

Peace Corps

Kikamba Self-instructions Manual



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LESON ONE

TOPIC;NGETHI-GREETINGS

COMPETENCY;KUKETHANIA KWA WO:EXCHANGE GREETINGS APPROPRIATELY:

NGEWA – NDŪNGE NA MUTUNGA – DIALOGUE A:

Mūtūnga: Oti.
Ndūnge: Lika.
Mūtūnga: Uvoo waku mwiitu.
Ndūnge: Ni museo mwanake. Nata?
Mūtūnga: Ni nesa muno
Ndunge: Thumua.
Mutunga: Ī ni muvea
Ndūnge: Waamuka ata?
Mūtūnga: Naamuka nesa.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE B:

Mūtua: Mwĩ aseō?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Ī twi aseō.
Mūtua: Uvoo wenyu?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Nĩ mūseo.
Mūtua: Mwaamuka ata?
Mūtinda: Twaamūka nesa.
Mūtua: Uvoo wa kwakya?
Mūtinda/Ndinda: Ni mūseo mūno.

PARENTS GREET THEIR CHILDREN DEFFERENTLY/ELDER BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

Mwaitu:wakya mwiitu?
Ndinda:Aaa,mwaitu.
Mwaitu:watinda ata?
Ndinda:natinda nesa .
Mwaitu:AAya,enda nesa mwiitu wakwa.
Ndinda;Ni muvea mwaitu.

Mwendwa:Wakya mwiitu?
Mwiitu: Aaa.
Mwendwa:Wakya ingi?
Mwiitu:Aaa.



NGEWA – DIALOGUE C:

MŪLI NA MULWA:

| | |
|--------|-------------------|
| Mūli: | Nata Muli? |
| Mūlwa: | Ni nesa/ni kuseo? |
| Mūli: | Ũvoo wa wia. |
| Mūlwa: | Ti muthuku. |
| Mūli: | Syana no nzeo. |
| Mūlwa: | Ĩĩ no nzeo. |
| Mūli: | Watinda ata? |
| Mūlwa: | Natinda nesa |

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE:

| | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| Wĩ museo: | Ĩĩ nĩ mūseo. |
| Uvoo waku. | Nĩ kūseo. |
| Watinda ata? | Natinda nesa. |
| Nata yu? | Nĩ nesa/ni kūseo |
| Uvoo wa Kwakya? | Nĩ mūseo. |
| Uvoo wa muthenya? | Nĩ mūseo |
| Uvoo wa musyi? | Nĩ mūseo. |
| Uvoo wa wĩa? | Nĩ mūseo. |

VOCABULARIES:

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Kwakya | Morning |
| Kūamūka | To wake up |
| Ũvoo | News |
| Mūthenya | Day |
| Nzeo | Fine/good. |
| Nesa | Well nice,good. |
| Mwĩĩtu | Young lady (unmarried) |
| Mwanake | Young man (unmarried) |
| Syana | Children |
| Thūmua | Rest |
| Nĩ mūvea | Thank you |
| -thūku | Bad |
| Ũvoo wa kwakya | News of the morning? |
| Ni mūseo | It is fine |
| Ũvoo waku | How are you (sing.) |
| Ũvoo wenyu | How are you (pl.) |

GRAMMAR: EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is verb to be (Nĩ) in present tense.
For Example – Nĩ museo and wĩ mūseo. It is equivalent to English
I am, you are he/she is, and it is fine.

Examples:

Wĩ mūseo? Are you fine?

| | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|
| ĩĩ nĩ mũseo | Yes, I am well |
| Ūvoo wa wĩa | How is work (news of the work) |
| Ti mũthũku | No bad. |

Some possessive pronouns have also been used: -

Example – aku (your) enu (you all) like in ūvoo waku and ūvoo wenyu. This means how are you (singular) and how are you (pl.)

The interrogative “ata”? has been used to mean “How,” for example:

Waamũka ata? - How have you woken up?

Watinda ata? - How has your day been?

EXERCISE ONE – WRITE ANSWERS TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS.

- Oti _____.
- Wĩ mũseo _____.
- Mwi aseoo _____.
- Waamũka ata? _____.
- Ūvoo waku? _____.
- Ūvoo wa kwakya _____.
- Watinda ata? _____.

EXERCISE TWO: - WRITE THE PLURALS OF THE FOLLOWING PHRASES.

- (a) Waamũka ata?
- (b) Watĩnda ata?
- (c) Wĩ mũseo
- (d) Ūvoo waku?
- (e) Nĩ mũseo
- (f) Naamũka nesa
- (g) Natinda nesa

EXERCISE THREE: - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING EXERCISES:

- (i) How are you? _____.
- (ii) How have you woken up? _____.
- (iii) How is work? _____.
- (iv) Good morning? _____.
- (v) Are you fine? _____.
- (vi) How are the children? _____.
- They are fine _____.
- We are fine _____.
- Thank you. _____.

ŪELESYO WA KĨTHĨO KYA AKAMBA – CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba culture greetings is an important part of their tradition. It involves shaking of hands and enquiries on children, work, farm and even the weather. It is always considered respectful for the young to wait until they are greeted by the

elderly. A person who doesn't have time for greetings is considered anti-social and disrespectful in the Kamba culture.

ISOMO LA KELI – LESSON TWO

TOPIC – KWIMANYITHIA – INTRODUCITON



NGEWA – DIALOGUE :

- Mūtũa: - Wi mūseo.
Kamene: - Ĩĩ ni mūseo. Uvoo waku
Mutua: - Ni, mūseo mūno.
Kamene - Witawa ata?
Mutua: - Nitawa Mūtũa; naku witawa ata?
Kamene - Nitawa Kamene.
Mūtũa: - Ni mūvea nūndũ wa kũkũmanya.
Kamene: - Ũvoo wa wia?
Mūtũa: - Ni mūseo mūno.
Kamene: - Ni mūvea, enda na ũseo.
Mūtũa: - Naku tiwa na ũseo.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE TWO:

- Wambua: - Wĩ mūseo.
Mūsyoki: - Ĩĩ nĩ mūseo.
Wambua: - Waamūka ata?
Mūsyoki: - Naamūka nesa.
Wambua: - Ĩsyĩtwa yaku nũũ?
Mūsyoki: - Ĩsyĩtwa yakwa nĩ Gichoro. Naku wĩtawa ata?
Wambua: - Ĩsyĩtwa yakwa nĩ Wambua.
Mūsyoki: - Wambua, umĩte ku?
Wambua: - Numĩte Masaku. Nakũ umĩte kũ?
Mūsyoki: - Numĩte Musyi wa Kitui
Wambua: - Nĩ mūvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanya.
Mūsyoki: - O naku, nĩmuvea nũndũ wa kũkũmanya.
Wambua: - Tiwa nesa.
Mūsyoki: - Naku enda nesa.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE THREE:

- Makaũ: - Mwĩ aseō?
Mūtuku: - Ĩĩ twĩ aseō. Ũvoo waku?
Makaũ: - Ni museo. Wĩtawa ata?
Mūtuku: - Nĩtawa Mūtuku na mūnyanyawa etawa Musembi. Naku wĩtawa ata?
Makaũ: - Nyie nitawa Makaũ; na inywi mumite kũ? / va?
Musembi: - Numĩte nthĩ ya Amelika na mūnyanyawa aumĩte nthĩ ya Kenya.
Makaũ: - Nĩ mūvea nũndũ wa kumumanya.
Mūtuku: - Aya nĩ asanda / nĩ muvea muno

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE:

- Wĩ museo: - Ĩĩ nĩ museo.
Mwĩ aseō: - Ĩĩ twĩ aseō.
Isyĩtwa yaku nũũ - Ĩsyĩtwa yake nĩ Ndinda.
Isyĩtwa yaku nũũ - Ĩsyĩtwa yake nĩ Margaret.
Wĩtawa ata? - Nĩtawa Kioko.
Etawa ata? - Etawa Kanini.
Umĩte kũ: - Numĩte Ilovi (Nairobi).
Aumĩte Masaku: - Aumĩte Amelika.
Aumĩte Ulaya? - Aiee ndaumĩte Masakũ aumĩte Kitui.
Aumĩte Kenya? - Aiee ndaumĩte Ulaya, aumĩte Kisumu (Kisumu)
Maumĩte Japan: - Ĩĩ tumĩte Kenya
Enda na ũseo
Enda na mũuo

Tiwa na ũseo
Tiwa na mũuo

VOCABULARIES: NDETO NZAU:

| | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|----------|
| ĩsyĩtwa | Name | Masyitwa |
| Nĩ museo | I am fine | - |
| Mũnyanyawa | My frined | - |
| Kũthi | To go | - |
| Thini na ũseo | Go well | - |
| Kwitwa | To be called | - |
| Tiwa na useo | Remain well / peacefully | - |
| Onaku | And you | - |
| Kuma | To come from | - |
| Numĩte | I come from | - |
| Umĩte | You come from | - |
| Aumĩte | He/she come from | - |
| Tumĩte | We come from | - |
| Mumĩte | You(pl) come from | - |
| Maumĩte | They come from | - |
| Kwĩtwa | To be called | - |
| Nĩtawa | I'm called | - |
| Wĩtawa | You're called | - |
| Etawa | He/she is called | - |
| Nthĩ | Country | - |
| Mũsyĩ | City, Town | - |

GRAMMAR:

Subject prefixes, possessives of MŪ/A Class, interrogatives and some simple imperatives. The subject prefixes in the Kamba language is:

N TŪ
Ū M
A MA

In the lesson they are used with the verb kwitwa (to be) called as follow:

Nĩtawa) Twĩtawa)
Wĩtawa) Singualars Mwĩtawa) Plurals
ETawa) Metawa)

Note:

There are some vowel assimilation which will be detailed at a later stage.

Some possessives used in this lessons are: -

Yakwa - ĩsyĩtwa yakwa - My name
Yaku - ĩsyĩtwa yaku - Your name
Yake - ĩsyĩtwa yake - His/her name

A few interrogatives have also been used.

Example:

“Nuu” Meaning “who”? e.g. Īsyĩtwa yaku nũũ?

(What is your name)

‘ATA’ Meaning “How” e.g. Wĩtawa ata?

(How are you called/what is your name?)

“KŪ”? meaning “where”? umĩte kũ?

“VA”? where – umĩte va?



EXERCISE ONE:

SŪNGIA MAKULYO AA: - ANSWER THIS QUESTIONS

- (a) Ũvoo waku? _____.
- (b) Wĩ museo? _____.
- (c) Isiytwa yaku nũũ? _____.
- (d) Wĩtawa ata? _____.
- (e) Umĩte kũ? _____.
- (f) Mũnyanyau etawa ata? _____.
- (g) Aumĩte kũ? _____.

EXERCISE TWO:

CHANGE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

- (a) Isiytwa yakwa ni Mwendu _____.
- (b) Nitawa Kĩoko _____.
- (c) Numĩte Japan. _____.
- (d) Umĩte Ungelesa. _____.
- (e) Aumĩte Amelika _____.
- (f) Tumĩte Tanzania. _____.
- (g) Mumĩte Kenya. _____.
- (h) Maumĩte Ukamba. _____.

CULTURAL NOTE:

According to the Kamba tradition, naming of children is done according to things like seasons, (e.g. rainy season) time, (e.g. at night), place of birth e.g. on the road, during a journey, etc. The Kambasa also name children after their grandparents. If the grandparents are still living, the child will be given a different name which he will be called until the grandparent dies. The child is given a different name since it is felt that it's a breach of respect to mention the name in the presence of the elderly person.

DIALOGUE A:

- Mũasya : Wĩ museo Kĩoko?
- Kĩoko : Īĩ nĩ nesa. Watinda ata?
- Mũasya : Natinda nesa; Umĩte ku Kĩoko
- Kĩoko : Numĩte nthĩ ya Ungelesa, musyĩ was Oxford.
- Mũasya : Onakwa numĩte nthĩ ya Ungelesa. Vaa Naivasha.

| | | |
|--------|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | Wikalaa va? |
| Kĩoko | : | Nĩkalaa Kinungi; Naku wikalaa va? |
| Mũasya | : | Nĩkalaa Mĩrera |
| Kĩoko | : | Nĩ mũvea nundu wa kũmanyana |
| Mũasya | : | Enda nes/thi nesa |

DIALOGUE B:

| | | |
|---------|---|---|
| Wambua | : | Ũvoo waku Mũtindi? |
| Mũtindi | : | Nĩ mũseo. Uyũ nĩ mũnyanyawa. Etawa Mueni. |
| Wambua | : | Wĩ mũseo Mũeni? |
| Mũeni | : | Ĩĩ nĩ nesa. |
| Mũtindi | : | Mũeni aumĩte mũsyi wa Masakũ, Indĩ ekalaa Kihoto kwa Nahashon Mwangi. |
| Wambua | : | Na kĩla kwakya Mũeni aendaa sukulu ata? |
| Mũtindi | : | Kĩla kwakya alĩsaa ngalĩ. |
| Wambua | : | Na Mũeni, ũsyokaa mũsyi ata? |
| Mũeni | : | Nĩsyokaa mũsyĩ ona ngalĩ. |
| Wambua | : | Nĩ ũseo Mũtindi na Mũeni |
| Mũeni | : | Aya. Enda nesa/thi nesa |

READ ALOUD:

Umĩte kũ?
 Aumĩte kũ??
 Numĩte Ulaya.
 Numĩte Ilovi.
 Aumĩte Masakũ?
 Aiee, ndaumĩte Masakũ.
 Wĩkalaa va? Nĩkalaa Kitui.
 Ekalaa va? Ekala Amelika.
 Twĩkalaa Kenya.
 Mwĩkalaa Tanzania.
 Mekallaa Ungelesa.
 Wĩkalaa Naivasha? – Aiee nikalaa Mombasa
 Ndyĩkalaa Ilovi.
 Ndwĩkalaa Ulaya.
 Ndekalaa Thika.
 Ekalaa kwa Wambua, ndekalaa kwa Mutukũ

VOCABULARY -----NDETO NZAU

| | | |
|------------|---|--------------------|
| Nthĩ | - | Country |
| Mũsyĩ | - | Town |
| Kwĩkala | - | To stay |
| Nũndũ | - | Because |
| Kũmanyana | - | To know each other |
| Mũnyanyawa | - | My friend |
| Indĩ | - | But |

| | | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|------------|
| Kūlisa | - | To climb | |
| Kūsyoka | - | To return | |
| Ngalī | - | A vehicle | |
| Sukulu | - | School | - Masukulu |
| Mbasi | - | Bus | |
| Kīsululu | - | Bicycle | - Isuululu |
| Kūū | - | Feet / legs | - Maau |
| Kūka | - | To come | |
| Kwaũ? | - | At whose (have) | |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

In this lesson, the grammar used is the habitual tense i.e. what usually happens. It is regularly formed by inserting an “A” before the final vowel.

Example:

| | | |
|----------------|---|-----------------|
| Kwīkala | - | To stay |
| Kūenda / kuthi | - | To go |
| Kwona | - | To see |
| Kūnenga | - | To give |
| Nīkalaa | - | I usually stay. |
| Nīendaa | - | I always see. |
| Nīnengaa | - | I always give. |

Note:

For monosyllabic verb stem ending in “W” change the W to U, then add “SA” before the final A. e.g.

Nywa – drink changes to nyusaa – always drinks.

More examples on the usage of this tense will be given at a later lesson.

ALYULA - TRANSLATE

- I stay in Loitoktok
- Where do you stay?
- How do you come to class?
- How do they return home?
- Robert stays in Kisumu
- My mother goes to the market by bicycle.

EXERCISE TWO:

ALYULA/TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

Joseph ekalaa Ulaya.

Nīkalaa Mombasa.

Wīkalaa Kenya.

Nīsyokaa Sukuluu na Maaũ.

Ūlīsaa ngali.

Twīnukaa na mbasi.

Mwīinukaa na matatũ.

EXERCISE THREE:

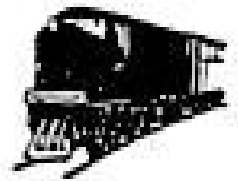
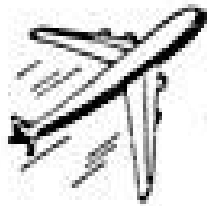
SUNGIUA MAKULYO AYA: - ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS

1. Kũũ Loitoktok wikalaa va?
2. Winũkaa mũsyi ata?
3. Mũnyanyau ekalaa va?
4. Mũnyanyau enukaa na maaũ?
5. Wikalaa kwa ũũ? / Kwau?
6. Winũkaa ata?

EXERCISE FOUR

Andũ aa maendaa wĩanĩ ata?

How do these people go to work?



Nyie ni muusikali



Nye ni mwalimu



Nyie ni vundi wa ngali



Nyie ni ndelewa



Nyie ni sisita



Nyie ni muui



Nyie ni ndakitali



Nyie ni muimi wa ng'ombe



LESSON THREE



NGEWA YA MBEE-DIALOGUE ONE

Kamene:uvoo waku Mutiso?

Mutiso:ni museo,na waku?

Kamene;ti muthuku,watinda ata?

Mutiso:natind nesa,indi waaie ku?

Kamene;nyie nikalaa matuu,naku wikalaa va?

Mutiso;nakwa nikalaa Masaku kwa andu ma musyi witu,

Kamene;we wkalaa nau?

Mutiso:Nyie nikalaa na kivetu kyakwa na syana syakwa.

Kamene:nuseo ngauka Masaku kumukethya.

Mutiso;Aaaya ni kalivu muno,niwathokwa ivinda yonthe.

Kamene;Ni muvea.

Mutinda;umite ku?

Nthenya:numite nthi ya Kenya musyi wa masaku

Ryian:numite Amelika Musyi wa

mwaitu aumite nthi ya Kenya rom NEW YORK.

Mutinda:Inya waku aumite Kenya va?
where/

Ryian:mwaitu aumite Masaku vandu vetawa Iveti.

Machakos

Mutinda:oo ninisi iveti,na ekalaa va?ekalaa Amelika.

Where do you come from

New york.indi

Your mother comes from

She comes from

Ok.i know Machakos.

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE---READ ALOUD

Nikalaa ilovi I styay in Nairobi

Nikalaa Mwambasa I stay in mombasa

Wikalaa va? Where do you stay

Nikalaa Masaku . I stay in machakos

Kveti kyaku kikalla va?

Where does your wife stay

Syana syaku syikalaa va?

Kalivu

Niwathokwa you are welcome

Ninathokwa I am welcomed

Ivinda yonthe all the time

Mavinda on the all the times

NDETO NZAU-----NEW WORDS

Mbasi bus

Motokaa car

Ngali vehicle

Musomethwa student

Mwalimu teacher

Muimi farmer

Muukamba a kamba

Muumasai a maasai

Mwikuyu a gikuyu

Muuamelika an American

Uwau wa muthelo HIV/AIDS

Uima wa mwii health

*****to be cont.

LESSON FOUR

TOPIC: WIKAA ATA? – WHAT DO YOU DO?

COMPETENCY: Tell, their nationality and what they and their friends do.

Nyie ni
muusik
ali



Nyie
ni



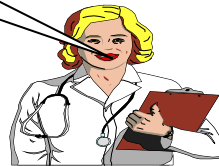
Mimi ni
fundi wa
magari



Mimi ni
Dereva



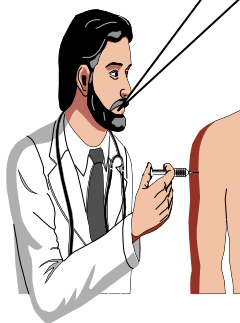
Nyie ni
mwalimuu



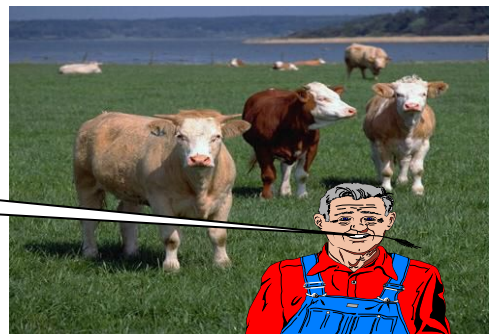
Nyie ni
muuui
mpishi



Ntie ni ndakitali.



Nyie ni muimi wa
ngombe wa ngo'mbe



kitheka :Umĩte va?

john: Numĩte Amelika.

kitheka: Wĩkaa ata vaa Kenya?

john : Nyie nĩ mwalimu. Nĩsomethasya Kĩsũngũ.

kitheka :Usomethasya vaa Ilovi?

john : Aiee. Nisomethasya Loitoktok

kitheka :Na kũũ Ilovi wĩkaa ata?

john : Nĩmanyĩasya Kiswahili. Naku wĩkaa ata?
kitheka: Nyie nĩkalaa o kuu nĩkũnaa viasala na nindumaa ngua ni vundi
john : Uthoovasya kyaũ?
kitheka : Nĩthoovasya ngua/mitumba

SOMA KWA WASYA:

We wĩ mũmwaũ?
Nyie nĩ Mũsũngũ.
We wĩ Mũvalanza.
We nĩ Mũmelika.
Nyie nĩ Mũindi.
We wĩ mbai yĩva?
Nyie nĩ Mũkamba.
Nyie ni Mwĩkũyũ.
We wĩ Mũtaita.
We ni Mũtiikũ.

Inywĩ mwĩ Amwaũ?
Ithyĩ twĩ Asũngũ.
Inywĩ mwĩ Anzelumani:
Mo nĩ Aindi.

We ti Mũkenya – We nĩ Mũalavu.
We ti Mũmelika, we ni Mungelesa.
John ni Mũindi? Aiee, we ti Mũindi we nĩ mũndũ Mwiũ.
Akinyi ti Mwĩkuyu, Nĩ Mumela.

Ũyũ nũũ? Ũyũ nĩ Kyalo.
Ũyũ nĩ Mutheu.
Mũndũ ũyũ nĩ Mũmelika?
Aiee tĩ Mũmelika, nĩ Mũvalanza.
Aiee ti Mũsũngu, nĩ mundu Mwiu.

PERSONAL PRONOUNNS

| | | |
|------|---|-------|
| Nyie | - | Ithyĩ |
| We | - | Inywĩ |
| We | - | Mo |
| Ũyũ | - | Aa |
| Ũsu | - | Asu |
| Ũya | - | Aya |

Nyie nĩ ndakĩtalĩ.
We wĩ muĩmi.
We nĩ kalanĩ

Wĩika ata?

Nĩsomethya Kiswahili.
Nĩthooasya ngua.
Nĩandĩka valua.

VOCABULARIES: NDETO NZAU

| | | |
|-----------------|---|---------------------------|
| Kwĩka | - | To do |
| Mwalimũ | - | Teacher |
| Mũĩmi | - | Farmer |
| Ndakitalĩ | - | Doctor |
| Mwĩkũyũ | - | A Kikuyu person |
| Mũmela/Mũnzaluo | - | A Luo person |
| Mũvalanza | - | A French person |
| Mũalavu | - | Arab |
| Mũindi | - | An Indian |
| Kũsomethya | - | To teach |
| Kũandĩka | - | To write |
| Kalanĩ | - | A clerk |
| Kwĩmanyisya | - | To study/learn |
| Kũthoosya | - | To sell |
| Vĩasala | - | Business |
| Mũsũngũ | - | A European |
| Wĩkaa ata? | - | What do you do? |
| We wĩ mũmwaũ? | - | What naitonlatiy are you? |

GRAMMER EXPLANATION

We nĩ mbaĩ yiva? - What tribe are you?

| | | |
|-------|---|-----------|
| Nyie | - | Me |
| We | - | You |
| We | - | He/she |
| Ithyĩ | - | We |
| Inywĩ | - | You (Pl.) |
| Mo | - | They |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is:

(a) Personal Pronouns.

(b) Demonstratives.

The personal pronoun in the Kamba language is:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------------|
| Nyie | - | Me |
| We | - | You |
| We | - | He/she – the third person |

Singular Personal Pronoun is distinguished from the second one by the tone.

The plurals are:

Ithyĩ - We) e.g.

Inywĩ - You) Ithyĩ twi Asungu
Mo - they) We are Eurorpeans.

Some demonstratives of the MU/A class have been used e.g.

Ûyũ - This (Proximal) i.e. near the speaker.
Ûsu - That (Referential) i.e. near the listener.
Ûya - That over there (distal) far from speaker/listener.

Examples:

Uyũ nĩ Mũnyanyawa John
(This is my friend John).
Mwalimu ãya etawa Mũema.
(That teacher is called Mũ./ema)

The plurals are:

Aya - These
Asu - Those
Aaya - Those over there

Examples:

Aya nĩ Asungu - These are Europeans
Asu nĩ Aamelika - Those are Amelikans
Aaya nĩ anyanyawa - Those over there are my friends.

To negate the above sentences you need to replace ‘ni’ with “Ti” i.e.

