

SELECTION ONE

SECTION 1

Iran kuharisha ushirikiano na Ulaya

Bonn, Ujerumani Magharibi - Rais Abolhassan Bani-Sadr wa Iran ameleza kuwa nchi yake hatipendelea taifa lolote kubwa duniani na inawania kuharisha ushirikiano wa kiuchumi na nchi za Ulaya na Japan.

Katika mahojiano na Televisheni ya Ujerumani Magharibi iliyofanyika mjini Teheran, Iran alieleza kuwa suala la kuhanya nchi hiyo isitegemee Urusi wala Marekani linaliwa umuhimu mkubwa.^d

VOCABULARY

imarisha v. <i>caus.</i> strengthen	dunia (-) world
ushirikiano <i>no pl.</i> cooperation, collaboration	ania v., <i>also</i> wanta intend
Ulaya <i>pr. n.</i> Europe	-a kiuchumi economic
Ujerumani Magharibi <i>pr. n.</i> West Germany	katika <i>prep.</i> in, at, on, to
rais (ma-) president	mahojiano <i>pl.</i> interview
eleza v. <i>caus.</i> explain, make clear	fanyika v. <i>stat.</i> be done, take place, be feasible
kuwa <i>inf. of wa (be) as conj.</i> that	mji (mi-) town, city
nchi (-) country	suala (ma-) question; problem, matter
-ake <i>poss. pron./adj.</i> his, her	fanya v. make; do; perform
pendelea v. <i>double appl. prefer.</i> extend preference to	tegemea v. rely on, depend on
taifa (ma-) country, nation	Urusi <i>pr. n.</i> Russia
-o -ote <i>indef. pron./adj.</i> any, any at all	wala <i>conj.</i> nor, and not
-kubwa <i>adj.</i> big, large, great	Marekani <i>pr. n.</i> America, the United States

tia v. put, set, lay, place
iliwa appl. pass of tia

umuhimu sing. importance

NOTE

d) suala...linaitiwa umuhimu mkubwa, the question... is being treated as one of great importance.
lit. is being put great importance.

SECTION 2

"Tunapendekeza kuwa ili pawepo na uwiano wa nguvu^d duniani, tutashirikiana na nchi za Ulaya kiuchumi kwa upande wa Magharibi na Japan kwa upande wa Mashariki ili kuhakikisha kuwa mahitaji yetu yanapatikana" alisema Bani-Sadr.
Aliteza ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanaya wa kuwa na b) madaraka ya Iran atacendelea kufanya biashara na nchi za Ulaya. Hata hivyo alisema kuwa Ulaya haina budi kufanya mambo yake^c bila ya kutegemea Marekani.

VOCABULARY

pendekeza v. stat. caus. recommend, suggest,
put forward
ili conj. that, so that, in order that
wa v. be, become
uwiano sing. equality
nguvu (-) strength, power
-a nguvu strong, powerful
shirikiana v. recip. cooperate, join forces
kiuchumi as adv. economically
upande pl. pande side
kwa prep. in, on, with, for, (and additional meanings)
kwa upande wa on the side of, on the ...side
Magharibi no pl. the West
hakikisha v. caus. make sure, assure, ensure, verify
mahitaji pl. necessities, needs, requirements
-etu poss. pron /adj. our

patikana v. stat recip. be procurable/obtainable, be obtained
sema v. say, speak, talk
nyina v. deny, withhold
mwanya (ini-) opening, opportunity
madaraka pl. responsibility; control, power
endelea v. double appl. continue, go forward, progress
biashara (-) commerce, trade, business
hata prep. up to, until (as an adv.) even
hivyo demons. pron./adj. these/those mentioned; (as an adv.) thus, in this way
hata hivyo nevertheless, however
budi (-) alternative, loophole
haina budi (it) has no alternative, (it) must
jambo pl. mambo matter, affair; circumstance
bila (ya) prep. without

NOTES

- a) ili pawepo na uviano wa nguvu, *that there be* (pawepo = pa+wa+po) real equality.
- b) ili kuyanyima mataifa makubwa mwanza wa kuwa na... in order to keep the great powers from *(having) the opportunity of having*.. The -ya- of kuyanyima is an anticipatory pronominal object *(them)*, agreeing with mataifa.
- c) kufanya mambo yake, to carry on its affairs.

SECTION 3

Bani-Sadr alitahadharisha kuwa kama hali hiyo hatipatikana basi nchi yake italazimika kwenda sehemu nyingine na kutanya nazo bishara.^a
 Juu ya pendeleo la nchi hiyo la kuza mafuta kwa bei nafuu kwa nchi zinazoendelea na kwa bei ya juu kwa nchi tajiri, Bani-Sadr alieleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa b kwa Umoja wa Nchi zinazotea mafuta kwa wingi duniani (OPEC) zifannga mkono wazo hilo.
 "Si jambo la busara kuzitoza nchi maskini zinazomunua mafuta kidogo kwa bei ambayo hazina uwezo wa kulipa" alisisitiza.

VOCABULARY

tahadharisha v. <i>caus.</i> warn	nafuu (-) advantage, preference; <i>(as modifier)</i> preferential
kama conj. if; as, like	endelea v. <i>double appl.</i> go forward, make progress; continue
hali (-) situation; condition	nchi zinazoendelea developing countries
basi conj. well, then, and then	tajiri (ma-) rich person; <i>(as modifier)</i> rich
lazimika v. <i>stud.</i> be obliged/forced	matumaini pl. hopes, desires, expectations
enda v. go	umoja sing. unity, union
sehemu (-) part; region, district, area	toa v. put/take/give out; produce; publish
-ingine <i>adj.</i> other, different	wingi sing. large quantity/number
sehemu nyingine elsewhere, some- where else	kwa wingi in large quantity
juu (-) top, upper part; <i>(as adv.)</i> high, above -a juu high, higher	unga v. join
juu ya on top of; about, regarding	mkono (mt-) arm, hand
pendeleo (-) recommendation, suggestion	unga mkono support, back up
uza v. sell	wazo (ma-) thought; opinion, view
mafuta pl. oil	si is/are not
bei (-) price	busara (-) sense; prudence, foresight

toza v. *caus.* charge, impose, extract

maskini (-) poor person; (*as modifier*) poor

nunua v. buy; purchase

-dogo *adj.* small, little

kidogo *adv.* a little, somewhat; in small amount

uwezo *sing.* ability, capacity

lipa v. pay, pay for

sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically

SECTION 4

Aliyaeleza mataizo makubwa yanayokabili nchi yake kwamba ni kuwa na watu wengi² wasio kuwa na kazi na ujenzi wa viwanda na uendelezaji wa kilimo.

Bant-Sadr alieleza kuwa: "Watu wetu wanayasifu mataifa mawili. Moja ni Japan ilopo Mashariki na kwa upande wa Magharibi ni Ujerumani kwa ajili ya bidii na ufanisi wao katika kazi bala wakati wa mataizo.

"Ningependa Wajerumani wathibitisha jambo hilo kwa kupambana na mataifa makubwa ili tuweze kupata msingi wa ushirikiano" alisisitiza katika mahojiano.

NOTES

a) kufanya nazo biashara, to trade with them, lit. to make with them (= nazo) trade.

b) ...alieleza kuwa na matumaini makubwa, explained that he had great hopes, lit. explained to be with great hopes.

VOCABULARY

matatizo *pl.* problems, complications

kabili v. face, encounter

kwamba *conj.* that; in order that

mtu (wa-) person; (*in the pl.*) people

-ingi *adj.* many, numerous; much

kazi (-) work, employment

ujenzi *sing.* erection, building, construction

kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant; (*in the pl.*) industries

uendelezaji *sing.* development, promotion

kilimo (ki-, no *pl.*) agriculture, farming

sifu v. praise, admire, recommend

wili *num.* two

moja *num.* one

mashariki (-) east

ajili: *only in the phrase*

kwa ajili ya because of

bidii (-) industry, diligence, energy

ufanisi *sing.* well-being, prosperity, success

wakati *pl.* nyakati time, period, season

wakati wa at the time of, during

penda v. like, be fond of, love

Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German

thibitisha v. *caus.* prove, confirm

pambana v. confront, face up to; compete

weza v. be able

pata v. get, obtain

msingi (mi-) foundation, basis

NOTE

a) ni kuwa na watu wengi, is having many people, lit. is to be with many people.

SELECTION TWO

SECTION I

Algeria kutusaidia kutafuta mafuta

Tanzania na Algeria zimianza mazungumzo ya ushirikiano wa kutafuta mafuta katika mwambao wa Tanzania.
Mazungumzo hayo yalianza jana mjini Dar es Salaam baada ya kuwasili kwa Waziri wa Mafuta wa Algeria, Ndugu Belkacem Nabi, anayeuongoza ujumbe wa wataalamu wa mambo ya mafuta. Akizungumza kwenye uwanja wa ndege baada ya kuwasili asubuhi, Ndugu Nabi aliwambia waandishi wa habari kwamba nchi yake inataka kufaidia Tanzania katika jithada za kutafuta mafuta.

VOCABULARY

saidia v. help, assist	mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist
tafuta v. look for, seek	mambo pl. of jambo, q.v.
anza v. begin, commence	kwenye prep. at
mazungumzo pl. talk(s), conversation(s), discussion(s)	uwanja pl. wanja enclosed area, field, stadium
mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline; shore	ndege (-) bird; airplane
jana adv. yesterday	uwanja wa ndege airfield, airport
baada ya after	asubuhi (-) morning; (as adv.) in the morning
wasili v. arrive, reach	ambia v. appl. inform, say to, tell to
waziri (ma-) minister	mwanishi (wa-) writer
ndugu (-) brother; (pol.) comrade	habari (-) news; report; information
ongoza v. lead, direct	mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsmen
ujumbe sing. delegation, deputation; message	taka v. want, desire
	jithada (-) effort, exertion

a) Akizungumza kwenye... speaking at... or when he spoke at. The ki tense designates simultaneous action. In English translation it is most often represented either by a participle in -ing or by a subordinate clause introduced by *when* or *if*.

"Ingawa Algeria ni nchi inayoendelea kama ilivyo Tanzania, ^d bahati nzuri sisi tuna ujuzi wa siku nyingi kidogo ^b katika mambo ya mafuta," alieleza.

Alisema nchi yake italeta wataalamu kadhaa wa mambo ya mafuta watakasaidia katika utafutaji mafuta kwenye mwambao wa Tanzania chini ya mkataba unabotazamiwa kufikiwa kutokana na mazungumzo baina ya nchi mbili hizi.^c

Pamoja na wataalamu hao, Ndugu Nabi pia alisema kuwa Algeria italeta mlimambo ya kuchorongea ardhi wakati wa utafutaji wa mafuta.

VOCABULARY

ingawa <i>conj.</i> although, even if	fika v. arrive
bahati (-) luck, fortune	fikia v. <i>appl. (pass. fikiwa)</i> reach, arrive at
-zuri <i>adj.</i> good, fine, excellent	tokana v. <i>recip.</i> depart from; result from
sisi <i>pers. pron.</i> we	kutokana na due to, as a result of, resulting from
ujuzi <i>sing.</i> knowledge; experience	baina ya between, among
siku (-) day	pamoja na together with; in addition to
leta v. bring; produce	pia <i>adv.</i> also
kadha, kadhaa <i>adj.</i> several, some, various	mitambo <i>pl.</i> machinery; equipment; instruments
utafutaji <i>sing.</i> search, act of seeking	chorongea v. <i>appl.</i> cut up (with an instrument), (<i>here</i>) drill in
chini (-) underside, lower part; ground, floor; (<i>as adv.</i>) below	ardhi (-) ground, earth, land
chini ya under	
mkataba (<i>mt</i> -) agreement, settlement, treaty	
tazama v. (<i>appl. pass. tazamiwa</i>) look at, observe; expect	

NOTES

- a) Kama hivyo Tanzania, as Tanzania is.
 b) tuna ujuzi wa siku nyingi kidogo, we have a little longer experience. It. knowledge of many days a little.
 c) nchi mbili hizi, these two countries. mbili = n-+wili.

SECTION 3

Alisema kazi ya uchorongaji wa miamba inayokiswiwa kuwa na mafuta huenda ikaanza. Kabla ya mwisho wa mwaka huu.
 "Hii ni kazi ya kutafuta uwezekano wa kupapo mafuta. b Hatiseeni lazima yapo, "c alifanua Waziri wa Maji, Nguvu na Madini, Ndugu Abdul-Noor Kassum, ambaye alikwenda kumilaki Ndugu Nabi.
 Ndugu Kassum alisema mkataba wa ushirikiano wa utafutaji mafuta unatazamiwa kufikiwa wakati wa ziara ya siku mbili ya Waziri huyo wa Algeria.
 Taarifa ya pamoja baina ya Tanzania na Algeria juu ya mazungumzo yao yaliyoanza jama inatazamiwa kutolewa leo.
 Bunge lilipitia hiliipisha mwaka huu sheria inayotawala utafutaji na uchinbaji wa mafuta nchini.
 Kabla ya kurejea nyumbani, Ndugu Nabi atawasilisha ujumbe maalum wa Rais Nyerere kutoka kwa Rais Chadli Benjedid wa Algeria.

VOCABULARY

uchorongaji sing. (act of) cutting/drilling	madini (-) mineral, metal, ore
mwamba pl. miamba (mi-) rock, crag	laki v. (go to) meet, greet, welcome
kisi v. guess, estimate, anticipate, expect	ziara (-) visit
huenda adv. perhaps, possibly	taarifa (-) report; statement; communicate
kabla ya before	pamoja: -a pamoja joint, mutual
mwisho (mi-) end	tolea v. appl. from toa put out, issue
mwaka (mi-) year	leo (-) (and as adv.) today
uwezekano sing. possibility, feasibility	bunge sing. parliament
lazima (-) necessity; (as adv.) necessarily, of necessity	pita v. go past, pass (by)
fafanua v. explain	pitisha v. caus. pass, cause to pass
maji pl. water	sheria (-) law

tawala v. rule, govern

uchimbaji *sing.* excavation, digging, mining

reja v. return, go back

nyumba (-) house; home; building

wasilisha v. carry, send, convey, deliver

maalum *adj.* special, particular; well-known, famous

toka v. come/go out, leave

kitoka (kwa) from, out of

NOTES

a) huenda ikaanza, ...*may possibly begin.* The -ka- tense, ordinarily expressing consecutive action, is used after huenda when future action is implied.

b) ...wa kuwapo mafuta, *of the presence/existence of oil, lit. of the being (or to be) there oil.*

c) ...yapo, *it (is) there.* ya- is in agreement with the ma- of mafuta.

d) Bunge lililopita, *the past (session of) Parliament.*

e) ujumbe..wa Rais Nyerere, *message for (lit. of) President Nyerere.*

SELECTION THREE

SECTION I

Suala la Palestina ni la ukombozi

Tanzania inaitona suala la Wapalestina kuwa ni suala la ukombozi, na mapambano dhidi ya ukoloni katika Afrika hayatakuwa na mana ikiwa Tanzania ifafumba macho watu wengine duniani wanapokandamizwa, Waziri wa Bishara, Ndogu Ibrahim Kaduma alisema mjini hapa jana.

Akiungua semina ya Umoja wa Mataifa juu ya haki za Wapalestina inayofanyika katika ukumbi wa mikutano wa kimataifa mjini hapa, Ndogu Kaduma alisema kwamba suala la Wapalestina limechukua munda mrefu bila kupata utunbuzi. Alisema: "Tanzania kama taifa haenzi kujifanya kwamba habhusiki na fatizo la Wapalestina. Ni suala tunaitamini sana kwa sababu hilo ni suala la ukombozi."

VOCABULARY

Palestina *pr. n.* Palestine

ukombozi *sing.* liberation

ona v. see; view, consider

Mpalestina (wa-) (a) Palestinian

mapambano *pl.* confrontation, collision; struggle; contact, meeting; contest

dhidi ya against

ukoloni *sing.* colonialism

maana (-) meaning, significance; (*as conj.*) since, because

ikiwa *conj.* if

fumba v. bring together, close

jicho *pl.* macho eye

fumba macho close the eyes

kandamiza v. oppress; suppress

hapa *adv.* here

fungua v. *convers.* untie; open

semina (-) seminar

taifa (ma-) nation; country

Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations

haki (-) right, prerogative

ukumbi *pl.* kumbi veranda, porch; hall, corridor

ukumbi wa mikutano conference center

mkutano (mi-) meeting, conference

kinataifa: -a kinataifa international

chukua v. take; take away; carry

muda (-) time, period (of time)

-refu *adj.* long; tall; high; deep

ufunbuizi *sing.* unfolding; clearing up, solution

-jifanya v. *refl.* pretend

husika v. *staf.* be concerned

taizo (ma-) problem, complication

thamini v. appreciate, value; appraise, evaluate

sana *adv.* very

sababu (-) cause, reason

kwa sababu because

SECTION 2.

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba Tanzania inaona fahari kwamba inaweza kutoa mchango mdogo katika kutatua ufunbuizi wa suala hilo kwa kuwa mwenyeji^d wa semina hii ya Umoja wa Mataifa. Alisema Chama cha Wapigania uhuru wa Palestina - PLO ni chombo cha mapambano ya wananchi wa Palestina na ni sehemu muhimu katika kutafuta amani na haki kwa Wapalestina. "Kwa Israel itaendelea kutoikubali^b PLO, hakuwezi kuwa^c na amani katika Mashariki ya Kati na kwa hivyo^d hakutakuwa na usalama hata kwa Israel yenyewe," Ndugu Kaduma alisema. Alisema kupatikana kwa amani katika Mashariki ya Kati kunataka maelezo ya waziwazi yanayoonyesha kila taifa linakuwa mahali gani^e na hasa maelezo dhahiri ya haki za Wapalestina na Chama chao cha PLO.

VOCABULARY

fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor

ona fahari be proud, feel honored

mchango (m) payment; contribution; fund

toa mchango make a contribution (not necessarily financial)

mwenyeji *pl.* wenyaji (regular) owner; host

chama *pl.* vyama association; organization; (political) party

pigania v. *reflp.* appl. fight for

uhuru *sing.* freedom, independence

mpigania uhuru *pl.* wapigania

uhuru freedom fighter(s)

chombo *pl.* vyombo instrument, implement, tool

mwananchi *pl.* wananchi inhabitant (of a country), citizen

muhimu *adj.* important

amani (-) peace

kubali v. accept, approve; agree, consent; recognize

kati (-) middle, center

kati ya in the middle of

Mashariki ya Kati the Middle East

usalama *sing.* security, safety

-enyewe *adj.* -self

taka v. want, desire; require, need

maelezo *pl.* statement, explanation

waziwazi *adj.* clear, open, overt

onyesha v. *double caus.* show, indicate

kila *adj.* each, every

mahali *sing.* place
 hasa *adv.* especially, particularly
 dhahiri *adj.* clear, plain, evident
 gani *inter.* (invariable) what kind of? what?
 mahali gani? what place, where?

NOTES

- a) kwa kuwa mwenyeji, *by being host, in its capacity as host.*
 b) kutoikubali PLO, *not to recognize (it) the PLO.* -to- is the characteristic of the negative infinitive; -i- is the anticipatory object pronoun.
 c) hakuveri kuwa...*here cannot be.* The pronominal concord **ku-** is often used impersonally.
 d) kwa hivyo, *therefore for this (reason).*
 e) ..yanayoonyesha kila taifa inakuwa mahali gani, *which indicates where each people will be (located).*

Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba ni jambo la kusikitisha kwamba ili kuwapaia Wayahudi nchi ya kuisihi imekuwa lazima kuwanyang'anya Wapalestina haki yao. Alisema Wayahudi kuwa na haki ya kuwa na nchi⁹ hakuna maana ya kuwanyang'anya wananchi wengine wa sehemu hiyo haki ya kuwa na ardhi.
 Alisema kwamba ingawa ni hivyo⁰ wananchi wa Palestina na Ndugu zao Waarabu hawana nia ya kuwasukuma Wayahudi baharini. Siyo Wapalestina wanaowanyina Wayahudi haki ya kuwa na nchi bali ni Israel pamoja na nchi za Magharibi zinazojivunia sasa Taifa la Israel.
 Ndugu Kaduma alisema kwamba tatizo la nchi za Kiarabu zilzokaliwa^c siyo kini cha mgogoro wa Mashariki ya Kati bali ni suala la haki za Wapalestina.
 Alisitiza kwamba Tanzania inaamini kwamba Wapalestina kama walivyo Wayahudi wanayo haki ya kuwa na nchi yao na kuunda taifa. "Bila Israel kukubali ukweli huo hakutakuwa na amani ya kweli katika Mashariki ya Kati," alisema.

VOCABULARY

skitisha v. <i>cas.</i> grieve, make sorry	-jivunia v. <i>appl. refl.</i> take the credit for, boast about, take pride in
patia v. <i>appl.</i> get/obtain for	sasa <i>adv.</i> now, at present
Myahudi (Wa-) Jew; Israeli	Kiarabu: -a Kiarabu <i>adj.</i> Arab, Arabic
ishi v. live, exist	kalia v. <i>appl. (of) kaaj</i> live in; occupy (land); sit on
nyang'anya v. take away by force, rob, plunder	kini (vl-) pitih; keneh; nucleus; heart/nub (of a problem)
Mwarabu pl. Waarabu (an) Arab	mgogoro (mt-) difficulty, trouble; misunderstanding
nia (-) aim, goal, intention, purpose	amini v. believe; trust
sukuma v. <i>appl.</i> push/shove in	kama <i>conj. and adv.</i> if; then; as, like
bahari (-) sea	
siyo no, not	
bali <i>conj.</i> but, on the contrary	

unda v. build, make, create, form

ukwell *sing.* truth

kweli *sing.* truth
-a kweli true

NOTES

- a) Wavahudi kuwa na haki ya kuwa na nchi, *the right of the Jews to have a country*, lit. *the Jews to be with the right to be with a country*.
- b) ingawa ni hivyo, *this being the case*, lit. *if it be thus*.
- c) nchi...zilizokaliwa, *occupied countries/territories*.

Akinshukuru Ndugu Kaduma, Mwenyekiti wa semina Ndugu Fallou Kane, ambaye ni balozi wa kudumu wa Senegal katika Umoja wa Mataifa alisema kwamba amani na usalama kati ya mataifa duniani vinatopemaa sana ulewano na usawa wa mataifa yote. Ikiwa kuna taifa^a au wananchi wa sehemu fulani wanakandamizwa, kudhulumwa na kuonewa dunia haiwezi kuwa na amani ya kudumu.

Semina hiyo ya siku tano jana ilipokea na kujadili mada inayohusu haki za msingi za wananchi wa Palestina.

Katika mada iliyotolewa na Profesa John Clarke kutoka Marekani, ilielewa jinsi Wavahudi wanavyoendesha siasa ya ubaguzi mihili ya ubaguzi unaoendesha na makaburu huko Afrika Kusini. Profesa Clarke alisema kuwa msingi ya siasa ya uzayonisiti ni ubaguzi.

Mada nyingine iliyotolewa jama ilikuwa ya Profesa M. O. Beshier kutoka Chuo Kikuu cha Sudan. Mada hiyo ilizungumzia juu ya uzalendo wa Wapalestina na haki yao ya kuudumisha uzalendo huo.

Semina hiyo inaendelea leo kwa majadiliano kutoka kwa wajumbe.

VOCABULARY

shukuru v. thank, be grateful to

mwenyekiti *pl.* wenyeviti chairman

balozi (ma-) ambassador, minister, diplomatic representative

dumu v. last a long time, continue

-a kudumu permanent

ulewano *sing.* mutual understanding

usawa *sing.* similarity, equality, evenness

-ote *indef. pron. and adj.* all, whole

au *conj.* or

filani (-) so-and-so; (*as adj.*) such and such, a given.

dhulumu v. (*pass.* dhulumwa) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress

onea v. *appl.* (*pass.* onewa) look at, feel (*hostility*) toward

lano *num.* five

jioni *adv.* (in the) evening

pokea v. accept, receive; receive favorably; consent, agree; welcome

jadili v. discuss, argue, debate

mada (-) topic, issue; paper (to be read at a seminar)

tolea v. *appl.* (*from* toa)

here present

husu v. concern, affect, be related to

msingi: -a msingi basic, fundamental

jinsi (-) kind, sort; manner; (*as conj.*) how

SELECTION FOUR

SECTION 1

MUGABE AMHAKIKISHIA SAMORA:

Ushirikiano wa kiuchumi hauna vikwazo

Salisbury, Zimbabwe - WAZIRI Mkuu wa Zimbabwe, Ndugu Robert Mugabe, amesema haoni vikwazo vyovyote katika kuwepo kwa ushirikiano madhubuni wa kiuchumi kati ya Zimbabwe na Msumbiji baada ya nchi hizo kushirikiana kisiasa na kijeshi kwa ajili ya ukombozi.

Ndugu Mugabe alikuwa akizungumza tuzi usiku katika dhifa ya taifa iliyoandaliwa kwa heshima ya Rais Samora Machel wa Msumbiji ambaye yuko katika ziarah ya siku tano nchini Zimbabwe.

Alimshukuru Rais Samora kwa jinsi Msumbiji ilivyoitoa muhanga kwa ajili ya ukombozi wa Zimbabwe.

"Tunakushukuru wewe na wananchi wa Msumbiji kwa kutuwezesha sisi wananchi wa Zimbabwe, kuendelea mapambano ya kijeshi kwa ajili ya kujikomboa," Ndugu Mugabe alisema.

Alitaka Msumbiji kushirikiana na Zimbabwe katika mapambano ya kijamii na ya kiuchumi yanayozihusu nchi hizo mbili wakati huu baada ya kushinda katika mapambano dhidi ya utawala wa wazungu wachache.

"Mapambano yanaendelea," Ndugu Mugabe alisema, akikariri usemi wa kimapinduzi ulokuwa ukiitumika na Chama cha Ukombozi wa Msumbiji, FRELIMO, ambacho hivi sasa ni chama cha kisiasa. "Lakini mapambano ya sasa si ya kijeshi na ya kisiasa kama yaliyokuwa hapo awali, ila yanaendelea katika upande wa uchungu," aliongeza.

chuo *pl.* vynu institution of higher learning, college, university

-kuu *adj.* large; great; important, major, old

chuo kikuu university

zungumzia *v.* *appl.* discuss

uzalendo *sing.* patriotism

dumisha *v. caus.* (*from* dumu) cause to last/endure

majadiliano *pl.* discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s)

mjumbe (wa-) messenger, delegate, deputy

VOCABULARY

kikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment

waziri mkuu prime minister, premier

madhubuni *adj.* firm, strong, durable

Msumbiji *pr. n.* Mozambique

kisiasa *adv.* politically

-a kisiasa political

kijeshi *adv.* militarily

-a kijeshi military

zungumza *v.* discuss, converse, carry on a conversation

juzi *adv.* the day before yesterday

usiku *sing.* night

dhifa (-) banquet, feast

endesha *v. caus.* drive; cause to steer, conduct; lead

siasa (-) policy; politics

ubaguzi *sing.* discrimination, segregation

mithili (mi-) similarity, resemblance

mithili ya like, similar to

kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa

huko *adv.* there

kusini *loc.* south

profesa (ma-) professor

uzayomshi *sing.* Zionism

kuloka (*from* toka) *as prep.* from, out of

NOTE

a) Ikiwa kuna taifa..., if there is a people.

andalia v. <i>appl.</i> prepare/arrange for. make preparations for	karriri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite
heshima (-) honor, respect	usemi <i>sing.</i> words, saying; slogan
muhanga <i>or</i> mhanaga sacrifice by killing an animal	kimapinduzi -a kimapinduzi revolutionary
-jiha muhanga sacrifice oneself	tumika v. <i>stat.</i> be used; be usable
wzesha v. <i>caus.</i> enable, make possible	hivi <i>denon. pron.</i> these (of <i>vi-</i> class): (<i>as adv.</i>) thus, in this way, just
endeleza v. <i>appl. caus.</i> continue, carry on; develop	hivi sasa immediately, right now, just now
komba v. liberate, free	lakini <i>conj.</i> but, however
-jikomboa v. <i>refl.</i> liberate/free oneself	kapo <i>as adv.</i> there; then
kijamii: -a kijamii social	awali (-) beginning: (<i>as adv.</i>) at first, in the beginning
mabili = <i>n°-wili</i> two	ila <i>conj.</i> except, apart from, unless, but
shinda v. conquer, subdue; win; outdo; surpass	upande <i>sing.</i> side; <i>fig.</i> sphere
utawala <i>sing.</i> rule, government	uchumi <i>sing.</i> economy
Mzungu (Ma-) (a) European; white person	ongeza v. <i>caus.</i> increase, add to, augment
-chache <i>adj.</i> few, little	

NOTE

a) ambaye yuko katika ziara... 'who is on a visit, *yu-* is an old form of the subject prefix *ye/ye/ye*. In the present the verbal root -*il* (be) has dropped out entirely. -*ko* (there) is a place syllable.

