dance
Ya-	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Yalacina	They/she/he will dance

Negative

P.P.	Neg/M	+	-la-	+	+Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	ta	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Mutalacina	I won't dance
Mu-	ta	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Mutalacina	You won't dance
Tu-	ta	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Tutalacina	We won't dance
Ya-	ta	+	-la-	+	-cin-	+	-a	=	Yatalacina	They/He/she won't dance



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Examples

Affirmative

Ndacina mutondo.
I will dance tomorrow.

Mulacina rumba mutondo.
You will dance to rhumba tomorrow

Tulacina mwakwe Chishiko.
We will dance in Chishiko.

Yalacina umu Kitwe.
They will dance in Kitwe.

Negative

Ntalacina uwanda uwa.
I will not dance that day.

Mutala cina Regae mulungu ukwiza
You will not dance to reggae next week

Tutalacina kwakwe Kakubo.
We will not dance in Kakubo.

Yatalacina umu Ndola.
They will not dance in Ndola.

EXERCISE

TELL A STORY

Write stories from picture strips in different tenses.



1. Put the words in brackets in the correct tenses.

I (Ukulanda) [Future] mu cimambwe na antu ya mumuzi wane. They (Ukutemwa)[Future] ukulola ukuya inkolelo umumuzi wao.
I (Ukulonda) [Present] ukulanda na yamwene muzi, nomba umwene He (Ukwiza) [Past] kuno ku kutandala.
Ilelo, We (Ukuteyanya) [Present] mitingi pano we (Ukulonda) [Present] ukulanzyanya na Aantu vino We (Ukuuula [Future] Ivifula.



2. Tell a Story

Write a recent experience encountered in the host family or in the training site and present it to class. Other trainees can ask questions.

3. Write stories about what you did or what happened to you in U.S.A.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go to people in the site and ask them what they did in the past. What they want to do in future and bring the stories back to class the following day.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can tell a story in the past:

Yes Not yet

I can tell a story in the present tense:

Yes Not yet

I can tell a story in the future tense:

Yes Not yet



LESSON 12

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

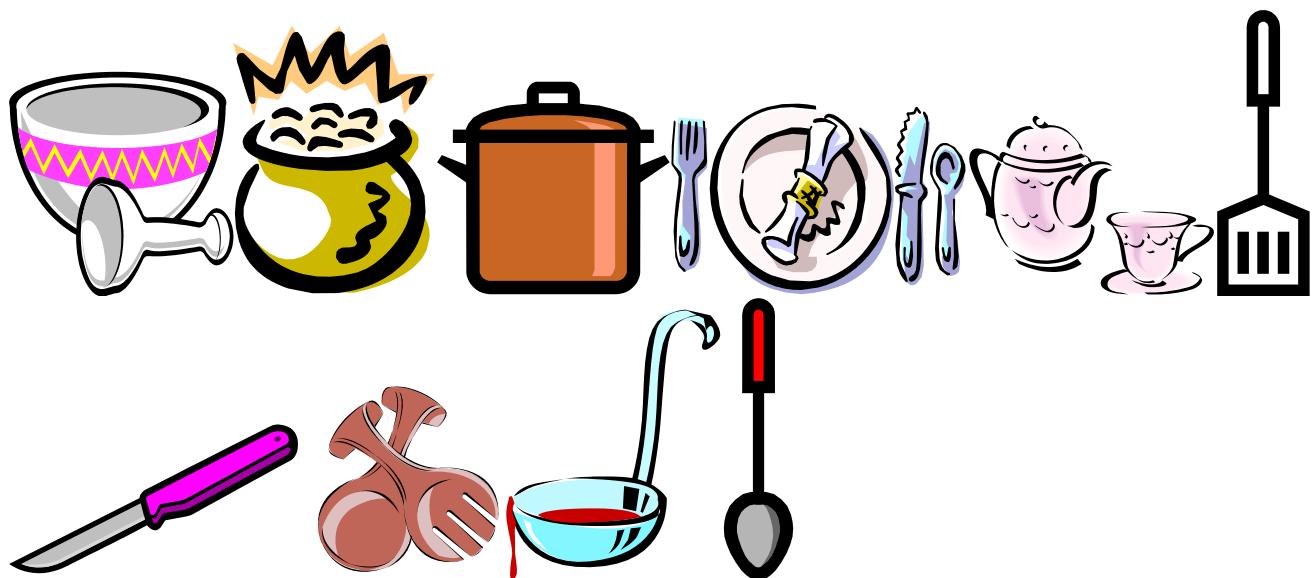
TOPIC: HOUSING

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given a scenario of a village, trainees will compare and contrast the usage of village kitchen utensils to American kitchen utensils.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to village kitchen, trainees will list at least village kitchen utensils.
2. Having been exposed to village kitchen, trainees will list at least village kitchen utensils and ask for permission to use them.



DIALOGUE I (ILYASI)

A:	Icani ci?	B:	Impoto
A:	Uzye impoto iya mulimo ci?	B:	Yakwelekelamo
A:	Icani ci?	B:	Imbaula
A:	Uzye imbaula iya mulimo ci?	B:	Yakwelekelapo
A:	Icani ci?	B:	Iciina
A:	Uzye iciina ica mulimo ci?	B:	Icakupondelamo
A:	Icani ci?	B:	Inyungu
A:	Uzye inyungu iya mulimo ci?	B:	Iyakwikamo manzi yakumwa.



DIALOGUE II (ILYASI LYAKWE CILI)

- | | | | |
|----|-----------------------------|----|--------------------|
| A: | Uzye ninga onvyako imbaula? | B: | Ee, Munga onvyako. |
| A: | Uzye ili kwi? | B: | Ili umu cikini |
| A: | Icisuma nataizya. | | |

DIALOGUE III (ILYASI LYAKWE CITATU)

- | | | | |
|----|-------------------------------------|----|--|
| A: | Uzye ningaovyako Iciina? | B: | Ee mungaonvya. Uzye mukweti impoto ni mbale? |
| A: | Nkweti imbale nomba ntakweti impoto | B: | Uzye mungaonvya impoto yane. |
| A: | Ningaonvya. | B: | Tolini. |

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) You cannot allow anybody to enter your bedroom unless they are your close friends.
Yasiingizya umuntu aliwensi ukukasi, kano sile umutemwikwa nadi cuzako.
- (b) Your parents in law and older children are not allowed to enter your bedroom.
Ya so vyala nagu ya nyokovyala pamwi na aana yako aikolo yatafwile ikwingila ukukasi.
- (c) In villages toilets are built a few meters from the houses because people want to maintain cleanliness and to feel that nobody should know or see that one has gone to the toilet.
Umumizi icimbusu nu lusasa vikaela ukutali ni ng'anda.
- (d) Its a taboo to sit on a mortar
Tusiikala apa ciina.
- (e) A cooking stick should never be used to beat a child.
Yasi umilu mwana nu muzwa.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Avoid leaving a lit candle, burning brazier or smouldering wood in the house, especially at night.
Mutasha kandulo, imbaula nandi icisiki camoto umu ng'anda, makamaka uusiku.

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

<u>NOUNS</u>	
Ulupe	- Winnowing Basket
Iciina	- Mortar
Umunsi	- Pounding stick
Kapu	- Cup
Supuni	- Spoon
Insimbi	- Pressing iron
Pani	- Pan
Imbaula	- brazier
Amalasha	- Charcoal
Imipando	- Chairs
Icitolu	- Stove
Kabadi	- Cupboard
Sefa/ulunyungo	- Sieve
Umuse	- Basket
Impoto	- Pot
beseni	- Basin
Bedi	- Bed
Icitala	- Reed mat
Ise	- Hoe



Impasa	-	Axe
Icimbusu	-	Toilet
Iziko	-	Fire place
Inkwi	-	Fire wood
Umoto	-	Fire
OTHER WORDS		
Incito	-	Work
Icani?	-	What?
Apa/ Uku ng'anda-		At home
Umunji	-	Friend
Ntakweti	-	I don't have
VERBS		
Ukuta	-	To sow
Ukusima	-	To plough
Ukutongola	-	To shell
Ukukomela	-	To plant
Ukuzombola	-	To harvest (cereal)
Ukwela	-	To fish
Ukfopola	-	To peel
Ukucisa	-	To press
Ukupyela	-	To sweep
Ukweleka	-	To cook
Ukukuula	-	To build
Ukupanga	-	To make
Ukuumba	-	To mould
Ukutapa manzi	-	To draw water
Ukulima	-	To cultivate
Ukuputula	-	To cut
Ukupemba umoto		- To make fire
Ukuvimba	-	To thatch/to cover
Ukusenda pa mutwe-		To carry on the head
Ukuponda	-	To pound

GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [Nga] (REVIEW): meaning "Can/May" It is used to make requests or ask for permission for doing something.

Rule: P.P.+ Nga + Request + Noun

Affirmative

P.P.	+	Nga	+	Request	+	Noun	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-nga	+	-onvyako	+	Imbaula	=	Ninga omvyako imbaula? <i>I may use the brazier.</i>
Mu-	+	-nga	+	-onvyako	+	Inyungu	=	Munga omvyako Inyungu? <i>You may use the clay pot.</i>
Tu-	+	-nga	+	-onvyako	+	Umuse	=	Tunga omvyako umuse? <i>We may use the basket.</i>
Ya-	+	-nga	+	-onvyako	+	-Ulupe	=	Yanga omvyako ulupe? <i>They/he/she may use winnowing basket.</i>

Negative

P.P.	+	Neg/mrk	+	Nga + Affirmative	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta-	+	-nga- + mbomvyeko	=	Ntanga mbomvyeko	<i>I can't use.</i>
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-nga- + muomvyeko	=	Mutanga muomvyeko	<i>You can't use.</i>
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	-nga- + tuomvyeko	=	Tutanga tuomvyeko	<i>We can't use.</i>
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-nga + yaomvyeko	=	Yatanga yaomvyeko	<i>S/he, they can't use.</i>



Examples

Affirmative

Ninga omvyako ise?

I may use the hoe.

Munga omvyako Impasa?

You may use the axe.

Tunga omvyako Inyungu?

We may use the clay pot. We can't use the winnowing basket.

Yanga omvyako Umuse?

They may use the basket.

Negative

Ntanga mbomvyeko Imbaula.

I can't use the brazier.

Mutanga muonvyeko Umupeni.

You can't use the knife.

Tutanga tuomvyeko ulupe.

We can't use the winnowing basket.

Yatanga yaomvyeko imbale.

They can't use the plates.

N.B. In Lesson ten "Nga" is used to express "Where can I find?" While in this lesson "Nga" is used to express 'can I please use'. In Lesson Ten it's used for direction while in Lesson 13 it's used to express permission.

B. PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE (REVIEW)

Rule: PP + -e- + Root + -a

Affirmative

PP	+	-e-	+	Root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-e-	+	-elek-	+	-a	=	Neleka	<i>I have cooked</i>
Mu-	+	-e-	+	-elek-	+	-a	=	Mweleka	<i>You have cooked</i>
Tu-	+	-e-	+	-elek-	+	-a	=	Tweleka	<i>We have cooked</i>
Ya-	+	-e-	+	-elek-	+	-a	=	Yeleka	<i>They/she/hehave cooked</i>

Negative

P.P.	+	Negative + e	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-Ntelik + e	=	Ntelike	<i>I have not cooked</i>
Mu-	+	-Mutelik + e	=	Mutelike	<i>You have not cooked</i>
Tu-	+	-Tutelik + e	=	Tutelike	<i>We have not cooked</i>
Ya-	+	-Yatelik + e	=	Yatelike	<i>They/he/she have not cooked</i>

Examples:

Affirmative

Neleka Icifwa.

I have cooked relish.

Mweleka Inyama.

You have cooked meat.

Tweleka umusalu.

We have cooked vegetables.

Yeleka Cipuzi.

They have cooked pumpkins.

Negative

Ntelike Insima.

I have not cooked Nshima.

Mutelike inkoko.

You have not cooked chicken.

Tutelike Inswi.

S/he has not cooked fish.

Yatelike Ivisela.

They have not cooked sweet potatoes.



EXERCISE

- (a) Make a list of household items you need at your post.
- (b) Make a dialogue in which one is asking for permission to use items in the house and the other answers.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Ask Mambwe speakers for permission to use items found in their homes.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify household items: Yes Not yet

I can make a request to use items found in the house: Yes Not yet



LESSON 13

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: WEATHER

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having learnt different weather patterns in Zambia, trainees will describe their favorite weather and give at least 5 reasons why it is their favorite.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given the necessary vocabulary, trainees will express 4 feelings and desires relating to weather.
2. Given a picture depicting different weather patterns in Zambia, trainees will describe at least 3 Zambian weather patterns.

Picture Depicting:

- Sun on a clear sunny day
- Rains
- Clouds
- Trees and clothes being blown by wind



TEXT (UMULANDU)

Uvwini mwe ya Lanzi.. Ndi mwawala sana, aantu yakauvwa inzala sana nu lusala alino yakalonda ukumwa amanzi azuuke. Ndi yali pa ulendo yakalonda ambulela.
Icani cino aantu yakaculila nga mwawala?

Uvwini mwe ya mpepo. Ndi mwiza aantu yakalonda ukuzwala sweta nu kumwa tii ikaye.
Icani cino aantu yakaculila nga mwiza?



CULTURAL NOTES (ILYASI)

- (a) *Most people do not usually compliment the weather, unless it is bad that day.*
Lisi lingi lino aantu yakalandu apa muza kanosile ndi kwaipa.
- (b) *When a person is struck by lightening it is believed that one has been bewitched or being punished for wrong doing*
Inkuwa ndi yaponela umuntu, ala uwanga nandi icilanduzi.

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS.

