Five College Mentored Swahili Study Guide 6

**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 6, pp. 31-37
	+ [Online audio for Hinnebusch](https://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/node/190291)

## Online Resources

* [Names of Countries and Regions](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_countries_li.html)
* [Names of Countries and Regions Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_countries_ex.html)
* [Names of Languages](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_languages_li.html)
* [Names of Languages Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_languages_ex.html)
* [Names of Academic Subjects and Majors](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_subjects_li.html)
* [Academic Subjects and Majors Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_subjects_ex.html)

# ASSIGNMENTS FOR INDEPENDENT STUDY

## Asking People Where They Come From

You will note that when stating where you come from and asking people where they come from, the present tense is very much applicable in conjugating the verb. The prefix in the verb identifies the subject of the sentence. (Examples: ***ni****natoka* – I am from…, ***u****natoka* – you are from…, and ***a****natoka* – he/she is from…). Practice how to do this by following the suggestions below.

* Step 1: Review the present, past and future tenses as well as the various noun classes you’ve learned so far, such as *m+wa, ki+vi, m+mi, ji+ma, n+n*. Practice writing sentences with each form.
* Step 2: Read Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, *Habari za Sarufi*, Section 2, pg. 34. Note how the independent pronouns function. Practice asking questions about a person’s name and where they come from using emphatic pronouns in the singular and plural.
* Step 3: Practice asking questions about other people that you and your friend know. Can you recall the pronouns correctly? Use both singular and plural pronouns.
* Step 4: Review the list of [Names of Countries and Regions](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_countries_li.html) and then practice your ability to recall those names using the [Names of Countries and Regions Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_countries_ex.html).

## Learning Names of Languages

In Swahili some languages have names that are prefixed in the same way as the names of some countries. This prefix can help you to tell the group of people that speak that language. Try to remember names of languages by practicing as suggested below.

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, *Habari za Sarufi*, Section 3, pg. 35. The prefix for identifying language is the *ki-* prefix.
* Step 2: Ask your friends the languages they know and are able to speak. Write them down and practice saying them. Do they have a prefix? If not, can you tell why?
* Step 3: Ask your friends to tell you the languages that their friends speak fluently. Are you able to identify the countries these languages are spoken in?
* Step 4: Review the list of [Names of Languages](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_languages_li.html) and then practice your ability to recall those names using the [Names of Languages Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_languages_ex.html).

## Using Prepositions to Express Location

There are various ways to use prepositions. In this case, however, we want to see how prepositions are used to express locations. Use the following steps.

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, *Habari za Sarufi*, Section 4, pg. 35. Note how prepositions are not used with proper names of places. (Example: *katika* means “in” or “at.”) Can you formulate sentences using proper place names?
* Step 2: Practice asking questions with the present tense *na* and the plural prefixes *tu-*, *m-*, and *wa-*. Formulate answers to these questions with different prepositions. (Example: *Wanafunzi wako wapi?* – Where are the students? Answer: *Wanafunzi wako katika kiwanja*. – The students are in the field.)

## Formulating Questions

There are two ways to formulate questions: one is by using the particle *je*; the second is by intonation alone. Questions can be used to identify the different noun classes in both the singular and plural. Look at the following steps on formulating questions.

* Step 1: Read Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, *Habari za Sarufi*, Section 5, pg. 35. Did you notice the position of the question in the sentence?
* Step 2: Practice formulating questions using the different noun classes. Examples:
	+ ***m+wa:*** *Unaenda wapi?* – Where are you going?
	+ ***ki+vi*:** *Choo iko wapi?* – Where is the toilet?
	+ ***n+n:*** *Nguo hii bei gani?* – What is the price of this cloth?
	*Hii ni rangi gani?* –What color is this?
	*Una pesa za Tanzania?* – Do you have Tanzanian money/currency?
	*Ni shilingi ngapi?* – How many shillings?*Ni dola ngapi?* – How many dollars?*Njia gain/ipi inaenda maktabani?* – Which street/road/way goes to the library?
	*Nitaenda kulia, kushoto au moja kwa moja?* – Shall I go to the right, left or straight ahead?
	+ ***ji+ma:*** *Duka liko wapi?* – Where is the store?
	*Unaenda sokoni?* – Are you going to the market?
	+ ***m+mi:*** *Mlima Kilimanjaro uko wapi?* – Where is Mount Kilimanjaro?
* **HAND IN:** Answers to the *Zoezi la Nyumbani* in Hinnebusch, Lesson 6, pp. 35-36.
* **HAND IN:** Create two dialogues between two students. In the first dialogue, let them talk about where they come from, what language(s) they speak, what colleges they go to and what they are studying. The second dialogue should involve you visiting East Africa. Ask appropriate questions about where to get money, where to buy things, the prices of things and the colors you want. Write at least 5 sentences for each description.

## Practical Knowledge

* Step 1: Look at, listen to, and repeat the vocabulary in Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, pp. 36-37. Listen to the audio of the *Mazungumzo* until you can take part in the dialogues without looking at the text. Study the *Habari za Sarufi* in Hinnebusch: Lesson 6, pp. 33-35.
* Step 2: Review the list of [Names of Academic Subjects and Majors](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_subjects_li.html) and then practice your ability to recognize those names using the [Academic Subjects and Majors Exercise](http://langmedia.fivecolleges.edu/legacy/swahili/elementary/exercises/swv2_subjects_ex.html). Make sure you can state what you study and ask someone else the same.
* Step 3: Practice the new vocabulary you have learned such as *choo* – toilet, *duka* – store, *bei* – price/cost, *rangi* – color, *nguo* – cloth, *mlima* – mountain, *njia* – street/road/way, *kulia* – right, *kushoto* – left, *moja kwa moja* – keep/go straight, etc. Can you ask questions about prices, streets, currencies, etc.? Practice for your conversation session.
* Step 4: Make a habit of reading Swahili newspapers from Kenya and Tanzania and listening to Radio BBC and Radio German on the Internet. This will help enrich your vocabulary and improve your grammar.

# CONVERSATION SESSION PREPARATION

* Be prepared to talk about where you come from, what language(s) you speak, and what/where you are studying.
* Be prepared to ask others about where they come from, what language(s) they speak, and what/where they are studying.
* Be able to role-play a visit to East Africa. You want to go to some specific places. Formulate questions to help you get there. (Examples: *duka*, *choo*, *benki* (bank), etc. *Bei* – asking the price of something, *Shilingi/dola ngapi?* *Unatoka wapi?* – Where do you come from? *Ninatoka Merikani/Marikani.* – I am from the United States of America. *Ninataka kwenda dukani*. – I want to go to the store. *Tafadhali duka liko wapi?* – Where is the store, please?)

# HOMEWORK FOR TUTORIAL

* **HAND IN:** Answers to the *Zoezi la Nyumbani* in Hinnebusch, Lesson 6, pp. 35-36.
* **HAND IN:** Create two dialogues between two students. In the first dialogue, let them talk about where they come from, what language(s) they speak, what colleges they go to and what they are studying. The second dialogue should involve you visiting East Africa. Ask appropriate questions about where to get money, where to buy things, the prices of things and the colors you want. Write at least 5 sentences for each description.