



NOTICE TO THE TRAINEE

Here is your book: Trainee's book.

It is a great challenge for Peace Corps Zambia to produce a more practical manual in Kikaonde. This manual has been developed in a manner that 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 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 entitled "To be able to...."
- A text of dialogue that serves as motivation and 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 competency. 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 **LISTENING, SPEAKING, READING AND WRITING**

The emphasis in this language learning is an on going process that goes beyond the PST 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? It's when you start with what you see, or when you start with an idea, or you start an idea, then you try it.

Most of the time 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 how you 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 cannot buy.

In Zambia there are so many dialects and in particular in North-Western, we have Kaonde in Solwezi, Kaonde in Kasempa, Kaonde Lunda of Mukumbi and kaonde ila of Mumbwa. This manual does not provide the details of each of these dialects, however, we have tried to give the common words that you may hear very often in these various areas. This manual attempts to, give an overall standardized Kaonde which can be understood by the entire province which is also used in schools and on the National Radio.

Sample of some Dialects Found In North Western Province

Kaonde Ila (Mumbwa)

Bataa	-	Father
Bamaa	-	Mother
Shinkeba	-	I don't want

Kaonde Lunda (Mukumbi)

Kushimuna	-	To say
Kusasa	-	To thank
Mwipika	-	A pot
Kusebenza	-	To work
Katemo	-	An axe
Mpoko	-	A knife

Kaonde Lamba

Kimbusu	-	Toilet
Mafuta	-	Oil
Nsanyi	-	Plate

GOODLUCK , HAVE FUN

LANGUAGE TEAM.

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LESSON 1

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

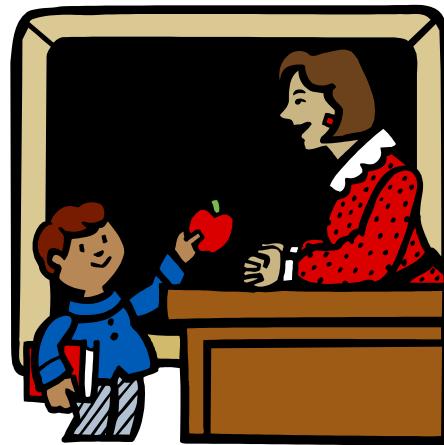
TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given survival language in personal identification, trainees should be able to greet appropriately using different time greetings and introduce oneself and another person by Name, Nationality and Profession.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given the necessary vocabulary, Trainees will:

- Act out a role play in local language using atleast three different types of situational greetings.
- Greet and respond to greetings
- Introduce oneself and another person.



DIALOGUE (MWISAMBO)

Jebby: Mwaiyai mwane!
Jebby: Muji byepi? Amiwa ne
 Jebby, ne mufunjishi ne
 mwina Zambia. Nga anweba?
Jebby: Kyawama mwane, kafikaipo.

Brian: Mwane sankyo mwane.
Brian: Bulongotu mwane. Amiwa ne
 Brian, ne ufunda, ne mwina
 Meleka.
Brian: Nasanta mwane, shalaipo.

CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- When greeting each other, it is important to shake hands.*
Pa kwimuna, kyanema kukwata mu maboko.
- When greeting elders you must kneel down to show respect.*
Pa kwimuna bakulumpe, mwafwainwa kufukama kumwesha mushingi.
- When addressing someone older than you, you use Mwane to show respect.*
Pa kwamba na bakulumpe twingijisha "Mwane" kumwesha mushingi.



- (d) 'Ba" is used to address people to show respect. It is also used to show plural of persons and some animals.

'Ba" Twingijisha pa kwita mazhina abantu pa kumwesha mushingi nangwa ku bantu kukila pa umo.

Safety and Security :

Being sociable will grant safety and security in the village.

Kuyukana na bantu mu muzhi kukemipa kwikala ba mutende mu muzhi.

VOCABULARY: (MAWI)			
VERBS	NOUNS		
kufuma ku	= To come from		
Kubuuka	= To wake up		
Kulaala	= To sleep		
Kusongola	= To marry (men)		
Kufunda	= To learn		
Kufunjisha	= To teach		
Kwamba	= To say /talk		
Kuya	= To go		
Kushala	= To remain		
Kufukama	= To kneel down		
Kusongolwa	= To be married (woman)		
PERSONAL PRONOUNS (Inseparable pronouns)			
POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES			
N-	I, 1 st person Singular	-ami	= My
U-	You, 2 nd P. Sing,	-obe	= Your(sing)
U-	S/he, 3 rd P. Sing.	-anji	= His/her
Tu-	We, 1 st Person Plural	-etu	= Our
Mu-	You, 2 nd person Pl/resp	-enu	= Your
Ba-	They/He/she, 3 rd person Pl/resp	-abo	= Their
SEPARABLE PRONOUNS:(Emphatic Pronoun)			
PREPOSITIONS (Locatives)			
Ku = at/to	Amiwa	= Me	
Mu = in	Obewa	= You(Sing.)	
Pa = on/at	Awe	= Him/her(sing.)	
	Atweba	= We/us	
	Anweba	= You/Plural(respect)	
	Abe	= Them	
INTERROGATIVES			
Byepi ? = How ?	Ee	= Yes	
Ng'anyi ? = Who ?	Ine	= No	
Nanchi ? = Question marker	Kampe	= Maybe	
-ka? = What?			
-epi ? = Where?/which?			
Kimye ka? = What time?			
Mambo ka? = Why?			
EXPRESSIONS			
Kyatama = It's bad	Kyawama	= It is good	
Kana = I don't know	Nga anweba	= What about you? (lit. and you?)	
Nasantu = Thank you	Sankyo	= Thank you	
Paji = There is			

ADVERBS			
Kuno	= <i>Here</i>	Bingi	= <i>Very much</i>
Bulongo	= <i>Fine</i>	Pacheche	= <i>Not very fine/a bit</i>

Situational Greetings:

Mwaingilai mwane!	=	You have worked/You are working!
Mwajilai mwane!	=	You have enjoyed/You are enjoying!
Mwafundai mwane!	=	You have learned/You are learning!
Mwafwakashai mwane!	=	You have visited/You are visiting!
Mwakosa	=	You are strong!

General Greetings!

Muji byepi?	=	How are you?
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Morning Greetings:

Mwabuuka byepi?	=	<i>How have you woken up?</i>
Nabuuka bulongo, kana anweba?	=	<i>I have woken up well, what about you?</i>
Nabuuka bulongo ne amiwa.	=	<i>I have also woken up well.</i>
Mwakulaala byepi?	=	<i>How did you sleep?</i>

Afternoon Greetings:

Mwaikala byepi?	=	<i>How have you spent the day?</i>
Bulongo	=	<i>Fine/well,</i>
Kana anweba?	=	<i>What about you?</i>
Twaikala bulongo, sankyo	=	<i>We have spent the day well, thank you.</i>
Kukiji mute/ tusakumonang'ana	=	<i>It is still day time/ see you later</i>
Kimabanga mwane	=	<i>Good evening</i>

Night Greeting:

Mulale bulongo!	=	<i>Sleep well!</i>
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FAREWELL

Mwende bulongo!	=	<i>Bye bye (go well)(from the one remaining)</i>
Mushale bulongo!	=	<i>Remain well (from the one leaving)</i>

GRAMMAR:

(A) **THE SUBJECT PREFIX OR PERSONAL PRONOUN**

The Subject Prefix form of the personal pronouns is not a separate word but a part of the verb that represent the person/noun performing the action.

Subject Prefixes:

N-	- /	
U-	- You (informal/singular / used between friends)	
U-	- S/he(informal)	
TU-	- We	
Mu-	- You (formal/ plural/ used to give respect and plural)	
Ba-	- S/he/They used to give respect and plural	

(B) **THE EMPHATIC PERSONAL PRONOUNS**

The emphatic Personal Pronoun can stand alone from the rest of the verb itself.

Emphatic Pronouns:

Amiwa	-	Me
Obewa	-	You [informal]
Awe	-	Him/Her/ [informal]
Atweba	-	Us
Anweba	-	You [formal]
Abo	-	Them/Him/Her (plural/respect)

C) THE IRREGULAR VERB [KWIKALA**] (to be) IN THE PRESENT TENSE**

NOTE: All verbs are presented in their infinitive form. The verb KWIKALA (to be) has two forms:

<u>Infinitive Form</u>	<u>Verb Root</u>
KWIKALA	- IKAL-

1. FIRST FORM: "-ji"

Affirmative:

PP	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ji	Nji	I am
Mu-	+	-ji	Muji	You are(resp/pl)
Tu-	+	-ji	Tuji	We are
Ba-	+	-ji	Baji	They are/He/She is

Negative:

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	Nji	Kechi nji	I am not
Kechi	+	Muji	Kechi muji	You are not
Kechi	+	Tuji	Kechi tuji	We are not
Kechi	+	Baji	Kechi baji	They are not

Examples using the first form of the verb [**KWIKALA**]

The first form of this verb can not be used in the Present Tense with names, nationality and professions of people. It is mostly used before an adverb or locatives or to describe state of being .

- | | | |
|-----|-----------------------------|---|
| eg. | Muji kuno ku Chongwe | - You are here in Chongwe |
| | Kechi baji bulongo | - They are not fine/she he is not fine. |
| | Tuji kuno | - We are here |
| | Baji mu nzubo | - S/he/ they is /are in the house. |

2. SECOND FORM: "-e/-i/ke"

This second form is used with names and profession. For the 3rd persons singular and plural the notion of the verb "to be" = "ke" is usually implied in the complement:

- | | | |
|-----|---|-------------------------------|
| eg. | Ne Jebby | - I am Jebby |
| | Twi bena Zambia | - We are Zambians |
| | Mwi bena meleka | - You are Americans. |
| | Ba Kim ne ba Kristi [ke] bafunda | - Kim and kristi are trainees |

(D) THE VERB TO BE IN THE PAST TENSE (FIRST FORM)

Affirmative:

PP-	+	-a-	+	verb	+	-nga	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-a-	+	-ji-	+	-nga	Najinga	I was
U-	+	-a-	+	-ji-	+	-nga	Wajinga	You were (singular)/ he/she was



Tu-	+	-a-	+	-ji-	+	-nga	Twajinga	We were
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-ji-	+	-nga	Mwajinga	You were (plural)
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-ji-	+	-nga	Bajinga	They were or he/she was(plural)

Negative:

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	najinga	Kechi najinga	I was not
Kechi	+	wajinga	Kechi wajinga	You were not (singular)
Kechi	+	twajinga	Kechi twajinga	We were not
Kechi	+	mwajinga	Kechi mwajinga	You were not (plural)
Kechi	+	bajinga	Kechi bajinga	They were not He/she was /res)

NOTE: For nationality and professions in the Past and Future Tenses you can use the first form as well when indicating temporal state of being.

e.g. **-Najinga mufunjishi ku kasempa mu 1995**

I was a teacher in Kasempa in 1995

-G. Washington wajinga mwina Ameleka, kechi wajinga mwina Zambia ne.

George Washington was an American, he was not a Zambian.

-Mukekala bafunjishi bakina meleka ba mumizhi

You will be American teachers in the villages.

Example:

Affirmative:

1. **Najinga ku Ameleka mu 1998.**

I was in America in 1998

2. **Wajinga ku nzubo bufuku.**

You were at home in the night

3. **Bajinga mu kinanza kesha.**

They were in the kinanza yesterday.

Negative:

Kechi najinga mu Zambia mu 1998.

I was not in Zambia in 1998

Kechi wajinga ku nzubo bufuku.

You were not at home in the night.

Kechi bajinga mu kinanza kesha.

They were not in the kinanza yesterday.

(E) THE VERB TO BE IN THE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative:

PP	+	-ka-	+	ROOT	+	-a-	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-ka-	+	-ikal-	+	-a-	Nkekala	I will be/I will stay
U-	+	-ka-	+	-ikal-	+	-a-	Ukekala	You will be/stay
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-ikal-	+	-a-	Tukekala	We will be/stay
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-ikal-	+	-a-	Mukekala	You will be/stay(plural)
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-ikal-	+	-a-	Bakekala	They /he/she will be (resp/plural)

Negative:

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	nkekala	Kechi nkekala	I will not be/stay
Kechi	+	ukekala	Kechi ukekala	You will not be/stay(informal)
Kechi	+	tukekala	Kechi tukekala	We will not be/stay
Kechi	+	mukekala	Kechi mukekala	You will not be/stay(plural)
Kechi	+	bakekala	Kechi bakekala	They will not stay(plural/resp)



Examples:

Affirmative:

1. **Nkekala ku meleka mu 2005.**

I will be in America in 2005.

Negative

Kechi nkekala mu Zambia mu 2005 ne.

I will not be /stay /settle in Zambia in 2005.

2. **Tukekala ku Kasemba**

We will be (stay/settle) in Kasemba .

Kechi tukekala ku Kasemba mu Meyi ne.

We will not be (stay/settle) in Kasemba in May .

3. **Bakekala mu nzubo.**

They will be in the house

Kechi bakekala mu nzubo ne.

They will not be in the House

4. **John ukekala mufunjishi mu muzhi.**

John will be a teacher in the village.

John kechi ukekala mufunjishi mu muzhi ne

John will not be a teacher in the village.

(F) **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES:**

The prefix in the following possessive adjectives will change according to the word it is describing.

-ami	-	My
-obe	-	Your (informal/singular used with friends)
-anji	-	His/her(informal /singular used with friends)
-etu	-	Our
-enu	-	Your (formal/plural/ used to give respect)
-abo	-	Their (formal/ plural/ used to give respect)

EXAMPLES OF POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

Jizhina jami	-	my name
Nkito yenu	-	your work/ job
Mufunjishi wabo	-	their trainer/ teacher.

EXERCISES

- (1) Fill in the blanks with an appropriate kaonde word you have learnt

Jizhina.....ne.....,
-Ne mwina.....
-Ne.....
-Jizhina.....mwi.....
-Mwi.....mwi.....

- (2) Give name, profession and nationality of the people in the picture.

- (3) Guess the profession from the action.

- (4) Go in front of the class and introduce yourself by name, profession and nationality

(5) Make sentences with the following words

jamii	jenu	Jabo	Amiwa	Mufunjishi
jobe	janji	Jizhina	mwina	

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

TASK

Go out and introduce yourself to other people and inquire about their names, professions and nationality.

SELF EVALUATION

I can greet in an appropriate way:	Yes:Not yet.....
I can respond to simple greetings:	Yes:..... Not yet:....
I can introduce myself, tell my nationality and profession	Yes:..... Not yet:
I can say goodbye	Yes:.... Not yet:.....

LESSON 2

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given the necessary vocabulary, Trainees should be able to talk about oneself and family by explaining their work and places where they live.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Trainees will introduce their family stating their jobs, marital status and describe where they stay



DIALOGUE: (MWISAMBO)

Jack: Muji byepi mwane ?

Lucy: Nji bulongo sankyo, kana anweba?

Jack: Njitu bulongo sankyo. Jizhina jami ne Jack. Bataata ba Foster, banjimi bekala ku Meleka. Ba maama ba Vesta kechi basebenza ne. Ba nyenga ba Mary ba Nase. Bayaaya ba Joseph ba Makani. Dan ufunda, nga anweba?

Lucy Jizhina jami ne Lucy. Bataata ba Paulo ba funjishi. Ba maama ba Dorothy ba nembeshi. Mfwabo banyenga nangwa bayaaya. Kechi nasongolwa. Nga anweba?

Jack: Amiwa nasongola,pano mfwabo baana.

Lucy: Kyawama, mushale bulongo.

Jack: Nasanta, Mwende bulongo.

CULTURAL NOTES: (KISEMWA)

We call a mother or father using the name of the child e.g. for the mother we say (Baina + name of the child) or for the father we say (Bashanji + name of the child).eg **Baina Febi** = Febi's mother. **Bashanji Febi** = Febi's father.



Twita bainetu nagwa bashetu kwingijisha mazhina a baana babo nobe "Baina + Febi" nagwa "Bashanji +Febi"

VOCABULARY: (MAWI)

CARDINAL NUMBERS:

Δ	- <u>Kimo</u>	$[\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta]$ + Δ	- <u>bitanu ne kimo</u>
$\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bibiji</u>	$[\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta]$ + $\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bitanu ne bibiji</u>
$\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bisatu</u>	$[\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta]$ + $\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bitanu ne bisatu</u>
$\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bina</u>	$[\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta]$ + $\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bitanu ne bina</u>
$\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>bitanu</u>	$\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta\Delta$	- <u>jikumi</u>

VERBS

Kwingila/Kusebenza	- <i>To work.</i>
Kuyuka	- <i>To know.</i>
Kwikala	- <i>To sit/stay/live/To be</i>
Kusongola (man)	- <i>To marry (restricted to a man)</i>
Kumwesha	- <i>To show</i>
Kusongolwa (woman)	- <i>To be married (restricted to a woman).</i>
Kwita	- <i>To call</i>
Kupelako	- <i>To be last</i>

ORDINAL NUMBERS:

- tanshi / -bumo	- <i>First</i>
- bubiji	- <i>Second</i>
- busatu	- <i>Third</i>
- buna	- <i>Fourth</i>
- butanu	- <i>Fifth</i>
- butanu ne bumo	- <i>Sixth</i>
- butanu ne bubiji	- <i>Seventh</i>
- butanu ne busatu	- <i>Eighth</i>
- butanu ne buna	- <i>Nineth</i>
- bujikumi	- <i>Tenth.</i>

NOUNS:

Taata	- <i>Father</i>
Maama	- <i>Mother</i>
Yaaya/bayaaya	- <i>Brother/Brothers, Sister/sisters</i>
Nyenga/banyenga	- <i>Sister/sisters, brother/sister</i>
kalombwana (nsongwalume)	- <i>A boy</i>
kamwale (nsongwakazhi)-	- <i>A girl</i>
Ba nkambo	- <i>Grand parents</i>
Mfumu	- <i>Chief</i>
Mwanamulume	- <i>Man</i>
Wamukazhi	- <i>Woman</i>
Muntu	- <i>A person.</i>

OTHER WORDS:

onse	- <i>all</i>
kampe	- <i>may be</i>
pano	- <i>but/here</i>
ne	- <i>and/then .</i>
Mulume wa-	- <i>husband of</i>
Mukazhi wa-	- <i>wife of</i>
jibiji	- <i>again</i>
pakuba amba	- <i>so that</i>

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS

Akye kyo kisemi kyami	- <i>This is my family</i>
Mwami	- <i>In my + noun</i>



Mwenu	-	In your + noun
Mwetu	-	In our + noun
Mwabo	-	In their + noun
Mfwa..o, kyo, ye etc.	-	I don't have (it/that)
Kechi nasongola ne	-	I am not married (male)
Kechi nasongolwa ne	-	I am not married (female)

Note: Mfwa - = the ending depends on the agreement with the prefix of the nouns which the speaker is talking about; e.g. **Mfwakyo kyola** = I don't have a bag (see lesson 19: page 123) **Mfwaboo baana** = I don't have children, **Mfwayo nkinga** = I don't have a bicycle.

GRAMMAR:

(A) SOME EXAMPLES OF THE VERB [JI.] (to be) IN PRESENT TENSE (Review)

Affirmative:

- Amiwa nji mu Kitwe.**
(Me, I am in Kitwe)
- Anweba muji mu Lusaka**
(You, you are in Lusaka)
- Aba baji mu Zambia.**
(Him/her, s/he is in Zambia)
- Atweba tuji mu Kinanza**
(Us, we are in the Kinanza)
- Aba baji bulongo.**
(They are fine/good)

Negative

- Amiwa kechi nji mu Ndola ne.**
(Me, I am not in Ndola)
- Anweba kechi muji mu Kitwe ne.**
(You, you are not in Kitwe)
- Aba kechi baji mu Ameleka ne.**
(Him/Her, s/he is not in America)
- Atweba kechi tuji mu motoka ne.**
(Us, we are not in the vehicle)
- Aba kechi baji bulongo ne.**
(Them they are not fine/good)

(B) THE VERB [JI NA...] (to have) IN THE PRESENT TENSE

This verb is literally translated "to be with". To conjugate this verb in the present, use the conjugated form of 'to be' in the PRESENT TENSE plus "na".

Affirmative

Personal Pronoun	+	ji	+	na	=	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Nji na	I have
U-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Uji na	You have (Sing-)
U-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Uji na	He/She has
Tu-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Tuji na	We have
Mu-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Muji na	You have (Plural/resp)
Ba-	+	-ji	+	na	=	Baji na	They have

Negative

Neg. Kechi	+	Aff. Form of to be	=	Conjugation /Translations
Kechi	+	Nji na	=	Kechi nji na--- ne = I don't have
Kechi	+	Uji na	=	Kechi uji na ---ne = You don't have (s)
Kechi	+	Uji na	=	Kechi uji na---ne = He/She doesn't have
Kechi	+	Tuji na	=	Kechi tuji na ---ne = We don't have
Kechi	+	Muji na	=	Kechi muji na --ne = You don't have (P/res)
Kechi	+	Baji na	=	Kechi baji na --ne = They don't have(pl/res)

EXAMPLES:

Affirmative

1. **Nji na banyenga babiji**
I have two sisters
2. **Tuji na bayaya jikumi**
We have ten brothers/sister

Negative

- Kechi nji na banyenga babiji ne.**
I don't have two sisters
- Kechi tuji na bayaya jikumi ne.**
We don't have ten brothers/sisters



3. **Muji na baana bana**
You have four children
4. **Baji na bankambo bakulumpe**
They have old grand parents).
- Kechi muji na baana bana**
You don't have four children
Kechi bajji na bankambo bakulumpe
They don't have old grand parent.

(C) THE VERB [JI NA ...] (to have) IN THE PAST TENSE

Affirmative

To be in the PAST	+	na	=	Conjugation	Translation
Najinga	+	na	=	Najinga na	I had
wajinga	+	na	=	wajinga na	You had (S.)
Wajinga	+	na	=	Wajinga na	He/She had(s)
Twajinga	+	na	=	Twajinga na	We had
Mwajinga	+	na	=	Mwajinga na	You had (Plural/resp)
Bajinga	+	na	=	Bajinga na	They had (pl/resp)

Negative

Neg. Kechi	+	Past Affirm. of "To Have"	=	Conjugation /Translations
Kechi	+	najinga na	=	kechi najinga na---ne = I did not have
Kechi	+	wajinga na	=	kechi wajinga na ---ne. = You did not have (S.)
Kechi	+	wajinga na	=	kechi wajinga na ---ne. = He/She did not have
Kechi	+	twajinga na	=	kechi twajinga na---ne. = We did not have
Kechi	+	mwajinga na	=	kechi mwajinga na---ne. = You didn't have (Pl.)
Kechi	+	bajinga na	=	kechi bajinga na ---ne. = They /he/she didn't (resp/pl)

Examples

Affirmative

- Najinga na bayaaya bana**
I had four brothers/sisters
- Wajinga na baana babiji**
You had two children)
- Wajinga na baana bakulumpe**
S/He had one big children)
- Twajinga na bafunjishi**
We had teachers)

Negative

- Kechi najinga na bayaaya batanu ne.**
I did not have five brothers/sisters
- Kechi wajinga na baana basatu ne.**
You did not have three children
- Kechi wajinga na baana bakulumpe ne.**
S/He did not have grown up children
- Kechi twajinga na bafunjishi ne.**
We did not have teachers)

(D) THE VERB [KWIKALA NA...] (to have) IN THE FUTURE TENSE

Affirmative

"To Be" in the Future	+	na	=	Conjugation	Translations
Nkekala	+	na	=	Nkekala na	I will have
Ukekala	+	na	=	Ukekala na	You will have (sing/informal)
Ukekala	+	na	=	Ukekala na	S/he will have (sing/informal)
Tukekala	+	na	=	Tukekala na	We will have
Bakekala	+	na	=	Bakekala na	They /he/she will have

Negative

Neg.	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	nkekala na	kechi nkekala na---ne	I will not have
Kechi	+	ukekala na	kechi ukekala na---ne.	You will not have (sing/inform)
Kechi	+	ukekala na	kechi ukekala na---ne.	He/she will not have (sing/infor)
Kechi	+	tukekala na	kechi tukekala na---ne.	We will not have
Kechi	+	mukekala na	kechi mukekala na---ne.	You will not have (plu/resp)
Kechi	+	bakekala na	kechi bakekala na---ne	They will not have (plu/resp)

Examples:

Affirmative

1.	Mukekala na bayaaya	-	Kechi mukekala na bayaya ne.
	<i>You will have a brother/sister</i>		<i>You will not have a brother/sister</i>
2.	Ukekala na mwana wa mulume	-	Kechi ukekala na mwana wamulume ne.
	<i>He/She will have a boy child)</i>		<i>S/he will not have a boy child</i>
3.	Nkekala na motoka yawama	-	Kechi nkekala na nkinga ne.
	<i>I will have a beautiful car</i>		<i>I will not have a bicycle</i>
4.	Ukekala na bamwishihamo	-	Kechi ukekala na ba bashobe babiji ne.
	<i>You will have one uncle</i>	-	<i>You will not have two fathers</i>

Negative
(E) POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES

These consist of a stem corresponding to each person and the qualifying particle joined as a Prefix . The prefix of possessive adjectives takes noun class agreement:

e.g.	-ami	-	<i>my or mine</i>
	-obe	-	<i>your or yours</i>
	-anji	-	<i>his/hers(informal/ Singular(used with friends)</i>
	-etu	-	<i>our or ours</i>
	-enu	-	<i>your or yours (In resp/plu)</i>
	-abo	-	<i>theirs(plu/resp)</i>

Examples using Possessive Adjectives:

Mwaana wami	-	<i>My child</i>
Bayaya benu	-	<i>Your brother/brothers.(resp)</i>
Motoka yobe/ yami	-	<i>Your car/ my car</i>
Kinzanza kyetu	-	<i>Our kinzanza</i>
Kipuna kyabo	-	<i>Their chair</i>
Baana babo	-	<i>Their children.</i>

(F) LOCATIVES

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

e.g.	Ku	-	Kunyuma	-	<i>Behind/at the back</i>
	Pa	-	Pa tebulu	-	<i>At/On the table</i>
	Mu	-	Mu nzubo	-	<i>In the house.</i>

NB. Locatives with names of people:

e.g.

Kwa baJohn	-	<i>to John's place (formal)</i>
Kwi baJohn	-	<i>to John (formal)</i>
Mwa baJohn	-	<i>in John's place (formal)</i>
Mwi baJohn	-	<i>in John (formal)</i>
Pa baJohn	-	<i>at/on John's place</i>

Examples:

1. **Mbena kuya ku nyuma kwa sakya**
I am going behind the bus.
2. **Mary waikala pa kipuna.**
Mary is sitting on the chair
3. **Mwana uji mu nzubo.**
The child is in the house.
4. **Mbena kuya kwi/mwi/pe John**
I'm going to/into/on John (all implying to John).
5. **Mbena kuya kwa/mwa/pa.**
I'm going to/into/on John (all implying to John's place).

THE KAONDE NOUNS CLASSES (Introduction)

Nouns in Kikaonde are divided into classes. In other languages the 'Verb'



is the center of the sentence but in Bantu languages so as in Kikaonde the noun is the center of the sentence. The verb and the adjective take agreement from the noun.

The following table displays noun prefixes, verbal prefixes and adjectival prefixes Noun Classes 1 and 2 mostly dealing with people and some animals. E.G. **Muntu, Mwana, Mufunjishi, Mulume, Kabwa, etc** (*Person, child, teacher, husband,dog, etc*)
The sentences in this table are in Present Perfect Tense.

#	N.P	Noun	A.P	Adj.	V.P	Tense	Verb.	Conjugation	Translation
1	Mu-	Muntu	Mu-	-ipi	u-	-a-	-iya	Muntu mwipi waiya	A short person come.
2.	Ba-	Bantu	ba-	-ipi	ba-	-a-	-iya	Bantu bepi baiya	Short people has

EXERCISES

1. Go in front of the class and introduce yourself and your family.
2. Put these sentences into either affirmative or negative form:-

- (a) Anweba muji mu nzubo.
- (b) Amiwa ne mwina Zambia.
- (c) Abe kechi baji mu kyolonyi ne.,
- (d) Kechi mwi bepaana mu Peace Corps ne.

3. Match the following words with the numbers accordingly:

Words	Number
Bina	1
Bitanu	10
Bisatu	3
Kimo	5
Jikumi	6
Bibiji	2
Bitanu ne bibiji	8
Bitanu ne kimo	9
Bitanu ne bisatu	4
Bitanu ne bina	7

4. Collect the following information from your counterpart

- A: **Bashenu bang'anyi jizhina?**
B:
- A: **Bashenu bekala kwepi?**
B:
- A: **Nanchi muuji na bayaaya ne banyenga banga?**
B:
- A: **Bainenu bang'anyi jizhina?**
B:
- A: **Nanchi bashenu bengila ng'anyi mingilo?**
B:
- A: **Nanchi mwingila ng'anyi mingilo?**
B:

TASK

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

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 Kikaonde: | Yes _____ | Not yet _____ |

LESSON 3

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SIMPLE INSTRUCTIONS

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Given instructions, Trainees should be able to identify work related tools and carry out commands.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- Trainees will identify classroom objects and garden tools.
- Trainees will carry out polite and strong commands



DIALOGUE(MWISAMBO)

Jack: Odi, Nanchi muji na tebulu mu kinanza kyenu?

Lucy: Kechi naumvwa ne, bwezhaipo!

Jack: Nanchi mujina tebulu mu kinanza kyenu?

Lucy: Mundekelko mambo, ambai pache pache.

Jack: Nanchi mujina tebulu mu kinanza kyenu?

Lucy: Ee, tuji na tebulu

Jack: kyawama bingi.

Lucy: mwane.

CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- (a) *If a man and a woman are on a journey and are offered a chair a man sits first.*
Inge mwaya nakufwakasha bemipa kipuna, wamulume ye wafwainwa kwikala patanshi; kechi wa mukazhi ne.
- (b) *If you are sent by an elderly person, you have to respond quickly and without questions unless you need clarification.*
Bakulumpe inge bakutuma, wafwainwa kuya bukiji bujiki kwakubula kuzhinauka nangwa kwijizhang'anya ne.
- (c) *It is bad manners to bang the door.*
Kechi mushingi kushinka kinzhilo na ngovu ne.



- (d) *To put feet on the table is bad manners.*
Kechi mushingi kwikala watenteka maulu pa tebulu ne;
- (e) You do not announce your going to the toilet but just excuse yourself.
Pakuya ku kylonyi kechi tubula Bantu ne. Twambatu amba 'ndekelaiko mambo'.