Ukuuvwa	-	<i>To feel/to hear/to taste/listen</i>
Ukulya	-	<i>To eat</i>
Ukulonda	-	<i>To want</i>
Ukuzwala	-	<i>To dress</i>
Ukupuuza	-	<i>To rest</i>
Ukupona	-	<i>To fall</i>
Ukumwa	-	<i>To drink</i>
Ukulaala	-	<i>To sleep</i>
Ukwikuta	-	<i>To be full</i>
Ukulemba	-	<i>To write</i>
Ukusenda	-	<i>To carry</i>
Ukuuvwa impepo-	-	<i>To be cold/feel cold</i>
Ukuuvwa inzala-	-	<i>To feel hungry</i>
Ukuuvwa ulusal-	-	<i>To feel thirsty</i>
Ukuumfwa ukukaya-	-	<i>To feel hot</i>
Ukupeela	-	<i>To give</i>
Ukupita	-	<i>To go</i>
Ukutola	-	<i>To pick/take</i>
Ukutampa/ukutalika	-	<i>To start</i>
Ukuicisa	-	<i>To hurt oneself</i>

NOUNS:

Inzala	-	<i>hunger</i>
Amanzi	-	<i>Water</i>
Akasanya	-	<i>Sun</i>
Ambulela	-	<i>Umbrella</i>
Imfinzi	-	<i>Darkness</i>
Impepo	-	<i>Coldness</i>
Imvula	-	<i>Rain</i>
Amakumbi	-	<i>Clouds</i>
Cisaka	-	<i>Maize</i>
Ulusala	-	<i>Thirst</i>
Umwando	-	<i>Rope/string</i>
icilala	-	<i>Drought</i>
Ulumi	-	<i>Mist</i>
Amatipa	-	<i>Mud</i>
Cipuzi	-	<i>Pumpkins</i>
Ivyalo	-	<i>Fields</i>
Umwezi	-	<i>Moon/Month</i>
Insita	-	<i>Weather/Season/time</i>
Isote	-	<i>Grass</i>
Icisao	-	<i>Shade</i>
Ulumi	-	<i>Dew</i>
Iyevu	-	<i>Sweat</i>

**EXPRESSIONS TO NOTE**

Ikukaya ilelo	-	<i>It is hot to day</i>
Imvula ikutonya	-	<i>It is raining</i>
Akasanya ikawala	-	<i>The sun is shining</i>
Kuli impepo	-	<i>It is cold/windy</i>
Ikuzuka	-	<i>It is cold</i>
Ndi nu Lusala	-	<i>I'm thirsty</i>
Ndi ni nzala	-	<i>I'm hungry</i>
Ndi ni mpepo	-	<i>I'm cold</i>

GRAMMAR**A. THE USE OF [...Ndi....] MEANING "IF or WHEN":**

[...NDI...] always takes the Present Tense whereas the verb in the conditional clause can be either in the Present Habitual or in the Future Tenses, as shown in the following:

Examples

Ndi nuvwa impepo nkazwala sweta	-	<i>When I feel cold I always put on a sweater.</i>
Mumaya uku Kitwe imvula ndi yasila.	-	<i>You will go to Kitwe when it stops raining.</i>
Tukamwa Mosi ndi tuvwa ulusala.	-	<i>We always drink Mosi when we feel thirsty.</i>
Yakalya ndi uvwa inzala.	-	<i>They/S/he eats when s/he feels hungry.</i>

B. THE USE OF [UKUVVWA] = “TO FEEL”Affirmative

PP	-u-	-vwa	+	Feelings	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-u-	-vwa	+	inzala	=	Nuvwa inzala	<i>I feel hungry</i>
Mu	-u-	-vwa	+	Ulusalala	=	Muvwa ulusalala	<i>You feel thirsty</i>
Tu-	-u-	-vwa	+	Intete	=	Tuvwa intete	<i>We feel afraid</i>
Ya-	-u-	-vwa	+	Ukuzuuka	=	Yuvwa ukuzuuke	<i>They feel cold</i>

Negative

P.P.	N/M	vvile	+	Feelings	=	Conjugation	Translation
N	-tu-	-vvile	+	inzala	=	Ntuvwile inzala	<i>I haven't felt hungry</i>
Mu	-tu-	-vvile	+	impepo	=	Mutuvwile impepo	<i>You haven't felt cold</i>
Tu	-tu-	-vvile	+	ukukaya	=	Tutuvwile ukukaya	<i>We haven't felt hot</i>
Ya	-tu-	-vvile	+	ukuzuuka	=	Yatuvwile ukuzuuka	<i>They haven't felt cold</i>

ExamplesAffirmative

Nuvwa inzala nkulonda ukulya piza
I feel hungry I want to eat pizza.
Nuvwa impepo nkulonda sweta.
I feel cold I want a sweater.

Negative

Ntuvwile inzala sinkulonda ukulya piza
I don't feel hungry. I don't want to eat nshima
Ntuvwile impepo nsikulonda sweta.
I do not feel cold, I don't want a sweater.

Tuvwa impepo tukulonda ukusimula

We feel cold we want to run away

Tutuvwile impepo tusikulonda ukusimula.

We don't feel cold we don't want to run away.

Yuvwa ukulwala yakulonda umulembo.
They feel sick, they want medicine.

Yatuvwile ukulwala yasikulonda umulembo.
They don't feel sick they don't want medicine.



E. THE USE OF [PACISILA CA....+ VERB...] to mean "AFTER... + VERB"

After	+	Infinitive	Following Action	= Conjugation	Translation
Pacisila ca	+	kulya,	naile uku tauni	= Pacisila ca kulya naile uku tauni	After eating I went to town
Pacisila ca	+	kufulala,	mwasendime	= Pacisila ca kufulala mwasendime	After bathing you slept
Pacisila ca	+	kumwa,	twakolike	= Pacisila ca kumwa twakolike	After drinking we got drunk
Pacisila ca	+	kuta,	yatonsile	= Pacisila ca kuta yatonsile	After playing they got tired

- Pacisila ca kulya naile uku tauni.** - After eating, I went to town.
Pacisila ca kufulala mwasendime. - After bathing, you slept.
Pacisila ca kumwa twakolike. - After drinking, we got drunk.
Pacisila ca kuta yatonsile. - After playing, they got tired.

EXERCISE

(1) Complete the following sentences

- (a) Nuvwa ulusala nkulonda.....
- (b)tukulonda ukulya
- (c) Muvwa ukukaya, mukulonda.....
- (d) Kuli akasanya nkulonda.....
- (e) Kuli imvula mpekwini.....

(2) Complete the following sentences:

- (a) Tukalya ndi tuli ni.....
- (b) Nkumwa manzi azuuke ndi ndi nu.....
- (c) Nkalonda sweta ndi
- (d) Nkasenda ambulela ndi kuli.....

(3) Match the words in A with the words in B

A	B
Ikukaya	I need
Kuli imvula	It is dark
Ikuzuuka	It is cold
Nkulonda	It is raining
Kuli akasanya	It is shining
Ikufita	It is hot

(4.) Pick a flash card and read the question to others.



TASK: (IVYAKUCITA)

Find out which months are associated with the following seasons:

- | | | |
|---------|---|---------------------------|
| Cisanya | - | <i>Dry and hot season</i> |
| Cisiku | - | <i>Rain season</i> |
| Mwela | - | <i>Cold season.</i> |

SELF EVALUATION:

- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| I can talk about weather conditions: | Yes.....Not yet..... |
| I can express physical responses to weather and other influences: | Yes.....Not yet..... |
| I can identify and ask about different seasons: | Yes.....Not yet..... |



LESSON 14

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

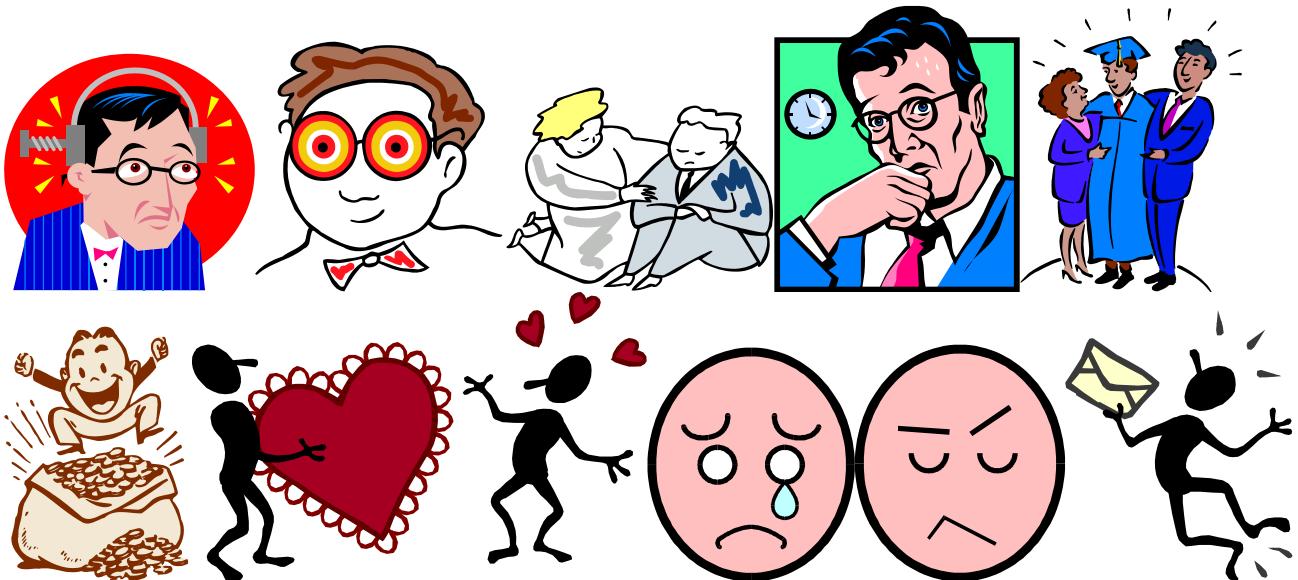
TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Emotional state)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having displayed pictures showing different emotional states, trainees will formulate a story describing 3 different emotional states of 3 different characters in the picture.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been given different situations, trainees will describe at least 6 emotional states going with different situations.
2. Trainees will list at least 4 condolences and congratulatory expressions going with emotional state.



DIALOGUE 1 (ILYASI)

Kasonde: Muli uli mulamu?

Bwalya: Ndisile ningo mulamu. Nga mwemo?

Kasonde: Ndi sile ningo. Ninsansamuka pano mwapisile amasindano

Bwalya: Nataizya saana.

DIALOGUE 2 (ILYASI)

Chileshe: Muli uli bane?

Mutale: Ndi sile ningo. Nga mwemo?

Chileshe: Panono. Uzye imumanya ukuti yanjiile?

Mutale: Ee nuvvile kapya ndi nu landa pano yamwiile.



CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) In Zambia personal feelings are kept to oneself and to whom one is intimated while impersonal feelings, such as sorrow at funerals and happiness at weddings are not hidden.
Ilingi aina Zambia yakafisa vino yakuvwa ndi vintu vikukumwa ukucitemwiko. Yakalanga sile wino yatemwa epela. Nomba insansa zyapawinga ni vyaulanda vyene yasyafisa.
- (b) It is not polite to exhibit actions that show affection in public (like kissing, etc...)
Citazipa ukulemana nangu ukufyompana imilomo apayantu.
- (c) During funerals close relatives to the deceased shade tears to show that they are grieved.
Pandosya alupwa akaponya sana aminsozi ukulangizya ulanda.
- (d) Kitchen parties are attended by women only.
Cikini pate iciila cakwe ya namayo.

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukutemwa	-	To be happy/to like
Ukutonta	-	To be tired
Ukusoka	-	To get annoyed
Ukuya nu uzuwa	-	To be jealous
Ukuzunguka	-	To be surprised
Ukutomola	-	To kiss/ to taste
Ukusakamala	-	To worry
Ukupocelela	-	To receive
Ukuuvwa	-	To hear/to feel
Ukuzana	-	To find
Ukupona	-	To fall
Ukfuma	-	To leave/to come out
Ukwilila	-	To forget
Ukufwa	-	To die
Ukupanga	-	To make
Ukupapata	-	To apologize/ to plead
Ukutaizya	-	To thank/to praise
Ukwasuka	-	To answer

EMOTIONS

Icitemwiko	-	Love
Insongi	-	Shyness
Ukutiina/ ukuvwa intete	-	To fear/afraid
Ukuzevya	-	To celebrate
Ulanda	-	Sadness/ feel sorry
Ukupatana	-	To hate each other
Ukucuziwa	-	To be troubled
Ukukwata amelenganyo-	-	To have thoughts.

OTHER WORDS

Kanono	-	Very small
Amazya	-	Dance
Mpiti	-	Long time ago
Kaana	-	Infant/small child
Insalu	-	Cloth
Pakasi	-	Between
Panono panono	-	Slowly
Likwene	-	Soon/now
Uusu	-	Mealie Meal
Ilandwe/ilyasi	-	Message
Umunji	-	friend
Mapalo	-	Blessings.



GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKUVWA] + TO FEEL+ [PANO] "BECAUSE"

Affirmative

PP	-U-	+	-umfwa	+	Feeling	+	Pantu	=	Conjugation Sentence
N-	-u-	+	-uvwa	+	ukuwaya	+	pano	=	Nuvwa ukuwaya pano.... <i>I feel pain because....</i>
Mu-	-u-	+	-uvwa	+	ulanda	+	pano	=	Muvwa ulanda pano.... <i>You feel sad because....</i>
Tu-	-u-	+	-uvwa	+	umuselu	+	pano	=	tuvwa umuselu pano..... <i>We feel nauseated because</i>
Ya-	-u-	+	-uvwa	+	insonyi	+	pano	=	Yuvwa insonyi pano <i>They feel shy because....</i>

Negative

P.P.-	N/M	-Root-	+	ile	Feeling	+	pantu	=	Conjugation Sentence
N-	-tu-	-vw-	+	ile	ulanda	+	pano	=	Ntuvwile ulanda pano.... <i>I haven't felt sad because</i>
Mu-	-tu-	-vw-	+	ile	umuselu	+	pano	=	Mutuvwile umuselu pano.... <i>You have not felt nauseated because....</i>
Tu-	-tu-	-vw-	+	ile	insansa	+	pano	=	Tutuvwile insansa pano... <i>We are not happy because....</i>
Ya-	-tu-	-vw-	+	ile	insonyi	+	pano	=	Yatuvwile insonyi pano. <i>They are not shy because.</i>

Examples :

Affirmative

Nuvwa ukuwaya pano naicisile

I feel pain because I have hurt myself.

Muvwa ulanda pano umuzo watafwa.

You feel sad because your friend is dead.

Yuvwa umuselu pano iyalya inswi izisi.

They feel nauseated because they have eaten uncooked fish.

Tuvwa insansa pano swensi itupita amasindano.

We feel happy because we have all passed exams.

Yuvwa insonyi pano iyapona amasindano.

They feel shy because they have failed exams.

Negative

Ntuvwile inzala pano indya insima.

I don't feel hungry because I have eaten nshima.

Mutuvwile ulanda pano umuzo atafwile.

You don't feel sad because your friend is not dead.

Tutuvwile umuselu pano yatalile inswi izisi.

We don't feel nauseated because they have not eaten uncooked fish.

Yatuvwile insansa pano mutapisile amasindano

They haven't felt happy because you have not passed exams.



B. REDUPLICATION TO EXPRESS INTENSITY:

(i) WITH ADVERBS

e.g.	Lyini <u>zuwa zuwa</u> .	-	Eat very fast.
	Yamama Ya kapita <u>panono panono</u> .	-	My grandmother walks very slowly.
	Pisyini <u>ningo nigo</u>	-	Drive steadily.
	iiza mpiti <u>sana sana</u>	-	They came a long time ago.

(ii) WITH VERBS

Yamwalimu <u>yaka vwangwa vwangwa</u> .	-	The teacher talks a lot.
Umwana ne aka <u>lila lila</u> .	-	My baby cries a lot.
Aantu <u>yaka ombo ombo</u> .	-	People beg a lot.
Aanji <u>yaka pela pela</u> ivintu.	-	My friends give out things a lot

NB: Monosyllabic words are **triplicated**.

e.g. -lyा in Tukalyalyalya ivyakulya. - We eat food a lot.

CONTRASTS

The use of “**nomba**” to mean ‘but’ e.g.

Yamayo yali ni nsansa nomba yatata yali nu ulanda.
My mother is happy but my father is sad.

Ya Teza yakwata amaka nomba ya Bwalya akasu.
Teza has strength but Bwalya is lazy.

Ya Taizya yaya ning nomba ya Kasonde aipe.
Taizya is good but Kasonde is bad.

Yamutale yacenjela n ombo ya Luzango yatumba.
Mutale is clever but Luzango is foolish.

EXERCISE

(1) Fill in the blanks:-

Ilolo ndi ni nsansa pano.....
Ya Cathy yali nu zuwa pano.....
Yamayo yali nu ulanda pano.....
Yatata iyasoka pano.....

(2) Go to the front and mime the emotional action for others to guess what it is.

(3) Identify which phrases are complaints and which ones are compliments:

Kutonta sana
Kupita amasindano
Kukoma umwenzo
Kupona amasindano
Kuzipa wakwe malaika
Kuloleka umusaka
Umukazyana umusuma



(4) Make a dialogue where one person complains or gives compliments, then present the dialogue to the class.