Ûyũ nĩ John - This is John.
Ûyũ tĩ John - This is not John.
Aya nĩ Anyanyawa - These are my friends
Aya tĩ Anyanyawa - These are not my friends

EXERCISE ONE:

Put the correct person pronouns in the following sentences:

Exmample - Ngelekanio

Nĩtawa Musangi
Nyie nĩtawa Musangi

1. Etawa Jimmy
2. Wĩtawa Kĩĩo
3. Nĩsomethasya Kiswahili
4. Makũnaa vĩasala.
5. Mwĩnũkaa na mbasi.
6. Twĩkalaa Ilovi (Nairobi)
7. Aumĩte nthĩ, ya Amelika.
8. Nĩkala Loitoktok
9. Athoasya ngũa/mĩtumba

EXERCISE TWO:

Andika kwa wingi

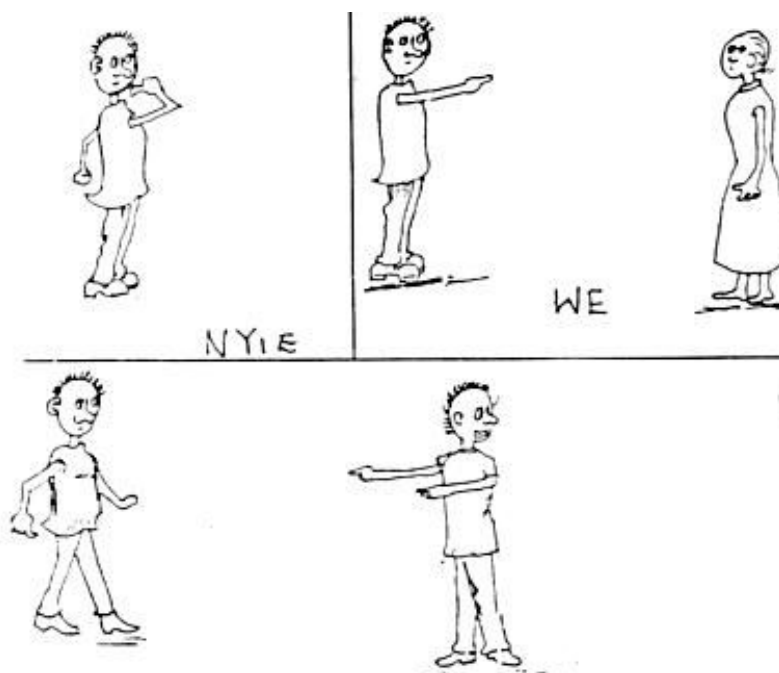
WRITE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCE INTO PLURALS:

1. Ũyũ nĩ Mwaitũ - Aya nĩ aa mwaitu.
2. Ũyũ nĩ mwalimũ -
3. Ũsu ni mwana wakwa _____.
4. Ũyu ni Mũmelika _____.
5. Ũsu ni Mũsũngũ _____.
6. Ũya ni Mũtumĩa. _____.

EXERCISE THREE ALYULA – CHANGE THESE SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVES:

1. Ũyũ nĩ Musungu.
2. Aya nĩ alimu na Kisungu.
3. Nyie nĩ mwalimu wa Kiswahili.
4. Aya nĩ Anyanyawa.
5. Asu nĩ atumĩa.
6. Aya nĩ andũ aseu .
7. Uuya nĩ Peter.

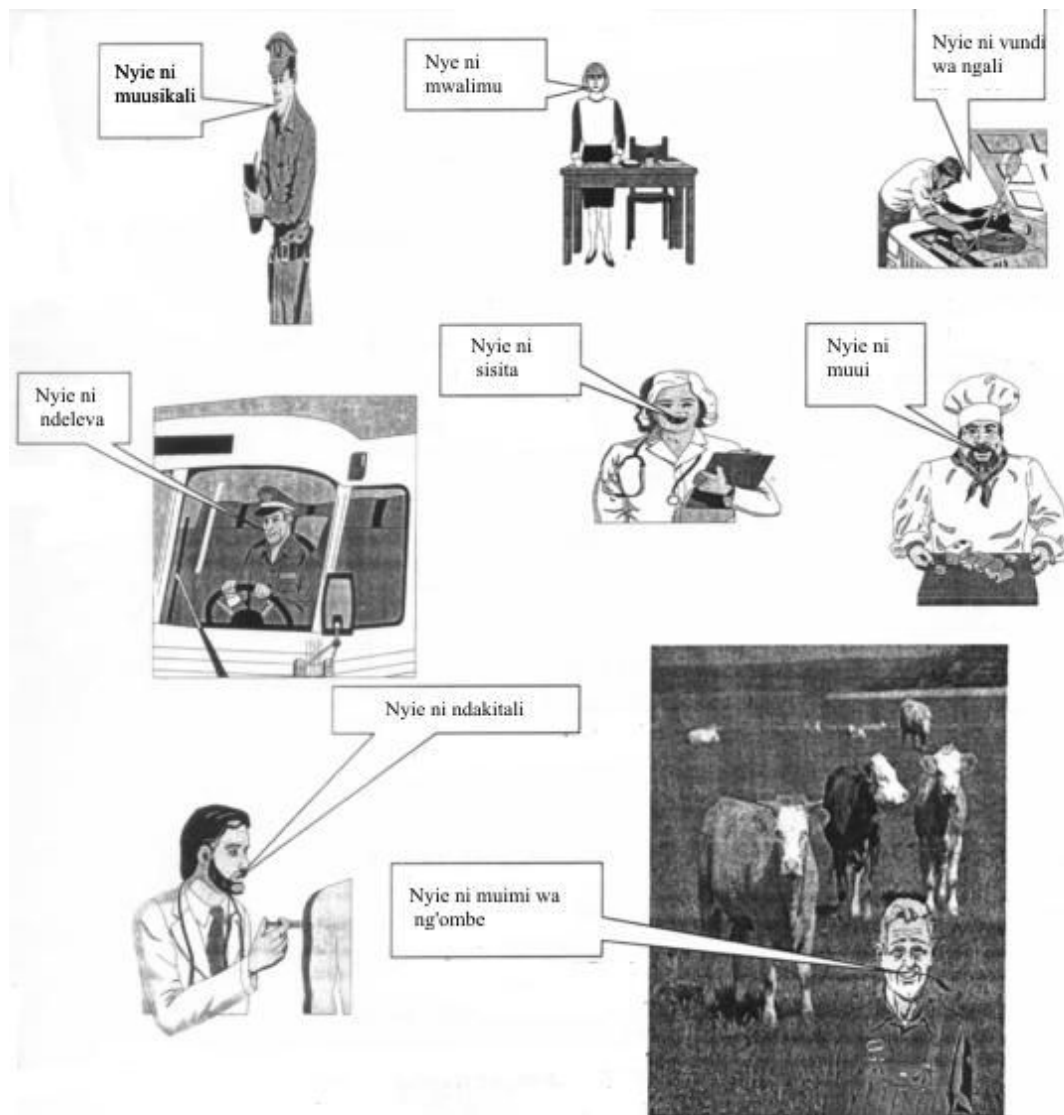
Note: Demonstrative Pronouns of other classes will be dealt with at a later lesson



LESSON 4

TOPIC: WHAT YOU DO:

COMPETENCY: TELL THEIR NATIONALITY AND WHAT THEY AND THEIR FRIENDS DO.

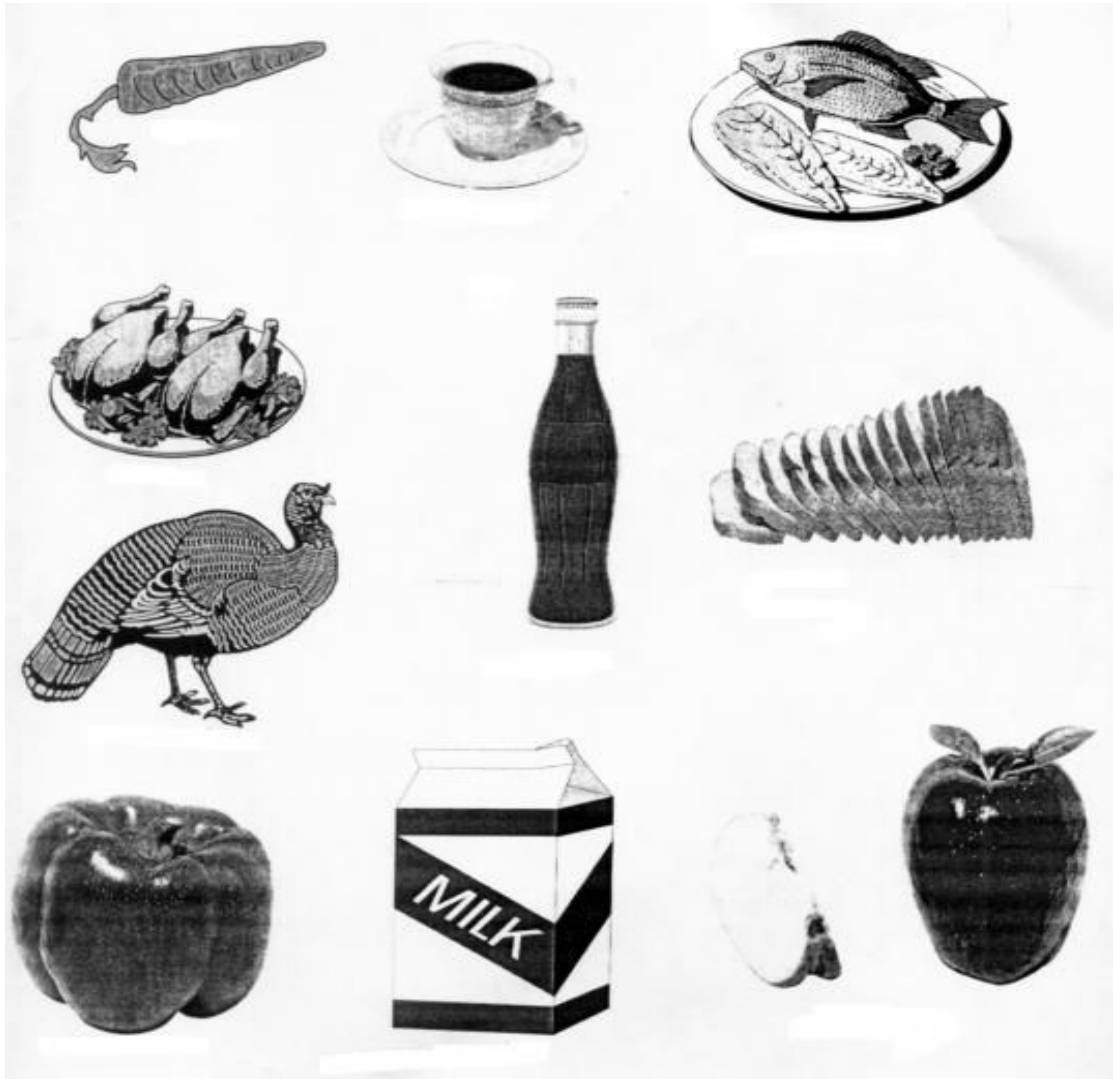


LESSON FIVE

TOPIC: MALIU

COMPETENCY: WENDETE KŪYA KYAŪ - WENDETE KUYA KYAU -
WHAT DO YOU LIKE TO EAT?

ANDIKA MASYIWA MA MALIU AA – WRITE THE NAMES OF THESE
FOODS.



DIALOGUE ONE

- Mwongela : Wĩ mŭseo Mwongeli.
Mwongeli : ñĩ ñĩ kŭseo Mwongela.
Mwongela : Īyoo kwakya Ūnaĩe kyaũ?
Mwongeli : Īyoo kwya ninnaiye mukate na siaki, matumbĩ na sosengi.
Mwongela : Na ũnanywie kyaũ?
Mwongeli : Ninanywi ũsũũ. Naku unanywie kyau?
Mwongela : Nyie, ĩyoo ndineenywa usuu. Ninanywie kyai.
Mwongeli : Nyie ndinyusaa kyai kwakya.

Mwongela : Nĩwendete kĩwũ kya masungwa?
 Mwongeli : ã nĩnendete mũno
 Mwongeli : Aaya kwata.
 Mwongela : Ni mũvea mũno.

DIALOGUE TWO:

Syombua: Ũvoo waku?
 Lilian: Nĩ mũseo Syombua, kũilyi ata?
 Syombua: Nĩ mũseo. Ũmũthĩ ũũite kyau?
 Lilian: Ũmũnhi nĩũite ngima na makuyu, musle na nguku na matunda
 Syombua: Matunda meku?
 Lilian: Matunda ta mavavaĩ, masungwa, maiũ, mananasi na makundi.
 Syombua: Asu ni matunda maseo, muno.
 Lilian: Aya, tũthi mũsyi.
 Syombua: ã tũthi.

SOMA KWA WASYA – READ ALOUD:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------------|
| Nĩnaĩye | - | Ndineeya. |
| Ũnaĩye | - | Ndũneeya. |
| Anaaye | - | Ndaneeya. |
| Nĩnaĩye Mukate | - | Ndineeya Mũsele. |
| Ũnaĩye ngima | - | Ndũneeya Maluu. |
| Anaĩye nyama | - | Ndaneeya ikũyũ. |
| Tunaĩye matunda | - | Tũinaaya liũ. |
| Munaĩye isyo | - | Mũinaaya mboka. |
| Manaiye nyama sya nguku | - | Maineeya maiu. |
| Nĩnanywie | - | Ndineenywa. |
| Ũnanywie | - | Ndũneenywa. |
| Ananywie | - | Ndaneenywa. |
| Tunanywie | - | Tuineenywa. |
| Munanywie | - | Mũineenywa. |
| Mananyie | - | Maineenywa. |
| Nendete kuya isyo | - | Ndyendete Kũya mũsele. |
| Wendete kunywa kyai | - | Ndwendete kũnywa ũkĩ. |
| Endete kuya nyama | - | Ndendete kũya makũyũ. |
| Nĩenda kunywa kyai | - | Ndienda kũnywa kaawa. |
| Wĩenda kunywa yĩia | - | Nduenda kũnywa ũsũũ. |
| Eenda kunywa soda | - | Ndeenda kũnywa mbinyu. |

VOCABULARIES:

| <u>Kikamba</u> | <u>English</u> | <u>Plurals</u> |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| Kũya | To eat | - |
| Kũnywa | To drink | - |
| ĩyoo | Yesterday | - |

| | | |
|------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Kwakya | Morning | - |
| Nīnaīye | I ate | - |
| Kyai | Tea | Kyai |
| Kaawa | Coffee | Kaawa |
| Īia | Milk | Iia |
| Kīwū | Water | Kiwu |
| Ūkī | Beer | Uki |
| Mbinyu | Wine | Mbinyu |
| Sota | Soda | Sota |
| Ngima | Ugali | Ngima |
| Isyo | Corn and beans | Isyo |
| Mūsele | Rice | Misele |
| Īkūyū | Fish | Makuyu |
| Nyama ya ng'ombe | Beef | Nyama sya ngombe |
| Nyama ya mbūi | Goat | Nyama sya mbui |
| Nyama ya ilondu | Mutton | Nyama sya ilondu |
| Nyama ya ngūlūwe | Pork | Nyama sya nguluwe |
| Nyama ya ngūkū | Chicken | Nyama sya nguku |
| Siaki | Butter | Siaki |
| Sūkali | Sugar | Munyu |
| Mūnyū | Salt | Matunda |
| Ītunda | Fruit | Matunda |
| Īsungwa | Orange | Masungwa |
| Īnanansi | Pawpaw | Mavavai |
| Īembe | Mango | Maembe |
| Īvela | Guava | Mavela |
| Īiu | Banana | Maiu |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATIONS:

The grammar used in this lesson is the past tense. There are two forms of past tenses in Kikamba. These are the yesterday's past tense and indefinite past tense. At this stage we will only learn about the yesterday's past tense. the tense sign is "Na" and it is mutable with "i.e." suffix

| Example: | Affirmatives: | Negatives |
|-----------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Kūya – To eat - | Ninaie - | I ate - Ndinaaya |
| | Unaie - | You ate - Ndūnaaya |
| | Anaie - | He/she ate - Ndanaaya |
| | Tūnaie - | We ate - Tūnaaya |
| | Mūnaie - | You ate - Mūnaaya |
| | Manaie - | They ate - Mainaaya |
| Kunywa - | To drink | |
| | Ninanywie - | Ndinaanywa |
| | Ūnanywie - | Ndunaanywa |
| | Ananywie - | Ndanaanywa |

Explanation on the indefinite past tense will be done at a later stage.

EXERCISE ONE:

Construct meaningful sentences using the words in the brackets.

Example:

Īyoo (kūsoma) valua.

Answer

Iyoo ninasomie valua.

Yesterday I read a letter.

1. Īyoo (kūandika) valūa.
2. Mwitū (kūsoma) Kĩswahili.
3. John (kūya) liu wa kwakya.
4. Iyoo (kūnywa) ũki mwingi.
5. We (kuĩma) mūūdanĩ.
6. Ithyĩ (kūthūmūa) kwakya.

EXERCISE TWO:

CHANGE THIS SENTENCE INTO PLURALS;

- (a) Īyoo nĩnaandĩkĩe valua musyi.
- (b) Ninasomie ĩvuku ya kĩkaamba.
- (c) Anaie Īu na ĩtumbĩ
- (d) Unanywie uki wa atumĩa.
- (e) Nĩnaĩmie muunda munene.
- (f) Unauie nguo nzeo.
- (g) Anathumuie vamwe na mwaitu.

EXERCISE THREE:

Fill in the blank using a positive verb in the first gap and a negative verb in the 2nd.

EXAMPLE:

1. (Nyie) **Nĩnanywie** kaawa **ndinaanywa** kyai

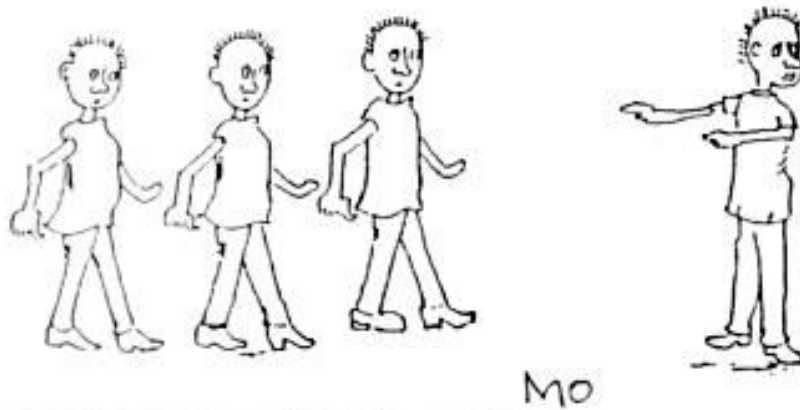
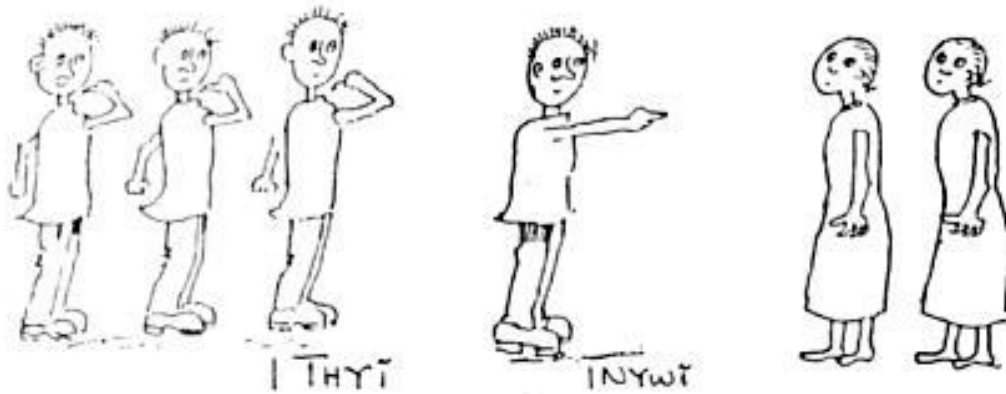
- (a) (We) _____ kiwu _____ soda.
- (b) (We (3rd person) _____ sota _____ ũkĩ.
- (c) (Ithyĩ) _____ Īia _____ kaawa.
- (d) (Inywĩ) _____ usũũ _____ Īia.
- (e) (Mo) _____ Kyai _____ Īia.

Andũ aa meya kyaũ na menywa kyaũ? – What foods and drinks are this people taking?



CULTURAL NOTE:

The Kamba community is a generous one. You will always be offered something to eat and it is considered rude to turn down a food offer. It is therefore advisable to just taste the food if you don't feel like eating.



LESSON 6

TOPIC: KUTALA – COUNTING

ISOMO YA THANTATU – LESSONS SIX.

SYINDU SYIANA – HOW MANY ARE THEY?

Ĩmwi kwongela ĩmwe nĩ ilĩ.
Itano kwongela itatũ nĩ nyanya.
Muonza kwongela ilĩ nĩ keenda.
Itatu kwongela itatũ nĩ thanthatũ.
Ikumi kumya itano nĩ itano.
Ilĩ kumya ĩmwe nĩ ilĩ.
Thathatu kumya itatũ ni itatũ.
Ilĩ kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ thanthatu.
Itatũ kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ keenda.
Ikumi kũndũ kũtatũ nĩ mĩongo itatũ.
Itano kũndũ kũtano nĩ mĩongo ilĩ na ĩtano.
Muonza kũndũ ikũmi nĩ mĩongo mũonza.
Itano kumya mĩongo ilĩ nĩ yĩana.

Aya nĩ aũme meana?
Aya nĩ andu ikũmi
Ūyũ nĩ mwalimu umwe.
Mũsũngu umwe.
Asũngũ elĩ.
Aaya nĩ atumia atano.
Aya nĩ Akamba mũonza.

Ithi nĩ ikombe syĩana?
Kĩĩ nĩ kikombe kimwe.
Ithi nĩ ikombe ilĩ.
iatu itatũ.
Isu nĩ isiko mũonza.
Ĩiya nĩ itungũũ thanthatũ.
Wĩenda ikombe syĩana?
Nĩenda ngili mũonza.
Ĩya nĩ mbaka syĩana?
Ĩsu nĩ mbaka inya.
Ena ngũa nyingĩ.
Ino nĩ ngiti ngũũ.
Ena ngovia nzeo.
Nendete kũnywa sũva inya sya ũkĩ.

VOCABULARIES:NDETO NZAU

| <u>Vocabulary</u> | <u>English</u> | <u>Plural</u> |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------|
| Kūtala | To count | - |
| Nĩngũtala | I'm counting | - |
| ĩmwe | One | - |
| ĩĩ | Two | - |
| Itatũ | Three | - |
| Inya | Four | - |
| Itano | Five | - |
| Thanthatũ | Six | - |
| Mũonza | Seven | - |
| Nyanya | Eight | - |
| Keenda | Nine | - |
| ĩkũmi | Ten | - |
| ĩkũmi na ĩmwe | Eleven | - |
| ĩkũmi na ilĩ | Twelve | - |
| ĩkũmi na ĩtatũ | Thirteen | - |
| ĩkũmi na inya | Fourteen | - |
| Miongo ilĩ | Twenty | - |
| Miongo ĩtatũ | Thirty | - |
| Miongo ina | Forty | - |
| Miongo ĩtano | Fifty | - |
| Miongo thanthatũ | Sixty | - |
| Miongo mũonza | Seventy | - |
| Miongo nyanya | Eighty | - |
| Miongo keenda | Ninety | - |
| ĩana (I/MA) | A Hundred | Maana |
| ĩana yĩmwe | One Hundred | - |
| Maana eli | Two hundred | - |
| Ngili (N) | A thousand | Ngili |
| Ngili ĩmwe | One thousand | - |
| Ngili ĩkũmi | Ten thousand | - |
| Milioni (N) | A million | - |
| Kwongela (verb) | To add | - |
| Kumya (verb) | To subtract | - |
| Kũndũ | To multiply | - |
| Mũtũmĩa (Mu/A) | An old woman | Atumia |
| Kĩkombe (Kili) | Cup | Ikombe |
| Kivila (Kili) | Chair | Ivila |
| Kisiko (Kili) | Spoon | Isiko |
| Kĩtũngũũ (Kili) | Onion | Itunguu |
| Kĩatũ (Kili) | Shoe | Iatu |
| Mbaka (N) | Cut | Mbaka |
| Ngovia (N) | Hat | Ngovia |
| Ngũũ (Adj.) | Old | - |
| Nzeo (Adj.) | Good, nice, pretty | - |
| Mwalimũ (M /A) | Teacher | Alimu |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

Numbers are quantitative adjectives. Numbers one to five when used as adjectives, take the prefix which agrees with the noun modified.

Examples:

| | | |
|------------|---|---------------|
| Mündũ ũmwe | - | One person |
| Andũ elĩ | - | Two people |
| Andũ atatũ | - | Three people. |

- Ili (two) is a mutable stem.
- Na when preceded by I prefix becomes nya (hence inya).
- The numbers six to ten are never inflected. When talking about things, nouns always come before adjectives. The noun prefix has to agree with the noun it modifies.

Example:

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| Andũ aseo | - | Good people. |
| Kivĩla kiseo | - | A good chair. |
| Nyũmba nzeo | - | Good houses. |

The adjectival prefixes for N class are abit different from those of the other classes.

This prefixes are: -

N, nd, ng before immutables e.g.

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------|
| Ngũa ngũũ | - | An old clothe |
| Ngĩtĩ ndaasa | - | A tall dog. |
| Mbaka ndwau | - | A sick cat. |

The prefixes before mutables are: -

Mb, ny, nz examples:

| | | |
|--------------|---|-------------|
| Ng'ombe nzeo | - | A good cow. |
| Nthĩ nyũmũ | - | A dry land. |
| Nyama mbĩthĩ | - | Raw meat |

Note: Certain consonants change when preceded by N. Loot at the table below.

| | |
|------------|--------------|
| N before K | becomes NG. |
| N before M | becomes M. |
| N before N | becomes N |
| N before S | becomes NZ. |
| N before T | becomes ND. |
| N before V | becomes Mb. |
| N before W | becomes NGW. |

This explanation will be detailed at a later stage.

EXERCISE ONE:

SAY IN WORDS:

1, 2, 11, 4, 12, 3, 6, 20, 18, 22, 35, 48, 67, 52, 74, 99, 1000.