Akijibu hotuba hiyo, Ndugu Samora aliwapongeza Ndugu Mugabe na Waziri wake wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi Ndugu Nkomo kuwa ni washindi wa ukombozi katika Kusini mwa Afrika. Viongozi hao wawili walishirikiana chini ya Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe katika vita ya ukombozi vilivyoleta uhuru wa walo wengi⁴ Aprili 18 mwaka huu.

Ndugu Samora aliwataka wamananchi wa Zimbabwe washi bila ya ubaguzi wa rangi na kusema: "Hatutaki kumtakuta mwenye makosa b aliyesababisha maafa yaliyotokana na vita."

Wakati huo huo, Rais Samora juzi alizuru magofu yaliyohifadhiwa kama alama ya ustaarabu wa Waafrika kabla ya kufika kwa wazungu nchini Zimbabwe mwaka 1890.

Magofu hayo yaliyozungushiwa kuta za mawe, yako katikati ya Zimbabwe Kusini mwa mji wa Victoria Falls.

Mkurugenzi wa makumbusho ya taifa ya Zimbabwe, Cran Cook, alimwambia Rais Samora kuwa magofu hayo yaliyengwa na Waafrika kati ya karne ya 13 na 17.

Kiongozi huyo wa Msombiji aliyafananiisha magofu hayo na kambi ya feshi na ukuta mkuu wa China, Alishauri kwamba wataalamu wa Zimbabwe wakafanye uchunguzi wa magofu kama hayo nchini Msombiji.

VOCABULARY

jibu v. answer, reply, respond	vita <i>pl.</i> war
hotuba (-) speech, oration	rangi (-) color
pongeza v. congratulate	-enye <i>in phrase formation</i> possessing, having
ndani (-) inner part, inside	mwenye <i>pl.</i> owner
ndani ya inside of	kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong
Waziri wa Mambo ya Ndani ya Nchi	mwenye makosa the person responsible/ guilty; the one to blame
Minister of the Interior, Minister of Home Affairs	sababisha v. <i>caus.</i> cause
msindi (wa-) victor, winner	maafa <i>pl.</i> misfortune, disaster, catastrophe
kiongozi leader	zuru v. visit
mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot	magofu <i>pl.</i> ruins
Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe Patriotic Front	

SELECTION FIVE

SECTION I

Msumbiji yafyeka waasi

MAJESHI ya Ukombozi ya Wananchi wa Msumbiji yamevishinda vikundi vya wapinga mapinduzi vinyoyojika "Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani" na hivi sasa majeshi ya wananchi yanatishikilia kambi kuu ya vikundi hivyo, Shirika la Habari la Msumbiji (AIM) lilikangaza majina hapa jana.

Kambi hivyo ya wapinga mapinduzi ilikuwa katika safu ya milima ya Sitatonga katika Jimbo la Manica, kiasi cha kilomita 50 kutoka kwenye mpaka wa Msumbiji na Zimbabwe, AIM limesema. Mataniko hayo ya majeshi ya Msumbiji yamekuja baada ya mtubizo wa mapigano dhidi ya waasi hao ambapo majeshi ya wananchi yamevateka wapinga mapinduzi zaidi ya 300 na wengine 272 wamenuawa.

Shirika hilo la habari la Msumbiji, likikariri habari kutoka Manica, limesema mapambano yalikuwa yanaendelea na maadui wametawanyika katika sehemu mbili.

VOCABULARY

fyeka v. clear away; eliminate; wipe out

mwasi pl. waasi rebel, insurgent

kikundi (vi-) (small) group, clique; mil. unit

pinga v. lock; block; obstruct; oppose

mapinduzi pl. revolution

mpinga mapinduzi pl.

wapinga mapinduzi counterrevolutionary

ita v. call, summon; name

-jita v. refl. call oneself

upinzani sing. opposition

Umoja wa Taifa wa Upinzani National
Opposition Union

shikilia v. double appl. hold on to
stubbornly; mil. occupy

shirika (ma-) company; organization; society

habari (-) report; news

shirika la habari news service

tangaza v. caus. make known, announce;
publish

safu (-) row; range (of mountains)

mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill

jinbo (ma-) province; district, territory

kiasi (ki-) amount, extent; measure; value

hifadhi v. keep, save, preserve; guard,
protect

alama (-) sign, mark, symbol

ustaarabu sing. civilization

Mwafrika pl. Waafrika African

zungusha v. caus. encircle, surround

ukuta pl. kuta stone wall

jive pl. mawe stone

katikati (-) middle, center

katikati ya in the center/middle of

mkurugenzi (wa-) director, manager, person
in charge; leader

NOTES

a) uhuru wa walio wengi, the freedom of the majority; lit. they who are many;

b) Hatutaki kumtafuta mwenye makosa, we do not want to track down the person responsible (for the wrong).

c) wakati huo, meanwhile, at the very same time.

kiwira: -a kiwira war-, military	mwavuli <i>pl.</i> miwavuli umbrella; parachute
zidisha <i>v. caus.</i> increase	sanduku (ma-) box
msaada (mi-) help, aid, assistance	risasi (-) bullet
mpinzani (wa-) opponent	bomu (ma-) bomb
bandia (-) puppet	tupa <i>v.</i> throw, hurl
uasi <i>sing.</i> rebellion, insurrection	mabomu ya kutupa hand grenades
mmamo <i>adv.</i> about, approximately; at, during (a period of time)	shaha (-) weapon; arms
saa (-) hour; watch, clock	andika <i>v.</i> write
mchana <i>sing.</i> day, daytime	Kiingereza <i>sing.</i> the English language
Juni (-) June	Kiafrikaans <i>sing.</i> the Afrikaans language
angusha <i>v. caus.</i> drop, cause to fall	

NOTES

- a) ili...kapatwa mafunzo ya kijeshi, in order to receive (it, to be obtained) military training.
- b) taarifa zilizotolewa, reports which were made/submitted.

Mateka wengine walisema kwamba kulikuwepo na makaburu na^o Wareno walikuwa wanatoa mafunzo ya kiwira katika kambi hiyo, na askari wengine wa kukodiwa kutoka nchi nyngine. Askari kutoka nchi za nje walikimbia kambi mara tu baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvu na^b majeshi ya wananchi, AIM ilimeendelea kueleza. "Ujiokuwa unaitwa Umofa wa Taifa wa upinzani ulianzishwa baada ya Msumbiji kupata uhuru 1975, na ujikuwa na askari waliokuwa na vikosi maalum vya jeshi la ukoloni wa Kireno kama vile^c makomando na vikosi maalum. Baadaye waliungana na watu waliochukuliwa kutoka kwenye majimbo ya Manica na Sofala," habari za AIM zimeendelea kusema.

"Wasi hawa wamekuwa wakiendesha upinzani wao chini ya maelezo ya jeshi la wahani wa Zimbabwe mpaka chama cha ZANU-PF cha Ndugu Robert Mugabe kiliposhinda katika uchaguzi wa Februari nchini Zimbabwe. Hivi sasa waasi wamekuwa wanatapataka na kuungwa mkono na Afrika Kusini na askari wa kukodiwa," AIM ilimeongeza.

Kulingana na maelezo ya wananchi wa Manica na Sofala, vikundi hivyo vya waasi vilikuwa vinaendesha manaji kwa wananchi na kuwatiba mali na chakula chao. AIM limesema kwamba maadui hao wanakabiwa na ukosofo wa chakula.

Uwala wa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini umekanusha kuhusika katika upinzani huo dhidi ya wananchi wa Msumbiji katika eneo la safu ya milima ya Sitatonga.

VOCABULARY

Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese	zingira <i>v. appl.</i> surround, encircle
askari (-) soldier	zidi <i>v.</i> increase, become larger; exceed, excel
kodi <i>v.</i> rent, lease	anzisha <i>v. caus.</i> start, begin, initiate
askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier)	kikosi (vi-) unit, squad
nje (-) outside	ukoloni: -a ukoloni colonial
nje ya outside of	Kireno: -a Kireno Portuguese
-a nje outside-of; foreign	komando (ma-) commando
kimbia <i>v.</i> run, take flight, escape	baadaye <i>adv. and conj.</i> afterwards, after
mara (-) time, occasion	ungana <i>v. recip.</i> join together, unite, combine
tu <i>adv.</i> only, merely	
mara tu immediately, at once	

SECTION SIX

SECTION I

Jaribio la kuokoa mateka:
Wamarekani watofautiana

Washington, Marekani - Kushindwa kwa jaribio la Rais Carter kuwaokoa mateka 49 wanaoshikiliwa katika ubalozzi wa nchi yake mjini Teheran kulipokelewa na mchanganyiko wa maoni yanayotofautiana miongoni mwa wananchi wa Marekani.

Juzi Rais Carter alihitubia tafa lake kwa televisheni na kusena kwamba anakubali kubeba lawama zote za kushindwa kwa jaribio la kuwaokoa mateka wa nchi yake kwa mtulunga. Kushindwa kwa jaribio hilo kumetafsiriwa na badhi ya Wamarekani kuwa ni albu kwa nchi yao. Mmoja wa wabunge wa chama cha Democratic Bwana Henry Reuss ambacho ni chama cha Rais Carter amemtaka Rais huyo kutangaza wazi kuwa hatagomba tena uahaguzi ujaob na kukubaji kutumikia muda wake uliosalia kwa ukinya ili kuhakikisha kuwa hatachukua tena namuzi wa papara.

ibia v. *appl.* steal from

mali (-) property, goods, possessions

chakula *pl.* vyakula food

ukosefu *sing.* lack, want, deficiency

kamusha v. *caus.* deny, reject

husika v. *stat.* be concerned, be involved

eneo (*ma-*) area, region, range, extent, zone

chukula v. *appl.* bring/carry (*in, for*)

maekkezo *pl.* instructions, orders

haini *pl.* wahaini traitor, renegade, deserter

mpaka (*mi-*) border, boundary; (*as prep. and conj.*) until

uchaguzi *sing.* election, voting

tapatapa v. *redup.* be in disarray/in confusion

kulingana na according to

mauji *sing.* murder, slaughter, killing

NOTES

a) kulikuwepo na...na... *there were (here = -po) both...and...kulikuwepo* is a variant of *kulikuwapo*.

b) baada ya kuzingirwa na kuzidiwa nguvu na... *after being surrounded and overpowered, it exceeded (in) strength.*

c) kama vile, such as

VOCABULARY

jaribio (*ma-*) effort, attempt

okoa v. save, rescue

mateka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage

tofautiana v. *recip.* be different from one another; differ (*in opinion*)

shindwa v. *pass. (from shinda)* be defeated; fail

ubalozzi *sing.* embassy, legation, consulate

pokelea v. *appl.* receive, accept

mchanganyiko (*mi-*) mixture, variety

maoni *pl.* view(s), opinion(s)

miongoni mwa among, between

hitubia v. *appl.* give a speech to, address

televisheni (-) television

beha v. bear, carry

lawama (*ma-*) criticism, blame, reproach

mtulunga (*mi-*) collarbone, scapula

tafsiri v. explain, interpret, translate

baadhi (-) part, section (*of a larger whole*), some

Mmarekani (*Wa-*) (*an*) American

athu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal

mbunge (wa-) member of parliament;
member of congress

Bwana (-, ma-) Mr., sir (term of address)

wazi *adj.* and *adv.* clear, open, clearly,
frankly

gombea *v. appl.* quarrel; stand up for
gombea uchaguzi run for office

tena *adv.* then, next, further, again

tumikia *v. appl.* work for, serve

salia *v. appl. (from saa)* remain, be left over
ukinya *sing.* quick, quietness, calm

namuzi *sing.* judgement, decision, verdict

papara (-) haste, hurry

-a papara hastly

SECTION 2

Mama wa mmoja wa mataka wanaoshikiliwa nchini Iran. Bibi Barbara Timm ambaye wiki jipoptia aliruhusiwa kumtembelea mtoto wake kwenye ubalozi wa Marekani nchini Iran alisema kwamba amekasishwa sana na kitendo cha Rais Carter cha kutumia mabavu.

Wanafunzi wa kisilamu wanaowashikilia mataka hao mjini Teheran wameishapa^a kuwa watawaua mataka wao ikiwa Marekani itajaribu tena kuwaokoa mataka hao kwa nguvu za kijeshi. Hata hivyo haba wa mataka mmoja aliwaye Jimmy Lopez alikaririwa akimzunga mkono^b Rais Carter akisema mataka "wote wameishavunjika moyo na ilikuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kifanyike."^c Seneta Edward Kennedy, mpinzani wa Rais Carter kwenye uchaguzi wa chama cha Democratic wa kumchagua mgombea Urais wa chama hicho ameuunga mkono kitendo hicho. Seneta Kennedy alikaririwa akisema kwamba pamoja na tofauti zilizo kati yao, "sisi ni taifa moja kuhusu suala hili la mataka."

Rais wa zamani wa nchi hiyo, Richard Nixon na Waziri wake wa Ulinzi, Henry Kissinger wamemuunga mkono Rais Carter.

Habari kutoka Singapore zinasema kwamba Rais wa Baraza kuu la Umoja wa Mataifa, Ndegu Salim Ahmed Salim amezitaka nchi zinazohusika na mgogoro wa Mataka wa Marekani walihoko Iran kujizuisa zisitumie njia za kijeshi kwani hakuna ufumbuzi wa kijeshi kwa suala la mataka hao. Alisema jaribio la Marekani kuwaokoa mataka kwa nguvu za kijeshi limeongeza ugonu zaidi katika juhudi za kutafuta ufumbuzi wa mgogoro huo.

- NOTES**
- a) *Kuwaokoa mataka kwa mitulinga, to rescue the hostages by force by a daring operation, lit. by the collarbones, by the scruff of the neck.*
- b) *uchaguzi ujao, the coming/next election, lit. the election which comes.*

VOCABULARY

mama (-) mother; term of address for
older women

bibi (ma-) Mrs., Miss; Madame (a
polite form of address)

wiki (-) week

ruhusia *v. appl.* permit, allow

tembelea *v. appl.* visit, go to visit, call on

hasitisha *v. caus.* irritate, vex, annoy,
make angry

kitendo (vi-) action, act, deed, undertaking

tumia *v. appl.* use, apply

bavu (ma-) strength, power; force, violence

mwanafunzi, pl. wanafunzi student

kisilamu: -a kisilamu Islamic, Muslim

apa *v.* swear, take an oath

jaribu *v.* try, test

vunjika *v. stat.* be broken

moyo *pl.* miyo heart; spirit
kuvunjika moyo to be dispirited/
discouraged/demoralized

kitu (vi-) thing; object; matter	baraza (-) assembly; council
mgombea (wa-) candidate; applicant	barazu kuu parliament; general assembly
urais <i>sing.</i> presidency	zuia v. prevent, hinder; hold back; restrain
tofauti (-) difference	-jiuaia v. <i>refl.</i> restrain/control oneself; hold back
kuhusu <i>inj. of husu as prep.</i> concerning; regarding	njia (-) way; road; path; way; means
zamani (-) time; period of time	kwani <i>conj.</i> since, because; <i>interrog.</i> why?
-a zamani former, of old, of long ago	ugumu <i>sing.</i> hardness; solidity; difficulty; severity
ulnzi <i>sing.</i> defense; guarding	juhuudi (-) effort; exertion; zeal
waziri wa ulnzi minister of defense; secretary of defense	

NOTES

- a) wamshabaapa...*have (already) sworn. -isha, finish, conclude, is used in the -me- (perfect) tense before a following abbreviated infinitive (with which it is written as one word) to signify that an action has already been completed.*
- b) alikaritiwa akimuuunga mkono, he was quoted as saying that he supported him... *lit. he was repeated...*
- c) ilikuwa ni lazima kitu fulani kitanyike, it was necessary that some action or other be taken.

Waziri Mkuu wa Japan, Masayoshi Ohira alisema kwamba alihangarwa sana na kiondo cha Marekani kujaribu kuwaoko Mareka kwa mabavu japo alicewa hamasa zilizosababisha utamuzi huo kuchukuliwa. Kiongozi huyo ambaye atakutana na Rais Carter mjini Washington wki hii alisema kwamba atatomba Marekani kutotumia nguvu za kijeshi kutanzua mgogoro wa Iran. Mjini Cairo zimepatikana habari kuwa Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje wa Marekani, Cyrus Vance alikutana na Batozi wa Misri wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Bwana Ashraf Chorhal Jumaa iliyoipita kumfahamisha kuhusu jaribio lisilofaulu la kuwaoko mateka wa Marekani nchini Iran. Habari nyingine kutoka Canada zinasema kwamba Waziri Mkuu wa Canada, Pierre Trudeau amempokea Rais Carter salamu za kumununga mkono na rambrambi kuhusiana na makomando wanne waliokuta kwenye jaribio hilo.

Kutoka Moscow, Urusi imeleani kitenendo cha Marekani kuwa ni ujambazi wa kimataifa na kuwa nchi zilizoshirikiana na Marekani kutekelza jaribio hilo ni washiriki wa ubaifu wa kumataifa. China kwa upande mwingine imeonakana kuwa kimya kuhusu tukio hilo lakini msimamo wa Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za nje uionyesha kuwa China isingisikitika kama jaribio hilo lingetaula.

Huko Washington waziri wa Ulinzi wa Marekani Harold Brown aliuambia mkutamo wa wanaandishi wa habari kwamba jaribio la kuwaoko mateka wa marekani lilishindwa kutokana na kasoro iliyozuka kwenye moja ya helikopta nane ambazo zilikuwa kwenye msalata huo uliokuwa na jumla ya makomando 90 wa jeshi la Marekani.

Makomando hao walipangwa kuingia Teheran kwa mwendo wa kasi sana kwa kutumia magari ya kiviya kuivamia nyumba walimo mateka na kuvahujumu wanafunzi.

VOCABULARY

shangaza v. <i>caus.</i> astonish, amaze; confuse	waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje foreign minister; (U. S.) secretary of state
japo <i>conj.</i> although, even if	Misri, <i>pr. n.</i> Egypt
elewa (<i>pass of elea used actively</i>) understand	Jumaa <i>sing.</i> Friday
hamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire	fahamisha v. <i>caus.</i> inform
chukulia v. <i>appl.</i> bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision)	faulu v. succeed, be successful
kutana v. <i>recip.</i> meet, meet each other	peleka v. <i>appl.</i> send, transmit; take
omba v. ask, beg, pray, implore	salamu (-) greeting, salutation; message
tanzua v. open (the eyes), uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify (a difficult matter)	rambrambi (-) (words of) condolence

SELECTION SEVEN

SECTION 1

Vifaru vya Iraq vyaingia Iran

Beirut, Lebanon - Iraq ilisema jana kuwa imepeleka kikosi chake cha vifaru kutoka sehemu muhimu za Kusini mwa Iran na kutishia kwamba itafanya mashambulizi ya majini na angani^a iwapo Iran itazishambulia sehemu za raia na viwanda.

Taarifa ya Mako Makuu ya Jeshi la Iraq iliyoko karibu na Shirika la Habari la nchi hiyo (INA) ilieleza kuwa kikosi hicho kilisonga mbele kilomita 10 kikiwa na madhumuni^b ya kuishika maji mivwili ya Iran ukiwemo^c Abadan, ukingoni mwa Ghuba ya Ujajeni.

INA ilieleza baadaye kwamba ndege za kiviwa za Iraq zili vishambulia vituo vinne vya jeshi la anga la Iran: Hamadan, Dizheh, Bushehr na Tabriz.

Mashambulizi katika vituo hivyo yalisababisha uharibifu mkubwa kwa kuzitigua ndege ziliokwa chini na kuharibu sehemu za kuegesha ndege, *d* kwa mujibu wa INA iliyokuwa ikimkariri msemaji wa jeshi.

VOCABULARY

kifaru (vi-) rhinoceros; <i>fig.</i> tank	makoao <i>pl.</i> (place of) residence, home
kikosi cha vifaru tank unit, tank corps	makoao makuu headquarters
peleka v. send; transmit; take	songa v. press, squeeze
tishia v. <i>appl.</i> threaten, frighten, scare	mbele (-) front; <i>adv.</i> before, in front, forward
mashambulizi <i>pl.</i> attack, invasion; aggression	mbele ya in front of, before
anga (-) sky, space; air; weather	songa mbele press forward
jeshi la anga airforce	madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention
iwapo <i>conj.</i> if, even if, although	shika v. grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy
shambulia v. attack (suddenly), invade	ukingo <i>pl.</i> kingo edge, border
raia (-) citizen (of a country), subject, national; civilian	ghuba (ma-) gulf, bay

kuhusiana na <i>inj.</i> of husiana according to;	sikitika v. be sorry, regret, grieve
with regard to	kasoro (-) fault, defect
-nane <i>numbr.</i> eight	zuka v. appear suddenly; emerge, pop up, break out
fa v. die, perish	helikopta (-) helicopter
laani v. curse, damn, excoriate	msafara (mi-) expedition, journey; mission
ujambazi <i>sing.</i> brigandage, banditry, robbery	jumla (-) total, totality; <i>adv.</i> all together
tekeleza v. <i>caus.</i> accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion	panjia v. <i>appl.</i> arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for
mshiriki (wa-) partner, accomplice	ingia v. come in, enter
uhallu <i>sing.</i> transgression, crime, fault, offense	mwendo (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route
onekana v. <i>recip.</i> be apparent/obvious, seem	kasi (-) hurry, haste
kimya <i>sing.</i> calm, quiet	-a-kasi rapid, fast, speedily
tukio (ma-) occurrence, event, incident	gari (ma-) vehicle, car
msimamo (mi-) position, stand	magari ya kiviha armored vehicle
wizara (-) ministry	vania v. <i>appl.</i> pounce on, descend on, break into
wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry of foreign affairs; state department	hujumu v. move against, attack

NOTE

a) kwa upande mwingine, on the other hand.

Uajemi *pr. n.* Persia, Iran

kituo (vi-) pause, stop; post, camp, base

-*ne numer.* four

uharibifu *sing.* destruction, devastation,

damage, loss

lipua *v.* blow up, explode

haribu *v.* destroy, ruin, damage

egesha *v.* cars, bring up close, bring into contact, secure moor; park

kariri *v.* say again, repeat; quote, cite

msemaji (wa-) speaker, spokesman

NOTES

a) mashambulizi ya majini na angani, sea and air attack, lit. attack of in-water and in-air.

b) ...kikiwa na madhuni, having (lit. being with) the objective...

c) ukiwemo (or ukiwamo), including, lit. in which is.

d) sehemu za kuegesha ndege, hangars, lit. areas of mooring the planes.

SECTION 2

Ihahamisha taarifa kuwa ndege tatu za Iraq ziliingushwa ambapo ndege 47 za Iran, nyingi ya hizo zikiwa za aina ya 'phantom' ziliingushwa jana katika mapambano na ndege za Iraq.

Wanaanga saba wa Iran walitekwa na wengine kunawa katika mapigano, jlisema taarifa ya INA.

Kwa mujibu wa taarifa hiyo, mapigano yalitokea katika majimbo ya Basra (Kusini mwa Iraq), Mosul (Kaskazini mwa Iraq) na Baghdad pamoja na majimbo ya Hamadan, Boshar na Tabriz yaliyoko Kaskazini Mashariki na Kusini mwa Iran.

Taarifa, ambayo haikutaja ndege ngapi za Iraq zilisirikiki katika mapigano ya jana ilimaliza kwa kusema ndege zake zilirejea salama.

Kutoka Teheran, kulikuwa na habari kwamba kiongozi wa kidini, Ayatollah Khomeini aliteza katika taarifa iliyotangazwa na Radio Teheran kwamba Iraq imetangaza vita dhidi ya Iran na kumshutumu Rais Hussein kuwa "mwendawazimu."

Huko Umoja wa Mataifa, Karibu Mkuu Kurt Waldheim juzi alziomba Iraq na Iran kuacha mapigano na kupata ufumbuzi wa mgogoro wao kwa mazungumzo.

Habari zilizopatikana haadaye zilisema kuwa Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa lilikuwa likutane^d jana kwa ushauriano juu ya mgogoro wa Iran na Iraq kutokana na ombi la Karibu Mkuu wa Umoja wa Mataifa, Daktari Kurt Waldheim.

Katika barua ya kuomba kilaao hicho kifanyike, DK. Waldheim alisema kuwa alikuwa na wasiwasi mkubwa juu ya hali ya mambo iliyokuwa inandelea kati ya Iraq na Iran ambayo kwa maoni yake imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha b' amani ya dunia.

VOCABULARY

tatu *numer.* three

mwanaanga *pl.* wanaanga pilot

saba *numer.* seven

tokea *v. appl.* come out, appear;

happen, occur

kaskazini *loc.* north

taja *v.* name, designate, mention; nominate

ngapi *interrog. adj./pron.* how many?

shiriki *v.* participate, have a part in

maliza *v.* end, conclude, finish

salama *adv.* safely, unharmed

kidini: -a kidini religious

tangaza vita declare war

shutumu *v.* castigate, excoriate, reproach, scold

mwendawazimu; *pl.* wendawazimu madman

karibu (ma-) secretary

karibu mkuu secretary general

acha *v.* leave, abandon

usalama *sing.* security

Baraza la Usalama Security Council

ushauriano *pl.* consultations, deliberations

ombi (*ma-*) request, petition

dakta (*ma-*) doctor

baraza (-) letter

kikao (*vi-*) session

wasiwasi *sing.* doubt, misgiving; crisis

hatarisha *v. caus.* endanger, imperil

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION I

Urusi kuendelea kutoa misaada

Urusi haendelea kutoa misaada kwa nchi zinazopenda maendeleo ya kijamaa^d duniani bila ya kuingilia siasa ya nchi hizo, mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Ukaguzi^d ya Chama cha Kikomunisti cha Urusi (CPSU) Ndugu Yassily Golubev alisema jama.

Ndugu Golubev alikuwa akizungumza na waandishi wa habari kwenye uwanja wa ndege wa Dar es Salaam, baada ya kuwasili akiongoza ujumbe wa watu watatu wa CPSU kwa ziara ya siku kumi katika Tanzania.

Alisema nchi yake liko tayari kubadilishana ujuzi na nchi zinazopenda maendeleo na kwamba jambo hilo ni muhimu katika kuendelea siasa ya ujamaa.

"Yiongozi wa Urusi wanaelewa jithada za CCM katika kupambana na ubeberu na unyonyaji katika Afrika na kwamba mazungumzo yetu katika ziara hii hapana shaka yatainufisha CCM na CPSU," Ndugu Golubev alisema.

Wakati wa ziara yao nchini, ujumbe huo utatembelea Dar es Salaam, Arusha na Zanzibar kuona shughuli za Chama katika sehemu mbali mbali, kabla ya kutia salini ratiba ya ushirikiano kati ya CCM na CPSU Agosti 30.

Ujumbe pia utafahamishwa^c jukumu la CCM katika ngazi ya^d mkoa na wilaya utapokwenda Arusha Agosti 25. Pia utaona kijiji cha ujamaa katika mkoa huo na kuelewa taratibu zake na jukumu la lawi na shina la CCM kijijini.

NOTES

a) Baraza...likuwa likutane, the Council... was to meet. Note the use of the subjunctive (characterized by -e).

b) imo katika hali ya kuhatarisha..., it is in a position to endanger... ili it-is-in (imo) in a state of endangering/to endanger.

VOCABULARY

maendeleo *pl.* progress, development

kijamaa: -a kijamaa socialist

ingilia *v. appl.* enter into with a purpose, meddle in, pry into

kamati (-) committee

ukaguzi *sing.* investigation, examination, inspection

kikomunisti: -a kikomunisti communist

kumi (*ma-*) ten

tayari *adj.* ready, prepared

badilishana *v. caus. recip.* exchange (with one another)

ujamaa *sing.* socialism

ubeberu *sing.* imperialism

unyonyaji *sing.* exploitation

shaka (ma-) doubt, uncertainty

nufaisha v. *caus.* profit, be advantageous to

shughuli (-) activity, work, occupation

saini (-) signature

tia saini sign

raibda (-) schedule, timetable; plan

Agosti August

jukumu (-) role, responsibility, task

ngazi (-) ladder; step; flight of stairs;

level, stage

kijiji (vi-) (small) village

kijiji cha ujamaa ujamaa village,
socialist village

tawatiibu (-) organization, order, system,
structure

tawi (ma-) branch (of a tree); fig. sub-
division

shina (ma-) tree-trunk; fig. sub-
branch

SECTION 2

Huko Zanzibar utawana shughuli za Jeshi la Kujenga Uchumi (JKU) na kutembelea jumba la makumbusho.