TASK: (IVYAKUCITA)

Look for Mambwe speaking people and complain about something or give compliments.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can state my feelings or emotions:	Yes	Not yet
I can congratulate and console someone:	Yes	Not yet
I can express compliments and complaints:	Yes	Not yet



LESSON 15

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Invitations)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given the program for cultural day, trainees will invite 2 members of their host family to attend the function.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. After learning the necessary and grammar, trainees will act a role play where they accept or decline an invitation.
 2. After interviewing the local community members, trainees will name at least 6 different social events.
-



DIALOGUE 1 (ILYASI LYAKWE CONGA)

Malama:	Muli uli bane?	Bwalya:	Ndi sile ning. Nga mwemo?
Malama:	Ndi sile ning. Uzye Imumanya ukuti nkufumalila?	Bwalya:	Awe ntamanyile.
Malama:	Nkumwama uku winga wane. Uzye mungiza mufikeko?	Bwalya:	Nataizya sana. Ningiza infikeko
Malama:	Nataizya sana	Bwalya:	Kusi intazi.

DIALOGUE II (ILYASI LYAKWE CILI)

Mulenga:	Muli uli bane?	Chileshe:	Ndi sile ning. Nga mwemo?
Mulenga:	Ndi sile ning. Uzye mungiza Muzanweko uku malyo yane?	Chileshe:	Awe. Njeleiniko. Nkweti ivyakucita ivingi.
Mulenga:	Ooo! Cipa Tulalolana lyuze.	Chileshe:	Nataizya.



CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In villages when you are invited you can take a friend with you.*
Umumuzi nga yakwama, ungasenda umuzo
- (b) Whoever invites you out, is responsible to buy or provide food and drinks.
Umuntu nga wa kusenda ukumalila nandi uku baa, aliwe afwile ukukukalila vino ukulonda .
- (c) *In villages, people don't wait for invitations to any function. They feel it is important to show their presence, just for a short while.*
Mumizi antu yasilolela ukwamwa ukundosya, kumawinga, nani uku malyo. Yakalola sile aineco ukuti yafwile ukuzanwako pano icikankala.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Be cautious of who you invite and who invites you.*
Mwaya aiukile kuli yano mukwama na akumwama.

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukucita	-	<i>To do</i>
Ukupembela	-	<i>To wait</i>
Ukulwala	-	<i>To be sick</i>
Ukulipila	-	<i>To pay</i>
Ukwazwa	-	<i>To help</i>
Ukupempula	-	<i>To visit</i>
Uwinga	-	<i>Wedding</i>
Ukuwatizya	-	<i>To baptise</i>
Ukwama	-	<i>To invite/to call</i>
Ukulola	-	<i>To see</i>

NOUNS

Amalyo	-	<i>party</i>
Icisungu	-	<i>Initiation</i>
Icililo/indosya	-	<i>Funeral</i>
Incende	-	<i>Place</i>
Incito	-	<i>Work</i>
Uluwatizyo	-	<i>Baptism</i>
Iciila	-	A dance

OTHER WORDS

Ee, Nataizya.	-	<i>Yes, thank you</i>
Awe, Nataizya.	-	<i>No, thank you</i>

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Utasakamala	-	<i>Don't worry</i>
Utakana ukwiza	-	<i>Don't fail to come</i>
Itukwata amalyo	-	<i>We have a party.</i>
Cilisile	-	<i>It's okay</i>



GRAMMAR

A. THE SEPARABLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS :

Used to show emphasis when insisting on something:

1st Person Sing. Nene	-	<i>me</i>
2nd Person Sing. Wewe	-	<i>You</i>
3rd Person Sing. Wi	-	<i>Him/her</i>
1st Person Plural Sweswe	-	<i>we</i>
2nd Person Plural Mwemwe	-	<i>You</i>
3rd Person Plural Ya	-	<i>them</i>

Affirmative

PP	Tense	-it-	-a- + spp	Conjugation = Translation
N-	-ku-	-am-	-a- + mwemwe	Nkwama mwemwe - <i>I'm inviting you</i>
Mu-	-ku-	-am-	-a- + nene	Mukwama nene - <i>You are inviting me</i>
Tu-	-ku-	-am-	-a- + sweswe	Tukwama sweswe - <i>We are inviting us</i>
Ya-	-ku-	-am-	-a- + ya	Yakwama ya - <i>They are inviting them</i>

Negative

P.P.	N/M	tense	-am-	-a- + spp	Conjugation = Translation
N-	si	-ku	-am	-a- + mwemwe	Nsikuama mwemwe. Am not inviting you
Mu-	si	-ku-	-am-	-a- + nene	Musikwama nene - <i>You are not inviting me</i>
Tu-	si	-ku-	-am-	-a- + sweswe	Tusikwama sweswe - <i>We are not inviting us</i>
Ya-	si	-ku-	-am-	-a- + ya	Yasikwama ya - <i>They are not inviting them/s/he.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nkwama mwemwe ya Mulenga.
I am inviting you Mulenga.

Mukwama nene uku nganda inu?
You are inviting me at your house.

Tukwama ya ukukulya umwikulo
We are inviting him/her for breakfast.

Yakwama wewe uku Chongwe .
They are inviting you to Chongwe.

Negative

Nsi kwama mwemwe ya Chanda.
I am not inviting you Chanda.

Musikwama ya ukumwinu?
You are not inviting him/her at your house.

Tukwama mwemwe kukulya umwikulo
We are not inviting you for breakfast.

Yasi kwama mwemwe uku La Frontier.
They are not inviting you to La Frontier.

N.B. At the advanced level of speaking you will hear people saying:

Ya mulenga nkumwama = *Mulenga, I am calling you.*

Uzye mukungama ukumwinu? = *Are you inviting me to your home?*

Yakutwama kukulya umwikulo = *She is inviting us to eat breakfast.*

Tukumwama uku Chongwe. = *We are inviting you to Chongwe.*



B. THE INSEPERABLE PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

These are sometimes referred to as "infixes"

1st Person Sing.	'-N-'
2nd Person Sing.	'-Ku-'
3rd Person Sing.	'-Mu-'
1st Person Plural	'-Mu-'
2nd Person Plural	'-Ya-'
3rd Person Plural	'-Tu-'

This is how you can use the inseparable object pronouns (Infixes) with the verb **[UKWAMA]** = 'to invite'.

Affirmative

PP	T. M.	+	-IPP-	+	[-ama] -invite	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-ku-	+	-ya-	+	-ama	=	Nkuyama	I'm inviting them
Mu-	-ku-	+	-tu-	+	-ama	=	Mukutwama	You are inviting us
Tu-	-ku-	+	-ku-	+	-ama	=	Tukukwama	We are inviting you
Ya-	-ku-	+	-mu-	+	-ama	=	Yakumwama	They are inviting you

Negative

P.P.	N/M	-le-	infix	- am-	-a-	Conjugation	Translation
N-	-si	-ku-	mu-	am	-a	Nsikumwama	Am not inviting him/her
Mu-	-si-	-ku-	tu-	am	-a	Musikutwama	U are not inviting us
Tu-	-si-	-ku-	mu-	am	-a	Tusikumwama	We are not inviting you
Ya-	-si-	-ku-	ya	am	-a	Yasikuyama	They are not inviting them

Examples

Affirmative

- Nkumwama uku wengwa.**
I am inviting you for a beer.
- Mukungama uku ng'anda inu.**
You are inviting me at your house.
- Tukutwama uku kulya umulalilo.**
We are inviting us for Dinner.
- Yakuyama uku malyo.**
We are inviting them for a party.

Negative

- Nsikumwama ukukulwa.**
I am not inviting you for a war.
- Musikungama uku vyalo vinu.**
You are not inviting me to your field.
- Tusikumwama uku kulya umwikulo.**
We are not inviting you for breakfast.
- Yasikuyama uku winga.**
They are not inviting them for a wedding.

C. THE CONDITIONAL VERBAL PREFIX-'NDI'

The prefix 'ndi' is used to express hypothesis for an action which would have happened but did not take place '**would have or should have**'

RULE: Ndi + pp + verb = past conditional

Affirmative

Nga	+	PP+ tense	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
Ndi	+	i-n-a	+	mwama	=	Ndina mwama	I would have invited you
Ndi	+	i-mu-a	+	twama	=	Ndimwatwama	You would have invited us
Ndi	+	i-tu-a	+	yama	=	Nditwayama	We would have invited them
Ndi	+	i-ya-a	+	Mwama	=	Ndiyamwama	They would have invited him/her



Negative

Nga	+	P.P	+	N/M	+	T.M.	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translation
Nga-	+	n	+	-ta-	+	-li-	-nalemba	Ngantalinalemba	<i>I shouldn't have written</i>
Nga-	+	mu	+	-ta-	+	-li-	-mwalembe	Nga mutualimwalembe	<i>You shouldn't have written</i>
Nga-	+	tu	+	-ta-	+	-li-	-twalembe	Nga tutalitwalembe	<i>We shouldn't have written</i>
Nga-	+	ya	+	-ta-	+	-li-	-yalembe	Nga yataliyalembe	<i>They wouldn't have written</i>

Examples

Affirmative

- Nginamwama nomba mutali mulipo.**
I would have invited you but you were not there.
- Ngimwatwama nomba itwaya uku tauni.**
You would have called us but we went to town.
- Ngiyayama nomba yatali ya yazana.**
They would have called them but they did not find them.
- Ngitwamwama nomba lyaya ukusukulu.**
We would have invited him/her but S/he went to school.

Negative

- Ngantali nalemba imunena.**
I wouldn't have written if you had told me.
- Nga mutali mwalembe kalata imumanya**
You wouldn't have written the letter had you known.
- Nga yataliyapita iyalembe amasindano**
They wouldn't have passed the exam had they written.
- Ngatutali twalembe ya kalata ngi mwiza zuwa**
We wouldn't have written the letters had you come early.

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks:-

- A: Muli uli?
 B:
 A: Nkukwamaa ku pa cibelusi
 B:
 A: Nataizya.
 B:

2. Pick a flash card and tell the meaning of the word.
 3. Act out a role play where you accept or decline an invitation.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Invite a member of the community to your home.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify some social events: Yes..... Not yet.....
 I can accept or decline an offer: Yes..... Not yet.....



LESSON 16

CORE COMPETENCY: FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

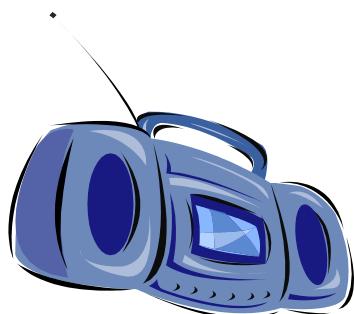
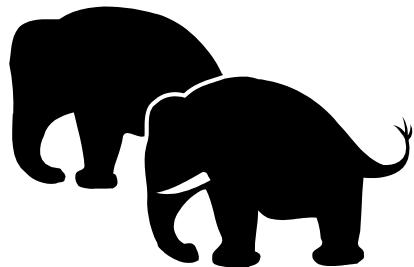
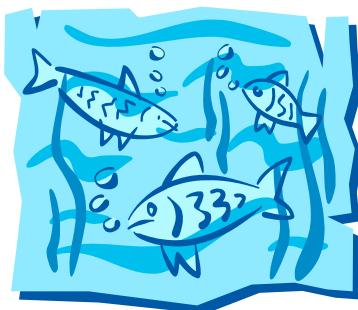
TOPIC: THE ROLE OF A VOLUNTEER.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

At a community meeting while on second site visit trainees will talk about 4 of their roles relating to sustainable development.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt the vocabulary to do with the work of volunteer, trainees will state the 3 Peace Corps goals.
 2. Having been given a scenario of a Peace Corps volunteer's work, trainees will explain at least 5 roles of a LIFE Peace Corps volunteer.
-



DIALOGUE 1(ILYASI LYAKWE CONGA)

Mumbi: Kalibuni Mukwa.

Joe: Eya mukwai.

Mumbi: Uzye mwemwe ya weni?

Joe: Izina lyane nene Joe. Nene Volontiya mu Peace Corps.

Mumbi: Uzye Peace Corps icani?

Joe: Peace Corps akaungwe akakaazwiliza antu mu kuyapankolelo mu misango i pusane pusane. Kapya Peace Corps wakwata ivikomo vitatu: Icankolelo; ukwazwiliza ivyalo ivikukaila ukuyapankolelo. Cakwecili; Aina Amelika ukusambilila intambi zya ina Zambia alino cakwecitatu; Aina Zambia ukusambilila intambi zya ina Amelika.(Ukukauzyanya intambi).



Mumbi: Uzye mulazwilizya uli antu mu muzi?

Joe: Tulasambilizanya na antu ivyakusunga amanzi ningo nivya kukuula ivimbusu nu kwimba ivifula.

Mumbi: Uzye mukapela impiya?

Joe: Awe, Peace Corps isitutuma ku kupeela antu impiya nomba ukukuyapela inzila izyangupale izyakuisungilamo izi pusane pusane. Utilila cuza ipinda ilikati; “nga wapela umuntu inswi alalya uwanda sile onga,nomba nga wamulangizya ukweela,alalya manda yonsi”.

Mumbi Cico cazipa sana.

Joe: ICisuma Nataizya.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *The Peace Corps Volunteers are considered as people who are rich, so they bring a lot of money, gifts and miraculous solutions to the community.*
Antu aingi yakaelenganya ukuti ya Volontiya akafuma uku Amelika yakwata impiya (Icuma) alino yakapela na antu ivintu vyuze ivikaleta ukuyapankolelo umumizi.
- (b) *During funerals, people remain in their village to help at the funeral house. During this period, people are not allowed to work in the fields*
Nga kuli indosya umupiipi, antu yasifuma ukuya kukuomba nomba yafwile ukwazwilizya mulivyonsi pandosya

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- *Be mindful of what you say to people.*
Mwaya aiukila kuli vino mukunena antu

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukulwala	-	<i>To be sick</i>
Ukuipeela	-	<i>To Volunteer</i>
Ukupokelela	-	<i>To receive</i>
Ukulangizya	-	<i>To show</i>
Ukuwina	-	<i>To be rich/to win</i>
Ukukuula	-	<i>To build</i>
Ukusapula	-	<i>To untie</i>
Ukukwela	-	<i>To climb/Ascend</i>
Ukupanga	-	<i>To make</i>
Ukusola	-	<i>To chose/select</i>
Ukuzwala	-	<i>To dress</i>
Ukuzuula	-	<i>To undress</i>
Ukulaizya	-	<i>To send.</i>
Ukucuula	-	<i>To suffer</i>
Ukupiina	-	<i>To be poor</i>

NOUNS

Upina	-	<i>Poverty</i>
Mwine muzi	-	<i>Headman</i>
Ivyalo	-	<i>Countries</i>
Ukuya inkolelo	-	<i>Development</i>
Kaipeela	-	<i>Volunteer</i>
Kaungwe	-	<i>Organisation</i>
Umukoloci/umukote	-	<i>Old person</i>



GRAMMAR

A. NOUN FORMATION FROM A VERB IN INFINITIVE FORM:

Affirmative-

In Mambwe we have a special rule to form nouns from verbs, we drop [Uku-] from the infinitive and substitute it with [ka-], the new noun will mean THE PERSON WHO DOES THE ACTION, e.g.:

e.g. Verb Infinitives:

Ukuswela (*to fish*)
Ukuipeela (*To volunteer*)
Ukwazwilizya (*To help*)
Ukusambilizya (*To teach*)
Ukucina (*To dance*)
Ukukala (*To buy*)
Ukukazyza (*To sell*)
Ukusuma (*To sew*)
Ukulima (*To cultivate*).

Noun

Kaswela (*Fisherman or the one who fishes*)
Kaipeela (*Volunteer /the one who volunteers*)
Kazwilizya (*Helper*)
Kasambilizya (*Teacher*)
Kacina (*Dancer*)
Kakala (*Buyer*)
Kakazyza (*Seller*)
Kasuma (*Sewer*)
Kalima (*Cultivator / the one who cultivates*).