EXERCISE TWO:

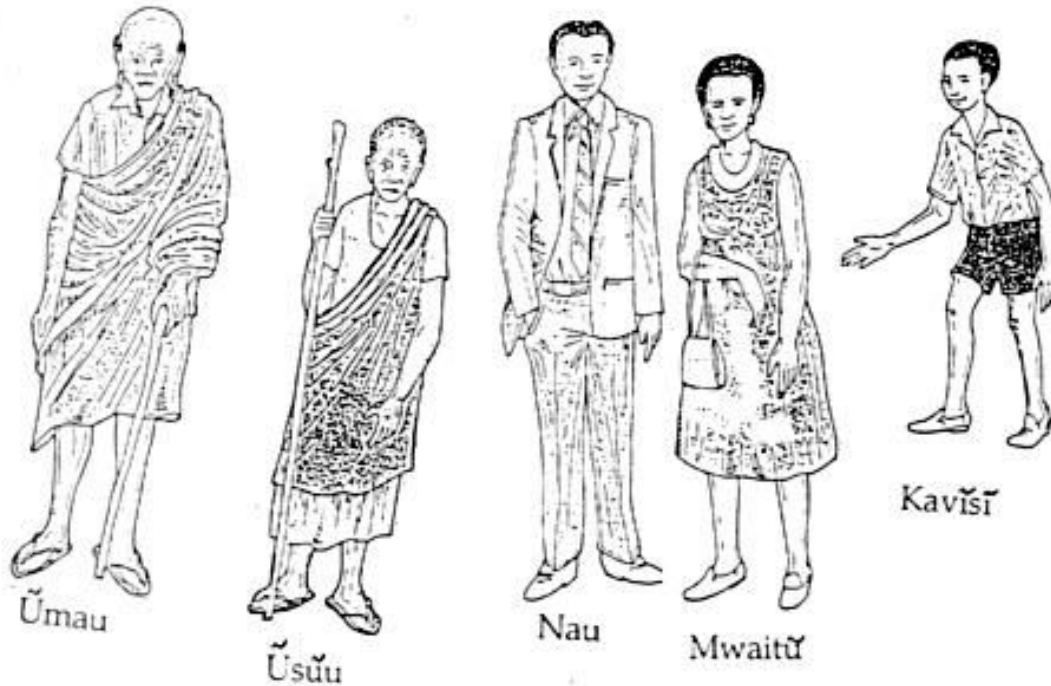
ALYULA – TRANSLATE THESE SENTENCES: -

1. Three cups.
2. Two people.
3. One person.
4. Eight rings.
5. Five good chairs.
6. Three big houses.
7. Four sick cats.
8. Three big cows.
9. They bought three good dogs.
10. My cat is sick.

LESSON SEVEN

TOPIC: ŪSYAO

COMPETENCY: ANDŪ MA MŪSYĪ WAKWA – MY FAMILY



DIALOUGE:

- Mŭtisya : Wĩ mŭseo mwĩitu?
Mwende : Īĩ nĩmŭseo.
Mŭtisya : Wĩtawa ata?
Mwende : Nĩtawa Mwende.
Mŭtisya : Īthe wakue etawa ata?
Mwende : Ithe wakwa etawa Makaũ.
Mŭtisya : Inyia waku etawa ata.
Mwende : Mwaitu etawa syokaũ.
Mŭtisya : Kwenyu kwĩ syana inti?
Mwende : Īĩ kwi ivĩřĩ ilĩ na mwĩitu ũmwe.
Mŭtisya : Ūla mŭkũũ etawa ata?
Mwende : Ūla mŭkũũ etawa Mŭtũa, ũngi etawa Mŭli na ũngi etawa Wanza. Kwoou kwitũ ninyie mŭnini.
Mŭtisya : Nĩ mŭvea nũndũ wa kŭkũmanya.
Mwende : Īĩ n'ũseo.

SOMA KWA WASYA READ ALOUD

Nau wakwa etawa Mutia My father is called Mutia

Uua etawe Ndunge -----my grandmother is called Ndunge.

Ithe waku etawa ata-----what is you father called/

Mwaitu etawa Mutheu-----My mother us called Mutheu

Maama etawa Kiema-----my uncle is called Kiema.

Mwiitu-a-ia etawa Mukonyo----my sister is called mukonyo

Umau wakwa etawa Maithya----my grandfather is called Maithya

SOMA KWA WASYA MUNENE – READ ALOUD:

| | |
|-----------------|--|
| ĩthe wakwa | Mwaitũ ekalaa mũsyĩ. |
| ĩthe waku | Nau athũkũma Ilovi |
| ĩthe wake | Au ekalaa va? |
| Inyia wakwa | Mũkũũa etawa Mũli. |
| Inyia waku | Mũinawa etawa Mũtiso. |
| Inyia wake | Mwana wa ĩtina etawa Joel. |
| ũyũ nĩ mwaitu | Mwana wa kakithathi ni Mũeni. |
| ũyũ nĩ Nau | Kwitu nĩ Masakũ. |
| ũyũya nĩ Mwenyu | Kwenyu ni Kisumu (Kisumu) kwoo ni Ulaya. |

VOCABULARIES:

| <u>Vocabularies</u> | English | Plural: |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| Nau | My / our father | - |
| Au | Your father | - |
| ĩthe | His/her/its father | - |
| Mwaitu/invia | My / our mother | - |
| Mwenyu | Your mother | - |
| Mũkũũa | My elder brother/sister | - |
| Muinawa | My younger brother/sister | Akũũa |
| ũmaa | My younger brother/sister | Ainawa |
| ũmau | My grandfather | |
| ũmae | His/her grand father | |
| ũsua / susu | My grandmother | |
| ũsuu | Your grandmother | |
| ũsue | His/her grandmother | |
| Mama | My uncle on mother's side | |
| Mwana mũkũũ | First born | Ana akũũ |
| ĩlumaita | Last born | Malumaita |
| Mwendwa-asa | My uncle/aunt (on the father's side) | |
| Mwendya | Aunt (on the mother's side). | |
| Mwĩsukũũa | My grandchild | |
| Esũkũũa | My grandchildren | |
| Mwĩsũkũũu | Your grand child | |
| Esukũũu | Your grand children | |
| Iatũ sya mũkalya | Tyre shoes | |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION

The grammar in this lesson is the Possessive Pronouns. This pronoun is formed by an invariable particle for each person, singular/plural. To this particle a prefix is added according to the noun standing for the thing possessed. These particles are mutable.

The Invariable Particles are:

Singular

- Akwa – mine or my
- Aku – Yours or your
- Ake – His or hers

Plurals:

- Aitũ / itũ - Our/ours
- Enyu - You/yours
- Oo - Their/theirs

Below are examples of Possessive Pronouns with some Noun Classes:

MU/A CLASS:

Singular:

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------|
| Mwalimũ wakwa | - | My teacher. |
| Mwalimũ waku | - | Your teacher. |
| Mwalimũ wake | - | His/her teacher. |
| Alimũ makwa | - | My teachers. |
| Alimũ maku | - | Your teacher |
| Alimũ maku | - | His / her teachers. |

Plurals:

| | | |
|---------------|---|----------------|
| Mwalimũ witũ | - | Our teacher. |
| Mwlaimũ wenyu | - | Your teacher. |
| Mwalimũ woo | - | Their teacher |
| Alimũ maitũ | - | Our teachers |
| Alimũ menyu | - | Your teachers. |
| Alimũ moo | - | Their teachers |

MU/MI CLASS:

Singular:

| | | | | | |
|------------|---|---------------|------------|---|--------------|
| Mũtĩ wakwa | - | My trees. | Miti yakwa | - | My trees. |
| Mũtĩ waku | - | Your tree. | Miti yaku | - | Your trees. |
| Mũtĩ waku | - | His/her tree. | Miti yake | - | His/her tree |
| Mũtĩ witu | - | Our tree | Miti yitu | - | Our trees |
| Mũtĩ wenyu | - | Your tree | Miti yenyu | - | Your tree |
| Mũtĩ woo | - | Their tree | Miti yoo | - | Their tree |

VA/KU CLASS:

Singular:

| | (Indefinite) | | Plurals | | |
|--------|--------------|-----------------|---------|---|-------------|
| Kwakwa | - | My place (home) | Kwitu | - | Our place |
| Kwaku | - | Your place | Kwenyu | - | Your place |
| Kwake | - | His/her place | Kwoo | - | Their place |

(Definite)

| | | | | | |
|-------|---|-----------------|-------|---|-------------|
| Vakwa | - | My place (home) | Vaitu | - | Our place |
| Vaku | - | Your place | Venyu | - | Your place |
| Vake | - | His/her place | Voo | - | Their place |

EXERCISE ONE – COMPREHENSION:

ANDU MA MUSYI WA MUTISYA:

Nyie nĩtawa Mutisya. Nĩkalaa Masaku na Asyai makwa. Ithe wakwa etawa Mutuku na mwaitũ etawa Kamene. Nĩna akũũa atano na mũinawa umwe. Mũkũũa ũmwe wa mwĩitu nĩwatwaiwe. Ũmau nake etawa Kithekal. We nĩ mũkũũ mũno; na ena myaka mũongo nyanya. Ũsũũ nĩwakwie. Ũmau nĩwũkaa kutukethya mavinda maingĩ. We ekalaa mũsyĩ wa Kitui. Nau nake athũkũmaa Ilovi. Atesaa aitũ sya mũkalya. Mwaitũ

ndathūkamaa. Ekala na Esūkũũe vaa mũsyĩ. Mũkũũa ũmwee athūkũmaa Thika. We nĩ mwalimũ na etawa Kitheka ta umau. Nyie ndithūkũmaa ĩndĩ nĩnzomaa.

MAKŪLYO – QUESTONS:

1. Nyie nĩtawa ata?
2. Asyali makwa mekalaa va?
3. Asyai makwa metawa ata?
4. Kwitũ twi andu meana?
5. Utau ena mayka yĩana?
6. Utau ekalaa va?
7. Nau athūkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
8. Raphael athūkũmaa va?
9. Nyie nithūkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?

A) Andika ngewa iulu wa andu ma musyi waku.

B) Wendete mũsyĩ wina andũ aingĩ kana andũ aninin? Elesya.

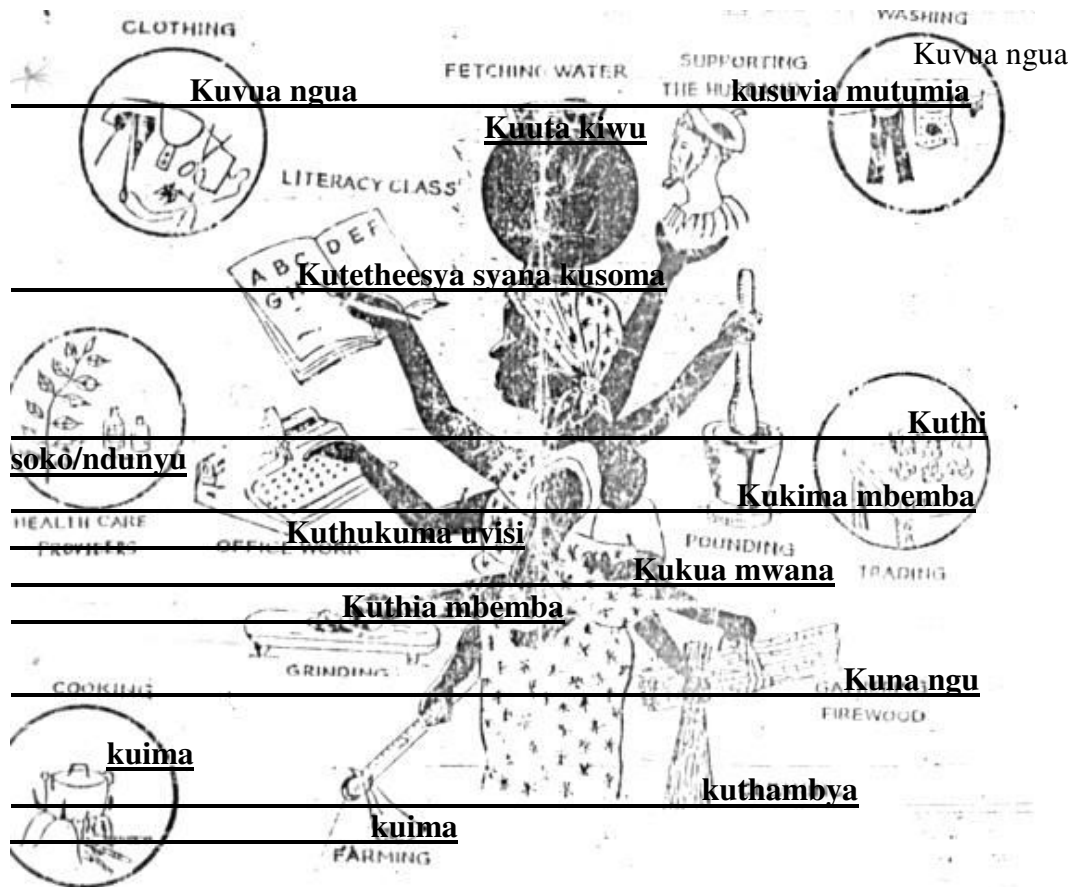
EXERCISE TWO – SŪNGŪA MAKŪLYO AA – ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS:

- (a) ĩthe waku etawa ata?
- (b) Inyia waku etawa ata?
- (c) Ũma etawa ata?
- (d) Ũsũũ etawa ata?
- (e) Kwenyu mwĩ andũ meana?
- (f) Au athukũmaa va?
- (g) Mũkũũ etawa ata?
- (h) Mũinau etawa ata?
- (i) Mũndũ ũla mũkũũ kwenyu etawa ata?
- (j) Ikumaita kwenyu yĩtawa ata?

EXERCISE THREE – ALYŪLA – TRANSLATE

- (1) I have a big family.
- (2) My father is a teacher.
- (3) My grandmother is dead.
- (4) I'm a student.
- (5) My two sisters are married.
- (6) Their parents are farmers.
- (7) My elder brother lives in Nairobi.
- (8) Her grand children are very good.

Write sentences using . verbs given on the picture to describe the role of an Africa woman the community



CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba tradition the family includes all relatives. As the children grow up, they are expected to meet and know all their existing relatives. Very often people will use the noun musee (old man) when referring to their father as a third person. This is viewed as a sign of respect.

LESSON EIGHT isomo ya ikumi na nyaanya.

TOPIC: MŪKAAWANI/ŪTELINI

COMPETENCY: KWITYA LIU – ORDERING FOOD:



DIALOGUE ONE:

Kitili :
Ūvoo waku?

Weita : Nĩ mūseo. Wĩenda kũya kyaũ?
Kitili : Kwĩna lĩu mwaũ?
Weita : Kwina ngima, nyama mūsele makũyũ na isyo.
Kitili : Ndetee ngima na nyama.
Weita : Na wĩenda kũnywa kyaũ?
Kitili : Wĩna sota mũthithu.
Weita : Īi.
Kitili : Aaya. Ndetee sota wa fanta mũthithu.
Weita : Osa sota indi eteela lĩu vanini.
Kitili : Nĩ mūvea.

DIALOGUE B:

Kilonzo : Kũilyi ata mwanake?
Weita : Ni kũseo. Niweetya liu?
Kilonzo : Aiee ndinetya.
Weita : Wĩya kĩ?
Kilonzo : Ndetee maluu na nyama ya mbui.

Weita : Na wĩnywa kyau?
 Kilonzo : Wĩna ukĩ muthithu?
 Weita : Ĩĩ wĩnywa wĩku?
 Kilonzo : Ndetee tusker nthithu; na gilasi.
 Waita : Osa.
 Dick : Weita, ndetee mũnyũ.
 Kilonzo : Ĩĩ kwata.

Wĩenda lĩu mwaũ?
 Wĩenda matumbĩ.
 Wĩenda kyavati.
 Eenda ngũkũ.
 Nĩenda kyai.
 Eenda sota mũthithu.
 Nĩweetya lĩu?
 Ĩĩ nĩeneetya.
 Nĩweetya.
 Ndetee kyai.
 Muetee ũsũũ.
 Nenga ĩia.
 Maetee lĩu.
 Tũetee uki mũvyũ.
 Nienda ĩia ithithu.
 Ethĩwa nĩ vatonyeka ndetee kĩwu kya kũnywa.
 Nenge kyai na mũkate.
 Nwenge mũnyũ na kavyũ.
 Ndetee ĩsyo ĩsaani yĩmwe.
 Mũetee lĩu mĩtũkĩ. Eĩwa nzaa mũno.
 Nĩwa nzaa.
 Wĩwa nzaa
 Eĩwa nzaa.
 Nĩnyaya lĩu.
 Nĩnamina kũya.
 Syana nĩsyavũna.

| Vocabularies | English | Plurals: |
|---------------------|----------------------|-----------------|
| Kwĩtya | To order | - |
| Kũvũna | To be full/satisfied | - |
| Kũya | To eat | - |
| Kũnywa | To drink | - |
| Kavyũ | Knife | Tuvyu |
| Ĩsaani | Plate | Masaani. |
| Kũmina | To finish | - |
| Mũkaawa | Restaurant | Mikaawa |
| Mĩtũkĩ | Fast/quickly | - |
| -Vyũ | Hot | - |
| -Thithu | Cold | - |
| Kwĩwa | To hear/to feel | - |

| | | |
|-----------|--------------------------|---------|
| Nĩwa nzaa | I'm hungry (feel hungry) | - |
| Ndetee | Bring me | Tuetee |
| Muetee | Bring him/her | Maetee |
| Nenge | Give me | Tunenge |
| Kwĩna | There is | |
| Tũnga | Return (something) | |
| Osa | Take | |
| Kwata | Hold it, have it. | |
| Nĩnavũna | I'm full, satisfied | |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

The grammar in this lesson is the immediate past tense. It refers to an action which has just taken place. Some tiems it is used to express something as “complete in thought but not in action.” The tense particle is **'a'** and it is mutable.

Examples:

| | | |
|-----------|---|-----------------------------|
| Nĩnaya | - | I have just eaten. |
| Ndinaya | - | I haven't just eaten. |
| Nĩnasomaa | - | I have just read. |
| Ndinasoma | - | I haven't just read. |
| Nĩnavuma | - | I have just full/satisfied. |
| Ndinavuna | - | I'm not full/satisfied |
| Nĩnathi | - | I've gone/I'm gone. |

Sometiems we say this yet still standing thus expressing a verb complete in thought but not in action.

EXERCISE ONE:

TURN THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES INTO NEGATIVE:

1. Nĩnanya Iĩu mwingĩ.
2. Nĩneetya Iĩu.
3. Nĩtwaya.
4. Nĩmasoma mavuku maseo.
5. Nĩenda kuya ĩkuyu na maluu.
6. Aamelika maya Iĩu na moko.
7. Nĩenda kuya ngima na yĩia.
8. Monicah eetya ĩsaani yĩmwe ya muthokoi.
9. Nĩnathi Ilovi.
10. Nĩnamina kuya Iĩu wakwa.

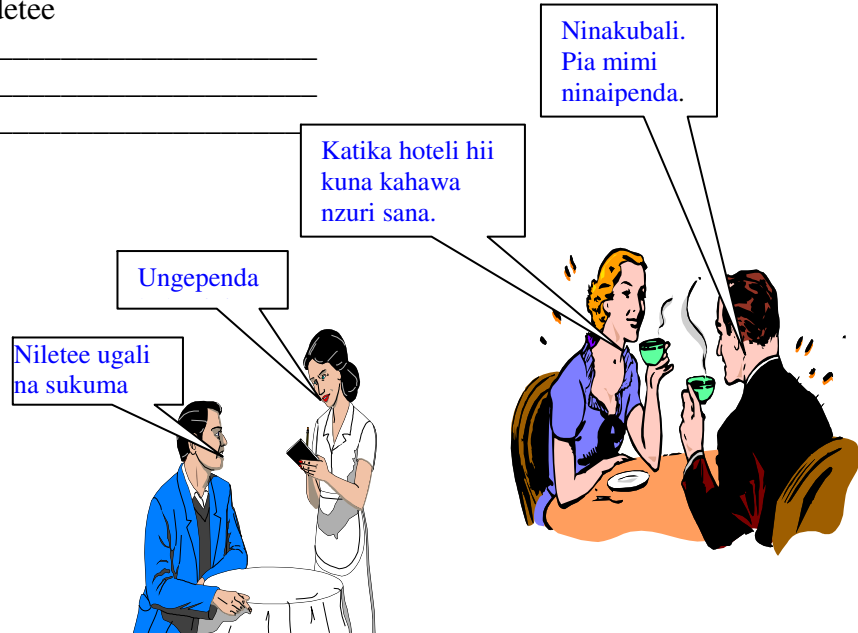
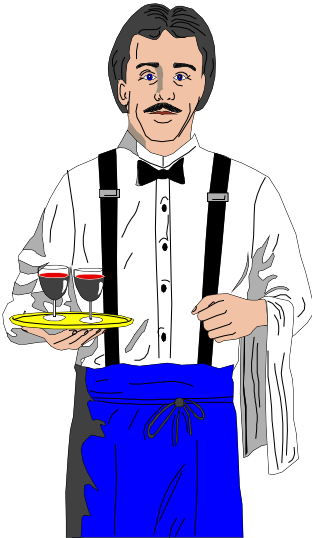
EXERCISE TWO – TRANSLATE – ALYŪLA

- (a) I have finished eating.
- (b) we have played football.
- (c) David and Kim are satisfied (with food).
- (d) They have ordered cold milk and bread.
- (e) We have rested after working.
- (f) We have woken up well.

EXERCISE THREE:

FINISH UP THESE DIALOGUES:

Weita : Wĩ museo customa.
Customa : Ñĩ nĩ museo.
Weita : Wĩenda kuya kyaũ?
Customa : Ndetee
Weita : _____
Customa : _____
Weita : _____



CULTURAL NOTE:

In some local hotels there is no water to wash your hands unless you ask for it. In other hotels menus are written on the walls. Don't be surprised when you order for food from the menu and you are told it is not available.

LESSON NINE
ÍSOMO YA KEENDA

TOPIC: MBESA NA THOOA – MONEY AND PRICES:



SOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD

II nĩ mbesa syiana?

Isu nĩ silingi ngili ĩmwe.

Isu nĩ silingi itano.

Isu nĩ silingi ikumi.

John ena mbesa syiana?

Ena silingi maana elĩ.

Ena ndola ĩana imwe.

Ena mbesa mbingĩ.

Kuu America waĩna mbesa syiana?

Naĩ na ndola milioni ĩmwe.

Naĩ na ndola ngili ĩmwe.

Ndyaĩ na mbesa.

Ndola ĩmwe yĩna silingi syiana?

Yĩna silingi miongo thanthatũ.

Yĩna silingi mĩongo nyaanya.

Yĩna silingi mĩongo ĩtano na sumunĩ.

Mwalimũ ena mbesa syiana?
Ena mbesa nini?
Ndena mbesa.
Ena mangotole elĩ na ndululu.

Wina mbesa syiana?
Nĩna silingi itano.
Nĩna mangotole thanthatũ.
Nĩna silingi mũonza.

Muasya ena mbesa syiana?
Ena noti ya silingi ĩana.
Ena noti ya silingi miongo ĩĩ.
Ena oti ya silingi mũongo itano.

Iyoo unaĩ na mbesa syiana?
Ninaĩ na silingi ĩana.
Nĩnai na ndola milioni ĩmwe.
Nĩnaĩ na mbesa nyingĩ.

Ũni ũkeethiwa na mbesa syiana?
Ngeethiwa na mbesa nini.
Ngeethiwa na ngili itano.
Ndikethiwa na mbesa

Waĩ na kyaũ Amerika?
Naĩ na ngali nzeo.
Naĩ na muunda munene.
Naĩ na syana ilĩ.

VOCABULARIES:

| Singular | Plural | English |
|-----------------|---------------|-------------------|
| Mbesa | Mbesa | Money |
| Noti | Noti | Note |
| Silingi | Silingi | Shilling |
| Sumuni | Sumuni | Fifty cent coin |
| Ing'otole | Mang'otole | A ten cent coin |
| Ndululu | Ndululu | A five cent coin |
| Nĩna | - | I have |
| Wĩna | - | You have |
| Ena | - | He/she has |
| Ndola | Ndola | Dollar |
| Nĩnaĩ na | - | I had (yesterday) |
| Nai na | - | I had (long ago) |
| Ngeethiwa na | - | I will have |

GRAMMAR EXDPLANATION:

Possessive Suffix “NA”

The Suffix – ‘NA’ when put together with subject prefixes in a particular noun class, in Kikamba denotes possession. It is equivalent to the verb “have/has” in English. Literally it means “to be with.” It also expresses a state of a person or a thing.

Examples:

| | | |
|---------------|---|---------------------------|
| Nĩna mbesa. | - | I have money |
| Wĩna syana. | - | You have children. |
| Ena saa. | - | He/she has a watch. |
| Ndina ivuku. | - | I don’t have a book. |
| Ndwina ngalĩ. | - | You don’t have a vehicle. |
| Ndena kalamu. | - | He/she doesn’t have a pen |
| Nĩna nzaa. | - | I am hungry. |
| Ena utanu | - | He’s happy. |

In past and future tenses to have is expressed as follows:

| | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|
| Ninaĩ na | - | (Yesterday) I have |
| Ngeethĩwa na | - | I’ll have |

Examples:

| | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----------------------------------|
| Iyoo nĩnaĩ na mbesa | - | Yesterday I had money. |
| Unĩ ngeethiwa na mbesa | - | Tomorrow I’ll have money. |
| Iyoo nĩnaĩ na nzaa | - | Yesterday I was hungry. |
| Unĩ ngeethĩwa na nyumba | - | Tomorrow I’ll have a house. |
| Kĩkombe kĩna kĩwu. | - | The cup has water) |
| Ikombe syĩna kĩwu. | - | Cups have water) kii class |
| Itunda yĩna muyo. | - | The fruit (has) is sweet) |
| Matunda mena muyo. | - | The fruits are sweet) I/Ma Class |

EXERCISE ONE

SŪNGIA MAKŪLYO NA – ANSWER THESE QUESTIONS.