Kwenye utawana wa ndege, ujumbe ulipokewa na Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya CCM, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utafi, Mwenyekiti wa Chama wa Mkoa wa Dar es Salaam, Ndugu Ramadhani Nyamka ambaye pia ni Meya wa Jiji na viongozi wengine wa Chama na Serikali wa mkoa wa Dar es Salaam.

Wakati huo huo Chama cha Mapinduzi kimekionba Chama cha Kikomunisti cha Urusi kundelea na juhudi za kusaidia harakati za ukombozi Kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumza katika karamu ya chakula iliyoandaliwa kwa ajili ya ujumbe wa CPSU katika hoteli ya Kilimanjaro mjini Dar es Salaam jana, Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, Ndugu Isaac Sepetu, alisema kuwa CCM inafhamu na inathamini msimamo na mchango wa CPSU katika harakati za ukombozi kusini mwa Afrika.

Akizungumzia kuhusu ziara ya ujumbe huo, Ndugu Sepetu ambaye pia ni Waziri wa Habari na Utafi, alisema kuwa Chama cha Mapinduzi kimeweza kujifunza mengi kutoka CPSU kutokana na ushirikiano muzuri uliopo kati ya vyama hivyo viwili.

Aliongeza kuwa ingawa uzoefu wa vyama hivyo viwili unatofautiana kwa kiasi fulani^d kwa sababu za kihistoria na jiografia, tofauti hizo hutoa fursa ya kujifunza kwa manufaa ya pande zote mbili.

Ndugu Sepetu alisema pia kuwa ziara ya ujumbe huo nchini utaiwezesha CPSU kupata picha ya jilhadada zinazofanywa na CCM katika kujenga ujamaa nchini Tanzania.

NOTES

a) nchi zinazopenda maendeleo ya kijamaa, countries which favor socialist progress/development.
The phrase nchi zinazopenda maendeleo (which occurs again several sentences down) may sometimes be rendered progressive countries.

b) Kamati Kuu ya Ukaguzi, General Investigative Committee.

c) Ujumbe... utafahamishwa, the Committee... will be briefed on... lit. will be made to understand.

d) katika ngazi ya... on the level/stage of...

VOCABULARY

jumba (ma-) *augment.* of nyumba large
house, mansion

jumba la makumbusho memorial hall

utalii *sing.* tourism

waziri wa habari na utalii minister of
information and tourism

meya (ma-) mayor

jiji (ma-) big town/city

serikali (-) government

harakati (-) movement, activity;
operation

zungumzia v. *appl.* discuss, converse,
talk about

karamu (-) banquet, feast, celebration

hoteli (-) hotel

fahamu v. understand

funza v. *caus.* teach

-jifunza v. *caus. refl.* teach oneself, learn

uzoefta *sing.* experience

kihistoria: -a kihistoria historic

jiografia (-) geography

fursa (-) opportunity

toa fursa give an opportunity

NOTE

a) kwa kiasi fulani, to a certain extent.

manufaa *pl.* usefulness, profit, benefit, advantage

pande *pl. of* upande, *q.v.* sides

picha (-) picture

SECTION NINE

SECTION 1

Makaburu wachukuiwe hatua Namibia'a

Na mwandishi wetu - "Wananchi wa Namibia wameionba Jumua ya Kinataifa kuchukua hatua thabiti za kukomesha utawala wa makaburu nchini humo,"^b mjumbe wa Chama cha Ukombozi wa Namibia (SWAPO), Ndugu Anthony Katamila, alioa mwito huo mjini Dar es Salaam.

Ndugu Katamila alisema kuwa muda umepita wa kuzungumzia mateso wanaoyopata wazalendo wa Namibia kutoka kwa makaburu wa Afrika Kusini kwani viondo hivyo ni maisha ya kila siku.^c Mjumbe huyo, ambaye alikuwa akihoza ushahidi wake mbele ya Kamati ya Tume ya Umoja wa Mataifa ya Haki za Binadamu lityomaliza kikao chake jana, alisema "kuanzia Juni hadi Julai mwaka huu nilikuwa nikitembelea sehemu mbali mbali nchini Namibia ambako watu wanateswa."

Alisema kuwa hakuna mtu asiyefahamu mateso wanyopata wananchi wa Namibia kutoka utawala wa wazungu wachache wa Afrika Kusini.

Ndugu Katamila alikumbusha kuwa njia pekee iliyobaki ya kukomesha vita vilivyozalwa miaka 14 iliyopita ni kuondolewa kwa utawala huo ambao unakalia Namibia kwa mabavu.

Akiendelea kutoa ushahidi wake, mjumbe huyo, ambaye alikuwa ni Mwakilishi wa SWAPO kwa Afrika Mashariki, alisema Afrika Kusini imeitika sheria zote zilizolinda haki za binadamu.

Akizungumzia mishahara mjumbe huyo alisema kuwa wananchi wa Namibia wamegawanywa katika daraja mne na mishahara inafata daraja hizo.

Wasaifika, ambao wako katika daraja la mwisho, ndio wanaliywa mishahara duni, alifatanua Ndugu Katamila.

VOCABULARY

jumua (-) society, association, alliance

jumua ya kimataifa the international community

thabiti *adj.* strong, firm, secure, steadfast

komesha *v.* cease stop, cause to cease

mwito (*mi-*) call, appeal, summons

mateso *pl.* persecution, harassment

maisha *pl.* life, lifetime

ushahidi *sing.* evidence, testimony

mbele (-) front

mbele ya in front of, before

tume (-) delegation

kamati ya tume committee of the delegation

binadamu: -a binadamu human

hadi (-) boundary, limit, *as prep. and conj.* until, as far as

Julai July

tesa v. persecute, torment

fahamu v. understand; realize, be aware of,
know about

kumbusha v. *caus.* recall, call to mind,
remind

pepe *adv.* alone, singly

baki v. remain, be left over

ondolea v. *appl.* remove from, rid of,
take away from

kalia v. *appl. (from kaa)* occupy

mwakilishi (wa-) representative

kiuka v. step/jump/pass over; violate

ihinda v. watch over, guard, protect

mshahara (mi-) salary, wages

gawanya v. *caus.* divide up; classify

daraja (ma-, -) bridge; rank; grade,
class, degree; stairs; ladder

mwisho: -a mwisho final

duni *adv.* inferior, unimportant, insigni-
ficant, low, mean

SECTION 2

"Tunataka kufahamu dunia itachukua hatua gani dhidi ya makaburu kwani iki ndicho kilio cha wazalendo wa Namibia," alisema.

Akimjibu, Mwenyekiti wa Kamati hiyo, Bw. Keba M'Baye, alisema kuwa kilio cha mjumbe wa SWAPO ni sawa na kilio cha wajumbe wa Afrika kwenye Umoja wa Mataifa.

Ndugu M'Baye aliongeza kuwa madhumuni ya Kamati hiyo ni kueleza kilio cha wazalendo wanaokandamizwa wa Afrika Kusini na Namibia. "Kuna baadhi ya watu ambao wanahadawa kuwa Afrika Kusini inafanya mabadiliko katika siasa yake ya kibaguzi na hao ndio haswa wanaopaswa kufibamishwa" kinaganaga mimi kinatokea huko."

Hapo awali, b mwakilishi wa Shirikisho la Vyama vya Wafanyakazi Duniani (ICFTU), Ndugu Andrew Katiembo, alikambia kikaao kuwa kazi za ujuzi Afrika Kusini ni haki ya wazungu tu.

Alisema kuwa kati ya wafanyakazi milioni saba wa KiAfrika ni 220,000 ambao ni wanachama wa vyama vya wafanyakazi huko Afrika Kusini.

Wajumbe wa kamati wataondoka kesho kwenda Lusaka waketeleka Luanda, Angola, ambako wataaskiliza ushabahi kutoka kwa wazalendo wa Afrika Kusini walioko huko.

VOCABULARY

kilio (vi-) cry, scream, complaint; appeal

sawa *adv. and adv.* equal; similar; like; even

elesa v. *caus.* explain, make clear, clarify

hadaa v. (*pass. hadawa*) deceive, cheat, trick

mabadiliko *pl.* change

kibaguzi: -a kibaguzi discriminatory

haswa *adv.* especially, particularly;

exactly

paswa v. *pass.* ought, should

kinaganaga *adv.* thoroughly; openly,

clearly; personally

nini *interrog. pron.* what?

shirikisho (ma-) union, federation,

association

mfunyakazi (wa-) worker

chama cha wafanyakazi labor union

milioni (-) million

KiAfrika: -a KiAfrika African

mwanachama *pl.* wanachama member (of a

political party, union, organization)

ondoka v. set out, start, leave; get up, rise

kesho *adv.* tomorrow

elekea v. head for, be directed toward;

seem, appear

sikiliza v. *appl. caus.* listen intently

NOTES

a) hao ndio haswa wanapaswa kufahamishwa, these are particularly the ones who should be informed.

b) hapo awali, earlier, previously, lit. there at the beginning.

c) Shirikisho la Yama vya Wafanyakazi Duniani (ICFTU), the International Confederation of Trade Unions.

d) kazi za ujuzi, white collar employment.

SELECTION TEN

SECTION 1

Kuvunjika kwa Jumua ni fundisho - Mwalimu

Rais Nyerere amesema kuvunjika kwa Jumua ya Afrika Mashariki pamoja na matatizo yaliyotokea baada ya kuvunjika kwa Jumua hiyo ni fundisho kwamba ushirikiano wowote utakaanzishwa siku zijazo^d lazima uwe na msingi imara.

Mwalimu alisema kwamba kuanguka kwa Jumua hiyo ni jambo la kusikitisha na alicha wasiwasi wake juu ya vipi Afrika Mashariki itaendelea kubaki kama ilivyo sasa bila ya kuwa na ushirikiano wa aina fulani.

Hata hivyo, alisema, Jumua mpya na bora ya Afrika Mashariki itakuja tu baada ya kujifunza kutokana na makosa ya zamani.

"Tatazimu upatikane ushirikiano ambao utatokana na mazungumzo yenye misingi ya hali halisi ya ushirikiano," alisema Rais.

Mwalimu alieleza hayo wakati alipojibu swali lililoulizwa na ujumbe unaohudhuria mkutano wa wiki mbili wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika^d mjini Dar es Salaam ulipomtembela Ikuu Dar es Salaam jana asubuhi.

Rais alisema kwamba nchi tatu za Afrika Mashariki, Tanzania, Uganda na Kenya, zilikuwa "mfano mkubwa" wa ushirikiano wa nchi katika Bara la Afrika. Lakini kwa sababu ya kutanguiza mbele "maslahi ya tafa" jumua hiyo imevunjika. "Na sasa tunataabika, lakini hatuainumu yeyote."

Alisema kwamba ni jambo lisilo la busara kwamba leo mtu anapotea kwenenda Kenya ama kuja Tanzania ni lazima azunguke zunguke^e kwa kupitia katika nchi ya tatu.

VOCABULARY

jumua (-) society, community; here the (East African) Community

fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction; teaching

mwalimu (wa-) teacher; with caps. title of Julius Nyerere

imara *adj.* strong, firm, powerful

anguka v. fall, fall down

sikitisha v. *caus.* cause sorrow/regret, sadden

vipi *adv.* how?

aina (-) kind, sort

-a aina fulani of some kind or other, of any sort

-pya *adj.* new, modern

bora *adj.* excellent, superior, first-class

SECTION 2

lazimu v. be necessary; have to, must	bara (-) land; mainland, continent
halisi <i>adj.</i> actual, real, true, exact	tanguiza (<i>mbele</i>) v. <i>caus.</i> cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to
swali (<i>ma-</i>) question	maslahi <i>pl.</i> interests
uliza v. ask (about), inquire, question	taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed
huhurira v. <i>appl.</i> be present (at), attend	laumu v. criticize, reproach, blame
muungano (<i>mi-</i>) league, union, alliance	ama <i>conj.</i> or
kijana (<i>vi-</i>) youth, young person	zunguka v. go around, circle around, move about aimlessly
kikristo: -a kikristo Christian	pita v. <i>appl.</i> go past, pass by/through
Ikulu n. Ikulu, State House, President's House	tatu: -a tatu third
mfano (<i>mi-</i>) model, pattern, example	

NOTES

- a) siku zijazo, *in the future, lit. days which come.*
- b) Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika, *the League of Christian Youth in Africa.*
- c) .ni lazima azunguke zunguke, *it is necessary that he keep circling around/detouring.* Reduplication indicates, among other things, constantly repeated, or even futile activity.

<p>"Lakini tunajifunza. Wakati mambo yalipokuwa yanakwenda vizuri chini ya Jumuiya tulichukulia kimzaha. Sasa mambo yanakwenda vibaya, tunasoa hali halisi kwamba Jumuiya ilikuwa chombo mubimu.</p> <p>"Sasa tunaomba kama ingeweza kutufuka,^d lakini haiwezi. Tunahitaji kutafuta njia nyingine ya ushirikiano, njia yenye mfumo mzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano,"^b alisisitiza Mwalimu.</p> <p>Alipoulizwa kuhusu jukumu la Wakristo wasomi katika Afrika, Rais alisema haoni jukumu maalumu la Wakristo wasomi ambalo ni tofauti na jilela Waislam wasomi au wasomi wa madhehebu mengine, katika maendeleo ya Afrika.</p> <p>Mwalimu alisema hata hivyo kwamba kazi inayohitaji Afrika leo ni kutokomeza umaskini na kuleta usawa, mambo ambayo yanataka^c kila mmoja ashiriki katika kuyatekeleza.</p> <p>Alisema ili kutekeleza malengo hayo Kanisa lazima lijiweke mbele ya^d Jamii na maendeleo ya kweni.</p> <p>Rais aliwataka Vijana wa Kikristo na wasomi kutafuta katika vitabu vya dini kama yapo maneno^e yanayowakataza kushiriki kikanifika katika sasa ya ujamaa.</p> <p>Alisema kwamba ingawa, kutokana na ukweli wa kihistoria, kanisa linaunga mkono hali ya zamani ya kutopenda mabadiliko. Kanisa nchini Tanzania linazidi kushiriki katika shughuli mbalimbali za maendeleo.</p> <p>Mkutano huo wa Muungano wa Vijana wa Kikristo katika Afrika unahudhuriwa na zaidi ya wajumbe 30 kutoka katika kanda mne za Chama hicho pamoja na Chama cha Wamafunzi wa Kikristo Duniani.</p>	<p>Mwislam (Wa-) (a) Muslim</p> <p>madhehebu <i>pl.</i> creed, denomination, sect</p> <p>tokomeza v. <i>caus.</i> destroy, annihilate, eliminate</p> <p>umaskini <i>sing.</i> poverty</p> <p>lengo (<i>ma-</i>) aim, goal, objective</p> <p>weka v. place, put, set, -jiweka v. <i>efl.</i> place oneself, set oneself</p> <p>jamii (-) company, community, society</p>
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VOCABULARY

vizuri <i>adv.</i> well, nicely, properly	kinzaha (<i>from</i> mzaha: joke) <i>adv.</i> as a joke
chukulia kinzaha take as a joke, take for granted	fufuka v. be restored/revived; be resurrected (from the dead)
hitaji v. need, require; want, be lacking	mfumo (<i>mi-</i>) weave, weaving, fabric
Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian	msomi (<i>wa-</i>) highly educated person

kitabu (vi-) book

dini (-) religion

neno (ma-) word; statement

kataza v. *caus.* forbid, prohibit, prevent

kikamilifu *adv.* completely, wholly,
perfectly

kihistoria: -a kihistoria historic, historical

ukanda *pl.* kanda zone, sector

kikundi (vi-) group

SELECTION ELEVEN

SECTION I

Mkaraba wa kujenga viwanda vidogo

viatu watiwa saina

Tanzania na Sweden zimetihana saina mkataba wa ujenzi wa viwanda vidogo viatu ili kukamilisha idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo Wizara ya Viwanda imeshavyanzisha katika maeneo ya viwanda vidogo katika mkoa mitatu.

Akizungunza na waandishi wa habari ofisini kwake mwishoni mwa wiki mjini Dar es Salaam mara baada ya kurejka kutoka Sweden ambako alitia saina mkataba huo, Nabu Waziri wa Viwanda, Ndugu C. Mzindakaya alisema kwamba viwanda hivyo vitakamilisha idadi ya viwanda vidogo 21 ambavyo tayari vimeshaanzishwa^a kwenye maeneo ya viwanda ya mkoa ya Arusha, Kilimanjaro na Mbeya.

Viwanda hivyo vitatu ambavyo vimaanza kufanya kazi mwaka ujao, kimoja kitakuwa kiwanda cha msumari ambacho kitakuwa kinatoa msumari, kingine kitategeneza bati inayotumika kufunika mawe ya tochi,^b Kiwanda cha tatu ni cha kutengeneza makasha ya karatasi ya kufungia vitu.^c

Ndugu Mzindakaya alisema kwamba tangu mpango wa ushirikiano wa viwanda uanzishwe kati ya Sweden na Tanzania 1977 jumla ya Sh. milioni 200 zimetekwishatimika kwa ajili ya mitambo, majengo, na mafunzo.

- a)* tunaomba kama ingeweza kufufuka, we are asking whether it could be revived/reactivated.
b) njia yenye mifumo mzuri zaidi wa ushirikiano, a much stronger/more effective way of cooperation.
lit. a way of having a better knif of cooperation.
c) mambo ambayo yanataka, a matter which requires/demands (that).
d) ...lazima lijiweke mbele ya... must put itself at the head of/in the forefront of...
e) ...kama yapo maneno...whether there are statements/words there..

VOCABULARY

tiliana v. *recip.* (of) tia) put/set (mutually)

tiliana saina (both/all) sign

idadi (-) number, quantity, amount

Wizara ya Viwanda Ministry of Industry

mkoa (mi-) region

mara (-) time, occasion; *as adv.* at once,
immediately

nabu (ma-) deputy, representative

Waziri wa Viwanda Minister of Industry

tayari *adv.* ready, prepared; *as adv.* already

msumari (mi-) nail

hati (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal,
plating

funika v. *appl.* cover, cover over

jive *pl.* mawe stone

jive la tochi flashlight battery

tochi (-) flashlight

kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag

karatasi (-) paper

mpango (mi-) plan; program; arrangement

fungia v. appl. tie up; fasten; wrap up

Sh. =shilingi (-) shiling

tangu prep. and conj. since, from

majengo pl. construction, building

NOTES

a) ...ambavyo tayari vimeanzishwa (=vi+me+isha anzishwa), which have already been started/initiated/established.

b) bati inayotumika kufunkia mawe ya tochi, metal plating used for covering flashligh batteries.

c) makasha ya karatasi ya kufungia vitu, paper bags for wrapping things in.

SECTION 2

Kuhusu mafunzo ya uendelezaji wa viwanda vidogo nchini alisema kwamba Watanzania 60 tayari wamekivihapata mafunzo ya ufundi na uongozi wa viwanda. Hata hivyo alisema ilikapo mwaka ujao, a Watanzania 78 watakuwa tayari wameshapata ujuzi huo. Akiitafanua kuhusu viwanda hivyo 21, alisema viwanda tisa kati ya hivyo ambavyo viko mkoani b Arusha vikatengeneza bidhaa mbali mbali kama vile^c rula, mabombaa ya maji, vijiko, visu, waya za ua na za kukausha kahawa, madawa ya hospitali na sabuni. Viwanda vingine tisa ambavyo viine viko mkoani Mbeya pamoja na vitano huko Moshi, yinatazamiwa kuanza uzalishaji kabla ya mwishoni mwaka huu.

VOCABULARY

uendelezaji sing. development; industrial management

Mtanzania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian

ufundi sing. proficiency, expertise; technology

-a ufunadi technical, technological

uongozi sing. leadership; administration
-a uongozi administrative

tisa numer. nine

bidhaa (-) goods, merchandise

rula (-) ruler

bomba (ma-) (large) pipe; pump

kijiko (vi-) spoon

kisu (vi-) knife

waya (-) wire

ua (ma-) fence

kaushia v. caus. appl. dry in/for

kahawa (-) coffee

dawa (ma-) medicine, drug

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic

sabuni (-) soap

uzalishaji sing. childbirth; production

NOTES

- a) Ifkapo mwaka ujao, by next year, lit. where/when it arrives the year which comes.
- b) ... ambavyo viko mkoani, which are (there) in the region...
- c) kama vile, such as.

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION 1

Vikao vya Chama vinarishwe Jeshini - Kawawa

Waziri wa Ulinzi na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa, Ndugu Rashidi Kawawa, amelitaka Jeshi la Wananchi kuimarisha vikao vya Chama ili kulijenga Jeshi upya Kichama.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye pia ni Mjumbe wa Kamati Kuu ya Chama, alioa ushauri huo mjini Dar es Salaam jana alipofungua mkutano mkuu wa kuwachagua viongozi wa Chama wa Divisheni ya 30 ya Jeshi la Ulinzi la Wananchi wa Tanzania kwenye kambi ya jeshi ya Mgutani.

"Kazi ya kujenga jeshi upya Kichama itatokana na wanaajishi wenyewe kwa kukutana mara kwa mara katika vikao vya Chama kuanza ngazi ya shina, tawi, divisheni hadi faifa," alifafanua kiongozi huyo.

Ndugu Kawawa, ambaye ni Mwenyekiti wa Kamati ya Kudumu ya Shughuli za Chama alisisitiza kwamba kikaao chochote cha Chama ni muhimu sana na kwamba kuhuduria kikaao cha Chama na kuyatekeleza yaliyosamuliwa ni kazi muhimu sana kuliiko kazi nyingine yoyote ikiacha ileb ya kupigana vita.

Alieleza kwamba watu wengi hawahudhuri vikao kwa sababu hawawezi kwamba mkutano au vikao ndiyo Chama chenyeve na ni katika vikao ambapo fikra za Chama zinanezwa kwa mawazo yanayotolewa na watu mbali mbali.

"Bila kuwa na vikao fikra za Chama hazivezi kuendelezwa; kama hakuna vikao, hakutakuwepo na Chama," alifafanua.

"Chama sio kulipa ada peke yake bali pia wanachama wana wajibu wa kufanya mkutano na kujadili mambo mbali mbali ya kuendeleza fikra za Chama ili kuleta maendeleo ya nchi nzima," alisisitiza Ndugu Kawawa.

Mjumbe huyo wa Kamati Kuu alieleza kuwa kitendo cha kuanzisha Chama jeshini ni kitendo cha historia kubwa sio tu kwa Tanzania bali kwa nchi nyingine ambazo zimefikia hatua hii na kinaonyesha upeo wa juu sana wa maendeleo ya siasa.

Akizungumzia uchaguzi wa viongozi wa Chama katika ngazi ya Divisheni, Ndugu Kawawa alisema kuwa uchaguzi umefanyika wakati mzuri ambapo taifa zima limeingia katika kipindi cha mapambano makubwa ya kuwachagua viongozi wanaofaa.

Kwa kuwa hivi sasa Tanzania kuna matatizo ya uchungu hawabidi Watanzania katika kuchagua viongozi waelewe kazi kubwa iliyo mbele yao, kazi ya vita ya uchungu, alishauri.

VOCABULARY

kikao (vi-) session; section	fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology
upya <i>adv.</i> again, anew	eneza v. <i>caus.</i> spread, disseminate
kichama <i>adv.</i> on a party basis; from a party point of view	ada (-) fee, payment; dues
ushauri <i>sing.</i> recommendation, advice	wajibu <i>sing.</i> duty, responsibility, obligation
toa ushauri recommend	historia: -a historia historic
chagua v. choose, select; elect	upeo <i>sing.</i> extremity, limit, highest point
divisheni (-) division	-zima <i>adj.</i> entire, whole, complete
mwanajeshi <i>pl.</i> wanajeshi serviceman, member of the army	kipindi (vi-) time, period of time
mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often	faa v. be suitable/appropriate, be of use; be sufficient/adequate
anzia v. <i>appl.</i> begin/start (at/for)	kwa kuwa because
amua v. (<i>pass.</i> amuliwa) decide; reach a decision	uchumi: -a uchumi economic
pigana v. <i>recip.</i> strike each other; fight	bidi v. (<i>used impersonally</i>) obligate, compel, force
pigana vita wage war	shauri v. advise, recommend

NOTES

- a) ...ni kazi muhimu sana kuliko kazi nyingine...is more important than any other work. It is a very important work where there is other work.
- b) ukifacha ile...; except for that. It, leaving that.

SECTION 2

Alitambusha wajibu wa jeshi kwamba ni kuhinda taifa kichumi, kisasa na kulinzi na ndiyo maana ni lazima^c kulienga iwe imara. Kwa msingi hivo aliongeza kueleza^d kwamba ndiyo maana Chama kinaandaa wanajeshi wawe mstari wa mbele katika kuhitaca taifa. Juu ya ushirikiano jeshini, Waziri alisema kuwa wanajeshi wanahitaji ushirikiano wa hali ya juu kwa sababu hivi sasa jeshi limekuwa kubwa na matatizo yake yamekuwa makubwa kuliko yaliyokuwa mwaka 1964 lilipoundwa jeshi jipya.

Pia aliwataka wanajeshi kutafuta kila mbinu za kueneza elimu ya sasa kwa wananchi wote kwa kujitambulisha kwao na kujaribu kueneza fikra za Chama hasa vijijini.

Ndugu Kawawa alivipongeza vikundi vya utamaduni vya jeshini na kusema kwamba vinararibu kueneza fikra za Chama kwa nyimbo na akavitaka viendelee kufanya hivyo.^e

Mapema, Nabu Waziri wa Ulinzi na Jeshi la Kujenga Taifa ambaye pia ni Mwalimu Mkuu wa sasa jeshini, Ndugu Moses Nnauye alisema kuwa kutokana na sababu ya kihistoria kuikuwa hakuna vikao vidogo vya Chama jeshini.

Alisema kuwa suata hili lilijadiliwa mwaka 1978 na hatimaye jeshi lilipata muundo wa Chama kama schemu nyingine yoyote.

Naye Kamanda wa divishini 30, Mga Jenerali S. P. Mayunga, alisema kuwa jeshi litafadika na muundo huu mpya kwa sababu hukio nyuma mazmazi mengi yalikuwa yanafanywa na mtu mmoja kutokana na kutokuwepo^d vikao.

Alisema kuwa katika utaribu huu masuala mengi yatajadiliwa na watu wengi zaidi.

VOCABULARY

kichumi <i>adv.</i> economically, from the point of view of the economy	-jitambulisha v. <i>caus. refl.</i> identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known
kulinzi <i>adv.</i> defensively, from the point of view of defense	utamaduni <i>sing.</i> culture, civilization
andaa v. organize, arrange; prepare	wimbo <i>pl.</i> nyimbo song
mstari (mi-) line, row	mapema <i>adv.</i> early, previously, earlier
telea v. <i>appl.</i> stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against	mwalimu mkuu headteacher, principal
mbinu (-) tactic, expedient, device	hatimaye <i>adv., conj.</i> finally, then, later, afterwards
elimu (-) education, science	muundo (mi-) structure, form, model

naye (=na+ye) and she/he, he/she too
kamanda (ma-) commander

meja jenerali major general

faidika v. stat. benefit, be beneficial/
profitable

nyuma (-) back, rear; past, as adv. back-
wards; behind
huko nyuma in the past, previously

amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict

utaratibu sing. system, structure, arrange-
ment, organization

NOTES

- a) na ndiyo maana ni lazima... and that is why it is necessary.
- b) aliongeza kueleza, he went on to explain, lit. he added to explain.
- c) na akavihaka viendeleo kufanya hivyo, and he wanted them to continue (lit. that they continue) to do so.
- d) kutokana na kutokuwepo, because of the non-existence (of), because of there not being, lit. to derive from not to be (kutokuwa) there (-po).

SELECTION THIRTEEN

Uturuki yaombwa isuluhisha

Ankara, Uturuki, - Iraq imeitaka Uturuki isuluhisha vita kati yake^d na Iran, habari za Kibalozi zieleza mjini Ankara jana.

Habari hizo zimeleza kuwa ombi hilo limo katika^b salamu za Rais Saddam Hussein wa Iraq alizomtumia kiongozi wa Uturuki Jenerali Kenan Evren. Salamu hizo ziliwasilishwa kwa Jenerali Evren na Waziri wa Mambo ya Vijana wa Iraq, Ndogu Karim Mohammed Hussein.

Msemaji mmoja wa Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje wa Uturuki alihitibisha kwamba Ndogu Hussein aliwasilii nchini humo bila kutegemea^c Juzi

Uturuki inapata mafuta kutoka Iran na Iraq na kwa hivyo serikali ya nchi hiyo imeamua kutojingiza katika vita baina ya nchi hizo mbili.