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- i. When going out always lock your house securely and inform someone reliable.
Jonse inge munakufuma pa nzubo, mumonenga amba mwakiya nzubo yenu ne kubulako bo mwaketekela.
- ii. When fetching water from open well and using latrines, be careful as you may loose your valueables – (eg. wallets, purses, etc.)
Inge mubena kutapula meema nangwa kwingijisha kylonyi, mwafwainwa kutaako maana ku bintu byenu byanema mambo byakonsha kuponena monka biji nobe kikwama.
- iii. Use commands with politeness.
Ingijishai mushingi pa kulomba nangwa pa kutuma.
- iv. Use tools appropriately and with care.
Ingijishai bisulo bulongo kabiji na maana.

VOCABULARY: (MAWI)

HOUSEHOLD ITEMS		VERBS	
Mwaanya	-	<i>Bed</i>	<i>Kubwezhaipo</i> - <i>To repeat</i>
Kajo	-	<i>Food</i>	<i>Kuchapa</i> - <i>To wash</i>
Kyolonyi	-	<i>Toilet</i>	<i>Kukanya</i> - <i>To prevent</i>
Kinzhilo	-	<i>Door</i>	<i>Kutambwila</i> - <i>To welcome/To receive</i>
Fuligi	-	<i>Fridge</i>	<i>Kwendesha</i> - <i>To be quick</i>
Kipuna	-	<i>Chair</i>	<i>Kwipuzha</i> - <i>To ask</i>
Nzubo	-	<i>House</i>	<i>Kutambwila</i> - <i>To receive</i>
Tebulu	-	<i>Table</i>	<i>Kunemba</i> - <i>To write</i>
Kipenze/windo	-	<i>Window</i>	<i>Kowa/kovwa</i> - <i>To wash</i> <i>Kumvwa</i> - <i>To listen/hear</i>
CLASSROOM ITEMS		<i>Kutoma</i> - <i>To drink</i>	
Buuku	-	<i>Book</i>	<i>Kupaana</i> - <i>To give</i>
Kinembelo	-	<i>Pen/pencil</i>	<i>Kuseka</i> - <i>To laugh</i>
Pensulo	-	<i>Pencil</i>	<i>Kukisa</i> - <i>To iron</i>
Bopeni	-	<i>Pen</i>	<i>Kushinkula</i> - <i>To open</i>
Kyola	-	<i>Bag</i>	<i>Kushinka</i> - <i>To close</i>
Kipachi	-	<i>Board</i>	<i>Kutuma</i> - <i>To send</i>
Mpemba/kyoko	-	<i>Chalk</i>	<i>Kutumina</i> - <i>To send to/for</i> <i>Kuzha</i> - <i>To dance</i>
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS:		<i>Kumwensha</i> - <i>To show</i>	
Kyawama	-	<i>Alright,OK.</i>	<i>Kuja</i> - <i>To eat</i>
		<i>It's good.</i>	<i>Kwikala</i> - <i>To sit</i>
Odi	-	<i>Call word</i>	<i>Kulaala</i> - <i>To sleep</i>
Ndekelaitko mambo	-Sorry/excuse me		<i>Kutwela</i> - <i>To enter</i>
Ponkapo	-Only then		<i>Kujila</i> - <i>To cry</i>
Akwa	-There		<i>Kulupuka</i> - <i>To go out</i>
Kechi naumvwa ne-	<i>I don't understand</i>		<i>Kwimana</i> - <i>To stand up</i>
OTHER WORDS			
Bwezhaipo	-	<i>Please repeat</i>	
Ambai pachepache	-	<i>Please speak slowly</i>	
Mwamba'mba ka	-	<i>What/how do you say ... ?</i>	
Mweshaiko	-	<i>Please show me</i>	
Naamba bulongo?	-	<i>Have I said it right?</i>	
Bwikalo	-	<i>Behaviour.</i>	
Mushingi	-	<i>Respect</i>	

Kuulu/ maulu	-	Leg/ legs
Ngovu	-	Strength
Kisankanyi	-	Market
Lwendo	-	Journey/trip

GARDEN TOOLS

Fosholo	-	Shovel.
Lukasu	-	Hoe
Kapasa	-	Axe
Kaseso	-	Ardze
Ngolofwana	-	Wheelbarrow
Lupanga	-	Machette
Ntambo	-	Rope
Leki	-	Rake
Mbekechi	-	Bucket/watering can
Kikwakwa	-	Slasher/sickle

GRAMMAR:
(A) THE IMPERATIVE WITH STRONG COMMANDS

- In Kikaonde 'Ku' is the infinitive marker when attached to the verb stem. 'Ku' may also be a locative when talking about a place 'See lesson one/two'.
- To make a strong command, drop the 'Ku' from the verb infinitive form , then the rest becomes a command.

1. Infinitive

Kuzha	-	To dance
Kupaana	-	To give
Kwikala	-	To sit
Kushinkula	-	To open
Kulaala	-	To sleep
Kunemba	-	To write
Kushinka	-	To close
Kuchapa	-	To wash

Strong Command Singular(informal)

Zha!	-	Dance!
Paana !	-	Give!
Ikala!	-	sit!
Shinkula!	-	Open!
Iaala!	-	Sleep!
Nemba!	-	Write !
Shinka !	-	Close !
chapa !	-	Wash!

Examples:

Zha Rumba!	-	Dance to Rhumba!
Shinka kinzhilo!	-	Close the door!
Chapa bivwalo!	-	Wash the clothes!
Nemba nkalata	-	Write the letter!
Ikala pa kipuna!	-	Sit on the chair
Shinkula kipenze!	-	Open the window

2. Infinitive

Kuzha	-	To dance	Zhai!	-	dance!
Kupaana	-	To give	Paanai!	-	give!
Kwikala	-	To sit	Ikalai!	-	Sit !
Kushinkula	-	To open	Shinkulai!	-	Open!
Kulaala	-	To sleep	Iaalai!	-	Sleep!
Kunemba	-	To write	Nembai!	-	write !
Kushinka	-	To close	Shinkai!	-	Close !
Kuchapa	-	To wash	Chapai!	-	Wash!
Kumwemwensela -		To smile			

NOTE: The form of an imperative changes depending on whom the command is being given to.



(B) SECOND PERSON PLURAL OR FORMAL SINGULAR COMMAND

This command is formed by adding "Ko" at the end of a Strong Command Plural.

e.g.

Twelai	-	Enter	Twelaiko	-	Please enter
Ikalai	-	Sit down	Ikalaiko	-	Please sit down
Biikai	-	Put	Biikaiko	-	Please put
Shinkai	-	Close	Shinkaiko	-	Please close
Shinkulai	-	Open	Shinkulaiko	-	Please open
Pyangai	-	Sweep	Pyangaiko	-	Please sweep
Lekai	-	Stop	Lekaiko	-	Please stop

Examples

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|----------------------------|
| 1. Twelaiko mu kinzanza | - | Please enter the kinzanza |
| 2. Zhaiko Rhumba | - | Please dance to Rhumba |
| 3. Shinkulaiko kinzhilo | - | Please open the door. |
| 4. Shinkaiko kinzhilo | - | Please close the door. |
| 5. Pyangaiko munzubo | - | Please sweep the house. |
| 6. Ovwaiko masanyi | - | Please clean the plates |
| 7. Lekaiko kutoma malwa | - | Please stop drinking beer. |

C) THE FIRST PERSON PLURAL COMMAND

This command is formed by dropping the 'Ku' from the verb infinitive form which is replaced by the PP of the first person plural with the imperative suffix [-e] attached to the root . This rule also applies to other personal pronoun.

PP	+	Root	(-e)	Conjugation	Translation
Tu-	+	-j-	-e	Tuje	Let us eat
Tu-	+	-y-	-e	Tuye ku nzubo	Let us go home
Tu-	+	-twel-	-e	Tutwele	Let us enter.

Examples

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. Tuje nshima | - | Let's eat nshima |
| 2. Tutwele mu kinzanza | - | Let's enter the kinzanza |
| 3. Tuye ku kitwe | - | Let's go to Kitwe. |
| 4. Tuzhe Rhumba | - | Let's dance rhumba |
| 5. Tuleke kutoma maalwa | - | Let's stop drinking beer. |
| 6. Twikale pansi | - | Let's sit down. |

(D) REQUESTS

In Kikaonde this type of polite request is formed with the suffix [-eko] used with different personal pronouns, e.g,

Affirmative:

PP	+	Root	+	-eko	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-j-	+	-eko	Njeko	May I eat please!
Tu-	+	-j-	+	-eko	Tujeko	May we eat please!
Mu-	+	-j-	+	-eko	Mujeko	Will you eat please!
Ba-	+	-j-	+	-eko	Bajeko	Will they eat please!

Negative:

Kanda	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translation
Kanda	+	njeko	kanda njeko	I should not eat please !



Kanda	+	mujeko	kanda mujeko	You should not eat (pl) please!
Kanda	+	bajeko	kanda bajeko	They should not eat please !
Kanda	+	tujeko	kanda tujeko	We should not eat please!

Note: [Kanda] is another negative command marker which at times goes with the optional negative particular [ne], e.g.,

Examples

Affirmative

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---|
| 1. Njeko nshima. | - | May/should I eat nshima please |
| 2. Mujeko nshima | - | You may/should eat nshima please. |
| 3. Twikaleko pansi | - | May/should we sit down please. |
| 4. Banembeko nkalata | - | May/should s/he/they write a letter please. |

Negative

- | | | |
|------------------------------|---|---|
| 1. Kanda njeko nshima (ne). | - | I should not eat nshima, please! |
| 2. Kanda mujeko nshima (ne). | - | You should not eat nshima please! |
| 3. Kanda bajeko kajo (ne). | - | They/s/he should not eat food
please ! |
| 4. Kanda tujeko mataba (ne). | - | We should not eat maize/corn
please! |

(E) COMMANDS IN NEGATIVE FORM

In Kikaonde to form a negative command, add the Negative "NE" to the infinitive verb.

Infinitive	+	Neg.	Conjugation	Translation
Kuja	+	ne	Kuja ne	Don't eat
Kuya	+	ne	Kuya ne	Don't go
Kutoma	+	ne	Kutoma ne	Don't drink
Kuzha	+	ne	kuzha ne	Don't dance
Kunemba	+	ne	kunemba ne	Don't write

Examples:

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|-----------------------|
| 1. Kuja masabi ne. | - | Don't eat fish |
| 2. Kuya kutauni ne. | - | Don't go to town |
| 3. Kutoma malwa ne. | - | Don't drink beer |
| 4. Kuzha rhumba ne. | - | Don't dance rhumba |
| 5. Kunemba nkalata ne. | - | Don't write a letter. |

EXERCISES

- Translate the following sentences into Kikaonde:
 - Open the door
 - Sit on the chair
 - Write on the board.....
 - Laugh.....
 - Dance to Rhumba.....
- Use locative to fill in the blanks:
 - Jason waikala kipuna
 - Bataata bayा Meleka.
 - Mwana uji nzubo
 - Bamaama baji.....Meleka.
 - Banembakipachi.
- Change the following commands into negative commands:
Zha **Ja** **Toma** **Nemba**

Bika **Laala**

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

TASK

Go out and identify the objects you have learnt.

SELF-EVALUATION

I can identify objects in the classroom/at work, 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 Kikaonde: Yes _____ Not yet _____

LESSON 4

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: FOOD.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having explained and displayed some foods, Trainees should be able to identify various foods they will find at their respective sites.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will list common foods found in their homestay. Trainees will express food preferences in the habitual tense



DIALOGUE(MWISAMBO)

Jack: Mukeba kuja bika?

Lucy: Mpepoi nzolo ne bishu!

Jack: Nanchi mwatemwa kuja bishu?

Lucy: Ee, natemwa kuja bishu. Nga anweba?

Jack: Amiwa natemwa nzolo bingi.
Mpepoi umo.

Lucy: Kyawama sendai

Jack: Nasanta bingi, mwane.

CULTURAL NOTES:

- (a) *It is considered impolite to sniff food in public.*
Maana atama kununkula kajo pa bantu.
- (b) *It is impolite to ask visitors what they want to eat or if they want to eat.*
Kechi mushingi kwipuzha mwenyi byo akeba kuja nangwa inge ubena kukeba kuja.
- (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.*
Kyatama kukaana kajo inge bakwita kana kuswa ne kujako pacheche.

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Be careful in accepting foods and drinks from people you do not know very well as they may put poison to them.

Ikalai bajimuka pa kutambula kajo nangwa byakutoma kufuma ku Bantu bo mwabula kuyukisha mambo bakonsha kubikamo bifwana.

VOCABULARY:(MAWI)

FOOD		OTHER WORDS	
Mataba	-	<i>Maize/corn</i>	<i>Amba</i> - <i>That</i>
Meema	-	<i>Water</i>	<i>Kintu</i> - <i>Thing</i>
Jike	-	<i>Egg</i>	<i>Kyatama</i> - <i>Bad/(thing)</i>
Mukele	-	<i>Salt</i>	<i>Kwakubula</i> - <i>Without</i>
Meleki/mukaka	-	<i>Milk</i>	<i>Mwenyi</i> - <i>Visitor/guest</i>
Mupunga	-	<i>Rice</i>	<i>-cheche</i> - <i>Little</i>
Nshima	-	<i>Thick porridge</i>	
MEAL RELATED WORDS:			
Kajo	-	<i>Food</i>	
Foloko	-	<i>Fork</i>	
Kilaka	-	<i>Thirst</i>	
Kajo kalukelo	-	<i>Breakfast</i>	
Kajo ka mabanga-	-	<i>Supper/Dinner</i>	
Mupenyi/kiswi	-	<i>Knife</i>	
Nzala	-	<i>Hunger</i>	
Kajo ka mute	-	<i>Lunch</i>	
Mujisho	-	<i>Spoon</i>	
Bipangwa	-	<i>Fruits</i>	
Kapu	-	<i>Cup</i>	
VERBS:			
Kuteeka	-	<i>To cook</i>	
Kuja	-	<i>To eat</i>	
Kukaana	-	<i>To refuse/deny</i>	
Kwikuta	-	<i>To be full</i>	
Kutemwa	-	<i>To like/love</i>	
Kununkula	-	<i>To sniff</i>	
Kuswa/kwitaba	-	<i>To agree/accept</i>	
Kwitwa	-	<i>To be invited, to be called</i>	
Kwita	-	<i>To invite/to call.</i>	
Kutoma	-	<i>To drink</i>	
USEFULL EXPRESSIONS			
Naikuta	-	<i>I am full</i>	
Naumvwa kilaka	-	<i>I am thirsty</i>	
Naumvwa nzala	-	<i>I am hungry</i>	
Naja	-	<i>I have eaten</i>	

GRAMMAR:
(A) THE HABITUAL PRESENT TENSE

The habitual present tense is used to describe an action that is always done or an action that we do everyday (eg a habit) in the present, for example, *I usually eat mango for breakfast* or *I always brush my teeth after every meal*. We use the tense suffix '**-a-**'



Affirmative

PP	+	Root	+	a	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-j-	+	-a	Nja	I always eat
Tu-	+	-j-	+	-a	Tuja	We always eat
Mu-	+	-j-	+	-a	Muja	You always eat(Pl/ resp.)
Ba-	+	-j	+	-a	Baja	They always eat (pl/resp).

Negative

Neg. Mark Kechi	+	Affirmative form	=	Conjugation	Translation
kechi	+	nja	=	Kechi nja ne	I don't always eat
kechi	+	tuja	=	Kechi tuja ne	We don't always eat
kechi	+	muja	=	Kechi muja ne	You don't always eat
kechi	+	baja	=	Kechi baja ne	They don't always eat

Examples

Affirmative:

1. **Nja mupunga.** - I always eat Rice.
2. **Tuja nshima.** - We always eat Nshima.
3. **Muja bishu.** - You always eat Vegetables.
4. **Baja make.** - They/s/he always eat/s Eggs.

Negative:

1. **Kechi nja mupunga ne.** - I do not always eat rice.
2. **Kechi tuja nshima ne.** - We do not always eat nshima.
3. **Kechi muja bishu ne.** - You do not always eat vegetables.
4. **Kechi baja make ne** - They/s/he do not/does not always eat bread.

(B) REQUEST OR POLITE COMMANDS WITH OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS or INFIXES

Pronoun	Prefix (P.P.)	Object Pers Pron. (O.P.) or Object Infixes
N-	I	-n- Me
U-	You(informal/sing)	-ku- You(formal/Sing)
U-	He/She (informal/sing)	-mu- Him/her
Tu-	We	-tu- Us
Mu-	You(Plural/respect)	-mi- You (Pl/respect.)
Ba-	They	-ba- Them

The following are object infixes used as prefixes. Since You can not order yourself to do something, the second person (Singular and Plural) object prefix is not applicable in this case

Object Pref.	+	Verb Stem	+	-oi	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-pep-	+	-oi	Mpepoi	Give me
Mu-	+	-pep-	+	-oi	Mupepoi	Give him/her
Tu-	+	-pep-	+	-oi	Tupepoi	Give us
Ba-	+	-pep-	+	-oi	Bapepoi	Give them/him/her

Negation of Requests or Soft Commands

Ku	+	O. Inf	+	Verb	(ob)	ne	Conjugation	Translations
Ku-	+	-n-	+	-pa	(ob)	ne	Kumpa.... ne	Don't give me....
Ku-	+	-mu-	+	-pa	(ob)	ne	Kumupa... ne	Dont give him/ her...
Ku-	+	-itu-	+	-pa	(ob)	ne	Kwitupane	Dont give us....
Ku-	+	-iba-	+	-pa	(ob)	ne	Kwibapane	Don't give them....



For Plural: **Kwi + Object Infix + verb+ ne**

Ku- +-itu-+-pa (obj) ne = Kwitupane *don't give us.....*
 Ku- +-iba-+-pa (obj) ne = kwibapa... ne *don't give them.....*

Note: for plural and respect "MU" changes to "IMU; TU" changes to "ITU"

"

Examples

Affirmative

- | | | |
|---------------------------|---|--------------------------------------|
| 1. Mpai mukele. | - | <i>Do give me salt</i> |
| 2. Mupai meema. | - | <i>Do give him water</i> |
| 3. Tupai nshima. | - | <i>Do give us nshima</i> |
| 4. Bapai bipangwa. | - | <i>Do give them /her/him fruits.</i> |

Negative

- | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|--|
| 1. Kumpa mukele ne. | - | <i>Don't give me salt</i> |
| 2. Kumupa mema ne. | - | <i>Don't give him water</i> |
| 3. Kwitupa nshima ne. | - | <i>Don't give us nshima</i> |
| 4. Kwibapa bipangwa ne | - | <i>Don't give them/him/her fruits.</i> |

The following table displays noun prefixes, verbal prefixes and adjectival prefixes Noun Classes 3 and 4 mostly dealing with various objects that start with 'mu' in singular form and 'mi' in plural form.

Eg. **Mutwe, Munwe, Mwenge, Mujisho, Muchi, etc** (*Head, Finger, Sugar cane, Spoon, Medicine, etc*)

The sentences in this table are in Present Perfect Tense.

#	NP	NOUN	AP	ADJECTIVE	VP	TENSE	VERB	CONJUGATI	TRANSLATION
3.	Mu-	mulombe	mu-	mucheche	u-	-a	-fwa	Mulombe mucheche	<i>A small cat fish has died</i>
4.	Mi-	milombe	i-	icheche	i-	-a	-fwa	Milombe icheche yafwa	<i>Small catfish died</i>

EXERCISES

- Observe items on the table and write down their names, compare the lists with your fellow Trainees.
- Make a dialogue pretending that you are two, you pass food items to each other.
- Give names of food items on flash cards in Kikaonde.
- Ask for food items at the prepared table.

TASK

Practice asking for food items in your Homestay family.

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

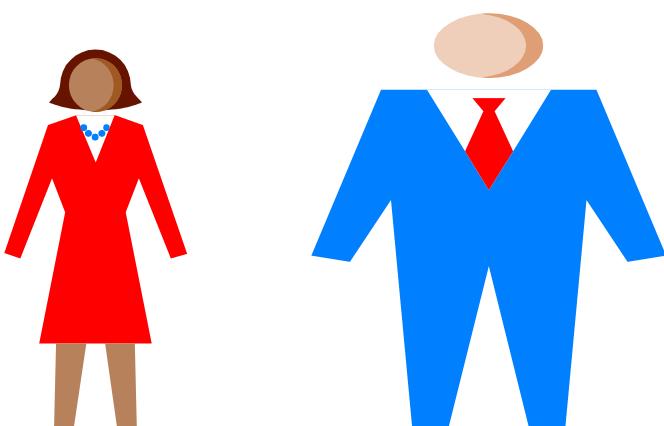
TOPIC: PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having discussed body parts and various illnesses, Trainess should be able to describe the symptoms of most common illnesses.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will name the main body parts.
Describe a person known to them.
Express an illness



DIALOGUE (MWISAMBO)

A: BaJoyce bang'anyi?

B: BaJoyce bafunjishi ba Kikaonde.

A: Bamweka byepi?

B: Bepi, babaya, nsuki ipi, kechi bafiita
bingi ne, bakulumpe pacheche.

CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- (a) *You don't describe someone by saying his disabilities(e.g) he is lame.*
Kechi bamba muntu pa bulema bwanji ne.
 - (b) *Some parts of the body are not mentioned in public.*
Bilundwa bimo bya mubiji kechi bitongolwa pa bantu ne.
 - (c) *In Zambia thighs of a woman are not supposed to be exposed*
Mu Zambia bana bakazhi kechi bafwainwa kumwesha bijoma.
 - (d) *It is not polite to insist on asking a woman what she is suffering from-(Unless a husband).*
Ke mushingi mwanamulume kwipuzha mwanamukazhi kyo abena kubela ne.
 - (e) *S.T.I.s are kept confidential*
Bulwazhi bwa ku bwanabukazhi nangwa ku bwanabulume kechi bamba kubantu ne.
 - (f) *Being fat is good . So to say:"You are fat" is a complement.*



Kubaya kwawama onkao mambo kiji kyawama kwambila muntu amba wa baya.

(g) It is not polite to ask a woman whether she's pregnant.

Kechi mushingi kwipuzha mwanamukazhi inge uji na jiimi ne.

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

Indecent dressing can lead to harassment.

Kubula kuvwala bulongo kwakonsha kuleeta kuyanjishiwa.

VOCABULARY: (MAWI)

BODY PARTS

Mubiji	-	Body	Maulu	-	Legs
Mutwe	-	Head	Kijoma	-	Thigh
Nsuki	-	Hair	Kuulu	-	Foot
Kutwi	-	Ear	Muchima	-	Heart
Kikope	-	Eyelid			
Jiso	-	Eye			
Meso	-	Eyes			
Moona	-	Nose			
Kanwa	-	Mouth			
Jiino	-	Tooth			
Muvumbo	-	Lip			
Nshingo	-	Neck			
Jibeele	-	Breast			
Jivumo	-	Stomach			
jitako	-	Buttock			
Kuulu	-	Leg			

ADJECTIVES

-ipi	-	Near/short	Kipinda	-	Room
-lepa	-	Tall	Kipanyi	-	Group
-Katampe	-	Big	Kamwana	-	Small child
-baya	-	Fat	Mulwazhi	-	Patient
-kote	-	old	Bibese bya mubiji	-	Parts of the body.
-cheche	-	Small			
-bishi	-	Fresh\raw			
-bumvu	-	Shy			

Verbs:

Kufyama	-	To hide	Kukosa	-	To be strong
Kubeela	-	To be sick	Kuchimuna	-	To break
Kulanguluka	-	To think	Kusooka	-	To burn
Kupona	-	To fall	Kukooka	-	To be tired
Kusangalala	-	To be happy	Kumwekana	-	To look like
Kulamba	-	To be beautiful	Kubuka	-	To cure
Kukosa	-	To be well/to recover			

DISEASES

Mutwe	-	Headache	Twishi twa kafukula	-	HIV
Jiino	-	Toothache			
Kifine	-	Sneezing/cold			
Kikofolo	-	Cough			
Kupolomya	-	Diarrhea			
Malelya	-	Malaria			
Kaswende	-	Syphilis			
Kasele	-	Bilhazia			
Muzenzempuya	-	AIDS			

**GRAMMAR:****(A) THE KAONDE NOUNS CLASSES (Concise classification)**

Nouns in Kikaonde are divided into classes. In other languages the 'Verb' is the center of the sentence but in Bantu languages so as in Kikaonde the noun is the center of the sentence. The verb and the adjective take agreement from the noun.

Class No.	Noun Class	Examples	General Guide Lines
1.	Mu-	Muntu Mukazhi Kapokola Nkambo Peter	This is the singular class form for human being Muntu (a Person) NB: Some animals also appear in this class, (Dog), Nzovu(Elephant), Bombwe (Frog), etc nouns though not starting with the class prefix take the agreements of class number 1.
2.	Ba-	Bantu Bakazhi Bakapokola	This is the plural form for class 1 above.e.g (Persons),, Bangombe (Cows), Banzolo (Chicks)
3.	Mu-	Muchi Mulolo Muvumbo	This class is mostly used on objects and some parts. All singulars take the prefix Mu- as in (Medecine)
4.	Mi-	Michi Milolo Mivumbo	This is the plural form for Nouns in class 3. take the prefix Mi- as in Michi (Medecines).
5.	Ji-	Jinso Jivumo Jike	This class is used on some parts of the body and other objects. Some objects in singular form take the noun prefix "Ji-"
6.	Ma-	Meso Mavumo Make	This is the plural form of Nouns in class 5 and Nouns from other classes. They take the prefix eg. Mavumo.
7.	Ki-	Kipuna Kinanza Kijilo	This is a class of Nouns starting with "Ki" Kipuna (a chair), (also abstract eg: Kisela (Play/Game), Kijilo (Funeral) This is an augmentative class for pejoratives exagerations- eg, Kimuntu - Abad person(pejorative) Kikabwa - A nice big dog (exaggeration with prefix)
8.	Bi-	Bipuna Binanza	This is the plural class for Nouns in #7 above.
9.	N-	Ng'ombe Nguya Ngonga Ngolofwana	This class is for nouns that start in a Na sounds N- and/or M-. The plurals for this class take the class prefix either class #2 or #6 respectively. Eg: Ng'ombe, Bang'ombe.
10.	N-	Nyimu Mpwa Nyuki	This is the largest class of Nouns. Most time prefixes are the same for singular and plurals concords differ. In this class there are nasalized Nouns as well.
11.	Lu-	Lukasu Luku Lubango Lupe Lusa	This is a class of Nouns starting with "Lu-" That either be abstract (Lusa = Mercy), countable (Lupe = Hoe) or uncountable(Luku = Millet) Plural are classified in either #6 and/or class shown in the examples in 10 above.



12.	Ka-	Kalulu	This class is for nouns starting with 'Ka- and for dimunitives forms of Nouns from other classes. Proper Noun Dimunitive form Kalulu (hare) <u>Kakalulu</u> (tiny hare) Mwana(child) <u>Kamwana</u> (tiny child)
13.	Tu-	Tululu	This is the plural for class 12. Proper Dimunitive form Tululu (hares) Tutululu (tiny hares) Baana(children) Tubaana (tiny children)
14.	Bu-	Buki	This class is used on abstract and some uncountable nouns. Eg: Bumvu(shyness); Buki (honey)
15.	Ku	Kutoma	This is an infinitive class eg kutoma(to do) no plural form.
16.	Mu-	Mu Chongwe	Locatives in e.g. Mu Chongwe(in Chongwe) no plural form.
17.	Ku-	Ku Nzubo	Locative-to- e.g. ku Nzubo (to/at the house). * no plural form.
18.	Pa-	Pa Tebulu	Locative-on- e.g. 'pa tebulu" (on the table). * no plural form.

NOTE: Fusion of Vowels

$$\begin{array}{llll}
 i + & a & = & ya \\
 u + & a & = & wa \\
 u + & e & = & we \\
 u + & i & = & wi
 \end{array}$$

The locatives Ku and Mu used with the adjective possessive become kwa and mwa

e.g. **Munzubo mwami-** In my house
Ku nzubo kwami - At my house

- B. Some adjectives are derived either from Nouns or verbs and these are called **IRREGULAR**
ADJECTIVES.They are formed by placing the Adjectival prefix"-wa-" (which means "...of.../wit..") or the negative v"rb"-ab"la" (meaning "...without.) which always take prefixes or agreements from the Nouns they are qualifying.

Examples Of where Adjectives are derived from:-

<u>REGULAR</u>	<u>IRREGULAR</u> <u>(from Verbs)</u>	<u>IRREGULAR</u> <u>(from Nouns)</u>			
-ipi	short	-ipaana	volunteer	-mali	mone
-cheche	small	-tooka	white	- bukope	laziness
-kulumpe	Old/senior	-zha	dance	-ngovu	strength
-kaji	fearsome	-shupa	diffcult	-kibobo	yellow
-bishi	Unripe/fresh	-lepa	long/tall/far	-bumvu	shy
-katampe	Big/large	-wama	good	mukao	jealous



-chila	red	-mwana	child
-wama	good	-kikola	illness/disease

Affirmative

Noun	+	Adj. P	+	Adjective	Structure	Translation (lit)
Mwana	+	wa-	+	Maana	Mwana wamaana	<i>A child with intelligece</i>
Nsongwakazhi	+	wa-	+	Bukope	Nsongwakazhi wabukope	<i>A woman with lazzin</i>
Muntu	+	wa-	+	Mali	Muntu wa maali.	<i>A person with mon person</i>
Mulume	+	wa-	+	Shinta	Mulume washinta	<i>A husband strength/cruelty</i>

Examples

1. Mwana wamaana. *A child with intelligece.*
2. Nsongwakazhi wabukope. *A lazy lady*
3. Muntu wa maali. *A person with money/Rich person.*
4. Mulume washinta. *A husband with strength/cruelty.*

Negative

Noun	+	Adj. P	+	Adject.	+	Noun	Structure	Translation (lit)
Mwana	+	wa-	+	-bula	+	Maana	Mwana wabula maana	<i>A child without intelligece</i>
Nsongwakazhi	+	wa-	+	-bula	+	Mwana	Nsongwakazi wabula mwana	<i>A Lady without a child</i>
Muntu	+	wa-	+	-bula	+	Nkito	Muntu wabula nkito	<i>A person without a job</i>
Mulume	+	wa-	+	-bula	+	Mukao	Mulume wabula mukao	<i>A husband without jealous</i>

Examples

1. Mwana wabula maana - *A child without intelligece*
2. Nsongwakazhi wabula mwana - *A woman without a child*
3. Muntu wabula nkito - *A person without a job*
4. Mulume wabula mukao - *A husband without jealous*

TABLE OF REGULAR ADJECTIVES, VERBS AND THEIR PREFIXES

C. The following table displays all Noun prefixes, Adjective Prefixes and all Verb Prefixes. The most important thing is to memorize the table row by row. However, remember that the Noun is the center of all agreements.

NB: The 'conjugation' in the table is in Present Perfect Tense.