1. Umuthĩ wĩna wĩa mwingĩ? Īĩ _____.
2. Moses ena mbesa umunthĩ Aiee _____.
3. Wĩna nzaa? Īĩ _____.
4. Mwana uya ena kalamu? Aiee _____.
5. Syana syĩna Īiu? Īĩ _____.
6. Kĩkombe kĩna kĩwũ? Aiee _____.
7. Nyũmba yĩna mũango? Īĩ _____.
8. Mwalimu ena wauni? Aiee _____.
9. Umũnthĩ wina ndawa? Aiee _____.
10. Kii ena nduka? Īĩ _____.

EXERCISE TWO:

Use the possessive suffix Na in present, past and future (both positive and negative) to fill in the gaps.

Examples:

ĩyoo ndinaaya nũndũ _____ Iiu.
ĩyoo ndinaaya nundu na Iiu.

1. Iyoo ndineeuka nundu _____ wia mwingi.
2. Ndyĩsĩ nĩ saa syiana _____ saa.
3. Ndanaua nyama nundu _____ mbesa.
4. Mwana uyu _____ nzaa. Enenda Iiu.
5. Uni _____ mbesa mbingi. Ngathi Ilovi.

EXERCISE THREE:

Change these sentences into negatives:

Examples:

1. Nĩna wĩa mwingĩ – Ndina wia mwingi.
 - (a) Mwaitũ ena syana nyingi.
 - (b) Nĩna saa nzeo.
 - (c) Wĩna mwalimũ mũseo.
 - (d) Uni kũkeethĩwa na mbua.
 - (e) Mwana ũyũ nĩ mũwau. Ena ndetema.
 - (f) Umunthĩ kwĩna mbua.
 - (g) Ithĩ twĩna mbesa mbingĩ.
 - (h) Ũmũnthĩ nĩngunywa kyai nũndũ nĩna sukali.

EXERCISE FOUR:

Ena kyau? – What does he/she have?

Karisa



Fatuma



Salimu



Waraka

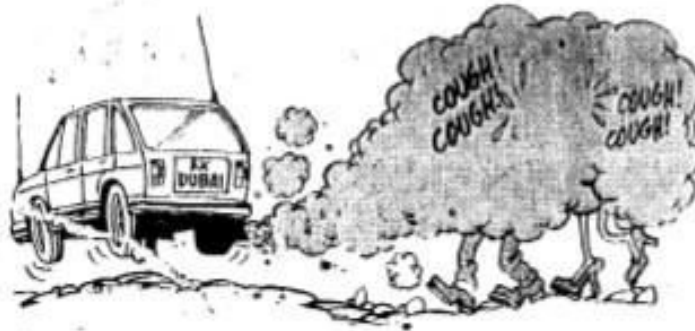


Tipis



Ana





ISOMO YA IKUMI – LESSON TEN:

TOPIC: KUTHOOA/SHOPPING/NĪ MBESA SYĪANA? – HOW MUCH IS IT?

COMPETENCY: PURCHASING ITEMS;



DIALOGUE A:

- Mutinda : Mwaitũ wi mũseo?
Mũthoosya : Ī nĩkũseo. Wienda kũthooa kyaũ?
Mutinda : Nĩenda kũthooa sati. Nĩ mbesa syiana?
Mũthoosya : Sati nĩ silingi maana elĩ na mũongo ĩtano.
Mutinda : Ũsu nĩ thooa mũnene mũno. Nthooesya sati nesa.
Mũthoosya : Usu nĩ thooa munini. Wienda kuiva mbesa syiana?
Mutinda : Nyie nĩna silingi iana yĩmwe. Ndina mesa ingĩ.
Mũthoosya : Ongela silingi miongo itano. Ino ni sati nzaũ.
Mutida : Aaya. Kwata.
Mũthoosya : Nĩ mũvea.

DIALOGUE B:

- Kilonzo : Ũvoo waku mwanake.
Mũthoosya : Nĩ mũseo wienda kũũa kyaũ?
Kilonzo : Nĩenda mũsele. Wĩta ata?
Mũthoosya : Kilo kĩmwe nĩ silingi miongo ilĩ.
Kilonzo : Wĩta vinya ũu nĩki?
Mũthoosya : Usu ti thooa mũthũku. Wienda kũthooa kwa mbesa syiana?
Kilonzo : Nina silingi ĩkumi na itano.

Mũthoosya : Aiee. Nĩngũkwata ngalama.
Kilonzo : Eka ngũnenge silingi ĩkũmi na thanthatũ kwa kilo
kĩmwe.
Mũthoosya : Aiee. Ongela silingi ĩmwe.
Kilonzo : Kwata.
Mũthoosya : Nũu. enda nesa.
Kilonzo: : Tiwa nesa.

READ ALOUD:

Wĩta ata mũsele?
Wĩta ata mboso?
Wĩta ata mbemba?

Wĩthoosya kyaũ?
Nĩthoosya mboka.
Nĩthoosya matunda.
Nĩthoosya ngũa.

Musele kilo kĩmwe nĩ mbesa syiana?
Nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩlĩ.
Nĩ silingi mĩongo itatũ.
Nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩtano.

Wĩta ata maluuu?
Nĩthoosya silingi ĩana kwa ĩleve.
Nĩthoosya silingi mĩongo keenda kwa ĩleve.
Nĩthoosya silingi ĩkumi kwa kilio.

Wĩthoosya ata ĩsungwa?
Nĩ silingi ĩana.
Nĩ silingi ĩkumi.

Usu nĩ thooa mũnene.
Usu nĩ thooa mũnini.
Usu nĩ thooa mũseo.

Nĩta ngũa laisi mũno.
Wĩta ngũa vĩnya muno.
Eta ngũa nesa.

Thooa wa ĩũ nũvandie.
Thooa wa matunda nũvalukile.
Ethiwa nũtonya, theesya thooa vanini.
theesya silingi ĩlĩ.
theesya silingi itano.
ola silingi ũmwe.
ongela silingi ũmwe.

| Vocabularies | English | Plural |
|------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Kũthooa | To buy | - |
| Mũthooi | Buyer | Athooi |
| Mũthoosya | Seller | Athoosya |
| Mbesa syiana? | How much money? | - |
| Thooa | Buy | - |
| Kũta | To sell | - |
| Wĩta ata? | How much are you selling? | - |
| Wĩthoosya ata? | How much are you selling? | - |
| Ongela | Add | - |
| Theesya thooa/vungusya thooa | Reduce | - |
| ĩleve | A debe | - |
| Kilo | A kilogram | - |
| Kũthima | To weigh | - |
| Vinya | Expensive | - |
| Laisi | Cheap | - |
| Kwoou | Therefore | - |
| Asala | Loss | - |
| Mĩsele | Rice | Mĩsele |
| Sati | Shirt | Sati |
| Mboso | Beans | Mboso |
| Nguĩa | Clothes | Ngũa |
| itunda | Fruits | Matunda |
| Liu | Food | Malĩu |
| Ethĩwa | If | - |
| Ethĩwa nũtonya | If you can | - |
| Kũtonya | To be able | - |
| Mboka | Vegetables | Mboka |
| Mũingo | Abroad | - |

Note:

The possible grammar in this lesson is the present tense. it has been covered in a previous lesson.

EXERCISE ONE

- (a) Ũvoo waku?
 (b) Nĩ museo. Wenda kũthooa kyaũ?
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nĩ silingi maaana nyaanya na mũongo ĩtano.
 (a) _____.
 (b) Ũsu ti thooa mũthũku. Wĩenda kũĩva mbesa syiana?
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nditonya kwosa maana atano. Saa ĩno nĩ nzaũ kuma mũingo.
 (a) _____.
 (b) Aiee. Ongela mũongo ĩtano kwa maana thanthantũ
 (a) _____.
 (b) Nĩ mũvea. enda nesa.
 (a) Naku tiwa nesa.

EXERCISE TWO – FILL IN THE GAPS.

SOMA NGEWA INO – READ THIS STORY

Ithe wa Mwĩkali nĩ mũndu wa viasala. atesaa syĩndũ ta ngũa, matunda, na Iĩu. Auaa/thooa ngũa syake Ndukani kwa muindi. Atesaa ngũa syake vinya nundu syĩ vinya koneka. Mita ĩmwe ya nuga ni silingi iana imwe.

Ithe wa Mwĩkali atesaa matunda na Iĩu kwa thooa mũseo. Mboso kilo **kĩmwe** ni silingi miongo itaano. Ethiwa mũthooi nĩwalea, Ithe was Mwĩkali nũtonya kũtheesya thooa nginya silingi miongo ina. Ota ũu, ĩthe wa Mwĩkali nutesaa mbemba ikunia yimwe kwa silingi ngili imwe. Uu ni thooa wa kwambia, indi mũthooi alea nũtonya kũtheesya thooa nginya silingi keenda . Ũũ nĩ thooa wa mwiso.

Sungia Makulyo aa – Answer these questions: -

1. Ithe was Mwĩkali athũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
2. Atesaa syĩndu myaũ?
3. Nĩkĩ ĩthe wa Mwĩkali utesaa ngũa vinya?
4. Mita itatu sya kĩtambaa nĩ mbesa syiana?
5. Kwa thooa mũseo mboso kilo kimwe ni mbesa syiana?
6. Mbemba ĩkunia yĩmwe ni mbesa syiana.
7. Membwa ĩkunia yĩmwe kwa thooa wa mwĩso nĩ mbesa syiana?
8. We nĩ wendete wĩa wa viasala? Nĩkĩ?

CULTURAL NOTE:

Like in other African communities bargaining in the Kamba culture is part of business. It is therefore considered important for any learner to be familiar with this vocabularies for better survival and functioning. Generally, the buyer's idea is to buy cheaply while the seller intends to get omse profit.; so welcome to the land of bargaining and do it wit hus. Good luck.

- LESSON ELEVEN----ISOMO YA IKUMI NA IMWE.

TOPIC:-YŪ NĪ SAA SYIANA? – WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?

COMPETENCY:TALK ABOUT DAILY ACTIVITIES
;TELL TIME APPROPRIATLY.

DIALOGUE: NGEWA YA MBEE:

- Frank : Nayu Mũsyoka?
Mũsyoka : Nĩ kũseo. Ũvoo waku?
Frank : Nĩ nesa. Ũmũnthĩ ũamũkie saa syiana?
Mũsyoka : Umũnthĩ nyie nĩamũkie saa ikumi na ilĩ.
Frank : Wamima kũamuka wikei ata?
Mũsyoka : Kĩla mũthenya naamũka, nĩnĩthambaa mwĩ, nĩnĩsanuaa nzwĩ na ĩndĩ nĩnĩkĩaaa ngũa sya sukulu.
Frank : We nũnyusaa kyai kĩa kwakya?
Mũsyoka : Aiee, ndinyusaa kyai kwakya indi nĩnĩsyokaa mũsyi saa inya kũnywa
Frank : Nyie ndinyusaa kyai kwakya nũndũ ndyendete kũselewa ni sukulu. Yu nĩ saa syiana?
Mũsyoka : Saa ii nĩ saa ũmwe na nyusu.
Frank : Tũsembe ĩndĩ tũikaselewe.
Mũsyoka : ĩĩ tũsembe.

SYOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD:

Yu nĩ saa syiana?

Yu nĩ saa ũmwe.

Yu nĩ saa ilĩ.

Yu nĩ saa itatũ na nyusu sya kwakya.

Saa itano itieleye ndatĩka mĩongo ilĩ.

We ũnednaa wĩanĩ saa syiana?

Nyie nĩendaa wĩanĩ saa ilĩ na ndatĩka ikũmi.

we nũendaa wĩanĩ saa ilĩ na nusu.

Mo manendaa wĩanĩ saa ũmwe ki.

Inywĩ mũamũkaa saa syiana?

Nyie nĩamũkaa saa kũmi na ũmwe na ndatĩka ikũmi na itano.

Nyie nĩamũkaa saa kũmi na ilĩ na ndatika miongo ilĩ.

Nyie nĩamũkaa saa ũmwe na ndatĩka ikũmi na ilĩ.

Ithyĩ tũamũkaa saa ilĩ itieleye kwota.

Namina kũamũka, nĩnĩkĩaa ngũa.

Namina kũamũka nĩnĩsanũaa nzwĩ.

Nĩnĩswakaa maeo.
Nĩnĩsaa Iĩu wa kwakya.
Nĩnĩthambaa mwĩĩ.

We ũvikaa mũsyĩ saa syiana?
Nyie nĩvikaa mũsyĩ saa ilĩ sya wĩoo.
Nĩvikaa mũsyĩ saa keenda.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ katambanga.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ ngũkũ syasya.
Nivikaa mũsyĩ utuku katĩ.
Nyie nĩvikaa mũsyi kwatuka.

Mwambĩĩaa masomo saa syiana?
Twambĩĩaa masomo saa ũmwe.
Twambĩĩaa masomo saa itano.

We unyusaa kyai kya kwakya saa syiana?
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa umwe na nyusu.
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa ilĩ itielye kwota.
Nĩnyusaa kyai saa itatũ.

Mo mathũmũaa saa syiana?
Mathũmũaa saa kũmi sya mawĩoo.
Mathũmũaa kwatuka.
Mathumuaa ũtukũ katĩ.

Vocabularies

| | English | Plural |
|--------------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| Saa | Time | Saa |
| Saa ũmwe | Seven O'clock | - |
| Saa ilĩ | Eight O'clock | - |
| Saa itatũ | Nine O'clock | - |
| Saa inya | Ten O'clock | - |
| Saa itano | Eleven O'clock | - |
| Saa sita | Twelve O'clock | - |
| Saa mũonza | One O'clock | - |
| saa nyaanya | Two O'clock | - |
| saa keenda | Three O'clock | - |
| saa ikũmi | Four O'clock | - |
| saa ikũmi na ũmwe | Five O'clock | - |
| Saa ikũmi na ilĩ | Six O'clock | - |
| Ndakĩka | Minutes | Ndatika |
| Nusu | Half past | - |
| Kwota | Quarter past | - |
| Itielye | Less | - |
| Kwakya | Morning | - |
| Saa umwe wa kwakya | Seven O'clock in the morning | - |
| Mũthenya | Day | - |
| Ũtukũ | Night | - |

| | | |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| Mawĩoo | Evenings | - |
| Katambanga, syua yĩkĩũngama | Noon (when the sun stands up) | |
| Syua yathũa | About six (sun down) | |
| Syua yikĩthũa | About five thirty (sun going down) | |
| Ngũkũ syasya | Cockcrow | |
| Kwatuka | After dark | |
| ũtukũ katĩ | Midnight | |
| Ngũkũ syasya | About four O'clock (when cock crow) | |
| Syua yauma | About six O'clock (sun up) | |
| Kwakya | Morning | |
| Yu | Now | |
| Nayu? | How are you now (greetings for agemates) | |

GRAMMAR EXPLANATION:

1. Time in Kikamba is based on twelve hours of daylight and twelve hours of darkness. 7.00am is usually the first hour of the day. Minutes past the hour are often counted up to thirty.

For example:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------------------|
| 7.10 | - | Saa ũmwe na ndatĩka ĩkũmi. |
| 7.20 | - | Saa ũmwe na ndatika miongo ilĩ. |
| 7.15 | - | Saa ũmwe na kwota. |

From thirty one minutes onwards, minutes to the following hour are given with the word – “itielye” – meaning less.

For example:

| | | |
|------|---|---------------------------------------|
| 8.40 | - | Saa itatũ itielye ndatika mũongo ilĩ. |
| 8.55 | - | Saa itatũ itielye ndatika ĩtano. |

2. We have also used the habitual tense in this lesson. It denotes something done or repeated habitually over a period of time. Sometimes it may signify intension, though the action was not carried out. The tense sign is ‘a’ and it usually precedes the final vowel or verb ending.

Examples:

| | | | | | | |
|-------|---|------------|---|-------------------|---|--------------------|
| Enda | - | Go | - | Endaa (habitual) | - | always goes |
| Ona | - | See | - | Onaa (habitual) | - | always sees |
| Manya | - | Understand | - | Manyaa (habitual) | - | always understands |
| Nenga | - | Give | - | Nengaa (habitual) | - | always gives |

3. For monosyllabic verb stems ending in w, change the ‘w’ to u and then add ‘sa’ before the final ‘a’.

| | | | | |
|------|---|-------|---|------------------------|
| Nywa | - | Drink | - | Nyusaa |
| Kwa | - | Die | - | Kusaa (die in general) |

4. Monosyllabic verb stems ending in y, change y to I and add 'sa' before the final 'A'.

| | | | | |
|-----|---|-----------|---|-------|
| Ya | - | Eat | - | Īsaa |
| Vya | - | Be cooked | - | Vīsaa |

EXERCISE ONE:

Asya kwa Kikamba – Say in Kikamba

Kwa Ngelekanyo – For example:

8.30 a.m. - Saa ilĩ na nusu sya kwakya.

- (a) 10.10 a.m.
- (b) 12.00 noon
- (c) 6.30 p.m.
- (d) 12.30 p.m.
- (e) 5.00 a.m.
- (f) 11.30 a.m.
- (g) 9.45 a.m.
- (h) 1.00 p.m.
- (i) 2.25 p.m.
- (j) 6.25 a.m.

EXERCISE TWO:

Sūngia makūlyo aa – Answer this questions:

- (1) We ũvikaa sukulu saa syiana?
- (2) Wambiaa kūsoma saa syiana?
- (3) Ũamukaa saa syiana?
- (4) Ũamukaa kūsoma saa syiana?
- (5) Ũvikaa mūsyĩ saa syiana?
- (6) Ũthumuaa vandu va ndatika syiana?

COMPREHENSION:

Kavīsĩ kaa ketawa Kĩoko. Kĩoko nĩ kavisi kaseo. Kĩla kwakya Kĩoko aamũkaa saa kũmi na ilĩ. Ītina wa kũamũka Kioko nũthambaa mwii. Amina kũthamba Kĩoko nũsanũaa nzwĩ saa kũmi na ilĩ na nyusu na nĩwĩkĩaa ngũa sya sukulu.

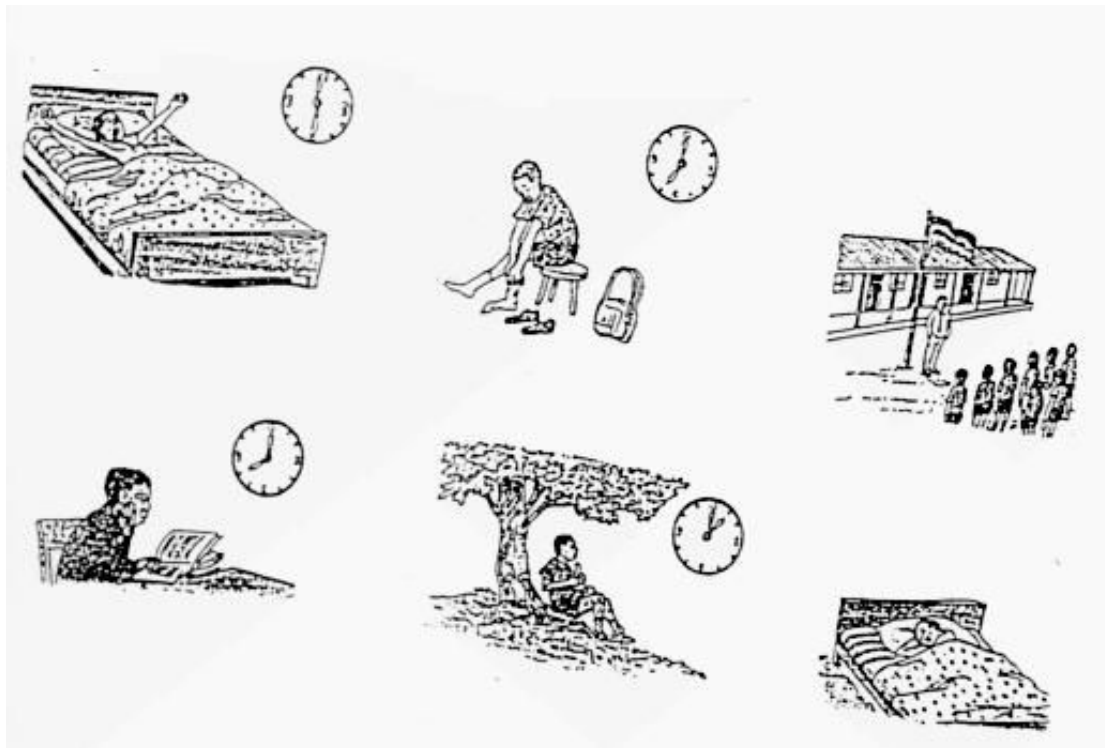
Kĩoko amina maũndũ asu nĩ ũendaa ĩikonĩ kũnywa kyai. Nyiny'a wa Kĩoko nĩ kĩveti kĩseo na nĩ kīsĩ kũua muno. Kĩoko nũnyusaa kyai na nĩ uĩsaa ĩtumbĩ yĩmwe. Mĩthenya ĩngĩ Kĩoko nĩ ũnyusaa ũsũũ na matunda ta maiũ kana masungwa

Amina kũya Kioko nũswakaa maeo na ãndĩ nĩwosaa mavuku make na kũthi sukulu. Kila mũthenya Kĩoko ndaseleawa. We avikaa sukulu saa ilĩ itielye ndatĩka ãkũmi na itano. Mwalimũ ambĩĩaa masomo saa ilĩ ki.

EXERCISE THREE:

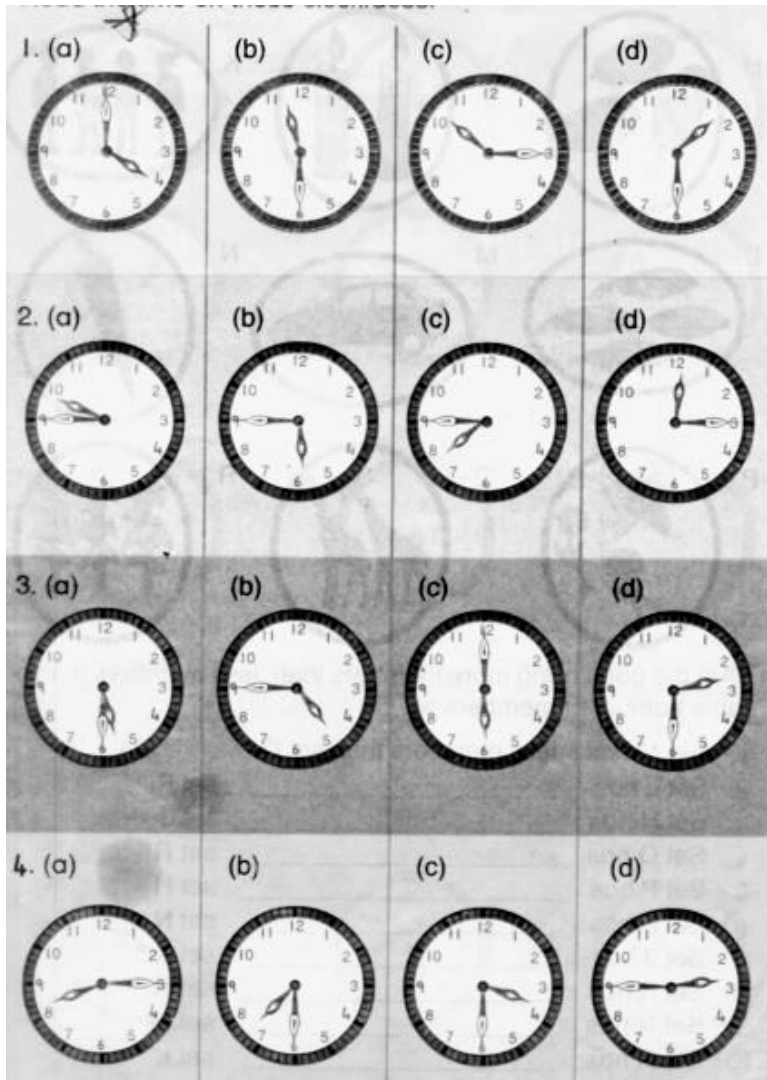
YU NĨ SAA SYIANA? – WHAT TIME IS IT NOW?

K Ĩ OKO E Ĩ KA ATA? - WHAT IS KOKO DOING?



MAKULYO – QUESTIONS:

- (1) Kĩoko aamũkaa saa syiana?
- (2) Asanuaa nzwĩĩ saa syiana?
- (3) Amina kwĩkĩa ngua Kĩoko ekaa ata?
- (4) Kĩla kwakya Kĩoko anyusaa ũsũũ?
- (5) Kĩoko aisaa matunda meku?
- (6) Avikaa sukulu saa syiana?
- (7) masomo mambĩĩaa saa syiana?



CULTURAL NOTE:

Before the coming of Europeans the Akamba reckoned time by the sun or by events in their lives. Even today the elderly men judy look at the sun and tell the time which in most cases is a few mintues past or less. That’s why we have phrases like:

- Ngūkū syasya (when cocks crow) for four o’clock..
- Syua yauma (sun up) for six o’clock.

Makwakya (when the morning clears) about nine o'clock.
Syua yikiungama (when the sun stands up) noon.
Syua yathũa (when the sun goes down) about six p.a.
Kwatuka (after dark).
Mawĩoo (evenings) as from three o'clock.

