Mtungaji: Ustadh Mau (Mahmoud Ahmad Abdulkadir), 2003

الرهيم الرحمن الله بسم

bismi llähi arrahmani arrahīmi bismillahi arrahmani arrahimi

تَانْيَامَا حَتَ لِن

١ كُنْيَمَا نِ مِكَوْكَ

tānyāmā hata lini

kunyamā ni mek<sup>j</sup>ūka

kunyamaa nimechoka \* t'anyamaa hata lini

*I am weary of staying silent. For how much longer am I to remain dumb?* 

تَمَانِ نَ كُوَأَنَ

kuwaona na tamani

wanangu huniepūka

wanangu huniepuka \* kuwaona natamani

My own children avoid me, though I long to see them.

سِوَنْغُ نِ وَ وِنْدَانِ

والُوْ بَاك كُنشكَ

siwangu ni wa wendani

wālūbāki kunishika

walobaki kunishika \* si wangu ni wa wendani

And those who remain to embrace me are not my own, but are the offspring of others.

مْبُوْنَ هُنِيِجَ زِتَ

مِم نِ مِوَتِنْدَانِ

mbūna hunipija zita

mimi ni mewatendani

mimi nimewatendani \* mbona hunipija zita

1g/h

What have I done to you? Why do you wage war on me?

وَانَ وَ أَسْوَاحِلِن

٢ وَنَانْثُعُ مِم وَ دَمُ

wāna wa uswāhilini

wanāngu mimi wa damu

wanangu mimi wa damu \* wana wa Uswahilini

My own flesh and blood, the children of Swahililand,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Adbulkadir, MA and PJL Frankl (2013): 'Kiswahili': a poem by Mahmoud Ahmad Abdulkadir. Swahili Forum, 20.

يَا كُنِيُوَ نِ نَانِ أصِل هَوَنَ هَامُ yā kuniyuwa ni nāni aşili hawana hāmu asili hawana hamu \* ya kuniyuwa ni nani 2c/dare uninterested in knowing who I am, وَمِنَتِيَ قَوُمُ نَ وَنَ وَ مَجِرَنِ na wana wa majirani wamenatiya qaumu wamenatiya kaumu \* na wana wa majirani 2e/f and have left me to other peoples, and to the children of neighbours. كُوْسَ لَنْغُ كُوْسَ غَانِ مْبُوْنَ هُنِيِجَ زِتَ mbūna hunipija zita kūsa langu kūsa gāni kosa langu kosa gani \* mbona hunipija zita 2g/h What kind of fault is my fault? [O my children] why do you continue waging war on me? وَلَ سِنَ يُنغُون مِم مَامِنُ سِتَاسَ wala sina punguwani mimi māmenu sitāsa mimi mamenu sit'asa \* wala sina punguwani 3a/b*I am your mother and am not yet infertile, nor has my ability to reproduce diminished.* نَ كُنْڠِنِ زِسِوَنِ نِ مِزَا وَ مَمْبَاسَ na kungine zisiwani ni mezā wa mambāsa nimezaa wa Mambasa \* na kungine zisiwani 3c/dI have given birth to children in Mambasa, and in the other islands [of the Swahili], نَ زِيُوْنْغُوْزِ وَدِنِ نِز وَنَ سِيَاسَ na ziyūngūzi wadini nize wana siyāsa nizee wanasiyasa \* na ziongozi wa dini to politicians and to religious leaders, مَافُنْدِ وَ كُلَ فَنِ نَ مَاشُجَا وَ زِتَ māfundi wa kula fani na māshujā wa zita mafundi wa kila fani \* na mashujaa wa zita 3g/hto craftsmen in every field, and to war heroes.