Waziri huyo wa Iraq alikutana na Waziri wa Nchi za Nje, Bw. Ilhan Oztrack, msemaji huyo alieleza.

Ubalozi wa Iraq nchini Uturuki ulieleza kuwa Waziri Hussein yuko Ankara ili kueleza msimamo wa Iraq katika mgogoro wake na Iran.

Uturuki ambayo inapakana na nchi hizo mbili zinazopigana, imekanusha habari zilizotangazwa kuwa inaipatia Iran spea za kijeshi.

Katika juhudi zingine za kutafuta amani, Rais Zia-Ul-Haq wa Pakistan alieleza juzi kuwa Katibu Mkuu wa Nchi za Kislamu, Bw. Habib Chaiti, yuko njiani kwenda Baghdad na Teheran kwa mara ya pili kujaribu kumaliza vita kati ya nchi hizo mbili.

Rais Zia na Bw. Chaiti walikuwenda Teheran na Baghdad wiki iliyopita lakini Iran ilikataza kufikiria kufanya mazungumzo mpaka jeshi la Iraq litakapoundoka katika ardhni ya nchi hiyo.

Wakati huohuo habari kutoka mji wa Basra, kusini mashariki mwa Iraq zinazoleza kuwa meli hizo kadhaa za nchi za nje zinachwa katika mferaji wa Shat-Al-Arab. Mabaharia wa meli hizo wameogelea kukimbilia nchi kavu kutokana na mashambulizi katika sehemu hiyo kati yajeshi la Iran na Iraq ambayo yanapigana kutwaa mferaji huo.

Kiasi cha mabaharia 70^d walioegelea kuwaka mferaji huo baada ya mipigano kuzuka, lakini wengine wengi walielekea chini ya mapigano ya bunduki wakati wakajaribu kuogelea kuokoa matisha yao. Mabaharia wengine walikolewa na askari wa Iraq walipokaribia eneo la bandari mapema wiki hii.

Kundi la mwisho la mabaharia kuondoka kutoka kwenye meli hizo ilikuwa ni mabaharia wa China 49, Wayugoslavia watatu, na Warumania 33. Mabaharia wengi walikuwa wakilingoja kupata ndege za kuwapeleka makwao katika upande wa bandari ulio mikononi mwa askari wa Iraq.

VOCABULARY

- Uturuki sing. Turkey
- kibalozi: -a kibalozi diplomatic
- suluhisha v. concs. mediate, reconcile.
- tumia v. appl. send to/for; use
- bring peace to

generali (ma-) general

waziri wa mambo ya vijana minister of youth affairs

ingiza v. *caus.* cause to enter; insert
-jilingiza v. *caus. refl.* inject oneself; intervene in

elezea v. *appl.* explain/make clear to, for

pakana v. *recip.* be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other

spea (-) spare parts

pili numer. two

-a pili second

kataa v. refuse, reject, decline

fikiria v. *appl.* give thought to, think about, consider

meli (-) steamer, steamship

mferaji (mi-) canal, strait; pipe

baharia (ma-) sailor, seaman

NOTES

a) kati yake na Iran, *between itself and Iran.*

b) ombi hilo limo katika...*this request is in.*

c) bila kutegemeva, *unexpectedly, lit. without being relied on.*

d) kiasi cha mabaharia 70, *about 70 sailors.*

ogelea v. *double appl.* swim

kimbilia v. *appl.* flee to, run to

-karu *adj.* dry

mashambulizi *pl.* attack, invasion

twaa v. capture, occupy; take

vuka v. cross, ferry across

teketea v. be destroyed; perish

bunduki (-) gun, rifle

okolea v. *appl. (pass. okolewa)* save, rescue, deliver

karibia v. come closer, approach, be near

bandari (-) harbor, port

kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock

ngoja v. wait, wait for

makwao *adv.* (to/at their) home

SELECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Tupewe^d urata wa Tanzania

Ndugu Mhariri,

Tanzania kuna wakimbizi wengi watokao Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda n.k. Wengi wamekuwa ni wahamiaji, kwani nchi zao zina amani sana, lakini kutokana na sababu zao binafisi wanamua kuishi humu humu daima. Wako radhi kudumu katika ukimbizi kuliko kwenenda makwao ambako wanona kasoro na dosari kadha wa kadha.

Kuja Tanzania na kuamaa kuishi moja kwa moja hasa kunatokana na siasa ya Taifa hili. Licha ya kuwa na siasa ya amani na demokrasia kuna uongozi wa busara, mwelekeo wa usawa na uhuru kamili. Hayo ndiyo mbinaji halisi ya kila mwanadamu. Kuyakosa hayo katika nchi zao ndiko kunako walanya watu wengi waziache nchi zao na kuja huku.

Mimi ni mmoja wa watu hao: Ni mzaliwa wa Zaire, lakini nilikimbilia Tanzania baada ya vile vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe^b - 1954. - Vita ambavyo ralia walipambana na serikali kudai haki na uhuru kamili.

Matokeo ya vita hivyo sina haja ya kueleza. Isipokuwa tu kuile kukimbia kwa maelfu ya watu huko na kuja Tanzania ambako tulianza maisha mapya kando kando ya zwa Tanganyika.

VOCABULARY

pa v. (*pass. pewa*) give

urata *sing.* citizenship

mhariri (wa-) editor

mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter

kadhalka *adv.* similarly, likewise

n.k., na kadhalka and so forth, etc.

mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant

binafisi *adj. and adv.* personal; personally

humu *as adv.* here, in this place

daima *adv.* permanently; continually

radhi *adj.* satisfied, pleased

dumu v. remain/stay permanently; last a long time

ukimbizi *sing.* exile; flight

dosari (-) fault, defect; error; mistake

moja kwa moja once and for all, permanently; immediately

licha ya... not only...

SECTION 2

demokrasi (-) democracy	dai v. claim, demand
mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude	haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose
kamili <i>adj.</i> complete, perfect	isipokuwa <i>prep.</i> except, with the exception of; <i>conj.</i> if not, unless
hitaji (ma-) necessity, need, requirement	elfu (ma-) thousand
mwanadamu <i>p.l.</i> wadamu human being	kando (-) side, edge
kosa v. lack; err, be mistaken	kando kando ya along, beside, by the side of
mimi <i>pers. pron.</i> I	ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond
mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place	
kimbilia v. <i>appl.</i> run to, seek refuge with	

NOTES

- a) *tupewe, let us be given, we should be given, is the first person plural hortative subjunctive of pewa, the passive of pa, give.*
- b) *vita vya wenyewe kwa wenyewe, civil war, lit. war of themselves with themselves.*

Wengi wetu tumelunga vijijini pamoja na kujitunga na TANU hatimaye CCM. Wala hatuna ndoto, wala wazo la kurejesha makwetu. Sababu nimekwisha zieleza. Haja ya waraka huu ni kutomba serikali kutambue kama raia kama sisi tunavyojihesabu.

Nimehazimika kutoa ombi hili baada ya kukumbwa na msukosuko mingi tokayo kwa maafisa wa Uhamiaji. Mara nyingi tunashikwa na kulazimishwa kutoa faini eti ya kuwa nchini bila kibali pamoja na kuamriwa kununua kibali cha kuishi nchini humu kwa maha miwili hata mlano.

Wanasohndwa kutanya hivyo wanafukuzwa na kurudi Zaire ambako wanasishia magerazani. Licha ya jambo hili kutuvunja moyo, inapotosha imani yetu juu ya Uta wa Watanania na siasa yao ya usawa na umoja.

VOCABULARY

-junga v. <i>refl.</i> join oneself, join up with, affiliate oneself	msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment
TANU Tanganyikan African National Union	afisa (ma-) official; officer
CCM Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party	uhamiaji <i>sing.</i> immigration, emigration
ndoto (-) dream	lazimisha v. <i>caus.</i> force, compel, oblige
makwetu <i>adv.</i> (to/at our) home	faini (-) fine, penalty
waraka <i>p.l.</i> nyaraka letter, document	eti <i>conj.</i> and <i>adv.</i> just because; as if; allegedly
tambua v. recognize; acknowledge	kibali (ki-) permission, permit
hesabu v. count, calculate; reckon, consider	amuru v. (<i>pass.</i> amriwa) order, command
-jihesabu reckon oneself, consider oneself	fukuza v. drive out, chase away; reject, expel
kumba v. shove, push; overwhelm; engulf; infest	rudi v. come back, return; pay back

ishia v. appl. end up

gereza (ma-) prison

vunja v. break; demolish

vunja moyo discourage

potosha v. ruin, spoil

imani (-) belief; faith, creed; confidence

utu sing. humanity; humanness, goodness

SECTION 3

Siliamuu sheria. Kwani sheria limekwa kwa manufa ya nchi na wananchi. Wala siwalamu magofa wa idara hii, ingawa baadhi yao wanatumia nafasi hii kwa manufa yao binafsi. Labda kinachostahili lawama ni mazingira. Ni mazingira ambayo yalitweweza kuvuka zwa na kujingiza katika vijiji mbali badala ya kwenda katika makambi ya wakimbizi kama wenzetu wa Rwanda na Burundi.

Ni mazingira ambayo yalitufanya tujenge, tulime, na kujisikia tuko nyumbani kabisa. ^a Hali kama hii inawafanya baadhi yetu wasiojua sheria kudhani kuwa, tunaonewa bure.

Ombi langu kwa CHAMA ni kutoimba Serikali itazame upya suala letu. Itupe fomu za uraia ili tawe rala kamili. Kwani hizo haito za kuishi humu kwa muda, ^b wengi wetu tumezichukua kwa makosa. ^c Haja yetu ni kuishi milele.

Twawezaje kuacha nyumba zetu na kwenda kuanza upya maisha? Twawezaje kuacha mali zetu ambazo zimo katika mashirika ya vijiji? Zaidi ya yote twawezaje kuacha Uhuru kamili na siasa ya usawa.

Tunaomba Chama na serikali vituifirite. Ituchukue kama hivyo fanya kwa wenzetu wa Rwanda na Burundi. Kama ni lazima kujaza fomu naomba fomu hizo zigawanywe badala ya kusubiri maomhi yetu.

MEMBE WA M'RONDO

Kijiji cha Ujamaa Buhingo, MGAMBO - KIGOMA.

VOCABULARY

ofisa (ma-) official, officer

idara (-) (government) office, department, ministry

nafasi (-) room, space, chance, opportunity

labda adv. perhaps, possibly

stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/ proper/due

mazingira pl. environment, surroundings, circumstances

lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work

sikia v. hear, feel

-jisikia see note a. below

kabisa adv. completely, totally, absolutely;

extremely

jua v. know

ahani v. think, consider, believe

bure adv. for no reason, for nothing at all; in vain

fomu (-) form, blank; paper(s)	jaza v. <i>caus.</i> fill
hati (-) official paper(s), certificate	badala (-) substitute
hati za uraia citizenship paper(s)	badala ya instead of
mlele <i>adv.</i> permanently; always; constantly	gawanya v. <i>caus.</i> distribute, divide
-je <i>interrog.</i> how?	subiri v. wait for
mwenzi, <i>pl.</i> wenzi companion, associate,	ujamaa: -a ujamaa socialist
colleague	
wenzetu our companions/associates/ colleagues	

NOTES

- a) kujisikia tuko nyumbani kabisa, *to feel ourselves completely at home, lit. to hear/feel ourselves at home completely.*
- b) hati za kuishi humu kwa muda, *papers [enabling us] to live here for a [limited] time.*
- c) tumezichakua kwa makosa, *we have taken them by mistake/error.*

SELECTION FIFTEEN

Tanzania yaonya vibaraka Namibia

Tanzania imewaonya vibaraka wa Namibia kwamba mwisho wao utakuwa sawa na ule wa vibaraka wa Zimbabwe endapo watazidi kushirikiana na Makaburu wa Afrika Kusini katika njama za kutaka kuendelea kuwakanamiza wananchi nchini humo.

Akiwasilisha Bungeni makadirio ya matumizi ya wizarra yake jana kwa kipindi cha 1980/81, Waziri wa Mambo ya Nchi za Nje, Ndugu Benjamin Mkapa alisema Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono chama halali cha wananchi wa Namibia (SWAPO) ambacho kinaendelea harakati za ukombozi.

Ndugu Mkapa alishutumu Afrika Kusini kwa kuendelea kuikalia Namibia kwa mabavu na njama zake kuendelea kutoa mashari na vikwazo visivyo na msingi dhidi ya mapendekezo mbalimbali ya Umoja wa Mataifa yenye shabaha ya kuwapatia uhuru wananchi wa nchi hiyo.

Alieleza kuwa Tanzania inashangazwa na kitenendo cha Afrika Kusini cha kutaka chama cha wasi wa Angola, UNITA, kishirikishwe katika mpango wa kuweka ukanda wa amani^d wa Kilometa 80 kati ya mipaka ya Namibia na Angola.

"Tunawaonya vibaraka wa Namibia, kama vile tuliyowaonya vibaraka wa Zimbabwe, kwamba hatimaye wananchi wa Namibia watawatupilia mbali katika jaa la historia kama vile akina Muzorewa^b waliyotupiliwa mbali," alisema.

Ndugu Mkapa alisisitiza kwamba Tanzania inalaani vikali kitenendo cha Afrika Kusini kushambulia Angola. Vile vile alieleza kwamba Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono juhudi zinazofanywa na vyama vya ANC na PAC kuendesha harakati za ukombozi huko Afrika Kusini kwenyewe^c ambako wazalendo wanaendelea kubaguliwa kwa msingi ya rangi.

Kuhusu Sahara Magharibi, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa Tanzania itaendelea kuunga mkono chama cha POLISARIO na kuzidi kupinga njama za Morocco za kutwamisha lamhuri hiyo kuwa mwanachama kamili wa OAU.

Wakati huo huo Wabunge wametaka Kenya kuacha kukashifu Tanzania ili kuimarisha uhusiano wa kidugu kati ya wananchi wa nchi mbili hizi.

Wakisirikiki kwenye mjadala wa makadirio ya Wizarra ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje kwa mwaka 1980/81, Wabunge walieleza masikitiko yao juu ya kashifu nyingi dhidi ya Tanzania zinazotolewa na viongozi wa Kenya hasa siku za hivi karibuni.

Wabunge pia walitaka kuhakikisha kuwa Bahari ya Hindi inakuwa ya amani, kupanuliwa kwa chuo cha Diplomasia ili kukiwezesha kuchukua wanafunzi kutoka wizarra na mashirika mengine ya umma.

Akijibu hoja za wabunge, Ndugu Mkapa alisema kuwa kufunga kwa mpaka wa Tanzania na Kenya sio tangazo la shari. Kuhusu uhusiano na Uganda alisisitiza Tanzania haina mia ya kuingilia mambo ya ndani ya Uganda.

VOCABULARY

ony'a v. <i>caus.</i> warn, admonish	vile (vile) <i>adv.</i> also, likewise, too; in the same way
kiharaka (vi-) puppet; reactionary	ANC African National Congress
endapo <i>conj.</i> in the event that, in case that, if	PAC People's African Congress
njama (-) collusion, plot; secret meeting; private consultation	bagulia v. <i>appl.</i> discriminate, segregate
makadirio <i>pl.</i> estimate (of cost)	kwanisha v. <i>caus.</i> block; cause to get stuck; cause to run aground
matumizi <i>pl.</i> expense, expenditure	jambhuri (-) republic
halali <i>adj.</i> lawful, legal	kashifu v. expose; slander, libel, insult
masharti <i>pl.</i> conditions, terms, stipulations	imarisha v. <i>caus.</i> strengthen
shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal	uhusiano <i>sing.</i> relations, relationship
mwasi <i>pl.</i> waasi rebel, insurgent	kidugu: -a kidugu brotherly, fraternal
shirikisha v. <i>caus.</i> allow to take part, have... participate	njadala (mi-) debate
kilometa (-) kilometer	masikitiko <i>pl.</i> grief, sorrow, regret
tupilia v. <i>double appl.</i> throw away	kashfa, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement
mbali <i>adv.</i> far; <i>adj.</i> different	karibu <i>adv.</i> near
jaa (-) rubbish-heap, dunghill	hivi karibuni recently, not long ago
akina (-) person/people like; family, descent	Bahari ya Hindi the Indian Ocean
vikali <i>adv.</i> strongly, adamantly, harshly, fiercely	panulia v. <i>appl.</i> open up; expand

diplomasia (-) diplomacy
 umma (-) people, the (masses)
 hoja (-, ma-) affair, matter, question, problem

fung'a v. close, shut; tie, fasten
 tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement, notice
 shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred

NOTES

- ukanda wa amani, *demilitarized zone*, *lit. sector of peace*.
- akina Muzorewa, *Muzorewa and his people*, *Muzorewa and company*.
- huko Afrika Kusini kwenyewe, *(there) in South Africa (itself)*.

SELECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION I

Majeshi ya Makaburu yatimuliwa Angola

Askari wa makaburu waitokuwa Namibia ambao walifanya mashambulio mengine kusini mwa Angola^d mapema wiki hii walitimuliwa na majeshi ya Serikali ya Angola, Shirika la Habari la Angola, ANGOP hili tangaza wiki hii.

Shirika hili likimkariri Laurent Kanali Fogetao, ilieleza kwamba majeshi hayo yalitua kilometa 40 kaskazini mwa mpaka kati ya N' giva na Kuamato katika jimbo la Cunene. Kanali hayo alisema kwamba majeshi ya Afrika Kusini yaliitaya mashambulio makubwa wiki nne zilizopita kusini mwa Angola.

Kwa ujumla, majeshi ya makaburu yalilingia Angola mara 529 katika mwezi shta ya kwanza ya mwaka huu. Mara hizo zote, majeshi ya makaburu yalifanya viendo mbalimbali vya uchokezitikwa ni pamoja na^p kudondosha mabomu, kuharibu barabara kuu ikokayo N' giva hadi kwenye mji mkuu wa jimbo hilo, Lubango.

Habari zaidi zinasema kwamba majeshi ya Afrika Kusini yalikuwa yakivasalia wasiwa Chama cha UNITA ili kujingiza ndani ya Angola. Kutolewa kwa habari zaidi za mashambulizi ya Afrika Kusini nchini Angola kumekuja wakati wa kuwasili mjini Luanda kwa ujumbe wa Limoja wa Nchi huru za Afrika (OAU) kuinguza hasara iliyosababishwa na mashambulizi ya makaburu nchini humo.

Kutoka huko huko Angola, wiki hii mahakama ya kimapinduzi ya wananchi wa Angola inewahukumu kifo watu 16 waliopatikana na hatia ya kushiriki katika mashambulio ya mabomu mjini Luanda na sehemu nyingine za nchi katika muda wa miaka mivili iliyopita.

Katika taarifa iliyotolewa mjini Luanda, Shirika la Habari la nchi hiyo ANGOP, ilisema kwamba askari wa usalama waliwakamata watu 124 katika msako ulioanza Novemba, mwaka uliopita. Shirika hilo lilisema watu wengine saba walihukumiwa kwenenda jela kati ya miaka 12 na 24 wengine wanne kuachwa huru. Mtu mmoja aliyebaki^c alipata kifungo cha nje, aksiburi uchunguzi zaidi.

Hako Johannesburg, Afrika Kusini, wafanyakazi wa Kiafrika wapatao 10,000^d wa Halmashauri wa Mji wa Johannesburg waligoma wiki hii. Habari zilizopatikana zimesema kwamba jinsi mgomo huo ulivyogena na kuungwa mkono unewafanya maofisa^e wa utawala wa makaburu kukiri kwanha huo ni mgomo ambao ni mkubwa na ambao haujapata kumkumba mwajiri mmoja katika historia ya utawala wa makaburu.

VOCABULARY

litua v. (*pass.* timuliwa) drive out, expel

shambulio (*ma-*) attack; invasion

luteni (*ma-*) lieutenant

kanali (*ma-*) colonel

tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position

ujumla *sing.* totality

kwa ujumla in general; in all, in totality

sita *numbr.* six

uhokozi *sing.* provocation; teasing

dondosha v. *caus.* drop (one object after another)

barabara (-) wide road; highway

huru *adj.* free

chunguza v. investigate closely, examine

hasara (-) loss, damage; injury

hakama (*ma-*) (law) court

hukumu v. (*pass.* hukumiwa) judge, sentence, condemn

kifo (*vi-*) death

patikana v. *stal. recip.* be procurable/obtainable; be obtained; be found

hatia (-) guilt; transgression, crime

askari wa usalama security forces

kamata v. seize, grasp; detain; capture

msako (*mi-*) intensive search; hunting; raid, round-up, man-hunt

Novemba (-) November

jela (-) jail; prison

kifungo (*vi-*) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence

kifungo cha nje house arrest

halmashauri (-) council, committee

goma v. strike, go on strike

mgomo (*mi-*) strike

enea v. spread, expand

kiri v. admit, acknowledge, grant, allow

kumba v. shove, push; touch, affect (in a negative way)

mwajiri (*wa-*) employer

NOTES

- c) kusini mwa Angola, the south of Angola.
- d) ikiwa ni pamoja na...including... It is being is together with...
- e) mtu mmoja aliyebaki, (the) one remaining person.
- f) wafanyakazi...wapataso 10,000, about 10,000 workers, lit. workers...that reach 10,000.
- g) jinsi mgomo...umewafanya maofisa... the way the strike...forced officials.

SECTION 2

Katika hatua nyingine kuhusiana na mgomo huo, Waziri wa Kazi wa Makaburu, Fannie Botha alisemkana kuwa alifisha mkutano wa dharura Jumanne, wiki iliyopita kukutana na wajumbe wa Halmashauri ya Jiji. Imelezwa kwamba wakifishi wa Halmashauri ya Jiji walikataa kuonana na viongozi wa wafanyakazi wanaoendesha mgomo huo, ambao ni maofisa wa Chama cha Wafanyakazi wa Kiafrika kwa madai kwamba 'd' viongozi hao hawakuandikishwa.

Kisa cha mgomo huo ni kwamba wafanyakazi waligoma, ikiwa ni pamoja na wazozaji wa takataka, na wahunumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji wanadai walipwe 'd' kima cha chini cha Sh. 580 kwa wiki. Hivi sasa kima cha chini ni shilingi 330 kwa wiki.

Morocco

Kutoka Kaskazini ya Afrika, habari wiki hii zinaeleza kwamba ndege za jeshi za Morocco zilisambulia sehemu za majeshi ya Mauritania katika mji wa pwanji ya bahari ya Atlantic ya la Guerax na Nouadhibou.

Taarifa kutoka Nouakchott, Mauritania hieleza kwamba shambulio hilo lililofanywa kwa kutumia maroketi pamoja na silaha nzito lilichukua dakika zipatazo 20, hivi ingawa haikuelezwa hasara au maafa yaliyopatikana yalikuwa ni kiasi gani.

Kamati ya Kijeshi hayotawala Mauritania hisema kwamba nchi hiyo itachukua hatua zote muhimu kuhinda madaraka pamoja na hadhi ya nchi hiyo. Hieleza shambulio hilo kama ni ndoto za Morocco za kuimarisha uheberu wa nchi hiyo na shauku ya kutaka kujipanna.

Habari kutoka Yaounde Cameroon zinaeleza kwamba wajumbe kutoka nchi 50 za Afrika waliojadhi sera ya mawasiliano katika Afrika, wiki hii wameamua kuwa Shirika la Habari la Afrika (PANA) hundeve haraka iwezekanavyo 'd' hii jive ni sehemu ya hatua za kutayarisha mfumo mpya wa mawasiliano katika Bara hili.

VOCABULARY

Waziri wa Kazi Minister of Labor	jiji (ma-) large town/city
semekana v. recip. be said/reported; say reportedly	onana v. recip. see each other; meet
hisha v. caus. call, summon (a conference)	dai (ma-) claim, demand
dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence	andikisha v. caus. cause to write; register
-a dharura emergency-	kisa (vi-) cause, reason
Jumanne Tuesday	mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up

takataka (-) dirt; rubbish, garbage	madaraka <i>pl.</i> responsibility; autonomy
mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector	hadhi (-) respect, honor
mhudumu (wa-) one who provides service, one who attends to	shauku (-) desire, longing; ambition, eagerness
usafirishaji <i>sing.</i> transportation, conveyance	panua <i>v.</i> open up, expand, broaden -jipana <i>v. expand</i> (one's self), increase one's size
wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji transportation workers	sera (-) policy
kima (vi-) price, value; wage	mawasiliano <i>pl.</i> communication(s)
kima cha chini minimum wage	wezekana <i>v. recip.</i> be possible/feasible
pwani (-) coast, littoral	tayarisha <i>v. caus.</i> prepare, set up
-a pwani coastal	mfumo (mi-) weave; fabric; fig. system; network
roketi (ma-) rocket	
-zito <i>adj.</i> heavy; thick; difficult	
dakika (-) minute	

NOTES

- a) kwa madai kwamba, with the claim that, claiming that.
b) wanadai walipowe, are demanding that they be paid.
c) haraka iwezekanayo, as quickly as possible.

Katika mkutano wao ulioitishwa na Shirika la Umoja wa Mataifa la Elimu, Sayansi na Ukiukwaji wa Mawasiliano katika Afrika, wajumbe hao pia walipendekeza kuundwa kwa mtuko wa kuendelea utamaduni na mawasiliano katika Afrika. Wajumbe hao waliitaka kila nchi itoe umuhimu wa kwanza wa kuanzisha mipango ya mawasiliano kati ya nchi na nchi ili kurahisisha upelekaji wa habari.

Vilevile, wajumbe hao walipendekeza kuanzishwa kwa chuo cha mawasiliano chenyeshabaha ya kutoa mafunzo ya hali ya juu kwa wafanyakazi, kuanzishwa kwa shirika la uchapishaji vitabu la Afrika, na kuundwa kwa mpango wa utengenezaji na ugawaji wa filamu. Mkutano huo wa wiki moja ulimalizika Jumatatu kwa kutaka UNESCO kutoa msaada ya fedha na wataalam kuendelea mawasiliano vijijini.

Manowari

Habari zilizokanazwa katika pwani ya Afrika Mashariki zilizoteza waki hii kwamba kikosi maalum cha manowari za kivitaa za Marekani kithwasili katika Bandari ya Mombasa, Kenya kikiwa na askari 1,800, vifaru, mizinga na helikopta za kiviha.

Radio Afrika Kusini iliyosikika mjini Dar es Salaam Jumanne, wiki hii ilikaririwa ikisema kwamba kikosi hicho maalum kinaembela bandari ya Mombasa kama nja mojawapo ya Serikali ya Marekani kukabili kwa vitisho mgogoro wa Iran na Afganistan.

Habari zinasema kwamba Kenya na Oman zimekuhali kuipa Marekani sehemu za kujengeza vituo ya kijeshi na mazungumzo kati ya Marekani na Somalia juu ya suala hilo yamkwama. Habari zaidi zisema kwamba vifaa kwa ajili ya askari 12,000 wa Marekani vimepeleka kwa kwenye kituo cha kijeshi cha Marekani cha Diego Garcia katika Bahari ya Hindi na kama ikibidi wataalam wa kijeshi watapeleka pia kwenye kisiwa hicho.

Kutoka Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, habari zinasema kwamba Waziri Mkuu wa Nchi hiyo, Ndugu Robert Mugabe ameleani vitendo vya baadhi ya watu vyenye lengo la kuleta machafu machafu huko na kuigawa Zimbabwe. Ndugu Mugabe alikuwa akiongea na Machifu wa kabila la Matabele huko Magharibi mwa Zimbabwe.

VOCABULARY

sayansi (-) science	upelekaji <i>sing.</i> transmission, delivery
mtuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund	uchapishaji <i>sing.</i> publication
kwanza -a kwanza first	shirika la uchapishaji vitabu book publisher
rahisisha <i>v. caus.</i> cheapen; facilitate, ease	utengenezaji <i>sing.</i> manufacture, production

ugawaji *sing.* dividing up, division;
distribution
filamu (-) film
matihika *v. stat.* end, be ended/concluded
fedha (-) money, silver
manowari (-) man-of-war, warship, naval
vessel
mzinga (mi-) canon
helikopia (-) helicopter
sikika *v. stat.* be audible/perceptible,
be heard
mojawapo one, one (of several)

kitisho (vi-) threat, menace
jenega *v. appl.* build (in/at/for)
kwama *v.* stick, be stuck/jammed, reach
an impass
kisiwa (vi-) island
machafuko *pl.* disorder, confusion
gawa *v.* divide, cause division in
ongea *v.* talk, converse, chat
chifu (ma-) chief, leader
kabha (ma-) tribe

NOTES

- a) *..kila nchi hioe umuhimu wa kwanza, that each country give priority, lit. put out first importance.*
b) *malunzo ya hali ya juu, higher-level instruction.*

SELECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION I

Historia Ya Mapambano Yetu
Dhidi Ya Uvamizi Wa Amin

Leo ni siku ya mashujaa. Siku ambayo Watanzania tunawakumbuka wale wote waliojiita mhangana katika kuhinda uhuru na heshima ya nchi yetu. Kati ya hao ni mashujaa ambao mwaka mmoja na zaidi uliopoia walijioa mhangana kuhinda heshima hiyo kwa kumng'oa na kumtokomeza kabisa nduli Idi Amin, ambapo Watanzania 404 walipoteka maisha yao. Makala haya ya Mwandishi Wetu yanatukumbusha hatua kwa hatua uchokezi wa nduli huyo uliyoanza hata takalazimika kuwatoa mhangana vijana wetu wapiganaji ili kumtokomeza.