Therefore when you have meetings with women groups, at the field you need to be flexible since to us any time between seven o'clock and there is still morning.

LESSON TWELVE

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ILI

ŪMŪNTHI NI MŪTHENYA WĪKŪ? – WHAT DAY IS IT?

- Mwalimū : Syana mwī aseō?
John/Mary : Ii twī aseō mwalimū.
Mwalimū : Umunthī nītuuvunga sukulu. Ivinda ya kūthūmūa mūkeeka ata?
John : Wathanthatū tūkathūmūa mūsyī – īndī wa kwambīlīlyā tūkatetheesya nau kūīma mūūndanī.
Mary : Wakelī mwalimū nyie ngavūa ngūa nake John akakūna vasi. Wakatatū John we ūkeeka ata?
John : Ivinda ya kūthūmūa kīla wakatatū nyie nīnendete kūthi kūtea Makūyū vamwe na anyanyawa.
Mwalimū : Naku Mary wīkaa ata kīla wakatatū?
Mary : Mūthenya wa wakatatū ni sua wa ndūnyū. Kwoou nyie niniendaa sokoni vamwe na mwaitū.
John : Wakana ithyi nitūendaa kūthaūka mūvila vamwe na anyanyae maitū. Mary athaūkaa mūvila wa moko nakwa nīthaūkaa muvila wa maūū
Mwalimū : Wakatano mwīkaa ata?
Mary : Kīla wakatano tuendaa kwa sūsū kūmūkethya. Twikalaa kwa sūsū nginya masaa ma wīoo na indī tūisyoka mūsyī.
Mwalimū : Wakyumwa nimūendaa kyuma?
John : Iī kīla wakyumwa nitūendaa īkanisanī vamwe na mwaitū na nau.
Mwalimū : Aaya. Nīneewa mwī syana nzeo. Muīkolwe nī kūsoma mavuku menu kīla mūthenya.
John/Mary : Aya nī asande mwalimū?

SOMA KWA WASYA MŪNENE – READ ALOUD:

Ūmūnthi nī mūthenya wīkū?

Ūmunthi nī wa keli.

Ūmunthi nī wakyumwa.

Ūmūnthi nī wakatano.

Iyoo kūnāī wa keana?

Iyoo kūnāī wa kelī.

Iyoo kūnāī wa katatū.

Ūnī kūkeethīwa mūthenya wa keana?

Ūnī kūkeethīwa wa kelī.

Ūnī kūkeethīwa wa katatū.

Iso kwaī wa keana?

Iso kwaī wathanthatū.

Iso kwaī wakyumwa.

Uni kukeethiwa wa kwambiliilya?
 Aiee kuikethiwa wa kwambiliilya.
 Kũikethiwa wakana.
 Kũkethiwa wakeli.

Ũũ ni mwei wakeana?
 Ũũ ni mwei wa mbee.
 Ũũ ni mwei wa keli.
 Ũũ ni mwei wa sikũkũ.

Wakatatu mwĩkaa ata?
 Wakatatu tuendaa ndũnyũ.
 Wakatatu tuendaa wĩanĩ.
 Wakatatu tuendaa sukulu.

Wakumwa mwĩkaa ata?
 wakumwa tũendaa ikanisanĩ
 Wakumwa nĩtũvũaa ngũa.

Mwai was nyaanya nĩtũvungaa sukulu.
 Mwai wa sikũkũ nĩtũthũmũaa mũsyĩ.

| VOCABULARIES | ENGLISH | PLURAL |
|-----------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| Wakwambiliilya | Monday | - |
| Wakeli | Tuesday | - |
| Wakatatũ | Wednesday | - |
| Wakana | Thursday | - |
| Wakatano | Friday | - |
| Wathanthatũ | Saturday | - |
| Ikanisa | Church | Makanisa |
| Mwai wa mbee | January | - |
| Mwai wa keli | February | - |
| Mwai wa katatũ | March | - |
| Mwai wa kana | April | - |
| Mwai wa katano | May | - |
| Mwai wa thanthatũ | June | - |
| Mwai wa mũonza | July | - |
| Mwai wa nyaanya | August | - |
| Mwai wa keenda | September | - |
| Mwai wa ikũmi | October | - |
| Mwai wa ikũmi na ũmwe | November | - |
| Mwai wa ikũmi na ilĩ | December | - |
| Sukulu | School | - |
| Kũvũaa ngũa | To wash clothes | - |
| Kũkũna vasi | To iron | - |
| Ndũnyũ | Market | - |
| Kyumwa | Week | Syuma |
| Ũmũnthĩ | Today | - |

| | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|----------|
| Ũñĩ | Tomorrow | - |
| Aũke | The day after tomorrow | - |
| Iyoo | Yesterday | - |
| Iso | Day before yesterday | - |
| Mwai wa sikũkũ | Month of Christmas | - |
| Kĩla mũthenya | Everyday | - |
| Kũkethwa | Will be | - |
| Kwaĩ | It was / there was | - |
| Mũthenya wĩva? | Which day? | - |
| Indĩĩ | when | - |
| Wa keana? | What day? | - |
| Wĩa | Work | - |
| Kuthũmũa | To rest | - |
| Kwĩthwa / kwĩthwa | To be | - |
| Wĩa wa viasala | Business | - |
| Wĩa wa nyũmba | House work | - |
| Kũĩma | Cultivate | - |
| Kũtetheesya | To assist/help | - |
| Kũnyithya | To water/irrigate | - |
| Kũtũa | To pluck off/harvest | - |
| Atusaa, manyaanya | Usually harvests tomatoes | - |
| kwĩyumbania | To prepare one self | - |
| Ikovisi | Cabbage | Makovisi |
| Kũvanda | To plant | - |

GRAMMAR:

A possible grammar in this lesson is the verb to be. The present form of this verb in (MU/A) Class has already been dealt with. Here we are going to talk about the Va/Ku Class and a few examples of other noun classes. In Va/Ku class present form we say:

Ũmũnthĩ nĩ wakelĩ – Today is Tuesday.

the future of the verb to be is formed by the subject prefix + the future tense marker + the stem (ithiwa) which means to be. nce:

Subject prefix + future tense marker + stem (ĩthĩwa)

Kũ + K (a + I) ĩthĩwa.

Kũkeethĩwa Example:

Ũni kukeethĩwa wakeana?

Tomorrow will be what day?

Aũke kũkeethĩwa mũthenya wĩva?

The day after tomorrow will be which day?

Note: The above two examples are the immediate future tense.

The verb to be in the past tense (Va/Kũ) is: -

Yesterday past tense; It is formed by the subject prefix + tense marker “na2 preceding, e.g.

Iyoo kũnaĩ wakyumwa – Yesterday was Sunday.

Iyoo kũnaĩ wathanthatu – Yesterday was Saturday.

With the indefinite past tenses the verb to be is formed by subject prefix + tense marker 'a' preceding 'i' e.g.

Iso kwaĩ wakelĩ – The day before yesterday was Tuesday. With other noun classes the following are some examples with the verb to be.

MU/A Class: Mwalimu uyu anaĩ muwau (yesterday past).

This teacher was sick.

Alimu aya mania awau.

These teachers were sick.

Uni mwana uyu akeethĩwa sukulu.

Tomorrow this child will be in school.

I/Ma

Sing. Wakyumwa ĩembe yĩ yaĩ muundaĩ.

On Sunday this hoe was at the garden.

P1 Wakyuma maembe aa maĩ muundaĩ.

Immediate future: Wakyumwa ĩembe yĩ yĩkeethĩwa muundaĩ.

Next Sunday this hoe will be at the garden.

P1 Wakyuma maembe aa makeethiwa muundani.

(N) Sing. Iyoo ngalĩ ĩno ĩnaĩ Ilovi

Yesterday this vehicle was in Nairobi.

P1. Unĩ ngalĩ ĩno ĩkeethĩwa Mombasa.

Tomorrow this vehicle will be in Mombasa.

EXERCISE ONE: KUTATA KWA MBEE;

Sungia makulyo aa – Answer these questions:

1. We ũendaa wĩanĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
2. Syana sya sukulu ithũmũaa mũthenya wĩkũ?
3. Sukulu sya Kenya ivungaa mwai wĩkũ?
4. Wavikei kũũ Kenya muthenya wĩkũ?
5. We wĩkaa ata mũthenya wa kyumwa.
6. Ũmunthĩ nĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
7. Ũnĩ nĩ wa keana?
8. Iyoo kunai muthenya wĩkũ?
9. Iso kwaĩ mũthenya wĩkũ?
10. We ũvaa ngũa syaku mũthenya wĩkũ?
11. Ũũ nĩ mwei wĩkũ?
12. Ũũ nĩ mwaka wĩkũ?

EXERCISE TWO: KUTATA KWA KELI - SOMA NGEWA INO: - READ THIS STORY:

MŪSYĪ WA KYALO:

Nyie nitawa Mūeni nake Nau etawa Kyalo, Nau athūkūmaa wīa wa viasala. Atesaa ngūa nake mwaitū akūnaa wīa wa nyumba.

Kila wakwambīlīlya Nyie nīnīamūkaa tene na nīnyumbanasya kūthi sukulu. Nau nake nī uendaa ndūnyū ya masinga kūtooa ng’ombe. Mwaitū nake aamūkaa tene vyū, akaua kyai na kūthambya mwana. Itina wa maūndū asu mwaitū aendaa mūūndanī kūīma.

Wakeli Nau aendaa mūūndanī kutetheesya mwaitū kūīma. Wakatatū mwaitū na Nau nīmaendaa ndūnyū. Nau aendaa kuthoosya ng’ombe nake mwaitū aenda kūthoosya mboka. Wakana wavika Nau nī ūendaa kūtetheesya Kavisi Kīoko kūīthya ng’ombe. Mwaitū nake nī ūendaa kūkethya sūsū na kūmūtwaia ūia.

Wathanthatū wavika ithyonthe nītūendaa mūūndanī kūnyithya mboka. Nau avandaa makovisi, Kioko atusaa manyaanya ma kūtwaa ndūnyū nake mwaitū ethīawa akīyumbania kūthi ndūnyū. Wakyuma ithyī tūiendaa mūūndanī. Ūū nī mūthenya wa kūthūmūa. Ithyonthe nitūendaaa īkanisanī kūvoya Ngai.

MAKULYO – QUESTIONS: -

- a) Nau etawa ata?
- b) Wakwambīlīlya Nau aendaa va?
- c) Nake Nau athūkūmaa wīa mwaū?
- d) Mīthenya ya ndunyu ni mithenya yikū?
- e) Nīkī mwaitū na Nau maendaa ndūnyū mūthenya wa katatū?
- f) Andū ma mūsyī wa Kyalo mathūmūaa muthenya wīkū?

CULTURAL NOTE:

In the Kamba ethnic group the first day of the week is wakwambīlīlya (Monday) meaning the day of starting. The last day is wakyumwa (Sunday). Sunday is entirely considered as a day of warship since only a minority of Kambas are Muslims. Sometimes you might hear this statement. Tūthi kyumwa – lets go to church. When writing date, we start with the date, then the month and finally the year, as opposed to the American style of starting with the month, then the date and the year.

LESSON THIRTEEN-ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ITATU

TOPIC-MWIKALILE WAKWA-MY LIFE

COMPETENCY;NARATE LIFE HISTORY.

WINA MYAKA IANA? HOW OLD ARE YOU?

NGEWA – (DIALOGUE A)

- Mūtũa : We wĩna myaka yĩana?
Mutheu : Nyie nĩna myaka mĩongo itatũ na imwe.
Mūtũa : Wina ũkũũ mwaũ?
Mutheu : Nyie nina ũkũũ wa myaka mĩongo ĩtatũ na imwe.
Mūtũa : Nau waku ena myaka yĩana?
Mutheu : Nau wakwa ena myaka mĩongo mũonza na ĩtano.
Mūtũa : Nake nau wakwa ena myaka mĩongo mũonza ki.

NGEWA DIALOGUE B:

- Mwikali : Wasyaiwe mwaka wĩva?
Mũli : Nasyaiwe makwa wa ngili ĩmwe maana kenda mĩongo thanthatũ na ili.
Mwikali : Wasyaiwe mwei wĩva na matukũ meana?
Mũli : Nasyaiwe mwei wa kena matukũ mĩongo ĩlĩ na atano.
Mwikali : Inya waku asyaiwe ĩndĩ?
Mũli : Inya wakwa asyaiwe mwaka wa ngili imwe maana kenda mĩongo ĩlĩ na kenda.
Mwikali : Nake mũinau asyaiwe matukũ meana?
Mũli : Mũinawa asyaiwe matukũ ĩkumi na elĩ mwei wa thanatatũ mwaka wa ngili ĩmwe maana kenda mĩongo ĩtano na mũonza.
Mwikali : Mwana waku asyaiwe mwei wĩva?
Mũli : Asyaiwe mwei wa mbee
Mwikali : Nĩ mũvea mũno kwoondu wa kũnzũngĩa makũlyo na enda na ũvoo.

Soma kwa waysa munene – Read Aloud:

Nasyaiwe mwei wa nzanuali.
Nau wakwa asyaiwe mwaka wĩva?
Nau wakwa asyaiwe mwei wa mbee.
Inya waku asyaiwe makwa wĩva?
Nzaomo Kenyatta awkwie ĩndĩ.
Nĩ mũvea muno.
Tiwa na ũvoo.

Syuo Nzau (Vocabulary)

| Kamba | | English |
|---------------------|---|------------------------------|
| Mwaka (Mũ-mĩ) | - | Year |
| Mwaka wũkĩte | - | Next year |
| Mwei (Mũ-Mĩ) | - | Month |
| Kũsyawa | - | To be born |
| Ũkũũ (N) | - | Age |
| Ituku (MA) | - | Date |
| Mũtumĩa (MŨ-A) | - | Old person |
| Mũthenya wa kũsyawa | - | Birthday |
| Indĩĩ | - | When |
| Mũinau | - | Your young brother or sister |
| Nau | - | Father |
| Inya | - | Mother |
| Asyai (MŨ-A) | - | Parents |
| Kũkwa | - | To die |
| Akwie | - | He/she died |

Grammar Explanations:

Sũngia Makũlyo:

Wĩna ũkũũ mwaũ? Nina ũkũũ wa _____

Nau waku ena myaka yiana/iana _____

Wasyaiwe matuku meana? _____

Mwaka usu ũngĩ ũkethiwa na myaka ĩana? _____

Asyai maku masyaiwe va? _____

Muthenya waku wa kũsyawa nĩ wĩva? _____

J.F. Kennedy akwie mwaka wĩva? _____

Nzomo Kenyatta akwie mwaka wĩva? _____

Possessive suffix NA

Nina I have

Wina you have

Ena he/she has

Twina we have

Mwina you(pl)have

Mena they have

Ndyina I don't have

Ndwina you don't have

Ndena he/she doesn't have

Past tense

Naina I had

Waina you had

Aina he

Cultural Note:

In the Kamba community it's not sensitive to enquire about one's age. Like other ethnic groups, extended family is still valued

*****to be cont.

LESSON FOURTEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA INYA –

TOPIC; WĪKAA ATA? – WHAT DO YOU DO?

ANDŪ AA MATHŪKŪMAA WIA MWAŪ? WHAT JOBS DO THIS PEOPLE DO?



NGEWA: DIALOGUE 1

- David : Wĩ mũseo kĩveti?
Mwende : Iĩ nĩ nesa
David : Ũvoo wa wĩa?
Mwende : Ti mũthũku?
David : Wĩtawa ata?
Mwende : Nĩtawa Mwende. Naku wĩtawa ata?
David : Nyie nĩtawa David.
Ukũnaa wia Mwaũ kũũ?
Mwende : Nĩthoosya syindu ndukani.
David : Ũthoosya syindu myaũ?
Mwende : Nithoosya malĩũ kivathũkanyo. Naku wĩkaa ata kũũ?
David : Wia wakwa nĩ kũvũndĩsya andũ ma viasala nini taku.
Mwende : Nĩngwenda kũmanyiwa ĩlulu wa viasala nini.
David : ĩĩ tukoonana ũni.
Mwende : Enda na ũseo.

NGEWA: DIALOGUE B:

- Kilian : Nata?
Serena : Nĩkũseo, ũvoo waku?
Serena : Nĩ nesa wĩenda ata?
Kilian : Nienda kwona ndakitali.
Serena : Wĩtawa ata?

Kilian : Nĩtawa Kilian.
 Serena : Na ũthũkũmaa va?
 Kilian : Nyie nĩthũkũmanaa na Peace Corps ngaliko sya Mombasa
 Serena : Ũthũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
 Kilian : Nyie nĩ vũndi wa kĩwũ. Nivundiasya andu kwaka matangi ma kĩwũ.
 Serena : Ndakitali nde vo saa ii, mwetele vanini.
 Kilian : Aaya nĩ mũvea.
 Serena : Ii

Soma kwa wasya munene:

Nĩnthũkũmaa - Ndithukumaa
 Nuthũkũmaa - Ndutukumaa
 Nũthukũmaa - Ndathukumaa
 Wĩkaa ata vaa?
 Nyie nĩ mũmanyiwa
 Nyie nĩ mwalimu. Nivundiasya sukulu.
 We wĩ ndakitali nuitaa awau.
 Nikunaa viasala. Nĩthooasya ngua
 Nyie nĩ mũimĩ. Nĩvandaa mbemba na mboso.
 Mwĩka ata?
 Twĩsoma Kiswahili.
 Twĩvanda mbemba.
 Ndakitali ni mũndũ ula ũitaa awau.
 Mũimi nĩ mũndũ ũla ũimaa.
 Alimũ nĩ andũ ala masomethasya.
 Mũndu ũla ũsoma.
 Andũ ala masoma.
 Mũndũ ũla utwaa ngalĩ etawa ndelewa.
 Andũ ala mauaa metawa avisi.
 Nyie nĩendaa sukulu.
 Nyie nĩnĩendaa wĩanĩ
 Ithyĩ nĩtũsoma.
 Nyie nĩ vundi.
 Nakaa matangi ma kĩwũ
 Nakaa nymba.

Vocabularies:

Singular

Ndakiatlĩ
 Mwalimũ
 Ndeleva
 Kalanĩ
 Mũsomethya
 Itangi
 Itangi ya kĩwũ
 Vundi

English

Doctor
 Teacher
 Driver
 Secretary
 Educator
 Tank
 Water tank
 Technician

Plural

Matakitalĩ
 Alimũ
 Mateleva
 Makalanĩ
 Asomethya
 Matangi
 Matangi ma kĩwũ
 Mavundi

| | | |
|------------|-----------------|------------|
| Sivitali | Hospital | Masivitalĩ |
| Ūwau | Sickness | Mowau |
| Wĩa | Work/job | Mawĩa |
| Sukulu | School | Masukulu |
| Kũiita | To treat (cure) | - |
| Kũsomethya | To teach | - |
| Kũũa | To cook | - |
| Mũũi | A cook | - |

Grammar Explanation:

Relative Pronoun:

In Kikamba a relative pronoun is used according to the noun class. It means who and which respectively. The stem is – La and is prefixed by the appropriate subject prefix. For example M/A Class.

Sing : Mũndũ ũla mũwau nĩ mũnyanyawa. (The person who is my friend)
 Plural : Andũ, ala awau nĩ anyanywa. (The people who are sick are my friends).

KI/I Class:

Sing : Kĩandiki kĩa kĩnaaie nĩ kyakwa
 The pen that got lost is mine.

Plural : Iandiki ila inaaie nĩ syakwa.
 The pens which got lost are mine.

N Class:

Nyũmba ila tũnaakie nĩ nene mũno.
 The house which we build is very big.
 Nyũmba ila tũnakie nĩ nene mũno.
 The houses which we build are very big.

Soma Ngewa Ino:

Mũsee ũyũ etawa Mbondo. Kĩtheke kyake nĩ eka ikũmi na itano. Athooie kĩtheke kĩa yĩla wathũkũmaa wĩa wa walimu. Mbee wa kũtwika mwalimũ athũkũmaa wĩa wa ũĩmi.

Mbondoo ena kĩveti na syana itano. Mwana wake ũla mũkũũ etawa Mũtũa. Mũtũa nĩ ndakitali sivitali ya Kinyaata. Mũinae wa Mũtũa etawa Angeline. Angeline nĩ Kalanĩ kwa kambũni ya iatũ. Mwana na katatũ Joe nĩ vundi. Akaa nyũmba nzeo mũno. Mwana wake wa kana etawa Mũtiso. Mũtiso ndathũkũmaa, indi asomaa sukulu ya Ilovi. Ilumaita yĩtawa Mũeni. Mũeni asomaa sukulu ũla yĩ vau vakuvi na mũsyi. Mũsee Mbondo yu ndathukumaa. Niwaumie wĩanĩ. Matuku aya athooasya ngũa ndũnyũ matuu.

Sũngia Makũlyo Aa:

1. Kĩtheke kya Mbondo nĩ eka syiana?

2. Athooie kithaka kũ indĩ?
3. Mũtumia ũyũ ena syana syiana?
4. Mwana wa mbee wa Mbondo athũkũmaa wia mwaũ?
5. Angeline athũkũmaa wĩa mwaũ?
6. Mwana wa katarũ wa mbondo etawa ata na athũkũmaa va?
7. Mwana wa itina etawa ata, na athũkũmaa va?

Exercise II

Usũsya Myaya Ino – Fill in the gaps:

1. Mũndũ ũla ũiitaa awau etawa _____.
2. Mũndũ ũla ũuaa etawa _____.
3. Andũ ala masomethasdya metawa _____.
4. Aimĩ nĩ andũ ala _____.
5. Mũndũ ũla ũtwaa ngali etawa _____.
6. Vundi nĩ mũndũ ula _____.
7. Kalani nĩ mũndũ ula _____.
8. Mũndũ ũla ũkwataa ing'ei etawa _____.
9. Mũkũni wa viasa nĩ mũndũ ula _____.

Exercise III

Fill in the Relative Pronoun in the following sentences:

Example:

Mwana Ũkomete nĩ mũwau.

The child who is sleeping is sick.

Mwana ũla ũkomete nĩ mũwau

The child who is sleeping is sick.

- a) Mũndũ _____ ũnaendie ũlaya etawa mũsili.
- b) Andũ _____ makomete nĩ awau.
- c) Kĩkavũ _____ ninatumie nĩ kĩnene.
- d) Iatũ _____ nĩnaũie nĩ nini.
- e) Isandũkũ _____ ngũkua nĩ ya Mũsyoka.
- f) Maiũ _____ ngũya nĩ ma Mwangangi.
- g) Katena _____ kawau nĩ ka mbũi ya Mũtukũ.
- h) Tũsaũ _____ tũnakwie nĩ twakwa.
- i) Valũa _____ watũmie nĩyavikie.
- j) Masũngwa _____ nĩnaũie ndũnyũ manĩ mathũku.

**Exercise Four – Ususya myanya ino:
Fill in this gaps:**



Ūyũ nĩ _____
Asomethasya Syana

Ūyũ nĩ _____
Atwaa Ngali

Ūyũ nĩ _____
Akaa na mbwaũ



Ūyũ nĩ _____
Atumaa nyama

Ūyũ nĩ _____
Atumaa iatũ

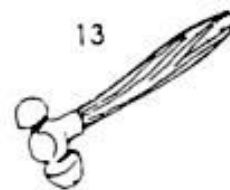
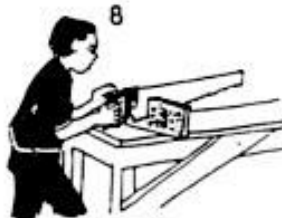
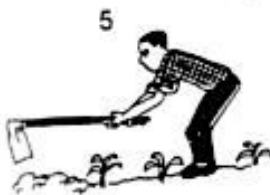
Uyũ nĩ _____
Atumaa ngũa



Mũimi
Ndeleva
Vundi wa mbwaũ

Vundi wa iatũ
Mwalimũ
Vundi wa ngũa

Mwenzi
Mũsukani
Muthoosya wa nyama



LESSON FIFTEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA ITANO

TOPIC:YII VA? --LOCATIONS

COMPETENCY:ASK,GIVE AND FOLLOW DIRECTOINS.

NGEWA DIALOGUE A

- Mūeni : Nata mwanake ũyũ?
muasya : Nĩ nesa.
Mūeni : Nũtonya kũndethya
Muasya : II wĩenda ata?
Mūeni : Lelu wa kũthi sivitali nĩwo wĩva?
Muassya : Atiia nzĩa ĩno ĩmwe kwemwe nũona vandũ ve nduaka,
vau kũna
kona kwoko kwa aka na ũthi vanini nũona nzĩa ĩngĩ kwoko kwa
aũme atĩia ĩsu na nũũvika.
Mūeni : Nĩndaĩa mũno. Wĩsilya ve ũasa mwaũ kũvika vau?
Muasya : Aiee ti vaasa no vakuvĩ.
Mūeni : Nĩmũvea muno tiwa no seo.

NGEWA – DIALOGUE B

- Tom : Wĩ mũseo kĩveti.
Mary : Nĩmũseo kwewa ata?
Tom : Eka kũina ũthũkũ nutonya kũmbonia lelu wa kũthi sukulu?
Mary : Wĩenda kuthi sukulu yĩva?
Tom : Nienda kuthi ila yĩtawa vyũlya masii.
Mary : Oo ona sukulu ĩsu yĩ vaasanga kwoou enda na lelu ũyũ
mũvaka wone vandũ ve kĩtĩ kĩasa kwoko kwa aũme ĩtina wa
kwona kĩtĩ kĩu enda vanini na nũona lelũ wa mũthanga vau
kũna kona kwoko kwa aka na ũendee na mbee, nũona kivwaũ
kya sukuku ĩsu kwoko kwa aũme.
Tom : Nũseo mũno kiveti.
Mary : Thi na ũseo.