بِيَ مُونَّعُ عَثْمَانِ نْدِم مَامَاكِ مُيَاكَ piya mwengo 'athumāni ndimi māmāke muyāka ndimi mamake Muyaka<sup>2</sup> \* pia Mwengo Athumani<sup>3</sup> 4a/b *I am the mother of Bwana Muyaka, and of Mwengo Athmani also,* نَ زَهِد كَذَلِكَ نَ ونْغِ وَاكِ وِنْدَانِ na zahidi kadhalika na wengi wāke wendāni na Zahidi<sup>4</sup> kadhalika \* na wengi wake wendani 4c/dand of Zahidi too, and many of his contemporaries, عالى كُوْتِ نَ مَتَاكَ ؤت مبوًا مُوْيَ قَرن wote mbwā mūya garini 'ālī kūti na matāka Ali Koti<sup>5</sup> na Mataka<sup>6</sup> \* wote mbwa moya karini 4e/f Ali Koti and Mataka, all from just one century, وَ كُوَا كُمَ نُيوتَ وَلِتُوْكَ مَاتُوْمبونِ walitūka mātūmbūni wa kawa kama niūta walitoka matumboni \* wakawaa kama nyota 4g/h they emerged from my womb, and shone like stars.

ه اِنْكِشَافِ نْغَلِيَ أُكِسُوْمٍ نَ كِدَنِ ukisōme na kidani inkishāfi ngaliya

Inkishafi<sup>7</sup> angaliya \* ukisome na kidani 5a/b

Look at Inkishafi. Read it attentively

5c/d

نْدِپُوْ تَاكَاپُوْ كُولِيَ نِ كُوامْبِيَاءُ مُونْدانِ

ni kwāmbiyao mwendāni ndipuu tākāpuu kweleya ndipo takapo kweleya \* nikwambiyao mwendani

and then you will understand, my dear friend,

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Bwana Muyaka was the outstanding Swahili poet of 19th century Mombasa. After his death many of his verses were recalled by Mu'allim Sikujua Abdallah al-Batawi (died 1890) and transcribed with annotations by W.E. Taylor (1856-1927). After Taylor's death his papers were acquired by the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies (SOAS), London.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup>Mwengo Athmani: this 18th century poet from Pate composed the *Utendi wa Tambuka* (*The Epic of Heraklios*).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup>Zahidi: see El-Maawy (2008).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>5</sup>Ali Koti of Pate: see Chiraghdin (1987: 31-7).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup>Bwana Mataka's full name is Muhammad bin Shee Mataka al-Famau (1825-1868). He was ruler of Siyu, as was his father. His mother was Mwana Kupona, famous for the poem of advice written to her daughter. Bwana Mataka died in Mombasa's fort while imprisoned by the Busa'idi.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>7</sup>The *Inkishafi*, according to W.E. Taylor Stigand (1915: 96-105) is "a great, if not the greatest, religious classic of [the Swahili-speaking peoples]". The poem, concerned with the decay of Pate (formerly a flourishing town in northern Swahililand), may remind some readers of Thomas Gray's *Elegy written in an English churchyard* (London 1751).

رِ تُوْنُغُ رِمِسَلِيَ مَا لَوَيْتُ وَمِسَلِيَ na hazifi aṣilāni ni tūngo zimesaliya ni t'ungo zimesaliya \* na hazifi asilani 5e/f what I am telling you. These verses are of enduring worth and will never die.

وَالْوُزِتُنْغُ رِ نَيْانِ نِ نَيْانِ نِ وَنَانْغُ وَالُوْيِتَ ni wanāngu wālūpita wālūzitunga ni nyāni walozitunga ni nyani \* ni wanangu walopita 5g/h Who were those who composed them? They were my children who have passed on.

na Malenga<sup>8</sup> wa Mvita \* na pia Chiraghudini<sup>9</sup> 6a/b

And the Bard of Mambasa, and Chiraghdin too,

نْيايُو ولزِفُوتَ هَاوَكُكِرِ اُدُنِ

hāwakukiri uduni nyāyuu ūlizifuwata
nyayo ulizifuata \* hawakukiri uduni 6c/d

they followed in my footsteps, they did not submit to lower standards.