Oktoba 13, 1978: Madai ya uongo ya fashisti Idi Amin kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yametevama Uganda yalianza. Madai hayo kila yalipotolewa na mtuaji huyo^a shirika la Utangazaji la Uingereza (BBC) na mashirika mengine ya habari ya kibeberu yalikuwa kipaza sauti cha Amin^b bila malipo kueneza uongo huo kama vile ulikuwa ukweli.

Kelele hizo za vyombo vya habari vya kibeberu kuushangilia ujaha wa Amin hazikuwa mpya. Mara baada ya kutwaa madaraka kwa mitulinga,^c vyombo hivyo vyenye hukua ya usalata^d vilimshangilia, vikamsujudia na kumkweza kama shujaa aliyepambana na uovu. Mwovu akawa msitahika.

VOCABULARY

uwamizi *sing.* invasion
shujaa (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior, as
adj. brave, courageous
kumbuka *v.* remember, call to mind
ng'oa *v.* uproot, pull/dig up
nduli (-) cruel/brutal person, thug,
ruffian, murderer
potera *v. caus.* lose, throw away
makala *pl.* article, treatise, essay

mpiganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter
Oktoba October
uongo *sing.* lie, untruth
-a uongo lying, false
muvaji (wa-) murderer
utangazaji *sing.* announcement,
proclamation
Uingereza *sing.* England, Great Britain
kibeberu: -a kibeberu imperialist,
imperialistic

paza v. caus. raise, cause to rise/ascend

malipo *pl.* pay, payment, compensation

kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar

vyombo vya habari news media

shangilia v. welcome, greet; congratulate;

applaud

ujaha *sing.* stupidity, foolishness

hulka (-) characteristic, nature, quality

usalata *sing.* deceit, treachery, falsehood

suju dia v. *appl.* bow down/worship
(for, before)

kweza v. caus. raise; elevate, extol

uoovu *sing.* badness, wickedness, corruption

mwoyu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person

mshahika (wa-) honored/respected/
righteous person

SECTION 2

Mwalimu Nyerere alikanusha madai ya fashisti Amin wakati alipozungumza katika karamu aliyoundaliwa na kikosi cha Jeshi la Ulinzi cha Serenge usiku wa tarehe hii. Alisema kuwa Amin amekuwa akitumia BBC kuwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika.

Aliishutumia BBC kwa kukubali kutumia na Amin kuwagawa viongozi imara wa Afrika katika juhudi yao ya kuharakisha ukombozi wa Afrika.

Amin alikuwa amedai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameingia mali 12 ndani ya Uganda na kufanya uchokozi. Mwalimu alieleza kuwa huo ulikuwa uongo mtupu ambao hata BBC ilitambua japo jiharakisha kuutangaza na kuenza duniani.

Alieleza kuwa Amin alitoa habari hizo za uongo baada ya kutangazwa kwa habari kuwa kufikwa na machafuko kati ya vikosi vya jeshi lake ambalo lilikuwa linaharakisha kendelea kuwepo kwake. *a*

Oktoba 31, 1978: Mwisho wa mwezi Oktoba ulikuwa ni wa shughuli myingi kwa Rais Nyerere. Ulikuwa ni wakati ambao mkutano wa wakuu wa nchi zilizo katika mstari wa mbele^b wa ukombozi wa Kusini mwa Afrika ulifanyika mjini Dar es Salaam kujadili mbinu za kendeleza na kukamilisha harakati hizo.

Lakini pia ni mwezi ambao ulilazimisha Tanzania kuingia katika jukumu la kukamilisha ukombozi wa ardhi yake kutoka katika mlkono ya adui fashisti Idi Amin.

Kabla ya Amiri Jeshi Mkuu kulazimika kusamia kutangaza vifa, serikali ya Tanzania ilioa onyo kali baada ya majeshi ya uvamizi ya fashisti Amin kuingia Tanzania.

Serikali ilioa onyo kuwa uchokozi unaofanywa na fashisti Idi Amin dhidi ya Tanzania hautavunuliwa.

Tarifa ya serikali iliyotolewa siku hiyo ilieleza kuwa majeshi ya Amin yakitwa na vifaru, mizinga na vifaa vingine vikubwa yaliyuka mpaka na kutiamia Tanzania kwa kupitia Minziro, Kakunyuu na Mutukula.

Ihendelea kueleza kuwa kwa muda wa majuma matatu yaliyopita Amin amekuwa anadai kuwa majeshi ya Tanzania yameruka mpaka na kushambulia Uganda na kua askari wake wengi. Madai hayo ya uongo yalikanushwa.

Serikali ilieleza kuwa Jumatano, Oktoba 25, Amin alidai kuwa Tanzania inemvamia wakati ambapo yeje Alhamisi Oktoba 26, Amin alituma ndege zake tatu za kivitaa ambazo zilipiga mabomu katika mji wa Bukoba. Bomu hilo lilita mtoto mmoja na kujeruhi watu kadhaa.

Ndege hizo zilifukuzwa na vikosi vya jeshi la Wananchi lakini zilivudi tena jioni kwa mashambulizi na moja lilitunguliwa na wapiganaji shujaa.

Vitimbi vyote hivi ambavyo Tanzania hakuvhiangaza kwa kupea kullifanya jambo hilo kuwa kubwa sana ikitumainia kuwa Amin angufunzwa adabu na mambo yakamatizika kinywa kinywa havikwisha.^c

Jumamosi Oktoba 28, alituma ndege zake kushambulia Kyaka. Ndege mbili kati ya hizo zilipigwa na kuangushwa. Yeje mwenyewe alikiri kuwa ndege yake moja imeangushwa.

NOTES

a) madai hayo kila yalipotolewa na munaji huyo, every (time) his claim was made by this murderer.

b) yalikuwa kipaza sauti cha Amin, were Amin's loudspeaker, lit. were raising the voice of Amin.

c) mara baada ya kutwaa madaraka kwa mitulungu, immediately after taking power/authority by force, lit. by the collar bones.

d) vyombo... vyenye hulka ya usalata, deceitful/treachorous media, lit. media... having the character of deceit.

VOCABULARY

SECTION 3

harakisha v. *caus.* urge, press, hurry,
speed up

maili (-) mlie

-tupu *adj.* bald; naked; empty;
downright, brazen

mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head

kamilisha v. *caus.* end, complete, perfect

adui (ma-) enemy, foe

amri (ma-) commander; officer

Amri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in
Chief of the Armed Forces

onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation

-kati *adj.* stern, hard, strong, violent
fierce

vumilia *double appl.* tolerate, put up with

juma (ma-) week

Jumatano Wednesday

NOTES

a) jeshi...jilikuwa imahatarisha kuendelea kuwepo kwake, (the army...was imperiling his continuation in power, lit. to continue to be there (kuwepo) his (kwake).

b) nchi zilizo katika msitari wa mbele, the front-line nations.

c) vitimbi vyote hivi...havikwisha, all these provocations...did not come to an end.

eye *pers. pron.* he, she

Atharisi Thursday

piga v. strike, hit

piga mahomu bomb

jeruhi v. wound, injure

tungulia v. lower, reduce, bring down

kitimbi (vi-) provocation, trick

epa v. avoid, evade, go out of the way.

tumainia v. wish, desire; hope, expect

adabu (-) good manners, consideration,
courtesy

kimya kimya *adv.* quietly

isha v. end, conclude; stop, come to an end

Jumanosi Saturday

Oktoha 30, ndipo Amin alipoyasamuru majeshi yake⁴ ya uvamizi rasmi kuingia Tanzania na kuchukua sehemu ya ardhi yetu.

Taarifa ya serikali ilisema "Hiki ni kitendo cha uchokozi ambacho hakitaweza kuvumiliwa. Ni jukumu la serikali kulinda misha na mali ya Watanzania na kutetea mipaka ya Jamhuri yetu. Hatua zote za lazima zinachukuliwa kupambana na uchokozi huo."

Novemba 2, 1978: Hii ilikuwa ni siku ya kipekee. Siku ya kihistoria. Siku ambayo itaendelea kukukumbukwa kuwa Tanzania ilichukua umuzi wa mwisho wa kukomesha vitendo vya kutihalilisha na kuvunja heshima na uhuru wa wananchi wake. Siku ambayo kwa mara ya kwanza katika muda wa maka 17 ya Mwalimu Nyerere akiwa kiongozi wa Tanzania huru, kutangaza vita kutangaza vita dhidi ya majeshi ya uvamizi kutoka katika nchi nyingine ya Afrika.

Siku hiyo Mwalimu Nyerere akivahutubia viongozi wa Chama na Serikali katika ukumbi wa Diamond Jubilee mjini Dar es Salaam alieleza kuwa "SASA TUTAMPIGA AMIN."

Rais Nyerere alitangaza kuwa kazi kubwa iliyokuwa ikiwakabili Watanzania ni kumpiga Amin ili kurudisha ardhi aliyotaka.

Amri Jeshi Mkuu alisema, "Tunayo kazi moja tu hivi sasa. NI KUMPIGA AMIN. Uwezo wa kumpiga tunayo."

"SABABU za kumpiga tunazo," na "NIA ya kumpiga tunayo." Katika hotuba hiyo ambayo ilitangazwa moja kwa moja⁵ kwa njia ya redio, Mwalimu alisema:

"Tunataka dunia tuelewe hivyo kuwa hatuna kazi nyingine isipokuwa ya kumpiga Amin. Tunawomba rafiki zetu ambao wanatambia maneno ya suluhu waache maneno hayo. Rafiki zetu kama ni wa kwele⁶ watakata tunwondoe adui huyu, hawatataka suluhu."

Mwalimu alieleza wazi na kinaganaga sababu zilizoifanya Tanzania kutangaza vita dhidi ya majeshi ya Amin.

Alisema kuwa mtu kuchukua ardhi ya watu wengine ni kutangaza vita. Aliyefanya hivyo si Tanzania bali mwenda wazimu Amin. Rais Nyerere alisisitiza kuwa hakufanya hivyo kwa kukosea bali amefanya kitendo ambacho aliwahi kukitamka mapema kwamba mpaka wa kwele wa Tanzania na Uganda eii ni Mto Kagera.

Rais Nyerere alieleza wazi kuwa msimamo wa Tanzania ni kuheshimu serikali ya Afrika Huru hata kama hawapendi siasa ya viongozi wao huwa hawafichukuihi nchi hiyo kama ni ya adui.

Maadui zetu ni mabebetu ambao hivi sasa wako kusini mwa Afrika. Idi Amin kwa kutufanyia kitendo cha usadai, amejifanya adui yetu. Idi Amin ni mshezi na amena watu wengi. SASA TUTAMPIGA.

Alifweleza watawachi kuwa washikuwa wanakabiliwa na majukumu mawili muhimu katika vita hivyo. Moja ni kuelewa kuwa hivyo havikuwa vya wapiganaji peke yao bali taifa zima, na pili washabake, watalie na kuendelea na shughuli zao kama kawaida. "Tulieni mtiona vitendo wakavyofanya." Hivyo ndivyo aliyoitmaliza hotuba yake.

VOCABULARY

rasmi <i>adj.</i> official; <i>as an adv.</i> officially	mto (mi-) river
kipekee: siku ya kipekee a very special/ unique day; a day to remember	heshimu <i>v.</i> honor, respect <i>huwa adv.</i> usually, ordinarily
dhalilisha <i>caus.</i> humiliate	beberu (ma-) imperialist; <i>as an adv.</i> imperialist(ic)
rudisha <i>v. caus.</i> give/send back, return, restore	uadui <i>stng.</i> hostility, enmity
rafiki (-) friend, comrade	-jifanya <i>v. refl.</i> pretend, feign; make oneself
salulu (-) reconciliation, compromise	mshenzi (wa-) savage, barbarian, uncouth/ uncivilized person
ondoa <i>v.</i> remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away	babarka <i>v.</i> panic; stammer, stutter
kosa <i>v. appl.</i> be mistaken	tulia <i>v. appl. (from tua)</i> calm down, become quiet/tranquil
kwa kosa by mistake, by accident	kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom kama kawaida as usual
wahi <i>v.</i> do beforehand; be on time	
tanka <i>v.</i> proclaim, announce	
eti <i>adv.</i> supposedly; allegedly	

NOTES

- ndipo Amin alipoamuru majeshi yake, it is then (ndipo) that Amin ordered his troops...
- hotuba hiyo ambayo liliangazwa moja kwa moja, this speech which was broadcast live
- rafiki zetu kama ni wa kweli, our friends, if (they) are true (ones).

SELECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION I

Miaka 12 ya mapinduzi Iraq

Mfaka 12 iliyoopita, wananchi wa Iraq walifanya mapinduzi yaliyowalelea mafanikio makubwa ya kisiasa na kijamii nchini mwao. Makala haya yanaeleza historia ya mapinduzi hayo na mafanikio yaliyopakana Iraq katika kipindi hiki.

Wiki hii (Julai 17 - Julai 30) wananchi wa Iraq, wanasherhekea mwaka wa 12 wa mapinduzi ya nchi hiyo, yaliyouondoa utawala wa kimwihyi na kibepari.

Chini ya uongozi wa chama cha Arab Baath Socialist, wananchi wa Iraq, wana haki kabisa ya kusherhekea mapinduzi hayo, kwani miaka hii 12 imeshuhudia hatua kubwa ya kimaendeleo iliyoikiwa Iraq.

Baada ya mapinduzi hayo, Chama cha Baath Socialist kimeandaa mpango mahsusi wa kutela mabadiliko ya kimaendeleo ili kuweka msingi imara wa mapinduzi ya Waarabu na kuifanya Iraq iwe mfano wa jamii yenye umoja, ya kijamaa na ya kidemokrasii.

Miongoni mwa mafanikio yaliyopakana ni kumarishwa kwa uhuru wa kisiasa kwa kumarisha yombo vya kimapinduzi vya taifa ikiwa ni pamoja na jeshi, kutimarishwa kwa uhuru wa kichumi kwa kutafisha makampuni makubwa yaliyokuwa yakichimba mafuta nchini humo. Mafanikio mengine ni ufumbuzi wa suala la watu wa kabila la Wakurd kwa kuwapatia madaraka yao; kuanzishwa kwa mabanza ya wananchi kuanzishwa kwa yama vya wafanyakazi; yama vya wakulima, yama vya vijana, wanafunzi na wana wake ili kutoa uhakikisho wa kumarisha shughuli za kisiasa na kichumi.

Mafanikio yote haya yanonyesha nia ya wananchi wa Iraq ya kujitetea maendeleo makubwa ya kichumi na kijamii kwa faida ya wananchi wote, kinyume cha mazamo wa tawala zilizopita.

Kabla ya mapinduzi ya mwaka 1968, Iraq, nchi ambayo ilianza kushuhudia ustaarabu wa mwanadamu tangu zamani za kale, ilipitia mabadiliko kadhaa.

Iraq kulikuwa na Wababylon wafotawala nchi hiyo kwa karne tatu kabla ya kuzaliwa Yesu, kulikuwa na Assyrians na kukawa na tawala za kifalme zilizozandamana kwa karne nyingi baadaye.

Lakini mabadiliko makubwa ya hivi karibuni yalitokea mwaka 1958, wakati wanajishi wa Iraq walitunguza na kutekeleza utawala wa kifalme na kuanzisha utawala wa viongozi wa kuchaguliwa kwa kura.

VOCABULARY

- letea v. *appl.* bring (to, for)
 -jilitea v. *appl. refl.* bring to oneself
 shereheka v. celebrate
 kimwinyi feudalism
 -a kimwinyi feudalistic
 kibepari bourgeoisie
 -a kibepari bourgeois
 shuhudia v. *appl.* be witness to, witness
 kimaendeleo: -a kimaendeleo progressive
 mahususi *adj.* special
 kidemokrasi: -a kidemokrasi democratic
 taifisha v. nationalize
 kampuni (ma-) company, business firm
 chinba v. dig, excavate, drill (oil)
 Mkurd (Wa-) (a) Kurd
 madaraka *pl.* responsibility; authority;
 rights
 mkulima (wa-) farmer, peasant
 uhakikisho *sing.* assurance, making sure

- faida (-) advantage, gain
 kinyume (vi-) back, rear; opposite, contrary;
adv. backwards
 mtazamo (mi-) outlook, viewpoint,
 point of view
 tawala (*pl.* of utawala, *q. v.*) regimes
 ustaarabu *sing.* civilization, culture
 kale (-) the past, long ago
 -a kale old, ancient, of long ago
 Mbabylon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian
 zaliwa (*pass. of za*) be born
 kifalme: -a kifalme royal, regal
 andamana v. continue, go on, follow one
 after another, go together
 unguza v. *caus.* burn, scorch, singe; *fig.*
 put the torch to, destroy
 tekeleza v. *caus.* destroy, ruin
 chagulia v. *appl.* choose, seek out, elect
 kuza (-) vote

NOTES

- a) .ikiwa ni pamoja na jeshi,...including the army.
 b) ili kutoa uhakikisho wa kumarisha shughuli, in order to assure the improvement (lit. strengthening) of activities/operations.

SECTION 2

Mabadiliko mengine yalitokea mwaka 1963, wakati utawala wa kidikteta ulipoangushwa na wimbi la mapinduzi ya Chama cha Baath.

Rais na askari wa Chama walungana pamoja kutayarisha mapinduzi hayo, lakini hayo hayakutumiza matakwad ya wananchi wa Iraq na ndio maana vuguvugu jipya likaanza na kuleta mapinduzi ya Julai, mwaka 1968.

Iraq, yenye watu 12,497,000 (bila kuchanganya na wananchi wa Iraq wanaoishi nchi za nje), kufuatana na hesabu ya watu ya mwaka 1977, inafaidhihali nzuri ya uchuoni kutokana na mafuta ikiwa ni moja ya nchi zinazotoa mafuta kwa wingi duniani.

Kutatishwa kwa Kampuni ya Mafuta ya Iraq (IPC) mwaka 1972, ilikuwa ni hatua nyngine muhimu katika kutekeleza sera ya mafuta nchini humo.

Hatua hiyo ilifunuliwa na kutatishwa zaidi kwa shughuli za mafuta, na kufanya nchi hiyo kushikilia asilimia 100 ya utajiri wa mafuta yake, ikiwa ni pamoja na uchiimbaji, usafirishaji, utajiri na usafishaji.

Ujenzi wa viwanda ulipanuka tangu mapinduzi ya mwaka 1968. Hivi sasa Iraq, licha ya viwanda vya kutengeneza vitu vidogo vidogo, ina viwanda vikubwa vya chuma, mashine, vifaa vya umeme, mbolea, karatasi, nguo, vyakula na viwanda vinavyosindikika mazao yanayotokana na mafuta.

Iraq pia hako nyuma katika mambo ya kilimo, biashara, na elimu, ili kutocheleza mahitaji ya kijamii ya wananchi wake.

Ni kutokana na mafanikio hayo na msimamo wake wa kijamaa kwamba Iraq inataka ushirikiano na nchi kadhaa zinazozendelea, pamoja na nchi jirani za Kiarabu.

Iraq, kwa mfano ina uhusiano nzuri na Tanzania. Nchi hizi mbili zina tume ya pamoja^b ya ushirikiano, ambayo hukutana mara kwa mara kujadili uendelezaji wa uhusiano kati ya nchi hizi mbili.

VOCABULARY

kidikteta: -a kidikteta dictatorial, of
dictatorship

wimbi (ma-) wave

timiza v. *caus.* complete, finish

matakwa *pl.* desire, wish; inclination

vuguvugu (political) consciousness

changanya v. *caus.* mix, mingle; include

nchi za nje foreign countries

fnatana v. *recip.* accompany one another,
go together

kufuatana na going along with,
according to

hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation
hesabu ya watu population figures,
census

asilimia (-) percentage

utajiri *sing.* wealth

usafirishaji *sing.* transportation

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utajiri *sing.* marketing, business of selling

usafishaji *sing.* cleaning, purification;
refining

panuka v. *stat.* be broadened/expanded,
increase

chuma (-) iron; steel

mashine (-) machine, engine

umeme *sing.* lightning; electricity

vifaa vya umeme electrical appliances

NOTES

a) lakini hayo hayakutumiza matakwad... but it (-yo of hayo refers to mapinduzi, revolution) also did not fulfill the wishes...

b) tume ya pamoja, joint delegation.

mbolea (-) manure, fertilizer

nguo (-) cloth; clothing

sindikla v. process

mazao *pl.* produce, products; by-products

tosholeza v. *appl. caus.* satisfy, give
satisfaction

jirani (ma-) neighbor; neighborhood

tume (-) delegation

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SECTION 3

Rais Nyerere alifanya ziara ya Iraq kati kati ya Desemba mwaka uliopita, ikiwa ni moja ya njia za kumarisha ushirikiano kati ya nchi hizi mbili. Katika ziara hiyo, Rais Nyerere alikuwa na mazungumzo na mwenyeji wake, Rais Saddam Hussein kuhusu ushirikiano kati ya nchi hizi.

"Kuna umuhimu mkubwa wa kuendeleza mazungumzo ya aina hii ili kuweka misingi inara wa uhusiano na ushirikiano kati ya nchi zinazendelea zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande wowote."

Rais Hussein alikaririwa akisema wakati wa ziara ya Rais Nyerere huko Iraq.

Mazungumzo ya hivi karibuni ya ushirikiano wa nchi hizi mbili yalifanywa mjini Dar es Salaam mwishoni mwa mwezi uliopita, kati ya wajumbe wa Iraq na Tanzania.

Katika mazungumzo hayo, nchi hizo mbili zilikuhaliana kuongeza kiwango cha biashara kati yao na kurafuta ushirikiano zaidi katika shughuli za benki pamoja na bima na kuandaa ushirikiano wa kifundi, kiuchumi na kitamaduni.

Mkatiba ambapo Tanzania hapata mkopo wa shilingi milioni 67, kusaidia kufidia gharama za mafuta kutokana na kupanda kwa bei ya mafuta kati ya Juni na Desemba mwaka jama, uliwa sahih wakati wa mazungumzo hayo, ikiwa ni ushahidi wa misaada ya Iraq kwa Tanzania.

Mjumbe mmoja wa Iraq aliyekuwa akishiriki katika mazungumzo ya ushirikiano mjini Dar es Salaam alikuwa na haya ya kusema:

"Wengi, hasa wanaopinga maendeleo ya kijamaa ya Iraq, walidhani kuwa baada ya mapinduzi yaliyoondoa utawala wa kimwiniyi na kuweka madaraka mikononi mwa wananchi, Iraq hatikuwa na uchaguzi. Lakini mbete ya mamia ya waandishi wa habari walioalikwa kutoka nje ya nchi, ilidhhirika kuwa demokrasii litokelewa katika uchaguzi mkuu ulioendeshwa hivi karibuni."

Ni dhahiri kuwa Chama cha Baath kimejazitii vya kutosha katika koleta maendeleo ya wananchi wa Iraq. Wanawake, ambao katika nchi nyitigi zinazofanana na Iraq, wanayimwa haki zao, huko Iraq wanapewa haki zote zinazowahusu, ili washiriki katika maendeleo ya nchi yao. Hivi sasa wanashiriki bega kwa bega na wenzao wanaume katika tjezi wa taifa.

Katika kushereheka kumbukumbu ya mwaka wa 12 wa mapinduzi ya Iraq, wapenda haki, amani na maendeleo kote duniani, hawana budi kuwapongeza wananchi wa nchi hiyo kwa maendeleo yaliyoifikiwa, na yanayotazamiwa kupatikana baadaye.

VOCABULARY

Desemba	December	kubaliana v. <i>recip.</i>	mutually agree, be of one mind
mwenyeji <i>pl.</i>	wenyeji (regular) owner; host	kiwango (vi-)	stage, scale, level, degree
fungamana v. <i>recip.</i>	be intertwined	benki (-)	bank
nchi zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande	wowote non-aligned countries	bima (-)	insurance; lottery

kufundi: -a

kufundi technical, technological

kitamaduni: -a

kitamaduni cultural

mkopo (mi-)

loan, credit

fidia v.

offset

gharama (-)

expense, expenditure

panda v.

rise, increase, mount, board

nja (ma-)

hundred

sika v.

invite, call

dhihirika v. *star.*

become clear/apparent

zaiti v.

prepare, make ready, put in order

-izaiti v. *ref.*

prepare oneself, ready oneself

tosha v.

be enough/sufficient, vya kutosha sufficiently

fanana v. *recip.*

be similar, resemble

begaa (ma-)

shoulder

begaa kwa begaa

shoulder to shoulder, hand in hand, closely

mwenzi *pl.*

wenzi companion, associate, colleague

wenzao

their companions

kumbukumbu (-)

memorial, remembrance; souvenir

haki (-)

right, prerogative; justice

kote *adv.*

everywhere

SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION I

Baadhi ya Wamarekani wanavyoielewa Afrika

Wamarekani walisio wengi hawajui vizuri Afrika. Wengi wao wanadhani bara la Afrika ni nchi moja yenye majimbo kadhaa kama vile iliyo Marekani. Katika makala haya, Mwandishi wetu ambaye alikuwa Marekani hivi Karibuni anaeleza kiini cha hali hiyo.

* * *

"Unatoka wapi, Guyana?" alimuliza Mmarekani mmoja. "Naitoka Afrika," mlinjibu, na akamdelele kuuliza: "Nigeria?" Nami nikamjibu: "Tanzania." Alionekana kutoelewa vizuri wapi Tanzania iliko na nikaongeze: "Afrika Mashariki." Na yeye akataka kujiondoa wasiwasi na kueleza: "Oh, karibu na Ghana?" nami nikamweleza kuwa Ghana iliko Afrika Magharibi. Akahacha kabisa suala hili na kuanza kuzungumzia jambo lingine kabisa.

Hiyo si hali ya Mmarekani huyo tu wa mjini Washington. Ni hali inayowakabili wengi katika nchi hiyo -- wengine kwa wengi, wasomi kwa wasio na kisomo cha kutosha. Kwa kweli Wamarekani walisio wengi hawajui kabisa Afrika na wao wenyewe wanakiri ukweli huu waziwazi.

Wengine wanaamini Afrika ni nchi moja: kama mkazi mmoja wa mjini New York alivyotaka kujiza kama Kenya ni mji mkuu wa Afrika. Wanaadhani kwamba Afrika ni nchi moja na mji yake ni kama Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda na Zambia, majina ambayo huwa wanayaskia kuwa ni sehemu katika Afrika, labda katika taarifa za habari, katika televisheni na radio zao.

Sababu

Suala hili la Wamarekani walio wengi kuwa na habari kidogo kuhusu Afrika ama kutofika kabisa bara hili na baadhi ya sehemu nje ya nchi yao linatokana na vyombo mbalimbali vya nchi hiyo kutoweka umuhimu katika kuwaelimisha kuhusu sehemu hizo.

Kwanza vyombo vinavyoshughulikia elimu. Hapa Tanzania vijana huanza kufundishwa ajagajaga ya nchi yao na nchi mbalimbali duniani wanapokuwa katika shule za msingi na mafunzo hayo huendelea hata wanapoendelea na elimu ya juu. Lakini nchi Marekani mambo ni kinyume.

Vijana wanapokuwa katika harua za mwanzo za shule hukumbana na somo liliwalo "Historia ya Dunia" pamoja na masomo mengine. Somo hilo ndilo huwaelimisha wanafunzi kuhusu sehemu mbalimbali za dunia.

Hata hivyo, muda wa somo hilo ni mfuji tu na mambo ambayo hasa hazingatiwa ni kuhusu zile nchi tu ambazo ni majirani wa Marekani kama vile nchi za Amerika Kusini na marafiki zake kama vile Uingereza na sehemu nyingine za Ulaya. Afrika na sehemu za Asia zinapitiwa kijujuu tu.

Mambo yanayotiliwa mkazo hasa katika elimu ya Marekani tangu mwanzo ni kumpa wanafunzi nafasi ya kushughulikia masomo maalum kama ya ufundi na sayansi ambayo ataendelea kuyashughulikia hadi vyo vya juu.