#	N.P	NOUn	A.P	Adj.	V.P	Tense	Verb.	Conjug.	Translation
1	Mu-	Muntu	mu-	-katampe	u-	-a-	-iya	Muntu mukatampe Bantu bakatampe	<i>A big person has come.</i>
2.	Ba-	Bantu	ba-	-katampe	ba-	-a-	-iya		<i>Big people have come.</i>
3.	Mu-	Mulombe	mu-	-cheche	u-	-a-	-fwa	Mulombe Mucheche wafwa	<i>A small cat fish has died</i>
4.	Mi-	Milombe	i-	-cheche	i-	-a-	-fwa	Milombe icheche yafwa	<i>Small cat fish have died</i>
5	Ji-	Jinso	ji-	-katampe	ji-	-a-	-vimba	Jinso jikatampe javimba	<i>A big eye is swollen</i>
6.	Ma-	Menso	a-	-katampe	a-	-a-	-vimba	Menso akatampe avimba	



											<i>Big eyes are swollen</i>
7.	Ki-	Kinzanza	-ki-	-cheche	ki-	-a-	-suuma	Kinzanza kyasuma	ki	A small palavar has leaked	
8	Bi-	Binanza	-bi-	-cheche	bi-	-a-	-suuma	Binanza byasuma	bi	Small palavers have leaked	
9.	N-	N'gombe	mu-	-cheche-	wa-	-a-	-bela	N'gombe wabela	mu	Little cow is sick	
10.	N-	Nyama	i-	-bishi	Ya-	-a-	-bola	Nyama ibishi yabo		Raw meat is rotten	
11	Lu-	Lukasu	lu-	-katampe	Iwa-	-a-	-poya	lukasu Iwapoya.	luk	A big hoe has dug	
12	Ka-	Kamwana	ka-	-cheche	ka-	-a-	-fwa	Kamwana kafwa	ka	A small child is dead	
13.	Tu-	Tubana	tu-	-cheche	tu-	-a-	-fwa	Tubana tucheche		Small children are dead	
14.	Bu-	Bunga	bu-	-cheche	bwa-	-a-	-bola	Bunga bwabola	bu	Little mealie meal/corn rotten	
15.	Ku-	Kutemwa	ku-	-cheche	Kwa-	-a-	-tama	Kutemwa kwatama	ku	Little loving/liking is bad	
16.	Mu-	Mu mweke	mu-	-cheche	mu-	-a-	-tama	Mu Mwekera mwatama	mu	In little Mwekera it is bad	
17.	Ku-	Ku Lusaka	ku -	-ipi	ku-	-a-	-tama	Ku Lusaka kwatama		To Lusaka is bad	
18.	Pa-	Patebulu	pa -	-kepa	pa-	-a-	-tama	Patebulu pa tama		On the dirty table .	

D. DEMONSTRATIVE TABLE

Noun prefix	Noun	Demonstrative Adj.	Here	There	Over there	Verb 'to be'	Adjective/Noun
Mu-	Muntu	awe	awo	awa	iji	watama	
Ba-	Bantu	abe	abo	aba	baji	batama	
Mu-	Mulombe	awe	ao	awa	iji	wabalala	
Mi-	Milombe	aye	ayo	aya	iji	yabalala	
-Ji	Jiike	aje	ajo	aja	jiji	jitooka	
Ma-	Make	ae	ao	aa	aji	atooka	
Ki-	Kinzanza	akyē	akyo	akya	kiji	kikatampe	
Bi-	Binanza	abye	abyo	abya	biji	bikatampe	
N-	Ng'ombe	awe	awo	awa	iji	wabaya	
-	Bang'ombe	abe	abo	aba	baji	babaya	
N-	Nyama	aye	ayo	aya	iji	ikatampe	
Lu-	Lukasu	alwe	alwo	alwa	luji	lwakosa	
Ka-	Kamwana	ake	ako	aka	kaji	kakoma	
Tu-	Tubana	atwe	ato	atwa	tuji	twakoma	
Bu-	Buki	abwe	abo	abwa	buji	bwatobala	
Ku-	Kuseka	akwe	akwo	akwa	kuji	kwatama	
Mu-	MuMwekera	amwe	amo	amwa	muji	mwafita	
Ku-	KuLusaka	akwe	ako	akwa	kuji	bulongo	



Pa-	PaKinzanza	ape	apo	apa	paji	patooka
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(E) **TABLE OF IRREGULAR ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM VERBS**

N.P		Noun	+	Adj. P.	Verb	Conjug.	Translation
Mu-	+	Muntu	+	wa-	-lepa	Muntu walepa	A tall person
Ba-	+	Bantu	+	ba-	-lepa	Bantu balepa	Tall people
Mu-	+	Mulombe	+	wa-	-baya	Mulombe wa baya	A big barbel fish
Mi-	+	Milombe	+	ya-	-baya	Milombe ya baya	Big barbel fish
Ji-	+	Jiiso	+	ja-	-fita	Jiiso jafita	A black eye
Ma-	+	Meeso	+	a-	-fita	Menso a fita	Black eyes
Ki-	+	Kinzanza	+	kyo-	-tama	Kinzanza kyatama	A bad Palavar
Bi-	+	Binzanza	+	bya-	-tama	Binzanza byatama	Bad Palavars
N-	+	Ng'ombe	+	wa-	-baya	Ng'ombe wabaya	A big cow
N-	+	Ntamba	+	ya-	-wama	Ntamba yawama	A nice sweet potato
Ka-	+	Kamwana	+	ka-	-fiita	Kamwana kafiita	A dark child
Tu-	+	Twana	+	twa-	-fiita	Twana tufiita	Dark children
Lu-	+	Lukasu	+	lwa-	-tama	Lukasu lwatama	A bad hoe
Bu-	+	Buki	+	bwa-	-vula	Buki bwavula	A lot of honey
Ku-	+	Kulota	+	kwa-	-tama	Kulota kwatama	A bad dream
Mu-	+	Munzubo	+	mwa-	-fita	Munzubo mwa fiita	In a dark house
Ku-	+	KuLusaka	+	kwa-	-lepa	Ku Lusaka kwalepa	Lusaka is far
Pa-	+	PaKinzanza	+	pa-	-tooka	Pa Kinzanza pa tooka	On a neat Palavar

(F) **TABLE OF ADJECTIVES DERIVED FROM NOUNS**

N.P	+	NOUN	+	PREP.	NOUN	CONJUGATION	TRANSLATION
Mu-	+	Muntu	+	wa-	-bumvu	Muntu wabumvu	A shy person
Ba-	+	Bantu	+	ba-	-bumvu	Bantu babumvu	Shy people
Mu-	+	Muzhi	+	wa-	-ngovu	Muzhi wangovu	A strong village
Mi-	+	Mizhi	+	ya-	-ngovu	Mizhi yangovu	Strong villages
Ji-	+	Jike	+	ja-	-nzolo	Jike ja Nzolo	Chiken egg
Ma-	+	Make	+	a-	-nzolo	Make a Nzolo	Chiken eggs
Ki-	+	Kinzanza	+	kyo-	-nsono	Kinzanza kyansono	Grass palavar
Bi-	+	Binzanza	+	bya-	-nsono	Binzanza byansono	Grass Palavars
N-	+	Ng'ombe	+	wa-	-mafuta	Ng'ombe wamafuta	A fat cow
N-	+	Ntamba	+	ya-	-kizungu	Ntamba kizungu	A white man potato
Ka-	+	Kamwana	+	ka-	-maana	Kamwana kamaana	A n intelligent child.
Tu-	+	Twana	+	twa-	-maana	Twana twamaana	Intelligent children
Lu-	+	Lukasu	+	lwa-	-kyela	Lukasu lwakyela	A steel hoe
Bu-	+	Buki	+	bwa-	-nyuki	Buki bwanyuki	Bee honey
Ku-	+	Kulota	+	kwa-	-lufu	Kulota kwalufu	A death dream
Mu-	+	Munzubo	+	mwa-	-lukungu	Munzubo mwalukungu	In a dusty house
Ku-	+	Ku Lusaka	+	kwa-	-basoli	Ku Lusaka kwabasoli	To Lusaka of Soli people
Pa-	+	Pa Kinzanza	+	pa-	-malata	Pa Kinzanza pa malata	On Palavar of iron sh

(G) **POSSESSIVE ADJECTIVES**

CLASS	NP	NOUNS	POSS. F	POSS.	V.P	TM	VERB	CONJUGATION	TRANSLATION
1	Mu-	Muntu	-u-	-ami-	-u-	-a-	-ya	Muntu wami way	My person is gone
2.	Ba-	Bantu	-ba-	-am-	-ba-	-a-	-ya	Bantu bami baya	My people are gone
3.	Mu-	Mulombe	-u-	-enu-	-u-	-a-	-nyema	Mulombe wen	Your barbel fish has escaped



4.	Mi-	Milombe	-i-	-enu-	-i-	-a-	-nyema	nyema Milombe yente nyema	Your barbel fish have escaped
5	Ji-	Jiiso	-j-	-anji-	-j-	-a-	-sabika	Jiso janji ja sabik	His/her eye is pricked.
6.	Ma-	Meeso	-a-	-anji-	-a-	-a-	-sabika	Meso anji a sabik	His/Her eyes are pricked
7.	Ki-	Kipuna	-ki-	-etu-	-ki-	-a-	-bola	Kipuna kyetu kyā	Our chair is rotten
8.	Bi-	Bipuna	-bi-	-etu-	-bi-	-a-	-bola	Bipuna byetu byā	Our chairs are rotten
9.	N-	Ng'ombe	-u-	-ami-	-u-	-a-	beela	Ng'ombe wami wā	My cow is sick
10.	N-	Ntamba	-i-	-abo-	-i-	-a-	bola	Ntamba yabo ya	Their sweet potatoes are rotten
11.	Lu-	Lukasu	-lu-	etu-	-lu-	-a-	fuupa	Lukasu lwetu lwā	Our hoe is blunt.
12.	Ka-	Kamwana	-ka-	-abo-	-ka-	-a-	-jila	Kamwaana kabo	Her/his tiny baby has cried
								Tubaana twabo tā	Their tiny babies have cried
13.	Tu-	Tubana	-tu-	-abo-	-tu-	-a-	-jila		
14.	Bu-	Buki	-bu-	-abo-	-bu-	-a-	-vula	buki bwabo bwa	Their honey is a lot
15.	Ku	Kutemwa	-ku-	-enu-	-ku-	-a-	-shupa	Kutemwa kwashupa	Your liking/loving is difficult
16-	Mu-	Mu Kinzanz	-mu-	-obe-	mu-	-a-	-tama	Mu kinanza mwatama	In your Plavar its dirty/bad
17.	Ku-	Ku Lusaka	-ku-	-enu-	-ku-	-a-	-lepa	Ku Lusaka kwalepa	To your Lusaka it's far
.18.	Pa-	Pa tebulu	-pa-	-enu-	-pa-	-a-	-tama	Pa tebulu penu pā	On your table it is dirty

EXERCISES

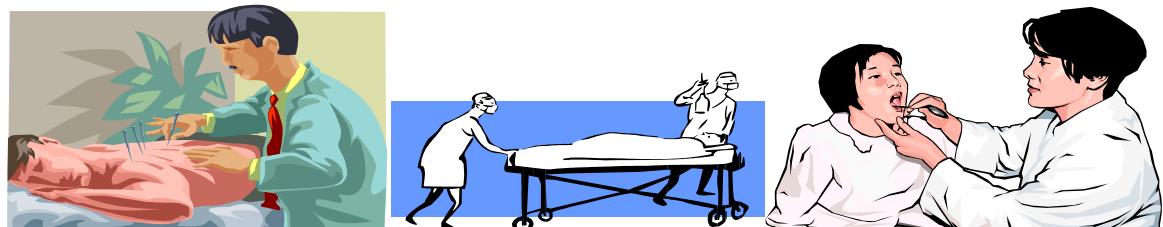
1. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate adjectival prefix using the following words to describe the body parts.

-----baya	1. Muntu	4. Kanwa
-----katampe	2. kuboko	5. Nsuki
-----cheche	3. Moona	6. Mutwe.

2. Match the adjectives to the appropriate noun with an arrow

Mutwe	mukatampe
Kutwi	jikatampe
Jiso	kuchechē
kuboko	kukatampe
Jibele	jicheche
Kuulu	jikatampe
Jivumo	kuchechē

3. Make sentences from these pictures.



4. Describe a man/woman you know.
5. Guess who your fellow Trainee is describing to you.

TASK

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 major parts of the body:

Yes _____ Not yet _____

I can describe physical and moral characteristics of a person I know:

Yes _____ Not yet _____



LESSON 6

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC:

PERSONAL IDENTIFICATION

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having observed various activities in their homestay,
Trainees should be able to develop and write their own
schedule

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will list and match their daily activities with
time and days of the week.
List various various daily activities by gender
Narrate in different time frames.



DIALOGUE(Mwisambo)

Allan: Nanchi kimye ka, ba Jebros?

Jebby: Kimye kiji 9 koloko.

Allan: Nanchi mwakubuuka kimye ka?

Jebby: Nakubuuka pa 6 koloko.
Nga anweba?

Allan: Amiwa nakubuuka pa hafu
pashiti 6 koloko.

Jebby: Mwakwiya kimye ka
ku sukulu?

Allan: Nakwiya pa 8 koloko.

Jebby: Nasanta, mushale bulongo.

Allan: Nasanta mwende bulongo.



CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- (a) *The position of the sun helps the people in the village to tell the time.*
Mu mizhi bantu bamwena kimye ku mute.
- (b) *A woman who does not wake up early is considered lazy..*
Mwana mukazhi ubula kubuu ka bukiji bantu bamulangulukila amba nkope.
- (c) *Kaondes use corrupted English when telling time, talking about dates and months.*
Bakaonde bengijisha kizungu pakwamba kimye, mooba ne ba ng'ondo.
- (d) *When visitors come home, hosts wake up very early to do household chores before the visitor wakes up.*
Panzubo inge paiya mwenyi, bena nzubo babuuka lukelo kelo kuya nakwingila, mwenyi saka akyangye kubuuka .
- (e) *A woman is never a visitor meaning when visiting she can easily get involved in the house work*
Mwana mukazhi kechi wikala mwenyi inge waya na kufwakasha ne. .Wafwainwa kwingila pamo na bakwabo.
- (f) As a volunteer, one is expected to keep time.
Wipaana waketekelwa kusuunga kimye(kubula kukelwa).

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kuya	-	To go
Kwiya	-	To come
Kwisamba	-	To chat
Kuzang'una	-	To comb
Kuteeka	-	To cook
Kupukuta	-	To brush/wipe
Kowa	-	To bath
Kukaya	-	To play/to have fun
Kukusa meeno	-	To brush the teeth
Kusunga	-	To keep
Kusungwa	-	To be kept
Kovwa	-	To wash
Kuvwala	-	To dress
Kulaala	-	To sleep
Kvuula	-	To undress
Kuteenda	-	To cut(beard/hair)

TIME - RELATED WORDS

Nkoloko	-	Clock/wrist watch
Lukelo	-	In the morning
Mabanga	-	Evening
Mute	-	Afternoon
Bukiji	-	Quick/fast
Kimye	-	Time
Bijijuba/Lubesha	-	Weather
Bufuku	-	Night
Kumakya	-	Dawn

DAY OF THE WEEK

Pa Mulungu	-	On Sunday
Pa Kimo	-	On Monday
Pa Kibiji	-	On Tuesday



Pa kisatu	-	On Wednesday
Pa Kina	-	On Thursday
Pa Kitanu	-	On Friday
Pa Kibelushi	-	On Saturday

NOUNS

Mute	-	Sun/Sunshine
Nkope	-	Lazy person
Bujimi	-	Field
Nsapato	-	Shoes
Ofesi	-	Office

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS

Kimye ka?	-	What is the time?/What time?
Mbuuka pa 6 koloko	-	I always wake up at six o'clock
Kwafiita/bwaila	-	It's dark

GRAMMAR:**(A) THE RECENT PAST TENSE**

Another form of past tense in Kikaonde is called the Recent PastTense. It describes those events which occurred earlier in the day.

Affirmative:

P.P.	+	aku-	+	Verb	=	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-aku-	+	-buuka	=	Nakubuuka	I woke up
Tu-	+	-aku-	+	-owa	=	Twakowa	We bathed
Mu-	+	-aku-	+	-iya	=	Mwakwiya	You came
Ba-	+	-aku-	+	-ya	=	Bakuya	They/He/She went

Negative:

Neg.	+	Affirmative	(ne)	=	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nakubuuka	(ne)	=	Kechi nakubuuka ne	I didn't wake up
Kechi	+	mwakowa	(ne)	=	Kechi mwakowa ne	You didn't bathe
Kechi	+	twakuya	(ne)	=	Kechi twakuya ne	We did not go
Kechi	+	bakwiya	(ne)	=	Kechi bakwiya ne	They/He/She didn'

Examples

Affirmative

1. Nakubuuka pa 5 koloko -I woke up at 5 o'clock
2. Mwakowa pa 6 koloko pa mubiji -You bathed at 6 olock
3. Twakuya ku sukulu -We went to school
4. Bakwiya pa 7 koloko lukelo -They came at 7 o'clock in the morning.

Negative

1. Kechi nakubuuka Pa 5 koloko ne -I did not wake up at 5 Oclock
2. Kechi mwakowa pa 6 koloko ne -You did not bathe at 6 Oclock
3. Kechi twakuya ku sukulu lukelo ne - We did not go to school in the morning.
4. Kechi bakwiya pa 7 koloko lukelo ne -They did not come at 7 oclock in the morning.

(B) THE HABITUAL TENSE

Affirmative(Review)

P.P	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ja	Nja	I always eat
Mu-	+	-owa	Mowa	You always bath
Ba-	+	-iya	Beya	They/She/he always comes
Tu-	+	-buuka	Tubuuka	We always wake up



Negative

Neg	+	Affirmative	Habitual Tense in Neg.Form
Kechi	+	nja	Kechi nja = I don't always eat
Kechi	+	mowa	Kechi mowa = You don't always bath
Kechi	+	beya	Kechi beya = He/She doesn't always come
Kechi	+	tubuuka	Kechi tubuuka = We don't always wake up

Examples

Affirmative

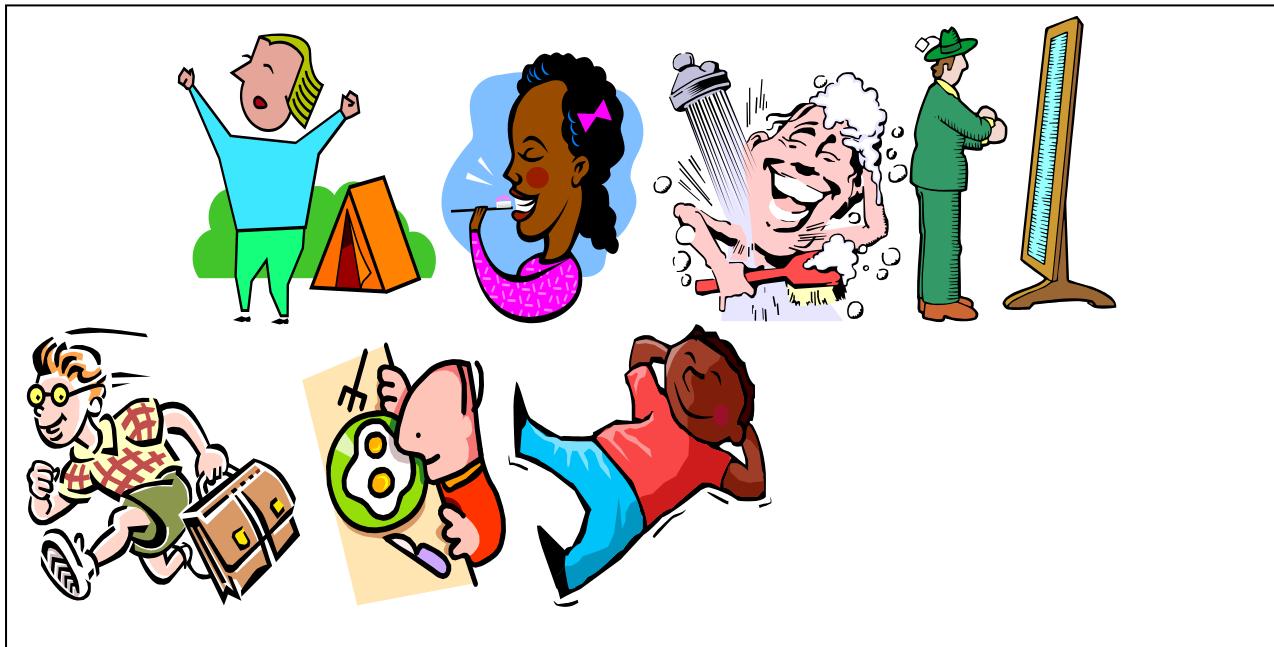
1. Nja nshima pa 12 koloko - I always eat nshima at 12 Oclock
2. Mowa pa mubiji lukelo - You always bath in the morning
3. Beya kusukulu pa 8 koloko - They/She/He always come to School at 8 o'clock
4. Tubuuka pa 5 koloko - We always wake up at 5 oclock

Negative

1. Kechi nja nshima pa 12 koloko ne - I don't always eat nshima at 12 oclock
2. Kechi mowa pa mubiji lukelo ne - You don't always bath in the morning
3. Kechi beya kusukulu pa 8 koloko ne - S/He does/don't always comes to School at 8 oclock
4. Kechi tubuuka pa 5 koloko ne - We don't always wake up at 5 oclock.

EXERCISES

1. Make sentences in different tenses with these infinitives;
**Kuja, Kubuuka, Kutenda bwevu, Kowa
Kuya, Kuteeka, Kutoma,Kukuusa meeno.**
2. Translate these sentences into Kikaonde.



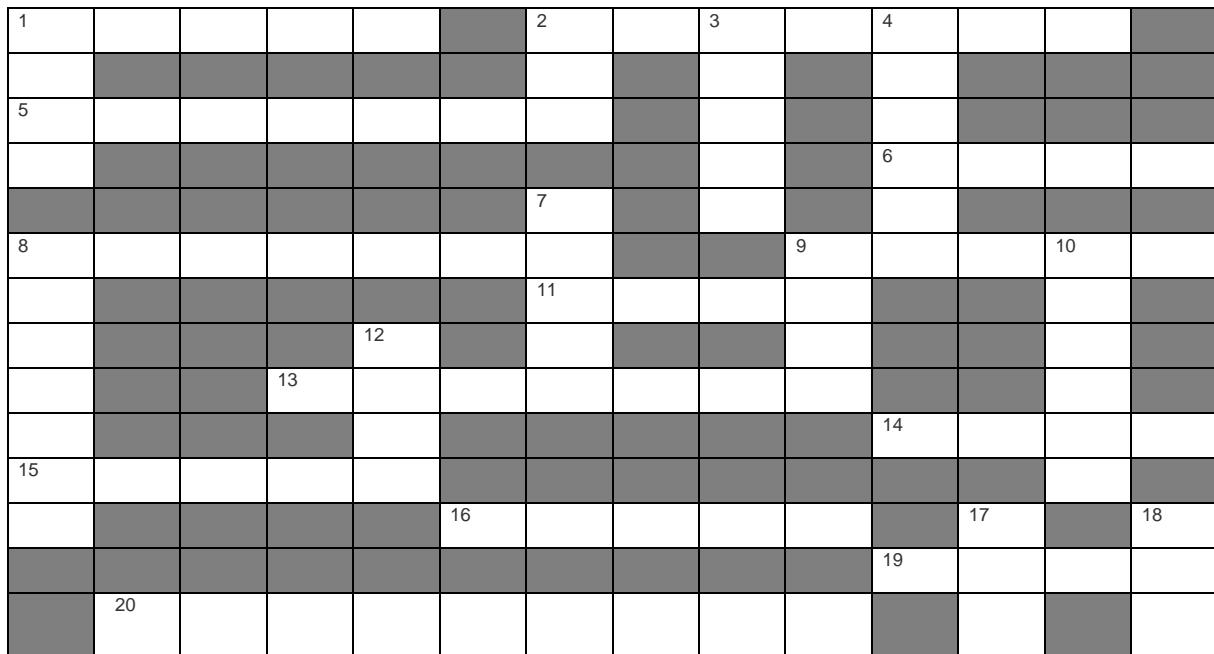
- I always go to school at half past seven =.....
- I always wake up at ten oclock =.....
- She slept at ten oclock =.....
- We bathed at half past five =.....



3. Make sentences from the pictures
 4. Describe the activities you did yesterday' this morning, afternoon and what you will do tomorrow.

Do the crossword puzzle.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

1. Knife
 2. Thank you
 5. Names
 6. I have gone
 8. To stand
 9. Eyes
 11. These
 13. Unmarried man
 14. What ?
 15. Time
 16. He is short
 20. Good evening
 19. Break

DOWN

1. One
 2. I always eat
 3. Remain
 4. Beans
 7. Father
 8. To wake up
 9. Germinate(command)
 10. Close (strong command)
 12. A nurse
 17. Eat (polite command)
 18. Give (polite command)

TASK

Observe your host family and 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:

Having performed a role play in class, trainees should be able to bargain and buy from a local market.

ENABLINGL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will identify various items at a local market.
Trainees will bargain and buy items with less supervision.
Ask for a bonus.



DIALOGUE (MWISAMBO)

Cathy: Muji byepi bataata?

George : Njitu bulongo.

Cathy: Inga bulauzi?

George : Twente sausande kwacha.

Cathy: Mutengo wabaya, bwezhaiko!

George : Mutengo ujitu bulongo.
Nanchi muji na mali anga?

Cathy: Njitu na twelufu sausande kwacha.

George : Letai yonka yo.

Cathy: Nasanta mali ae!

CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- (a) Some women in towns wear shorts, trousers and mini skirts, but in villages culturally they wear dresses and a wrapper on top of the dress
Bainetu bamo mu mikochi(matauni) bavwala matoloshi ne tufunga twipi ne tuputula.Pano mu muzhi bainetu bavwala bitenge peulu pa ndeleshi.
- (b) Women often wear *kiitenge* wrappers as aprons.
Javula bainetu bavwala bitenge nobe ma epulo.
- (c) Culturally trousers are supposed to be worn by men only.
Pa kisemwa kyetu babalume bo bafwainwa kuvwala matoloshi.
- (d) Once you buy goods on the market , you can not return them.
Inge mwapota bintu kechi baswisha kubwezha ne.
- (e) It is good to bargain but use sweet talk.
Kyawama kumwang'ana mutengo pano mwafwainwa kwamba bulongo (kujimbaika)
- (f) Its bad manners to smell food.
Maana atama kununkula kajo.

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- ❑ When you buy second hand clothes you must wash and iron them before wearing them.
- ❑ **Inge mwapota bivwalo kufuma pa salaula, mwafwainwa kuwashaa ne kukisa sa mukyangye kwibivwala.**
- ❑ Be aware of pick pockets.
- ❑ **Jimukai na bangivi.**

VOCABULARY:

VERBS

Kubwezha	-	To return(something)/reduce
Kuvuula	-	To undress
Kupota	-	To buy
Kupotesha	-	To sell
Kununkula	-	To sniff
Kupaana	-	To give
Kutambula	-	To accept
Kusenda	-	To take
Kwikizha/kubwezha	-	To lower
Kutala/kumona	-	To look/see
Kuwala	-	To dress
Kuwasha	-	To wash



Kusona	-	To sew		
Kwanyika	-	To dry		
Kutabuka	-	To be torn		
Kusonesha	-	To have clothes sewn		
Kufumya	-	To remove		
Kulipila	-	To pay		
Kusala	-	To choose		
FOOD				
Nkunde	-	Beans	Toloshi	- Trouser/pants
Kanyenze	-	Onions	Ndeleshi	- Dress
Bowa	-	Mushroom	Kifunga	- Skirt
Bipangwa	-	Fruits	Bulauzi	- Blouse
Make	-	Eggs	Kitenge	- Wrapper
Olingi	-	Orange	Jilaya	- Shirt
Matemate	-	Tomato	Nsapato	- Shoes
Nzolo	-	Chicken	Kaputula	- A short
Bishu	-	Vegetables	Kitambala	- Headwrapper
Masabi	-	Fish	Clothes	- Bivwalo
Kabiki	-	Cabbage		
Kapenta	-	Sadeens		
COLORS				
-chila	-	red	-mazhamatamba-	Green
-tooka	-	white	-kibobo	Yellow
-fita	-	black	-fituluka	Blue
			-chiluluka	Brown
ADJECTIVES				
-Kanjila	-	High (risen)/climb		
-Bwezha	-	Lower/reduce		
-talaala	-	That which is cold.		
GENERAL WORDS				
Mutengo	-	Price		
Mali	-	Money		
Kajo	-	Food		
Bintu	-	Things		
Kikatakata	-	Especially		
Milumba	-	Heaps.		
USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS				
Mutengo wabaya	-	The price is high/expensive		
Inga	-	How much ?		
Mataba aji na mutengo	-	Corn/maize is expensive		
Mutengo wabaya bingi	-	The price is too high		
Mutengo wakepa	-	The price is low		
Mubena kupota ka?	-	What are you buying?		
Mubena kupotesha inga?	-	How much are you selling?/reduce the price		
Bwezhaiko mutengo!	-	Would you please lower the price!		

GRAMMAR

(A) **'KUTEMWA' (To like) IN THE PRESENT TENSE WITH THE INFINITIVE.**
 [Kutemwa] is the verb used to express one's desires of doing things.

Affirmative

PP	+	Tense Marker	+	-temw-	+	-a	+	Infinitive	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-a	+	kuvwala	Natemwa kuvwala	I like to wear/ wearing....



Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-a	+	Kuja	Mwatemwa kuja	<i>you like /eating...</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-a	+	kuzha	Batemwa kuzha	<i>he/she/they like /dance/ dancing</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-a	+	kuteeka	Twatemwa kuteeka	<i>we like to cooking....</i>

Negative

<u>Kechi</u>	+	Affirmative	+	<u>Noun</u>	Conjugated Sentence
Kechi	+	natemwa kuvwala	+	toloshi	Kechi natemwa kuvwala toloshi (ne) <i>I don't like to wear trousers/pants</i>
Kechi	+	mwatemwa kuja	+	nzolo	Kechi mwatemwa kuja nzolo (ne) <i>You don't like to eat chicken</i>
Kechi	+	batemwa kuzha	+	Rhumba	Kechi batemwa kuzha Rhumba(ne) <i>They don't like dancing Rhumba</i>
Kechi	+	twatemwa kuteeka	+	nshima	Kechi twatemwa kuteeka nyimu (ne) <i>We don't like cooking groundnuts</i>

ExamplesAffirmative

1. **Natemwa kuvwala kitenge**
I like to wear a wrapper
2. **Mwatemwa kuja bishu**
You like to eat vegetables
3. **Batemwa kuzha katembo**
They like to dance katembo
4. **Twatemwa kuteeka mataba**

*We like to cook corn*Negative

- Kechi natemwa kuvwala toloshi ne.**
I don't like to wear a trouser.
Kechi mwatemwa kuja nzolo ne.
You don't like to eat chicken.
Kechi batemwa kuzha rhumba ne.
They don't like to dance rhumba.
Kechi twatemwa kuteeka nyimu ne.
We don't like to cook peanuts.

