Five College Mentored Swahili Study Guide 14

**Available online at** [**http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/swahili**](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/swahili)New Version: July 2022

# MATERIALS FOR THIS STUDY GUIDE

## Textbooks

* Hinnebusch,
  + Lesson 12, pp. 75-80
  + [Online audio for Hinnebusch](https://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/node/190291)
* Almasi
  + Chapter 18, pp. 183-192

# ASSIGNMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

## Saying How to do Something for Yourself

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch  Lesson 12, *Habari za Sarufi,* Section 1, pg. 78. Study the usage and meaning of the pronoun prefix *-ji-* and look at the way it is used in the examples given in this section. Next, look at the different variations of the usage of this prefix in the *Mazungumzo* and *Mazoezi* sections, pp. 75-76. Make sure that you understand the meaning of this prefix when it is used in different verbs and make note of what verbs it is commonly used with (i.e., *-saidia*, -*tegemea*, and *-eleza*).
* Step 2: Complete the *Zoezi la Kusoma* section, pp. 77-78, and be sure to have a firm grasp on the meaning of *kujitegemea* (“self-reliance”) as well as an idea of the concept of self-reliance that is conveyed in this passage.

## Numerals: How to Express Tens, Hundreds, and Thousands

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 12, *Habari za Sarufi*, Section 2, pg. 78. Look at the description of how to express tens, hundreds, and thousands. Notice that although each increment of ten up to one-hundred has a specific name, while hundreds are expressed using *mia* and thousands are expressed using *elfu.* Different increments of hundreds and thousands are expressed using numerals 1-9 and 10-100 (i.e., *mia moja; elfu hamsini*).
* Step 2: Go to Almasi, Chapter 18, pp. 183-192. Study the way to express numbers in increments of tens, thousands, millions, and billions described in Section A. Next, study the order in which numbers are expressed, especially with working with larger and more complex numbers (i.e., 1995 is *elfu moja mia tisa tisini na tano*). This is presented in Section C. Furthermore, look over Section table 18.1 in order to understand numeral and noun agreement (i.e., *mwanafunzi mmoja*).

## Expressing the Date and Names of Years

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch, Lesson 12, *Habari za Sarufi,* Section 3, pg. 78. Study how to express the year in both the long and short (only refers to decade) forms. It is vitally important to remember the order in which the year is expressed, noticing that in either the long or short forms of expression, stating the year always begins with the term *mwaka* (year).
* **HAND IN:** Answers to Hinnebusch, Lesson 12, *Zoezi la Nyumbani*, pp. 78-79.
* **HAND IN:** Answers to Almasi, Chapter 18, Practice Exercise C, p. 189
* **HAND IN:** Dialogue between you and a Teacher discussing how you pay for/go to school, the year of school that you are in, what you are studying, and the year that the teacher graduated from the Teacher’s College. Be sure to use the *-ji-* prefix in a variety of ways, especially when discussing the manner in which you attend school and how you are able to do so. Write at least 12 sentences in your dialogue.

## Practical Knowledge

* Step 1: Review all of the materials for this Study Guide as shown above; especially Hinnebusch, Lesson 12, pp. 75-80. Be sure to review and practice all of the vocabulary provided in Lesson 12, as well as vocabulary from previous lessons.
* Step 2: Practice writing and saying numbers twenty to a thousand, paying special attention to the order of the numerals when working with more complex numbers. Also, practice writing and saying different dates and years in both longer and shorter forms; focusing on important dates, such as your birth date, holidays, and the current date.
* Step 3: Make a list of activities that you often perform reflexively (in other words, activities done to yourself) in order to get used to using the *-ji-* pronoun prefix. Example: *Mimi hujipikia*. I cook for myself. Try to use some of the verbs that change their meaning when this prefix is applied to them so that you will better remember how to use these verbs appropriately.
* Step 4: Listen to the audio selections provided for this section on the Hinnebusch audio website. 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.

# CONVERSATION SESSION PREPARATION

* Be prepared to comfortably express the date in various ways; including the year, the month, and the day. Also, be prepared to express various types of larger numbers, making sure to state the numerals in the correct order.
* Be prepared to talk about and discuss different activities that you do to yourself. Furthermore, be aware of specific scenarios and contexts where the reflexive verb form is used in order that you are able to use the *-ji-* pronoun prefix appropriately in discussion and conversation.
* Be able to ask questions about expressing the date and different types of numbers, as well as questions regarding the multiple meanings and usages of reflexive verb forms.

# HOMEWORK FOR TUTORIAL

* **HAND IN:** Answers to Hinnebusch, Lesson 12, *Zoezi la Nyumbani*, pp. 78-79.
* **HAND IN:** Answers to Almasi, Chapter 18, Practice Exercise C, p. 189
* **HAND IN:** Dialogue between you and a teacher discussing how you pay for/go to school, the year of school that you are in, what you are studying, and the year that the teacher graduated from the Teacher’s College. Be sure to use the *-ji-* prefix in a variety of ways, especially when discussing the manner in which you attend school and how you are able to do so. Write at least 12 sentences in your dialogue.