Negative

For the Negative we add [**Asi...**] in front of [**Ka-**], meaning the person does not do that action, as shown in examples below.

Verbs Infinitives:

Ukukanaswela
(*Not to catch fish*)

Nouns

Asikaswela
(*S/he is not a fisherman*)

Ukukanaipela
(*Not to volunteer*)

Asikaipela
(*S/he is not a volunteer*)

Ukukanaazwilizya
(*Not to help*)

Asikazwilizya
(*S/he is not a helper*)

Ukukanakazyza
(*Not to sell*)

Asikakazyza
(*S/he is not a seller*)

Ukukanasuma
(*Not to sew*)

Asikasuma
(*S/he is not a sewer/ tailor*)

Ukukanasambilizya
(*Not to teach*)

Asikasambilizya
(*S/he is not a teacher*)

Ukukanalima
Not to cultivate

Asikalima
(*S/he is not a cultivator*)



EXERCISE

1. Write a dialogue where a volunteer and a villager will introduce themselves to each other and the PCV will explain what s/he is going to do in the village.

TASK : (IVYAKUCITA)

Go and write in Mambwe your work as a volunteer and come and read it to the class the following morning, other Trainees can ask questions.

SELF EVALUATION:

I am able to describe my work as a volunteer: Yes..... Not yet.....
I can explain my program: Yes..... Not yet.....



LESSON 17

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Hobbies)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having interacted with host family members, trainees will describe their favorite hobby.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having reviewed vocabulary on interaction, trainees will mention 5 of their leisure time activities.
2. While in class, trainees will talk about and describe at least 3 of their hobbies while in America.



DIALOGUE 1(ILYASI)

Kalusha	Muli uli ya cuza?	Bwalya:	Ndisile ningo cuza. Nga mwemo?
Kalusha:	Ndisile ningo. Uzye imukucita cani? Bwalya:	Inkutamba T.V.	
		Bwalya:	Mwatemwa ukucita vyani umunsita inu?
Kalusha:	Natemwa ukowa, ukuta Bola alino nu kubelenga amabuku. Nga mwemo?	Bwalya:	Natemwa ukweleka,ukulemba yakalata alino nu kwela inswi.
Kalusha:	Mwatemwa ukweleka vyani?	Bwalya:	Natemwa ukuzwa insima alino nu Kutwila.
Kalusha:	Icisuma, Nkulonda muce mwize Munsambilizyeko ukutwila Mutondo.	Bwalya:	Cilisile ningo ndiza.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *In villages, people don't necessarily have hobbies because most of the time they are occupied with their daily work routines.*
Antu mumizi yatakwata ivyakucita umunsita yao ilingi yakaomba sile incito zya panganda
- (b) *Games in villages are gender oriented.*
Akazyana yakwata iviselva vyao yonga na onsi nayo ivyakwao



VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukukwata	-	<i>To have</i>
Ukwezya	-	<i>To try</i>
Ukulola	-	<i>To see</i>
Ukutiina/ukuvwa intete	-	<i>To fear</i>
Ukupenda	-	<i>To count</i>
Ukwizya	-	<i>To play</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To be happy/To like</i>
Ukupuuza	-	<i>To rest</i>
Ukwelenganya	-	<i>To think</i>
Ukwiushako	-	<i>To remind/to remember</i>
Ukulungisya	-	<i>To repair</i>
Ukutamba	-	<i>To watch (T.V)</i>
Ukoowa	-	<i>To swim</i>
Ukucita	-	<i>To do</i>
Ukupita	-	<i>To walk</i>
Ukusimula	-	<i>To run (Jogging)</i>
Ukutoloka/ukutampuka	-	<i>To jump</i>
Ukuzunguka	-	<i>To be surprised</i>
Ukuelezya	-	<i>To become used to</i>
Ukupitilizya	-	<i>To continue</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To be happy</i>
Ukucetekela	-	<i>To trust</i>

NOUNS

Sinema	-	<i>Cinema</i>
Wailesi/Icilimba	-	<i>Radio</i>
Kalapasi	-	<i>Expert</i>
Leza	-	<i>God</i>
Univesiti	-	<i>University</i>
Umunji	-	<i>My friend</i>
Amasambililo	-	<i>Education</i>
Ivyangalo	-	<i>Sports/Games</i>
Umupila/bola	-	<i>Soccer/ball</i>
Insamusi	-	<i>Mathematics</i>
Akazyana	-	<i>Girls</i>
Ivikanza Vyansi	-	<i>Politics</i>
Alumendo	-	<i>Boys.</i>

OTHER WORDS

Ukutekumwenzo	-	<i>Patience</i>
Kunkolelo	-	<i>In the future/in front</i>
Pusane pusane	-	<i>Different types</i>
Icicetekelo	-	<i>Trust</i>
Ukutekanya	-	<i>To be humble/ patient</i>



GRAMMAR

A. THE PAST HABITUAL [-A +VERB + NGA= USED TO]

Affirmative

PP	+	-a-	+	VERB + NGA	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-sambilizya + nga	=	Nasambilizyanga	I used to teach
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa + nga	=	Mwatemwanga	You used to like.
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa + nga	=	Twatemwanga	We used to like.
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-cina + nga	=	Yacinanga	They used to dance.

Negative

PP + Ta-	+	Verb + nga	Conjugation	Translation
N + ta	+	-sambilizya + nga	= Ntasambilizyanga	I used not to teach.
Mu + ta	+	-temwa + nga	= Mutatemwanga	You used not to like.
Tu + ta	+	-temwa + nga	= Tutatemwanga	We used not to like
Ya + ta	+	-cina + nga	= Yatacinanga	They used not to dance

Affirmative:

Nasambilizyanga icimambwe
I used to teach Bemba
Mwatemwanga ukulya piza.
You used to like eating pizza..
Yaowanga uku America
They used to swim in America
Talyanga inswi uku Mpulungu
We used to eat fish in Mansa

Negative:

Ntasamblizyanga icizungu
I never used to teach English.
Mutatemwanga ukulya insima.
You never used to like eating nshima.
Yataowanga uku Africa.
They never used to swim in Africa.
Tutatalyanga inswi uku Lusaka
We never used to eat fish in Lusaka.

B. FUTURE HABITUAL [-laa-]: This shows a presupposed future habit "WILL ALWAYS.....BE DOING SOMETHING..."

Affirmative

PP	+	-laa-	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-laa-	+	-sambilizy-	+	-a	=	Ndaasambilizya	I will always be teaching
Mu-	+	-laa-	+	-ly-	+	-a	=	Mulaalya.	You will always be eating.
Tu-	+	-laa-	+	-lim-	+	-a	=	Tulaalima.	We will always be cultivating.
Ya-	+	-laa-	+	-kuul-	+	-a	=	Yalaakuula	They will always be building

**Negative**

P. P.	+	N/M	+	akale	+	root	+	-a	=	Conjugation
N-	+	-ta-	+	-laa-	+	-sambilizy-	+	-a	=	Ntalasambilizya <i>I will not always be teaching.</i>
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-laa-	+	-ly-	+	-a	=	Mutalalya. <i>You will not always be eating.</i>
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	-laa-	+	-lim-	+	-a	=	Tutalalima <i>We will not always be Cultivating.</i>
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-laa-	+	-mw-	+	-a	=	Yatalamwa <i>They will not always drink</i>

Examples**Affirmative**

Ndaasambilizya antu umu mizi.
I will always be teaching people in the villages.

Mulaalima cisaka
You will always be growing maize.

Tulaakuula amang'anda.
We will always be building houses.

Yalaalya lvisekwa umu muzi
they will always be eating fruits in the village.

Negative

Ntalaasambilizya antu umutauni.
I will not always be teaching people in town. .

Mutalaalima ivisela.
You will not always be growing sweet potatoes.

Tutalaakuula ivimbusu
We will not always be building toilets.

Yatalaalya inswi umu muzi
They will not always be eating fish in the village.

C. THE USE OF MUST [- FWILE....+ VERB] :

with "before" [.....lino tacili.....+ PRESENT...]: This is used in giving an instruction. It shows the sequence or steps to take before you do something.

Affirmative

P.P	-fwile	+	Infinitive	+		+	P.P.	Ta	Ten s	+	P.P. + root + e	=
N-	-fwile-	+	Ukweleka	+	lino	+	N	-ta-	-cili-	+	N + ly + e	= Nfwile ukweleka lino ntacilindye <i>I must cook before I eat.</i>
Mu-	-fwile-	+	Ukufulala-	+	lino	+	Mu-	-ta-	-cili-	+	Mu + ly + e	= Mufwile ukufulala lino mutacili mulye. <i>You must bath before you eat.</i>
Tu-	-fwile-	+	ukusimula	+	lino	+	Tu-	-ta-	-cili-	+	Tu + tey + e	= Tufwile ukusimula lino tutacilituteye. <i>We must run before we play soccer.</i>
Ya-	-fwile-	+	ukuomba	+	lino	+	Tu-	-ta-	-cili-	+	Tu + puz + e	= Yafwile ukuomba lino tutacilitupuze <i>They must work before we rest.</i>



Negative:

N + ta + fwile ukufulala lino ntacili ndye

I must wash before I eat.

Mu + ta + fwile ukulya lino mutacili mweleke.

You must not eat before you cook.

Tu + ta fwile ukulya lino tutacili tufulale.

We must not eat before we wash.

Ya+ ta + fwile ukuta lino yatacili yasimule.

They must not play before they run..

Examples

Affirmative

Nfwile ukufulala lino ntacili ndye.

I must wash before I eat..

Mufwile ukulya lino mutacili mweleke

You must eat before you cook

Tufwile ukulya lino tutacili tufulale

We must eat before we wash

Yafwile ukuta lino yatacili yasimule

They must play football before they run

EXERCISE

- (a) Talk about your hobbies with a trainer or fellow trainee.
- (c) Pair up and share your personal ambitions, achievements, discuss your future plans, past experiences and your likes and dislikes

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go and talk to people about what they have done in the past, their hobbies what they like and dislike, their job and qualifications and their future plans.

SELF EVALUATION:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| I can talk about my hobbies: | Yes..... Not yet..... |
| I can share likes and dislikes: | Yes..... Not yet..... |
| I can explain past education and job back ground: | Yes..... Not yet..... |
| I can discuss future plans: | Yes..... Not yet..... |



LESSON 18

CORE COMPETENCY: FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Family activities)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having experienced life in Zambian family, trainees will create a seasonal calendar showing activities done by males female

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Given appropriate vocabulary going with seasonal activities, trainees will name and describe at least 4 activities done in each season.
 2. Having been exposed to activities done in the village, trainees will compare and contrast at least 4 seasonal activities done in Zambia and in America.
-



DIALOGUE I (ILYASHI)

- | | | | |
|----|---|----|---|
| A: | Uzye mwavilwe mwezi ci? | B: | Navilwe umu janiwale.
Nga mwemo? |
| A: | Navilwe umu epulelo | B: | Uzye uwandaci uno Zambia waposile untungwa? |
| A: | Uwanda uwalenga 24,
mu mwezi wakwe Okutoba.
Uwandaci uno Amelika waposile untungwa? | B: | Uwanda uwalenga 4.
umu julai. |
| A: | Icisuma nataizya. | B: | Cazipa. |

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Certain occupations are strictly meant for men and others for women.*
Incito zimwi zikaombwa sile na onsi zimwi nazyo zikaombwasile nayanamayo.
- (b) *When digging wells permission should be got from the Headman.*
Pakwimba ivifula mufwile ukupoka insambu kuli mwene muzi.
- (c) *The Mambwe people use corrupt English when they talk about months eg.January-Janiwale.*
Pakupunda imyezi umucimambwe tukaonvya icizungu icakuenda.
- (d) *Traditionally months are identified by the appearance of the new moon.*
Imyezi tukaimanyila ukukutuntuka kwa mwezi upya.

**VOCABULARY (AMASHIWI)****VERBS**

Ukukomela	-	<i>To sow</i>
Ukusakwila	-	<i>To weed</i>
Ukusuma	-	<i>To sew</i>
Ukuzombola	-	<i>To harvest</i>
Ukutakasa	-	<i>To smear</i>
Ukumata	-	<i>To mould</i>
Ukutapa	-	<i>To draw water</i>
Ukuponda	-	<i>To pound</i>
Ukuvimbba	-	<i>To thatch a house/to cover</i>
Ukukoma	-	<i>To kill</i>
Ukupyela	-	<i>To sweep</i>
Ukuwashaa/ ukucapa	-	<i>To wash clothes</i>
Ukukolopa	-	<i>To mop the floor</i>
Ukupemba umoto	-	<i>To make fire</i>
Ukupapata	-	<i>To plead</i>
Ukufula imbale	-	<i>To wash dishes/Month</i>
Ukuloleka	-	<i>To be seen/to appear/ to seem</i>
Ukuvyalwa	-	<i>To be born</i>

IMYESHI YAMU MWAKA (MONTHS OF THE YEAR)

Janiwale	-	<i>January</i>
Febuluwale	-	<i>February</i>
Maci	-	<i>March</i>
Epulelo	-	<i>April</i>
Mee	-	<i>May</i>
Juni	-	<i>June</i>
Julai	-	<i>July</i>
Ogasiti	-	<i>August</i>
Septemba	-	<i>September</i>
Okotoba	-	<i>October</i>
Novemba	-	<i>November</i>
Dizemba	-	<i>December.</i>

INSHIKU SHA MU MULUNGU. (DAYS OF THE WEEK)

Pali Conga	-	<i>Monday</i>
Pali Cili	-	<i>Tuesday</i>
Pali Citatu	-	<i>Wednesday</i>
Pali Cini	-	<i>Thursday</i>
Pali Cisano	-	<i>Friday</i>
Pa Cibelusi	-	<i>Saturday</i>
Pa Mulungu	-	<i>Sunday</i>

N.B. In Mambwe the first day of the week is Monday.

TIME RELATED WORDS

Mutondo	-	Tomorrow
Usiku	-	<i>Night</i>
Uwanda	-	<i>Day</i>
Amanda	-	<i>Days</i>
Umulungu	-	<i>Week</i>
Leza	-	<i>God</i>
Imilungu	-	<i>Weeks</i>
Umwezi	-	<i>Month</i>
Imyezi	-	<i>Months</i>
Umwaka	-	<i>Year</i>
Imyaka	-	<i>Years</i>
Mutondo	-	<i>Yesterday</i>



GRAMMAR

A. THE NEGATIVE MARKER [Ta-] is used for the all personal pronouns.

P.P.	+	N/M			+	-kwata	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta-			+	-kwata	=	Ntakwata	I don't have
Mu-	+	-ta-			+	-kwata	=	Mutakwata	You do not have
Tu-	+	-ta-			+	-kwata	=	Tutakwata	We don't have
Ya-	+	-ta-			+	-kwata	=	Yatakwata	They don't have

Examples

- | | |
|--------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ntakwata impiya | - I do not have money |
| Mutakwata inganda | - You do not have a house |
| Tutakwata umulembo | - We does not have medicine |
| Yatakwata incito | - They do not have jobs |

B. THE INFIX [LINO.....+ NEGATIVE....]= (BEFORE) : is used to indicate that another action preceeds what is to happen. To express this notion we use the negative, i.e. *when you haven't done something.... ,eg Lino ntacili nfulale = Before I bathe*

Lino	+	P.P.	+	ta	+	-cili-	+	P.P. + Root	+	-e	=	Conjugation
lino	+	n-	+	-ta-	+	-cili-	+	n+ -fulal-	+	-e	=	Lino ntacili mfulale Before you bathe
lino	+	mu-	+	-ta-	+	-cili-	+	mu + -fulal-	+	-e	=	Lino mutacili mufulale Before I bathe
lino	+	tu-	+	-ta-	+	-cili-	+	tu + -fulal-	+	-e	=	Lino tutacili tufulale. Before we bathe
lino	+	ya-	+	-ta-	+	-cili-	+	ya + -fulal-	+	-e	=	Lino yatacili yafulale Before they bathe

Examples

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Nkalima icalo lino ntacili nkomele - | I plough the land before I plant. |
| Mukakomela lino mutacili musakwile | - You plant before you weed. |
| Tukapyela lino tutacili tweleke - | We sweep before we cook. |
| Yakazombola lino yatacili yalye - | They harvest before they eat. |

EXERCISE

(a) Write a list of activities done in America by women only and those done by men only if any.