(B) FAR FUTURE USING INFIX "-ka-"

In Kikaonde we use the infix "-ka-" to mark the intension of doing something in the far future. This tense is also known as the Simple Future Tense used for planned or intended actions . e.g. **Nkaya ku tauni kesha** = *I will go to town tomorrow.*

Affirmative

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-ka-	+	ja	Nkaja	<i>I will eat</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	pota	Mukapota	<i>You will buy</i>
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	senda	Bakasenda	<i>S/he /they will take</i>
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	toma	Tukatoma	<i>We will drink</i>

Negative

<u>Kechi</u>	+	Affirmative	+	<u>Noun</u>	Conjugated Sentence
Kechi	+	nkaja	+	nshima	Kechi nkaja nshima <i>I will not eat nshima</i>
Kechi	+	mukapota	+	nzolo	Kechi mukapota nzolo <i>You will not buy a chicken</i>
Kechi	+	bakasenda	+	nkalata	Kechi bakasenda nkalata <i>They will not take the letter</i>
Kechi	+	tukatoma	+	maalwa	Kechi tukatoma maalwa <i>We will not drink beer</i>

Examples

Afirmative

1. **Nkaja nshima na nzolo.**
I will eat nshima with chicken.
2. **Mukapota nsapato.**
You will buy shoes .
3. **Bakasenda nkalata ku poshi**
They/she/he will take a letter at the Post Office.
4. **Tukatoma malwa kesha**
We will drink beer tomorrow.

Negative

1. **Kechi nkaja mupunga (ne).**
I will not eat rice.
2. **Kechi mukapota nzolo (ne).**
You will not buy a chicken
3. **Kechi bakasenda nkalata (ne)**
TheyS/he will not take the letter
4. **Kechi tukatoma maalwa kesha(ne)**
We will not drink beer tomorrow.

(C) THE CAUSATIVES

Bantu languages have a system of verb extensions, one of which is the **"Causative"**. It is a verb form which indicates that the speaker is making someone else do something or get something done. The causative is often used with the auxiliary "**-bena**" in the Present cont.Tense with the Infinitive Form without the suffix [-a] but with the Causative Suffixes [-**isha**] or[-**esha**] , as shown in the following rule.

PP	+	bena	+	Infinitive	+	-esha - isha	+	Noun	+	Object	Conjugation/Translation
N-	+	-bena	+	kusend-	+	-esha	+	John	+	kyola	Mbena kusendesha John ky -I'm making John carry the
Mu	+	-bena	+	kutom-	+	-esha	+	John	+	malwa	Mubena kutomesha John m -You're making John drink
Ba-	+	-bena	+	kuj-	+	-isha	+	John	+	kajo	Babena kujisha John kajo. -They're making Johr food.(feeding John)
Tu-	+	-bena	+	kutung-		-isha	+	John	+	nzubo	Tubena kutungisha John nz -We're making John bu house.

NOTE: The second last vowel of the Root determines if the appropriate suffix is '-esha' or -'isha'. When the second last vowel is **a, i, or u**, we use "**-isha**". When the second last vowel is **o,e** and in monosyllabic verbs "**-esha**" is used.

Examples

1. Mbena kusendesha Harvey kyola kyami - *I 'm making Harvey carry my bag.*
2. Mubena kutomesha mwana mukaka - *You 're making the child drink milk*
3. Ubena kujisha Brian nshima- *S/He 's making Brian eat nshima*
4. Tubena kutungisha Bataata nzubo - *We 're making the Father build a house*

(D) The use of"-NGA " as a Question suffix of Quantity

"**-nga**"(*How much/many*) always requires a plural noun agreement Prefix. To make a question about the quantity, put the Plural noun Prefix of the word which is being inquired about immediately before "**-nga**".

The Question Nga

Plural Noun	+	Noun Prefix of the plural Noun	+	-nga ?	How many? How much?
Madeleshi	+	a-	+	-nga ?	Madeleshi anga?
Mali	+	a-	+	-nga	Mali anga?
Baana	+	ba-	+	-nga ?	Baana banga ?
Bivwalo	+	bi-	+	-nga ?	Bivwalo binga?

Examples

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. Muji na madeleshi anga? | - How many dresses do you have? |
| 2. Muji na mali anga ? | - How much money do you have? |
| 3. Muji na bivwalo binga? | - How many clothes do you have? |
| 4. Bayaya benu baji na baana banga? - | How many children does your siblings have? |

EXERCISES

1. Write a sentence from each verb using the Near future tense.

Kupota	Kuwasha
Kuja	Kubelenga mali
Kuteeka	Kusala
Kuzha	Kowa

2. Write a dialogue in pairs where one is a seller and the other a buyer.
3. Go in front and describe what you are wearing.
4. Go out and observe some people, come back in class and describe that person. Others should guess who that person is.
5. Trainer sends Trainees to a nearby market and asks them to bargain and buy.

TASK.

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 and buy: | Yes _____ | Not yet _____ |

LESSON 8

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: FOOD PREFERENCES

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

After reviewing vocabulary on food, trainees should be able to state food preferences and order food items in local restaurant.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will perform a role play depicting a restaurant scenario
Order three food items and two types of drinks



DIALOGUE (Mawi)

Kim: Nanchi mubena kukeba kuja ka?

Kristi: Muji na kajo kamutundu ka?

Kim: Tuji na nshima, mupunga, nzolo ne rhino yatalala.

Kristi: Kyawama, mpepoi mupunga ne Castle yatalala ibiji..

Kim: Nanchi mubena kukeba mupunga ne nyama nangwa masabi?

Kristi: Mbena kukeba mupunga ne nzolo, mambo natemwisha nzolo bingi.

Kim: Nanchi anweba bataata mubena ka?

Joe: Mpepoi mosi isatu ne kukeba kuja nyama.

Kim: Pembelai!

Joe & Kristi: Twasanta bingi!

CULTURAL NOTES: (KISEMWA)

(a) Some foods are eaten by men such as a gizzard, raw groundnuts and fish heads.
Byakuja bimo babalume bo bebija.

(b) In villages breakfast sometimes is stay over food.
Jimojimo mumizhi kajo kalukelo kekala bimbala.



- (c) *In our restaurants a tip is not a must, unless you want a quick service.*
Mu maotela tipu kechi ipanwa jibiji jibiji kana inge mukeba ku kwashiwa bukiji.
- (d) *Male children do not often eat with their mothers, equally female children do not eat with their fathers.*
Bana babalume kechi bajila pamo ne bainabo kabiji bana babakazhi kechi bajila pamo ne bashabo ne.
- (e) *It is not polite to ask a visitor what he/she wants to eat or if she/he wants to eat.*
Kechi kyawama kwipuzha mwenyi byo akeba kuja nangwa inge ukeba kuja.

VOCABULARY

FOODS

Masabi	-	Fish	Mupunga	-	Rice
Bishu	-	Vegetables	Mabula a myungu-		Pumpkin leaves
Nzolo	-	Chicken	Mango	-	Mango
Nyama	-	Meat	kalota	-	Carrot
Mukele	-	Salt	Lepu	-	Rape
Mukaka	-	Milk	Kalembula	-	Sweet potato leaves
			Matamba	-	Cassava leaves

VERBS

Kutemwa	-	To like	Kwikuta-	To be satisfied
Kupotela	-	To buy for	Kwitaba-	To agree/ accept
Kukaana	-	To refuse	Kuja	To eat
kuba	-	To do	Kutoma-	To drink
Kuteekela	-	To cook for	Kukeba -	To want
Kuwashisha	-	To wash for		
Kwipotela	-	To buy for yourself		
Kwiteekela	-	To cook for your self		
Kwiwashisha	-	To wash for your self		

COMPERATIVES

....Kukila...	-more than... (>)
....nobe...	-	same....is like(=)
....kechi()....-ji..... nobe..... -	Is not like(<)

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS AND WORDS TO NOTE

Naikuta	-	I am full	Kajo ka lukelo	-	Breakfast
Nji na nzala	-	I am hungry	Kajo ka mute	-	Lunch
Nji na kilaka	-	I am thirsty	Kajo ka mabanga	-	Supper

INTEROGATIVE

ka?	-	What? eg. Mubena kuja ka? - What are you eating?
Bika?	-	What foods/things ?
kwepi?	-	Where?eg. Mubena kuya kwepi?- Where are you going?
Kimye ka?	-	What time/What's the time?

GRAMMAR

(A) THE USE OF [KUKEBA]+ INFINITIVE TO EXPRESS ONE'S DESIRE OF DOING SOMETHING.

Affirmative

PP	bena	+	kukeba	+	Infin.	Conjugaton	Translation.
N-	-bena	+	kukeba	+	Kuja	Mbena kukeba kuja	I want to eat
Mu-	-bena	+	kukeba	+	kuya	Mubena kukeba Kuya	You want to go



Ba-	-bena	+	kukeba	+	Kuzha	Babena kukeba kuzha	She/He/they want to dance
Tu-	-bena	+	kukeba	+	Kulaala	Tubena kukeba kulaala	We want to sleep

Negative

kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	mbena kukeba kuja	kechi mbena kukeba kuja	I don't want to eat
Kechi	+	mubena kukeba kuya	kechi mubena kukeba kuya	You don't want to go
Kechi	+	babena kukeba kuzha	kechi babena kukeba kuzha	He/She/they don't want to dance
Kechi	+	tubena kukeba kulaala	kechi tubena kukeba kulaala	We don't want to sleep

ExamplesAffirmative

1. **Mbena kukeba kuja nshima.** *I want to eat nshima.* - **Kechi mbena kukeba kuja mupunga ne.** *I don't want to eat rice.*
2. **Mubena kukeba kuja nzolo.** *You want to eat chicken* - **Kechi mubena kukeba kuja nyama ne.** *You don't want to eat meat.*
3. **Bataata babena kukeba kuya ku - Bataata kechi babena kukeba kuya ku sukulu. tauni ne.** *Father wants to go to town.* - **Dad does not want to go to school.**
4. **Tubena kukeba kuteeka bishu.** *We want to cook vegetables.* - **Kechi tubena kukeba kuteeka nyama ne.** *We don't want to cook meat.*

Negative**(B) KAONDE REFLEXIVE AND APPLICATIVE VERB EXTENSIONS:****1. THE REFLEXIVE VERB EXTENSION:**

*Reflexive verbs indicate an action that returns to the subject (i.e. **to oneself**). Infact, the subject and the indirect object are one and the same ,
e.g. **kuteeka** (*to cook*) = **kwiteekela** (*to cook for oneself*)

[ku - i -teek - ela]

There is a fusion between [u + i] into [-wi-], in this example [-i-] is the reflexive marker, and [-ela] which can be [-ila] in some cases is the suffix extending the verb [kuteeka].

*There is a phonological change (change of sounds) for the verbs ending with [-sha], [-na], and [-ma]:

a) [-ila] becomes [-isha] when the verb ends with [-sha];

e.g. kupwisha = kwipwishesha

b) [-ila] changes into [-ena] or [-ina] when the last syllable in the verb contains a nasal consonant [-ma] or [-na],

e.g. kutoma = kwitomena

kujima = kwijimina.

Note: The use of [-ila] mainly depends on the second last vowel in the verb (i.e. the vowel preceeding the last consonant of the verb): -When it is "a", "i", "u" the extended verb will take the suffix: a) [-ila] like in **kuja** = **kwijila**,

b) [-ina] like in **kujima** = **kwijimina**;

c) [-isha] as in **kuwashisha**= **kwashisha**;

When the vowel preceeding the last consonant of the verb is "o","e", the extension will change into : a) [-ela] like in **Kupota** = **Kwipotela**,

kusenda = **kwisendela**

b) [-ena] like in **kusona** = **kwisonena**



Affirmative in Present Habitual tense

PP	+	Reflexive marker	+	Root	+	-ila -ela	=	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-i-	+	-teek-	+	-ela	=	Neteekela	I always cook for myself
Mu-	+	-i-	+	-jim-	+	-ina	=	mwijimina	You always plant for you
Ba-	+	-i	+	-wash-	+	-isha	=	bewashisha	She always washes for herself
Tu-	+	-i-	+	-son-	+	-ena	=	Twisonena	We always sew for ourselves

NB There is a glide of [N + i] = [Ne] and a fusion between e + i, see Neteekela and Beteekela above

Negative:

Kechi	+	Affirmative Form	=	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	neteekela	=	kechi neteekela	I don't always cook for myself
Kechi	+	mwijimina	=	kechi mwijimina	You don't always cultivate for yourself
Kechi	+	bewashisha	=	kechi bewashisha	S/he doesn't always wash for her/himself
Kechi	+	twisonena	=	kechi twisonena	We don't always sew for ourselves

Examples:Affirmative:

1. **Kunzubo neteekela bishu.**
I always cook vegetables for myself.
2. **Mwisonena matoloshi ku muzhi**
You always sew trousers for yourself in the village
3. **Bewashisha bivwalo moba onse.**
They always wash their clothes.
4. **Twijimina mapoka.**
We always cultivate our gardens.

Negative:

- kechi neteekela nyama ne.**
I don't always cook meat for myself
- Kechi mwisonena mandeleshi ne.**
You don't always sew dresses for yourself
- Kechi bewashisha myemba moba onse**
They don't always wash their blankets.
- Kechi bejimina majimi ne.**
They don't always cultivate for themselves.

2

APPLICATIVES IN FUTURE HABITUAL TENSE.(VERB EXTENSION)

The Applicative is a type of verb extension which shows an action done by someone on behalf of the other., e.g. **Nkupotelanga mataba** = *I will always be buying maize for you/ I will always buy you maize.*

There is need to insert the infix for the indirect object (a person for whom the action is done). The applicative form ends in [-ila], [-ela], [-isha], [-ina] or [-ena] depending of the verb (see Reflexives on Page 56).

DIRRECT/INDIRECT OBJECT INFIXES

1st Person Singular	-n-
Second person singular	-ku-
Third person singular	-mu-
1st Person Plural	-tu-
Second person plural/resp	-mi-
Third person plura/resp	-ba-

Affirmative

In Future Habitual Tense

PP	+	infix	+	Root	+	-ila -ela	+	anga	Conjugation	Translations
Mu	+	-n-	+	-teek-	+	-ela	+	anga	Munteekelanga	You will always be cooking for me
Mu	+	-tu-	+	-jim-	+	-ina	+	anga	Mwitujiminanga	You will always be cultivating for us
Tu	+	-mi-	+	wash	+	-isha	+	anga	Twimiwashilanga	We will always be washing you.
Ba-	+	-ba-	+	-send-	+	-ela	+	anga	Bebasendelanga	They will always be carrying for them

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative Form	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	munteekelanga	Kechi munteekelanga ne	You will not always be cooking for me
Kechi	+	mwitujiminanga	Kechi mwitujiminanga ne	You won't always be cultivating for us
Kechi	+	twimiwashishanga	Kechi twimiwashishanga ne	We won't always be washing for you
Kechi	+	bebasendelanga	Kechi bebasendelanga ne	They won't always be carrying for them

Examples
Affirmative

- Munteekelanga.**
You will always be cooking for me.
- Mwitujiminanga mapoka.**
You will always be cultivating gardens us.
- Twimiwashilanga myembala.**
We will always be washing blankets you
- Bebasendelanga byola.**
They will always be carrying bags for them.

Negative

- Kechi munteekelanga manyi ne.**
You will not always be cooking meat for me.
Kechi mwitujiminanga majimi ne.
You won't always be cultivating fields for us.
Kechi twimiwashilanga bivwalo ne.
We won't always be washing clothes for you.
Kechi bebasendelanga kajo ne
They won't always be carrying food for them

3. THE USE OF APPLICATIVE IN PAST (Remote)
Affirmative:

PP	+	Tense	+	Inf.	+	root	+	-ijile -ejile	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-mu-	+	-teek-	+	-jile	Namuteekejile	I cooked for him
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-ba-	+	-son-	+	-jile	Twibasonejile	We sewed for them
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-n-	+	-pot-	+	-jile	Mwampotejile	You bought for me
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-ba -	+	-wash	+	-jile	Bebawashijile	They/s/he washed him/her/ them.

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative form	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	Namuteekejile	Kechi Namuteekejile	I did not cook for him/her
Kechi	+	Twibasonejile	Kechi Twibasoneene	We did not sew for them
Kechi	+	Mwampotejile	Kechi Mwampotejile	You did not buy for me
Kechi	+	Bebawashijile	Kechi Bebwashijile	They did not wash for them

Affirmative

1. **Namuteekejile kajo kawama.**
I cooked her/him delicious food
him/her
2. **Twibasoneene kitenge kyamazhamatamba.**
We sew a green wrapper for him/her
3. **Mwampotejile bivwalo.**
You bought clothes for me.
4. **Bebawashijile matoloshi ne malaya ne.**
They washed trousers and shirts for them.

Negative

- Kechi namuteekejile bishu ne**
I did not cook vegetables for
him/her
- Kechi twibasonejile kitenge kitooka ne**
We did not sew a white
wrapper for him/her
- Kechi Mwampotejile motoka ne**
You did not buy a car for
me
- Kechi Bebwashijile masapato**
They did not wash shoes for them.

Affirmative in the Future Progressive Tense

PP	+	Tense 1	+	Verb	Tense 2	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-ka-	+	ja	-nga	Nkajanga	I will always be eating
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	pota	-nga	Mukapotanga	You will always be buying
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	senda	-nga	Bakasendanga	S/he /they will always be tak
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	toma	-nga	Tukatomanga	We will always be drinking

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative Form	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	Nkajanga	kechi Nkajanga ne	I will not always be eating
Kechi	+	Mukapotanga	kechi Mukapotanga ne	You won't always be buying
Kechi	+	Bakasendanga	kechi Bakasendanga ne	We won't always be carrying
Kechi	+	Tukatomanga	kechi Tukatomanga	We won't always be drinking

Affirmative

1. **Nkajanga nshima ya mebele.**
I will always be eating soghum nshima.
2. **Mukapotanga masapato akosa.**
You will be buying strong shoes.
3. **Bakasendanga byapela .**
They will be carrying light things.
4. **Tukatomanga munkoyo.**
We will be drinking munkoyo

Negative

- Kechi nkajanga nshima ya makamba ne.**
I will not always be eating cassava nshima.
- Kechi mukapotanga masapato afwa ne.**
You will not be buying worn out shoes.
- Kechi bakasendanga bya neema ne.**
They will not be carrying heavy things.
- Kechi tukatomanga maalwa ne.**
We will not be drinking beer

EXERCISES

1. Translate into Kikaonde:
 - (i) I like eating nshima more than Pizza.
 - (ii) She eats less rice than nshima.
 - (iii) John prefers cabbage to fish.
 - (iv) Hellen buys as much fruits as she buys vegetables.
 - (v) Americans are like Zambians. They like to eat a lot.
2. Make verb extensions from the following infinitives in reflexive and applicative forms:
Kupota, Kuteeka, Kuja, Kusona, Kuwasha
3. Fill in the blanks:
 - (i) Nzubo yami ikatampe _____ yenu.
 - (ii) Kyola kyenu_____ kyami.
 - (iii) kyolonyi kyabo kicheche _____ kyetu



- (iv) Buuku obe _____ wami
(v) BaJohn banemba_____ ami.

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

TASK.

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

SELF-EVALUATION

- I can buy food or drink in Kikaonde: Yes _____ Not yet _____
I can express food preferences: Yes _____ Not yet _____
I am, able to identify kinds of food: Yes _____ Not yet _____

LESSON 9

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: TRANSPORT

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having discussed different modes of transport and signs, Trainees should be able to interview different people about transportation to specific areas without assistance.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will identify different modes of transport
Inquire about fares and travel schedule.
Demonstrate common travel signs



DIALOGUE (MWISAMBO)

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| A: Nanchi Ba Ruth babena kuya kwepi ? | B: Babena kuya ku Amelika. |
| A: Nanchi mali anga kuya ku Amelika? | B: K5 Million |
| A: Kesha nkaya ku Kasempa na Sakya, nga anweba? | B: Nkaya na Shitima ku Kasama. |
| A: Nanchi ku Kasempa kwalepa byepi? | B: Pabwipi 250 Kilomita |

A: Nanchi Sakya uya ku Lusaka
wimana kimye ka?

B: Wimana sikishi kololo lukelo.

A: Nasanta bingi!

B: Sankyo, mwane.

CULTURAL NOTE: (KISEMWA)

*In Zambia people use (legs)walking as a means of transport
Mu Zambia bantu benda na maulu*

Safety and Security:

- When traveling be mindful of the luggage.
- Inge muji pa lwendo,mubikengako maana ku bipe byenu**
- Avoid taking front seats when travelling in public transport.
- Kanda mwikalenga mu bipuna bya kulutwe inge muji pa lwendo.**

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kuya	-	To go/To leave
Kwiya	-	To come
Kuyuka	-	To know
Kukeba	-	To want/need
Kupota	-	To buy
Kupona	-	To fall
Kwimana	-	To stop/stand
Kukanjila (motoka)	-	To board (a vehicle)/climb
Kulipila	-	To pay
Kwimana	-	To stand up/start off
Kupaana	-	To give
Kukanjila (Nkinga/kyulu)	-	To ride/climb
Kutaana	-	To find
Kufunda	-	To learn
Kuzeluka	-	To be a fool
Kumwesha	-	To show
Kulepa	-	To be long/tall/far
Kwiba	-	To steal
Kwikila	-	To descend
Kubelenga/kutanga	-	To read/ to count
Kwenda	-	To walk/travel
Kupota	-	To buy
Kwendesha	-	To drive/to be early
Kukelwa	-	To be late

NOUNS

Tikiti	-	Ticket
Buuku	-	Book
Bwato	-	Canoe
Motoka	-	Car/Truck
Mutengo	-	Price
Sakya	-	Bus
Mwenyi	-	Vistor
Mujilo	-	Fire
Ndeke	-	Aeroplane
Kikochikala	-	Ox-cart
Nkinga	-	Bicycle
Shitima	-	Train



Kitukutuku	-	Motor bike.
Kichi	-	Tree
Kyabu	-	Bridge

OTHER WORDS

Jibiji	-	Twice
NKoloko	-	O'clock
Mumeema	-	In water
Lukelo	-	In the morning
Mabanga	-	In the evening
Inge	-	If/when
Pakachi	-	Middle
Kwepi	-	Where
Pano	-	Here
Twayai	-	Lets go
Mushingi	-	Respect.

GRAMMAR**(A) THE RELATIVE PRONOUN [-ONKA/-ENKA]**

The stem [-ONKA] in combination with the adjective prefix agreements can be used as a relative pronoun to mean who, which, where, that. These relative pronouns introduce additional information about a noun or pronoun in a sentence e.g. (**Sakya yonka yombena kukeba kukanjila** = *the bus which I want to board*). The relative clause adds more information about the bus to the rest of the sentence.

Noun	+	Adjective Pr	+	-onka -enka	Conjugation	Translations
Sakya	+	i-	+	-onka	Sakya yonka	<i>The bus which</i>
Motoka	+	i-	+	-onka	Motoka yonka	<i>The vehicle which</i>
Ndeke	+	i-	+	-onka	Ndeke yonka	<i>The plane which</i>
Muntu	+	i-	+	-enka	Muntu yenka	<i>The person who/whom</i>
Dalaivwa	+	i-	+	-enka	Dalaivwa yenka	<i>The driver who/whom</i>

Examples.**1. Sakya yonka yaya ya Euro bus.**

The bus which has left is the Euro Bus.

2. Kanda mukanjile sakya yonka iji na bantu bavula ne.

Do not ride the bus which has many people.

3. Tusa kukanjila nkinga yonka iji na ma buleki.

We should ride a bicycle which has breaks.

4. Twafwainwa kuya na Dalaivwa yenka uji na ngovu

We should go with a driver who is strong.

5. Kechi nkeba kukanjila sakya yonka itendekako kuya bufuku ne.

I don't want to board a bus that starts at night.

(B) THE RELATIVE PRONOUN " -NKA" WITH LOCATIVES.

Locative	+	Noun	+	Locative F	+	onka	Conjugation	Translation
Pa	+	Nzubo	+	pa-	+	-onka	Panzubo ponka	<i>At the house where</i>
Ku	+	Muzhi	+	ku-	+	-onka	Kumuzhi konka	<i>At the village where</i>
MU	+	kyola	+	mu-	+	-onka	Mukyola monka	<i>In the bag where</i>

Examples.

1. **Panzubo ponka potwikala paji kabwa.**
At the house where we stay there is a dog
2. **Kumuzhi konka kotubena kuya kwalepa.**
At the village where we are going is far
3. **Mukyola monka muji pensulo muji mabuku**
The bag in which there is a pencil there are books.

EXERCISES(BYAKUBA)

1. Answer the following questions using relative (Pronoun - "onka"/"enka")
 - a)Mukeba sakya ka?.....
 - b)Mwana wepi ye mubena kukeba kumona?.....
 - (c)Dalaivwa wepi ye mukeba kumona?
2. Pick a question from the box and answer.
3. Set up a situation where one pretends to be a conductor and the other a passenger and write a dialogue.

TASK.

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:

Given a map of a community, Trainees should be able to give directions to some notable places within their locality.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will identify notable places.
Give directions to the identified notable places.
Fill in the site locator form



Simon: Muji byepi ?

Jimmy: Njitu bulongo, kana anweba?

Simon: Njitu bulongo sankyo, mbena kukeba kwipuzhako jishinda jiya ku kisankanyi?

Jimmy: Mulondole mukwakwa awe, ne byo musakufika pa mansanga. Muchimpukile ku kilujo muyengatu poso kumpelo ya mu-kwakwa. Musakutaana kizubo kikatampe kunyuma kwa kizubo, ko kuji kisankanyi.

Simon: Nasanta bingi, shalaipo!

Jimmy: Ee mwane, kafikaipo!

CULTURAL NOTES: (KISEMWA)

- (a) *Zambians are not so accurate at giving directions, but they are very helpful. Bantu ba mu Zambia kechi bayukisha kumwesha jishinda mino bakwasha bingi.*
- (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.*
Pa kwipuzha jishinda wakonsha kwipuzha uji yense kabiji wakonsha kukupa kimye kyanji nangwa kukupa wakukushinjikinya.

- (c) In Zambia we do not use cardinal point when giving directions.
Mu Zambia kechi twingijisha kampass pa kupaana bya kwenda.

SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- It is safer to ask women or children for directions as they may be more reliable.
- Kyawama kwipuzha banabakazhi nangwa baana ngendelo mambo abo baketekelwa.**
- Avoid going to restricted areas e.g. grave yards and initiation ceremonies.
- Kanda tuyenga mu bifulo byazhijikwa nobe kumanda ne bisungu.**
- Avoid walking alone at night.*
- Kanda mwendenga bunke bufuku.**

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kufika	-	<i>To arrive/reach</i>
Kulondolola	-	<i>To describe/explain</i>
Kutwela	-	<i>To enter</i>
Kutaana	-	<i>To find</i>
Kukwasha	-	<i>To help</i>
Kuchimpukila	-	<i>To turn</i>
Kubula	-	<i>To tell</i>
Kulondela	-	<i>To follow</i>
Kukiluka	-	<i>To cross</i>
Kutwajijila	-	<i>To continue</i>
Kwipuzha	-	<i>To ask</i>

NOUNS

			<u>DIRECTIONAL WORDS</u>
Banki/kipao	-	<i>Bank</i>	<i>Ku kilujo</i> - <i>On the Right hand</i>
Kipatela	-	<i>Hospital</i>	<i>Ku kipiko</i> - <i>On the Left hand</i>
Mansanga	-	<i>Cross roads</i>	<i>Kunyuma</i> - <i>Behind</i>
Mwela	-	<i>Wind/Air</i>	<i>Kulutwe</i> - <i>In front</i>
Jishinda	-	<i>Path/Way</i>	<i>Pakachi</i> - <i>In the middle</i>
Shitolo	-	<i>Store/Grocery</i>	<i>Mpaka</i> - <i>Until</i>
mukwakwa	-	<i>Road</i>	<i>Pabwipi</i> - <i>Near</i>
Kipwilo-Church			<i>Kwalepa</i> - <i>Far.</i>
			<i>Kitesheni</i> - <i>Station</i>
			<i>Sukulu</i> - <i>School</i>
			<i>Nzubo</i> - <i>House</i>

QUESTIONS

Nanchi kipatela kiji kwepi? -	<i>Where is the Hospital</i>
Kisankanyi kiji kwepi?-	<i>Where is the market</i>
Nakonsha kutana kwepi shitolo? -	<i>Where can I find a store?</i>
Nzubo ya malwa jiji kwepi?	<i>Where is the beerhall?</i>
Nakonsha kutana kwepi Poschiti? -	<i>Where can I find the Post Office?</i>
Nanchi kitesheni kya sakya kiji kwepi?	<i>Where is the bus station?</i>

GRAMMAR

(A) **IMPERATIVE/COMMANDS (REVIEW OF LESSON 3)**

To make a polite imperative drop [**Ku-**] the infinitive marker and add [-iko] as suffix to the rest of the verb to show politeness and the plural second person.

e.g., **Kutwela** (*to enter*) - **twelaiko** (*please enter*)

**(COMMANDS- REVIEW)**Infinitive

kuchimpukila (to turn to)
 kulondela (to follow)
 kutwajijila (to continue)
 Kutaana (to find)
 Kutwela (to enter)
 Kukwasha (to help)
 Kubula (to tell)

Polite Commands

- chimpukilaiko (*please turn*)
 - londelaiko (*please follow*)
 - twajijilaiko (*please continue*)
 - Tanaiko (*please find*)
 - Twelaiko (*please enter*)
 - Tukwashaiko (*please help*)
 - Tulaiko (*please tell*)

Negative Form**Rule: Kanda + mu + Root + -eko**Affirmative Imperative

Chimpukilaiko
Please Turn
Londelaiko
Please follow
Twajijilaiko
Please continue
Tanaiko
Please find
Twelaiko
Please enter
Kwashaiko
Please help
Bulaiko
Please tell

Negative Imperative

Kanda muchimpukileko
Please don't turn
Kanda mulondeleko
Please don't follow
Kanda mutwajijileko
Please don't continue
Kanda mutaneko
Please don't find
Kanda mutweleko
Please don't enter
Kanda mukwasheko
Please don't help
Kanda mubuleko
Please don't tell

(B) LOCATIVES

The locatives can make a sense on demonstrative in some cases because they describe relative distance from the speaker. They are based on the differences between the three prepositions **Pa**, **Ku**, **Mu**.