Lakini kwa kuzingatia kwamba Marekani ni taifa kubwa lenye nguvu, linahakikisha pia kwamba inakuwa na watu wanaoelewa masuala mbalimbali ya kinataifa. Hawani wachache na zaidi hutafya kazi katika vyombo vya serikali kama Wizara ya Mambo ya Nchi za Nje na wengine katika vyombo vya habari. Hawa nao hutumia muda wao wetu kushughulikia masuala kama hayo tu. Wapo wanaoitwa mabingwa wa masuala ya Urusi, mabingwa wa masuala ya Afrika Mashariki na kadhalika.

Habari Chache

Pili ni vyombo vya habari. Vyombo vikubwa vya Marekani katika uenezaji wa habari ni televisheni, ambavyo ni chombo muhimu zaidi, halafu radio na magazeti.

Ni habari chache sana za Afrika zinatangazwa na vyombo hivi. Zinatangazwa ni zile zinazohusu masuala ya vita, mapinduzi ya serikali, kashfa na maafa kwa mfano matetemeko.

Televisheni, radio na magazeti mengi nchini Marekani ni vyombo vya kibiashara na siyo sabhi kusemi kwamba ni vyombo vya huduma yenye lengo la kuwaelimisha wananchi kuhusu masuala mbalimbali duniani.

Ndicho sababu habari na mambo yanayoandikwa magazetini na kutangazwa katika radio au kuonyeshwa katika televisheni ni kuhusu maafa, kashfa na mapinduzi na siyo matazizo yanayozipata nchi changu katika maendeleo. Yanayoandikwa ni yale tu wanayoona yanavyuia wasomaji na wasikilizaji wengi.

VOCABULARY

jimbo (ma-)	province; state	mji mkuu	capital (of a country)
wapi	<i>interrog.</i> where?	jina (ma-)	name
-upe <i>adj.</i>	white	huwa <i>adv.</i>	usually, ordinarily
-ensi <i>adj.</i>	black	elimisha v. <i>trans.</i>	educate, instruct
msomi (wa-)	highly educated/literate	shughulika v. <i>appl.</i>	be concerned/
person		busy/occupied with	
kisomo (vi-)	education, training	shule za msingi	primary/elementary
mkazi (wa-)	resident	schools	

mwanzo (ni-) start, beginning

-a mwanzo first, initial

kumbana v. *recip.* collide with, struggle
with, encounter

somo (ma-) course of study; lesson

-fupi *adj.* short, brief

zingatia v. *appl.* consider, regard, take
into account

kijujuu *adv.* superficially

bingwa (ma-) expert

uenezaji *sing.* spreading, dissemination

halafu *adv.* then; afterwards, subsequently

gazeti (ma-) newspaper

kasha (-) exposure, expose, scandal;
slander

telemeko earthquake

kibishara: -a kibishara commercial

sahhi *adj.* correct, right, true

huduma (-) service

changa *adj.* immature, underdeveloped

vutia v. *appl.* pull, drag; attract

msomaji (wa-) reader

msikilizaji (wa-) listener

SECTION 2

Hato hivyo, habari zile chache zenye bahati ya kutangazwa zinatolewa kwa ufupi sana hasa katika televisheni na redio. Vyombo hivi viwili kwanza hutangaza habari nyingi za Marekani na cheche kutoka sehemu nyingine duniani na zote kwa ufupi ufupi, baadaye hufuata habari za mchezo na hafimaye hali ya hewa. Hivi ndivyo inaoyokwa katika kila kipindi cha taarifa ya habari ambayo pia huwa kuna mwingilio wa matangazo ya biashara.

VOA

Katika redio ya Sauti ya Marekani (VOA), kuna idhaa maalum kwa ajili ya nchi za nje ambayo hutangaza habari mbalimbali za dunia kwa urefu zaidi, lakini jambo la ajabu ni kwamba idhaa hivyo haisikiki katika redio nyingi za Wamarekani ambazo hazina masala maulupi yanayotumika kusikilizia idhaa hivyo.

Kwa mtu anayetaka kupata habari hivyo tangazwa katika redio na televisheni kwa urefu zaidi, kesho yake hulazimika kusoma magazeti ambayo huzitwa kwa maelezo marfuu zaidi. Mara nyingi walio wengi hawapati muda wa kusoma magazeti na hutumia muda wao mwingi kuangalia televisheni ama kusikiliza redio.

Zipo baadhi ya nchi katika Afrika zinazofahamika kiasi cha kuridhisha kuliko nyingine na hali hivyo inatokana ama matukio ya maata na kasha yaliyowahi kutokea katika nchi hizo na kutangazwa sana na vyombo vya habari vya Marekani ama kutokana na uhustano wa aina fulani kati ya Marekani na nchi hizo.

Kwa mfano, Nigeria inajulikana sana kutokana na biashara ya mafuta kati yake na Marekani. Na ni kutokana na hali hii Nigeria huonekana kwa kiasi cha kuridhisha katika vyombo vya habari vya Marekani.

Vilevile kuna wanafunzi wengi wa Nigeria wanaosoma Marekani na watalii wa Kimarekani hutembelea Nigeria mara nyingi. Hivyo wote hawa wanasaidia kutangaza nchi hivyo miongoni mwa Wamarekani.

Nchi nyingine za Afrika Magharibi, Ghana, Liberia na Senegal pia zinajulikana kiasi kutokana na kutangazwa na magazeti na redio zinazomilikiwa na Wamarekani wengi, wengi kati yao wakiva wanaamini kuwa asili yao ni Afrika Magharibi na hivyo kuona umuhimu wa kukuza uhustano kati yao na sehemu hivyo ya bara la Afrika.

Afrika Kusini

Nchi kama Misri inajulikana kutokana na nafasi yake katika suala la Mashariki ya Kati. Hata hivyo, Wamarekani wengi wanafahamu sana Afrika Kusini kwani makampuni ya nchi yao yana rasilmali katika uchumi wa huko na vyombo vya habari vinasaidia kutangaza matukio katika nchi hivyo.

Habari kama za mikanganyiko ya fashisti Idi Amin na vita vya kukombaa Uganda zimesaidia kueleweka kwa jina la nchi hivyo miongoni mwa Wamarekani ingawa kati yao wapo wasiojua Uganda liko katika sehemu gani hasa ya dunia. Hali ni hivyo hivyo kwa Angola, Zimbabwe na Msumbiji. Baada

ya vita ya ukombozi kuenenda kwa muda mrefu katika nchi hizo na kutishia maisha na...
 weupe wachache mara nyingi vyombo vya habari vilikuwa na habari kutoka sehemu hizo.
 Marekani, ambalo ni taifa tajiri na lenye nguvu sana duniani halipaswi kuwa katika mtazamo wa
 namna hii.

Kwa vile ni taifa ambalo linajihusisha na masuala mbalimbali ya kimataifa litegemea kwa
 ingeweke mkazo pia wa kuwa na mtazamo katika masuala ya kimataifa kwa kuwaelimisha
 wananchi wake kuhusu sehemu mbalimbali za dunia, ikiwa ni pamoja na Afrika badala ya kuwaacha
 watu wachache tu kuhusika na masuala hayo.

Maelezo yanayotolewa kuhusu haji ya namna hii ni kuwa Marekani ni nchi kubwa na kwa hiyo
 wananchi wake eti wanapendelea sana kusikia mambo ya sehemu mbalimbali za nchi yao tu. Hali ya
 namna hii inamfanya mtu kuwa mfinyu katika kuelewa mambo na hivyo kumpunguzia uwezo wake
 wa kutoa mchango katika mambo hayo.

VOCABULARY

ufupi *sing.* shortness; brevity
 funika *v. appl. of* futa follow
 mechezo (*mi-*) game; sport
 habari za michezo sport news
 hewa (-) air; climate; weather
 mwingilio (*mi-*) interruption
 tangazo (*ma-*) announcement; advertisement
 matangazo ya hishara commercial
 advertisement, commercials
 idhaa (-) program, broadcast
 urefu *sing.* length; height; depth
 kwa urefu zaidi at greater length
 ajabu (-) surprise, amazement
 masafa mafupi short wave
 kesho (-) next day, following day,
as adv. tomorrow

angalia *v. appl.* watch, look at, observe;
 be careful

fahamika *v. stat.* be understandable;
 be understood; be known

kiasi (*vi-*) amount, extent; moderation;
as adv. a little, fairly, tolerably

kiasi cha kuridhisha tolerably well,
 fairly well

ridhisha *v. caus.* please, satisfy

onekana *v. recip.* appear, be visible/seen

mtalii (*wa-*) tourist

Kimarekani: -a Kimarekani
 American, of America

miliki *v. rule, govern; run, operate*

kuza *v. caus.* cause to grow; rear, cultivate

nafasi (-) chance, opportunity; *(here)* role

raflimati (-) capital, assets

mkanganyiko (*mi-*) confusion; antic,
ruse. plot

fashisti (*ma-*) fascist

eleweka *v. stat.* become known; be
 understandable

pasa *v.* behoove, be necessary, be proper;
(in the neg.) should not

mtazamo (*mi-*) view, outlook; attitude

-jihusisha *v. caus. refl.* involve oneself,
 concern oneself

tegemea *v. rely on, depend on, expect*

weka *v. appl. of* weka place/put (*in, for*)

mkazo (*mi-*) emphasis, stress

acha *appl. of* acha leave, abandon (*to, for*)

mfinyu (*mi-*) narrow/restricted/shortsighted
 handicapped (person)

punguzia *v. appl. of* punguza reduce/lessen
 /lower (*in, for*)

SELECTION TWENTY

Carter apinga ubaguzi A. Kusini

Philadelphia, Marekani - Rais Jimmy Carter wa Marekani alisema juzi kuwa nchi yake inapendelea kuona ubaguzi wa rangi unang'olewa Afrika Kusini.

Akikutubia Wamerikani wenyewe asili ya Kiafrika katika kanisa moja la kibaptisti hapa katika mfululizo wa hotuba za kampeni wa kugomba urais wa nchi hiyo, Bw. Carter alisema: "Tunapenda kuona ubaguzi wa rangi uking'olewa kabisa kutoka Afrika Kusini."

Hivi sasa mchungaji wa kanisa hilo, Leon Sullivan yuko Afrika Kusini na hivi majuzi alitumia simu ya maandishi Rais Carter akiieleza kuwa yuko huko kupinga siasa ya ubaguzi wa rangi.

Bw. Carter katika hotuba yake pia aliongelea usuluhishi wa amani wa mgogoro wa Zimbabwe akaongeza kuwa alifurahi sana wakati Waziri Mkuu wa taifa hilo huru, Ndugu Robert Mugabe alipomtembelea kwenye likulu ya Marekani wiki iliyopita.

Wakati huo huo mjini Washington, Bw. Ronald Reagan ambaye atakiwakilisha Chama cha Republican katika uchaguzi wa Rais wa Marekani mwezi Novemba mwaka huu dhidi ya Bw. Carter ambaye ni wa Chama cha Democratic, juzi alimshambulia Rais huyo kwa kuwa na msimamo kigeugeu katika suala la mgogoro wa Mashariki ya Kati.

Katika hotuba yake iliyounga mkono moja kwa moja Israel, Bw. Reagan aliuambia mkutano wa umoja wa Wayahudi wanasioishi Marekani unaoitwa B'Nai B'Rith kuwa Carter alikuwa akiabadilisha siasa yake katika mgogoro huo kusudi apendwe na pande zote.

Bwana Carter na John Anderson ambaye amejingiza katika kugomba urais kama mgombeji binafsi, walihazamiwa kuhutubia mkutano huo jana.

Umoja huo una nguvu sana kisiasa na kuna mawazo kuwa hali ya hivisasa ya uhusiano usiokuwa mzuri sana baina ya Marekani na Israel huenda ukawafanya Wayahudi wenye nchini Marekani kuacha msimamo wao wa kukipigia kura chama cha Democratic.

Bw. Reagan anayejulikana kwa msimamo wake wa kupenda kutumia nguvu kwa kutata mgogoro, alipokelewa kwa shangwe na hasa alishangiliwa sana alipoushambulia utawala wa Carter kwa kuanua kwenye kikao cha Baraza la Usalama la Umoja wa Mataifa hivi karibuni kutolumi kura ya veto kuzuia kupitishwa kwa Azimio la kuliiani Israel kwa kuutangaza maji wote wa Jerusalem kuwa maji wake mkanu.

Bw. Reagan ambaye aliwahi kuwa Gavana wa jimbo la California alisema: "Israel ni muhimu sana kwa Marekani. Kupunguza nguvu za Israel ni kuifanya sehemu yote ya mashariki ya kail kutegalega na kuhatarisha amani duniani."

VOCABULARY

asili (-) origin, source
kanisa (-) church

kibaptisti: -a kibaptisti Baptist
kampeni (-) campaign

mchungaji (wa-) minister, clergyman;
shepherd

majuzi *adv.* recently, lately, a few
days ago

simu (-) telephone call, telephone
simu ya maandishi telegram

ongelea *v. app.* discuss, talk about

usuluhishi *sing.* mediation, recon-
ciliation

furahi *v.* be happy pleased

wakilisha *v.* represent

kigeugeu *adj.* uncertain, indecisive;
contradictory

kusudi (*conj.*) in order that, so that

mgombeaji (wa-) candidate, applicant

mgombeaji binafsi independent
candidate

shangwe (*ma-*) applause, cheer

legalega *v.* be or become weak/unsteady/
unstable

SELECTION ONE

SECTION 1

Iran to Strengthen Cooperation with Europe

Bonn, West Germany

President Abolhassan Bani-Sadr has made it clear that his country does not prefer any major world power (lit. any large nation in the world) and intends to strengthen economic cooperation with the countries of Europe and Japan.

In an interview in Tehran conducted by West German television [the representative of] Iran explained that great importance was being given to the problem of making his (lit. this) country independent both of Russia and America.

SECTION 2

"We support the existence of real equality in the world, [and] we will cooperate economically with Europe in the West and Japan in the East to make sure that our needs are fulfilled (lit. obtained)," said Bani-Sadr.

He explained that in order to deprive the great powers of the opportunity of controlling Iran, he would continue to carry on trade with the countries of Europe. He said, however, that Europe would have to carry on its affairs without relying on the United States.

SECTION 3

Bani-Sadr warned that if this situation were not realized his country would be obliged to go elsewhere and trade (with them).

With respect to the recommendation of this country [providing for] the sale of oil at a preferential price to developing countries and at a high price to rich countries, Bani-Sadr explained that he had great hopes that OPEC (in Swahili the Union of Countries which ship oil in large quantity throughout the world) would support the idea.

"It does not make sense (lit. it is not a matter of sense) to charge poor countries which buy oil in small quantities a price which they do not have the capacity to pay," he stressed.

SECTION 4

He explained the great difficulties confronting his country: large-scale unemployment (lit. the being with many people who are not with work) and [the matters of] factory construction and the development of agriculture.

Bani-Sadr made it clear that: "Our people admire two nations. One is Japan in the East and [the other] is Germany in the West, [and this] because of their industry and success in their work even during a difficult period."

"I would prefer that the Germans would prove this by facing up to the major powers so that we might achieve a basis for cooperation," he emphasized in the interview.

SECTION TWO

SECTION 1

Algeria to Help Us in the Search for Oil

Tanzania and Algeria have begun conversations [relating to] cooperation in the search for oil on the coast of Tanzania.

These conversations began yesterday in the city of Dar es Salaam after the arrival of the Minister of Oil of Algeria, Comrade Belkacem Nabi, who is leading a delegation of experts.

Speaking at the airport after his arrival in the morning, Comrade Nabi told reporters that his country would like to assist Tanzania in efforts to search for oil.

SECTION 2

"Although Algeria is a developing country as Tanzania is, by good fortune we have had a little longer experience in oil matters," he explained.

He said that his country would bring in several experts on oil matters who would help in the search for oil along the coast of Tanzania under [terms of] an agreement which was expected to be reached as a result of conversations between these two countries.

Comrade Nabi also said that in addition to the experts, Algeria would bring in machinery for drilling (the earth) during the search for oil.

SECTION 3

He said that the job of drilling into the rocks where oil was expected to occur (lit. which is expected to be with oil) might begin before the end of this year.

"This is a job of looking for the possibility of the presence of oil. We do not say that it has to be there," explained Comrade Abdul-Noor Kassum, the Minister of Water, Power and Mining, who had gone out to welcome Comrade Nabi.

Comrade Kassum said that the agreement [providing for] cooperation in the search for oil is expected to be reached during the two-day visit of the Algerian Minister.

It is expected that a joint report will be published today on the conversations between Tanzania and Algeria which began yesterday.

The last [session of] Parliament passed a law this year regulating the search and drilling for oil within the country.

Before returning home Comrade Nabi will deliver a special message to President Nyerere from President Chadli Benjedid of Algeria.

SECTION THREE

SECTION 1

The Palestine Question is [a Question] of Liberation

Tanzania considers the problem of the Palestinians as a problem of liberation, and the struggle against colonialism in Africa will have no meaning if Tanzania closes its eyes while other peoples of the world are being oppressed, said Minister of Trade, Comrade Ibrahim Kaduma, here in town yesterday.

While opening the United Nations seminar on the rights of Palestinians which is being held in the international conference center here in the city, Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the Palestinians had gone on for a long time without reaching any solution. He said: "Tanzania as a nation cannot pretend that it has nothing to do with the problem of the Palestinians. It is a problem which we appreciate very much because this is a problem of liberation."

SECTION 2

Comrade Kaduma said that Tanzania felt proud that it was able to make a small contribution towards the search for a solution to this problem in its capacity as host to this United Nations seminar. He said that the PLO (*literally in Swahili: the Party of Freedom Fighters of Palestine*) was an instrument in the struggle of the inhabitants of Palestine and an important element in the search for peace and the rights of the Palestinians.

"If Israel continues to deny recognition to the PLO there can be no peace in the Middle East, and for this reason there can be no security for Israel itself," said Comrade Kaduma.

He said that the achieving of peace in the Middle East requires a clear statement which indicates where each people will be [located] and especially a clear explanation of the rights of the Palestinians and their PLO Party.

SECTION 3

Comrade Kaduma said that it was a matter of regret that in order to obtain a country for the Jews it became necessary to deprive the Palestinians of their rights. He said that the right of the Jews to have a country did not mean that [they could] deprive other inhabitants of this region of their right to possess land.

He said that since this was the case, the inhabitants of Palestine and their brother Arabs had no intention of pushing the Jews into the sea. It is not the Palestinians who are depriving the Jews of their right to possess a country, but it is Israel and the countries of the West who are now taking such pride in the [existence] the Nation of Israel.

Comrade Kaduma said that the problem of the occupied Arab lands was not the source of the trouble in the Middle East, but rather the matter of Palestinian rights.

He emphasized [the fact] that Tanzania believes that the Palestinians, just like the Jews, have a right to have a country and build a nation. "Unless Israel recognizes this truth there will be no real peace in the Middle East," he said.

SECTION 4

Thanking Comrade Kaduma, the chairman of the seminar, Comrade Fallou Kane, who is the permanent ambassador of Senegal to the United Nations, said that peace and security among the nations of the world depend very much on mutual understanding and the equality of all nations. If there is a people or if there are inhabitants of any particular region who are oppressed, exploited and despised, [then] the world can not have lasting peace.

Yesterday evening the five-day seminar received and discussed a paper relating to the basic rights of the inhabitants of Palestine.

In a paper which was presented by Professor John Clarke from the United States it was explained that the Israelis were conducting a policy of discrimination similar to the discrimination carried out by the Boers in South Africa. Professor Clarke said that discrimination was at the root of Zionist policy (i.e. the bases of the policy of Zionism is discrimination).

Another paper which was submitted yesterday was from Professor M.O. Beshier from the University of the Sudan. This paper discussed the patriotism of the Palestinians and their right to carry on with this [spirit of] patriotism.

This seminar is continuing today with discussions by the delegates.

SELECTION FOUR

SECTION 1

**Mugabe Assures Samora:
There Are No Obstacles to Economic Cooperation**

Salisbury, Zimbabwe

The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Comrade Robert Mugabe, said that he saw no obstacles to the existence of close economic cooperation between Zimbabwe and Mozambique since (i.e. after) these countries had [already] cooperated politically and militarily for the sake of liberation.

Comrade Mugabe was speaking the night before last at a national banquet which was held in honor of President Samora Machel of Mozambique who is on a five-day visit to (the country of) Zimbabwe.

He thanked President Samora for the way that Mozambique had sacrificed herself for the liberation of Zimbabwe.

"We thank you and the citizens of Mozambique for enabling us, the citizens of Zimbabwe, to carry on a military struggle to liberate ourselves," said Comrade Mugabe.

It was his desire that (i.e. he wanted it) Mozambique cooperate with Zimbabwe in the social and economic struggle facing both of these countries at this time when (i.e. after) victory [had been achieved] in the struggle against the European minority rule (i.e. the rule of a few Europeans).

"The struggle is continuing," said Comrade Mugabe, quoting a revolutionary slogan which was used by FRELMO, the Liberation Party of Mozambique, which is now a political party. "But the present struggle is not a military and political one as it was in the beginning, but [rather] in the field of the economy," he added.

SECTION 2

Responding to this speech, Comrade Samora congratulated Comrade Mugabe and his Ministers of Home Affairs, Comrade Nkomo, for being victors in the liberation of Southern Africa. These two leaders worked together in the Patriotic Front (i.e. the Union of Patriots of Zimbabwe) in the war of liberation which brought freedom to the majority [of the people] on the 18th of April of this year.

Comrade Samora wanted the citizens of Zimbabwe to live without racial discrimination. He said: "We do not want to seek out the person who is guilty of causing the havoc which results from war."

Meanwhile, the day before yesterday President Samora visited the ruins which have been preserved as a sign of the civilization of the Africans before the arrival of the Europeans in Zimbabwe in the year 1890.

These ruins, which are surrounded by a stone wall, are in the center of Zimbabwe, south of the city of Victoria Falls.

The director of national monuments of Zimbabwe, Cran Crook, told President Samora that these ruins were constructed (sic) by the Africans between the 13th and 17th centuries.

The leader of Mozambique compared these ruins to a military camp or (lit. and) the great wall of China. He recommended that specialists from Zimbabwe make an analysis of ruins such as those in (the country) Mozambique.

SELECTION FIVE

SECTION 1

Mozambique Wipes Out Rebels

The Citizens' Liberation Army of Mozambique has subdued [certain] counterrevolutionary units which call themselves the "National Opposition Union," and as of now the Peoples' Army has occupied the major base (lit. camp) of the units, the Mozambique News Service (AIM) announced here in town yesterday.

This counterrevolutionary base was [located] in the Sitatonga mountain range in the province of Manica, fifty miles from the border of Mozambique and Zimbabwe, AIM said.

This success of the Army of Mozambique has come after a series of attacks against these rebels in which the army of citizens captured more than 300 counterrevolutionaries and killed an additional 272.

The Mozambique News Service, quoting a report from Manica, stated that the battle was continuing and that the enemy were scattered over two regions.

SECTION 2

"Various items of military equipment which had been manufactured in South Africa were captured, and various things which had been stolen by the rebels from merchants of the Mossurize district were taken back. Men, women and children who had been captured by these units in order to work for them and to receive military training were liberated by the army of Mozambique," AIM stated.

According to reports submitted by [former] prisoners to the army of Mozambique, the South Africans were providing various types of military strategy for these counter-revolutionary units in Mozambique.

The reports stated that the South Africans had increased their assistance to the opponents of Mozambique, particularly after the defeat of the puppet regime of Smith and Muzorewa in Zimbabwe, a regime which was helping very much to provide strategic [advice] to these rebels during the period of the Zimbabwe liberation war.

AIM stated that one person who had received revolutionary training, Agostinho Tiago, told reporters who had gone to the base of Sitatonga that during the daylight hours of June 20th two airplanes which had come from South Africa dropped military supplies by parachute in the middle of the base.

"Boxes of bullets, hand grenades and other arms had labels written in English and Afrikaans," AIM explained.

SECTION 3

Other prisoners said that there were South Africans and Portuguese providing military training in this base, and [that there were] other mercenary soldiers from different countries.

The soldiers from other countries fled from the base immediately after it had been surrounded and overpowered by the People's Army, AIM went on to explain. "What was called the National Opposition Union was formed immediately after Mozambique obtained its independence in 1975, and it had [in its ranks] soldiers who had been [members] of special units of the Portuguese colonial army, such as commandos and [other] special units. Afterwards they joined ranks with men who were brought in from the provinces of Manica and Sofala," the AIM reports went on to say.

"These rebels were carrying on their opposition activity under orders of the renegade army of Zimbabwe [fight] up until February when the ZANU-PP Party of Comrade Robert Mugabe won the elections in Zimbabwe. As of now the rebels have been in disarray and are receiving support from South Africa and from mercenary troops," AIM added.

According to explanations given by citizens of Manica and Sofala, these rebel units were conducting a massacre against the citizens and were stealing their property and food. AIM said that the enemy was faced with a shortage of food.

The South African colonialist regime has denied any involvement in the opposition [movement] against the citizens of Mozambique within the area of the Sitatonga mountain range.

SECTION SIX

SECTION 1

**Efforts to Rescue the Hostages:
Americans Differ**

Washington, United States

The failure of the attempt of President Carter to rescue the 49 hostages who are being held in their embassy in Tehran has been received with a variety of divergent views by the citizens of the United States.

The day before yesterday President Carter spoke to the nation by television and said that he was willing to accept full responsibility for the failure of the effort to rescue the hostages of his country by force. The failure of this effort has been interpreted by some Americans as being a disgrace to their country.

Mr. Henry Reuss, a representative [and a member] of the Democratic Party, which is the party of Carter, wanted the president to announce openly that he would not run again, and that he would agree to spend his remaining time quietly in order to make sure that he would not again take any precipitate decision.

SECTION 2

The mother of one of the hostages being held in Iran, Mrs. Barbara Timm, who last week got permission to visit her son in the American embassy in Iran, said that she was very angry at the action of President Carter [which involved] the use of force.

The Muslim students who are holding the hostages in Tehran have vowed that they will kill their hostages if the United States again tries to rescue them by military force. Nevertheless, the father of one of the hostages, whose name is Jimmy Lopez, was quoted as supporting President Carter, saying that all of the hostages had already been broken in spirit and that it was necessary that some action or other be taken.

Senator Edward Kennedy, an opponent of President Carter in the Democratic presidential primaries (i.e. election of the Democratic Party for choosing a candidate of the party for the presidency) supported the action. Senator Kennedy was quoted as saying that despite the differences between them, "we are as one nation with respect to the problem of the hostages."

Former President Richard Nixon and his Secretary of Defense Henry Kissinger (*sic*) supported President Carter.

Reports from Singapore state that the Chairman of the United Nations Assembly, Comrade Salim Ahmed Salim, was desirous that the countries involved in the problem (lit. difficulties) of the American hostages in Iran refrain from using military responses (lit. ways) because there was no military solution to the problem of the hostages. He said that the effort of the United States to rescue the hostages by military force had increased the difficulties in the effort to seek a solution to this problem.

SECTION 3

The Premier of Japan, Masayoshi Ohira, said that he was completely astonished by the action of the United States of trying to rescue the hostages by force, although he understood the desire which caused this decision to be taken. This leader, who is to meet with President Carter in Washington this week, said that he would ask the United States not to use military force in solving the difficulties with Iran.

Reports were received in Cairo that Cyrus Vance, the American Secretary of State, had met with the Egyptian Ambassador to the United Nations, Mr. Ashraf Ghorbal, last Friday to brief him on the unsuccessful effort to rescue the American hostages in Iran.

Other reports from Canada state that Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau sent President Carter a message of support and condolence for the eight commandos who died in the effort.

From Moscow [it was reported that] Russia excoriated the American action as [one of] international banditry [and declared] that those who had cooperated with the United States in making this attempt were accomplices of an international crime. China, on the other hand, seemed to be silent about the incident, but the Ministry of Foreign Affairs indicated that it would not be displeased if the effort had succeed.

In Washington the American Secretary of Defense, Harold Brown, told a press conference that the effort to rescue the American hostages had failed because of a defect which developed in one of the eight helicopters which, together with a total of 90 American military commandos, took part in (lit. was on) this mission.

These commandos were prepared to enter Tehran at lightning speed in armored vehicles, [and then] to penetrate the building where the hostages were located and to attack the students.

SECTION SEVEN

SECTION 1

Iraqi Tanks Enter Iran

Beirut, Lebanon

Iraq declared yesterday that it had sent its tank unit to capture important regions in the south of Iran, and it threatened to conduct attacks by sea and air if Iran attacked any non-military or industrial areas.