الْكِنِ هُفَلِييانِ الْمُتَتَ الْكِنِ هُفَلِييانِ الْمُانِ هُبَابَهَانِ هُبَابَهَانِ الْمُتَا الْمُانِيانِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ الْمُلَاءِ الْمُلَاءِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ الْمُلَاءِ الْمُلَاءِ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهِ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّهُ اللّهِ اللّهُ اللّه

al-Nabhany reproves, but to what effect?

نَ مَالُنْثُم وَ مُقِتَ

na mālenga wa mvi<u>t</u>a

نْدِي بْوك أُونْدَانِ اِنْغَا اَمِئِكِتَ

ingā ameikita ndiye pweke uwandāni ndiye pweke uwandani \* ingawa ameikita 6g/h

He remains alone in the field, yet he stays strong.

نَ بِيَ كِرَاغُ دِنِ

na piya k<sup>j</sup>irāgu dini

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup>The Bard of Mambasa refers to Ustadh Ahmad Nassir Juma Bhalo, see Chiraghdin (1971).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup>Shihabdin Chiraghdin (1934-1976). See the biography by his daughter Latifa Chiraghdin which came out in 2012.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup>In an unpublished commendation from 12 June 1974 J.W.T. Allen writes about Ahmad Sheikh Nabhany: "I am privileged to have a wide circle of friends and acquaintances among Swahili scholars of Swahili. I have some knowledge of their rating of themselves and I can name perhaps half a dozen (still living) who are always referred to as the most learned. To me they are walking dictionaries and mines of information and Ahmed is unquestionably one of them. He comes of a family of scholars whose discipline is as tough as any degree course in the world. They have no time for false scholarship or dilettantism. That this profound learning is almost wholly disregarded by those who have been highly educated in the western tradition affects almost everything written today in or about Swahili. When I want to know some word or something about Swahili, I do not go to professors, but to one of the *bingwa* known to me. One of these could give a much greater detail of assessment, but of course his opinion would not carry the weight of one who can put some totally irrelevant letters after his name". For a biography see Said (2012).

سِيَاكُوْمَ أَكِنغُوْن ٧ بَادُ كُزَا نَ وِزَ siyākūma ukingūni bādo kuzā na weza bado kuzaa naweza \* siyakoma ukingoni 7a/b I am still able to give birth. I have not yet reached the limit, لُكِنِ مُمنِيُوْزَ mumeitowa fuwoni lakini mumenipuuza \* mumeitoa fuoni 7c/dbut you have all despised me. You have left me high and dry, كُنِيانْغِيَ كَانُوْنِ وَنْقِنِ مِئِتُوكِزَ kunipāngiya kānūni wangine meitūkeza wangine meitokeza \* kunipangia kanuni now others have come forward to regulate me, مُسَمِيَات كُبُوْن نيني مُلِپُوْ نِوَتَ musamiyā<u>t</u>i kubūni nyinyi mulipūniwata musamiyati kubuni<sup>11</sup> \* nyinyi muliponiwata 7g/h compiling standardized dictionaries. هُلِيَ كِسِكِتِكَ

k<sup>j</sup>angaliya jaridani huliya kisikitika huliya kisikitika \* changaliya jaridani *I weep and lament when I look at the learned journals,* 

وِنْڠ وَنَاءُ أَنْدِكَ سِوَنَانْڠُ نِ وَعْن

siwanāngu ni wageni wengi wanau andika

wengi wanaoandika \* si wanangu ni wageni

for many of those who contribute are not my children, they are strangers [to me].

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup>For almost a century the principal publisher of standardized Swahili dictionaries has been the Oxford University Press (OUP). Clearly OUP has to be profitable, and profitable is what, over the years, their dictionaries of standardized Swahili have been. However, if one considers excellence in research and scholarship not one of the OUP's standardized Swahili lexicons can begin to compare with the Oxford English Dictionary ('more than 600,000 words over a thousand years'). Fortunately for Swahili and for Swahili studies there exists the monumental Dictionnaire swahili-français (Paris, 1939), compiled by Charles Sacleux. Sacleux's chef d'oeuvre ('unprecedented in historical depth, dialectological detail and philological knowledge') can now be accessed electronically, courtesy of Swahili Forum (http://www.uni-leipzig.de/~afrika/swafo/index.php/sacleux). Heartfelt thanks are due to Thilo Schadeberg and Ridder Samson.

