Five College Mentored Swahili Study Guide 21

Available online at [**http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/swahili**](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/swahili) New Version: July 2023

# MATERIALS FOR THIS STUDY GUIDE

* Hinnebusch
	+ Lesson 19, pp. 129-136
	+ [Online audio for Hinnebusch](https://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/node/190291)
* Almasi
	+ Chapter 14, pp. 139-146

# ASSIGNMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

## The Proximate Demonstrative huyu, hawa ‘this, these’

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Habari Za Sarufi*, Note 1, pg. 132. Look at the chart and the examples provided and memorize the proximate demonstratives for each noun class. Notice that although these demonstratives are often used after the nouns they modify (i.e., *Mtoto* ***huyu*** *ni mgonjwa*.) they can also be used pronominally (***Huyu*** *ni wake*.).
* Step 2: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Zoezi la Kusoma,* pp. 130-131. As you go through this reading, take note of how to use different proximate demonstratives.
* Step 3: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Mazoezi*, Section 1-4 and 6, pp. 129-130. Study the usage of the demonstratives in this section.
	+ **HAND IN:** Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Zoezi La Kusoma*, pp. 130-131. Read the passage and then complete the *Maswali* section that follows the reading on pg. 132.

## The Habitual *hu*- Tense/Aspect Marker

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Habari Za Sarufi*, Note 2, pp. 132-133. The *hu*- tense marker, unlike other tenses, is used without a subject prefix. The *hu*- tense describes anything that is done customarily, but also is used as a proximate translation of many other English adverbs (i.e., regularly, habitually, usually, and always). In monosyllabic verbs, the *hu*- prefix of the infinitive is not retained (e.g., *huwa*, *hula*, *huja*).
* Step 2: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, Mazoezi, Section 7 and 8, pg. 130. Notice the different ways that the *hu-* tense is used in these sentences in order to indicate that the activities are done with some sort of frequency or repetitiveness.
* Step 3: Read Almasi, Chapter 33, sections B: The Habitual Tense, pp. 346-347. Study the descriptions and examples provided here.
* Step 4: Go to (link) There are more examples of verbs with the *hu*- tense provided in this section.
	+ **HAND IN:** Write a 1-page story about your daily or weekly schedule. Make sure to use the *hu*- tense whenever necessary.

## The Form *pi-* ‘which’

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Habari Za Sarufi*, Note 3, pg. 133. The *pi*- form is used to ask ‘which’ of several alternatives: *Unataka kitabu* ***kipi****, chake au changu*?. This form governs the same prefixes that are used to form the proximate demonstrative. Also, it is important to recognize the distinction between *gani* and the *pi*- form. Whereas *pi*- is used to ask ‘which one’ among alternatives, *gani* is used to ask ‘what kind’ (e.g., *Mtu* ***gani*** *anakuja*?/‘**What kind** of person is coming?; *Mtu* ***yupi*** *anakuja*?/‘**Which** person - of multiple possibilities - is coming?’).
* Step 2: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Mazoezi*, Section 5, pg. 130. Notice how the *pi*- form is used in these exercises and make sure you understand exactly what the meaning is. Also, pay attention to the prefixes being used with both the *pi*- form words and the possessive words in order to maintain agreement.
* Step 3: Read Almasi, Chapter 16, Question Words, Phrases and Statements, pp. 165-166. Study the descriptions and examples provided here and make sure you understand how the *pi*- form can be used with different prefixes and in different contexts.
	+ **HAND IN:** Almasi, Chapter 14, Practice exercise B (pg. 144)
	+ **HAND IN:** Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Zoezi la Nyumbani*, pp. 133-134.
	+ **HAND IN:** Write a short dialogue between two friends asking one another about things in the room. Make sure to use the proximate demonstratives as well as the *pi*- form in your dialogue. Write at least 10 sentences.

## Practical Knowledge

* Step 1: Review all of the materials for this Study Guide as shown above; especially Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, pp. 129-36. Be sure to review and practice all of the vocabulary provided in Lesson 19, as well as vocabulary from previous lessons.
* Step 2: Listen to the audio selections provided for this section on [Online audio for Hinnebusch](https://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/node/190291). Make sure that as you listen to the selections, you repeat each phrase to yourself until you can say it fluently and with proper pronunciation.
* Step 3: Make a list of things that you do every day and notice when you should and should not use the *hu*- tense. Also, practice saying these things aloud so you get use to using it in your speech as well.

# CONVERSATION SESSION PREPARATION

* Be prepared to … **Utilize** the vocabulary from this section in conversation with your partner and classmates. Make sure that you can use this vocabulary in a variety of contexts and with different grammatical constructions, especially with those discussed this week.
* Be prepared to… **Talk** about what you do and do not do every day, utilizing the *hu*- tense whenever is appropriate within the conversation.
* Be able to … **Pose questions** using the *pi*- form and respond to them using proximate demonstratives. Make sure you use proper noun class agreement when you are speaking.
* Be prepared to… **Roleplay** various scenarios in which people talk about their regular routines and ask ‘which’ questions.

# HOMEWORK FOR TUTORIAL

* **HAND IN:** Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Zoezi La Kusoma*, pp. 130-131. Read the passage and then complete the *Maswali* section that follows the reading on pg. 132.
* **HAND IN:** Hinnebusch, Lesson 19, *Zoezi la Nyumbani*, pp. 133-134.
* **HAND IN:** Almasi, Chapter 14, Practice exercise B (pg. 144)
* **HAND IN:** Write a 1-page story about your daily or weekly schedule. Make sure to use the *hu*- tense whenever necessary.
* **HAND IN:** Write a short dialogue between two friends asking one another about things in the room. Make sure to use the proximate demonstratives as well as the *pi*- form in your dialogue. Write at least 10 sentences.