(b) Take your dictionaries and come up with a list of activities observed in your host families.

(c) Write seasonal activities that take place:

- (1) Mucisiku
- (2) Icisanya
- (3) Mu mwela



TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go and interview any Mambwe person about various activities people do in villages.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify different seasonal activities
in the village

Yes..... Not yet.....

I can engage in small talk with
my neighbors and friends:

Yes..... Not yet.....

I can ask and give the date .

Yes..... Not yet.....



LESSON 19

CORE COMPETENCY: PROFESSIONALISM AND WELL BEING

TOPIC: ASKING FOR HELP

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been to the actual site, trainees will develop an action plan on 4 items which will need attention.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to the Zambian way of life, trainees will state and describe at least 4 emergency situations.
 2. Having been exposed to the Zambian way of life, trainees will name and describe 4 situations where they will need help while at their sites.
 3. Given different emergency scenarios, trainees will ask for help at least in two emergency situations and at least 2 other situations in which they might need assistance.
-



DIALOGUE

Mwansa:	Muli uli mukwai?	Kabiti:	Awe mwandi, insi ning!
Mwansa:	Uzye icani icikumucuzya?	Kabiti:	Apupu yanjiile mutondo.
Mwansa:	Caipa ! iyamwiya vyani?	Kabiti:	Yainjiile vyonsi ivyamunganda.
Mwansa:	Uzye mwacisile lipoti uku polisi?	Kabiti:	Ee mukwai, nomba yatacili yazanepo nandi cimwi. Akuno nimaswilila Nkuzye nakanya.
Mwansa:	Icisuma twini swensi uku polisi tukuvwe nga yangatwazwilizya ukuzana iviya vinu.	Kabiti:	Nataizya sana mukwai.

CULTURAL NOTES: (INTAMBI)

- (a) *Generally Zambians in villages assist anybody who needs help*
Ilingi aina Zambia yakaazwilizya umuntu nga kulonda uwawwilizyo.
- (b) *Zambians are generous and like helping even if it means sharing little food in the house.*
Aina Zambia yakapela nandi yakweti utunono



- (c) When you see an elderly person carrying a heavy load, it is polite for a younger person to help
Aikolo ndi yasenda icivya pa mutwe, umwance awfile ukuyapokela.
- (d) No help is given by passers by to a person being harassed in towns, because of fear of being attacked as well.
Ilingi antu yasiazwilizya ndi yakukwiila, yakatina ukumwa.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Be mindful of a person you confide in when asking for help.
Mwacenjela nayano mukuuzyako uwavwilizyo.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukwazwa	-	To help
Ukukaana	-	To refuse
Ukwankana	-	To share
Ukulanzanya	-	To discuss
Ukwiza	-	To come
Ukwelela	-	To forgive/float
Ukuya umukankala	-	To be rich
Ukuya umupina	-	To be poor
Ukutala	-	To be difficult
Ukwiya	-	To steal
Ukusimula	-	To run
Ukutama	-	To break in
Ukuma	-	To beat
Ukucita	-	To do
Ukuzana	-	To find
Ukulola	-	To see/to look
Ukupita	-	To go
Ukutukana	-	To insult
Ukulenga	-	To beg
Ukulema	-	To catch/Touch/hold
Ukukoma	-	To kill
Ukuzumila	-	To agree
Ukulema	-	To arrest

NOUNS

Iviya	-	Goods/luggage
Intambi	-	Custom
Ivintu	-	Things
Umunji	-	Friend
Umulwani	-	Enemy
Umupupu	-	Thief

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE:

Ningo	-	Alright/good
Uli cuza	-	Hello my friend
Ntakweti impiya	-	I don't have money
Impiya aizi	-	Here is money
Akulonda ukunjilla	-	He wants to steal from me
Ngazwiniko	-	Help me please
Kabolala/Umupupu	-	Thief
Ntulwe	-	Help



GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF [UKWAZWA] = TO HELP

Affirmative

PP	+	T. M	+	Infix	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ma-	+	-ku-	+	-azwa	=	Nimakwazwa	I will help you
Mu-	+	-ma-	+	-i-	+	-azwa	=	Mumaiyazwa	You will help yourselves
Tu-	+	-ma-	+	-ku-	+	-azwa	=	Tumakwazwa	We will help you
Ya-	+	-ma-	+	-mu-	+	-azwa	=	Yamamwazwa	They will help you

Negative

P.P.	+	Negative	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-sikukwazwa	=	Nsikukwazwa	I will not help you
Mu-	+	-sikungazwa	=	Musikungazwa	You will not help me
Tu-	+	-sikuyazwa	=	Tusikuyazwa	We will not help them
Ya	+	-sikutwazwa	=	Yasikutwazwa	They will not help us

Examples

Affirmative

Nkulonda ukukwazwa ukulonda iviya.

I want to help you look for luggage.

Mumangazwa ukulola konsi konsi.

You will help me to look both sides.

- **Nsikukwazwa ukulonda impiya.**

I am not helping you look for money.

- **Musikungazwa ukuma umupupu.**

You will not help me beat the thief.

Tumayazwa ukukoma inzoka.

We are helping them kill a snake.

- **Tusikuyazwa ukulema inswi.**

We will not help them to catch fish.

Yamatwazwa ukukala imipando.

They will help us to buy furniture.

- **Yasikutwazwa ukuta bola.**

They will not help us play football.

EXERCISES

(i) Write five sentences asking for help pretending you are harassed.

(ii) Write a dialogue where one has an emergency and needs help.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Pretend that you have been harassed and then go to people within the community and ask for help.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can ask for help if I am harassed:

YesNot yet



LESSON 20

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (The tailor)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

After discussing tailoring terminologies, Trainees should be able to describe the design of an outfit they want made.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will ask for the service of the tailor.

Trainees will state the pattern of their choice and negotiate the price.



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Chewe: Mwatandala mukwai.

Telala: Eya mukwai nga mwemo?

Chewe: Natandala sile ning. Nkulonda munsumileko ilaya lya citenje.

Telala: Pasi intazi letini.

Chewe: Aleni tolini,Uzye a zinga?

Telala: Mumalipila K40,000 sile.

Chewe: Nimamupelako K20000, iyasyala ndizamupele mutondo.

Telala: Mutondo katondo

Chewe: ICisuma nataizya.

Telala: ICisuma tukateni.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a). *Although women have different ways of dressing they are not supposed to wear see through dresses or those clothes that show thighs*

Cisi cakwezya ukuzwala utwipi nangu utuweoke, asi ntambi.

- (b). *It is culturally insensitive for men to wear mini shorts*



- Asi ntambi alumendo ukuzwala tukaputula utwipi sana.**
 (C) *When sitting down women are careful about their sitting position*
Pakwikala akazyana yafwile ukuipeta ningo.
 (d). *Zambians do not buy or talk about underwears in presence of acquaintances of the opposite sex*
Mu Zambia antu yasilanda nandi ukukala utwamukasi apa yantu nandi pa yakazyana ndi alumendo.
 (e) *Culturally underwears are not hung outside,unless in the bedroom.*
Tusianika utwamukasi apanzi.
 (f) *Tailors do not keep appointments*
Yatelala yasilanda icisinka

SAFETY AND SECURITY.

- *Negotiate for the price before services are done .*
Mufwile ukuvwana umutengo lino yatacili yatampe ukusuma.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukusuma	-	To sew
Ukusumisya	-	To make it sown
Ukulipila	-	To pay
Ukwiza	-	To come
Ukusenda	-	To take
Ukuzwala	-	To wear/dress
Ukwanika/ukuuma	-	-To dry
Ukukambika	-	To patch
Ukulanda	-	To say
Ukulola	-	To see through
Ukucefya	-	To adjust
Ukulepuka	-	To be torn

NOUNS

Kaputula wamukasi	-	Pant/underwear
Itolozi	-	Trousers
Icikaamba	-	Patch
Icisote	-	Hat
Idelesi	-	Dress
Ijaketi	-	Jacket
Kaputula	-	Pair of shorts
Imbala minwe	-	Ring
Insalu	-	Cloth
Insapato	-	Pair of shoes
Impamba	-	Thighs
Pitikoti	-	Petticot
Ishati	-	Shirt
Tayi	-	Tie
Insokosi	-	Socks
Siketi	-	Skirt
Sikipa	-	T-Shirt

OTHER WORDS

Boma	-	District
Umutundu	-	Tribe
Mukasi	-	Inside
Makamaka	-	Especially
Kukasi	-	Bedroom



GRAMMAR

A. THE USE OF THE PRESENT SIMPLE TENSE [-TI] which comes from [UKUTI] (to say) in the infinitive form.

Affirmative

PP	+	TM	+	Verb		=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ku-	+	-ti		=	Nkuti .	I am saying...
Mu-	+	-ku-	+	-ti		=	Mukuti .	You are saying.....
Tu-	+	-ku-	+	-ti		=	Tukuti	We are saying..
Ya	+	-ku-	+	-ti		=	Yakuti	They/he/she are saying

Negative

P.P.	+	N/M	+	-ku	+	ti	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	Si-	+	-ku	+	ti	=	Nsikuti...	I am not saying...
Mu-	+	Si-	+	-ku	+	ti	=	Musikuti...	You are not saying...
Tu-	+	Si-	+	-ku	+	ti	=	Tusikuti	We are not saying...
Ya-	+	Si-	+	-ku	+	ti	=	Yasikuti...	They/he/she are not saying...

Examples

Affirmative

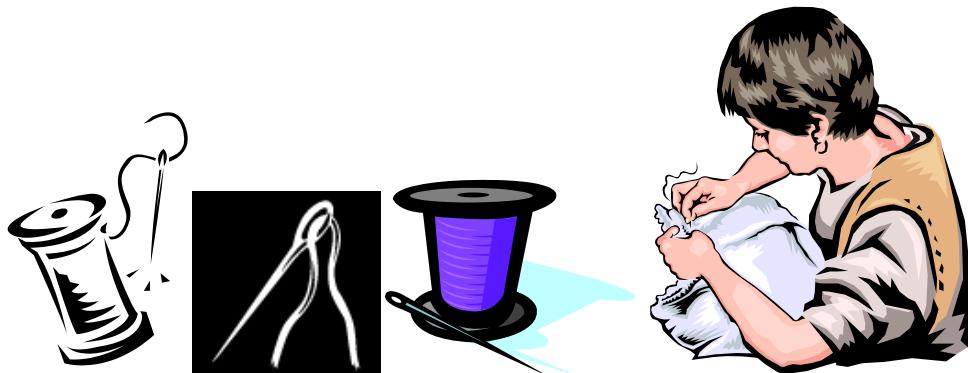
- Nkuti musume insapato.**
I am saying you sew me the shirt
- Mukuti yakale ijaketi.**
You are saying they buy a jacket. -
- Tukuti musume idelesi.**
We are saying you sew us dresses
- Yakuti mulonde telala.**
They are saying look for a tailor .

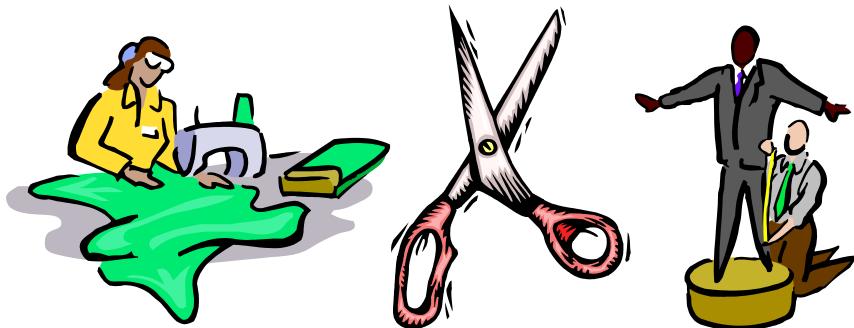
Negative

- **Nsikuti musume idelesi.**
I am not saying you sew me a dress.
- **Musikuti yakale itolozi.**
You are not saying they buy a pair of trousers
- **Tusikuti musume ya siketi.**
We are not saying you sew us skirts.
- **Yasikuti mulonde mwalimu.**
They are not saying you look for a teacher

EXERCISE

- (a) Label the picture items below:





- (b) Imagine you are at the tailor's shop, in pairs, write a dialogue between you and the tailor explaining the design of the dress/shirt you want made and have the tailor get your measurements.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go to a near by tailor and find out the cost of making various items

SELF EVALUATION:

I can ask for clothes to be made or mended: Yes.....Not yet.....

I can identify items used by the tailor: Yes.....Not yet.....



LESSON 21

CORE COMPETENCY: FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

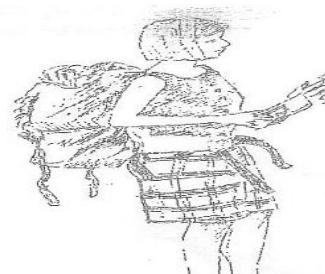
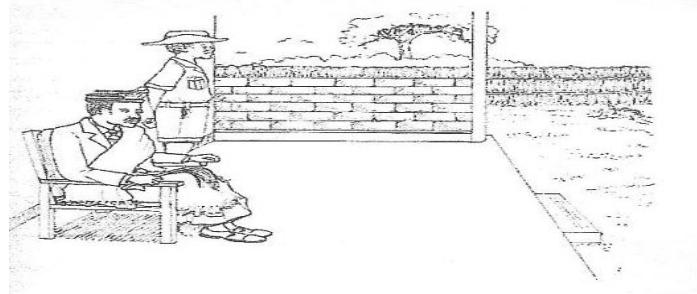
TOPIC: MAKING AN APPOINTMENT WITH A LOCAL LEADER.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

While in their community, trainees will make an appointment of meeting a local leader and talk about their work.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having learnt vocabulary on making an appointment, trainees will mention 4 things to be considered when visiting a local leader as part of protocol.
 2. While in class, trainees will act a role play on how to meet a local leader.
 3. Having learnt the vocabulary going by the role of the volunteer, trainees will explain at least 3 objectives of their project to the local leader.
-



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Volontiya: Mwapoli Yataata.

Kapaso: Eya mukwai

Volontiya: Muli uli?.

Kapaso: Ndisile ning. Nga mwemo?

Volontiya: Ndisile ning. Nkulonda
Ukulola umwene

Kapaso: Uzye mwemwe ya weni?

Volontiya: Nene Brian.

Kapaso: Uzye mwafuma kwi?

Volontiya: Nafuma uku Amelika
Nene volontiya umu Peace Corps.

Kapaso: Uzye imuleta uwila wa Mwene

Volontiya: Ee. Mukwai nkwti.

Kapaso: Pembelini panono!



Volontiya: Icsuma anginjila.

Volontiya: Mwapoli mukwai!

Volontiya: Mukwai ndisile ningo.

Volontiya: Nene Brian,
Nafuma uku Amelika. Nene
Volontiya mu Peace Corps.
Niza muno muzi apakuti
tusambilizyanye na antu
vyakutwala uwikalolo pankolelo.
Ninga temwa sana nga mwanzumilizya
Ukuti tungalolana na antu inu paciwelusi

Volontiya: Icsuma nataizya

Kapaso: Mwene! Pali umwina
Amelika panzi
Akulonda ukumulola.