A report from the Military Headquarters of Iraq quoted by the News Service of this country (INA) explained that the unit in question had penetrated ten kilometers, having as its objective the capture of two Iranian cities, including Abadan which is on the edge of the Persian Gulf.

INA later declared that Iraqi military planes had attacked four Iranian air bases: Hamadan, Dizel, Bushehr and Tabriz.

According to INA, which was quoting a spokesman of the Army, the attack on these bases had caused great destruction by blowing up planes on the ground and damaging hangars.

SECTION 2

[INA] reported (lit. made known the report) that three Iraqi planes were downed, whereas 47 Iranian planes, many of the phantom type, were downed yesterday in battles with Iraqi planes.

Seven Iranian pilots were captured and others were killed according to (lit. said) the INA report.

According to this report there were raids in the districts of Basra (southern Iraq) Mosul (northern Iraq) and Baghdad, as well as in the districts of Hamadan, Boshar and Tabriz which are in the northeast and the south of Iran.

The report, which did not mention how many Iraqi planes participated in yesterday's raids, concluded by saying that its planes returned safely.

There was also the news from Tehran that the religious leader Ayatollah Khomeini had declared in a report which was broadcast by Radio Tehran that Iraq had declared war against Iran; [the report also] branded President Hussein as a "madman."

The day before yesterday Secretary General Kurt Waldheim at the United Nations called on Iraq and Iran to abandon their fighting and agree to (lit. get) a negotiated solution to their difficulties.

Reports which were received later stated that the Security Council of the United Nations was meeting yesterday to deliberate on the problem of Iran and Iraq in response to a request by Dr. Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary General of the United Nations.

In a letter requesting that this session be held, Dr. Waldheim stated that he had great misgivings about the state of affairs which was developing between Iraq and Iran which, in his view, could endanger the peace of the world.

SECTION EIGHT

SECTION 1

Russia to Continue to Give Aid

Yesterday Comrade Vassily Golubev, a representative of the General Investigative Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), declared that Russia would continue extending aid to the developing socialist countries of the world without interfering in the politics of these countries.

Comrade Golubev was conversing with newsmen at the airport of Dar es Salaam after his arrival at the head of (lit. leading) a three-man delegation on a ten-day visit of Tanzania.

He said that his country was prepared to share knowledge with progressive countries, and that this was a matter of importance in conducting a socialist policy.

"The leaders of the Soviet Union appreciate the efforts of the CCM (Chama cha Mapinduzi, the Revolutionary Party) in their struggle against imperialism and exploitation and [they feel] that our conversations during this visit will doubtless be advantageous to both the CCM and the CPSU," said Comrade Golubev.

During their visit to the country, they will go to Dar es Salaam, Arusha and Zanzibar in order to see the activities of the Party in the various regions before signing the plan of cooperation between the CCM and the CPSU on the 30th of August.

The delegation will also be briefed on the role of the CCM on the provincial and district level when it goes to Arusha on the 25th of August. It will also see an *ujamaa* (socialist) village in that province, and will be given an explanation of the organization and role of the branch and subbranch of CCM in the village.

SECTION 2

In Zanzibar they (lit. it) will inspect the activities of the Army for the Building of the Economy (UKU) and will visit the memorial hall.

At the airport the delegation was received by a representative of the Central Committee of the CCM, Comrade Isaac Sepetu, who is also the Minister of Information and Tourism, and by the Party Chairman of the Province of Dar es Salaam, Comrade Ramadhani Nyamka, who is also mayor of the city, and by other party and government leaders of the province of Dar es Salaam.

(At the same time) the Revolutionary Party asked the Communist Party of the Soviet Union to continue in its efforts to aid the liberation movements in the southern [Part] of Africa.

Speaking at a banquet which was given yesterday for the delegation of the CPSU at Hotel Kilimanjaro in Dar es Salaam, the representative of the Central Committee of the Party, Comrade Isaac Sepetu, said that the CCM understood and valued the position and program of the CPSU with respect to the liberation movements of Africa.

While talking about the visit of the delegation, Comrade Sepetu, who is also Minister of Information and Tourism, said that the Revolutionary Party had been able to learn a great deal from the CPSU as a result of the fine cooperation which exists between these two parties.

He added that although the experience of these two parties differed to a certain extent for reasons of history and geography, these [very] differences would provide a profitable opportunity for learning for both sides.

Comrade Sepetu also said that the visit of this delegation to [our] country would enable the CPSU to get a picture of the efforts being made by the CCM to build socialism in Tanzania.

SELECTION NINE

SECTION 1

Steps To Be Taken Against the South African Colonialists with Regard to Namibia by our Correspondent

"The citizens of Namibia have called on the International Community to take firm steps to end the rule of the South Africans in this country," was the appeal made by Anthony Katamila, a representative of the Liberation Party of Namibia (SWAPO), in Dar es Salaam.

Comrade Katamila said that the time had passed for discussing the persecution that the patriots of Namibia had received from the colonialists of South Africa because these acts were of everyday occurrence.

This representative, who was giving testimony before a committee of the United Nations delegation on human rights which concluded its session yesterday, said that "from June to July of this year I have been visiting various areas in Namibia where people are being persecuted."

He said that there is no one who is unaware of the harassment which the citizens of Namibia are receiving from the minority white regime of South Africa.

Comrade Katamila reminded [his listeners] that the only way left to put an end to the war which began 14 years ago was to eliminate the regime which had occupied Namibia by force.

Continuing his testimony this delegate, who is the Representative of SWAPO for East Africa, said that South Africa had violated all laws that protect human rights.

Discussing [the matter of] wages, this delegate said that the citizens of Namibia were classified into four categories, and that wages were based on (in. followed) these categories.

Comrade Katamila made it clear that the Africans, who were in the last category, were being paid very low wages.

SECTION 2

"We want to know what measures the world will take against the colonialists, (because) this is the appeal of the patriots of Namibia," he said.

In replying to him the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Keba M'Bave, said that the appeal of the delegate of SWAPO was identical with the appeal of [all] the delegates of Africa to the United Nations.

Comrade M'Baye added that the objective of the Committee was to bring to light (lit. explain) the complaints of the persecuted patriots of South Africa and Namibia. "There are some people who are deceived [into believing] that South Africa is making changes in its policy of discrimination, and it is these particularly who should be clearly informed on what is taking place there."

Previously a representative of the International Confederation of Trade Unions (ICTU), Comrade Andrew Kallemba, had told the session that in South Africa white-collar employment was the privilege of Europeans only.

He said that of the seven million African workers in South Africa there were 220,000 who were members of labor unions.

Delegates of the Committee will leave tomorrow for Lusaka on their way to Luanda, Angola, where they will hear testimony from the patriots of South Africa who are there.

SELECTION TEN

SECTION I

The Breakup of the East African Community is a Lesson - Mwalimu

President Nyerere has said that the breakup of the East African Community together with troubles which developed after this breakup are a lesson that any cooperation that is initiated in the future must have a firm foundation.

Mwalimu said that the fall of this Community was a matter of great regret, and he expressed his worries as to how East Africa could remain as it is now without cooperation of some sort.

He said, however, that a new and better East African Community would only come after [a process of] learning from past mistakes.

"It will be necessary to achieve a cooperation which is the outcome of negotiations which take into account (lit. having bases) the real nature of cooperation," said the President.

Mwalimu gave this explanation when he was responding to a question which had been raised by a delegation attending a two-week session of the League of Christian Youth in Africa [which was held] in Dar es Salaam. [The meeting with Mwalimu took place] yesterday morning when [the delegation] visited the State House in Dar es Salaam.

The President said that three countries of East Africa, Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya were a "great example" of cooperation between nations on the African continent. But because of giving priority to "national interests," this community broke up. "And now we are in difficulty, but we are not blaming anybody."

He said that it didn't make much sense that if today a person wanted to go to Kenya or come to Tanzania, it would be necessary for him to circle around and pass through a third country.

SECTION 2

"But we are learning. When things were going well under the Community we took [the situation] for granted. Now things are going badly [and] we see [in] reality that the Community was a very important instrument.

"We are now asking whether it could be revived, but it cannot. We must seek another way of cooperation, a much more effective way of cooperation," Mwalimu emphasized.

When he was asked about the role for highly educated Christians in Africa, the President said that for the progress of Africa he did not see a role for highly educated Christians which was different from that for highly educated Muslims or highly educated [members] of other religions.

Mwaiibu said, however, that the task facing Africa today was to eliminate poverty and to bring about equality, matters which required that every individual have a share in bringing [this] about.

He said that in order to bring [this] about the Church must place itself in the forefront of Society and of true progress.

The President was desirous of having Christian Youth and educated people search through religious books [to determine] whether there were statements there which forbade them from complete participation in a socialist society (lit. in socialism).

He said that although as a matter of historical truth the Church supports the old order of things (lit. condition) which is opposed to change, the Church in Tanzania is participating more and more in various progressive activities.

The congress of the League of Christian Youth in Africa is being attended by more than 30 delegates from the four sectors of this association and also by [members of] the International Association of Christian students.

SECTION ELEVEN

SECTION 1

Agreement Signed for Building Three Small Factories

Tanzania and Sweden have signed an agreement for the construction of three small factories in order to complete the number of 21 small factories which the Ministry of Industry had begun in the areas [set apart for] small industries in three provinces.

While talking to reporters at his office in Dar es Salaam at the end of the week, immediately after his return from Sweden where he signed this agreement, Comrade C. Mzindakaya, Deputy Minister of Industry, said that these factories would complete the number of 21 small factories that had already been begun in the industrial areas of the provinces of Arusha, Kilimanjaro and Mbeya.

[O]f the three factories which will begin operations next year, one will be a nail factory which will produce nails, and another will produce plating used in covering over flashlight batteries. The third factory is one which will manufacture paper bags for wrapping things in.

Comrade Mzindakaya said that since the program for industrial cooperation between Sweden and Tanzania was initiated in 1977, a total of 200 million shillings had been used for machinery, construction [work] and training.

SECTION 2

With respect to training in the development of small industry in [our] country, he said that 60 Tanzanians had already received training in [the fields of] technology and industrial administration. He said, however, that by next year 78 [individuals] would have received this training (lit. knowledge).

In providing an explanation about these 21 factories, he said that nine of these factories which were in the Arusha Region would produce various types of articles such as rulers, water pipes, spoons, knives, fence wire, wire used for drying coffee, hospital medicines and soap.

Nine other factories, of which four are in the Mbeya Region and five in Moshi, are expected to begin production before the end of this year.

SECTION TWELVE

SECTION 1

Party Sessions in the Army Should be Reinforced - Kawawa

The Minister of Defense and of the Army of National Construction, Comrade Rashidi Kawawa, has been wanting the Citizen's Army to improve Party sessions in order to rebuild the army along Party lines.

Comrade Kawawa, who is also a Representative of the Central Committee of the Party, made this recommendation in Dar es Salaam yesterday when he opened a general conference [called] to elect Party leaders for the 30th Division of the Army of Defense of the Citizens of Tanzania at the army camp at Mgulani.

"The task of rebuilding the army along Party lines will depend upon having (lit. will come from) the soldiers themselves meet at frequent intervals in Party sessions beginning at the level of subbranch, [and going up to] branch, division and nation," explained this leader.

Comrade Kawawa, who is the Chairman of the Permanent Committee for Party Affairs, stressed that every (lit. any at all) Party session was of great importance, and that attending a Party session and carrying out the decisions made [in the session] was a work that was more important than anything else except that of waging war.

He explained that many individuals did not attend the sessions because they did not understand that [these] meetings or sessions are the Party itself, and that it is in these sessions that the ideology of the Party is disseminated through the ideas that are put forward by various individuals.

"Without having sessions the ideology of the Party cannot be disseminated; if there are no sessions, there will be no Party," he explained.

"The Party is not [just] paying dues, but the Party members also have the responsibility of having meetings and discussing various matters [relating to] the development of Party ideology so that progress may be brought to the whole country," Comrade Kawawa stressed.

The Representative of the Central Committee explained that the undertaking of establishing Party [groups] in the army was a great historical undertaking not only for Tanzania but for other countries that had arrived at this level, and that it showed a high degree of political progress.

Discussing the election of Party leaders on the level of division, Comrade Kawawa said that the election had taken place at a good time during which the entire nation had entered into a period of great struggle in the selection of suitable leaders.

Since at the present time Tanzania is experiencing economic difficulties, it is incumbent on all Tanzanians that, in the choice of leaders, they understand the great work that lies ahead of them, the work of economic warfare, he advised.

SECTION 2

He reminded [his listeners] that it was the responsibility of the army to defend the nation economically, politically and militarily, and that was why it was necessary to build it up so that it would become strong. He went on to explain that (on this basis) it is for this reason that the Party is preparing the members of the armed forces to be the first line in supporting the country.

With respect to cooperation in the army, the Minister said that the members of the army need a high level of cooperation because right now the army has become larger, and its problems have become greater than they were in 1964 when the new army was formed.

He was also desirous of having the members of the army use (lit. seek) every expedient to disseminate political education among all citizens. [For example] by making themselves known to them and by trying to spread Party ideology, particularly in the villages.

Comrade Kawawa congratulated the cultural units in the army; (and) he said they were trying to disseminate Party ideology by means of songs and he wanted them to continue to do so.

Afterwards Moses Nnauye, Deputy Minister of Defense and of the National Service, who is also director of political studies in the army, said that for historical reasons there [never] had been any small Party sessions in the army.

He said that this matter had been discussed in 1978, and that later the army had received a Party structure as [did] all other sectors.

The Commander of the 30th Division, Major General S.P. Mayunga, also said that the army would profit from this new structure, because in the past many decisions had been made by a single person because there were no sessions.

He said that in the new system many problems will be discussed by many more people.

SELECTION THIRTEEN

Turkey is Asked to Mediate

Ankara, Turkey

Diplomatic reports in Ankara indicated yesterday that Iraq wanted Turkey to mediate between itself and Iran.

These reports made it clear that this request was contained in messages from President Saddam Hussein of Iraq which he sent to General Kenan Evren, the Turkish leader. These messages were delivered to General Evren by Comrade Karim Mohammed Hussein, Minister of Youth of Iraq.

A spokesman of the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs confirmed [the fact] that Comrade Hussein had arrived unexpectedly in the country yesterday.

Turkey receives oil from Iran and Iraq, and for this reason the government of this country has decided not to intervene in the war between the two countries.

The Minister from (lit. of) Iraq met with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Ihsan Oztrak, a spokesman explained.

The Embassy of Iraq in Turkey made it clear that Minister Hussein was in Ankara to explain the position of Iraq in its present difficulties with Iran.

Turkey, which borders on both warring countries, denied broadcast reports that it was procuring spare military parts for Iran.

Among other efforts to seek [a way to] peace, President Zia-Ul-Haq of Pakistan said the day before yesterday that Mr. Habib Chaiti, the Secretary General of the Islamic Conference (lit. Islamic Countries), was en route to Baghdad and Tehran for the second time to try to bring to an end the war between these two countries.

President Zia and Mr. Chaiti went to Tehran and Baghdad last week, but Iran refused even to consider conducting discussions until the army of Iraq had withdrawn from the country.

Meanwhile, reports from Basra in the southeast of Iraq indicate that several foreign steamers have been abandoned in the strait of Shatt-Al-Arab. The sailors of these steamers swam to safety to shore (lit. swam to flee to dry land) because of the fighting in this area between the armies (lit. army) of Iran and Iraq which are fighting for the control (lit. to capture) of this strait.

About 70 sailors swam across the strait [to safety] after the fighting broke out, but many others perished in the gun battle while they were trying to swim to safety (lit. to save their life). Other sailors were rescued by Iraqi soldiers when they approached the area of the harbor early this week.

The last group of sailors to leave the ships was [composed of] 49 Chinese sailors, three Yugoslavs and 33 Rumanians. Many sailors were waiting in the harbor area, which is in the hands of Iraqi troops, to be picked up by planes and taken home.

SECTION FOURTEEN

SECTION 1

Let Us Be Given Tanzanian Citizenship

Comrade Editor

Tanzania has many refugees from Zaire, Burundi, Rwanda, etc. Many were immigrants because their countries are now at peace, but for personal reasons they have decided to live here permanently. They prefer to remain in exile permanently rather than to return home where they see various flaws and defects.

To come to Tanzania and to decide to live [here] permanently [is a step which] stems particularly from the policy of this Country. Besides having a policy of peace and democracy, it has a sensible leadership and attitude of equality and complete freedom. These are the real needs of every human being. The lack of these in their own countries is what makes many people leave their countries and come here.

I am one of these people: I am a native of Zaire, but I fled to Tanzania after the civil war of 1954, a war in which the citizens fought with the government for (lit. to claim) justice and complete freedom.

I do not have to tell [you] the result of this war. Except for the flight of thousands of citizens who came to Tanzania where we began a new life by the edge of Lake Tanganyika.

SECTION 2

Many of us became part of the villages and joined TANU and later CCM. Nor do we have any dream or notion of returning to our home. I have already given the reasons. The purpose of this letter is to request the government that it recognize us as citizens just as we consider ourselves [to be].

I have been obliged to put forth this request after being overwhelmed by many harassments by the Immigration officials. On many occasions we have been seized and forced to pay fines for allegedly being in the country without permits, also we have been ordered to purchase permits [allowing us] to live in this country for from two to five years.

Those who fail to do this are expelled and [forced] to return to Zaire where they end up in prisons. This not only discourages us, but it undermines our faith in the humanness of the Tanzanians and their policy of equality and unity.

SECTION 3

I do not blame the law. Because the law has been established for the benefit of the country and the citizens. Nor do I blame the officials of this Department, although some of them use this opportunity for their personal profit. Perhaps what should be blamed are the circumstances which enabled us to cross over the lake and integrate ourselves in various villages instead of going to refugee camps as our comrades from Rwanda and Burundi [did].

[These] are circumstances which enabled (lit. made) us to build, to cultivate and to feel completely at home. A situation like this makes some of us who do not know the law believe that we are being viewed with hostility for no good reason.

My request to the PARTY is to ask the government to look into our problem again. Let it give us citizenship papers so that we may become complete citizens. Because many of us have mistakenly obtained papers [enabling us] to live here [only] for a limited time. Our desire is to live here permanently.

How can we leave our homes and go and begin a new life? How can we leave our property which is in the village organizations? And most of all, how can we leave perfect freedom and (a policy of) equality.

We ask the Party and the government to give us some consideration (lit. to think about us). Let them (lit. it) take [care of] us as it has done for our comrades of Rwanda and Burundi. If it is necessary to fill out forms, I ask that these forms be distributed [to us] instead of waiting for our applications.

M'bembe Wa M'bondo

Ujamaa Village of Buhingo

Mgambo - Kigoma

SELECTION FIFTEEN

Tanzania Warns Puppets in Namibia

Tanzania has warned the puppets of Namibia that their end will be the same as that of the puppets of Zimbabwe if they cooperate further with the colonialists of South Africa in plots which have for their objective (lit. plots to want) the continuation of the persecution of the citizens of (lit. in) this country.

While submitting to the Parliament the budget (lit. estimate of expenses) for his ministry for the period 1980/1981, Comrade Benjamin Mkapa, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, said yesterday that Tanzania would continue to support the legitimate party of the citizens of Namibia (SWAPO) which is carrying on the liberation movement.

Comrade Mkapa excoriated South Africa for continuing to occupy Namibia by force and for its machinations [and for] continuing to make conditions and place baseless obstacles in the way of various United Nations proposals which had as their objective the obtaining of freedom for the inhabitants of the country in question.

He made it clear that Tanzania was astonished at the action of South Africa of wanting to allow the party of the Angolan rebels, UNITA, to participate in a plan to establish a demilitarized zone of 80 kilometers along the borders of Namibia and Angola.

"We are warning the puppets of Namibia, just as we warned the puppets of Zimbabwe, that the inhabitants of Namibia will throw them into the rubbish-heap of history, just as Muzorewa and his gang were thrown out," he said.

Comrade Mkapa stressed [the fact] that Tanzania strongly condemned the act of South Africa of attacking Angola. He also said that Tanzania would continue to support efforts made by the ANC and PAC parties to conduct liberation operations in South Africa itself, where patriots were continuing to be discriminated against on the basis of color.

With respect to the Western Sahara, Comrade Mkapa said that Tanzania would continue to support the POLISARIO party, and would oppose more [than ever] schemes by Morocco to prevent this Republic from becoming a full member of the OAU.

At the same time Members of Parliament wanted Kenya to stop slandering Tanzania in order to make possible [the strengthening of fraternal relations between the citizens of these two countries.

While participating in the debate on the budget for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs for the year 1980/1981, the Members of Parliament expressed their regret at the many libels made by Kenyan leaders, particularly in recent days.

The Members of Parliament were also anxious to make sure that the Indian Ocean remained [a zone] of peace [and] to expand the School of Diplomacy so as to enable it to accept students from the Ministry and other mass organizations.

Responding to questions by the Members of Parliament, Comrade Mkapa said that the closing of the border between Tanzania and Kenya was not a proclamation [dictated by] malice. With regard to relations with Uganda, he emphasized that Tanzania had no intention of interfering in the internal affairs of Uganda.

SELECTION SIXTEEN

SECTION 1

Troops of South African Colonialists Expelled from Angola

Troops of the South African colonialists which were in Namibia, and which had carried out other attacks in the south of Angola, were driven out early this week by the army of the Government of Angola, the Angolan News Service ANGOP announced this week.

The Service, quoting Lieutenant Colonel Fogettao, said that the army [of the colonialists] had taken up a position 40 kilometers north of the border between N'giva and Kuamato in the province of Cunene. The colonel in question said that South African troops had carried out major attacks four weeks ago in the south of Angola.

The troops of the South African colonialists penetrated Angola a total of 529 times during the first six months of this year. On all of these occasions the troops of the South Africans carried out various provocative acts, including the dropping of bombs [and] the destruction of the main highway from N'giva to Lubango, the capital city of the province.

Additional reports state that South African troops were giving aid to the rebels of the UNITA party [as a way of enabling] themselves to penetrate into Angola. The publication of additional reports of raids by South Africa in Angola came at the time of the arrival in Luanda of a delegation of the OAU (Organization of African Unity, in Swahili literally - Union of Free Countries of Africa) to investigate the damage caused by the attacks of the South Africans in this country.

[Reports have been received] from Angola that the citizens' revolutionary courts of Angola this week condemned to death 16 persons who were found guilty of the crime of participating in the bombing attacks on the city of Luanda and other sections of the country during the period of the last two years.

In a report put out in Luanda, the News Service of this country, ANGOP, stated that security forces had detained 124 persons in a manhunt which had begun in November of last year. The Service said that seven other individuals had been sentenced to prison for between 12 and 24 years, and that four others had been let free. One remaining person received a [sentence of] house arrest while awaiting further investigation [of his case].

In Johannesburg, South Africa, about 10,000 African employees of the City Council of Johannesburg went on strike this week. Reports which were received stated how this strike, which spread and picked up support, forced the officials of the colonialist administration to concede that this was a strike of major [proportions], and [of a kind] that had never affected a single employer in the history of colonialist administration.

SECTION 2

Among the other steps [taken] with regard to the strike, Fannie Botha, the colonialist Minister of Labor is reported to have called an emergency session last Thursday with members of the City Council. It was made clear that the members of the City Council refused to meet with the leaders of the workers who are directing this strike, [and] who are also officials of the African Trade Union, claiming that these leaders were not registered.

The cause of the strike is that the workers (who went on strike), including garbage collectors and transportation workers, are demanding that they be paid a minimum wage of 580/- shillings a week. Right now the minimum wage is 330 shillings a week.

Morocco

Reports from North Africa this week indicate that Moroccan military planes raided military sectors of Mauritania [including] la Guerax, a town on the Atlantic coast, and Nouadhibou.

A report from Nouakchott, Mauritania, said that this attack, which was carried out with rockets and heavy arms, lasted about twenty minutes, although the extent of the damage or destruction was not revealed.

The Junta (lit. Military Committee) which rules Mauritania said that this country would take all necessary (lit. important) measures to defend the autonomy and honor of the country. They (lit. it) described this attack as [part of] the dreams of Morocco of reinforcing imperialism in this country, and of its ambition of expanding its borders (lit. itself).

Reports from Yaounde, Cameroun, state that representatives from fifty African countries, who have been discussing communications policy in Africa, have decided that an African News Service should be set up as quickly as possible as one of the measures (lit. in order that it be a section of the steps) for establishing a new communication network on this Continent.

SECTION 3

At their conference, which had been convened by UNESCO (in Swahili literally: the organization of the United Nations of Education, Science and Culture), the delegates also recommended the establishment of a fund for promoting culture and communications within Africa. The delegates wanted each country to give priority to setting up a network of communications on a country-to-country basis in order to facilitate the transmission of news.

The delegates also recommended the establishment of a school of communications having as its objective the providing of high-level instruction for the workers; [it also recommended] the establishment of an African book publisher, and the setting up of a system for producing and distributing films. The one-week conference ended on Friday [at which time] it asked [it wanted] Unesco to provide financial assistance and specialists to develop communications in the villages.

Warships

Reports coming from the coast of East Africa stated this week that a special unit of American warships arrived in the port of Mombasa, Kenya, with 1,800 troops, tanks, cannons and military helicopters.

South African Radio, which was heard in Dar es Salaam on Tuesday of this week, was quoted as saying that this special unit was visiting the port of Mombasa as one way for the American Government to respond by threats to the disturbances in Iran and Afghanistan.

Reports indicate that Kenya and Oman have agreed to give the United States areas on which to build military bases, but [it: and] negotiations between the United States and Somalia on this problem have been stalled. Additional reports state that equipment for 12,000 American troops has been sent to the American military base Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean, and if necessary military specialists will also be sent to this island.

Reports from Bulawayo, Zimbabwe, state that the Prime Minister of this country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has condemned the actions of certain individuals calculated to produce disorder within the country and to divide Zimbabwe [into factions]. Comrade Mugabe had been [it: was] talking with chiefs of the Marabele tribe in the west of Zimbabwe.

SELECTION SEVENTEEN

SECTION I

A History of Our Resistance to the Invasion of Amin

Today is heroes' day. A day when we Tanzanians recall all those who sacrificed themselves in the defense of the independence and honor of our country. Among these are the heroes who over a year ago sacrificed themselves in the defense of this honor by eradicating and completely destroying the monster Idi Amin [in a struggle] in which 404 Tanzanians lost their lives. This article by our correspondent recalls for us step by step how the provocations of this monster began up to [the point that] we were obliged to sacrifice our young fighters to annihilate him.

October 13th, 1978: The lying claims of the fascist Idi Amin that the Tanzanian army had invaded Uganda began. Everytime these claims were made by the murderer, the British Broadcasting Company and other imperialist news agencies magnified the voice of Amin free of charge in order to spread this lie as if it had been the truth.

The noises of the imperialist news media [used] to applaud the stupidity of Amin were not [something] new. Immediately after his seizure of power by force these deceitful media welcomed him, worshipped him, and exalted him as a hero who had fought against corruption. The man of corruption had become a respected person.

SECTION 2

Mwalimu Nyerere denied the charges of the fascist Amin during conversations at a banquet sponsored by a unit of the Defense Forces at Songea on the night of that date. He said that Amin has used the BBC to cause division among the effective [it: strong] leaders of Africa.

He condemned the BBC for agreeing to be used by Amin in causing division among the effective leaders of Africa in their efforts to speed up the liberation of Africa.

Amin had claimed that the Tanzanian army had penetrated 12 miles inside of Uganda and had carried out provocations. Mwalimu said that this was a brazen lie, [a fact] that even the BBC acknowledged, even though it broadcast it and hastened to spread it all over the world.

He explained that Amin had put out these false reports after it had been reported that there were disturbances within units of his own army which were impeding his continuation in power.

October 31st, 1978: The end of the month of October was [a period] of many activities for President Nyerere. It was a time when the meeting of the chiefs of the front-line states for the liberation of Southern Africa was being held in Dar es Salaam to discuss tactics for developing and completing these operations.

But it was also the month in which it was necessary for Tanzania (lit. which obliged Tanzania) to undertake (lit. enter into) the task of completing the liberation of its own territory from the hands of the fascist enemy Idi Amin.

Before it became necessary for the Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces to decide on a declaration of war, the government of Tanzania had [already] issued a stern warning after the army of invasion of the fascist Amin had entered Tanzania.

The government warned (lit. put out a warning) that the provocation carried out by the fascist Idi Amin would not be tolerated.

The government report which was put out on the day in question stated that the Army of Amin, [equipped] (lit. being) with tanks, cannons, and other heavy equipment, had crossed the border and invaded Tanzania, passing through Minzito Kakunyuu and Mutukula.

[The report] went on to explain that for the last three weeks Amin had been claiming that Tanzanian troops had crossed the border, invaded Uganda, and killed many of his soldiers. These false claims were denied.