DemonstrativesLocatives

	Ku	Pa	Mu
Uno <i>This one</i>	Kuno <i>here</i>	Pano <i>Right here</i>	Muno <i>Inside here</i>
Awe <i>This one here</i>	Akwe <i>Around here</i>	Ape <i>On (here)</i>	Amwe <i>In here</i>
Awo <i>That one there</i>	Ako <i>There</i>	Apo <i>On (there)</i>	Amo <i>in there</i>
Awa <i>That one over there</i>	Akwa <i>Over there</i>	Apa <i>On (Overthere)</i>	Amwa <i>In (over there)</i>

Pa , **Ku**, **Mu** 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 (cf noun classes 16, 17and 18).

e.g:-

Patebulu	-	On the table
Kukisankanyi	-	To the market
Munzubo	-	In the house

(c) The use of [-KONSHA]**(d)**

[-konsha] as an auxiliary verb that expresses a permission, a possibility or a supposition.

[-konsha] is also used in interrogatives but according to the intonation it can be the affirmative ; e.g. , I can or can I?



Affirmative

PP	+	tense mark	-konsha	+	Infinitive	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutaana	Nakonsha kutaana	I can find.
N-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutaana	Nakonsha kutaana?	Can I find?
Mu-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutoma	Mwakonsha kutoma	You can drink
Mu-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutoma	Mwakonsha kutoma?	Can you drink?
Ba-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kubuula	Bakonsha kubuula	They can tell.
Ba-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kubuula	Bakonsha kubuula?	Can They tell?
Tu-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutwajjila	Twakonsha kutwajjila	We can continue.
Tu-	+	-a-	-konsha	+	kutwajjila	Twakonsha kutwajjila?	Can we continue?

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative form	+	ne	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nakonsha kutaana	+	ne	Kechi nakonsha kutaana ne	I can't find.
Kechi	+	nakonsha kutaana?	+	ne	Kechi nakonsha kutaana?	Can't I find?
Kechi	+	mwakonsha kutoma	+	ne	Kechi mwakonsha kutoma ne	You can't drink
Kechi	+	mwakonsha kutoma?	+	ne	Kechi mwakonsha kutoma?	Can't you drink?
Kechi	+	bakonsha kubula	+	ne	Kechi bakonsha kubula ne	they can't tell.
Kechi	+	bakonsha kubula?			Kechi bakonsha kubula?	Can't they tell?
Kechi	+	twakonsha kutwajjila	+	ne	Kechi twakonsha kutwajjila ne	We can't continue
Kechi	+	twakonsha kutwajjila?	+	ne	Kechi twakonsha kutwajjila?	Can't we continue

ExamplesAffirmative/Question/Statement

1. Nakonsha kutaana jishinda ja ku Kitwe - I can find the way to Kitwe
- Nakonsha kutaana jishinda ja ku Kitwe? - Can I find the way to Kitwe?
2. Mwakonsha kutoma "SHEKI-SHEKI". - You can drink "SHAKE-SHAKE"
- Mwakonsha kutoma "SHEKI-SHEKI" ? - Can you drink "SHAKE-SHAKE"?
3. Bakonsha kutaana nzubo ikatampe. - S/he can find the big house.
- Bakonsha kutaana nzubo ikatampe ? - Can s/he find the big house ?
4. Twakonsha kuya ku kisankanyi. - We can go to the market
- Twakonsha kuya ku kisankanyi ? - Can we go to the market?

Negative/Question/Statement

1. Kechi nakonsha kutaana jishinda ja ku Kitwe ne. - I can not find the way to Kitwe.
- Kechi nakonsha kutaana jishinda ja ku Kitwe? - Can't I find the way to Kitwe?
2. Kechi mwakonsha kutoma malwa ne. You can not drink beer.
- Kechi mwakonsha kutoma malwa? Can't you drink beer?
3. Kechi bakonsha kutana nzubo ikatampe ne. S/he can't find the big house
- Kechi bakonsha kutana nzubo ikatampe? Can't s/he find the big house?
4. Kechi twakonsha kuya ku kisankanyi. We can't go to the market
- Kechi twakonsha kuya ku kisankanyi? Can't we go to the market?

NOTE: The response may be: - "Ee !" for Yes !; and "**Ine!**" for No !

EXERCISES

- (i) Write a dialogue on asking and giving directions.
- (ii) Scavenger hunt .(Locate what the Trainer has hidden)

- (iii) Consult each other, go and hide an object give your trainer instructions to find the object.

TASK.

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 explored different tenses, Trainees should be able to narrate stories in the past, present and future time frames with less difficulties.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will talk about what happened over the weekend.
Talk about what they are doing in PST.
Talk about their plans at the Post.



CULTURAL NOTES:(KISEMWA)

- (a) *The Kaonde people do not become anxious to plan for the future because they believe everything lies in the hands of God himself.*

Ba Kaonde kechi bamba pa byo bakoba kulutwe nalwendo mambo bamba amba Lesa mwine ye wayuka byonse biya kulutwe.

Safety and Security:

- Avoid judgemental comments.

VOCABULARY: (MAWI)

VERBS

Kowa	- To swim/bath	Kuja	-	To eat
Kutoma	- To drink	Kuya	-	To go
Kuiila	- To enjoy	Kwenda	-	To walk
Kubwela	- To go back	Kwimba	-	To sing
Kutemwa	- To like	Kwamba	-	To say/tell/talk



Kutunga	-	To build/tie/sew	Kukeba	-	To want
Kukaya	-	To play	Kulota	-	To dream
Kuzha	-	To dance	Kushetwa	-	To be drunk
		Kulasa	-		To vomit/throw

NOUNS

Maalwa	-	Beer
Ba	-	Beerhall/Bar
Kajo	-	Food
Mukwetu	-	Friend
Bantu	-	People
Muzhi	-	Village
Mema	-	Water
Ba Mfumu	-	Chief
Mishima	-	Wells

TIME RELATED WORDS

Kesha	-	Yesterday	Mute	-	In the afternoon
Lukelo	-	In the morning	Mabanga	-	In the evening.
Bufuku	-	At night	Kesha	-	Tomorrow/yestarday
Lelo	-	To day	Juba jimo	-	One day
Ajo juba	-	That day	juba jikwabo	-	Another day

QUESTIONS

Mwaile kwepi kesha?-	Where did you go yesterday?
Musakuja ka lelo?-	What wil you eat to day?
Mukapota ka kesha?-	What will you buy tomorrow?

OTHER WORDS

Inge twapwisha -	When we finish
Kuno	Here
Kipale	Cleanliness
Kimye kino	This time
Panyuma	After/ behind
Yetu/byetu/betu -	Ours.
Saka—kyangye -	Before

GRAMMAR

(A) THE REMOTE PAST TENSE

Affirmative

Pp	+	-a-	Root	+	[-ile], [-ele], [ene]	Conjugation	Translation
N -	+	- a -	-pot-	+	-ele	Napotele	I bought
Mu-	+	- a -	-pot-	+	-ele	Mwapotele	You bought
Tu-	+	- a -	-pot-	+	-ele	Twapotele	We bought
Ba-	+	- a -	-pot-	+	-ele	Bapotele	They bought

NOTE: The second last vowel of the root of the verb determines which suffix should be used for the verb. The last consonant also plays a big role in determining the suffix.

The rule is – if the second last vowel of the verb is **a**, **i**, and **u**, the ending will be **ile** or **ine**. If the second last vowel is **e** or **o**, the ending will be **ele** or **ene**. The ending is **ine** or **ene** only if the consonant is **m** or **n**.

e.g. Kupota	=	Potele
Kutoma	=	Tomene
Kuteeka	=	Tekele
Kupuma	=	Pumine



Kutamba = Tambile

Negative:

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	naowele	Kechi naowele	I did not bath
Kechi	+	mwaowele	Kechi mwaowele	You did not bath
Kechi	+	twaowele	Kechi twaowele	We did not bath
Kechi	+	baowele	Kechi baowele	They did not bath

EXAMPLES

Affirmative

1. **Naowele pa mubiji kesha lukelo.**
I bathed yesterday in the morning

2. **Mwaowele ku meno na sopo kesha aja.**
You washed your face with soap the day before yesterday.
3. **Twaowele kumaulu pakuya na kulaala mabanga**
We washed our feet before going to sleep in the evening.
4. **Baowele ku maulu kesha**
They did wash their feet yesterday.

Negative

Kechi naowele pa mubiji mabanga.

I didn't bath in the evening

Kechi mwaowele pa mubiji yense.
You didn't wash the whole body

Kechi twaowele mu mitwe ne.

We didn't wash our heads

Kechi baowele ku maboko ne.
They didn't wash their hands .

Write stories from picture strips in different tenses.



(B) THE PRESENT PERFECT TENSE

Affirmative

PP	+	a	+	verb	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	pota	Napota	I have just bought
Mu-	+	-a-	+	pota	Mwapota	You have just bought
Ba-	+	-a-	+	pota	Bapota	He/She has just bought
Tu-	+	-a-	+	pota	Twapota	We have just bought

Negative



Kechi	+	Affirmative	+	Ne	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	Napota	+	ne	Kechi Napota ne	I have not just bought
Kechi	+	Mwapota	+	ne	Kechi Mwapota ne	You have not just bought
Kechi	+	Bapota	+	ne	Kechi Bapota ne	He/She/They has/have not bought
Kechi	+	Twapota	+	ne	Kechi Twapota ne	We have not just bought

EXAMPLESAffirmative

- Napota kajo.**
I have just bought food.
- Mwapota Malaya.**
You have just bought shirts
- Bapota masapato.**
S/he has just bought shoes.
- Twapota banzolo bavula.**
We have just bought many chickens.

Negative

- Kechi napota malwa ne**
I havenot just bought beer
Kechi mwapota matolosh ne.
You have not just bought trousers.
Kechi bapota bifunga ne.
She has not just bought skirts.
Kechi twapota tululu ne.
We have not just bought rabbits.

(C) THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE TENSE (NEAR)Affirmative

PP	+	-Sa-	+	Infinitive	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-sa-	+	Kuzha	Nsakuzha	I am going to dance
Mu-	+	-sa-	+	Kuzha	Musakuzha	You are going to dance
Ba-	+	-sa-	+	Kuzha	Basakuzha	They're going to dance
Tu-	+	-sa-	+	Kuzha	Tusakuzha	We are going to dance

Negative

Kechi	+	Affir.	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nsakuzha	Kechi nsakuzha	I am not going to dance
Kechi	+	musakuzha	Kechi musakuzha	You are not going to dance
Kechi	+	basakuzha	Kechi basakuzha	They're not going to dance
Kechi	+	tusakuzha	Kechi tusakuzha	We are not going to dance

ExamplesAffirmative

- Nsakuzha Rhumba ku Club Zero mabanga.**
I am going to dance to Rhumba this evening at Club Zero.
- Musakuzha Rhumba inge Mwappendwa/mwashetwa.**
You are going to dance Rhumba if you get drunk
- Tusakuzha mazha ya ba nkambo bufuku.**
We are going to dance to the traditional dance (our grand fathers' dance/music.)
- Basakupota nsapato ku mashitolo ku Kitwe**
They are going to buy shoes at the shops in

Negative

- Kechi nsakuzha Rhumba lukelo.**
I am not going to dance to Rhumba in the morning.
Kechi musakuzha Rhumba juba jonse.
You are not going to dance the whole day.
Kechi tusakuzha mazha abanyike lelo.
We are not going to dance to the music of the youths today.
Kechi basakupota bitenge ne.
They are not going to buy wrappers. Kitwe.

(D) SIMPLE FUTURE TENSE (FAR)Affirmative

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-ka-	+	-zha	Nkazha	I shall dance
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-zha	Mukazha	You will dance
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-zha	Bakazha	She/he they will dance
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-zha	Tukazha	We will dance

Negative

Kechi	+	Affir.	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nkazha	Kechi nkazha	I shall not dance



Kechi	+	mukazha	Kechi mukazha	<i>You will not dance</i>
Kechi	+	bakazha	Kechi bakazha	<i>He/She/They will not dance</i>
Kechi	+	tukazha	Kechi tukazha	<i>We will not dance</i>

EXAMPLES (Simple future)

Affirmative

1. **Nkavwala toloshi pakuya kikipwilo.**
I shall wear trousers when going to church.
2. **Mukavwala nsapato pakuya ku tauni.**
You will wear shoes when going to town.
3. **Bakaja nshima na maboko.**
They will eat nshima with hands.
4. **Tukazha katembo ku nsomo.**
We will dance to katembo at nsomo.

Negative

- Kechi nkavwala kaputula ne pa mulungu.**
I shall not wear shorts on Sunday.
- Kechi mukavwala nsapato ku Mwekera.**
You will not wear shoes in Mwekera
- Kechi bakaja pizza na ma foloko.**
They will not eat pizza with forks.
- Kechi tukazha rhumba ku nsomo ne.**
We will not dance to rhumba at nsomo.

EXERCISE

- 1, Put the verbs in the () in the correct tenses:
[(kwamba: Present).....] mu Kikaonde na bantu ba mumuzhi wami.
[(kutemwa: Present).....] byolonyi bya maloba ne mema awama.
[(Kwamba: Past).....] amba twakonsha kutunga byolonyi ne mishima
[(kukeba: Present) kwamba ne bene ba muzhi lelo Ba Mfumu betu [(kwiya: Present)] kuno.
Pa kimye kino [(kwikala na nkito: Present).....]
mu tauni ikatampe. Ba mfumu betu [(kutemwa: Past)] mema awama.

2. Tell a Story

- (a) Write a recent experience encountered in the host family or in the training site and present it to class. Other trainees can ask you questions.
- (b) Write stories about what you did or what happened to you in the U.S.A.

TASK.

Go to people in the site and ask them what they did in the past, what they want to do in the future . Bring their stories tomorrow and share with class.

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

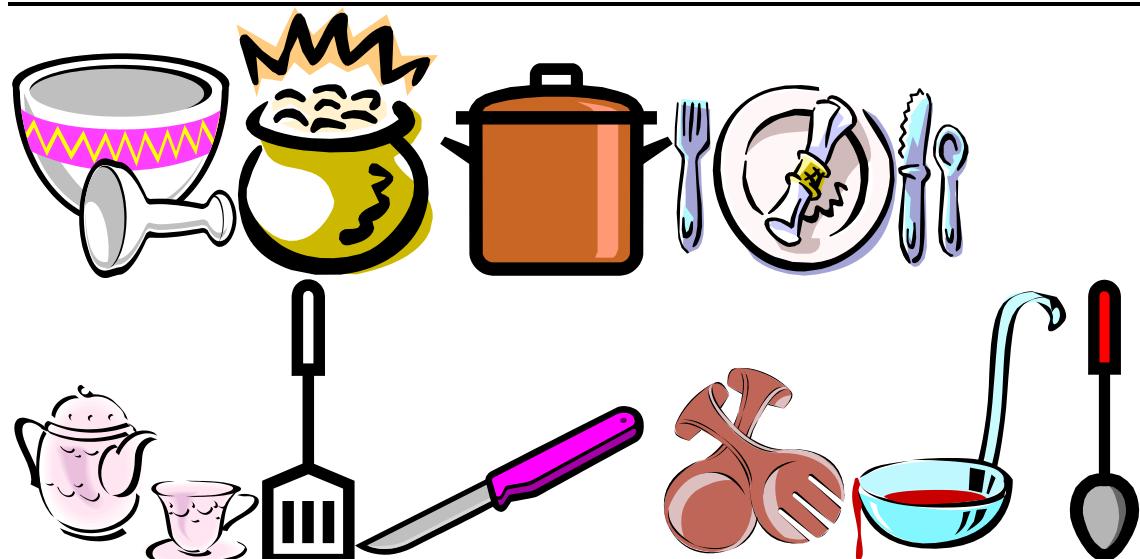
CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: HOUSING

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having discussed household items, Trainees should be able to request for some things they will want to use in the community without problems

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVES:

- Trainees will request for a minimum of four household items through a mock homestay interaction in class.
- Trainees will discuss how to use certain house hold items, cultural and safety issues going with them.



DIALOGUE 1

- | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| Kim: Kika akye? | Kristi: Mpuki. |
| Kim: Mpuki ingila mingilo ka? | Kristi: Yakuteekelamo. |
| Kim: Kika akye? | Kristi: Kilaalo. |
| Kim: Kilaalo kingila mingilo ka? | Kristi: kyakulalapo/kwikalapo. |
| Kim: Kika akye? | Kristi: Mbabula. |
| Kim: Mbabula ingila mingilo ka? | Kristi: Yakuteekelapo. |
| Kim: Kika akye? | Kay: Kiina. |
| Kim: Kiina kingila ng'anyi mingilo? | Kay: kyakutwilamo. |

DIALOGUE 2

- | | |
|---|----------------------------------|
| Kim: Nanchi nakonsha kwingijishako | Kay: Ee, mwane! Mwakonsha |
|---|----------------------------------|

mbabula?

kwingijishako.

Kim: Nanchi iji kwepi?

Kay: Iji mu kikini/mu nzubo mwakuteekela.

DIALOGUE 3

Kim: Nanchi nakonsha kwingijishako kina kyenu? **Kay:** Ee, mwane! Mwakonsha kwingijishako

Kim: Nji na mpuki pano nsanyi mfwayo. **Kay:** Mwakonsha kwingijishako nsanyi yami.

Kim: Nasanta bingi. **Kay:** Kijitu, mwane!

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)

- (a) *No one is allowed to enter your bedroom unless it is your close/intimate friend*

Kechi batwezha twezhatu muntu ku mwanya kanatu batemwe.

- (b) *Your parents inlaw and older children are not allowed to enter your bedroom.*

Bako ne bana bobo bakulumpe kechi bafwainwa kutwela ku mwanya obe ne.

- (c) *In villages toilets are built a few metres 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.*

Ku muzhi byolonyi, mwakowela ne binanza bikela kwalepa na mazubo.

- (d) *Its a taboo to sit on a mortar*

Kizhila kwikala pa kina.

- (e) *A cooking stick should never be used to beat a child.*

Kizhila kupuma mwana na mwinko.

Safety and Security:

Avoid leaving a light candle or brazier in the house especially at night.

Kanda mushenga kandulu nangwa mbabula binakuteema mu nzubo kikatakata bufuku.

VOCABULARY

NOUNS

Lupe	-	Winnowing basket	Mujisho	-	Spoon
Kina	-	Mortar	Nshimbi	-	Pressing iron
Mwinshi	-	Pounding stick	Pani	-	Sauce pan
Nkomoki	-	Cup	Mbabula	-	Brazzier
Kipuna	-	Chair	Malasha	-	Chacoal
Kitofu	-	Stove	Kabati	-	Cupboard
Mpuki	-	Pot	Dishi/muchiba	-	Basin
Lukasu	-	Hoe	Sefwa	-	Sieve
Katemo	-	Axe	Kyolonyi	-	Toilet
Mujilo	-	Fire			

OTHER WORDS

Nkito	-	work/job
-------	---	----------



Ka ?	-	What?
kwetu	-	At home (our home)
mwakonsha	-	You can do so
kunzubo	-	At home
mukwetu	-	My friend
Nakonsha	-	I Can
Mfwakyo/byo	-	I don't have.

VERBS

Kukisa	-	To iron	Kupyanga	- To sweep
Kuteeka	-	To cook	Kutunga	- To build
Kupanga	-	To make	Kubumba	- To mould
Kutapula mema -		To draw water	Kujima	- To plant/plough
Kuchiba	-	To cut	Kutema	- To cut trees
Kubanza mujilo -		To make fire	Kuvimba	- To thatch (houses)
Kutwa	-	To pound	Kusenda pa-	- To carry on (head)

GRAMMAR

- (A) **THE VERB [-KONSHA] MEANING 'Can'**,
it is used to seek permission to do or have something.

Affirmative

PP	+	TENSE (+	[-KONSHA]	+	INFINITIVE	+	KO (Resp)	Conjugation/Translati
N-	+	-a-	+	-konsha	+	kwingijisha	+	ko	Nakonsha kwingijishako Please, can I use ...?
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-konsha	+	kwingijisha	+	ko	Mwakonsha kwingijishako Please, you can use...
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-konsha	+	kwingijisha	+	ko	Bakonsha kwingijishako Please, they can use..
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-konsha	+	kwingijisha	+	ko	Twakonsha kwingijishako Please, can we use...?

Negative

KECHI	+	AFFIR.FORM	+	NE	TRANSLATION
Kechi	+	nakonsha kwingijishako	+	ne!	I can not use !
Kechi	+	mwakonshako kwingijishako	+	ne!	You can not use....!
Kechi	+	bakonsha kwingijishako	+	ne!	They can not use....!
Kechi	+	twakonsha kwingijishako	+	ne!	We can not use...!

EXAMPLES

Affirmative

- Nakonsha kwingijishako mbabula ya mukwetu.**
I can use my friend's brezzier .
- Mwakonsha kwingijishako lukasu lwetu.**
You can use our hoe.
- Bakonsha kwingijishako kilukwa kyami.**
S/he can use my basket.
- Twakonsha kwingijishako kapasa kenu.**
We can use your axe

Negative

- Kechi nakonsha kwingijishako nsanyi ne.**
I can not use the plate.
- Kechi wakonsha kwingijishako mpuki ne.**
You can't use the pot.
- Kechi bakonsha kwingijishako lupe ne.**
S/he can't use the winowing basket.
- Kechi twakonsha kwingijishako Lukasu..**
We can't use a hoe.

(B) THE PRESENT CONTINUOUS

The Present continuous tense is formed with [PP +BENA +INFINITIVE], as in: e.g.,

Mbena kuteeka manyi
I am cooking relish.

Mubena kuteeka nyama
You are cooking meat.
Babena kuteeka nkunde
They are cooking beans.
Tubena kuteeka makoko.
We are cooking porridge.

Kechi mbena kuteeka mataba ne.
I am not cooking corn.

Kechi mubena kuteeka nzolo ne.
You are not cooking chicken.
Kechi babena kuteeka bishu ne.
They are not cooking vegetables.
Kechi tubena kuteeka mupunga ne.
We are not cooking rice.

NB (Review Grammar in Lesson 12)

EXERCISE

1. List down facilities or items found in your homestay.
2. Make a list of household items you need at your post.
3. Make a dialogue in which one is asking for permission.

TASK:

Ask Kaonde speakers for permission to use items found in the training Centre.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can identify household items:

Yes Not yet

I can make a guest to use items found in the house:

Yes Not Yet



LESSON 13

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: WEATHER

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Given a picture depicting different weather patterns in Zambia, Trainees should be able to talk about Zambian weather patterns.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:
Trainees will express atleast four feeling related to the weather.
Trainees will describe the day's weather pattern.

Picture Depicting: -Sun on a clear sunny day
-Rains
-Clouds
-Trees and clothes being blown by winds
-Cold



TEXT

Umvwai anweba ba mute, inge mwasama bingi bantu bomvwa nzala ne kilaka. Kabiji bakeba kutoma mema atalala bingi. inge baji pa lwendo bakeba sumbulenyi. Mambo ka Bantu kyo bayanjila inge mwasama ? Umvwai anweba ba mashika, inge mwaiya bantu bakeba kuvwala sweta kabiji batoma makabekabe (ti) ya kyuya. Mambo ka bantu bayanjila byobyo inge mwaiya?

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)

- (a) Most people do not usually compliment about the weather, unless it is bad that day.
Kechi javula bakaonde kwamba byo kwakya kana inge kechi kwakya bulongo ne.



- (b) When a person is struck by lightning, it is believed that s/he was bewitched or being punished for wrong doing.

Inge muntu waipaiwa ku kapenyi, kiyukwa kuba'mba bamulowele nangwa watambwila kilambu kya bubi bwanji.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kumvwa	-	To feel/To hear/To taste	Kunemba	- To write
Kuja	-	To eat	Kusenda	- To carry/take
Kutemwa	-	To like	Kupaana	- To give
Kukeba-		To want		
Kumva mashika	-	To feel cold		
Kuwala	-	To dress/wear	Kutoola	- To pick/take
Kukokoloka	-	To rest	Kutalala	- To be cold
Kupona	-	To fall	Kutendeka	- To start
Kutoma	-	To drink	Kumvwa nzala	- To feel hungry
Kulaala-		To sleep	Kumvwa kilaka	- To feel thirsty
Kwikuta	-	To be satisfied		
Kupyana	-	To be hot		
Kufiita	-	To be dark		

NOUNS:

Nzala	-	Hunger	Lutambo	-	Rope/string
Mema	-	Water	Kilala	-	Draught
Mute	-	Sun	Myungu	-	Pumpkin
Sumbulenyi	-	Umbrella	Mwezhi	-	Moon
Mfishi	-	Darkness	Kimye	-	Season
Lubesha	-	Weather	Nsono	-	Grass
Mvula	-	Rain	Mateshi	-	Mud
Makumbi	-	Clouds	Kamfwa	-	Mist
Mataba	-	Maize	Majimi	-	Fields
Kilaka	-	Thirst	Kimfute	-	Shade
Masulwila	-	Sweat	Kimye	-	Time

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Lelo kuji kyuya/kwakaba	-	It is hot today
Mvula ibena kunoka	-	It is raining
Mute wasama	-	The sun is shining
Kuji mashika bingi	-	It is very cold
Kwatalala	-	It's cold
Naumvwa kukaba	-	I'm feeling hot
Naumvwa nzala	-	I'm hungry
Naumvwa kilaka	-	I'm thirsty
Naumvwa mashika	-	I'm feeling cold

GRAMMAR

(A) ANOTHER USE OF [...INGE...] ("...If ...")

"INGE" can also mean "IF" used as a condition for the action to take place.

Examples

1. **Musakuya ku nzubo inge mvula ileke kunoka**
You will go home if it stops raining.
2. **Basakutoma mema inge baumvwa kilaka ne kukaba.**
S/he will drink water if s/he feels hot and thirsty.
3. **Banyenga yami basakuja nshima na nyama inge baumvwa nzala.**
My sisters will eat nshima and meat when they feel hungry.
4. **Bafunjishi basakwitupotela bya bupe inge twapasa meseko.**
Trainers will buy us gifts if we succeed our tests.



(B) THE USE OF "KUMVWA" (to feel) IN PRESENT CONTINUOUS TENSE.

Affirmative

PP	+	-bena	+	Kumvwa + feelings	Conjugation/translations
N-	+	-bena	+	kumvwa + nzala	Mbena kumvwa nzala <i>I am feeling hungry</i>
Mu-	+	-bena	+	kumvwa + kilaka	Mubena kumvwa kilaka <i>You are feeling thirsty</i>
Tu-	+	-bena	+	kumvwa + moyo	Tubena kumvwa moyo <i>We are feeling frightened</i>
Ba-	+	-bena	+	kumvwa + kubela	Babena kumvwa kubela <i>They are feeling sick</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation/ Translations
Kechi	+	mbena kumvwa nzala ne	<i>I am not feeling hungry</i>
Kechi	+	mubena kumvwa kilaka ne	<i>You are not feeling thirsty</i>
Kechi	+	tubena kumvwa moyo ne	<i>We're not feeling frightened</i>
kechi	+	babena kumvwa kubela ne	<i>They are not feeling sick</i>

Examples

Affirmative

- Mbena kumvwa nzala, mbena kukeba kuja Pizza**
I feel hungry, I want to eat some pizza.
- Mubena kumvwa mashika, mubena kukeba kuvwala sweta**
You feel cold and would like to wear a jersey.
- Banyike babena kumvwa kilaka, babena kukeba kutoma mema.**
Kids are thirsty they would like to drink water.
- Amiwa ne ba Allan tubena kubela malaria, tubena kukeba kuya ku kipatela.**
Me and Allan we are sick with malaria, (thus)we want to go to the hospital.

Negative

Kechi mbena kumvwa nzala ne kechi mbenakukeba kuja ne
I don't feel hungry and don't want to eat.

Kechi mubena kumvwa mashika ne, kechi mubenakukeba sweta ne.
You don't feel cold and don't need jersey.

Banyike kechi babena kumvwa kilakane, kechi babena kukeba meema ne.
Kids are not thirsty, they don't need water.

Amiwa ne ba Allan kechi twabela ne, kechi tubena kukeba muchi ne.
Me and Allan we don't feel sick , we don't need any medecine.

(C) THE USE OF [PANYUMA YA...] MEANING "...after..."

MAIN CLAUSE	+	PANYUMA YA	+	INFINITIVE	Translations
Nakuja	+	panyuma ya	+	kowa	<i>I ate after I bathed</i>
Mwakuzha	+	panyuma ya	+	kupendwa	<i>You danced after being drunk</i>
Bakuteeka	+	panyuma ya	+	kubwela kusuku	<i>She cooked after coming from school</i>
Twakutoma	+	panyuma ya	+	kupwisha nkito	<i>We drunk after we finished our work</i>

Examples

- Nakuja nshima panyuma ya kowa pa mubiji mabanga**
I ate nshima after I bathed in the evening.
- Mwakuzha Rhumba panyuma ya kupendwa malwa.**
You danced to Rhumba at Club Zero after you got drunk.
- Basakuteeka byakuja panyuma ya kubwela kusukulu.**
They cooked food after they came from school.
- Twakutoma panyuma yakupwisha nkito yetu.**
We drunk after we finished our work

EXERCISE

(1) Complete the following sentences

- (a) Naumvwa kilaka mbena kukeba _____
(b) _____ Tubena kukeba kuja
(c) Mubena kumvwa kyuya nemipe _____
(d) kuji mute mbena kukeba _____
(e) Kuji mvula mpepoi _____

(2) Complete the following sentences:

- (a) Tuja nshima inge tuji na _____
(b) Ntoma meema atalala inge kuji _____
(c) Mvwala sweta inge naumvwa _____
(d) Nsenda sumbulenyi inge kuji_____

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

<u>A</u>	<u>B</u>
Kuji kyuya	I need
Kuji mvula	It is hot
Kwatalala	It is cold
Mbena kukeba	It is raining
Kuji mute	It is shining

(4) Pick a flash card and ask your friend the question written on it.

TASK:

Find out which months are associated with the following seasons.