Kapaso: Umwene akuti ingilini.

Umwene: Eya mukwai. Muli uli?

Umwene: Uzye wewe weni?

Umwene: Cazipa wavwanga ningo
nimamanyisya antu yonsi
Pakuti muce mulanzanye

Umwene: Utasakamala.

CULTURAL NOTES (INTAMBI)

- (a). *Villagers are more willing to work with volunteers who speak the local language.*
Mumizi antu yakalonda ukuomba na volontiya akuvwanga icitundu cao.
- (b) *It is always advisable to carry a gift with you each time you want to see the chief.*
Mufwile ukusenda ica wila nga mukulonda ukulola umwene.
- (c). *Volunteers are believed to have brought a lot of money with them to the villages*
Antu mumizi yakaelenganya ukuti azungu yakaleta impiya izingi umumizi.

SAFETY AND SECURITY

- Respect must be shown to the chief in speech and dress.
Mufwile ukulanga umucinzi ukumwene mumizwalile numu mivwangile.

VOCABULARY (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukulola	-	To see
Ukulolana	-	To see each other
Ukulonda	-	To want
Ukufuma	-	To come from
Ukwiza	-	To come
Ukulanda/ukuvwanga	-	To talk
Ukunena	-	To tell
Ukusambilila	-	To learn
Ukpembela	-	To wait
Ukwingila	-	To enter
Ukutola	-	To take
Ukuipeela	-	To volunteer
Ukulima	-	To cultivate
Ukuzumilizya	-	To allow/ to accept/ to agree
Ukwazwa	-	To help
Ukumanya	-	To know
Ukwelenganya.	-	To think

NOUNS

Kapaso	-	Messenger
Volontiya	-	Volunteer
Umwene	-	Chief



Icawila/uwila	-	Gift
Umucinzi	-	Respect
Uumi	-	Health
Umuzi	-	Village

Ulimi	-	Farming
Antu	-	People
Impiya	-	Money
Ukuya inkolelo	-	Development
Indimi	-	Languages

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Ukwaula intazi	-	Without problems
Ukuvwanga indimi	-	To speak the languages
Ukuleta Impiya	-	To bring money

GRAMMAR**A. THE 'RECIPROCITY' VERB EXTENSION WITH THE SUFFIX '-NA'**

To express the reciprocity of an action, we add [-na] at the end of the verb.

e.g. **Ukutemwa-** + **-na** = **Ukutemwana** - To love each other.

PRESENT SIMPLE**Affirmative**

PP	+	a	+	Verb	+	-na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Mwatemwana	You should be loving each other
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Twatemwana	We should be loving each other
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	=	Yatemwana	They should be loving each other

Negative

P.P.	+	ta	+	-a-	+	Verb	+	-na	= Conjugation Translation
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	= Mutatemwana You should not be loving each other
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	= Tutatemwana We should not be loving each other
Ya-	+	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-na	= Yataatemwana They should not be loving each other.

Examples**Affirmative**

Mwatemwana na alumendo.

You should love one another with men.

Negative

Mutatemwana na akazyana.

You shouldn't love one another with women.

Twaazwine na yatasukulu.

We helped one another with trainees.

Tutaa zwine naya mwalimu.

We didn't help one another with teachers.

Yapangine na antu yamumuzi.

They arranged with the local people.

Yatapangine naya mwalimu.

They didn't arrange with the teacher



B. THE RECIPROCITY IN THE PRESENT HABITUAL

Affirmative

PP	+	-ka-	+	Verb	-na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-temwa-	-na	=	Mukatemwana	You always like each other
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-lola-	-na	=	Tukalolana	We always see each other
Ya-		-ka-	+	-tuma-	-na	=	Yakatumana	They always send each other

Negative

p.p. + SI	+	Verb + na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu + si-	+	-temwa + na	=	Musitemwana	You don't always like each other
Tu + si -	+	-lola + na	=	Tusilolana	We don't always see each other
Ya + si-		-uma + na	=	Yasmusana	They don't always beat each other

Examples

Affirmative

Mukatemwana na antu.
You always like one another with people.

Tuka azwana na antu.
We always help each other with people.

Yakalolana nu mwene.
They always see each other with the Chief.

Negative

Musitemwana ni nyama.
You always don't like one another with animals.

Tusi azwana ni nyama.
We don't help each other with the animals.

Yasilolana na kapokola.
They don't see each other with the policeman.

B. THE RECIPROCITY IN SIMPLE PAST:

Affirmative

PP	+	-a-	+	Root	-ine	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	-ine	=	Mwatemwine	You liked each other.
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	-ine	=	Twatemwine	We liked each other
Ya-	+	-a-	+	-lol-	-ine	=	Yaloline	They saw each other

Negative

P.P.	N/M	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-ene	=	Conjugation	Translation
Mu-	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-ine	=	Mutatemwine	You did not like each other.
Tu-	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-ine	=	Tutatemwine	We did not like each other
Ya-	-ta-	+	-a-	+	-lol-	+	-ine	=	Yataloline	They did not see each other



(iv) **The use of the Suffix - isya, -esya** which can express intensity or causative.

Affirmative

PP	+	T.M	+	Root	+	-isya/-esya	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ku-	+	-elek-	+	-isya	=	Nkuelekisya <i>I am cooking too much or I am making someone cook</i>	
Mu-	+	-ku-	+	-pond-	+	-isya	=	Mukupondisya <i>You are pounding too much or You are making someone pound</i>	
Tu-	+	-ku-	+	-ik-	+	-isya	=	Tukwikisya <i>We are putting too much or we are making someone put</i>	
Ya-	+	-ku-	+	-li-	+	-isya	=	Yakuliisya <i>They are eating too much or they are making someone eat</i>	

Negative

P.P. + Ta	+		+	Conjugation	Translation
N + si	+	-kwelekisya	+	Nsikwelekisya <i>I am not cooking too much or I am not making someone cook</i>	
Mu + si	+	-pondisya	+	Musikupondisya <i>You are not pounding too much or or You are not making someone pound</i>	
Tu + si	+	-ikisya	+	Tusikwikisya <i>We are not putting too much or we are not making someone put.</i>	
Ya + si-		-lisya	+	Yasikulisya <i>They are not eating too much Or they are not making someone eat.</i>	

Examples**Affirmative****Nkwelekisya inyama**

*I am cooking meat too much
(or) I am making someone cook meat*

Mukupondisya Imbalala

*You are pounding the groundnuts too much.
(or) You are making someone pound groundnuts too much*

Tukwikisya umusilya umu cifwa

*We are putting too much salt in relish
(or) We are making someone put salt in the relish.*

Yakuliisya insima

*S/He is eating nshima too much
(or) S/He is making him/her eat nshima.*

Negative**Nsikwelekisya inswi**

*I am not cooking fish too much
(or) I am not making someone cook fish*

Musikupondisya uusu

*You are not pounding the mealie meal too much
(or) You are not making someone pound mealie meal too much*

Tutakwikisya umusilya muli mpome.

*We are not putting too much salt in the porridge
(or) We are not making someone put salt in the porridge.*

Yasikulisya inkonde

*S/he is not eating bananas too much
(or) S/he is not making someone eat bananas*



EXERCISE

- (a) List down ten words using reciprocity.
- (b) Make sentences from the following words:

Ukusambilizyanya	Ukupinguzyanya
Ukulanzhyanya	Ukulolana
Ukwazwana	Ukutandalizyanya
Ukuvwana	
- (c) Write a dialogue in pairs where one will be a Chief and the other a Volunteer

TASK:(IVYAKUCITA)

Go to the people around the community and practice how you can introduce and make an appointment with the local leader/Chief.

SELF EVALUATION:

- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| I can introduce myself
to the Chief/Local leader | Yes..... Not yet..... |
| I can make an appointment | Yes..... Not yet..... |



LESSON 22

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

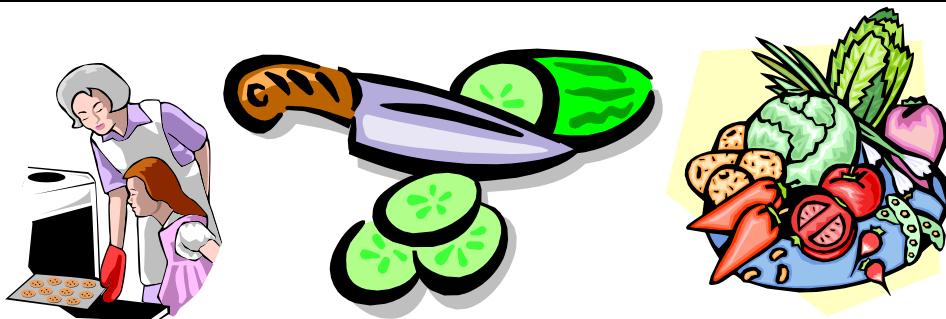
TOPIC: RECIPE

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

On PACA day with their host mothers, trainees will prepare a local balanced meal.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

1. Having been exposed to local foods in the home stay, trainees will make a chart showing the three food groups.
 2. Having reviewed the vocabulary, trainees will describe the steps to follow when preparing a local dish.
 3. Having learnt the 3 groups of foods, trainees will explain the importance of a balanced meal.
-



DIALOGUE (ILYASI)

Yana Nkole: Muli uli yamayo?

Yana Bwalya: Ndisile ning. Nga mwemo?

Yana Nkole: Ndisile ning. Uzye Mukweleka vyani?

Yana Bwalya: Nkweleka icifwa.

Yana Nkole: Icifwa ci cino mukweleka?

Yana Bwalya: Nkweleka cungwa
Wa kutwila

Yana Nkole: Uzye yakaeleka uli
Cungwa wa kutwila?

Yana Bwalya: Solelini cungwa umucalo,
tondolini, fulini alino
Muputole tunono tunono.
Ikini amanzi nu musilya
umu mpoto, apacisila, ikini
Cungwa umu mpoto alino muteke pa moto
aapya.
Lino cungwa akupya,
Pondini imbalala alino mununge.
Pacisila ca kunyunga ikini
imbalala muli cungwa alino
Muvundule ning. mpaka visankane
ningo. Lolelini panono alino mwepuleale
vyapya.



Yana Nkole: Nataizya sana yana Bwalya. **Yana Bwalya:** Icisuma nataizya nanikwene.
 Natemwa sana cungwa
 wakutwila nomba
 ntamanya vino yakaeleka.
 Awe lyene nimatwilanga lyonsi.

CULTURAL NOTES:(INTAMBI)

- (a) *In villages people use hands to measure the amount of salt to put in relish*
Umu mizi antu yakapimila umusilya ukuminwe apakucemeka
- (b) *Most people in Zambia use hands for eating.*
Umu Zambia antu yakaliila ukuminwe.
- (c) *In villages people use firewood as a source of energy*
Umu mizi antu ilingi yakaonyva inkwi apakweleka na malasya limwilimwi.
- (d) *When giving a recipe, people do not give the precise measurement they say "a bit....." "a lot...". "enough.....".*
Pakulanga imyelekele antu yasipela ivipimo ivilingane. Nomba yakati, ikini tunono, ivingi nandi ukulinga.

VOCABULARY: (AMAZWI)

VERBS

Ukwika	-	<i>To put</i>
Ukutampa	-	<i>To start</i>
Ukumanya	-	<i>To know</i>
Ukuponda	-	<i>To pound</i>
Ukulya	-	<i>To eat</i>
Ukutemwa	-	<i>To like</i>
Ukweleka	-	<i>To cook</i>
Ukukaya	-	<i>To be hot</i>
Ukunyunga	-	<i>To sieve</i>
Ukuuuumba/ukuvundula-	-	<i>To stir</i>
Ukufumya	-	<i>To remove</i>
Ukutola	-	<i>To get/to take</i>
Ukuputula	-	<i>To cut</i>
Ukufula	-	<i>To wash/clean</i>
Ukutondola	-	<i>To peel</i>
Ukutwila	-	<i>To mix (groundnuts with a relish)</i>
Ukufulala	-	<i>To wash/bathe</i>
Ukusalula	-	<i>To fry</i>
Ukwezya	-	<i>To try/taste</i>
Ukooca	-	<i>To roast/to burn</i>

NOUNS

Cungwa	-	<i>Pumpkin leaves</i>
Icifwa	-	<i>Relish</i>
Intwilo	-	<i>Groundnut powder</i>
Imbalala	-	<i>groundnuts</i>
Naifi	-	<i>Knife</i>
Impoto	-	<i>Pot</i>
Umoto	-	<i>Fire</i>
Umucele/umusilya	-	<i>Salt</i>
Icikonko	-	<i>Peanut butter</i>
Icalo	-	<i>Field</i>
Gadeni	-	<i>Garden</i>
Amanzi	-	<i>water</i>



Umuzwa	-	Cooking stick
Sefa	-	Sieve
Amafuta	-	Oil
Ivisikisa/Soda	-	Bicarbonate soda

EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Tondolini umusalu	-	Peel the vegetables
Putulini tunono tunono	-	Cut into small pieces
Ikini cungwa umu mpoto	-	Put the pumpkin leaves in the pot
Ikini impoto pa moto	-	Put the pot on the fire
Pondini imbalala alino mununge	-	Pound groundnuts and then sieve them
Vundulini umumpoto	-	Stir in the pot.

GRAMMAR**A. THE USE OF ‘AGAIN’ [Nakapya] in order to show someone how to do something****Affirmative**

PP	+	-e-	+	Root	+	-e	Again	+	Conjugation
N-	+	-e-	+	-elik-	+	-e	nakapya	+	Neelike nakapya
Mu-	+	-e-	+	-elik-	+	-e	nakapya	+	Mweelike nakapya
Tu-	+	-e-	+	-elik-	+	-e	nakapya	+	Tweelike nakapya
Ya-	+	-e-	+	-elik-	+	-e	nakapya	+	Yeelike nakapya

Negative

P.P.	+	N/M	+	T.M.	-Verb- e	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ta-	+	e	-lik- e	Nteelike nakapya	I did not cook again
Mu-	+	-ta-	+	e	-lik- e	Yateelike nakapya	You did not cook again
Tu-	+	-ta-	+	e	-lik- e	Tuteelike nakapya	We did not cook again
Ya-	+	-ta--	+	e	-lik- e	Yateelike nakapya	They/s/he did not cook again

Examples**POSITIVE**

Neelike cungwa nakapya	- I cooked pumpkin leaves again
Mwaalile insima nakapya	- You ate nshima again
Twaaponzile cisaka nakapya	- We Pounded maize again
Yaalwile ulwete nakapya	- They fought again
Yiingile umunganda nakapya	- S/he entered the house again

NEGATIVE

Nteelike kumbi nakapya	- I did not cook okra again
Tutaalile umupunga nakapya	- We did not eat rice again
Tutaaponzile imbalala nakapya	- We did not pound groundnuts again
Yataalwile inkondo nakapya	- They did not fight the war again
Yataapyezile umunganda nakapya	- They did not sweep the house again



EXERCISES

- (i) From these infinitives write some words with 'again' :-
- | | | |
|------------|----------|------------|
| Ukupembela | Ukweleka | Ukunyunga |
| Ukuputula | Ukutwila | Ukuponda |
| Ukufula | Ukwizya | Ukuvundula |
- (ii) Ask for and give a recipe of the foods of your choice.

TASK (IVYAKUCITA)

Go and find out from your host families how some foods of your choice are prepared.