إِذَاعَانِ كَذَلِكَ وَ نُيَانِ

wapeka <u>t</u>ungo ni nyāni idhā'āni kadhalika

idhaani kadhalika \* wapeka t'ungo ni nyani 8e/f

It is much the same with the media. Who are the ones who send in their compositions?

ونْغِ هَاوَتُوْك پُوان لِكَ كُو مْبوا مْقِتَ

lik<sup>j</sup>a kuwa mbwā mvi<u>t</u>a wengi hāwa<u>t</u>ūk pwān

wengi hawatoki pwani \* licha kuwa mbwa Mvita 8g/h

Many do not come from the coast, although they may have a Mambasa address.

اَنْعَلِيَ نَ زِتَابُ نِسُوْمِشُوَاءُ شُلنِ

sūmeshwao shuleni angaliya na zi<u>t</u>ābu

angalia na zitabu \* zisomeshwao shuleni 9a/b

Look at the textbooks which are studied at our schools.

هَازَانْدِكْوِ نَ رَجَبُ سِ سُوْدِ وَلَ سِ شَانِ

si sūdi wala si shāni hāzāndikwi na rajabu

hazandikwi na Rajabu \* si Sudi wala si Shani 9c/d

They are written neither by Rajabu, nor by Sudi nor by Shani.

نْجُوْرْغْ نْدِي كَتِبُ اَشِشِيؤُ سُكَانِ

ashishiyeo sukāni njūroge ndiye katibu

Njoroge<sup>12</sup> ndiye katibu \* ashishiyeo sukani 9e/f *The author is Njoroge, he is the helmsman.* 

كَارُ نَ وَاكِ وِنْدانِ نَاءُ نْيُوْمَ هُفُوتَ

nao nyūma hufuwa<u>t</u>a k<sup>j</sup>āro na wāke wen<u>d</u>āni

Charo<sup>13</sup> na wake wendani \* nao nyuma hufuata 9g/h *Charo and his colleagues follow.* 

كَنْدَ هُرُدِ نْدِيَانِ

١٠ هُوَلِكُوا كُوْنْغَمَانُ

10a/b

k<sup>j</sup>enda hurudi ndiyāni huwalikwā kūngamāno

hualikwa kongamano \* chenda hurudi ndiani

When I am invited to conferences, I turn back before I arrive.

<sup>12</sup>njoroge: a name representing those who have their origins in the East African interior (the bara).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>13</sup>charo: a name representing those who have their origins in the coastal hinterland (the *nyika*).

هُوْنَ أَتُنْغُ مُنُو كُوَ نْيِنْي سِوَأْنِ kuwa nyinyi siwaoni huwona utungu mnuu huona utungu mnuu \* kuwa nyinyi siwaoni 10c/d I feel exceedingly bitter that I do not see you all there. نَ هُزِاُمَ زِتَانِ na huziuma zitani<sup>14</sup> \* lakini nitende nini 10e/f *I bite my fingers in frustration, but what can I do?* مَامِنُ مُمنِوَتَ māmenu mumeniwata wanangu mumeihini \* mamenu mumeniwata 10g/h My children, you have missed your opportunity. You have abandoned your own mother. نَ هُلِيَ كُوَا مَاتُوْزِ كَنْڠُلِيَ مِتِحَانِ na huliya kwā mātūzi na huliya kwa matozi \* changaliya mitihani And I shed tears when I look at the results of the school exams. نَ وَ كِسُومُ زَوَنِ وَنَفُنْدِ وَ كَبْوِزِ wanafundi wa kibwezi na wa kisūmu ziwani wanafundi wa Kibwezi \* na wa Kisumu<sup>15</sup> ziwani<sup>16</sup> Students from Kibwezi, and from Kisumu by the lake, وَلِيُوكُوْ كِللنِ نْدِوْ وَنَاءُ بَارِزِ ndiwo wanao bārizi ndiwo wanao barizi \* waliyoko kileleni they are the ones who are ahead, who are at the top; مُكُوْ تِن هُكُوْكُوْتَ مُلُوْتُوْكَ كُوتُ پُوانِ mukuu tini hukūkūta mulūtūka kwetu pwāni