**Mayoo.
Kisalo
Mwela.**

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 _____
-
-

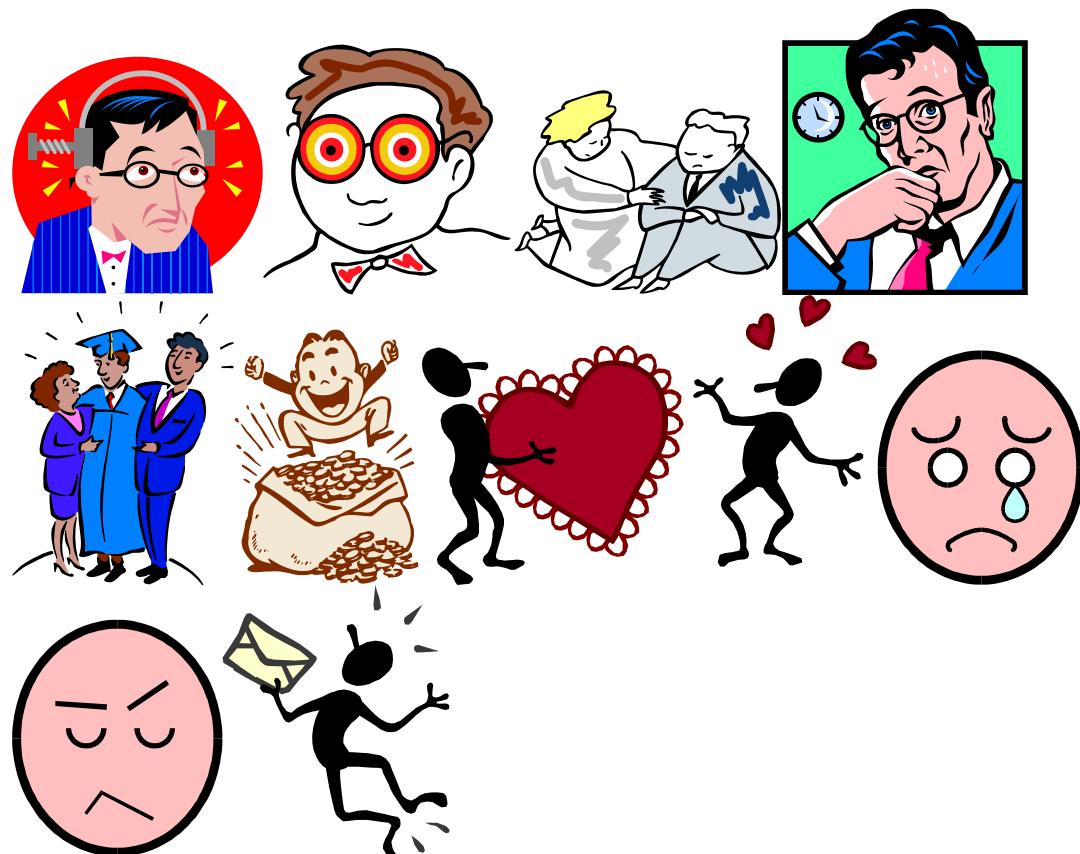
LESSON 14

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Emotional state)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVES:
Having discussed emotion occasions, Trainees should be able to express different emotional states.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:
Trainees will act out a role play expressing appropriate emotions according to the occasion.
Trainees will identify emotional occasions



DIALOGUE 1

Mbuyu: Muji byepi ba bukwe?

Kapya: Njitu bulongo. Kana anweba?

Mbuyu: Njitu bulongo. Nasangalala mambo mwapasa lweseko.

Kapya: Nasanta bingi.

DIALOGUE II

Maria: Muji byepi bakwetu?

Lute: Njitu bulongo. Kana anweba?

Maria: Nji bulongo pacheche. Nanchi mwayuka amba bangibila?

Lute: Ee, mwane. Nji na bulanda bingi mambo bemibila.

CULTURAL NOTES

- (a) *In Zambia personal feelings are kept to oneself and to whom one is intimate with, while impersonal feelings, such as sorrow at funerals and happiness at weddings are not hidden.*
Javula bantu mu Zambia bafya bya butemwe bwabo ku bantu pano bamwesha kumuntu ye batemwatu. Pano inge bintu nobe byabulanda nangwa lusekelo lwa pamasongola kechi bafya ne.
- (b) *It is not polite to exhibit actions that show affection in public (eg. kissing and holding of hands around the waist of an opposite sex in public)*
Kechi mushingi kukwatana nangwa kwifyompa pa bantu.
- (c) *During funerals, close relatives to the deceased shed tears to show that they are mourning. Other people show their sympathy in cash and in kind.*
Kimye kya majilo, balongo bajila kumwesha amba baji na majila kabiji bantu bakwabo bapana mali ne kukwasha kupana bunga ne manyi.
- (d) *Kitchen parties/bridal-showers are mostly attended by women.*
Majiila akusekelela masongola akwakamwale javula kutanwatu babakazhi.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kutemwa	-	To be happy	Kwakamwa	-	To worry
Kukooka	-	To be tired	Kutambwila	-	To receive
Kuzhingila	-	To get annoyed	Kumvwa	-	To hear/feel/taste
Kwikala na mukao-		To be jealous	Kutaana	-	To find
Kukumya	-	To be surprised	Kupona	-	To fall
Kufyompa	-	To kiss	Kuya	-	To leave/go away
Kulubako	-	To forget	Kufwa	-	To die
Kumvwa moyo	-	To be afraid	Kupanga	-	To make
Kulomba lusa	-	To apologize	Kusanta	-	To thank/praise
Kwasuka	-	To answer			

EMOTIONS/FEELINGS

Butemwe	-	Love
Moyo	-	Fear
Bulanda	-	Sadness
Kupatana	-	To hate each other
Kumvwa nzala	-	To feel hungry
Kumvwa kilaka	-	To feel thirsty
Milanguluko	-	To have worries/stress/thoughts
Bumvu	-	Shyness
Kuusekela	-	Celebration
Lusekelo	-	Happiness/Joy

OTHER WORDS

Kakacheche	-	Very small/tiny	Dance	-	Zha
Kala	-	Long time ago	Mwana	-	Infant/Child
Kisapi	-	Clothe	Pakachi	-	Between
Bunga	-	Mealie meal	Bufuku	-	Night
Muluwe/nkuwa	-	Message	Mukwetu	-	Friend
Jipesho	-	A blessing			

GRAMMAR

(A) THE USE OF [MAMBO] (because)

To be with	+	Word expressing feeling	mambo	+	REASON	Conjugation/Translation
Nji na	+	bulanda	mambo	+	mukwetu wafwa	Nji na bulanda mukwetu wafwa. <i>I am sad because my friend has died.</i>
Muji na	+	lusekelo	mambo	+	musakuya ku muzhi	Muji na lusekelo musakuya ku muzhi <i>You are happy because you will go to the village.</i>
Baji na	+	moyo	mambo	+	bangivi babena kwibebila motoka	Baji na moyo bangivi babena kwibebila motoka. <i>They are afraid because thieves want to steal their car.</i>
Tuji na	+	tulo	mambo	+	twasebenza bingi juba jonse	Tuji na tulo twasebenza bingi juba jonse. <i>We are feeling because we've worked the whole day..</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative feelings	Conjugation/Translation
Kechi	+	njina bulanda mambo mukwetu kechi wafwa ne.	Kechi nji na bulanda mukwetu kechi wafwa ne. <i>I am not sad because my friend hasn't died</i>
Kechi	+	muji na lusekelo mambo kechi musakuya kumuzhi ne.	Kechi muji na lusekelo kechi musakuya kumuzhi ne. <i>You are not happy because you are not going to the village.</i>
Kechi	+	Baji na moyo mambo bangivi kechi babena kekeba kwibebila motoka ne.	Kechi baji na na moyo bangivi kechi babena kwibebila motoka ne. <i>They are not afraid because thieves are not trying to steal their car</i>
Kechi	+	tuji na tulo mambo kechi twasebeza bingi ne juba jonse.	Kechi tuji na tulo mambo kechi twasebeza bingi ne juba jonse. <i>We are not feeling sad because we did not work the whole day..</i>

EXAMPLES:

Affirmative

1. **Nji na bulanda mambo mukwetu wafwa.**
I am sad because my friend has died.
2. **Muji na lusekelo mambo musakuya ku muzhi**
You are happy because you will go to the village.
3. **Tuji na tulo mambo twasebenza bingi juba jonse.**



We are feeling sleepy because we 've worked a lot the whole day.

Negative

1. **Kechi nji na bulanda mambo mukwetu kechi wafwa ne.**
I am not sad because my friend hasn't died
2. **Kechi muji na lusekelo mambo kechi musakuya kumuzhi ne.**
You are not happy because you are not going to the village.
3. **Kechi baji na na moyo mambo bangivi kechi bebebijile motoka ne**
They are not afraid because thieves did not try to steal their car
4. **Kechi tuji na tulo mambo kechi twasebenza bingi ne juba jonse**
We are not feeling sleepy because we haven't worked the whole day.

(B) REDUCPLICATIVE TO EXPRESS INTENSITY.

1. With adverbs:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| e.g. Jai bukijibukiji | -Eat very fast. |
| Bankambo babakazhi benda | -Grandma walks very slowly. |
| pacheapache | |
| Kisankanyi kiji pa bwipibwipi | -The market is very near. |

2. With verbs:

- | | | |
|------------------------------------|---|--|
| e.g. Mwana ujilajila | - | A child/baby cries time and again. |
| Tujajaja mooba onse | - | We eat and eat. time and again. |
| Banyike balomba-lomba | - | Kids beg and beg time and again. |
| Bafunjishi bamba-amba | - | Trainers talk a lot. time and again. |
| Bantu bapota-pota kajo- | - | People buy food time and again. |
| Bakwetu bapaana-paana bintu | - | My friends give out things time and again. |

C. THE USE OF "pano" (but) as a CONTRAST WORD

EXAMPLES:

- **BaJebby basangalala pano baGolden baji na bulanda.**
(Jebby is happy but Golden is sad)
- **Bamaama baji na lusa pano bataata bashinta.**
(Mom is kind but Dad is cruel)
- **Banyenga baji na ngovu pano bayaaya bankope**
(My sister is strong but my brother is weak/lazy)
- **BaButemwe baji bulongo pano ba Steve bashupa**
(Butemwe is good bad Steve is difficult).

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks:

- (a) Nasangalala lelo mambo_____
- (b) BaCathy baji na mukao mambo_____
- (c) Bamaama bazhingila mambo_____
- (d) Bataata baji na bulanda mambo_____

2. Go in front of the class and mime an action then let other trainees guess what emotion it is.
3. Identify which phrases are complaints and which ones are complements:



- Kukoka bingi
- Kufweluka lweseko
- Kukosa muchima
- Kupita lweseko
- Kulamba nobe malaika
- Kuwama muchima
- Kumweka wa kipale

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

TASK:

Look for Kaonde speakers and complain about something or give complements.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can state my feelings or emotions: Yes _____ Not yet _____

I can congratulate and condole: Yes _____ Not yet _____

I can express Complaints and Compliments: Yes _____ Not Yet _____

LESSON 15

CORE COMPETENCY: INTEGRATE INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: SOCIAL INTERACTION (Invitations)

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having explored the vocabulary going with invitations, Trainees should be able to invite their fellow Trainees to different occasions.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will role play an invitation in class.
 Trainees will invite a fellow Trainee to the ceremony.
 Trainees will identify atleast three ceremonies.



DIALOGUE 1

Ntamba: Muji byepi bakwetu?

Jebby: Njitu bulongo. Kana anweba?

Ntamba: Njitu bulongo. Nachi mwayuka amba mbena kusongola?

Jebby: Ine kechi nayuka ne!

Ntamba: Mbena kwimita ku masongola ami. Nanchi mwakonsha kwiya?

Jebby: Nasanta bingi nakonsha kwiya.

Ntamb: Nasanta bingi tusakumonag'ana.

Jebby: Sankyo mwane.

DIALOGUE 2

Kay: Muji byepi bakwetu?

Kim: Njitu bulongo. Kana anweba?

Kay: Njitu bulongo. Nanchi mwa-konsha kwiya ku majiila ami?

Kim: Ine mwane. Ndekelaiko mambo inge naiya pano nji na nkito kechi nakonsha kwiya ne.

Kay: Kine! Kyawama tusakumonang'ana

Kim: Nasanta bingi.

kimye kikwabo.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)

- (a) *In villages when you are invited you can take friends with you.*
Mumizhi inge bemita mwakonsha kusenda bakwenu..
- (b) *Who ever invites you out, is responsible to buy or provide food and drinks or whenever you invite someone for a drink, you are the one buying for him/her*
Inge bemita ku majiila, waita ye upota byonse bikebewa.
- (c) *In villages people don't wait for invitation to any functions. They feel it is important to show your presence, just for a short while.*
Bantu ba mu Zambia kechi bapembelela amba bebete ku biji nobe masongola, majiila ne kisungu. Kyanema kuyako pa ka kimye kacheche tu.

Safety and Security:

- Be cautious of who to invite and who invites you.
- Jimukai na bakwita nangwa bakwimiita.**

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kuba	-	To do
Kupembela	-	To wait
Kubela	-	To be sick
Kulipila/kufweta-		To pay
Kukwasha	-	To help
Kwitwa	-	To be invited.

NOUNS

Masongola	-	Wedding
Lubatizho	-	Baptism
Kijilo	-	Funeral
Majiila	-	Party
Mpunzha	-	Place
Nkito	-	Work/job/duty
Kisungu	-	Girl initiation ceremony.

OTHER WORDS

Ee, nasanta	-	Yes, please (thank you)
Ine, nasanta	-	No, thank you!

USEFUL EXPRESSIONS

Kwakamwa ne	-	Don't worry
Kukankalwa kubwela ne-		Don't fail to come
Tuji na majiila	-	We have a party.

GRAMMAR

(A) THE SEPARABLE SUBJECT /OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS ARE: -

1st Person Sing. Amiwa	(me)	eg.Amiwa_ne Golden - Me, I am Golden.
2nd Person Sing. Obewa	(you)	Obewa ubena kwita <u>amiwa</u> - You are inviting me.
3rd Person Sing. Awe	(him/her)	Awe ubena kwita obewa
1st Person Plural Atweba	(us/we)	eg Atweba twibafunda - Us, we are Trainees
2nd Person Plural Anweba	(you)	Anweba mubena kwita <u>atweba</u> - You are inviting us.
3rd Person Plural Abe		These/(them) Abe babena kwita anweba

THE SEPARABLE PRONOUNS USED WITH THE INFINTITIVE [KWITA...] (To call/invite)

Affirmative

PP	+	bena	infinit.	+	Separable PP	Conjugation/ Translations
N-	+	bena	kwita	+	anweba	Mbena kwita anweba = I am inviting you.
Mu-	+	bena	kwita	+	amiwa	Mubena kwita amiwa. = You are inviting me.
Ba-	+	bena	kwita	+	abe	Babena kwita abe. = He is inviting him/her.
Tu-	+	bena	kwita	+	anweba	Tubena kwita anweba = We are inviting you.

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	+	ne	Translations
Kechi	+	mbena kwita anweba	+	ne	I am not inviting you
Kechi	+	mubena kwita amiwa	+	ne	You are not inviting me
Kechi	+	babena kwita atweba	+	ne	He/She is not inviting us
Kechi	+	tubena kwita abe	+	ne	We are not inviting them

Examples

Affirmative

1. **Mbena kwita anweba baMukonta ku kipwilo.***I am inviting you Mr Mukonta to church.*2. **Mubena kwita amiwa ku kajo kwenu mabanga.***You are inviting me for dinner at your house.....*3. **Bakapokola babena kwita abe ku poshitit.***The policemen are inviting them to the Post.*4. **Tubena kwita anweba ku majila a bayaya betu.***We are inviting you to our brother's party.*

Negative

Kechi mbena kwita anweba ba Kautingu.*I am not inviting you Mr Kautingu.***Kechi mubena kwita amiwa lukelo.***You are not inviting me in the morning.***Bakapokola kechi babena kwita abe.***The policemen are not inviting them.***Kechi tubena kwita anweba ku kijilo ne.***We are not inviting you to the funeral.*(B) THE INSEPARABLE OBJECT PERSONAL PRONOUNS also called "OBJECT INFIXES"

1st Person Sing. '-N-' (me) eg ,

Wa-n-ita* = Wangita * - You invite/call me

2nd Person Sing.'-Ku-'(you)

Na-ku-ita= Nakwita - I invite/call you

3rd Person Sing. '-Mu-'(him/her)

Na-mu-ita= Namwita - I call her/him

1st Person Plural'-Tu- (us)'

Ba-tu-ita = Betwita - They call us

2nd Person Plural '-Mu- (you)'

Ba-mu-ita= Bamwita- They call her/him

3rd Person Plura '-Ba- (them)

Wa-ba-ita= Wibeta - You invite/call them.

(*) NOTE: There is a phonological change of the sound [n] before the vowel [i] to [ngi] instead of [ni], eg **wangita** (you have invited me) instead of **wanita**.

(C) THE USE OF 'KWITA' (to invite/call) IN THE PRESENT PREFECT TENSE:

Affirmative

Pp	+	Tense	+	Object Infix	+	Root	+	-a	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-a-	+	-ku-	+	-it-	+	-a	Nakwita	I 've invited/called you
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-n-	+	-it-	+	-a	Mwangita	You 've invited/called me
Tu-	+	-i-	+	-ba-	+	-pa-	+	-a	Twibapa	We have given them
Ba-	+	-i-	+	-tu-	+	-pa-	+	-a	Betupa	They have given us



NOTE: For the Present Tense Marker we have two infixes in Kikaonde [-a-] used with the 1st and 2nd person singular and [-i-] used with the plural object infixes.

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirm + ne	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nakwita + ne	kechi nakwita ne	I haven't invited you
Kechi	+	mwangita + ne	kechi mwangita ne	You haven't invited /called me
Kechi	+	twibapa + ne	kechi twibapa ne	We haven't given them
Kechi	+	betupa + ne	kechi betupa ne	They haven't given us

EXAMPLES

Affirmative

1. **Nemita ku nzubo yami kwiya na kujila.**

I have invited you to enjoy at my house.

2. **Bamfumu betupa mali**

The Chief has given us money

Negative

Kechi nemita ku nzubo yami ku kujila ne.

I haven't invited you to my house to mourn.

Bamfumu kechi betupa mali ne

The Chief hasn't given us money

(E) THE CONDITIONAL [Inge-] MARKER:

[INGE-] is used to express hypothesis for an action which could have happened , but did not take place. This is the equivalent of the conditional "...Would have..." or "...Could have...", such as in the following sentences:

Affirmative

Inge	+	PP	+	Tense	+	Obj. Infix	+	Strong com	Conjugation/ Translation
Inge	+	n-	+	-aku-	+	-ba-	+	-ita	Inge nakwibeta. <i>I could have invited them.</i>
Inge	+	mu	+	-aku-	+	-n-	+	-ita	Inge mwakungita <i>You could have invited me.</i>
Inge	+	tu-	+	-aku-	+	-ku-	+	-nembela	Inge twakukunembela <i>We could have written you</i>
Inge	+	ba-	+	-aku-	+	-imi	+	-pa	Inge bakwimipa <i>They could have given him.</i>

Negative

Inge	+	Kechi	+	Affirmative form	+	ne	Negative conditional
Inge	+	Kechi	+	nakwibeta	+	ne	Inge kechi nakwibeta ne. <i>I could have not invited them.</i>
Inge	+	Kechi	+	mwakungita	+	ne	Inge kechi mwakungita.ne <i>You couldn't have invited me.</i>
Inge	+	Kechi	+	twakukunembela	+	ne	Inge kechi twakukunembela ne <i>We couldn't have written you</i>
Inge	+	Kechi	+	bakwimipa	+	ne	Inge kechi bakwimipa ne <i>They would have not given them.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

1. **Inge nakwibeta ku maalwa.**

I could have invited them for beer .

2. **Inge mwakungita ku nzubo kwenu.**

You could have invited me at your house.

Negative

Inge kechi nakwibeta ku maalwa

I could not have invited them for beer.

Inge kechi mwakungita ku nzubo kwenu.

You would have not invited me at your house



3. **Inge bakukwita kuzha Rhumba Ku Club Zero.**
They could have invited you to Rhumba dance at Club Zero
4. **Inge bakwimipa.**
They could have given you.

- Inge kechi bakukwita kuzha Rhumba..**
They would have not invited you to dance
- Inge kechi bakwimipa ne**
They would have given them.

EXERCISE

1. Fill in the blanks

A: Muji byepi bakwetu?

B:

A: Mbenya kwimita ku _____ pa kibelushi

B:

A: Nasanta

B:

2. Pick a flash card and ask the class [fellow trainees] to say the meaning of the word on it.

3. Act out a skit where you accept or decline an invitation.

TASK:

Invite someone for a drink, lunch or an outing.

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:

Having being given a scenario about a Peace Corps volunteer's work, trainees should be able to talk about their roles relating to sustainable development.

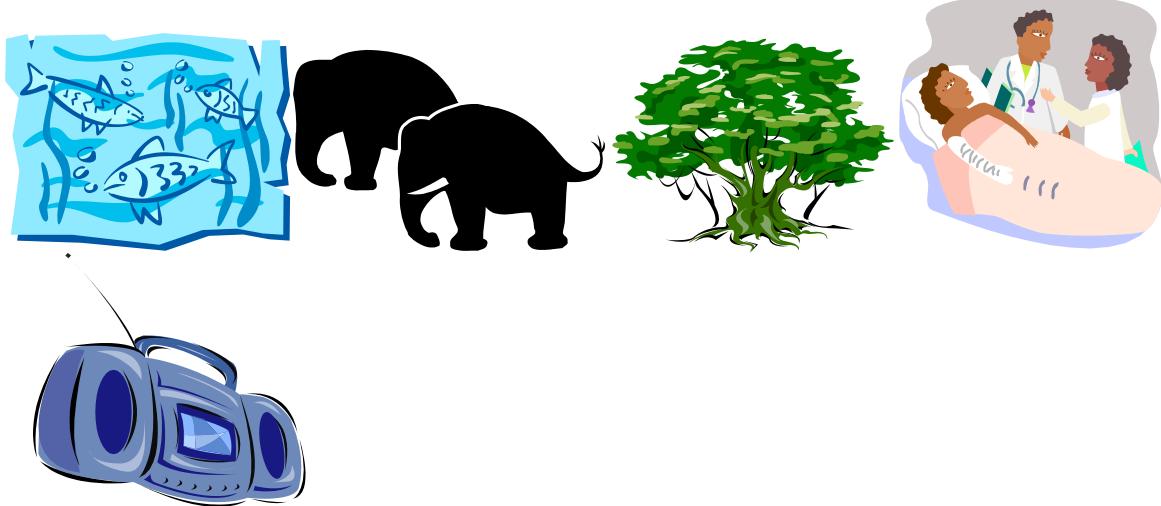
ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will define Peace Corps.

Trainees will list three Peace Corps Goals.

Trainees will explain the role of the volunteer relating to sustainable development.

Trainees will role play a community entry meeting presentation.



DIALOGUE 1

Mukonta: Muji byepi?

Megan: Njitu bulongo kana anweba?

Mukonta: Njitu bulongo nasanta.
Nanchi yenu ba ng'anyi?

Megan: Ne wipana wa Peace Corps.

Mukonta: Nanchi Peace Corps kika?

Megan: Peace Corps kakije ka ku Amerika. Kengila mingilo na bantu ba mu byalo bya pusana pusana ne kwiba-kwasha pa bya bukomo.

Mukonta: Nanchi musakwingilanga ng'anyi
mingilo muno mu muzhi?

Megan: Nsakwingilanga mingilo ya
bya lufunjisho ne bumi bwa wama.

Mukonta: Ahah! Ajo jashi jawama.
Nanchi musakutunga sukulu
muno mumuzhi wetu?

Megan: Ine, mali akutungila sukulu
mfwao pano tukafunjishang'anya
pa kutwala bya lufunjisho ne bumi bwa
wama palutwe muno mumuzhi.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)



- (a) (Americans) are considered as people with a lot of money and miracle solutions to numerous problems found in communities
Bantu ba mumizhi bamona nobe bepana ba mu Peace Corps baji na mali bingi kabiji ne mana akupwishishamo makatazho abo.
- (b) During funerals, people remain in their village to help at the funeral house. During this period, people do not work in the fields.
Inge kuji majilo bantu bekala mu muzhi na kukwasha kwingila nkito pa nzubo ya majilo. Pa ae moba bantu kechi bafwainwa kwingila mingilo iji yense.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kubeela	-	To be sick
Kwiipana	-	To Volunteer
Kutambula	-	To receive
Kunonka	-	To be rich
Kutunga	-	To build
Kukasulula	-	To untie
Kukanjila	-	To climb/Ascend
Kupanga	-	To make
Kuyanda	-	To be poor/to suffer
Kusala	-	To select/choose
Kuvwala	-	To dress
Kuvuula	-	To undress
Kutuma	-	To send.
Kutumina	-	To send to/for

NOUNS

Mwina muzhi	-	Headman
Kyalo	-	Country
Byalo	-	Countries
Bya kuya palutwe	-	Development
Wiipana	-	Volunteer
kipanyi	-	Organisation
bakote	-	Old persons
Bantu	-	People

GRAMMAR

(A) NOUN FORMATION FROM VERB INFINITIVES

To make a noun from an infinitive , drop the [ku-] and add a prefix [u-] to the verb:

e.g.

<u>Verb (Infinitive)</u>	=	<u>Noun</u>
Kuloba (To catch fish)	=	Uloba (A Fisherman)
Kwipana (To volunteer)	=	Wipana (A Volunteer)
Kukwasha (To help)	=	Ukwasha (A helper)
Kufunjisha (To teach)	=	Ufunjisha (A teacher)
Kuzha (To dance)	=	Uzha (A Dancer)
Kupota (To buy)	=	Upota (A buyer)
Kusona (To sew)	=	Usona (A tailor)
Kufwakasha (To visit)	=	Ufwakasha (A Visitor / guest)
Kujima (To cultivate)	=	Ujima (A cultivator/farmer)

(B) THE NEGATIVE NOUN FORMATION WITH **KECHI + noun:**

1.Kechi Kuloba (Not to fish)	=	Kechi uloba (Not a fisherman)
2. Kechi kwipana (Not to volunteer)	=	Kechi wipana (Not a volunteer)
3. Kechi kukwasha (Not to help)	=	Kechi ukwasha (Not a helper)
4. Kechi kupota	=	Kechi upota



(Not to sell)	=	(Not a seller)
5. Kechi kwipaya (Not to kill)	=	Kechi wipaya (Not a killer)
6. Kechi Kuzha (Not to dance)	=	Kechi uzha (Not a dancer)
7. Kechi kusona (Not to sew)	=	Kechi usona (Not a sewer/ tailor)
8. Kechi kufunjisha (Not to teach)	=	Kechi ufunjisha (Not a teacher)

EXERCISE

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

TASK:

Go and write in Kikaonde your work as a volunteer , then read it to the class the following day.
Other trainees can ask you 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:

After discussing different activities of interest, Trainees should be able to describe their own hobbies with fewer problems.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will list atleast five activities of interest.
Trainess will talk about their hobbies in Zambia.
Trainees will talk about their hobbies when they were in America.



DIALOGUE 1

Amy Muji byepi bakwetu?

Brian: Njitu bulongo. Nga anweba?

Amy: Njitu bulongo. Nanchi mubena kuuba ka?

Brian: Mbena Kutanga buuku. Nga anweba mubena kuuba ka?

Amy: Nakutambanga TV

Brian: Nanchi mwatemwa kuuba ka pa kimye kyenu kyatu?

Amy: Natemwa kowa ne kuloba. Nga anweba?

Brian: Natemwa kutanga kukaya mpila, ne kuteeka kajo kawama.

Amy: Nanchi mwatemwa kuteeka ka?

Brian: Natemwa kuteeka nshima ne nzolo.

Amy: Kechi mwatemwa kuja bishu?

Brian: Ine mwane. Kechi natemwa bishu ne.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)

- (a) *People in villages do not have a hobby as such. They are mostly engaged in their daily routine.*

Bantu mumuzhi bafwabyo byo batemwa kuuba pa kimye kyabo kyatu. Javula batemwa kwingila mingilo ya moba onse.

- (b) *Games for children are gender oriented.*

Javula bana babakazhi bakaya bunke, banabalume nabo bunke.

- (c) Going to church on Sundays in villages is also a recreative activity as the Church becomes sometimes a meeting place.
Ku kipwilo kifulo kimo bantu mumuzhi kyo basambakenako ne kwisamba pa bintu byapusana pusana,

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kufwainwa	-	<i>To have to</i>
Kweseka	-	<i>To try</i>
Kumona	-	<i>To see</i>
Kuchiina	-	<i>To fear</i>
kutanga	-	<i>To read</i>
Kukaya	-	<i>To play</i>
Kusangalala	-	<i>To be happy</i>
Kukokoloka	-	<i>To rest</i>
Kutwajijila	-	<i>To continue</i>
Kuvulusha	-	<i>To remind</i>
Kulungisha	-	<i>To repair</i>
Kutemwa	-	<i>To like</i>
Kuketekela	-	<i>To trust</i>
Kowa pamema	-	<i>To swim</i>
Kuuba	-	<i>To do</i>
Kutamba TV	-	<i>To watch T.V.</i>
Kwenda	-	<i>To walk</i>
Kunyema	-	<i>To run (Jogging)</i>
Kukiluka	-	<i>To jump</i>

NOUNS

Mashikopo	-	<i>Cinema</i>
Wailesi	-	<i>Radio</i>
Shayuka	-	<i>Expert</i>
Lesa	-	<i>God</i>
Univesiti	-	<i>University</i>
Mukwetu	-	<i>Friend</i>
Lufunjisho	-	<i>Education</i>
Bisela	-	<i>Sports/Games</i>
Mpila	-	<i>Soccer/ball</i>
Masamushi	-	<i>Mathematics</i>
Bansongwakazhi	-	<i>Girls</i>
Bansongwalume	-	<i>Boys</i>
Kafulumende	-	<i>Government</i>

Other words

Kulutwe na lwendo	-	<i>In the future</i>
bya pusanapusana	-	<i>different</i>
Kuketekela	-	<i>Trust</i>

GRAMMAR

(A) THE PAST HABITUAL TENSE (....Used to....)

Affirmative

PP	+	-a-	+	Root	+	-anga	Habitual Past
N-	+	-a-	+	-funjish-	+	-anga	Nafunjishanga kizungu <i>I used to teach English</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-temw-	+	-anga	Mwatemwanga kuzha <i>You used to like dancing</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-j-	+	-anga	Twajanga mupunga <i>We used to eat rice</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-zh-	+	-anga	Bazhangwa jazz. <i>They used to dance jazz.</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	=	Conjugation/Translation
Kechi	+	nafunjishanga kizungu	=	Kechi nafunjishanga kizungu <i>I used not to teach English</i>
Kechi	+	mwatemwanga kuzha	=	Kechi mwatemwanga kuzha <i>used not to like dancing.</i>
Kechi	+	twajanga mupunga	=	Kechi twajanga mupunga <i>used not to eat rice</i>
Kechi	+	bazhangwa jazz	=	Kechi bazhangwa jazz. <i>The not to dance jazz.</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nafunjishanga kizungu

I used to teach English

Mwatemwanga kuzha

You used to like dancing

Twajanga mupunga

We used to eat rice

Bazhangwa jazz

They used to dance jazz.

Negative

Kechi nafunjishanga kizungu

I used not to teach English

Kechi mwatemwanga kuzha

You used not to like dancing

Kechi twajanga mupunga

We used not to eat rice

Kechi bazhangwa jazz.

They used not to dance jazz.

(B) THE FUTURE HABITUAL TENSE (...."Will always be...")