SELF-EVALUATION

- | | | |
|------------------------|----------|--------------|
| I can give a recipe | Yes..... | Not yet..... |
| I can ask for a recipe | Yes..... | Not yet..... |

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MAMBWE
LIST OF PREPOSITION/ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH	FUNCT.	= MAMBWE	EXAMPLES
- about	prep.	= pavya	Ndalanda pa <u>vya</u> kuteka inswi. <i>I will talk about fish farming.</i>
- after	conj.	= pacisila ca	Pacisila ca kuzyuka inafulala. <i>I bathed after I woke up.</i>
- and	conj.	= na	Ya John <u>na</u> Ya Dan yakaseka sana. <i>John and Dan lough a lot.</i>
- anyone	pron.	= Ali wensi	Solini (umulimi) <u>ali wensi</u> . <i>Choose anyone (a farmer)</i>
- anything	pron.	= i cili consi	Mpelini icintu <u>i cili consi</u> . <i>Give me anything</i>
- anywhere	adv.	= ukuli konsi	Imbuzi zikazanwa <u>ukuli konsi</u> . <i>Gots are found everywhere.</i>
- at/	prep.	= u/ku	Yataata yali <u>Ku</u> ng'anda. <i>Dad is at home.</i>
- at + (time)	prep.	= a/pa	Lyonsi nkazyuka <u>pa</u> 7:00 koloko. <i>I always wake up at 7:00 clock.</i>
- before	conj.	= Lino+pp+neg + cili.	<u>Lino</u> mutacili mulye, mufwile ukufulala ukumakasa. <i>You must wash your hands before you eat.</i>
- by	prep.	= na	Mulapita ukumuzi <u>na</u> basi. <i>You will go to the village by bus.</i>
- by the way	conj.	= Nacuze	<u>Nacuze</u> , nkulonda ukulola icifula cinu. <i>By the way, I would like to see your pond.</i>



- everybody	pron.	= Yonsi	Muli uli <u>mwensi</u> ? <i>How are you (All/everybody/one)?</i>
- everything	pron.	= Vyonsi	Malini ukucita <u>vyonsi</u> (ivintu vyonsi). <i>Finish (doing) everything.</i>
- everywhere	adv.	= konsi	Tukaya na yataata <u>konsi</u> . <i>We go everywhere with father.</i>
- from	prep.	= u/ku	Nafuma <u>uku</u> Kitwe nu munji. <i>I am coming from Kitwe with my friend.</i>
- from.....to....	adv.	=ukufuma uku ...ukufika uku ..	Tuliika umupaipi <u>ukufuma uku</u> nganda <u>ukufika uku</u> cifula. <i>We'll put the pipe from the house to the pond.</i>
- here	adv.	= kuno	Yance, izini <u>kuno</u> twaizya! <i>Kids, come here we play!</i>
- If	conj.	= nga	<u>Nga</u> mwakwata impiya, mulakalila aana inu ivyakuzwala. <i>If you get money you'll buy clothes for your children.</i>
- in	prep.	= u/ku	Bill Clinton akaikala <u>uku</u> America. <i>Bill Clinton stays in America.</i>
- in	prep.	= u/mu	Ikini amanzi <u>umu</u> umucifula cinu. <i>Please put water in your pond</i>
- in fact	conj.	= kwene	<u>Kwene</u> nkulola cili sile ningi. <i>In fact, I think that it's just O.K.</i>
- in order to... or so that...	conj.	= pakuti	Mufwile ukuliisya inswi lyonsi <u>pakuti</u> zikule ningi. <i>You must feed fish all the time in order/so that it grows big.</i>
- indeed	conj.	= nukuya	<u>Nukuya</u> , ukuteka inswi kwaya na polofiti sana. <i>Indeed, fish farming is very profitable</i>
- into	prep.	= u/mu	Sumbini ivikwi <u>umu</u> ciwina. <i>Throw rubbish into the pit.</i>
- just	adv.	= sile	Ndisile ningi, nga mwemo? <i>I'm just fine, and you?</i>
- maybe	adv.	= limwi	<u>Limwi</u> ya Jake yamaya uku Mansa. <i>Maybe Jake will go to Mansa</i>
- not at all	adv.	= nakalya	Awe ntatala ndole. Nakalya ! <i>No, I have never seen.at all !</i>
- nothing !	pron.	= pasi	A: Ukulonda cani? = B: pasi ! A: What do you want? = B: Nothing !
- often	adv.	= ilingi	<u>Ilingi</u> aantu yakazevya mu muzi. <i>People often celebrate in the village.</i>
- on	prep.	= a/pa	Ikini icoola <u>pa</u> teulo. <i>Put the bag on the table.</i>
- on (transport)	prep.	= na	Yakaya ku vwalo <u>na</u> ingazo. <i>They go to the fields on foot</i>
- on top of...	prep.	= papela pa/kwe..	Umutenje waya <u>papela pa</u> ng'anda. <i>The roof is on top of the house.</i>
- only	adv.	= sile	Nkulonda ukulandasile <u>na</u> ya Allan. <i>I want to talk to ba Allan only.</i>
- only if	conj.	= kanosile	Nsikumupeela impiya <u>kanosile</u> mumale ukukuula inganda yane. <i>I'll not give you money only if you finish building my house.</i>
- onto	prep.	= a/pa	Ikini imbale zi <u>pa</u> teulo. <i>Put these plates on the table</i>
- so that	conj.	= pakuti	Mufwile ukulanda na alimi yinu <u>pakuti</u> mumanye intazi zino yakweti. <i>You must talk with your farmers so that you know the problems they have.</i>
-sometimes	adv.	= limwi limwi	<u>Limwi limwi</u> tukaya uku Shoprite. <i>Sometimes we go to Shoprite.</i>



- that's wh...	conj.	= acino	Ukuwelenga lyonsi amabuku, <u>acino</u> cikalenga aantu ukumanya ivintu. <i>Reading books all the time, that's what makes people to know things.</i>
- then	conj.	= alino	Liisini iswi zinu, <u>alino</u> mwize kuno. <i>Feed your fish, then come here.</i>
- there	adv.	= papo	Umwene akaikala <u>papo</u> . <i>The chief stays there</i>
- there (far)	adv	= kuko	Tumaya <u>kuko</u> . <i>We shall go there (over there)</i>
- therefore	conj.	= fwandi	Mutakweti impiya, <u>fwandi</u> mutanga muye uku Shoprite nani. <i>You don't have money, therefore you can't go to Shoprite with me.</i>
- to	prep.	= u/ku	Yakaipeela yalaya <u>ku</u> America... <i>Volunteers will go to the Amelika...</i>
- to + (move)	prep.	= kuli	Twalini kalata <u>kuli</u> ya mwalimu. <i>Take the letter to the teacher.</i>
- together	adv.	= pamwi	Tufwile ukuombela <u>pamwi</u> . <i>We must work together.</i>
- together with	adv.	= pamwi...na...	Ya Nick yakaomba <u>pamwi</u> na ya Rob. <i>Nick works together with Rob</i>
- under	prep.	= mwisika	Icoola cili <u>mwisika</u> li teulo. <i>The bag is under the table.</i>
- what about ?	adv.	= nga	Yanamayo yakapyela umu nganda ; <u>nga</u> yasitata ? <i>Mothers sweep the house, what about the fathers?</i>
- when	conj.	= ndi	<u>Nga</u> mukupita umunzila, mwalamuka. <i>When you're passing by the way, you must greet..</i>
- when (?)	adv.	= ...lilaci	Mulapita kuu muzi <u>lilaci</u> ? <i>When will you go to the village?</i>
- when (?)	adv.	=alilaci...?	<u>Alilaci</u> lino mulaya uku muzi? <i>When will you go to the village?</i>
- when (after)	conj.	= lino	<u>Lino</u> inazyuka, inaya uku cimbusu. <i>I went to the toilet when I woke up.</i>
- whenever	conj.	= lyonsi ndi	<u>Lyons</u> ndi nalya, nkauvwa ningo. <i>Whenever I eat, I feel good.</i>
- where (?)	adv.	= kwi/lwakwi ?	Uzye avyazi yali <u>kwi/lwakwi</u> ? <i>Where are parents?</i>
- which/that	pron.	= cico/vivyo/yo	Icoola <u>cino</u> mukukazya icisuma. <i>The bag which you are selling is nice.</i> Ivyola <u>vino</u> mukukazya ivisuma <i>The bags that you are selling are good</i>
- who	pron.	= a	Umntu <u>akasambilila</u> (a) kasukulu. <i>A person who learns is a student</i>
- who (?)	pron.	= aya weni? aweni	Ayaweni/aweni akwata icifula? <i>Who has a fish pond?</i>
- whoever	pron.	= ali wensi	<u>Ali</u> wensi angalima cisaka. <i>whoever/anyone can plant corn.</i>
- with	conj.	= na	Nkulemba kalata <u>na</u> pensulo. <i>I am writing a letter with a pencil.</i>
there faraway	adv.	= kukwa/papa	Basi akaimilila kukwa/ papa. <i>The bus stops over there.</i>



MAMBWE TENSES

1. THE VERB “TO BE” (‘LI’/ ‘UKUYA’)

AFFIRMATIVE

1. PAST

PP + ali	PP +ta + ali
N + ali = Nali	N + ta + li = Ntali
Mu + ali = Mwali	Mu+ ta + ali = Mutaali
Ya + ali = Yali	Ya+ ta + ali = Yataali
Tu + ali = Twali	Tu + ta + ali = Tutaali

NEGATIVE

2. PRESENT

PP + li	PP + si
N + li = Ndi	N + si = Nsi
Mu + li = Muli	Mu+ si+ = musi
Ya + li = Yali	Ya + si + = yasi
Tu + li = Tuli	Tu + si+ = tusi

3. FUTURE

PP + ka + ba	Ta + PP + a + ka + root + e
N + la + ya = Ndaya	N + ta + la + ya = Ntalaya
Mu + la + ya = Mulaya	Mu + ta +la + ya = Mutalaya
Ya + la + ya = Yalaya	Ya + ta + la + ya = Yatalaya
Tu + la + ya = Tulaya	Tu + ta +la + ya = Tatalaya

THE PAST TENSES

1. SIMPLE PAST

PP + a + ile	PP + ta + ile
N + a + ile = Naile	N + + ta + ile = Ntaile
Mu + a + ile = Mwaile	Mu+ ta + ile = Mutaile
Ya + a + ile = Yaile	Tu+ ta + ile = Tutaile
Tu + a + ile = Twaile	Ya + ta + ile = Yataile

2. RECENT PAST

I + pp + a + verb	PP + ta + li+ affirmative
I + n + a+ lya = Inalya	N + ta+ li+ nalya = Ntalinalya
I + mu + a + lya = Imwalya	Mu + ta+ li+ mwalya = Mutualimwalya
I + tu + a + lya = Itwalya	Tu + ta + li + twalya = Tatalitwalya
I + ya+ a + lya = Iyalya	Ya + ta +li + yalya = Yataliyalya
NB: Past within the confines of the day. Close to moment you are reporting	

3. RECENT PAST CONTINUOUS

I+ PP+ ku+ verb	PP +ta+li + affirmative
I+ n + ku + li + a = Inkulya	N + ta + li + nkulya = Ntalinkulya
I + mu + ku + li + a = Imukulya	Mu+ ta + li+ mukulya = Mutualimukulya
I + tu + ku + li + a = Itukulya	Tu + ta + li+ tukulya = Tatalitukulya
I + ya + ku+ li + a = Iyakulya	Ya + ta + li + yakulya = Yataliyakulya
NB: Action in “-ing” form, but done in the past.	

**4. PAST CONTINUOUS**

PP + a + verb + nga	PP +ta + verb +nga
N + a + lya + nga = Nalyanga	N + ta + lya + nga = Ntalyanga
Mu + a + lya + nga = Mwalyanga	Mu + ta + lya + nga = Mutalyanga
Ya + a + lya + nga = Yalyanga	Ya + ta + lya + nga = Yatalyanga
Tu + a + lya + nga = Twalyanga	Tu + ta + lya + nga = Tutalyanga
NB: A habit done in the past.	

5. REMOTE PAST

PP + a + li + ile	PP + ta + li + ile
N + a + li + ile = Naliile	N + ta + li + ile = Ntaliile
Mu + a + li + ile = Mwaliile	Mu + ta + li + ile = Mutaliile
Ya + a + li + ile = Yaliile	Ya + ta + li + ile = Yataliile
Tu + a + li + ile = Twaliile	Tu + ta + li + ile = Tataliile
NB: Action done a long time ago and does not have effect in present.	

PRESENT TENSES**1. PRESENT SIMPLE**

PP + a + root + a	PP + root + ile / ele
N + a + lemb + a = Nalemba	N + ta + lenv + ile = Ntalenvele
Mu + a + lemb + a = Mwalembe	Mu + ta + lenv + ile = Mutalenvele
Ya + a + lemb + a = Yalemba	Ya + ta + lenv + ile = Yatalenvele
Tu + a + lemb + a = Twalembe	Tu + ta + lenv + ile = Tutanenvele
NB: An action just done in the present.	

2. PRESENT PERFECT

I / PP + root + a	PP + ta + li + ile
I + n + li + a = Indya	N + ta + li + ile = Ntaliile
I + mu + li + a = Imulya	Mu + ta + li + ile = Mutaliile
I + ya + li + a = Iyalyla	Ya + ta + li + ile = Yataliile
I + tu + li + a = Itulya	Tu + ta + li + ile = Tataliile
NB: Past action flows into present time.	

3. PRESENT CONTINUOUS

PP + ku + root + a	PP + si + ku+ root + a
N + ku+ lemb + a = Nkulemba	N + si + ku + lemb + a = Nsikulemba
Mu + ku+ lemb + a = Mukulemba	Mu + si + ku + lemb + a = Musikulemba
Ya + ku + lemb + a = Yakulemba	Ya + si + ku + lemb + a = Yasikulemba
Tu + ku + lemb + a = Tukulemba	Tu + si + ku + lemb + a = Tusikulemba
NB: Past action being done and still going on	

4. HABITUAL TENSE

PP + ka + root + a	PP + si + root + a
N + ka + lemb + a = Nkalemba	N + si + lemb + a = Nsilemba
Mu + ka + lemb + a = Mukalemba	Mu + si + lemb + a = Musilemba
Ya + ka + lemb + a = Yakalemba	Ya + si + lemb + a = Yasilemba
Tu + ka + lemb + a = Tukalemba	Tu + si + lemb + a = Tusilemba
NB: A habit in the present.	

**FUTURE TENSES****1. NEAR FUTURE**

PP + ma+ root + a	PP + si + ku + verb
N + ma + ly + a = Nmalya	N + si + ku + lya = Nsikulya
Mu + ma + ly + a = Mumalya	Mu+ si+ ku+ lya = Musikulya
Ya + ma + ly + a =Yamalya	Ya+ si + ku + lya = Yasikulya
Tu + ma + ly + a = Tumalya	Tu + si+ ku + lya = Tusikulya
NB: An action which will be done within the day	

2. FUTURE CONTINUOUS

PP + la + a + verb	PP + ta+ la + la + verb
N + la + a + seka = Ndaaseka	N + ta + la + a + seka = Ntalaaseka
Mu + la + a + seka = Mulaaseka	Mu + ta + la + a+ seka = Tutalaaseka
Ya + la + a + seka = Yalaaseka	Ya + ta + la + a + seka = Yatalaaseka
Tu + la + a + seka = Tulaaseka	Tu + ta + la + a + seka = Tutalaaseka
NB: A habit in the future	

THE BASIC OF HIV/AIDS

ENGLISH	MAMBWE
Blood	Uwazi
Semen	Utumanzi twa kuonsi
Vaginal fluid	Utumanzi twa ku wanaci
Breast milk	Umukaka wakwiyele
Disease	Ulwale
Ports of entry	Umukaingilila ulwale
Cure	Ukupozya
Treatment	Ukupozya
Sex organs	Ivyanzwalo
Prevention	Ukucingilila
Blood testing	Ukupimisha uwazi
Relationship	Icuuza
Vulnerable	Ukwangukilwa ukuponelwa mu ntazi
High risk	Angambula zuwa ulwale
Support	Ukwazwa\Ukwazwilizya
The 'ABC'	Ivisinte vitatu ivyakucita pakuicingilila kuli HIVAIDS
Practices that encourage the spread of HIV	Imicitile iikalenga uulwale wakwe HIV\AIDS ukusasantika

VCT & ARVs.