Soma kwa wasya munene – Read Aloud

Mũ – a
Nye nĩ mũkaawanĩ
Wee wĩ kilasini
We e ovisinĩ

Ithyĩ twĩ kĩlasinĩ.
Inywĩ mwĩ vakuvĩ na volisi.
Mo me sukulu.

Mwalimũ e kilasini.
Nau e va? Nau e wianĩ.
Mwĩitu e ikonĩ.

KI – I

Kĩkombe kĩ yĩulu wa mesa.
Ikombe syĩ ungu wa mesa.

N

Saa yĩ mesanĩ.
Saa syĩ isandũkũnĩ.
Ngombe yĩ kyengonĩ.
Ngombe syĩ mũũndanĩ.
Saa yakwa yĩ nyũmba.

MŪ – NI

Mũkate wi vaya.
Mĩkate yi isaanini.

Ī – MA

Iko yĩ ikonĩ.
Maiko me nza.

KA – TŪ

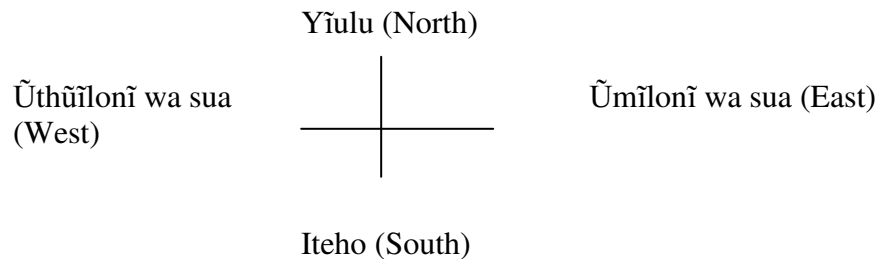
Kameme ke yĩũlũ wa kavati.
Tumeme twĩ yĩũlũ wa mesa.
Ivuku yaku yĩiva? Yi vakuvi na muomethya.
Iyoo ũtukũ ũnaiya? Iyoo nĩnaĩ vaa.

Syuo nzaũ – Vocabulary:

| <u>Kikamba</u> | | <u>English</u> |
|-----------------------|---|----------------------------|
| Kilasi | - | Class |
| Kilasini | - | in the classroom |
| Itina wa | - | behind |
| Yĩũlũ wa | - | on top of |
| Ungu wa | - | under / underneath / below |
| Nthĩnĩ wa | - | inside of / in |

| | | |
|--------|---|-------------|
| Nza wa | - | outside of |
| Vakuvĩ | - | near the |
| Simũ | - | telephone |
| Mũũnda | - | farm/shamba |
| Kavati | - | Cupboard |
| Itina | - | after |

Compass



| | | |
|------------------|---|-------|
| Yĩũlũ | - | North |
| Itheo | - | South |
| Ũmĩlonĩ wa sua | | East |
| Ũthũĩlonĩ wa sua | | West |

Grammar Explanation:

| | | |
|----|---|-----|
| Nĩ | - | Twĩ |
| Wĩ | - | Mwĩ |
| E | - | Me |
| Yĩ | - | Me |
| Ke | - | Twĩ |
| Kĩ | - | Syĩ |
| Yĩ | - | Syĩ |
| Wĩ | - | Yĩ |

Exercise:

Osa nzĩa ĩya ĩmwe kwe ĩmwe.
 Nĩathĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mũvaka va?
 Nĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno nĩvike va?
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno ũvike sivitalĩ.
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno ũvike vosita.
 Mwĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mũvike kwa kivu.
 Wĩatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno muvike sukulu.
 Nene ya eĩtu.
 Mwaaatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno mwĩvika ĩkanisanĩ.
 Mwaaatĩĩa nzĩa ĩno nimuona soko.
 Itine wa kwona nduka niikata?
 Woonu nduka vinduka kwoko kwa aume.
 Woonu nduka sisya kwoko kwa aka.
 Na nuona vengi.

Cultural Note:

The Akamba people are used to walking very long distances and so in reality is not possible to know the actual distance in kilometres or even in minutes. They will tell you that it is about 5 kilometres yet they mean 25 kms or more. They will tell you that it is not far just here and you end up walking for an hour or more so so not be offended when you get to find out that just here “ovaa” means thirty or more minutes walk.

LESSON SIXTEEN:

TOPIC: DIRECTIONS

COMPETENCY -ASKING FOR DIRECTION---KUKULYA NZIA

Measya at a? – What are they saying?

DIALOGUE A

- KIILU : Úvoo waku?
TIM : Nĩ nesa.
KIILU : Nũtonya kũndethya? Nyie nĩ Mũeni kũũ; na nĩmantha nzĩa ya kũthi volisi.
TIM : Wiende kuthi volisi kĩ?
KIILU : Nĩnooyĩwa saa na mbesa.
Harry : Vole muno. Ethiwa wĩenda kũthi volisi atii nzĩa ĩno, ĩmwe, wavika ofisi ya D.O., kũna kona vau, na ũiatĩĩa nzĩa ĩsu nginya wone volisi, kwoko kwa aũme.
KIILU : Aaya, nĩ mũvea mũno.
TIM :

DIALOGUE B:

- Robert : Wĩ mũseo kĩmwana kĩĩ?
Richard : ĩĩ nĩ nesa. Wĩenda ata?
Robert : Nĩenda kũthi sukulu ĩla ya Asungu. Yĩtawa Peace-Corps. ĩĩndĩ ndyĩsĩ nzĩa.
Richard : Sukulu isu yi vakuvi na sukulu ya Eitu ya Naivasha Girls.
Robert : Ona sukulu isu ndyĩsĩ vala yĩĩ.
Richard : Atĩĩa lelũ ũũ, nginya konanĩ, Multiline wavika vau, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka na ũiendee nginya ũvike kwa matatũ. Wavika vau, nũona makutano ma lelũ. Likila kwoko wa aka lelũni wa Mama Ngina.
Robert : Atĩ lelũ wa Mama Ngina
Richard : ĩĩ ũatiie nginya wone kivwaũ kya amanyiwa kya Peace Corps. kwoko kwa aũme.
Robert : Nĩ mũvea mũno.
Richard : Aaya.

Soma na wasya mũnene

- Enda na lelũ ũũ.
Vĩndũka kwoko kwa aũme.
Vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka.
Atĩĩa lelũ ũũ, ĩmwe kwa ĩmwe.
Vĩta vosta.
Wavika vengi, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aka.
Wavika sukulu, vĩndũka kwoko kwa aũme.
Wavĩtũka kiao, theenga vanini.

Sukulu yĩ vakuvi na ikanisa.
 Sivitalĩ yĩ vau kiimani.
 Soko yi vau mbee wa kanisa.
 Nũona sukulu ya aka.
 Nũona ikanisa kwoko kwa aũme.
 Wavika makutano ma lelũ, nũona soko.
 Nuona sukulu ya alimũ.

Vocabularies:

| | |
|----------------|------------|
| Atĩĩa | Follow |
| Vĩndũka | Turn |
| Ngalĩko | Side |
| Kwoko | Hand |
| Kwoko kwa aũme | Right |
| Imwe kwa imwe | One by one |
| Theea | Go down |
| Kũlya | Ask |
| Theesya | Help |
| Mbee | Infront of |
| Vakuvĩ | Near |
| Itina | Behind |
| Kĩĩma | Hill |
| Endeea | Continue |
| Mbonya | Show me |
| Ndavya | Tell me. |

Grammar Explanations:

The grammar used in this lesson is the simple imperatives. To form the imperatives you only need to drop the infinitive –ku- in all the verbs.

Examples:

| | | |
|---------|-------|--------|
| Kũatĩĩa | Atĩĩa | Follow |
| Kũenda | Enda | Go |
| Kũsoma | Soma | Read |
| Kũnywa | Nywa | Drink |
| Kũya | Ya | Eat |

Note:The imperative in Kikamba could be commands or requests. This is normally indicated by the tone.

To form a plural imperative, you need to add suffix I at the end of the imperative.

Examples:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|---------|---|--------------------|
| Enda | - | Endai | - | You (plural) go. |
| ũka | - | ũkai | - | You (plural) come. |
| Andĩka- | | Andĩkai | - | You (plural) write |

The negative of the imperative is formed by putting together the –ve subject prefix of the 2nd person (Ndu) in singular and M in plural before the verb stem, then add an element “KA” then change the final vowel A to E respectively.

i.e. Subject + KA + Verb + E

Prefix Stem

Examples:

| | | | | |
|---------|---|-------------|---|------------------------|
| Soma | - | Ndũkasome | - | Don't read |
| Andika | - | Ndũkaandĩke | - | Don't write |
| Atiia | - | Ndũkaatĩe | - | Do not follow! |
| Somai | - | Mũikasome | - | Do not read (plural) |
| Andikai | - | Mũikaandĩke | - | Do not write (plural) |
| Atiiai | - | Mũikaatĩe | - | Do not follow (plural) |

Exercise I: write the following imperatives in plurals:

- a) Neena
- b) Ũka
- c) Semba
- d) Sisya
- e) Nenga
- f) Sũanĩa
- g) Vĩndũka
- h) Koma
- i) Amũka

Exercise II

Change the following imperatives into negative:

- a) Nywa
- b) Kw'a
- c) Thi
- d) Kũna
- e) Ima
- f) Tuma
- g) Thĩnia
- h) Ya
- i) Tembua
- j) Somethya

Exercise III:

Translate the following sentences:

1. Please show me the way of the police station.
2. Show him the way to the Post Office.
3. The market is near the Bank.
4. That ship is beind the church.
5. Go stragith then turn left.
6. Folow this road and you will see the church.
7. Wehre uis that school in Nairobi?
8. Ask the way to Nairobi.

Change the following imperatives into negatives:

Cultural Note:

The Kamba people usually give directions using land marks. For example, a bridge, a river, a big tree or a building. They never use names of streets, roads or number of miles when giving directions.

LESSON 17

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA MUONZA

TOPIC --KŪTHOOWA TIKITI – BUYING A TICKET

NGEWA – DIALOGUE “A”

WANZA NA MUTISO

- Wanza : Wĩ mūseo mūthoosya?
Mutiso : Ī nĩ mūseo wĩwa ata?
Wanza : Kutiĩ na ūthūku, nĩenda kūthi Mwambasa
Mutiso : Wĩenda kūthi ĩndĩ?
Wanza : Nĩenda kūthi ūmūnthĩ wĩoo. Mwĩna mbasi?
Mutiso : Ī twĩna mbasi ĩlĩ ūmūnthi wienda kūthi saa syiana?
Wanza : Nienda kuma vaa saa ĩlĩ na nusu sya wĩoo.
Mutiso : Mbasi ya wĩoo yĩuma vaa sa itatũ sya ūtuku, tũina mbasi ya saa ĩlĩ.
Wanza : Vaina thĩna nĩngwosa ĩsu ya saa itatũ.
Mutiso : Aaya nūseo.
Wanza : Thloowa wa tikiti nĩ kyaũ?
Mutiso : Mũndũ mũima nĩ silingi ĩana yĩmwe na mĩongo ĩlĩ.
Wanza : Nĩenda tikiti ĩmwe mbesa nii.
Mutiso : Aaya osa tikiti waku nũũ. Wĩna mĩio?
Wanza : Ī nina mĩio minini no ĩ vaa.
Mutiso : Vika vaa mbee wa nusu saa mbasi itanavika saa sya kūthi.
Wanza : Ī nĩngũvika mbee wa saa isu nūseo mũno.

Soma kwa wasya – Read aloud:

Mbasi yĩondoka saa syiana?

Mbasi yĩondoka saa ĩli.

Mbasi ĩondokaa saa mũonza na nusu sya mūthenya.

Mbasi yĩiondoka saa itatũ sya wĩoo.

Mbasi ĩvikaa saa syĩana?

ĩvikaa saa ūmwe wa wĩoo.

ĩvikaa saa mũonza sya mūthenya.

ĩvikaa saa sita katambanga.

Mbasi ĩvĩtilaa va ĩithi Mwambasa?

ĩvĩtilaa Masakũ.

ĩvĩtilaa Kibwezi na Voi

ĩvĩtilaa kũndũ kwingĩ.

Mbasi itũmĩaa masaa meana savalini?
itũmĩaa masaa ikũmi.
ĩkuua masaa keenda.

Mbasi itũmĩaa masaa mena savalĩnĩ?
ĩendaa kwa masaa nyanya.

Mbasi yĩũ;ngamaa Voi kwa masaa meana?
yĩungamaa kwa ndakika ikumi.
ĩthumuaa Voi kwa ndakika miongo ili.
ĩungamaa Voi kwa nusu saa.

Tikiti wa kuthi nĩ silingi siana?
Tikiti wauthi ni silingi miongo nyanya.
thoowa wa tikiti nĩ silingi miongo kenda.
thoowa wa tikiti wa kana ni mbesa siana?
nĩ silingi mĩongo ĩna na itano
tikiti nĩ silingi yiana yĩmwe.

Thoowa wa kuthi na kusyoka nĩ mbesa siana?
nĩ silingi yiana na miongo thanthatu.

Nĩndonya ukwata kĩvĩla kya ndilĩsyanĩ?
ĩĩ no utonye ukwata kĩvĩla kya ndiisyanĩ.

Wĩna mĩio yiana?
nĩna mĩio mingĩ
nĩna muio umwe
ndina mĩio.

Mwina mĩio yĩana?
twĩna mĩio mĩnini muno
twĩna mĩio mingĩ
twĩna muio umwe munene.

Soma na wasya munene:

VOCABULARY:

| | | |
|--------------|---|---------------------|
| Mwĩna mbasi? | - | Do you have a bus. |
| No ũndũ ũmwe | - | It is all the same. |
| Nũtonya | - | Please / if you can |
| Kũvika | - | To arrive |
| Kũũngama | - | To stop. |
| Kũthi | - | To go. |
| Kũsyoka | - | To return. |
| Kũkwata | - | To get |
| Syiana | - | How many. |
| Mĩio | - | Load / luggage. |

Tikiti - Ticket

GRAMMAR:

| | |
|--------|-----|
| Syiana | Ia |
| Sya | Wa |
| Ata | Kya |
| Indĩĩ | |

EXERCISE 1: - TRANSLATE THE FOLLOWING SENTENCES

1. Mbasi nĩyusuĩte vayĩĩ mwana.
2. Ngali ya mwaki ĩendaa saa umwe wa kwakya.
3. Andũ maendaa mũsyĩ ata?
4. Ndeke ikũa ĩvinda yiana ata kuma New York kũvika Ilovi?
5. Nĩnĩnoete mũno nũndũ wa kyalo kũu.
6. Mwalimũ ũya nũthatite nũndũ nĩnaselewa.
7. Lĩu waku nĩ mũseo nĩnavũna mũno.
8. Syana nĩsyakoma nundu ninoete.
9. Amanyĩwa nĩmathatite nũndũ vaii mwalimũ / mũmanyisya.
10. Emanthaa nzĩa ĩndĩ ndanamyona.
11. Mũtumĩa ũya akwie nũndũ wa ũkuu.
12. Ethiwa niwamina mutiani thumaa vanini.
13. Nĩwĩmanyĩtye kĩthyomo kwa ĩvinda ĩasa.

CULTURAL NOTE:

A Matatu is never full. Even if it's full the Manambas (Touts) will always push people to get in.

In Kenya people travel with their luggage in the same vehicles.

At times when you go to a bus stage the touts (Manambas) will run to you, grab your luggage and take it to their respective vehicles expecting you to follow them. Watch out.

You may find a Matatu which you think is almost full and that will be the first to leave. Don't be surprised when it turns out that most of the passengers were Manambas trying to fool travellers. However, long distance matatus line up and leave one after the other.

LESSON EIGHTEEN

TOPIC; WEATHER - NZEVE ?

COMPETENCY; NZEVE IILYE ATA UMUNTHI?

HOW IS IT TODAY

Wiona kyaũ matuni?

What can you see in the sky?

Dialogue 1

- Mũlinge : Ũvoo waku?
Mũoki : No mũseo.
Mũlinge : Ũvoo wa mũsyĩ?
Mũoki : Kũi kaũndũ, no sua yingĩ.
Mũlinge : Mbũa ndĩnamba kua?
Mũoki : aiee kũu nĩ kũmu vyũ.
Mũlinge : Kũũ kwitũ kwĩna ũnyenyeũ tũ na mbevo nĩ mbingĩ vyũ.
Mũoki : Kwĩna kĩseve?
Mũlinge : Iĩ kĩla mũthenya masaa ma wĩoo kwĩthĩawa na kĩseve kingĩ; na kĩtoo.
Mũoki : Na ũtukũ nĩkwĩthĩawa na mbevo?
Mũlinge : Aiee, kwĩthĩawa na yuutia yingi mũno.
Mũoki : Asi, vole. Ũka twĩkalange kũũ kwitũ, kĩtoo kyambe kũthela.
Mũlinge : Iĩ. Nĩngwĩyũmbanya. Nĩsĩlya ngooka wathanthatu.
Mũoki : aaya, ngakweteela.

Soma kwa wasya munene: Read aloud

Ũmũnthĩ Nzeve ĩilyĩ ata?

Ũmũnthĩ kwĩna mbevo.

Ũmũnthĩ kwĩna yuutĩa.

Ũmũnthĩ kwĩna mbevo.

Ũmũnthĩ kwĩna ũnyenyeũ.

Iyoo kunaĩ na kĩseve mũno.

Kũnaĩ na sua.

Mbũa nĩkua, ĩyoo mbũa nĩ ĩnauie.

Iyoo mbua ndĩnaaua.

Unĩ mbua ikaaua.

Kwĩna kĩseve ũmũnthĩ.

Kwĩna kĩtoo kingĩ.

Kũina yuutĩa yingĩ.

Ũmũnthĩ nzeve ninthũku.

Nĩwa yuutĩa mũno.

Nĩwa mbevo mũno.

Ũvoo wa mũsyĩ?

Nĩ mũseo, ĩndĩ kwĩna yũa mũno.

Ivinda ya mbua.

Ivinda ya sua.

ivinda ya mbevo.

Ivinda ya mbevo kwĩthĩawa na kyaũ?

Ivinda ya mbevo kwĩthĩawa na imwe masaa ma kwakya, na nundu.

Ivinda ya thano kwĩthĩawa kyaũ?

Thano, kwĩthĩawa na sua ĩvyu na ũvyũvũ mwingĩ.

Ivinda ya mbua kwĩthĩawa kyaũ?

Kiwthĩawa mbua nyingĩ na matu.

Vocabularies:

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>English</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Ivinda ya thano | Thano | Hot season |
| Ivinda ya uĩa | Uĩa | Rainy season |
| Mbua | Mbua | Rain |
| Mbevo | Mbevo | Cold |
| Sua | Sua | Sun |
| Kua | - | To rain |
| Kĩseve | Iseve | Wind |
| Itu | Matu | Cloud |
| Yuutĩa | Yuutĩa | Sweat |
| Kĩtoo | Kitoo | Dust |
| Kwĩyumbania | - | Prepare (oneself) |
| Kweteela | - | To wait |
| Uvyũvu | Ũvyũvu | Hot and humid |
| Kũketha | Kũketha | To harvest |
| Yua | Yua | Draught |
| Nzeve | Nzeve | Air (weather) |
| Ngetha | Ngetha | Harvest |
| Unyenyeũ | Ũnyenyeũ | Drizzles |
| Imwe | Mamwe | Dew |
| Mũumbi | Mũumbi | Fog |
| Nundu | Nundu | Frost |
| Kwikala | - | To stay |

Grammar Explanations:

In this lesson we have used adjectives like –ingi – Nini, uvyuvu, etc. In Kikamba, all adjectives come after the nouns; the noun prefix depends on the noun class thus making them all prefix depended.

Examples:

| | | |
|---------|---|--------------------|
| - nini | - | Small / a little |
| - ingi | - | A lot |
| - ithi | - | Raw, unripe |
| - vy'u | - | Hot |
| - mosu | - | Weak, thin |
| - ndulu | - | Lazy |
| - ndasa | - | Tall, long |
| - ima | - | whole, complete |
| - thei | - | empty, bare, naked |

| | | |
|----------|---|---------------------------------------|
| - seo | - | good, nice, fine, pleasant, beautiful |
| - iana | - | how many / how much? |
| - nou | - | fat, healthy |
| - imwe | - | one |
| - ili | - | two |
| - ũmũ | - | hard, dry, tough, difficult |
| - eni | - | strange, foreign, |
| - tumanu | - | foolish, ignorant, stupid. |

Exercise 1

complete the following exercise by inserting the correct noun prefixes:

Examples:

Matuuni nĩ mũsyi _____ (nene)

Matuu nĩ mũsyi mũnene.

1. Ilovi nĩ mũsyĩ _____ (nene)
2. Ngĩtĩ yakwa nĩ _____ (thũku)
3. Andu aya ni _____ (ĩma) ti syana.
4. Mĩtĩ ya mĩnathi nĩ _____ (asa) muno.
5. Iyoo kũnaue mbua _____ (ingĩ).
6. Ng'ombe ĩno nĩ _____ (nou)
7. Mũthũkũmi wake nĩ _____ (kuvĩ) ti _____ (asa)
8. Lĩu ũũ nĩ _____ (seo).
9. Nzau yake nĩ _____ (tulu) mũno.
10. Kana kake nĩ _____ (mosu) vyũ.
11. Mwai wa keenda kwĩthĩawa kwĩ _____ (ũmũ) vyũ.

Translate the following sentences:

Exercise 2:

1. Many visitors are coming today.
2. My dog is stupid.
3. Your servant is very lazy
4. My housegirl is very tall.
5. These onions are very bigt and nice.
6. Can you bring another basket?
7. Their office has many books.
8. Yesterday he was naked.

Exercise 3

Soma Ngewa ĩno – Read this story:

Ngaliko sya ũkamba mbua yuaa keli kwa mwaka. Mwei wa katatũ niwo mbua ya uũa yuaa. Mbua ino yuaa, andũ mavandaa malũu ta mbemba, mboso, nthooko, nzũũ na mũvya. Mwei wa kana na wa katano andũ methiawa maiimia liu.

Mwei wa mũonza wavika nĩkwĩthĩawa na nundu. Nundu ino niyo ĩtumaa lĩu wiw'a. Ivinda ya nundu kwĩthĩawa na mbevo mbingi muno.

Mwei wa nyanya niwo andũ makethaa lĩu. Thanu nawo wambĩĩaa mwei wa keenda. Ivinda yĩ kwĩthĩawa sua ĩvyũ muno na kĩseve kingĩ. Ndetua makonde ni mbua ĩla yuaa mwei wa ĩkumi. Ino niyo mbua ya kelĩ ya mwaka. Mbua ĩno yĩtawu ndetũa makonde nundu yaa ĩtina wa ngetha na kũkua makonde ma malũu ta mboso na nzũũ.

Liu wa mbua ino ũkethawu mwei wa mbee na mwei wa kelĩ. Itina wa kũketha andu nimaseuvasya mũunda yoo vamwe na kwĩyumbanĩsya kũvanda ingĩ mwei wa katatu.

Makulyo – Questions:

1. Ũkamba nĩ ngalĩko yikũ?
2. Ũkambani mbua yuaa mala meana kwa mwaka?
3. Mbua ĩla yuaa mwei wa katatu yitawu ata?
4. Ivinda ya uũa andu mavandaa kyaũ?
5. Nundu yĩthĩawu indĩĩ?
6. We nĩwendete ĩvinda ya nundu? elesya.
7. Mwei wa keenda kĩwthĩawu na kyau? Ividna yĩ ya mwei wa keenda yĩtawu ata Ukambani?
8. Mbua ya mwei wa ĩkũmi yitawu ndetua makonde nĩkĩ?

Exercise 4

What are the plurals of the following sentences?

LESSON NINETEEN

ISOMO YA IKUMI NA KEENDA

NGŪA NA LANGI – CLOTHES AND COLOURS

Dialogue A:

- Kaloki : Nata Moses?
Moses : Nĩ kũseo muno, ũvoo waku?
Kaloki : Ti mũthũku. Wĩkĩite ngũa nyingĩ ũu nĩkĩ?
Moses : Nũndũ nĩwa mbevo. Nĩkĩite mũvuuto, sati ya moko maasa, sokisi, iatu, ngovia na mũsivi.
Kaloki : Nike Mũeni ekĩite kyaũ?
Moses : Mũeni ekĩite ilinda, kavuti na kĩtambaa kya mũtwe.
Kaloki : Nyie ivindi ya mbevo nendete kwikia ikoti na tai.
Moses : Ai, nyie ndyendete ikoti indĩ ninendete kwĩkĩa vulana na tai.
Kaloki : Eka nĩithi mũsyi, ngose ikoti, niiwa mbevo mũno.

Dialogue B:

- Veronica : Kũilyi ata George.
George : Nĩ kũseo.
Veronica : Wĩkĩite ngũa sya langi wĩkũ?
George : Nĩkĩite sati nziũ, mũvuto mweũ, na sokisi sya mbuluu. Iyoo ndinaaĩkĩa iatũ nziũ, nineekĩite nzaũ. Naku wikiite ngũa iilyata?
Veronica : Nĩkĩite ilinda yeu na vulana ya ĩumbĩ vamwe na iatũ sya muthanga

Soma kwa wasya munene – Read aloud

- Ũũ nĩ langi wĩkũ?
Ũũ nĩ langi mweũ.
Ũũ nĩ langi mwiũ.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa ngilini.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa mbuluu.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa iumbi.
Ũũ nĩ langi wa yelo.