Affirmative

PP	+	-Ka-	+	Root	+	-anga	Future Habitual
N-	+	-ka-	+	-funjish-	+	-anga	Nkafunjishanga <i>I will always be teaching</i>
Mu-	+	-ka-	+	-j-	+	-anga	Mukajanga. <i>You will always be eating.</i>
Ba-	+	-ka-	+	-pot-	+	-anga	Bakapotanga <i>They shall always be buying</i>
Tu-	+	-ka-	+	-tung-	+	-anga	Tukatunganga. <i>We will always be building</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative + ne	Conjugation/Translation
kechi	+	nkafunjishanga ne	Kechi nkafunjishanga ne <i>I will not always be teaching.</i>
kechi	+	mukajanga ne	Kechi mukajanga ne. <i>You will not always be eating.</i>
kechi	+	bakatunganga ne	Kechi bakatunganga ne. <i>They will always not be building.</i>
kechi	+	tukatunganga ne	Kechi tukatunganga ne. <i>We will always not be building.</i>

EXAMPLES
Affirmative

Nkafunjishanga
I will always be teaching
Mukanjanga
You will always be eating
Bakapotanga
They shall always be buying
Tukatunganga
We will always be building

Negative

Kechi nkafunjishanga ne
I will not always be teaching
Kechi mukajanga ne
You will always not be eating
Kechi bakatunganga ne.
They will always not be building
Kechi tukasonanga ne
We will not always be sewing.

(C) THE VERB [-fwainwa] ('....Must'... or .'to have to' with **Saka -kyangye = 'before'...')**

"-fwainwa" (must) is an auxiliary verb that takes all tense prefixes as it assists the succeeding verb infinitives. "Saka -kyangye"(before) operates with object infixes between **saka** and **kyangye** respectively and has a negative notion on the following verb infinitive.

PP	+	Tense	+	-fwainwa	+	Infinitive	saka -kyangye	Conjugation/Translation
N-	+	-a-	+	-fwainwa	+	kuteeka	sakankyangye kuj	Nafwainwa kuteeka saka -nk kuja <i>I must cook before I eat.</i>
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-fwainwa	+	kuya	sakamukyangye k	Mwafwainwa kuya saka- muk kulaala. <i>You must go before you sleep.</i>
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-fwainwa	+	kuja	sakatukyangye ku	Twafwainwa kuja saka tuk kuya <i>We must eat before we go.</i>
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-fwainwa	+	kulaala	sakabakyangye kv	bafwainwa kulaala saka- bak kwingila <i>They must sleep before they work.</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation/Translation
kechi	+	nafwainwa kuteeka	kechi nafwainwa kuteeka saka nkyangye kuja. <i>I must not cook before I eat.</i>
kechi	+	mwafwainwa kuya	kechi mwafwainwa kuya saka mukyangye kulaala. <i>You must not go before you sleep.</i>
kechi	+	twafwainwa kuja	kechi twafwainwa kuja sakatukyangye kuya <i>We must not eat before we go.</i>
kechi	+	bafwainwa kulaala	kechi bafwainwa kulaala sakabakyangye kwingila. <i>They must not sleep before they work</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nafwainwa kuteeka saka nkyangye kuja
I must cook before I eat.

Mwafwainwa kuya saka mukyangye kulaal
You must go before you sleep.

Twafwainwa kuja saka tukyangye kuya
We must eat before we go.

Bafwainwa kulaala saka bakyangye kwing
They must sleep before they work.

Negative

Kechi nafwainwa kuteeka saka nkyangye kuja.
I must not cook before I eat.

Kechi mwafwainwa kuya saka mukyangye kulaal
You must not go before you sleep.

Kechi twafwainwa kuja saka tukyangye kuya
We must not eat before we go.

Kechi bafwainwa kulaala saka bakyangye kwings
They must not sleep before they work

EXERCISE

1. Talk about your hobbies
2. Pair up and share your personal ambitions, achievements, discuss your future plans, past experiences and your likes and dislikes.

TASK

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 discussed weather patterns in the previous lesson, Trainees should be able to compare and contrast Zambian Gender roles by season.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will review weather patterns.

Trainees will list three seasons that occur in Zambia.

Trainees will identify three Zambian seasonal activities done by men and women.

Trainees will compare and contrast the Zambian to the American seasons



DIALOGUE I

Golden: Nanchi mwasemenwe ng'anyi ng'ondo?

Allan: Nasemenwe mu ng'ondo wa Juni. Nga anweba?

Golden: Nasemenwe mu Epulelo.

Allan: Nanchi ng'ondo ka wa bwanabwabene mu Zambia?

Golden: Ng'ondo wa Okutoba. Nga ku Amerika?

Allan: Ng'ondo wa Julai.

Golden: Nasanta bingi.

Allan: Sankyo, mwane.

Seasons (Bimye)	COLD (Mashika/kisalo)	HOT (Mute/ Mwela)	RAINY/WET (M)
Women	Kunowa – Harvesting Kuseba nsono – Cutting grass Kulambwizha mazubo – Smearing houses	Kukungula majimi- Field preparation Kwipaya masabi – Fishing	Kujima – Ploughing Kubyala – Planting Kusekwila – Watering
Men	Kunowa – Harvesting Kutema – Field preps Kutunga mazubo - Building	Kupoya mishima – Digging wells/latrines Kubankula buki Honey fetching	Kujima – Ploughing Kubyala – Planting Kusekwila - Watering

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)



- (a) Certain occupations are strictly meant for men and others for women.
Mingilo ikwabo ingilwa na babalume nangwa babakazhitu.
- (b) Some seasonal occupations e.g fishing and catching of Caterpillars cannot be done without the consent of the Chief
Makito akwabo nobe kuloba masabi ne kukwata maungu kechi bengila kwakubula luusa kufuma ku ba Mfumu.
- (c) Traditionally months are identified with the appearance of the new moon
Mukisemwa kya Kikaonde bang'ondo babalwa kulingana na kutentama kwa mwezhi mupya.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kubyala	-	To sow/plant
Kusekwila	-	To weed
Kusona	-	To sew
Kunowa	-	To harvest
Kushinga	-	To smear
Kubumba	-	To mould
Kutapula	-	To draw/to fetch water
Kutwa	-	To pound
Kuviimbila	-	To thatch a house
Kwpaya	-	To kill
Kupyanga	-	To sweep
Kuwasha	-	To wash clothes
Kukolopa	-	To mope
Kubanza mujilo	-	To make fire
Kulomba	-	To beg/ To pray
Kowwa	-	To wash dishes/Month
Kusemwa	-	To be born
Kumweka	-	To be seen/to appear.

MONTHS

Janiwale	-	January
Febuluwale	-	February
Malichi	-	March
Epulo	-	April
Meyi	-	May
Juni	-	June
Julayi	-	July
Ogashiti	-	August
Seputemba	-	September
Okutoba	-	October
Novemba	-	November
Disemba	-	December

GRAMMAR

(A) THE NEGATIVE MARKER '-FWA-':

"-fwa" is the negation marker for the verb 'to have'. It means "not to have".

PP	+	-fwa	+	suffix	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-fwa-	+	-kyo	Mfwakyo/byo/bo/o	I don't have it/them
Mu-	+	-fwa-	+	-kyo	Mufwakyo/byo/bo/o	You don't have it/them
Ba	+	-fwa-	+	-byo	Bafwabyo/kyo/o	He/She does not have it
Tu-	+	-fwa-	+	byo	Tufwabyo/kyo/bo/o	We do not have it/them

Examples

- | | | |
|-------------------|---|--------------------------------|
| 1. Mfwao mali | - | <i>I do not have money</i> |
| 2. Mufwayo nzubo | - | <i>You do not have a house</i> |
| 3. Bafwakyo kyola | - | <i>they do not have a bag.</i> |
| 4. Tufwayo nkito | - | <i>We do not have jobs</i> |

(B) **THE ADVERB [saka + pp + -kyangye.....]** meaning "before" :

It is used with verbs to give the indication that an action is done before another.

SAKA	+	PP-	+	kyangye	+	Infin.	Conjugation/Translation
Saka	+	n-	+	-kyangye	+	kuja	Saka nkyangye kuja. <i>Before I eat.</i>
Saka	+	mu-	+	-kyangye	+	kowa	Saka mukyangye kowa. <i>Before You bath.</i>
Saka	+	ba-	+	-kyangye	+	kuya	Saka bakyangye kuya. <i>Before they go.</i>
Saka	+	tu-	+	-kyangye	+	kulaala	Saka tukyangye kulaala. <i>Before we sleep</i>

Examples

1. **Ngowa ku maboko saka nkyangye kuja.**
I wash my hands before I start eating
2. **Mupyanga pa nzubo saka mukyange kowa.**
You sweep around the house before you bath
3. **Baja kajo saka bakyange kuya kusukulu.**
They eat food before they go to school.
4. **Tulomba saka tukyangye kulaala.**
We pray before we sleep

EXERCISE

1. Write a list of activities done in America by women only and those done by men only if any.
2. Take your dictionaries and come up with a list of activities observed in your host families. Go and interview any person from North-Western Province about various activities people do in villages.

TASK

Write seasonal activities that women and men do /take place during the following:

- (1) Kimye kya mayoo.....
- (2) kimye kya mwela.....
- (3) kimye kya kisalo.....

SELF EVALUATION:

- I can identify different seasonal activities in the village: Yes _____ Not yet _____
 I can engage in small talk with my neighbours and friends: Yes _____ Not yet _____
 I can ask and give a date: Yes _____ Not yet _____

LESSON 19

CORE COMPETENCY: PROFESSIONALISM AND WELL BEING

TOPIC: ASKING FOR HELP

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE: Having been given survival vocabulary used in emergency situations, Trainees should be able to ask for help in terms of need.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

- Trainees will act out a role play depicting an emergency situation.
- Trainees will identify three emergency situations



DIALOGUE

Supuni: Muji byepi bataata? **Foloko:** Nijitu bulongo pacheche, kana anweba?

Supuni: Njitu bulongo nasanta.
Nanchi kika kyashupa? **Foloko:** Bangibijile kesha.

Supuni: Kika kyo baibile? **Foloko:** Bangibijile byonse bya munzubo.

Supuni: Nanchi mwatwajile lipoti kuba kapokola? **Foloko:** Ee, mwane, mino kechi batanako nangwa kimo ne. Mbenakukeba kubwelako nkepuzhe ijkwabo.

Supuni: Kyawama twayai bonse
kukapokola pakuba amba
tukamone inge bakapokola
bakonsha kubapo kimo mwaku-
tainamo bipe byenu.

Foloko: Nasanta bingi, twayi.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)

- (a) *Generally Zambians in villages assist anybody who needs help.*
Javula bantu ba mumizhi mu Zambia bakwasha muntu yense ubenakukeba bukwasho.
 - (b) *Zambian's are generous and like helping even if it means sharing little food in their house.*
Bantu ba mu Zambia bajji na michima yawama kabiji bapana nangwa kakintu kacheche.
 - (c) *When you see an elderly person carrying a heavy load we feel its always polite to help.*



Inge muntu mukulumpe wasenda kipe kyanema ke mushingi kumukwasha kusenda

(d) *No help is given by the passers by to a person being harassed in towns for fear of being attacked also.*

Kafwako bukwasho bo bapa ku bantu babena kupitatu ku muntu ye baibila nangwa ye babena kupuma muma tawuni.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kukwasha	-	<i>To help</i>
Kukaana	-	<i>To refuse</i>
Kwabanya	-	<i>To share</i>
Kwisamba	-	<i>To discuss</i>
Kubwela	-	<i>To come back</i>
Kulekela mambo	-	<i>To forgive</i>
Kunonka	-	<i>To be rich/heavy</i>
Kushupa	-	<i>To trouble/ to be difficult</i>
Kwiba	-	<i>To steal</i>
Kunyema	-	<i>To run</i>
Kulala	-	<i>To break</i>
Kupuma	-	<i>To beat</i>
Kuba	-	<i>To do</i>
Kutaana	-	<i>To find</i>
Kumona	-	<i>To see/look</i>
Kuya	-	<i>To go</i>
Kutukana	-	<i>To insult</i>
Kulomba	-	<i>To ask for/beg</i>
Kukwata	-	<i>To catch/touch</i>
Kwipaya	-	<i>To kill</i>
Kwitaba	-	<i>To agree/accept</i>

NOUNS

Kipe	-	<i>Goods/luggage</i>
Kisemwa	-	<i>Custom/ tradition</i>
Bintu	-	<i>Things</i>
Mukwetu	-	<i>Friend</i>
Mulwanyi	-	<i>Enemy</i>
Ngivi	-	<i>Thief</i>

USEFUL EXPRESSION:

Kyawama	-	<i>Alright</i>
Byepi mukwetu	-	<i>Hello my friend</i>
Mfwao mali	-	<i>I have got no money</i>
Mali aye	-	<i>-Here is money</i>
Ukeba kungibila	-	<i>He wants to steal from me</i>
Nkwashai ! nkwashai!	-	<i>Help! Help! Help me!</i>

GRAMMAR

(A) THE USE OF [KUKWASHA] (To help) in request form.

Affirmative

PP	+	Object i +	Root	+	-e	+	Infinitiv.	Conjugation/Translation
N-	+	-ku-	+ -kwash-	+	-e	+	kutana	Nkukwashe kutaana <i>I help you to find</i>
Mu-	+	-mu-	+ -kwash-	+	-e	+	kupuma	Mumukwashe kupuma... <i>You help him to beat...</i>
Ba-	+	-tu-	+ -kwash-	+	-e	+	kukwata	Betukwashe kukwata.... <i>They help us to catch....</i>
Tu-	+	-ba-	+ -kwash-	+	-e	+	kwipaya	Twibakwashe kwipaya.... <i>We help them to kill.....</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation/translation
Kechi	+	nkukwashe kutaana	Kechi nkukwashe kutana... <i>I do not help you to find....</i>
Kechi	+	mumukwashe kupuma	Kechi mumukwashe kupuma... <i>You do not help him to beat....</i>
Kechi	+	betukwashe kukwata	Kechi betukwashe kukwata.... <i>They do not help us to catch....</i>
Kechi	+	tubakwashe kwipaya	Kechi twibakwashe kwipaya... <i>We do not help them to kill....</i>

Examples

Affirmative

1. **Nkukwashe kutaana kipe.**
I help you find the luggage
2. **Mumukwashe kupuma ngivi.**
You help him to beat the thief
3. **Betukwashe kukwata ngivi.**
They help us to catch the thief
4. **Twibakwashe kwipaya mulolo.**
We help them to kill the snake.

Negative

- Kechi nkukwashe kutaana Kipe.**
I don't help you to find the luggage
- kechi mumukwashe kupuma ngivi.**
You don't help him/her to beat the thief.
- kechi betukwashe kukwata ngivi.**
They do not help us to catch the thief
- Kechi twibakwashe kwipaya mulolo**
We do not help them to kill the snake.

EXERCISE

1. Write five sentences asking for help pretending that you are harrassed.
2. Write a dialogue where one has an emergency and needs help.

TASK:

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

SELF EVALUATION:

I can ask for help if I am harrassed Yes _____ Not yet _____

LESSON 20

CORE COMPETENCY:

INTEGRATION 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

Joyce: Mwaikalai mwane?

Jebby: mwane sankyo mwane!

Joyce: Muji byepi mwane?

Jebby: Njitu bulongo kana anweba?

Joyce: Njitu bulongo. Mbena kukeba munsonene jilaya ja kitenge.

Jebby: Kafwako lukatazho, letai mwane.

Joyce: Akye, sendai. Nanchi nsakulipila mali anga?

Jebby: Musakulipila K 35,000 tu.

Joyce: Nasanta bingi.

Jebby: Mwende bulongo. Nkapwisha kusona panyuma ya mooba asatu.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWA)



- (a) *Although women have different ways of dressing, they do not wear see through dresses or those clothes that show thighs*
Nangwa bainetu baji na mvwajilo yapusana pusana, mino kechi bavwala byakuvwala byapela nangwa bivwalo bimwesha bijoma ne.
- (b) *It is culturally insensitive for men to wear short shorts.*
Kulondela kisemwa kya Kikaonde bashetu kechi bafwainwa kuvwala tuputula twipi ne.
- (c) *When sitting down women are careful of sitting position.*
Pakwikala pansi bainetu baji na ngikajilo yawama kabiji babikako mana pakwikala.
- (d) *Zambians do not buy or talk about underwear in presence of the opposite sex.*
Bantu ba Mu Zambia kechi bapota nangwa kwamba pa bya tuputula twamukachi paji wamukazhi ne wamulume.
- (e) *Most Tailors do not keep appointments.*
Ma telala kechi balama mulaye ne.
- (f) *After washing, underwears are not hung outside to dry, they are hung in one's bedroom.*
Panyuma ya kuchapa tuputula twamukachi kechi bakobeka pangye ne, wafwainwa kukobeka ku mwanya.

Safety and Security:

Negotiate prices/charges for every service that is rendered and only after the service is offered.

Mwfawainwa kumvwang'ana mutengo wa byonse byobemyubila kabiji kulipila panyuma ya kwimisebezela.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kusona	-	To sew
Kusonesha	-	To have it sewn
Kulipila	-	To pay
Kwiya	-	To come
Kutola	-	To take/ To pick
Kuvwala	-	To wear
Kweseka	-	To try
Kukwata	-	To catch
Kwingila	-	To work
Kutabuka	-	To be torn
Kwamba	-	To say
Kwamba amba	-	To say that
Kukepesha	-	To adjust
Kukobeka	-	To hung
Kubambika	-	To patch

NOUNS

Toloshi	-	Trousers/Pants
Kikamba	-	Patch
Kisote	-	Hat
Ndeleshi	-	Dress
Jekete	-	Jacket
Kaputula	-	Shorts
Mpete	-	Ring
Bivwalo	-	Clothes
Nsapato	-	Shoes
Bijoma	-	Thighs
Kaputula kamukachi	-	Underpant
Pichikochi	-	Petticoat
Jilaya	-	Shirt
Nkolo	-	Tie



Telala	-	Tailor
Sikipa	-	T-Shirt
Nsokoshi	-	Socks

OTHER WORDS

Boma	-	District
Kumwanya	-	Bedroom
Musombelo	-	Colour
Kikatakata	-	Especially
Mukachi	-	Inside

GRAMMAR(A) **THE VERB [KWAMBA] (to Say/Speak/Talk)** in Habitual Tense

The root of Kwamba is [-AMB-] which becomes "ng'amba", when conjugated with the 1st Personal Pronoun in the Present Habitual Tense.

Affirmative

P.P.	+	Tense	+	Verb	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	a-	+	-amba	Ng'amba	I always say
Mu-	+	a-	+	-amba	Mwamba	You always say
Ba-	+	a-	+	-amba	baamba	They always say
Tu-	+	a-	+	-amba	Twamba	We always say

Negative

Neg. Marker	+	Affirmative	Conjugation	Translations
Kechi	+	ng'amba	Kechi ng'amba ne	I don't always say/talk
kechi	+	mwamba	Kechi mwamba ne	You don't always say/talk
kechi	+	baamba	Kechi baamba ne	They don't always say/talk
kechi	+	twamba	Kechi twamba ne	We don't always say/talk

EXAMPLESAffirmative

1. **Ng'amba kine.** I always tell the truth **Kechi ng'amba** | I don't always tell
ne.
2. **Mwamba kine.** You always tell the truth **Kechi mwamba** | You don't alwa
lies.
3. **baamba kine.** They always tell the tru
| Kechi baamba bube They don't alwa
lies.
4. **Twamba kine.** We always tell the truth | Kechi twamba bube We don't always |

Negative**EXERCISE**

1. Label the items in the shown pictures below:-



2. Write a dialogue to imagine that you are at the tailor's shop.

TASK:

Go to a nearby tailor and find out the cost of making various items.

SELF EVALUATION:

I can ask for clothes to be made or repaired: Yes _____ Not yet _____
I can identify items by a tailor: Yes _____ Not yet _____

LESSON 21

CORE COMPETENCY: FACILITATE SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

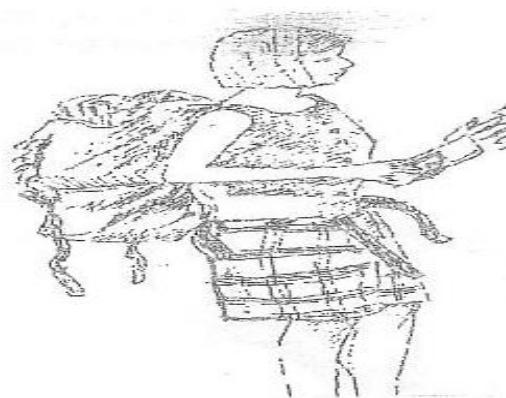
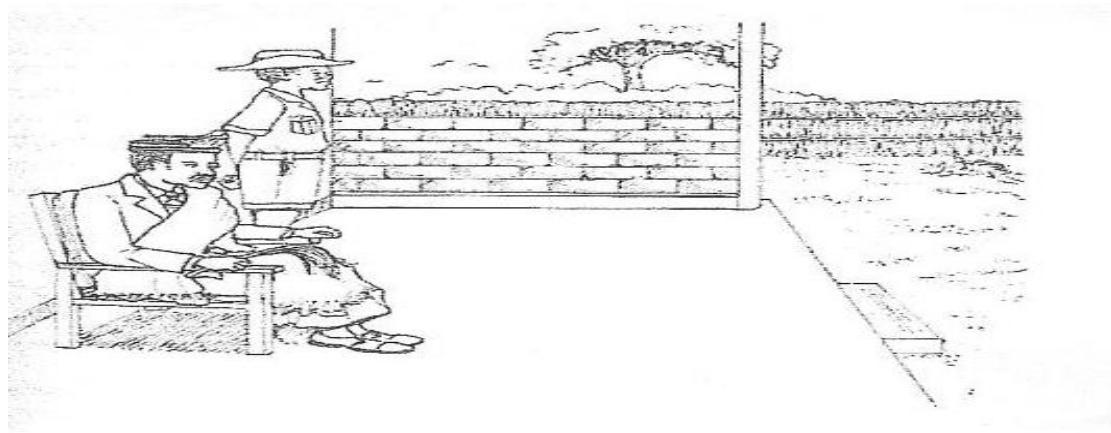
TOPIC: MAKING AN APPOINTMENT WITH A LOCAL LEADER.

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

After reviewing the role of the volunteer and explaining vocabulary about making an appointment, trainees should be able to arrange for a meeting with a local leader and talk about their work with fewer problems.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will review the Peace Corps Goals.
Trainees will describe their roles in their projects.
Trainees will explain the objectives of their project.



DIALOGUE

Wipana: Muji byepi bataata?

Kapaso: Njitu bulongo kana anweba?

Wipana: Nji bulongo mwane. Mbenya
kukeba kumonang'ana na
ba Mfumu.

Kapaso: Yenu bang'anyi?

Wipana: Ne Brian.

Kapaso: Mwafuma kwepi, kabiji
mwasenda kya bupe kya ba
Mfumu?

Wipana: Nafuma ku Amerika. Ne wipana
mu Peace Corps

Kapaso: Mwaleta kyabupe?

Wipaana: Ee mwane.

Kapaso: Pembelai Pacheche nebabule
ba Mfumu.

Kapaso: Pangye paji mwina Amerika mwane
ba Mfumu, Ukeba kumonang'ana ne anweba.

Ba Mfumu: Mubulai atwele.

Kapaso: Ba Mfumu baamba amba twelai!

Wipana: Nasanta mwane. Muji byepi, ba Mfumu?

Ba Mfumu: Njitu bulongo kana
anweba?

Wipana: Nji bulongo mwane.

Ba Mfumu: Yenu bang'anyi
mwane?

Wipana: Ne Brian , nafuma ku Amerika,
Ne wipana mu Peace Corps.
Naiya muno mu muzhi wenu pakuba
amba twifunjishang'anye na bantu
bya bukomo. Inge mwanswisha nakonsha
kumonang'ana na bantu benu pa kibelushi.

Ba Mfumu: Awo mawi awama bingi,
Nsakubuula bantu bami
pakubamba
bamonitor'ane ne
anweba.

Wipana: Nasanta bingi ba Mfumu.

Ba Mfumu: Kijitu.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWALA)

- (a) *Villagers are more willing to work with volunteers that speak the local language because they can interact with them easily.*
Bantu ba mumizhi batemwa kusebeza ne wiipana wayuka kwamba mulaka wabo pakubamba bakwatang'ane bulongo.
- (b) *It is always advisable to carry a gift with you each time you want to see the Chief.*
Kyanema kusenda kya bupe kimye kyonde mukeba kumonang'ana na ba Mfumu.
- (c) *Volunteers are believed to have brought a lot of money with them by the villagers*
Bantu ba mumizhi balanguluka amba bepana baji na mali avula.

Safety and Security:

Respect must always be observed to the Chief/local leaders both in speech and dress.

Mushingi wafwainwa kupanwa ku bamfumu ne bantangi ba momwikala mu ng'ambilo ne mu mvwajilo.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kumona	-	To see
Kumonang'ana	-	To see each other
Kukeba	-	To want
Kufuma	-	To come from
Kwiya	-	To come



Kwamba	-	To talk
Kubuula	-	To tell
Kufunda	-	To learn
Kupembela	-	To wait
Kutwela	-	To enter
Kusenda	-	To take/ To carry
Kwipana	-	To volunteer
Kujima	-	To cultivate
Kuswa	-	To allow/accept
Kukwasha	-	To help
Kuyuka	-	To know
Kulanguluka	-	To think

NOUNS

Bukomo	-	Development
Kapaso	-	Messenger
Wipana	-	Volunteer
Ba Mfumu	-	Chief
Bupe	-	Gift
Muzhi	-	Village
Bumi	-	Health
Bunjimi	-	Farming
Bantu	-	People
Mali	-	Money
Muzungu	-	White person
Mulaka	-	Language.

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Kubula lukatazho	-	Without problems
Kwamba mulaka	-	To speak the language
Kuleta mali	-	To bring money

GRAMMAR**(A) THE RECIPROCITY SUFFIX [-ANG'ANA] meaning (each other)**

The reciprocal suffix [-ang'ana] is used to express the reciprocity of an action, in Kikaonde we add the suffix [-ang'ana] at the end of the verb ,

e.g. **Kukeb+ ang'ana = kukebang'ana** - To like each other.
kumon+ ang'ana = kumonang'ana - To see each other

The reciprocal suffix is used only with the verb plural forms because it implies the notion of two subjects (one another or each other).

Affirmative

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb	+	-ng'ana	Conjugation/Translation
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-temwa-	+	-ng'ana	Twatemwang'ana We love each other
Mu-	+	-a-	+	-mona-	+	-ng'ana	Mwamonang'ana You have seen each other
Ba-	+	-a-	+	-kwasha-	+	-ng'ana	Bakwashangana. They help one another

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative	ne	Conjugation/Translation
Kechi	+	twatemwang'ana	ne	Kechi twatemwang'ana ne We haven't loved each other.
kechi	+	mwamonang'ana	ne	Kechi mwamonang'ana ne You haven't seen each other.



Kechi	+	bakwashang'ana	ne	Kechi bakwashang'ana ne <i>They don't help one another.</i>
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ExamplesAffirmative

1. **Tukwashang'ana na bantu mumuzhi**
We help one another with village people.
2. **Mutemwang'ana na bantu mumuzhi**
You love one another with village people.
3. **Bamonang'ana na ba Mfumu**
They see each other with the Chief.

Negative

- Kechi tukwashang'ana na bantu.**
We don't help one another with people.
Kechi mwatermwang'ana na bantu
You don't love one another with people
Kechi bamonang'ana na ba Mfumu.
They do not see each other with the Chief

(B) THE PRESENT HABITUAL RECIPROCITY WITH [KUKEBA] (to like/want)Affirmative

PP	+	Verb	+	-ng'ana	Habitual Reciprocity
Tu-	+	-keba-	+	-ng'ana	Tukebang'ana. <i>We always want/look for each other.</i>
Mu-	+	-keba-	+	-ng'ana	Mukebang'ana <i>You always want/look for each other</i>
Ba-	+	-keba-	+	-ng'ana	Bakebang'ana <i>They always want/look for one another</i>

Negative

kechi	+	Affirmative	Conjugation/Translation
kechi	+	tukebang'ana	Kechi tukebang'ana ne. <i>We don't always want/look for each other</i>
kechi	+	mukebang'ana	Kechi mukebang'ana ne. <i>You don't always want/look for each other</i>
kechi	+	bakebang'ana	Kechi bakebang'ana ne. <i>They don't want/look for one another.</i>

ExamplesAffirmative

1. **Tukwashang'ana na ba Mfumu**
We always help each other with the chief.
2. **Mukebang'ana na bantu mumuzhi**
You always want/look for each other with people
3. **Bakebang'ana na bakwabo.**

Negative

- Kechi tukwashang'ana na ba Mfumu**
We don't help each other with the chief
- Kechi mukebang'ana na bantu**
You never want/look for each other with people
- Kechi bakebang'ana na bakwabo**



*They always want/look for one another
with friends.*

*They don't always want/look for
one another with friends*

EXERCISE

1. List down not less than ten words with a suffix [-ang'ana].

2. Make sentence with the following words:

Kuteekesha
Kufunjisha
Kupang'ana

Kumonang'ana
Kuswishang'ana
Kumvwang'ana

3. Write a dialogue in pairs where one will be a Chief/local leader and the other a Volunteer

TASK:

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

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: INTEGRATION INTO THE COMMUNITY

TOPIC: RECIPE

TERMINAL LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Having been in the Homestay during PST, Trainees should be able to prepare various recipes on PACA Day.

ENABLING LEARNING OBJECTIVE:

Trainees will list atleast five ingredients needed to prepare a dish.

Trainees will narrate and prepare a Zambian and American dish using local language.

Trainees will explain the importance of a balanced diet to people living with HIV/AIDS.



DIALOGUE

Baina Kashimbi: Muji byepi bamaama?

Baina Bupe: Njitu bulongo. Kana nweba?

Baina Kashimbi: Nji bulongo mwane.
Nanchi mubena kuteeka ka?

Baina Bupe: Mbenza kuteeka manyi.

Baina Kashimbi: Mubena kuteeka manyi
amutundu ka?

Baina Bupe: Mbenza kuteeka bishu.

Baina Kashimbi: Muteeka byepi mabula
abishu amyungu?

Baina Bupe: Mbenza kukeba kuteeka
bya ntwilo.

Baina Kashimbi: Nanchi muteeka byepi

Baina Bupe: Apai bishu kufuma



bishu bya ntwilo?

mumapoka nangwa mu majimi enu.
shubulai mabula kabiji chibaulai
tuchetuche bikai meema ne mukele
mu mpuki. Tolai mpuki ne kubiika pa
mujilo pakubamba bishu bipye
bulongo. Inge bishu
byapya, twai nyimu ne kunyunga,
bikai nyimu
yomwatwa mu mpuki muji bishu ne
kukumbaalamo.
Inge papita kakimye
kacheche fumyai mpuki
pa mujilo mambo bishu byenu
byapya kala.