mulotoka kwetu pwani \* muko tini hukokota<sup>17</sup> and you, students from the coast, you lag far behind.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup>These words echo the words of the *Inkishafi*: "wakauma zanda na kuiyuta". Readers unfamiliar with this Swahili gesture of regret could consult Eastman and Omar (1985).

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup>Kibwezi and Kisumu are places in the East African interior.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>16</sup>The lake is Lake Nyanza, also known as Lake Victoria.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>17</sup>Over the years young people on Lamu Island (and indeed elsewhere in northern Swahililand) have received a raw deal in their primary and secondary education. They have 'lagged far behind' their counterparts from the interior, and so Mother Swahili grieves for her marginalised children.



لَوْ مُيَاكَ تَارُدِ اَيْ تِنَ دُنِيَانِ ay tena duniyāni 1 2 law muyāka tārudi lau Muyaka tarudi \* ae tena duniyani 14a/b Were Bwana Muyaka to return, were he to come back to the world, موَانَانْغُ إِتَمْبِدِ كُونِنْدُ مَحَكُمَانِ kwenenda mahakamāni mwānāngu itambidi mwanangu itambidi \* kwenenda mahakamani 14c/d it would be necessary, my child, for him to go to a court of law, أَبْتِ نَ مَشَهِدِ وَ نِيُواءُ يَقِيْن waniyuwao yaqīni aete na mashahidi aete na mashahidi \* waniyuwao yakini and he would need to call witnesses who know me well, كْوَا حَتِىَ كُوَيَاتَ نْيُوْتِ مُونْدِ عُرزَنِ kwā ḥatiya kuwapāta nyūte mwende gerezani nyote mwende gerezani \* kwa hatiya kuwapata and all of you would go to prison for the offence which you have committed against me. وَاللَّهِ هَمُنَ غَيْرَ وَلَ هَامُوْنَ اِمَانِ wallähi hamuna gera wallahi hamuna ghera \* wala hamuna imani Truly you have neither zeal nor self-confidence. كُو هَمُنِثَمِن هَمُنَ لَكُوكِرَ kuwa hamunithamini hamuna la hamuna lakuwakera \* kuwa hamunithamini It irritates you not at all that you do not esteem me. هُتِزوَ أُوَنْدَانِ مِم نِ كَامَ مْپُورِ hutezewa uwandani mimi ni kāma mpiwiri mimi ni kama mpwira \* hutezewa uwandani 15e/f I am just like a ball in the play-ground, نَ كُلَ مُونْي كَيِتَ هِپجْوَا تِكِنْدِيَانَ na kula mwenye kupita hipijwā teke hipijwa tekendiani \* na kila mwenye kupita 15g/h I am given a kick by anyone who passes by in the street.



سِدَلِلِ أَصِلَانِ si aşilāni kuwa wengi huninena kuwa wengi huninena \* sidalili asilani 18a/b That many speak me, [Swahili], is not of itself proof of origins, يَاكُوَ مُونْيُو سِنَ kingereza hāmuwoni yākuwa mwenyewe sina yakuwa mwenyewe sina \* Kingereza hamuoni 18c/d or that I have no owner. What of the English language? پِمْبِ زُبِ دُنِيَانِ هُنِنوَا نَ وِنْثِ سَانَ pembe zote duniyani hunenwā na wengi sāna hunenwa na wengi sana \* pembe zote duniani 18e/f It is spoken by very many, in all corners of the world,

كِنَ نَ كُواءُ سِنَانِ مِزِي هَئِكُكَاتَ miziye haikukāta kina na kwao sināni

kina na kwao shinani \* miziye haikukata 18g/h

yet the language remains firmly established in its homeland, its roots have not been severed.