- Ekĩite ilinda ya langi wĩku?
Ekĩite ilinda ya vingi.
Ekĩite suluali wa kaki
Nĩkĩite tai nzaũ.
Ekĩite ilinda itune.
Ekĩite mbulausi ya nzilili.
Ekĩite sĩkati ya muthanga.
Ekĩite tai iilyĩ ata?
Ekĩite tai ndune.
Ekĩite tai ya yĩumbĩ.

Ekĩite ilinda ĩtune.
 Wĩkĩite mbulausi ĩilyi ata?
 Nĩkĩite mbulausi nzaũ.
 Nikiite kamisi katune.
 Nikiite iatu sya yelo.
 Nendete ngũa iilyi ata?
 Nendete iatu nziũ.
 Nendete sati nzaũ
 Nendete ngũa syi ndonatono.
 Nendete sikati syi ngululo.
 Nĩina sati ilĩ nziu.
 Nĩina mivũũto ilĩ myeu.
 Nĩina sikati imwe ya nzĩlĩlĩ
 Sukulu yoo yĩkĩaa sikati sya mũthanga.
 Ithyĩ twĩkĩaa mbulausi sya matũ.

Vocabularies:

| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>English</u> |
|------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|
| Langi | Malangi | Colour |
| - Tune | - | Red |
| - Eũ | - | White |
| - Iu | - | Black |
| Mbuluu | - | Blue |
| Ngilini waiyũ / matu | - | Green |
| Masungwa | - | Orange |
| Nzililili | - | Light blue |
| Mũthanga | - | Soil (brown) |
| Iumbĩ / Ngilee | - | Grey |
| Yelo | - | Yellow |
| Thaavu | - | Golden |
| Ikoti | Makoti | Coat |
| Vulana | Vulana | Sweater |
| Muvũũto | Mivuuto | Trousers |
| Moko maasa | - | Long sleeved |
| Moko makuvi | - | Short sleeved |
| Suluali wa nthini | Suluali sya nthini | Underwear |
| Mbulausi | Mbulausi | Blouse |
| Sindilia | Sindilia | Brasiers |
| Ngovia | Ngovia | Cap / hat |
| Tai | Tai | Tie |
| Mũsivi | Misivi | Belt |
| Kĩtambaa | Itambaa | Head scarf |
| Ilinda | Malinda | Dress |

Grammar Explanations:

More adjectives have been used in this lesson. All colours are adjectives. Among these colours, Red, Black and white are prefix dependent; meaning their noun prefixes depend on the noun class.

Examples:

In MŪ/A class we have:

| | | |
|---------------|---|------------------------|
| Mündũ mweũ | - | A white (brown) person |
| Mündũ mwiũ | - | A black person. |
| Mũindi mūtune | - | A red Indian |
| Muindi mutune | - | Brown people |
| Andu eũ | - | Black people |
| Aindi atune | - | Red Indians |

In other classes we have: -

| | | |
|-------------|---|--------------|
| Kiatũ kyeũ | - | A white shoe |
| Ivuku itune | - | A red book |
| Ngombe nziũ | - | A black cow. |

However, when other colours are used to modify nouns, a connector (of) is used to which appropriate prefixes are attached e.g.

| | | |
|---------------------|---|-----------------------|
| Mũvũuto wa nziĩli | - | A light blue trouser. |
| Kĩtambaa kya mbuluu | - | A blue head scarf |
| Sati ya iumbi | - | A grey shirt |
| Ngovia ya mũthanga | - | A brown hat |

Grammar Exercises:

Exercise 1.

Alyula milaini ino.

Translate the following sentences:

1. Kioko ekĩite sati ya langi wĩkũ?
2. Muendo ekĩite muvuuto mũtune.
3. Mũtiso endete kwĩkĩa vulana ya iumbi.
4. Ũsũu ekĩite ilinda yiũ.
5. Sukulu yitu yĩkĩaa tai syĩ ngululo.
6. Iatũ sya kĩvĩsĩ kiya nĩ sya mũthanga.
7. Nendete kwĩkĩa sokisi sya matũ.
8. Kĩlonzo ndendete kwĩkĩa makoti.
9. Frank endete mũvuto ya kaki.
10. Eitũ mendete kwĩyova mũsivi.

Exercise II

Soma Ngewa ino – Read this story:

Mwanake ũyũ etawa Peter. Peter ekĩite mũvuuto, sati na ikoti. Ũmũnhi Peter ndekiite vulana. Ekĩite ikoti yiũ na mũvuuto mwiũ. Sati yake yina ngululo nzaũ na

ndune. Peter endete ngũa sya malangi maingi. Mwiitu uya etawa Mary. Peter endete ngũa sya malangi maingi. Mwĩitu uya etawa Mary. Mary ekĩaa ngũa nesa muno. ekiite sikati ya muthanga, mbulausi nzaũ na tai nziũ. Mwĩitu ũyũ ndendete ngũa sya malangi maingĩ.

Questions:

1. Mwanake ũyũ etawa ata?
2. Peter ekĩite vulana ya langi wĩkũ?
3. Mũvuuto wa Peter nĩ wa langi wĩkũ?
4. Ikoti ya Peter nĩ itune?
5. Peter nĩwkĩite ngovia?
6. Sikati ya Mary iilyĩ ata?
7. Peter na Mary mendete kwĩkĩa langi wĩkũ?

Cultural Note:

Apart from the three dependant colours (eu, iu, -une) all the other colours are associated with natural things.

Examples:

| | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Sati ya matũ | - | Shirt of leaves (green shirt) |
| Tai ya ĩumbĩ | - | Tie of fog – (a grey tie) |
| Sikati ya muthanga | - | A skirt of soil (a brown skirt) |
| Kitambaa kya nziilili | - | A light blue scarf. |

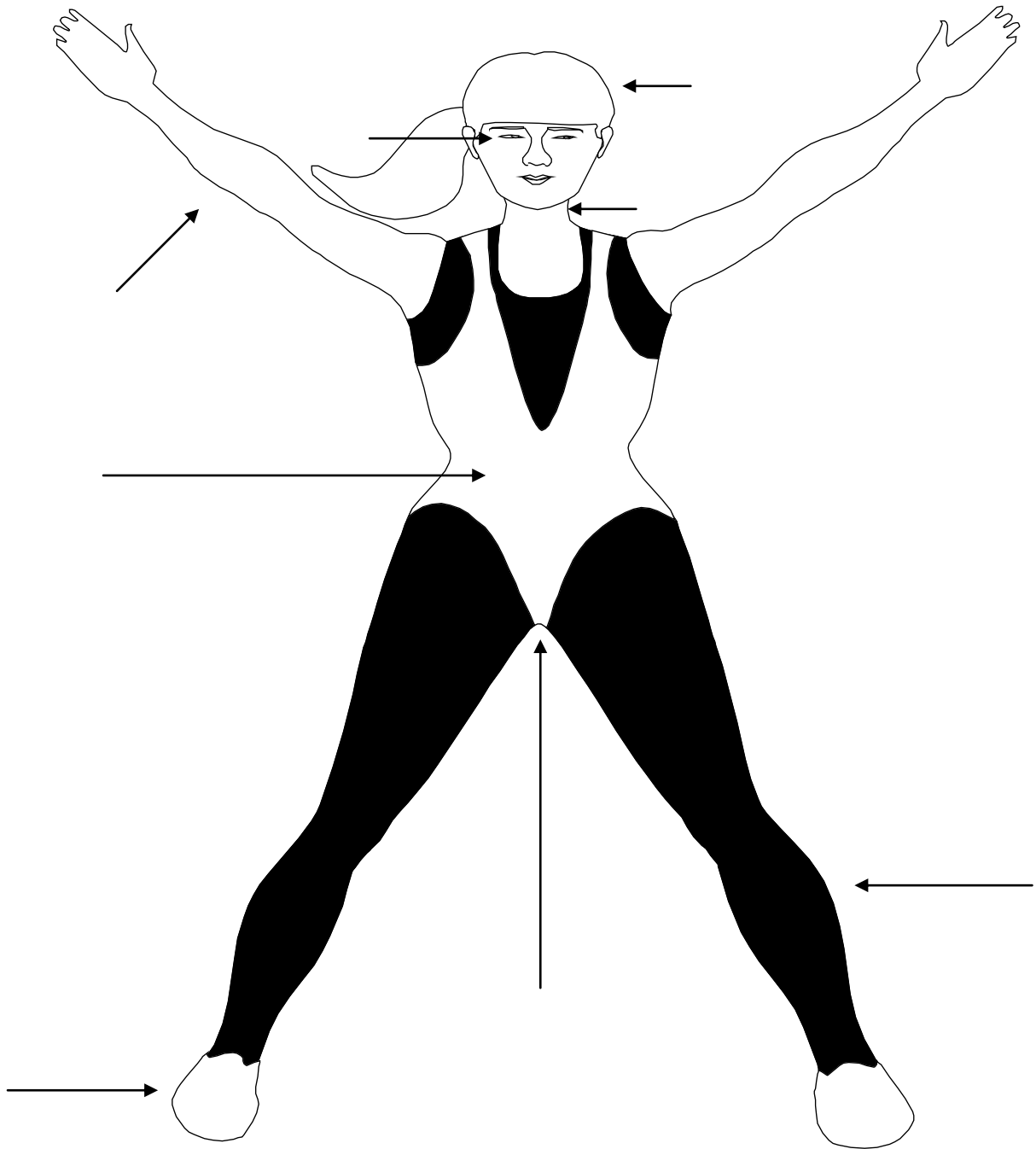
Nziilili is a name of a bird that has some light blue feathers.

Ilinda ya mũukũ - A yellow dress.

Muuku is a certain tree which has yellow barks.

LESSON 20

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI MAMUTHA MA MWII – PARTS OF THE BODY



| <u>Singular</u> | <u>Plural</u> | <u>English</u> |
|-----------------|---------------|----------------|
| Ũswĩĩ | Nzwĩĩ | Hair |
| Ĩitho | Metho | Eyes |
| Inyũũ | Manyũũ | Nose |
| Ieo | Maeo | Teeth |
| Kĩtuo | Ituo | Shoulder |
| Kĩngokoa | Syĩngokoa | Elbow |
| Kyaa | Syaa | Finger |
| Itako | Matako | Thighs |
| Kĩtiinyo | Itiinyo | Heels |
| Kyaa kya kũũ | Syaa sya kũũ | Toes |
| Iũ | Mau | Knees |
| Kĩthui | Ithui | Chests |
| Ngingo | Ngingo | Neck |
| Itau | Matau | Cheeks |
| Kũtũ | Matũ | Ears |
| Kwoko | Moko | Hands |
| Kũũ | Maaũ | Legs |

Soma kwa wasya munene:

Kyongo kyakwa nĩ kĩnene mũno.
Metho makwa nĩ matune.
Mũnuka waku
Ilomo syake nĩ nene
Maaũ maku ni matheke
Ena moko maasa mũno
Kana kake kena syaa thanthatũ.
Kũũ nĩ kũũ kwakwa – Aya nĩ maaũ makwa
Kĩĩ nĩ kyaa kyake – Ii ni syaa syake
Kuu nĩ kutu kwa mbaka – Aya ni matu ma mbaka.
Nzwii yake ni nziu muno.
Uthyu wake ni muthanthau.
Wina inyuu iasa muno.
Mwiitu wake ena nondo nene.

Exercise I:

Write in Plural:

- Yĩĩ nĩ ĩitho yakwa.
- Kĩlomo kyakwa nĩ kinene.
- Mwan wake ena kyongo kĩnene.
- Nĩna kyaa kĩnini.
- Kĩĩ nĩ kĩthũi
- Kũya nĩ kwoko.
- Yĩĩ nĩ ĩnyũũ.

Exercise 2

Choose the correct word here and construct sentences:

Example:

Yĩ

Aya nĩ litho - Yii ni iitho

Asu

1. Yĩa nĩ ñnyũũ =
Aaya
ĩaya
2. Ũũ
Kũũ nĩ moko =
Aa
3. Aya
Kĩa nĩ matu =
Aaya
4. Kũũ
Kĩ nĩ kithũi =
Asu
5. Ii
Aaya ni syaa =
Kĩya
6. Iiya
Kĩya nĩ kīlomo =
Aaya

Cultural Note:

There are some parts of the body that we don't mention in public. If you wish to know which ones they are, please ask any person (Kenyan) you are free to. In connection to this women are not supposed to expose their thighs. Please watch out on your seating position.

LESSON TWENTY ONE
ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA IMWE

MŪNDŪ MŪWAU – A SICK PERSON



- Ndakitali : Wĩ mŭseo mwaitũ?
Nelly : Ii, nĩ nesa ndakitali.
Ndakitali : Wĩĩwa ata?
Nelly : Nĩ mwana mŭwau.
Ndakitali : Awaĩte kyaũ?
Nelly : Eiwa nĩ ĩvu na kŭtavika.
Ndakitali : Nĩ mŭvyũ?
Nelly : Ĩĩ nĩ mŭvyũ na nŭkũthĩlia
Ndakitali : Anawaie ĩndĩ
Nelly : Awaie iso.
Ndakitali : Nŭkwĩtuua?
Nelly : Ĩĩ nukwituu.
Ndakitali : Ena myaka yiana?
Nelly : Ena myaka itatũ na myei thanthatũ.
Ndakitali : Aaya, nĩngumutonya singano vamwe na ndawa sya kũnywa.
Ndawa ino umunenge kisiko kya sukali katatu kwa mŭthenya,
na uimutunga itina wa kyumwa kĩmwe.
Nelly : Nĩ mbesa syiana?
Ndakitali : Nĩ silingi maana elĩ.
Nelly : Nĩ mŭvea mŭno.

Read Aloud:

Wĩĩwa ata?
Nĩĩwa nĩ mutwe.

Nĩwa nĩ ivu.
Nĩalwa nĩ kĩthũi.
Nĩalwa nĩ muongo.
Nĩalwa nĩ maeo.
Nĩwa naĩ.

Mwana eiwa ata?
Ena ikua
Ena ndetema
Nũũtayvĩka?
Iĩ nĩgũtavika
Iĩ nĩngwĩtũũa.
Mwana nĩ mũvyũ?
Iĩ nĩ mũvyũ
Wina ikua – Aiee ndina ikua
Nina ndetema.
Mwana eĩwa ata?
Eĩwa naĩ muno.
Ena kava.
Mwana ndanavo.

Vocabularies:

| | | |
|-----------------|---|------------------------------|
| Ũwau | - | Sickness / Disease |
| Ikua | - | Cold |
| Ũvyuvu | - | Fever |
| Ndawa | - | Medicine |
| Singano | - | Injection |
| Kũiwa / kuumwa | - | To be hurt / be pained |
| Kũvoa | - | To recover |
| Kũkwata kava | - | To improve (from a sickness) |
| Kũtonya singano | - | To inject |
| Kwĩtũũa | - | To diarrhoe |
| Kũtavika | - | To vomit / puke |
| Kũmelya | - | To swallow |
| Kũwaa | - | To suffer (through sickness) |
| Kuthĩlĩa | - | To shiver |
| Kũkwatya | - | To infect |
| Kwĩwa | - | To feel |
| Vole | - | Sorry |
| Ndakitali | - | Doctor |
| Mbevo | - | Cold |
| Yuutĩa | - | Hot, sweat |
| Woo | - | Pains |
| Mũthelo | - | Aids |
| Kivinduvĩndu | - | Cholera |
| Mungethya | - | Rabbies |
| Ndetetema | - | Malaria |
| Kũlika | - | To enter |

| | | |
|----------------|---|----------------|
| Kūsūa | - | To spread |
| Waūni | - | Thirst |
| Kitau | - | Wound |
| Kīko | - | Dirt |
| Ũng'ũũ | - | Skin disease |
| Mangũ | - | Leprosy |
| Kūsīia | - | To prevent |
| Kūmaa nthakama | - | Bilharzia |
| Mūtītino | - | Whooping cough |
| Nthyũũa | - | Dizziness |

Grammar Explanation:

“Kūiwa” is a passive verb which literally means “to be pained or to be eaten by,” so “Nīiwa ni ĩvu” means “I am being pained by stomach.” “Nīiwa nĩ mutwe” means I am being pained by head or I have a headache, etc.

The active form of this verb “kuiwa” is kuya. For monosyllabic verbs ending in “wa” you change the “y” to “I” and insert w right before the final vowel. Thus kuya becomes kuiwa. However, if a monosyllabic verb ends in “wa” then change the w to u and insert it before the final ‘A’ therefore “kunywa” becomes kunyuwa.

| Active | | Passive | Meaning |
|----------|---------|-----------|---------------|
| Kūya | becomes | Kūiwa | To be pained |
| Kūandika | becomes | Kūandikwa | To be written |
| Kwīta | becomes | Kwītwa | To be named |
| Kwona | becomes | Kwonwa | To be seen |
| Kūua | becomes | Kūuwa | To be cooked |

The other grammar used in this lesson is the object infix. The object infix is placed immediately before the verb stem. The order in the verb form is subject prefix, tense particle, object infix, verb stem derivative suffix and tense ending.

The following are some examples of object infixes in various classes.

M/A Class

Singular first person
N, Mb, nd, ng

Plural first person
tu

Examples:

| | | | | |
|--------------|---|--------------------|---|---------------|
| Nūnanguine | - | He it me | - | Nunatunengie |
| Nīwandavisye | - | He told me | - | Niwatutavisye |
| Ndakambata | - | He won't refuse me | - | Ndakaturvata |
| Nūnanengie | - | he gave me | - | Nunatunengie |

Singular 2nd person Ku
3rd person Mu
Examples

Plural Mu
Plural Ma (sometimes a)

Singular

Nūnakukuhie

He hit you

Nūnamūkunie – He hit you (plural)

Nūnamukuhie

He hit him

Nūnamakūnie – He hit them

| The following table might help you to understand the object infixes in other noun classes. Noun Class | Object Infix | Example | Word with object infix | Eng. Equival. Singular | Word W/Object Infix (Plural) | English equival. (Plural) |
|---|------------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|
| M/Mĩ | U-MI | Muango -Door | Ngauvingua | I'll open it | Ngamivingua | I'll open them. |
| KA/Tũ | KA-TU | Kalamu - pen | Ngakaua | I'll buy it | Ngatuua | I'll buy them. |
| N | Mĩ - I, SY | Ngombe - Cow | Ngamiua | I'll buy it | Ngasiua | I'll buy them |
| KI/I | Kĩ-SY, S | Kiatu - Shoe | Ngakiua | I'll know it | Ngasiua | I'll buy them. |
| I/MA | Yĩ-MA | Iembe - Hoe | Ngayiua | I'll wash it | Ngamua | I'll buy them |
| ũ/MA | ũ-MA | Undu - Issue | Ngaumanya | I'll wash it | Ngamamanya | I'll wash them. |
| ũ/N | Wũ, ũ - I, SY, S | Uthyu - Face | Ngauthamba | I'll wash it | Ngasithamba | I'll wash them |
| Kũ/MA | Kũ-MA | Kutu - ear | Ngakutula | I'll cut it | Ngamatila | I'll cut them. |
| VA/Kũ | VA-Kũ | Vandu - Place | Ngavua | I'll buy it | Ngakuua | I'll buy them |

Translate the following phrases and use proper passive forms of each of them.

- My son has a headache.
- The letter will be written by George.
- The food will be cooked by mother
- Her daughter will be married by Jacob.
- Those students will be beaten by their teacher.
- You will be seen by the doctor.

Exercise 2

Translate the following sentences:

1. Can you help me?
2. You'll pay me after the child recovers
3. He gave me four hundred shillings.
4. I'll see you tomorrow morning.
5. I told him the whole story.
6. That cow is big, I'll buy it.
7. My hand is aching, I'll cut it.

Exercise 3:

Change the following sentences into Plural:

1. John nunangunie iyoo.
2. Paul nunamunengie valua iyoo.
3. Mwalimu nunambatie mwanya wa kuthi musyi.
4. Mwaitu nunanduiie iatu nzau.
5. Muthembi nunandavisye uvoo museo.
6. Ndakitali nunamutonyie singano
7. Mwana wake nunamwiie amelye ndawa.
8. Mwana wake nunanzomeie valua isu
9. Usuu akandukia kyondo kinene.
10. Muthukumi akanduia liu museo.

Exercise 4

Andika Milaini itano iulu wa pisa ino. – write five sentences about this picture.

Cultural Note:

In Kenya some ethnic groups do not believe that one can be sick and die a natural death. To them one is always bewitched. So they tend to go to see witchdoctors instead of going to the hospital. It's just a culture.

LESSON TWENTY TWO

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA ILI

TOPIC;KUUA -----COOKING -----IN THE KITCHEN

COMPETENCY:PREPARE A LOCAL DISH



- Pauline : Mwaitũ ũmũnthĩ nĩngũkũtetheesya kũua, nũndũ ndina wĩa mwingĩ.
- Mwaitũ : Tũthi ikonĩ
- Pauline : Wĩenda kũua kyaũ ũmũnthĩ?
- Mwaitũ : Ũmũnthĩ nĩenda kũũa ngima na sukuma.
- Pauline : Nyie nĩnĩsĩ kuua ngima ĩndĩ ndyĩsĩ kuua sukuma.
- Mwaitũ : Ningũkũvundĩsya. Ethiwa wĩenda kũua sukuma, mbee no nginya wĩthĩwe na kitunguu, mauta, mũnyũ, manyaanya na indi sukuma.
- Pauline : Na ĩndĩ ũyĩka ata?
Mbee tilanga nyũnyi, na ũithambya, wmaina uu, tilanga kitunguu na ũyĩkĩa isiliani vamwe na munyu na mauta.
- Pauline : Wĩkĩaa kitunguu kiana ata?
- Mwaitũ : Ethiwa nĩ mboka nyingĩ, wĩkĩaa itũngũ ilĩ, kitũngũ kyavya, niwo wikiaa sukuma na uikunika.
- Pauline : Ũkunĩkaa vate kĩwũ?
- Mwaitũ : ĩ ũkunĩkaa kwa ĩvinda ĩnini na indi ũyĩkia kawũ kanini niwo mboka ndikaũngũe. Weekia kiwũ, etaela vandũ va ndakika ikũmĩ na ĩndi ũyũmya.

Pauline : Nĩ mũvea muno mwaitũ. Ûnĩ ninyie ngaua mboka.
Mwaitũ : Aaya

Read aloud:

Ûmũnthĩ nĩngũũa ngima.

Ûmũnthĩ ninguaa isyo.

Ongela kĩwũ kĩkombe kĩmwe.

Ikĩa mauta na mũnyũ.

Tilanga mboka.

Tilanga kitũngũũ.

Tilanga maanyaanya.

Ikia kĩwũ.

Vocaburalires:

| | | |
|-------------|---|---------------|
| Kũua | - | To cook |
| Kũtetheesya | - | To help |
| Ikoni | - | Kitchen |
| Mauta | - | Oil |
| Kũtilanga | - | To cut |
| Isilia | - | Sauce pan |
| Kwĩvũa | - | To serve |
| Mbee | - | Before, first |
| Ethĩwa | - | If |

In this lesson future tense has been used which has been explained in a previous lesson.

Exercise 1:

Change the following sentences into negative.

1. Ûmũnthĩ nĩngũua ngima.
2. Nĩenda kũya isyo.
3. Ûmũnthĩ nĩenda kũua tene.
4. Nĩngũmũtentheesya mwaitũ kũua ngima.
5. Ndũnge akakaanga mboka ùnĩ.

Exercise 2:

1. Iveti ii syiua kyau?
2. Explain how to cook your favourite Kenya meal.

Culture Note:

In most cases men do not cook and they rarely go to the kitchen especially if there are women around. Some men in cities do not mind going to the kitchen to help with the cooking.

LESSON TWENTY THREE

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA ITATU

TOPIC; KUKOMBOA NYUMBA – BOOKING A ROOM.

DIALOGUE 1

- Josto : Nũtonya kũndetheesya?
Kalani : Ĩ uvoo waku.
Josto : Nĩ mũseo.
Kalani : Wĩna thĩna mwaũ?
Josto : Nĩenda nyumba ya kũkoma. Nivo yĩ?
Kalani : Ĩ yĩvo. Yina kyoo na mbavu. Wĩenda nyũmba kwa ivinda yĩana ata?
Josto : Vandũ va utuku ũmwe. Ni mbesa syiana?
Kalani : Ni silingi maana eli.
Josto : Kwata mbesa nii sya ũtuku ũmwe.
Kalani : Nĩ asanda. Enda nyũmba namba itano.
Josto : Nĩ mũvea.

DIALOGUE 2

- Kalani : Nata?
Sally : Nĩ kũseo nĩndonya kũkwata nyũmba vaa?
Kalani : Ĩ wĩende nyũmba ĩilyi ata?
Sally : Nĩenda nyumba ya andu eli, yina kyoo na mbavu. Ni mbesa syiana?
Kalani : Ni siling ĩana na mũongo itano kwa mũthenya ũmwe.
Sally : Kwata mbesa nii na ũienenga mbungũo.
Kalani : Enda nyumba namba ikumi.
Sally : Nũunenga lisiti?
Kalani : Ĩ yivo kwata.
Sally : Nĩ mũvea.

Soma na wasya munene – Read aloud:

- Vaa ve nyumba?
Ĩ ve nyũmba.
Aiee vai nyumba syoonthe, syina andũ.
Nyumba syoonthe nĩ mbusũu.
Wĩenda nyumba ĩilyi ata?
Nĩenda nyumba ya mundu umwe.
Nĩenda nyumba ya andu eli.
Nĩenda nyumba yina kyoo na mbavu.
Nĩenda nyumba yina itanda ili.
Nĩenda nyumba yina kitanda kinene.
Nyumba yina kyoo ni mbesa syiana?
Nĩ silingi maana eli.
Nĩ silingi maana atatũ.
Wĩenda nyumba kwa ĩvinda yiana ata?