Baina Kashimbi: Nasanta bingi baina Bupe.
ne amiwa natemwa kuja bishu
byantwilo, pano kechi
nayukile mwakuteekela ne.
Pakino kimye nsakutatula
kuteeka byantwilo mooba onse.

Baina Bupe: Ee, mwane.

CULTURAL NOTES (KISEMWAL)

- (a) **Bantu mumizhi bengijisha maboko pa kupima mukele wakubiika mu manyi.**
In villages people use hands to measure the amount of salt to put in relish.
- (b) **Bantu mu Zambia bengijisha maboko pa kuja.**
Most people in Zambia use hands when eating.
- (c) **Bantu mu mizhi bengijisha nkunyi pa kubanza mujilo.**
In villages people use firewood as source of energy.
- (d) **Bantu mumuzhi kechi bambakipimo kyanteekelo ne. Javula bambatu amba tuchetche nangwa twavulaako.**
When giving a recipe people do not give precise measures. They will always say abit or a lot.

VOCABULARY

VERBS

Kubiika	-	<i>To put</i>
Kutatula	-	<i>To start</i>
Kuyuka	-	<i>To know</i>
Kutwa	-	<i>To pound</i>
Kuja	-	<i>To eat</i>
Kukeba	-	<i>To like</i>
Kupya	-	<i>To cook/to be hot</i>
Kunyunga	-	<i>To sieve</i>
Kukumbaala	-	<i>To stir</i>
Kufumya	-	<i>To remove</i>
Kusenda	-	<i>To take</i>
Kuchiba	-	<i>To cut</i>
Kovwa	-	<i>To clean</i>
Kushubula	-	<i>To peel off</i>
Kutwila(mo)	-	<i>To pound for (in)</i>
Kwapa	-	<i>To pluck</i>
Kubwata	-	<i>To boil</i>
Kukanga	-	<i>To fry</i>
Kutompa	-	<i>To taste</i>
Kutwila/kusashila	-	<i>To mix with peanuts</i>



NOUNS

Mabula amyungu	-	Pumpkin leaves
Bishu	-	Vegetables
Ntwilo	-	Groundnuts powder
Kimpondwa	-	Peanut butter
Manyi	-	Relish
Bunga bwa nyimu	-	Groundnuts powder
Nyimu	-	Groundnuts
Kiswi	-	Knife
Mpuki	-	Pot
Mujilo	-	Fire
Mukele	-	Salt
Mapoka	-	Garden
Bujimi	-	Field
Mema	-	Water
Mwinko	-	Cookingstick
Lunyungo	-	Sieve
Mafuta	-	Oil.
Soda/Nambwa	-	Bicarbonate salt.

USEFUL WORDS AND EXPRESSIONS

Bikai mpoto pa mujilo	-	Put the pot on fire.
Shubulai mabula a myungu	-	Peel vegetables leaves.
Chibaulai tuchetuche	-	Cut into small pieces.
Bikai mabula amyungu mu mpuki	-	Put pumpkin leaves in the pot.
Bikai mpuki pa mujilo	-	Put pumpkin leaves.
Twai nyimu ne kunyunga	-	Pound the groundnuts and sieve.
Kumbaualimo mu mpuki	-	Stire in the pot.
Kuchibaula tupimvyta tupimvyta	-	Cut in small pieces.

GRAMMAR

(A) THE USE OF "JIKWABO" meaning (again)

Affirmative

PP	+	Tens	+	Verb	+	jikwabo	Conjugation	Translations
N-	+	-a-	+	-teeka-	+	jikwabo	Nateeka jikwabo	I have cooked again
Mu	+	-a-	+	-ja-	+	jikwabo	Mwaja jikwabo	You have eaten again
Tu-	+	-a-	+	-biika-	+	jikwabo	Twabiika jikwabo	We have put again
Ba-	+	-a-	+	tompa-	+	jikwabo	Batompa jikwabo	They have tasted again

Negative

Kechi	+	Affirmative +	ne	Conjugation	Translation
Kechi	+	nateeka jikwabo	ne	kechi nateeka jikwabo ne	I haven't cooked again
Kechi	+	mwaja jikwabo	ne	kechi mwaja jikwabo ne	You haven't eaten again
Kechi	+	twabiika jikwabo	ne	kechi twabiika jikwabo ne	We haven't put again
Kechi	+	batompa jikwabo	ne	kechi batompa jikwabo ne	They don't taste again

EXAMPLES

Affirmative

1. **Nateeka nyama jikwabo**
I 've cooked again meat.
2. **Mwaja mpuku jikwabo**
You 've eaten mice again.
3. **Twabiika mukele jikwabo.**
We've put salt again.
4. **Batompa ku malwa jikwabo**
We've tasted again.

Negative

- Kechi nateeka nyama jikwabo ne.**
I haven't cooked again meat
- Kechi mwaja mpuku jikwabo ne.**
You haven't eaten mice again
- Kechi twabiika mukele jibiji.**
We have not put salt again.
- Kechi batompa malwa jikwabo ne.**
We have not tasted beer again.

(B) REVIEW OF FUTURE TENSE (-saku- future of today)

PP	+	Tense	+	Verb Inf.	Conjugation	Translation
N-	+	-sa-	+	-kuteeka	Nsakuteeka	<i>I will cook .</i>
Mu-	+	-sa-	+	-kutwa	Musakutwa	<i>You will pound</i>
Ba-	+	-sa-	+	-kuja	Basakuja	<i>They will eat</i>
Tu-	+	-sa-	+	-kovwa	Tusakovwa	<i>We will wash</i>

Negative

Kechi	+	infinitive	=	Conjugation/Translation
Kechi	+	nsakuteeka ne	=	Kechi Nsakuteeka ne <i>I will not cook .</i>
Kechi	+	musakutwa ne	=	Kechi Musakutwa ne <i>You wil not pound</i>
Kechi	+	basakuja ne	=	Kechi Basakuja ne <i>They will not eat.</i>
Kechi	+	tusakovwa ne	=	Kechi Tusakovwa ne <i>We will not wash</i>

Examples

Affirmative

Nsakuteka nshima
I will cook nshima
Musakutwa mataba
You will pound maize
Basakuja bishu
They will eat vegetables
Tusakovwa masanyi
We will wash plates

Negative

Kechi nsakuteka mupunga ne.
I will cook nshima
Kechi musakutwa makamba ne.
You will not pound cassava
Kechi bakaja nyama ne
They will not eat meat.
Kechi tusakovwa bilashi ne
We will not wash potatoes.

EXERCISE

1. Make sentences with "jikwabo
2. Ask and give a recipe of the foods of your choice

TASK:

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

SELF EVALUATION:

I can give a recipe
 I can ask for a recipe

Yes _____ Not yet _____
 Yes _____ Not yet _____

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KAONDE

LIST OF PREPOSITIONS/ADVERBS/CONJUNCTIONS

PREPOSITIONS

ENGLISH	KAONDE	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION
-About	Pa bya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nkamba pa bya bujimi bwa masabi. • Nsakwamba pa bya bujimi bwa masabi. • Namile pa bya bujimi bw masabi. • Namba pa bya bunjimi bwa masabi. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I will talk about Fish Farming (Infu) - I will talk about Fish Farming today). - I talked about fish Farming. - I talked about fish Farming.
-At	Ku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bataata baji kunzubo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Dad is at home.
-From	Ku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nafuma ku Kitwe a mukwetu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I have come from Kitwe with my friend.
-In	Mu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mulwazhi wikalala mu nzubo. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - A patient stays in the house.
-In	Ku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ba mama bekala ku Kitwe. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My mother stays in Kitwe.
-Into	Mu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tayai biswaswa mu jikanda. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Throw the rubbish into the pit.
-On	Pa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bikai kyola pa tebulu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put the bag on the table.
-On	Na	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Baya ku majimi na maulu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They go to the fields on foot.
-On top of.....	Peulu pa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kyola kiji peulu pa tebulu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bag is on top of the table.
-On to	Pa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bakaiko masanyiAE pa tebulu. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Put these plates on the table.
-To	Ku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bepaana bakaya ku Meleka 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Volunteers will go to America.
-To+(Repeat)	Kwi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twalai nkalata ku bafunjishi 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take the letter to the teacher.
-Under+the	Munshi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kajola kiji munshi mwa tebulu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The bag is under the table.
-Where	Po, Ko, Mo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kinembelo kiji po_mwakubiika • Kuji byepi ko mwakuya? • Munzubo mo mwakala. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The pen/pencil is where you put it . - How's were you went? - In the house where you sleep.

NB: Pa, Ko, Mo are relative pronouns reinforcing a preposition.

ADVERBS

ENGLISH	KAONDE	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION
-Anywhere	Kuji-Konse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bambuzhi bataanwa kuji konse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Goats are found anywhere.
-Everywhere	Konse	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tuya ne bataata konse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We go everywhere with my father.
-From.....to...	Kufuma.....ku	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tukabika mipaipi ya mema kunzubo kufika ku kizhiba 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We'll put the pipe from the house to the pond.
-Just	Tu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Njitu bulongo, nga anweba? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I am just fine and you?
-Maybe	Kampe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kampe ba Jeannie bakaya ku Kasenya 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Maybe Jeannie will go to Kasenya.
-Only	Tu	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mbe nakukeba kuja ne ba Greg tu 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I want to eat with Greg only.
-Sometimes	JimoJimo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Jimojimo tuya ku Shoprite 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Sometimes we go to Shoprite.
-There	Apa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bamaama bekala apa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - My Mum stays there.
-There (further)	Akwa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tusakuya akwa 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We will go there (Over there)
-together	Pamo	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Twafwainwa kwingijila pamo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - We must work together
-together with	pamo ne	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ba Greg bengila pamo ne ba Jessica 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Greg works together with Jessica.
-Whatabout/ Howabout	nga	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bainetu batapula mema nga bashe 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Mothers draw water what about fathers?
-Where	kwepi mwepi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nanchi byola biji kwepi? • Nanchi byola biji mwepi? • Nanchi yola biji pepi? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Where are the bags? - Where in are the bags? - Where at are the bags?



CONJUNCTIONS

ENGLISH	KAONDE	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION
-after	panyuma ya	• Panyuma ya kubuuka nakowa	- I bathed after I woke up.
-about	pa bya	• Nkafunjisha pa bya bumi	- I will teach about health.
-and	ne	• Ba kapya ne ba mbuyu baseka bing	- Kapya and Mbuyu laughs a lot
-before	saka-kyangye	• Muje nshima saka mukyangye maalwa	- Eat nshima before you drink beer
-if	inge	• Inge najinga na mali inge napota n	- If I had money I could have shoes.
-in order to	Pakuba'mba	• Mwafwainwa kutanga bingi pakut	- You must study/read very well in order for you to pass.
-so that...		• mukapase	
-indeed	Kinekine	• Kinekine twafwainwa kuteeka akutoma	- Indeed we must boil drinking water
-only if	Kanatu	• Nkemipa mali kanatu mwapwisha mushima	- I will give you only if you dig the well.
-then	Mino	• Jishai masabi enu mino munu kisankanyi	- Feed your fish then go to the market
-therefore,	Oene mambo	• Mufwao mali, Oenemambo nakonsha kuya ku Kitwe.	- You don't have money, therefore you can't go to Kitwe.
-that' why	Onkao mambo	• Mufwao mali, Oene mambo kechi ku Kitwe.	- You don't have money that's why you have not gone to Kitwe.
-because	Mambo	• Kechi nje ne mambo nakooka.	- I won't eat because I'm tired
-when	Inge	• Inge mubena kupita mwimumunenga.	- Greet people when you are passing
-whenever	Jonse inge	• Ngumvwa bulongo Jonse inge naja	- I feel good whenever I eat.
-with	na	• Mbenakulemba nkalata na jishanga	- I am writing a letter with characters

NB: Most preparations, Conjunctions or adverbs in Kaonde imply a contextual meaning.

There may not be a direct translation into English or from English to Kaonde the context will guide you.

INTERROGATIVES

ENGLISH	KAONDE	EXAMPLES	TRANSLATION
When?	Nganyi + time, day, year. Kimye ka?	• Mukaya nganyi kimye ku Kitwe? • Mukaya nganyi juba ku Kitwe? • Mukaya nganyi mwaka ku Kitwe? • Mukaya ku Kitwe kimye ka?	- When will you go to Kitwe? - When will you go to Kitwe? - When will you go to Kitwe?
Where?	Mu/Ku/Pa +epi (Loc epi)	• Kajo kaji mwepi? • Kajo kaji kwepi? • Kajo kaji pepi?	- Where in is the food? - Where at is the food? - Where on is the food?
Which?	-epi (the prefix depends noun, in Question)	• Wepi mwana wapya? • Kyepi kichi? • Bepi Bantu? • Twepi tululu? • Yepi nzubo?	- Which child is burned? - Which tree? - Which people? - Which rabbits? - Which house?
Who?	Nganyi	• Nganyi wakutoma mema ami?	- Who drunk my water?
Why?	mambo ka?	• Mambo ka mwapotela akye ka?	- Why have you bought this chair?
Why not?	Mamo ka+kechi	• Mambo ka kechi mwapyana nzubo?	- Why haven't you swept the house?
What?	Kimye ka Juba ka Mwaka ka	• Mukaya kimye ka ku Kitwe? • Mukaya juba ka ku Kitwe? • Mukaya mwaka ka ku Kitwe?	- What time will you go to Kitwe? - What day will you go to Kitwe? - What year will you go to Kitwe?

KAONDE TENSES

VERB TO 'BE'

IN PRESENT	PAST	FUTURE
Nji	Najinga	Nkekala
Uji	Wajinga	Ukekala
Uji	Wajinga	Ukekala
Tuji	Twajinga	Tukekala
Muji	Mwajinga	Mukekala
Baji	Bajinga	Bakekala

1. PAST TENSES

REMOTE PAST	RECENT PAST	RECENT CONTINUOUS	PAST HABITUAL	PAST PROGRESSIVE	PRESENT PER
PP+a + rd Ile,ele,ene,ine	PP+a+Infinitive	PP +a+Infinitive+nga	PP+a+verb+nga	PP+a+root+lenga+ne	PP+a+verb
Najile Wajile Wajile Twajile Mwajile	Nakuja Wakuja Wakuja Twakuja Mwakuja Bakuja	Nakujanga Wakujanga Wakujanga Twakujanga Mwakujanga Bakujanga	Najanga Wajanga Wajanga Twajanga Mwjanga Bajanga	Najilenga Wajilenga Wajilenga Twajilenga Mwjilenga Bajilenga	Naja Waja Waja Twaja Mwaja Baja
N.B. Action done and not have in the present.	N.B. A past of to do	N.B. Earlier past of to do progressive form.	N.B. Habit in the past	N.B. Habitual past Yesterday and days	N.B. Past following into present

2. PRESENT TENSES

PRESENT HABITUAL	PRESENT CONTINUOUS	PRESENT HABITUAL
HABITUAL CONTINUOUS. PP+root+Anga		
PP + a + verb	PP +bena + infinitive	PP + verb
Njanga Ujanga Ujanga Tujanga Mujanga Bajanga	Mbenakuja Ubenakuja Ubenakuja Tubenakuja Mubenakuja Babenakuja	Nja Uja Uja Tuja Muja Baja
N.B. Past action following present.	N.B. Action being done and still on.	N.B. Habit in present

3. FUTURE TENSES.

NEAR FUTURE	DISTANT FUTURE	FUTURE CONTINUOUS
PP+ sa + infinitive	PP +ka + verb	PP+ ka + root + anga
Nsakuja	Nkaja	Nkajanga
Usakuja	Ukaja	Ukajanga
Usakuja	Ukaja	Wakadyanga
Tusakuja	Tukaja	Tukajanga
Musakuja	Mukaja	Mukajanga
Basakuja	Bakaja	Bakajanga
N.B. Future within the day.	N.B. Future after today.	N.B. Progressive habit in the future

KAONDE PROVERBS

- (1) *Proverb:* ***Paji munwe popaji bujimi.***
- Lit.. Trans.: Where there's a finger that's where a cultivated field is.
- Meaning: Success is a result of work and determination.
- Usage: Normally used when explaining an individual success in terms of his determined efforts: or when advising someone who appears indolent and poor to work hard in order to succeed in life.
- Implications/
Comment: Teaches the need for determination and hard work and has its English equivalent in: "Where there's a will, there's a way".
- (2) *Proverb:* ***Muntu unakufwa pa mema ulwa nao***
- Lit. trans: A drowning man struggles with water.
- Meaning: A person in trouble or difficulty makes an effort to come out of it.
- Usage: Mainly used when advising a person to do something about his problem.
- Implications/
Comment: A pertinent advice particularly to weak students who tend to be discouraged by poor performance in their subjects; as well as to nations with greatly ailing economies. Both ought to realize that determination and hard work may well improve their unfortunate situations. Another function of

this proverb, according to one informant is that it is used to rebuke offenders who give false information in order to escape punishment.

(3) Proverb: *Pembela mema apite mino witoote.*

Lit. Trans.: Let the water pass before you can boast.

Meaning: A person should not boast of a project that has not been completed or whose real value in terms of yield or durability has not been ascertained.

Usage: Used to discourage people from boasting about their plans, un-completed projects or schemes whose fruits are far from realization.

Implications/
Comment: Teaches against pride and is similar to the English saying "Do not count your chickens before they are hatched."

(4) Proverb: *Kukana nsalu/Kisapi kyabakulumpe kwabikila.*

Lit. Trans.: To refuse to wash an old man's clothes is to soak them.

Meaning: A child who does not want to perform a task given to him by an adult, does it hurriedly and unsatisfactorily rather than expressing state of refusal.

Usage: Normally used to draw attention to the above fact, when a child has done something assigned to him hurriedly and badly.

Implications/
Comment: Teaches people the need to supervise work they give to others in order to ensure good performance.

(5) Proverb: *Maana abunke abikile nshima mu mema.*

Lit. trans.: Self consent made one soak Nshima.

Meaning: It is better to mix with others in order to learn from them their ideas and ways of life.

Usage: Used when advising a person who isolates himself from others or deals with important things by himself. To learn the importance of company.

Implications/

- Comment: Is a teaching against individual and self conceit.
- (6) **Proverb:** *Wakwendesha bufuku, bamusanchila inge bwakya.*
- Lit. trans.: He who escorts you at night is thanked at dawn.
- Meaning: Help that is resisted when things are still tough normally valued and appreciated when the task is accomplished.
- Usage: Used to encourage a person, such as a teacher, who might want to abandon a class because of a student hostility to his teaching to continue teaching it. It may also be used by a teacher who encounters such hostility to assure the students concerned not to worry too much; by impressing upon them the transitory nature of the problems of the learning they are undergoing and referring to the benefits they will derive from it at the end of the learning process.
- Implications/
Comment: Is a very good teaching for all groups of educationalists since the problem of learner resistance to instruction is fairly widespread. The resistance to the construction and use of pit latrines by people in rural areas is a case in point. This and many other forms of learner resistance, should not discourage those entrusted with providing the necessary teachings as the results of their labor will be acknowledged, valued and appreciated in due course.
- (7) **Proverb:** *Kuja kwanzolo kutendeka lukelo.*
- Lit. Trans.: A chicken starts feeding early in the morning
- Meaning: For one to realize a sufficient day's work, he has to start early.
- Usage: Used to discourage people going for work late.
- Implications/
Comment: School pupils, college students and any other people involved in learning may take a leaf out of this proverb by studying seriously from the start of their course programmes instead of leaving it up until the approach of the examination.
8. **Proverb:** *Bichi bikoma byo jisaka*

	Lit. trans.:	Growing trees make a forest
	Meaning:	Today's Youths are the future Nation
	Usage:	Used when someone is being reproached for mistreating a Young person or when blaming a young person for his lack of experience
	Implications/	
	Comment:	Teaches the importance for people to take proper care of the Young; as well as the need for the Young to work hard in order to acquire the skills and knowledge employed in adult life.
(9)	Proverb:	<i>Bukope kechi bujisha byawama.</i>
	Lt. trans.	Laziness does not enable one to eat something good.
	Meaning:	People should work hard in order to lead good lives.
	Usage:	Normally used to encourage a person who appears to be generally lazy to be hard working.
	Implications/	
	Comment:	Teaches the importance of hard work: Something our National Leaders keep preaching these days.
(10)	Proverbs:	<i>Wabela munda, ye ulwa na kinzhilo.</i>
	Lt. trans.	The anxious person fights with the door.
	Meaning:	People with problems take the initiative to get them solved.
	Usage:	Normally used to advise someone with a big problem to take some measures towards its solution in order to encourage others to come to his aid.
	Implications/	
	Comment:	Teaches initiative.

HIV/AIDS VOCABULARY

THE BASIC FACTS OF HIV/AIDS – [Bikebwa kuyuka pa mambo a HIV ne AIDS]

ENGLISH	KAONDE
Blood	Mashi
Semen	Malume/bwenze
Vaginal fluid	Mafina
Breast milk	Mabele
Disease	Kikola
Ports of entry	Patwelela HIV mu mubiji wamuntu
Orphans	Baana bakishale
Transmission	Kusambwisha
Sex organs	Bibese bya bwanabulume/bwanabukazhi
Prevention	Kuvimbila
Blood testing	Kupima mashi
Relationship	Kukwatankana
Vulnerable	Kupelelwa/kukajilwa
High risk	Kutaanwa na lukatazho lukatampe
The ‘ABC’	Bikomo bisatu bikwasha kuvimbila kwanda kwa HIV: Kw Kuketekelwa ne kwingijisha maKondomu bulongo
Practices that encourage the sp HIV	Byubilo bitundaika kwanda kwa HIV
Condom demonstrations	Kumwesha byakwingijisha kondomu

VCT & ARVs – [Mukwekele wa VCT ne kukwa na michi yaARVs]

Voluntary	Kwipaana
Counseling	Kufunjisha kukwasha kwikala bulongo
Testing	Kupima
Treatment	kubuka [kutambula muchi]
Confidential	Bumfyafya
Results	Bifumamo [bitaanwa]
Support	Bukwasho
Support group	Kije kipaana bukwasho
Cure vs. Treatment	Kubukwa vs kubuka [kutambula muchi]
Care	Kulama/kusunga/kukwasha
Medicine	Muchi
“For the rest of your life”	“Mu kimye kya bumi bonse”
Peers	Bantu bomwaling’ana nabo mumashinda avula
Friends	Bibusia
Partners	Bansambe/bibusia
Safe sex	Kusambakana [wamulume/mukazhi] kwafwainwa
Immunities	Bikwasha kubula kubela-bela
Relapse	Kubweluluka [kwakikola]

POSITIVE LIVING [Bwikalo bwafwainwa]

Positive living	Bwikalo bwafwainwa
Physical needs/ Social needs	Bikebwa ku mubiji nangwa mungikajilo
Spiritual needs	Bikebwa ku Mupashi
Dietary needs	Bikebwa munjilo
Exercise	Byubilo bikwasha kwikala na bumi bwawama
Nutrition	Kajo kafwainwa
Coping	Kupijilwa
Denial	Kukaana/kulengulula
Anger	Bukaji
Bargaining	Kwisamba
Depression	Binyenge/kikonko
Acceptance	Kwitabizha
Support	Bukwasho
Well (water)	Mushima wamema
Bricks/Protein	Matafwali/kajo kakomesha mubiji
Mortar (mud)/mineral	Mulobwe/mukele unungakanya mubiji
Broom/fiber	Kipyyango/kajo kafumya ndochi
Dog/vitamin	Kabwa/kajo kavimbila mubiji
Candle/fat	Kandulu/mafuta amumubiji
Fire/carbohydrate	Mujilo/kajo kapaana ngovu ku mubiji
Stigma	Kapatululwa ka musebanya
Ceremonies	Kuselebula kwa kisho kyabantu [bakaonde]

WOMEN & HIV/AIDS – [Bainetu ne HIV ne AIDS]

Risks	Lukatazho [byakwisulwa]
Difficulties	Makatazho
Mother to Child	Kusambula [kikola]kwa mwana kufuma kwinanji
Alternatives	Mashinda akwabo
Pregnancy	Jimi
Susceptible	Kupeelewa ktaanwa na lukatazho
Monogamy	Kubula kupajika
Rape	Kulaalang'a kwakupachisha
Choices	Busalo
Virgin	Kisungu
Belief	Bizhila
Prostitution	Bupite/bulaale-laale
Symptoms (women's)	Biyukilo byakikola [mu babakazhi]
Breast feeding	Kwamusha
Income	Nsabo
Budgeting	Kutanchika byakwingijisha mali
Keeping records (terms)	Kulama byanebwa
Leadership	Buntangi
Empowerment	Kupaana ngovu yakuuba bintu
Family planning	Mutanchi wakwikajilamo na kisema kawama

Good example	Kimwesho kyawama
Long term	Mutanchi wamooba avula

HIV/AIDS & THE PCV - [Wipaana ne HIV ne AIDS]

Obstacles	Lukatazho
Opportunities	Bimye/mashuko akubilamo bintu
Myths	Bizhila
Traditions	Mashinda angikajilo
Support systems	Mashinda akwikwashishamo
Death	Lufu
Friends	Bibusa
Funeral	Kijilo
Mourning	Kujila majila
Tardiness	Kutola
Direct	Kufikapo mu ng'ambilo
Round about	Kuzhokoloka mu ng'ambilo
Virgin	Kisungu
Dry sex	Kusambakana pabula mema amubwanabukazhi
Sexual cleansing	Kuswana kwakusambakana
Witch	Mulozhi
Planning	Kutanchika mingilo
Respect	Mushingi
Sex	Kulaalang'ana/kusambakana

SAMPLE OF KAONDE VERBS

English	Kaonde
Agree/Accept	Swa/itaba
Arrive/Reach	Fika
Ask	Ipuzha
Add	Ongezha
Annoy	Zhingijisha
Apply	Ingijizha/ipuzha
Amplify	Baisha
Arrange	Nengezha
Argue	Pachika
Bathe	Owa
Beat	Puma
Bend	Konkomana/-meka
Be	Ikala
Be foolish	Kosama
Be able	Konsha/fwainwa
Be accepted	Swishiwa
Be beautiful	Lamba
Be broken	Chimunwa
Break	Chimuna/mokola/lala



Be different	Pusana
Be expensive	Kosa mutengo
Be full/satisfied	Yula/ikuta
Be happy	Sangalala
Be long	Lepa
Be short	Ipipa
Be kept	Sungwa/lamwa
Be married	Songolwa
Be quick	Endesha
Be sick	Beela
Be strong	Kosa
Be tested	Pimwa/esekwa
Be torn	Tabuka
Be united	Kwatankanya
Be without	Buula
Be born	Semwa
Brush/wipe (teeth)	Pukuta (sukusa)
Bite	Suma
Be bored	Tendwa
Burn	Sooka/pya
Buy	Pota
Chat	isamba
Choose	Sala
Close	Shinka
Comb [hair]	Zang'una
Come [from]	Iya
Come out	Lupuka
Continue	Twajijila
Cook	Teeka
Command	kambizha
Cross	Abuka
Cry	Jila
Dance	Zha
Depend	Ketekela
Descend	Ikila
Explain	Londolola
Die	Fwa
Do	Uba
Doze	Kunuka
Dream	loota
Drive	Endesha
Dry	Uma/anyika
Eat	Ja
Enjoy	Sekela
Enter	Twela
Explain/elaborate	Lumulula
Fall	Pona
Find	Taana

Forget	vulama
Force	pachikisha
Form	panga
Go	Ya
Have	Ikala na
Hang	Pachika/kujika
Handle	Kwata bulongo
Hear	Umvwa
Harvest	Nowa
Hug	Kumbata
Hide	Fya
Help	Kwasha
Invite	Ita
Iron [clothes]	Kisa
Improve	Suntuka [ya palutwe]
Impact [affect]	Kwata
Keep	Sunga
Kick	Panta
Kiss	Fyompa
Kindle	Ambusha
Learn	Funda
Loaf	Lofwa
Love	Komoka/temwa
Long [miss]	Vuluka
Leave [behind]	Ya [shal]
Listen	Teleka
Look/see	Tala/mona
Lower [down]	Bwezha panshi
Loose	Luuusa/ela
Live	Ikala
Marry	Songola
Mean	Tazha mu-
Move	Fwenya/enda
Make	Panga
Manage/oversee	Tangijila
Mock	Kosamika/punyika
Mobilize	Kinkizha
Mend	Lamika/lungisha
Mingle/mix	Vwanga
Open	Shinkula
Overcome	Shinda
Operate/use	Ingijihsa
Obey	Umvwina
Organize	Kinkizha
Order/ask for	Ipuzha
Pay	Lipila
Permit	Swisha
Play	Kaya



Prevent	Kanya
Protect	Vibmila
Prove	Itabizha
Publicize	Bila mbila
Pour	Itulula
Pass	Pita
Point	Sonta
Pack [load]	Longa
Paint	Penta
Part	Lekana
Party	Jiila
Promise	laya
Promote	Suntula
Quail	Zakama
Quicken	Sangula
Quit	Leka
Quiten	Zhindamika
Quench	Zhima
Return [- something]	Bwela [-bwezhal]
Remain	Shala -[-pol]
Rest	Kokoloka
Reveal/report	Solola
Roast	Sooka
Remember	Vuluka
Run	Nyema
Save	Pulusha/sunga
Serve	Ingila
Sell	Potesha
Steal	Iba
Start	tendeka
Solve	Kasulula/pwisha lukatazha
Separate	Abanya [kufuma ku-]
Share	Abana [nal]
Shit	Nya
Show	Mwesha
Seek/search for	Keba
Speak/talk	Amba
Sleep	Laala
Send	Tuma
Take	Senda/twala/tambula
Tame	Lama [bilelwa]
Tear	Tabula
Try/test	Eseka
Trip	Tuntulwa
Tremble	Zakama
Trick	Bepaika
Trouble	Shupa'katazha
Torment	Panyika

Tickle	Tekunya
Teach	Funjisha
Tie	Kasa
Taste	Tompa/umvwa
Trust	Ketekela
Think	Languluka
Throw	Taya
Understand	Umwa
Undress	Vula
Unveil	Vwetula
Underrate	Lengulula
Uproot	Yokola
Upgrade	Suntula
Undermine	Fupula
Walk	Enda
Wake	Buuka
Want	Keba
Wash	Owa/ovwa/chapa
Wean	Sumuna
Win	Wina
Work	Ingila
Write	Lemba
Wonder	Kumya
Wander	Pitang'ana
Yarn	Luka
Yawn	Aula
Yearn	Kabila
Yap	boza
Zoom	Byata
Itch	Babana
Visit	Fwakasho
Upbraid	Kajipila
Lure	Ongola
Vaunt	Tumbijika
Venerate	Nemeka
Wink	Fyeteka jiso
Shift	Viluka
Judge	Chiba mambo
Languish	yanda
Tease	Kosamika