Voluntary	Ukuipela
Counseling	Ukukomya
Testing	Ukupima
Treatment	Ukupozya
Confidential	Ivyankama
Results	Ivikatumbukamo
Support	Ukwazwilizya
Support group	Akaungwe akakaazwilizya
Cure vs. Treatment	Ukupozya nu Kupozya
Care	Ukusakamala
Medicine	Umulembo
"For the rest of your life"	Mu uumi winu oonsi
Peers	Yano mulingine nayo
Friends	Auzo
Partners	Aatemwikwa
Safe sex	Ukuicingilila pakulalana
Immunities	Ivikacingilila umwili ukumalwale
Symptoms	Ivimanyililo
Relapse	Ukuwela kwa ulwale



POSITIVE LIVING.

Positive living	Ukwikala nu lwale ukwaula intete
Physical needs	Ivikakaila umwili
Social needs	Ivikalondekwa umuwikalolo
Spiritual needs	Ivikalondekwa ukumupasi
Dietary needs	Ivyakulya ivikalondekwa
Exercise	Ukukanzula umwili
Nutrition	Ivyakulya ivisuma
Coping	Ukusipa
Denial	Ukuilesya
Anger	Ukusoka
Bargaining	Ukulazyanya
Depression	Icikonko
Acceptance	Ukuzumilizya
Support	Ukwazwa\Ukwazwilizya
Well (water)	Icifula
Bricks/Protein	Amatafwali(Ivyakulya ivikakuza umwili)
Mortar (mud)/mineral	Indaka(Ivyakulya ivikalemya umwili)
Broom/fiber	Icisanzi(Ivyakulya ivikazifya umwili)
Dog/vitamin	Simbwa(Ivyakulya ivikacingilila umwili)
Candle/fat	Kandulo(Amafuta)
Fire/carbohydrate	Umoto(Ivyakulya ivikapela umwili amaka)
Stigma	Ukulanda kwa vipe pa ulwale
Ceremonies	Ukuzevya

WOMEN & HIV/AIDS.

Risks	Ivintu ivikaleta intazi
Difficulties	Intazi
Mother to Child	Ukwambukizya umwana ulwale
Alternatives	Inzila zyuze
Pregnancy	Indilwa
Susceptible	Ukwangukilwa ukuponela umuntazi
Monogamy	Ukukwata umonsi \ umuci wenga
Rape	Ukulala nu muntu mukupatikizya
Choices	Ivyakusola
Virgin	Nacisungu
Belief	Cino wataila
Prostitution	Uucende
Symptoms (women's)	Ivimanyililo(Kuli yanamayo)
Breast feeding	Ukonsya
Income	Impiya\ icumua
Budgeting	Utantiko wa miomvezye ya mpiya
Keeping records (terms)	Ukulemba nu kusunga iviciywa
Leadership	Utunguluzi
Empowerment	Ukupelwa amaka ya kuiombela
Family planning	Ukukwata aana pa nsita iilinge
Good example	Icilangililo icisuma
Long term	Insita iitali

**HIV/AIDS & THE PCV.**

Obstacles	Intazi
Opportunities	Isyuko
Myths	Intambi
Traditions	Intambi
Support systems	Inzila zyakwazwilizyamo
Death	Imfwa
Friends	Auzo
Funeral	Indosya
Mourning	Ukuloosya
Taredness	Ukutonta
Direct	Ukfukapo
Round about	Ukuzinguloka
Virgin	Nacisungu
Dry sex	Ukumika ivyanzyalo lino mukulalana
Sexual cleansing	Upyanyi waku lalana
Witch	Umulozi
Planning	Utantiko
Respect	Umucinzi
Sex	Ukulalana

SURVIVAL KIT

(Remember, this language does not have the same structure as English. Therefore, if you need clarification consult your Trainer).

Mambwe is spoken in Mbala district and its adjoining areas.

Question English	Mambwe	Response English	Mambwe
Hello!	Uli?	Hello	Ningo
How are you?	Mulu uli?	- I am just fine.	Ndi sile ningo
How are you? (Plural or respect)	Mulu uli?	- We are fine/I am fine.	Tuli sile ningo/ Ndi sile ningo.
How are you mother?	Muli uli ya mayo?	- I am fine and you?	Ndi sile ningo, nga mwemo?
How are you father?	Muli uli ya tata?	- I am fine and you?	Ndisile ningo nga mwemo?
Welcome!	Kalibuni!	- Thank you	Nataizya
What is your name?	Izina linu Mwemwe ya weni?	- My name is.....	Izina lyane anene
What is her/his name?	Izina lyao a weni?	- His/her name is	Izina lyao a
I come from America	Nafuma uku America	-	
I am American	Nene mwina America.	-	
Where in America?	Kwi uku America?	- In California	Umu California
State of	Mu musumba wakwe.....	-	
What job will you do?	Incito ci ino mumaombanga?	- I will be a	Ndaya.....
I want hot water	Nkulonda amanzi akaye	- Here it is	Aici



<i>I want cold water</i>	Nkulonda amanzi azuke	-	<i>Here it is</i>	Aici
<i>I want food</i>	Nkulonda ivyakulya	-	<i>Here they are</i>	Aivi
<i>I want to sleep</i>	Nkulonda ukusendama/ukulala	-	<i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/Cazipa
<i>I want to go to.....</i>	Nkulonda ukuya uku.....	-	<i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/Cazipa
<i>I want a spoon</i>	Nkulonda supuni	-	<i>Here, take it</i>	Alini tolini
<i>I want a cup</i>	Nkulonda kapu	-	<i>Here, take it</i>	Alini tolini
<i>I want a lamp</i>	Nkulonda ilampi	-	<i>Here, take it</i>	Alini tolini
<i>I want soap</i>	Nkulonda sopo	-	<i>Here, take it</i>	Alini tolini
<i>Give me water to drink</i>	Mpekwini amanzi ya kumwa	-	<i>Here, take it</i>	Alini tolini
<i>Where is the toilet?</i>	Icimbusu cili kwi?		<i>There it is</i>	Acico kuko
<i>I am feeling cold</i>	Nkuvwa impepo	-	<i>Oo!</i>	Oo!
<i>I am feeling hot</i>	Nkuvwa ukukaya	-	<i>Oo!</i>	Oo!
<i>I feel sick</i>	Nuvwa ukulwala	-	<i>Sorry/Too bad</i>	Caipa
<i>I feel pain</i>	Nuvwa ukuwaya	-	<i>Too bad</i>	Caipa
<i>I feel tired</i>	Nuvwa ukutonta	-	<i>Go and rest</i>	Kapuzini

TRAVELING

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe	
<i>Where is the bus/taxi going?</i>	Uzye basi/taxi ikuya kwi?	-	<i>The bus is going to Mansa</i>	Basi akuya uku Mansa.
<i>Where is the bus that goes to.....</i>	Ali kwi basi akaya uku.....	-	<i>It's there</i>	Ali papo
<i>How far?</i>	Kwatalimpa uli?	-	<i>It's 200 km</i>	A 200 km
<i>How much to.....</i>	Azinga uku	-	<i>It's K20,000</i>	A K20,000
<i>When is it leaving?</i>	Akukatuka nsita ci?	-	<i>It will leave at.....</i>	Imakatuka pa.....
<i>Where will you alight?</i>	Mumaikila pi?	-	<i>I will alight at.....</i>	Nimaikila pa.....
<i>Give me change</i>	Mpelini chenji	-	<i>Here it is</i>	Aiyi

MARKET

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe	
<i>I want to buy fruits</i>	Nkulonda ukukala ivitwalo	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Cazipa/ICisuma Kalini
<i>I want to buy oranges</i>	Nkulonda ukukala amacungwa	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Cazipa/ICisuma Kalini
<i>I want to buy bananas</i>	Nkulonda ukukala inkonde	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Cazipa/ICisuma Kalini
<i>I want to buy pineapples</i>	Nkulonda ukukala ivinanazi	-	<i>Ok buy</i>	Cazipa/ICisuma Kalini
<i>I don't want this</i>	Nsikulonda ci	-	<i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/cazipa
<i>I don't want two</i>	Nsikulonda vili	-	<i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/cazipa
<i>I want one</i>	Nkulonda conga.	-	<i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/cazipa

GETTING SOMEONE'S ATTENTION

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe	
<i>I am sorry</i>	Njeleliniko/pole	-	<i>It's alright</i>	Cilisile
<i>Excuse me</i>	Njeleliniko	-	<i>Quite excused</i>	ICisuma/cazipa
<i>Can you help me please?</i>	Uzye mungangazwilizya?	-	<i>Yes I can help you</i>	Ee ninga mwazwilizya

**EXPLAINING YOUR SITUATION**

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe
<i>I don't speak Mambwe much</i>	Nsi vwanga sana icimambwe	- I have heard	Nuvwa
<i>But I am trying to learn</i>	Nomba nkwezya ukusambilila		
<i>I speak Mambwe a little but I am learning</i>	Nkavwanga icimambwe panono lelo nkusambilila		
<i>I am learning</i>	Nkusambilila		
<i>I can understand if only.....</i>	Ninguvwa ndi		
<i>Speak slowly</i>	Landini panono panono		

HELPING YOURSELF TO UNDERSTAND

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe
<i>Please repeat/I beg your pardon</i>	Swilizini		
<i>You said that.....</i>	Imwalanda mwati.....		
<i>Would you speak more slowly?</i>	Mungalandia panono panono?		
<i>How do you say.....</i>	Mukati uli.....	<i>We say.....</i>	Tukati.....
<i>How do you write that?</i>	Mukalemba uli cico.....	<i>We write.....</i>	Tukalemba..... ...

CHECKING WHAT YOU SAID

English	Mambwe	English	Mambwe
<i>Did I say that correctly?</i>	Uzye inalanda ningo?	- <i>No you did not say it correctly.</i> <i>Yes you said it correctly</i>	Awe mutali mwalanda ningo. Ee imwalanda ningo.
<i>Did you understand me?</i>	Uzye imwa nguvva?	- <i>No I did not understand you.</i>	Awe, ntalinamuvva
<i>Please correct me if I say something wrong.</i>	Mwandungika ndi naluvyanya.	- <i>Ok</i>	ICisuma/cazipa
<i>Did I pronounce it correctly?</i>	Uzye nalanda ningo	- <i>No you did not pronounce it correctly</i>	Awe mutali mwalanda ningo

ENGLISH	Mambwe
<i>No</i>	Awe
<i>Yes</i>	Ee
<i>News</i>	Ilyasi
<i>Father/Mother</i>	Tata/Mayo
<i>Man/Woman</i>	Umonsi/Umanaci
<i>Thank you</i>	Nataizya
<i>Name</i>	Izina
<i>Sister</i>	Nkazi
<i>Brother</i>	Kalume
<i>Who</i>	Weni/Yaweni
<i>Work</i>	Incito
<i>Buy (v)</i>	Kala
<i>Sorry</i>	Caipa
<i>Excuse me</i>	Njeleliniko
<i>Help (V)</i>	Azwa
<i>Help (N)</i>	Uwazwilizyo
<i>Please</i>	Napapata



Say	Landa /ti/vwanga
But	Nomba
Try	Ezya
Little	-nono
Much	-ingi
Slowly	Panono panono
Again	Nakapya
Correct	Lungama
Often	Ilingi
Food	Ivyakulya
Cold	-zuke
Hot	-kaya
To sleep	Ukusendama/ukulala
Go	pita
Spoon	supuni
Plate	Imbale
Soap	sopo
Lamp	Ilampi
Match box	Icifwambo
Drinking water	Amanzi ya kumwa
Give me	Mpekwini
Toilet	Icimbusu
I am feeling	Nkuvwa
Hungry/hunger	Inzala
Sickness	Ulwale
Pain	Ukuwaya
Thirst	Ulusala
Tired	Ukutonta
How many/much	-nga
Leave	Ukuya/ukupita
Alight	Ika
Get on	Kwela
Fruits	Ivitwaloo
Children	Aana
House	Ing'anda
To cook	Ukweleka
To bathe	Ukufulala
To rest	Ukupuza
To want	Ukulonda
Where?	Kwi?
To have	Ukukwata
I don't want	Nsikulonda
To drink	Ukumwa
Quickly	Zuwa zuwa

EXPRESSING ANGER

English	Mambwe
You shouldn't do that	Mutacita vivyo
This is not a job	Yi isi ncito
Leave me please	Napapata ndekini
Respect yourself	Icindikini
What do you want/need?	Mukulonda vyani?
Do you know where you are going?	Imumanya kuno mu kuya?
It isn't your business	Isi ncito inu
It is not good for you	Cisi cisuma kuli mwemwe
It is not important	Citakweti incito



HARASSMENT RESPONSES

English	Mambwe
<i>Leave me alone</i>	Ndekini
<i>Don't speak to me</i>	Mutanvwanzya
<i>Don't bother me</i>	Muta ncuzya
<i>Stop with me</i>	Ndekini
<i>Give me peace</i>	Ndekini/mpini umutende
<i>Give me a break</i>	Ndekinisile
<i>It's none of your business</i>	Vitamukumile
<i>Don't bother about me</i>	Mutasakamala pali nene
<i>Do your business</i>	Citini ivyakwinu
<i>What do you want?</i>	Mukulonda vyani?
<i>What are you looking for?</i>	Mukulonda vyani?
<i>I don't have time for you</i>	Ntamukwatile insita
<i>Don't touch me</i>	Mutandema
<i>I am not your sister</i>	Nsinkazi winu
<i>Get away from me</i>	Fumini pa
<i>Don't follow me</i>	Mutankonka
<i>If you don't go back I will call the police</i>	Ndi mutakuswilila nama ama yakapokola
<i>I don't receive people at night</i>	Nsipokelela aantu usiku
<i>Oh you make me tired</i>	Oh Mukuntonya
<i>Thanx but I don't want your friendship</i>	Nataizya nomba nsikulonda icuza cinu
<i>Please this is not a pick up joint</i>	Pasi pa kulolelela pano
<i>No, I am not stupid</i>	Awe, ntatumpa
<i>I don't want to look pleasant</i>	Nsikulonda ukuloleka umusakamale
<i>Your desire can't be found here</i>	Ivilondwe vinu vitanga vizanwe pano
<i>This is not a free for all</i>	Asi zanwapo
<i>You are like your father</i>	Mwakola tata inu

HOME ORIENTATION

English	Mambwe
<i>I am tired I want to rest</i>	Intonta nkulonda ukupuza
<i>We will meet</i>	Tumalolana
<i>The food is good</i>	Ivyakulya ivizipa
<i>Excuse me, Please I am full</i>	Njeleiniko nikuta
<i>Bathing water is too hot</i>	Amanzi ya kufulala iyakaya sana
<i>Excuse me, I won't bathe</i>	Njeleiniko, nsikufulala
<i>I don't eat.....</i>	Nsilya.....
<i>I like to eat.....very much</i>	Natemwa ukulya.....sana
<i>Time is over, I want to go to school</i>	Insita yasila, nkulonda ukuya ukusukulu
<i>I want to read Cimambwe</i>	Nkulonda ukusoma icimambwe
<i>May you please sweep my room</i>	Uzye munganpyelelako umumuputule wane
<i>It is alright I will do the sweeping myself</i>	Cilisile nima pyela nemwineco