Vandũ va kyumwa kĩmwe.
Vandũ va symwa ilĩ
Vandũ va ũtukũ ũmwe.
Vandũ va mũthenya ũmwe.

Vocabularies:

| | | |
|----------|---|-----------------|
| Nyũmba | - | House / room |
| Kyoo | - | Toilet |
| Mbavu | - | Bathroom |
| Kĩtanda | - | Bed |
| Vingua | - | Close / lock |
| Lika | - | Enter |
| Mũeni | - | Visitor / guest |
| Ngengele | - | Bell |
| Lisiti | - | Receipt |
| Kũiva | - | To pay |
| Savalĩ | - | Trip / journey |
| Kalani | - | Clerk |

The grammar used in this lesson is the possessive suffix ‘Na’ “Yina” “it has” which has been extensively covered in a previous lesson.

Exercise 4:

Answer the following questions:

- Nyũmba sya kukomboo sya Kenya siilyi ta sya Amelika?
- Wekalile nyũmba iilyi ata?
- Waĩsaa liu mwau vau mũkaawani?
- Wekalile kwa ivinda yiana ata?

Translate the following sentences:

- I want a room with a bathroom and a toilet.
- This room is cold.
- I don’t like a hot room
- This food has a lot of salt.
- That Buffalo has long horns.

LESSON TWENTY FOUR

ISOMO YA MIONGO ILI NA INYA.

TOPIC----MAWIA-----PROFESSIONS

COMPETENCY;STATE THEIR PROFESSIONS AND OTHER PEOPLES;

DIALOGUE 1

- Mbinda : Nata Kĩng'oo
King'oo : Nĩ kũseo muno mbinda. Ũvoo waku?
Mbinda : No museo. Nauma Kanisanĩ nayu nienda kũthi musyi na indĩ ngĩthi ũsini kũthambia.
King'oo : Nĩgwenda kũendanya naku ona kau ndyendete kuthambia.
Mbinda : Nĩwĩsi kũthambia?
King'oo : Nĩnĩsi vaini, indĩ nĩngiia kũnywa.
Mbinda : Vaii vata wa kũkia. Ningũkũvundisya kũthambĩa.
King'oo : Nye nendete kũthaũka kalata mũno. Ningũkũvundisya nzĩa kĩvathukanyo sya kũthkanyo sya kũthaũka kalata.
Mbinda : Mbee tũthi tũkathambie na indĩ tũthauka kalata.
King'oo : Aya tuthi.

Soma kwa wasya mũnene – Read Aloud:

Wendete kũsoma mavuku.

Nendete kũsoma mavuku.

Nendete kwina.

Nendete mathaũ.

Wauma wĩanĩ wendete kwika ata?

Nauma wĩanĩ nendete kũsoma ikanzeti.

Nendete kwĩthukĩisya wathi.

Nendete kuua

Nendete kũea ngewa sya uteti.

Twendete kũthaũka mũvila wa maaũ kĩla wĩoo.

Twendete kũthaũka mũvilla wa moko kĩla kwaykya.

Twendete kũthaũka mvuila wa kĩkavũ kĩla mũthenya.

Mathaukaa kalata ĩtina wa kũya.

Nendete kũthambia, kũkũna ngitaa na kũsũnga.

Nendete kũsemba.

Endete kũnywa ũkĩ.

Kĩla wathanthatũ wĩkaa ata?

Nye nĩtenteeheasya mwaitũ kũua.

Nĩendaa ndũnyũ kũthooa ĩu.

Nĩendaa mũũndanĩ kuima

Mwĩika ata?

Twĩsoma mavuku.

Twĩkũna ngitaa.

Mũli endete kũkoma muthenya amina kũya.

Umũnthĩ nditonya kũthaũka. Nina wia mwingĩ. Onayu nongũandĩka valua.
 No ngũthooa iatũ.
 No ngũneena na simũ.
 No ngwĩloela sinema.
 No ngũvoya.

Vocabularies:

| | | | |
|------------------|---|------------------------|-----------|
| Kũthambia | - | To swim | |
| Ūsi | - | River | Mbũsĩ |
| Ūkanga | - | Ocean | Nganga |
| Kũendania | - | Accompany | |
| Kũkia | - | To fear | - |
| Kũnywa | - | To drink | |
| Vaiĩ vata | - | No need | |
| Nzia | - | Way | Nzĩa |
| Kĩvathũkanyo | - | Different | |
| Kũthaũka kalata | - | To play cards | |
| Mũvĩla wa moko | - | Netball (handball) | |
| Mũvĩla wa maaũ | - | (Football) (legs-ball) | |
| Mũvĩla wa kĩkavũ | - | Basketball | |
| Kũsũnga | - | To dance | |
| Kũĩma | - | To cultivate | |
| Kũsemba | - | To run | |
| Kwĩloela | - | To watch | |
| Sinema | - | Cinema | Cinema |
| Kũthi | - | To go | |
| Kwina | - | To sing | |
| Ikanzeti | - | Newspaper | Makanzeti |
| Wathi | - | Song | Mbathi |
| Kwithũkĩĩsya | - | To listen to | |
| Ūki | - | Local brew | Ūkĩ |
| Ndũnyũ | - | Market | Ndũnyũ |
| Mũũndani | - | Garden | Mĩũndanĩ |
| Kukoma | - | To sleep | |
| Simũ | - | Phone | Phone |
| Kũvoya | - | To pray | |

Grammar Explanation:

The grammar used in this lesson is the still tense. The syllable “no” followed by a verb leaves an impression that a certain action that has been taking place is still going on.

Examples:

| | | |
|--------------------|---|----------------------------|
| No ngũandika valua | - | I’m still writing a letter |
| No ngũsoma ivuku | - | I’m still reading a book |
| No ngũsũnga | - | I’m still dancing. |
| No ngũya | - | I’m still eating. |

A phrase – one yu – meaning even now – is added to emphasize the fact.

Example

Ona yu no ngūsoma – Up to now I'm still reading.

Ona yu no ngomete – up to now I'm still sleeping.

Exercise 1

Translate the following sentences:

1. Ona yu nongūsoma.
2. ona yu no meūthaūka.
3. Ona yu no tūkomete.
4. Ona yu no ngūandika valua.
5. Ona yu no mūkūūa?
6. One yu no ngūsemba.
7. Ona yu no ngūima.
8. Ona yu no ngūthoosya mboka.
9. Ona yu no ngūtuma nthūngi
10. Ona yu no ngwivundisya kikamba.

Exercise 2:

Re-write the following sentences using the Still Tense.

Example:

Q. Ningūsoma ivuku.

A Ona yu no ngusoma ivuku

1. Paul nukwivundisya kūthambia.
2. Inywi mwi alimū ma kikamba.
3. Silikali nditetheeasya andū.
4. Mbesa syakwa syi vengi.
5. Michael niwe mwalimū woo.
6. Tom ainaa mbathi sya wana.
7. Rose endete nzuku mūno.
8. Nendete kwikala na mwana mūno.
9. Endete kūmanya maūndū ma mūndū mūno.
10. Nendete wia wa kūima.

Exercise 3:

Syana ii Syithauka mathaū mekū? What games are this kids playing?

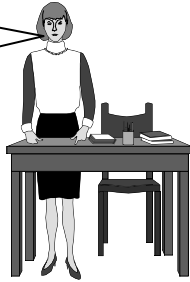
List down five activities kid like doing each day after school.

- 1.
- 3.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

**Nyie ni
muusik
ali**



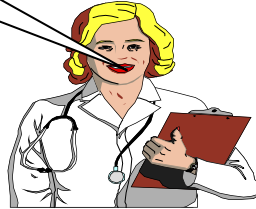
**Nyie ni
mwalimu**



**Nyie ni
vundi**



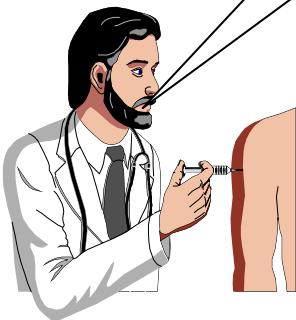
Mi sisita



Ni muui



Ni ndakitali



**Muimi wa
ngombe**



Cultural Note:

Most people among the Kamba ethnic group have no hobbies. This is due to the fact that we have no free time. Through out the day people are busy with their daily chores and then at the end of the day women get to cooking and men sit and chat as they wait for supper.

HIV/AIDS-----

MUTHELO-----

UKIMWI.

COMPETENCY:EDUCATE THE COMMUNITY ON DANGERS AND PREVENTION,

MANYITHYA ANDU MA MBAI MAUTHUKU NA NZIA YA KWISIIA MUTHELO.

PCV;Vetelo niwathokisye muovisa wa wailu wa mwii utuini wa kwa maji musyini wa Loitoktok nikan aneene iulu wa muthelo,muovisa ni waeleisye undu mundu utonya kukwatwa ni muthelona undu mundu utonya kwisiia kukwatwa ni uwau uu.

PCV-;Mwiaseo inywonthe?

ATUI;li twiaseo

PCV;Umunthi twina utanu kwithiwa na mueni na we ni ovisa wa uima wa mwii.nukuneena naitu iulu wa muthelo,kalivu ovisa.

OVISA;Muthelo ni kyau?

ATUI;Muthelo ni kuowa kana kiumi.

OVISA;Muthelo ni uwau ula uetawe ni kwaa vinya wa mwii.

ATUI;Ata?

OVSA;Uetawe ni kwisila kwanana ki mwii na na mundu wina muthelo,kwikiwa kana kukwata nthakame ila yina muthelo.kutumia syindu ta sindano,kawembe,vamwe na mundu muwau.ona mwana no akwatwe ni muthelo ivinda ya kusyawani mundu muka wina muthelo.

MUTUMIA;Mundu atonyaa kumanya ata kana ena muthelo?

OVISA;Ikulyo iseo muno nidi nundu tuina ivinda tukaneena muno kyumwa kyukite.Tiwai na useo.

OVISA:Umunthi ni ngusungia makulyo ma kyumwa kithelu.mbee nineena iulu wa ndalili sya muthelo.

Muthelo ni kwaiwa ni vinya wa mwii,muwau ambiliilya kuiwa ni mutwe,kwithua kukooa kemwa ni liu kuthinwa ni mwii na kukosa kilo.

MWAITU;Kwina kivosya kya muthelo?

OVISA;Aiee,vai kivosya ona vamwe.

MUTUMIA;Ngai wakwa?nayu twiika ata ovisa

OVISA;Ikulyo iseo mutumia,ithiwa mwikiiku kwai mwendwa waku,ndukonane kiimwii utena kondomu,ethiwa nomuvaka wonane kiimwii nuseo kutumia kondomu.na omuno ndukatmie kindu ta kawembe,sindano ndumie ni andu angi nuseo utheukye siindu isu vyu utanamba kwitumia.

MWENE KIVILA;Ni muvea ni tweemanyisya muno umunthi.

ADVERBS

| | |
|--------|---------------|
| Kimwii | love |
| Ethiwa | if |
| Muno | very |
| Ivinda | time/duration |

| | |
|-------------|----------------|
| Muikiio | believe |
| Kukwatwa | to be infected |
| Kumumunya | to kiss |
| Kukooa | to cough |
| Kumosa | to slim |
| Kuiita | to treat |
| Kutheukya | to boil |
| Kwimanyisya | to learn |

NGEWA STORY

Muwau wa muthelo aile kwisuvia kwisila kuya nesa,ndakanywe sikala,kana kunywa uki.Niwaile kutumia kondomu ivinda yontheukwonana kii mwii na mwendwa wake;kuthumua na kwona ndakitaliyila uteiwa nesa na ingi aile kwithiwa e mutheu.

FACTS ABOUT HIV/-----UWO IULU WA MUTHELO

- 1.Muthelo ti uoi
- 2.Muthelo ndwi ndawa
- 3.Mundu ona wiva no akwatwe ni muthelo
- 4.Muthelo ni kikwu
- 5.Andu aingi makwatawa ni muthelo nikwonana kii mwii.

CULTURAL NOTE;In some countries people believe in witchcraft hence AIDS is associated to witchcraft more over, other tribes believe in taboos and so believe AIDS is a curse from god or ancestors. Some Christians believe the earth is coming to an end hence AIDS is a disease to punish people from their sinfulness.

NOTE-

When doing a presentation to a community you need to work with your counterpart on more culturally acceptable vocabulary like Ume-penis-instead of the direct word and that doesn't agree with the common culturally appropriate terms.

GLOSSARY

Syiko - Verbs:

Kikamba

Kūma

Kwītwa

Kūmanyā

Kwīkala

Kūthi

Kūka

Kūsyoka

Kūmanyisywa/kūsomethya

Kūima

Kūthoosya

Kūiita

Kūithya

Kūtala

Kūtheūkya

Kūya

Kūnywa

Kūnenga

Kūete

Kwīanīwa

Kūvūma

Kūtūnga

Kwītya

Kwongela

Kūiva

English

To come from / out of

To be called

Know

To stay

To go

To come

To return

To teach

To farm

To sell

To treat

To raise / keep

To count

To boil

To eat

To drink

To curve

To bring

To be satisfied

To be full

To return

To order

To add

To pay

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Kũmya | To remove / subtract |
| Kwiwa | To fell/ hear |
| Kũmina | To finish |
| Kũthũmũa | To rest |
| Kũsoma | To read |
| Kũelewa | To understand |
| Kũua/kũthooa | To buy |
| Kũvita | To pass |
| Kwona | To see |
| Kũtheea | To go down / descend |
| Kũtula | To climb / go up |
| Kũkũlya | To ask |
| Kũtetheesya | To help |
| Kusinga | To look |
| Kũũngama | To stand / stop |
| Kũvika | To arrive |
| Kũsua | To be full |
| Kũendanga | To move |
| Enda | To leave |
| Kũkua | To take / carry |
| Kikamba | English |
| Kũkwata | To get / acquire |
| Kũthi Kyalo | To travel |
| Kũa | To rain |
| Kũketha | To harvest |
| Kũtana | To be happy |
| Kwĩkĩa | To put on / wear |
| Kwalw'a/kũũmwa | To be pained / bitten by |
| Kũvoa | To recover |
| Kũvaka | To apply / smear |
| Kũtonya | To inject |
| Kwĩtũũa | To diarrhoea |
| Kũtavĩka | To vomit |
| Kũtũmĩa | To use |
| Kũmelya | To swallow |
| Kũwaa | To suffer from |
| Kũthilia | To shiver |
| Kũtwaya | To infect |
| Kũnyaĩka | To spread |
| Kũlika | To enter |
| Kũsiĩĩa | To prevent |
| Kũua | To cook |
| Kwĩvua | To serve |
| Kũamũka | To wake up |
| Kũvingũa | To open |
| Kũvinga | To close |
| Kũlwa | To forget |
| Kutiala | To remain |

Ūthambia
Kūkia
Kūendee
Kūthaūka
Kūīmīa
Kūnyīthya
Kwendewa
Kūsemba
Kūsisya
Kūola
Kwenda
Kūvita
Kūatīia
Kūkuna
Kūtonya
Kūsyawa
Kūsyaa
Kūthama
Kwambīia
Kūmantha
Kūandīkwa
Kūandīka
Kwīyīkalya
Kwonelelya
Kwangīa
Kūīnga
kwonia
Kūvinduka
Kūtavya

Adjectives:

Kikamba
Noti / nzilo
Imwe
Ilī
Itatū
Inya
Itano
Thanthatū
Muonza
Nyaanya
Keenda
Ikumi
Miongo ilī
Miongo itatū
Miongo ĩna
Miongo ĩtano
Miongo thanthatū

To swim
To fear
To continue
To play
To weed
To water, irrigate
To be attracted to
To run
To look
To reduce
To need
To pass
To follow
To hit / beat
To be able
To be born
To give birth
To move / migrate
To start / begin
To search
To be employed
To write / employ
To depend on oneself
To direct, guide
To move towards
To cross
To show
To turn
To tell

English

Zero
One
Two
Three
Four
Five
Six
Seven
Eight
Nine
Ten
Twenty
Thirty
Forty
Fifty
Sixty

| | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Mionng mũonza | Seventy |
| Miongo nyaanya | Eighty |
| Miongo keenda | Ninety |
| Iana | Hundred |
| -ingi | A lot / many |
| -nini | Small / little |
| -vyũ | Hot |
| -thithu | Cold |
| Thooa | Price |
| Vaita | Profit |
| Kũvya | Get a loss |
| Thooa mũseo | Fair / good price |
| Thooa wa mbee | First price |
| -eni | Strange / foreign |
| -ingi | Other |
| -iana? | How many? |
| Langi | Colour |
| Matũ | Colour of leaves (green) |
| Nzĩlĩlĩ | Light blue |
| Mbuluu | Blue |
| Yelo | Yellow |
| Vingi | Pink |
| Ngilee | Grey |
| Masungwa | Orange colour |
| -iu | Black |
| -eu | White |
| -une | Red |
| Kĩko | Dirty |
| -seo | Good |
| -thũku | Bad |
| -ithĩ | Unripe / raw |

**Maliu na Syaumywa
Kikamba**

- **Food and Drinks:
English**

| | |
|----------|----------------|
| Mbemba | Corn / maize |
| Mboso | Beans |
| Kyai | Tea |
| Mũnyũ | Salt |
| Lũu | Food |
| Ikovisĩ | Cabbage |
| Kaawa | Coffee |
| Kalati | Carrots |
| Maluu | Potatoes |
| Iia | Milk |
| Kiwũ | Water |
| Mũsele | Rice |
| Nyama | Meat |
| Ũki | Beer / alcohol |
| Sota | Soda |
| Sukali | Sugar |
| Usũũ | Porridge |
| Mũkate | Bread |
| Itumbĩ | Egg |
| Isungwa | Orange |
| Itunda | Fruit |
| Inanasi | Pineapple |
| Iĩu | Banana |
| Inyaanya | Tomato |

Syindu Sya Musyi na Ngua - Domestic Items and Clothing::

| Kikamba | English |
|----------------|----------------|
| Ngũa | Clothing |
| Isaani | Plate |
| Kavyũ | Knife |
| Uma | Fork |
| Ngilasi | Glass |
| Kĩkombe | Cup |
| Kĩtambaa | Cloth |
| Kĩvila | Chair |
| Ndilisyaa | Window |
| Sokisi | Socks |
| Kĩtonyeo | Dress |
| Sati | Skirt |
| Suti | Suit |
| Leso | Kanga |
| Ngovia | Hat |
| Sulualĩ | Pants |
| Mauta | Oil |

Kikamba

Ũma
Ũsũu
-ũme
-nga
Mwĩitu
Kavisi
Mũkaawa
Mbesa
Silingi
Sumuni
Ing'otole
Ndululu
Ndola
Mũthoosya
Mũthooi
Kanisa
Mũsikiti
Mwitikili
Mũsilaamu
Sikũkũ
Thayu
Ukũũ
Kisomo
Mũsingi
Vundi
Mũvisi / Muui
Mũimi
Mũtongoi
Sivitali
Wĩa
Vengi
Vosita
Kyoo
Ovisi
Ndũnyũ
Ngali
Tikiti
Simũ
Kyalo
Mwanya
Mũthema
Ngetha
Ndawa
Singano
Mũndũ mũka mũito
Mũeni
Mũthui

English

Grandfather
Grandmother
Male
Female
Girl
Boy
Restaurant
Money
Shilling
Fifty cent coin
Ten cents coin
Five cent coin
Dollar
Seller
Buyer
Church
Mosque
Christian
Muslim
Holiday
Life
Age
Education
Foundation
Artisan / Technician
Cook
Farmer
Leader
Hospital
Job/work
Bank
Post office
Toilet
Office
Market
Vehicle
Fare
Telephone
Journey / Trip
Chance, space
Type
Harvest, produce
Medicine
Injection
Pregnant woman
Guest, visitor
Rich person

Mūvila
Mūvila wa moko
Mūvila wa maau
Ndanzi
Mathaũ
Kīwanza
Mawĩa

Ball
Hand ball (Volley ball)
Football
Dance
Games / Athletics
Field court
Chores / Errands

Ualyuku wa Ivinda na Nzeve
Changes in Time and Weather:

Kikamba

Kwaykya
Mũthenya
Mawĩoo
Ūtuku
Umũnthi
Mvevo
Ivinda
Masangya
Tene
Katambanga
Wakwambiliilya
Wakeli
Wakatatũ
Wakana
Wakatano
Wathantatũ
Wakyuma
Nzanuali
Mwei wa Keli
Mwei wa Katatũ
Mwei wa Kana
Mwei wa Katano
Mwei wa Thanthatũ
Mwei wa Mũonza
Mwei wa Nyaanya
Mwei wa Keenda
Mwei wa Ikũmi
Mwei wa Ikũmi na Umwe
Mwei wa Ikũmi na Ili
Mwei
Mwaka
Kyumwa
Iyoo
Iso
Unĩ
Auke
Matũkũ
Indĩĩ
Ivinda ya mbua
Mbua
Thano
Matũ
Kĩseve
Sua
Mwei

English

Morning
Day
Evening
Night
Today
Cold / Chilly
Season
Dawan / early morning
Early / long ago
Noon / mid day
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday
Friday
Saturday
Sunday
Jauary
February
March
April
May
June
July
August
September
October
November
December
Month
Year
Week
Yesterday
Day before yesterday
Tomorrow
Day after tomorrow
Date / Days
When
Rainy season
Rain
Dry season
Clouds
Wind
Sun
Moon

Ndata
Yua
Yuufia
Nzeve

Stars
Draught
Hot/Humid
Air

Preposition:**Kikamba**

Iulu wa
 Nthĩ wa/ungu wa
 Mbee wa
 Itina wa
 Nthini wa
 Kati wa
 Nza wa
 Vandũ va
 Vakuvĩ na
 Vaasa na
 Vamwe na
 Muingo
 Itina wa
 Mbee wa

English

On top of, over above
 Under / below, down
 Infront of, ahead
 Behind
 Inside, in
 Between, middle
 Outside, out
 Instead of
 Near, close to
 Far (from)
 Together
 Across
 After
 Before

Transport:**Kikamba**

Ngalĩ
 Kisuululu
 Mbasi
 Ndeke
 Mũtokaa
 Ngali ya mwaki
 Ikasya

English

Vehicle
 Bicycle
 Bus
 Aeroplane
 Motor car
 Train
 Cart

Adverbs:**Kikamba**

Indi
 Kana
 Mĩtukĩ
 Ta
 Mũno
 W'o
 Ni kana
 Ũndũ
 Vate
 Ethĩwa

English

But
 Or
 Quickly / fast
 Like
 very
 Really / true
 So that
 How to
 Without
 If

Mamutha ma Mwii – Human Anatomy:**Kikamba**

Kũũ
 Kwoko
 Itho
 Kyongo / mũtwe

English

Leg / foot
 Hand / arm
 Eye
 Head

| Kikamba | English |
|----------------|------------------------|
| Kyaa | Fingure |
| Iu | Knee |
| Kutu | Ear |
| Nzwĩĩ | Hair |
| Inyũũ | Nose |
| Ivu | Stomach |
| Mwaa | Nails |
| Muongo | Back |
| Mũkautĩ | Belly / Button / Navel |
| Kĩtuo | Shoulder |
| Matako | Thigh |
| Kĩĩnyo | Heel |
| Kĩthũi | Chest |
| Ngingo | Neck |
| Ngolu | Chin |

Natural phenomena and land marks:

| Kikamba | English |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| Nthĩ | Country |
| Muunda | Farm / Garden |
| Mwaki | Fire |
| Kĩao | Bridge |
| Usĩ | River |
| Kĩĩma | Mountain |
| Ũkanga | Ocean / Sea |
| Iia | Lake |
| Makomano | Junction |
| Nzĩa | Path/way |
| Ngalĩko | Side |
| Kw'oko kwa aũme | Right hand side |
| Kw'oko kwa aka | Left hand side |
| Ũwau | Ailment / Disease |
| Ũvyũvu | Fever |
| Ikuu | Cold |
| Too | Sleep |
| Woo | Pain |
| Mũthelo | AIDS |
| Kivinduvindu | Cholera |
| Mũnge'thya | Rabbies |
| Ndetema | Malaria |
| Wauni | Thirst |
| Nzaa | Hunger |
| Kitau | Wound |
| Ũng'ũũ | Scabies |
| Mufĩĩno | Whooping cough |
| Nhty'ũũa | Dizziness |

**Nyamu Sya Musyi na Sya Kithekani:
Animals (Domestic and Wild):**

| Kikamba | English |
|----------------|----------------|
| Ngũkũ | Chicken / Hen |
| Ng'ombe | Cow |
| Mbũi | Goat |
| Ilondu | Sheep |
| Ngũluwe | Pig |
| Ikũyũ | Fish |
| Munyambũ | Lion |
| Mbusya | Rhino |
| Nzou | Elephant |
| Ngii | Warthog |
| Kĩngaangi | Crocodile |
| Nzoka | Snake |
| Mbia | Rat |
| Mbaka | Cat |
| Ngĩĩ | Dog |
| Kikoyo | Leopard |
| Ing'oi | Donkey |
| Mbalasi | Horse |
| Mbũkũ | Rabbit / Hare |
| Ngi | Housefly |
| Umuu | Mosquito |
| Ndaa | Lice |
| Ngũngũni | Bedbug |
| In'gũli | Cockroaches |
| Mboo | Buffalo |
| Mbiti | Hyena |
| Ndwia | Girafe |
| Nzaĩ | Zebra |
| Ndaatai | Antelope |