The government pointed out that on Wednesday, October 25th, Amin claimed that Tanzania had invaded [Uganda], a period during which he himself on Thursday, October 26th, sent out three of his military planes which bombed the town of Bukoba. A bomb killed a small child and wounded several people.

These planes were driven away by units of the People's Army but they returned again in the evening in a raid, and one of these was brought down by [our] heroic fighters.

There was no end to these provocations, [provocations] which Tanzania did not publicize in order to avoid blowing up the matter (lit. make this matter to be very big), hoping that Amin would be given a lesson in good manners, and that the situation would come to an end quietly. On Saturday, October 28th, he sent out his planes to attack Kyaka. Two of these planes were hit and brought down. He himself acknowledged that one plane was brought down.

SECTION 3

It was on October 30th that Amin officially ordered his invasion troops to enter Tanzania and to seize a section of our territory.

The government report declared: "This is a provocative action which cannot be tolerated. It is the responsibility of the government to protect the life and property of Tanzanians and to defend the frontiers of our Republic. All necessary steps are being taken to respond to this provocation."

November 2nd, 1978: This was a very special day. A historical date. A day of which it will always (lit. continue) be remembered that Tanzania made a final decision to put an end to actions which were humiliating and destructive of the honor and freedom of its citizens. A day on which war was declared for the first time in the 17 year period that Mwalimu Nyerere had been the leader of Free Tanzania. A declaration of war against an army of invasion coming from another African country.

On that day Mwalimu Nyerere, addressing the leaders of the Party and the Government in Diamond Jubilee hall in Dar es Salaam, declared: "WE WILL NOW STRIKE DOWN AMIN."

President Nyerere announced that the great task facing Tanzanians was to strike down Amin and to (lit. in order to) get back the territory which he had taken.

The Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces declared: "We have now only one task. IT IS TO STRIKE DOWN AMIN. We have the CAPABILITY of striking him down."

"We have REASONS for striking him down," and "We have the INTENTION of striking him down."

In this address, which was carried live by radio, Mwalimu said: "We want the world to understand (this) that we have no other task than to strike down Amin. We ask our friends who are giving us talk of reconciliation to abandon such talk. These friends, if they are true friends, will want us to remove this enemy; they will not want reconciliation."

Mwalimu explained frankly and clearly the reasons that induced Tanzania to declare war against the army of Amin.

He said that for a man to take another man's land is to declare war. The person who did this is not Tanzania but the madman Amin. President Nyerere insisted that [Amin] had not done this by accident, but on the contrary he had carried out this action [after] he had proclaimed earlier and in advance that the true boundary of Tanzania and Uganda was (allegedly) the Kagera River.

President Nyerere explained clearly that the position of Tanzania was to respect the government[s] of Free Africa, even if it did not like the policy of its leaders, [and that] ordinarily it did not consider such a country as an enemy.

Our enemies are the imperialists who are now in the south of Africa. Idi Amin, by carrying out this hostile act against us, has made himself our enemy. Idi Amin is a savage, and he has killed many people. NOW WE WILL STRIKE HIM DOWN.

He explained to the citizens that they were faced with two important responsibilities in this war. One was to understand that the war was not only for the military men but for the whole nation; the second was not to panic, but to be calm and go about one's business as usual. "Be calm and you will see the actions that we will carry out." This is how he finished his speech.

SECTION EIGHTEEN

SECTION 1

Twelve Years of the Iraqi Revolution

Twelve years ago the citizens of Iraq carried out a revolution which brought great political and social success to their country. This article recounts the history of the revolution and the success which was achieved in Iraq during this period.

This week (July 17-30) the citizens of Iraq are celebrating the twelfth anniversary of the country's revolution which eradicated feudalistic and bourgeois rule.

Under the leadership of the Arab Baath Socialist party the citizens of Iraq have a complete right to celebrate this revolution, because these twelve years have witnessed great progressive achievements (lit. steps) attained by Iraq.

After the revolution the Baath Socialist party instituted a special program for introducing progressive changes in order to provide the Arabs with a firm revolutionary foundation and to make Iraq into a model of a unified society, [both] socialist and democratic.

Among the successes achieved are the strengthening of political independence by strengthening the nation's revolutionary instruments, including the army; the strengthening of economic independence by nationalizing the great corporations which were drilling for oil in this country. Other successes are the solution to the Kurdish problem by giving them their [just] rights; the establishment of citizen councils; the establishment of trade unions, farmers unions and associations of youth, students and women in order to insure the strengthening of political and economic activities.

All these successes show the determination of the citizens of Iraq to achieve for themselves great economic and social progress for (the benefit of) all citizens, quite the opposite of the position of the previous regimes.

Before the revolution of 1968 Iraq, a country which was present at [the dawn of] human civilization in ancient times, had passed through various changes.

[In] Iraq there were Babylonians who ruled this country three centuries before the birth of Jesus (sic), there were Assyrians, and there were royal regimes which followed one another for many centuries afterwards.

But the big change in recent times took place in 1958 when the military of Iraq destroyed and eliminated the royal regime and set up a regime of leaders chosen by the ballot.

SECTION 2

Other changes occurred in 1963 when the dictatorship was overthrown by a revolutionary movement (lit. wave) of the Baath Party.

Civilian and military members of the Party united to produce this revolution, but it also did not fulfill the wishes of the inhabitants of Iraq, and that is why a new consciousness developed (lit. began) and brought about the revolution of July, 1968.

Iraq, with a population of 12,497,000 (not counting the citizens of Iraq who live abroad) according to the population figures of 1977, is profiting from a favorable economic situation based on oil, inasmuch as it is (lit. it being) one of the countries in the world which produces oil in great quantities.

The nationalization of the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC) in 1972 was another important step in developing an oil policy for this country.

This step was followed by the nationalization of additional oil operations, to the point that the country acquired 100% control of its oil wealth, including drilling [operations], transportation, marketing and refining.

The construction of factories has increased since the revolution of 1968. Iraq right now has, besides factories which produce very small things, large factories [producing] steel, machinery, electrical appliances, fertilizer, paper, clothing, food [as well as] factories which process the by-products of oil.

Nor is Iraq behind in the spheres of agriculture, trade, and education [needed] to satisfy the needs of her citizens.

It is because of these successes and its socialist position that Iraq wants cooperation with various developing countries, as well as with neighboring Arab countries.

Iraq has, for example, good relations with Tanzania. These two countries have a joint task group concerned with cooperation which meets from time to time to discuss the development of relations between these two countries.

SECTION 3

President Nyerere made a visit to Iraq in the middle of last December, [this] being one of the ways of strengthening relations between these two countries. During the visit President Nyerere had discussions with his host, President Saddam Hussein, in regard to cooperation between these two countries.

SELECTION NINETEEN

SECTION 1

How Some Americans Understand Africa

"It is very important (lit. has great importance) to conduct conversations of this type in order to lay a firm foundation for a [good] relationship and cooperation among non-aligned countries," President Hussein was quoted as saying during the visit of President Nyerere to Iraq.

Recent talks relating to cooperation between the two countries were conducted in Dar es Salaam at the end of last month between representatives of Iraq and Tanzania.

In these conversations the two countries mutually agreed to increase the level of trade between themselves, and to strive for more cooperation in banking and insurance activities, and to develop cooperation in the technological, economic and cultural [spheres].

An agreement was signed at the time of the conversations, on the basis of which Tanzania will receive a loan of 67 million shillings to offset expenses for oil due to the rise in the price of oil between June and December of this year. This is (lit. it being) evidence of the aid [given] by Iraq to Tanzania.

A representative of Iraq who took part in the talks on cooperation in Dar es Salaam had this to say:

"Many people, especially those who oppose the socialist development of Iraq, believed that after the revolution which removed the feudal regime and placed power in the hands of the citizens, Iraq would not have elections. But with the presence of (lit. before) hundreds of journalists who had been invited from abroad for the major election which was recently held, it became evident that democracy has prevailed (lit. was carried out)."

It is obvious that the Baath Party has made sufficient preparations (lit. prepared itself sufficiently) to bring progress to the citizens of Iraq. Women, who in many countries which are like Iraq are deprived of their rights, are given in Iraq all the rights that pertain to them so that they [can] participate in the progress of their country. At present they are participating closely with their male partners in the constructions of the nation.

In the celebration of the 12th anniversary of the revolution of Iraq, those people everywhere in the world who love justice, peace and progress must congratulate the citizens of this country for the progress which has been made (lit. arrived at), and which is expected to be made in the future.

Many Americans do not know Africa [very] well. Many of them think that the continent of Africa is a single country having numerous states the same way that America does. In this article our Correspondent, who has recently been to America, explains the essence of this situation.

"Where do you come from, Guyana?" an American asked me. "I come from Africa," I answered him, and he went on to ask: "Nigeria?" I replied to him: "Tanzania."

He seemed not to understand very well where Tanzania was located, so I added: "East Africa." Then he, wishing to eliminate all doubts, said (lit. explained): "Oh, near Ghana?" [I then] told him that Ghana was in West Africa. He completely abandoned this subject and began to talk about something totally different.

This is not the situation with just this [one] American in the city of Washington. It is a situation which is characteristic of (lit. which faces) many in this country, whites and blacks, educated and those who are lacking in adequate education. In truth most Americans don't know a thing about Africa, and they themselves openly admit the truth [of this situation].

Others believe that Africa is a single country: like one resident of the city of New York who wanted to know if Kenya was the capital of Africa. They believe that Africa is one country, and that its cities are Tanzania, Nigeria, Kenya, Uganda and Zambia, names which they usually hear as being places in Africa, perhaps in the news reports, on television and on their radios.

The Reason

The fact (lit. question) that most Americans have very little information about Africa, or are completely ignorant about this continent as well as certain areas outside of their own country, is due to the fact that the various media in this country do not attach [sufficient] importance to educating [people] about these areas.

First [to be considered] is the methodology of education. Here in Tanzania young people are first taught the geography of their country and of the various countries of the world in the primary schools, and these studies continue even when they go on to higher education. But in the United States the situation is reversed.

Young people (when they are) in the first stages of their schooling encounter a course called "History of the World," as well as other courses. This is the course which provides the students with instruction on the various regions of the world.

Nevertheless, the time [spent] on this course is short, and the only matters which are given special consideration are those relating to countries which are neighbors of the United States, such as the countries of South America, or friends [of the United States], such as England and other parts of Europe. Africa and regions of Asia are treated (lit. passed through) very superficially.

What is stressed particularly from the very beginning in American education is giving the student an opportunity of taking special courses in technology and science which he will continue working with right up to the university [level].

But considering [the fact] that the United States is a large, powerful nation, [the country] also makes sure that there are people who have an understanding of various international problems. These are few in number, and for the most part work in government organizations such as the Department of State; others [are] in the news media. These [individuals] spend a great deal of their time working exclusively on these issues. There are those who are called experts on Russian problems, experts on the problems of East Africa, and so on.

Little News

Second [to consider] are the news media. The major American media for the dissemination of news are television, which is the most important medium, then radio and newspapers.

There is very little news about Africa which is provided by these media. What are provided (lit. announced) are those [reports] relating to matters of war, government revolutions, scandals, and disasters such as (lit. for example) earthquakes.

Television, radio and many newspapers in America are commercial media, and it is not correct to say that they are service media whose purpose is to educate the citizens on various world problems.

This is the reason why news that is written up in the newspapers, broadcast on radio or shown on television is that which relates to disasters, scandals, and revolutions, and not the problems which affect underdeveloped nations in [their efforts at] progress. What is written is only that which they feel (lit. see) will attract many readers and listeners.

SECTION 2

However, the little news which is fortunate enough to be published [or broadcast] is given in extremely brief form, particularly on television and radio. These two media first give a great deal of news about America, [but] little about other parts of the world, all in very brief form; there then follows sports news, and then the weather. This is how it is for each news program, and in addition there are usually commercial interruptions.

VOA

On the Voice of America there are special programs for foreign countries during which a variety of world news is broadcast at greater length, but it is a matter of surprise that these programs are not heard on many American radios which are not equipped with (lit. do not have) short wave which is used in receiving these broadcasts.

For a person who wants to get a longer [version of] news which is broadcast on radio or television, it is necessary for him on the next day to read the newspapers which give lengthier exposures. The majority of people often do not get the time to read newspapers, and they spend much of their time looking at television or listening to the radio.

There are some countries of Africa which are known (lit. understood) more adequately than others; this is due to the fact that [certain] events [such as] disasters and scandals take place in these countries and are blown up by the American news media, or it may be due to a particular type of relationship which exists between America and these countries.

For example, Nigeria is very well known because of the oil trade between itself and America. And it is due to this situation that Nigeria receives fairly adequate coverage in the American news media.

Also, there are many Nigerian students studying in the United States, as well as American tourists who visit Nigeria frequently. So all of these [individuals] help to make Nigeria known (lit. to proclaim this country) among the American people.

Other countries of West Africa [such as] Ghana, Liberia, and Senegal are tolerably well known because they are given coverage by newspapers and radios operated by black Americans, many of whom believe that their origins are in West Africa, and therefore feel that it is important (lit. see the importance) to cultivate relations between themselves and these areas of the continent of Africa.

South Africa

A country such as Egypt is known because of its role in the Middle Eastern problem. Also, many Americans know a great deal about South Africa because companies of their country have capital [invested] there, and the news media help to publicize events in that country.

News about the antics of the fascist Idi Amin and the war to liberate Uganda have helped to make the name of that country known among Americans, although there are among them those who do not even know which part of the world Uganda is located in. The situation is similar for Angola, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. After the liberation wars continued for a long period in those countries, and threatened the lives and interests of the minority whites, the news media often carried (lit. had) reports from these areas.

America, which is a rich and very powerful nation in the world, should not have this sort of an attitude.

Since [America] is a nation which involves itself in various international problems, it is to be expected that it would also place emphasis on the acquiring of an [overall] view of [these] international problems by educating its citizens about the various parts of the world, including Africa, instead of letting only a few people concern themselves with these problems.

The explanation which is given for a situation of this type is that America is a large country, and for this reason it would seem its citizens greatly prefer to hear only of matters [relating to] the various parts of their own country. A situation of this type makes a person shortsighted [when it comes to] understanding the [actual] state of affairs, and it lessens his capacity for making a contribution under the existing circumstances (lit. in these matters).

SELECTION TWENTY

Carter Opposes Discrimination in South Africa

Philadelphia, the United States

President Jimmy Carter of America said recently that his country would like to see racial discrimination eliminated in South Africa.

Speaking to Americans of African origin at a Baptist church here in [one of] a series of campaign speeches (contesting) for the presidency of this country Mr. Carter said, "We would like to see racial discrimination eradicated completely from South Africa."

The minister of the church, Leon Sullivan, is at present in South Africa, and just recently he sent a telegram to President Carter explaining that he was there to oppose racial discrimination.

Mr. Carter in his speech also talked about a peaceful solution to the Zimbabwean problem, and added that he was very happy that (lit. when) the Prime Minister of this independent country, Comrade Robert Mugabe, had visited him at the White House (lit. American State House) last week.

Meanwhile in Washington (city) Mr. Ronald Reagan, who will represent the Republican Party in the American presidential elections in November of this year in opposition to Mr. Carter, who belongs to the Democratic Party, recently criticized the President for taking (lit. having) an indecisive stand on the question of the Middle East.

In his speech, which gave outright support for Israel, Mr. Reagan told a meeting of an organization of Jews living in America known as B'Nai B'Rith that Mr. Carter was changing his policy on this issue so that he could get the support of (lit. be liked by) all sides.

Mr. Carter and John Anderson, who is running in the presidential elections as an independent candidate, were expected to address the meeting yesterday.

This [Jewish] organization is very strong politically, and there are speculations that the present bad relations between America and Israel may influence many Jews in this Country to abandon their [usual] position of voting for the Democratic Party.

Mr. Reagan, who is known for his inclination to use force in resolving problems, was welcomed with applause, and he was particularly cheered when he attacked the Carter administration for deciding not to use [its] veto power during the recent session of the United Nations Security Council to stop the passage of the United Nations resolution condemning Israel for proclaiming the whole of Jerusalem as its capital city.

anfa intend, propose.
anza v. begin, commence.
anza v. *appl.* begin/start (at, for).
anzisha v. *caus.* start, begin, initiate.
apa v. swear, take an oath.
ardhi (-) ground, earth, land.
asil (-) origin, source.
asilimia (-) percentage.

askari (-) soldier.
askari wa usalama security forces.
asubuhi (-) morning. (*as adv.*) in the morning.
au *conj.* or.
awali (-) beginning; (*as adv.*) at first,
in the beginning.
azimio (ma-) declaration, manifesto,
resolution.

baada ya after.
badaye *adv.* and *conj.* afterwards.
badhi (-) part, section (of a larger
whole); some.
babaka v. panic; stammer, stutter.
badala (-) substitute.
badala ya instead of.
badili v. change.
badilishana v. *caus. recip.* exchange (with
one another).
bagulia v. *appl.* discriminate; segregate.
bahari (-) sea.
Bahari ya Hindi the Indian Ocean.
baharia (ma-) sailor, seaman.
bahati (-) luck, good fortune.
baina ya between, among.
bayeti (-) budget.
baki v. remain, stay, be left over.
bali *conj.* but, on the contrary.
balozi (ma-) ambassador, diplomatic
representative.
bandari (-) harbor, port.
bandia (-) puppet.
bara (-) land; mainland, continent.

barabara (-) wide road, highway, street.
baraza (ma-) assembly, council.
baraza kuu parliament; general assembly.
Baraza la Usalama Security Council.
barua (-) letter.
basi *conj.* well, then, and then.
bati (ma-) galvanized iron; sheet metal;
metal plating.
bavu (ma-) strength, power, force, violence.
-baya *adj.* bad, evil.
vbaya *adv.* badly.
beba v. bear, carry.
beberu (ma-) imperialist; *as an adj.*
imperialistic.
bega (ma-) shoulder.
bega kwa bega shoulder to shoulder,
hand in hand, closely.
bei (-) price.
benki (-) bank.
bishara (-) commerce, trade, business.
biti (ma-) Mrs., Miss, Madame (a polite
form of address).
bidhaa (-) goods, merchandise.
bidi v. (*used impersonally*) obligate,
compel, force.

- acha v. leave, abandon.
- achia v. *appl.* leave, abandon (to, for).
- ada (-) fee, payment; dues.
- adabu (-) good manners, consideration, courtesy.
- adhi (ma-) enemy, foe.
- adisa (ma-) official; officer.
- Afrika *pr. n.* Africa.
- afya (-) health.
- Agosti August.
- aihu (-) shame, disgrace, scandal.
- aina (-) kind, sort.
-a aina fulani of some kind or other, of any sort.
- ajabu (-) surprise, amazement.
- ajili : *only in the phrase kwa ajili ya* because of, for (the sake of).
- ake *poss. pron.* his, her.
- akina (-) person/people like...; family, descent.
- alama (-) sign; symbol; mark, marking; label.
- Alhamisi Thursday.
- alika v. invite, call.
- ama *conj.* or.
- amani (-) peace.
- ambia v. *appl.* inform, say to, tell to.
- amini v. believe; trust.
- amiri (ma-) commander; officer.
Amiri Jeshi Mkuu Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces.
- amua v. (*pass.* amuliwa) decide, reach a decision.
- amuru v. (*pass.* amiriwa) order, command.
- amuzi (ma-) judgment, verdict.
- andaa v. organize, arrange; prepare.
- andalia v. *appl.* prepare/arrange for, make preparations for.
- andamana v. continue, go on, follow one after another, go together.
- andika v. write.
andikisha v. *caus.* cause to write; register.
- anga (-) sky; space; air; weather.
jeshi la anga airforce.
- angalia v. *appl.* watch, look at, observe; be careful.
- anguka v. fall, fall down.
- angusha v. *caus.* drop, cause to fall, fall, bring down.

bidii (-) industry, diligence, energy.
bila (ya) *prep.* without.
hima (-) insurance, lottery.
binadamu : - a binadamu human.
hinasti *adj. and adv.* personal; personally.
bingwa (ma-) champion; expert.
bomba (ma-) large pipe; pump.
bomoa v. (*pass.* bomolewa) damage, break down; demolish, destroy.
bonnu (ma-) bomb.
mabonnu ya kutupa hand grenades.

bondia (ma-) boxer.
hora *adj.* excellent, superior, first-class.
budi (-) alternative, loophole.
haina budi (it) has no alternative, (it) must.
bunduiki (-) gun, rifle.
bunge *sing.* parliament.
bure *adv.* for no reason, for nothing at all; in vain.
busara (-) sense; prudence, foresight.
Bwana (-, ma-) Mr., sir (term of address).

-chache *adj.* few, little.
chagua v. choose, select; elect.
chagulia v. *appl.* choose, seek out, elect.
chakula *pl.* vyakula food.
chama *pl.* vyama association, organization, (political) party; union.
Chama cha Mapinduzi Revolutionary Party.
chama cha wafanyakazi labor union.
changa *adj.* young, immature, underdeveloped.
changanya v. *caus.* mix, mingle.
chekesha v. *caus.* cause to laugh.
cholewa v. be late, delay.
chifu (ma-) chief, leader.
chimba v. dig, excavate, drill (oil).

chini (-) underside, lower part; ground; floor; (*as adv.*) below.
chini *ya* under.
chombo *pl.* vyombo instrument, implement, tool.
vyombo vya habari news media.
chorongea v. *appl.* cut up (with an instrument); drill in.
chotara (-) half-breed, half-caste.
chukua v. take, take away; carry.
chukulia v. *appl.* bring/carry (in, for); take/make (a decision).
chuma (-) iron, steel.
chunguza v. investigate closely, examine.
chuo *pl.* vyuo, institution of higher learning, college, university.
chuo kikuu university.

- dai (ma-) claim, demand.
 dai v. claim, demand.
 daina adv. permanently; continually.
 dakika (-) minute.
 dakta (ma-) doctor.
 daraja (ma-, -) bridge; rank; grade, class, degree; stairs; ladder.
 dawa (ma-) medicine, drug.
 demokrasi (-) democracy.
 Desemba December.
 dhainiri *adj.* clear, plain, evident.
 dhailisha v. humiliate.
 dhainiri v. sponsor, guarantee, vouch for.
 dhani v. think, consider, believe.
 dharura (-) unexpected event/occurrence.
 -a dharura emergency.
 dhidi ya against.
 dhifa (-) banquet, feast.
 dhikirika v. *stat.* become clear/apparent.
 dhulumu v. (*pass.* dhulumwa) treat unjustly, exploit, oppress.

- dhaji (-) introduction, preface.
 dhiketa (ma-) dictator.
 dini (-) religion.
 diplomasia (-) diplomacy.
 dirisha (ma-) window.
 divisheni (-) division.
 -dogo *adj.* small, little.
 Kidogo *adv.* a little, somewhat; in small amount.
 dokeza v. indicate, suggest; hint.
 dondosha v. *caus.* drop (one object after another), bomb.
 dosari (-) fault, defect; error, mistake.
 dunisha v. *caus.* cause to last/endure.
 dumu v. last a long time, continue; remain permanently.
 -a kudumu permanent.
 duni *adj.* inferior, unimportant, insignificant, low, mean.
 dunia (-) world.

- egesha v. *caus.* bring up close, bring into contact, secure, moor.
 elekea v. head for, be directed toward; seem, appear.
 elewa (*pass.* of *elea used actively*) understand.
 eleweka v. *stat.* become known; be understandable.
 eleza v. *caus.* explain, make clear, clarify.
 elezea v. *appl.* explain/make clear (to, for).
 elfu (ma-) thousand.
 elimisha v. *caus.* educate, instruct.
 elimu (-) education; science.
 enda v. go.
 endapo *conj.* in the event that, in case that, if.
 endelea v. *double appl.* go forward, make progress; continue.
 nchi zinazoaendelea developing countries.

- endeleza v. *double appl.* *caus.* continue, carry on; cause to advance, develop.
 endesha v. *caus.* cause to go; drive; steer, conduct; lead; carry out, carry on.
 enea v. spread, expand.
 eneo (ma-) area, region; range, extent; zone.
 eneza v. *caus.* spread, disseminate; expand.
 -enye in phrase formation possessing, having.
 -enyewe *adj.* -self.
 epa v. avoid, evade, go out of the way.
 efi *conj.* just because; as if; as an *adv.* supposedly, allegedly.
 -etu *poss. pron./adj.* ours, our.
 -eupe *adj.* white.
 -eusi *adj.* black.

fa v. die; perish.
 faa v. be suitable/appropriate, be of use;
 be sufficient/adequate.
 fafama v. explain.
 fahamika v. *stat.* be understandable; be
 understood; be known.
 fahamisha v. *caus.* cause to understand;
 inform; make known/public.
 fahamu v. understand; realize, be aware of,
 know about.
 fahari (-) pride, dignity, honor.
 ona fahari be proud, feel honored.
 faida (-) advantage, gain.
 faidika v. *stat.* benefit, be beneficial/
 profitable.
 faini (-) fine, penalty.
 fanana v. *recip.* be similar, resemble.
 fananisha v. *caus.* compare, contrast.
 fanikiwa v. *pass.* succeed, be successful.
 fanya v. make; do; perform.
 -jifanya v. *refl.* pretend; feign;
 make oneself.
 fanyika v. *stat.* be done, take place; be
 feasible/usable.
 fariki v. die, pass away.
 fashisti (ma-) fascist.

faulu v. succeed, be successful
 fedha (-) money; silver.
 fidia v. offset.
 fika v. arrive.
 fikia v. *appl.* (*pass.* fikiwa) reach,
 arrive at.
 fikiria v. *appl.* give thought to, think about,
 consider.
 fikra (-) thought, idea, concept, ideology.
 filamu (-) film.
 fomu (-) form; paper(s).
 fufana v. *recip.* accompany one another;
 go together.
 kufafana na go along with; according to.
 fustia v. *appl.* follow.
 fufuka v. be restored/revived, be
 resurrected (from the dead).
 fukuza v. drive out, chase away; reject, expel.
 fulani (-) so-and-so; (*as adj.*) such and
 such, a given...
 fumba v. bring together, close.
 fumba macho close the eyes.
 fundisha v. *caus.* teach, instruct; coach, train.
 fundisho (ma-) lesson; instruction;
 teaching.

fanga v. close, shut; tie, fasten.
 fungamana v. *recip.* be intertwined.
 nchi zisizofungamana na siasa ya upande
 wowote unaligned countries.
 fungia v. *appl.* tie up; fasten; wrap up.
 fungua v. *convert.* untie; open.
 funikia v. *appl.* cover, cover over.
 funza v. *caus.* teach.
 -jifunza v. *caus. refl.* teach oneself, learn.
 -fupi *adj.* short, brief.
 furahi v. be happy/pleased.
 fursa (-) opportunity.
 toa fursa give an opportunity.
 fyeka v. clear away, eliminate.

gaidi (ma-) dissident.
gani interr. (invariable) what kind of? what?
gari (ma-) vehicle, car.
magari ya kiviya armored vehicles.
gawa v. divide; cause division in.
gawanya v. caus. divide up;
 classify; distribute.
gazeti (ma-) newspaper.

gereza (ma-) prison.
gharama (-) expense, expenditure.
gharamia v. appl. sponsor; pay the expenses of.
ghuba (-) gulf, bay.
goma v. strike; go on strike.
gombea v. appl. quarrel; stand up for.
gombea uehaguzi run for office.

habari (-) report; news; information.
mwanafishi wa habari journalist,
 newsmen.
shirika la habari news service.
hadaa v. (caus. hadaiwa) deceive,
 cheat, trick.
hadhara public.
hadhi (-) status, title; prestige; respect, honor.
hadhi (-) boundary, limit; *as prep. and conj.*
 until, as far as.
haini pl. mahaini traitor, renegade,
 deserter.
haja (-) need, necessity; desire; purpose.
haki (-) right, prerogative; justice.
hakika (-) certainty; *as adv.* for certain.
hakikisha v. caus. make sure, assure,
 ensure, verify.
hakimu (-) judge.
halafu adv. then; afterwards, subsequently.
halali adi. lawful, legal.
hali (-) situation, condition, state.
halisi adi. actual, real, true, exact.
halmashauri (-) council, committee.
hamasa (-) eagerness, compelling desire.

hamisha v. caus. move, cause to change
 residence.
hapa adv. here.
hapo adv. there; then.
harakati (-) movement, activity; operation.
harakisha v. caus. urge, press, hurry.
haribu v. destroy, ruin, damage.
harusi (-) wedding, marriage.
bwana harusi groom.
bibi harusi bride.
hasa adv. especially, particularly.
hasara (-) loss, damage; injury.
haswa adv. especially, particularly; exactly.
hata prep. up to, until; (as an adv.) even.
hata hivyo however, nevertheless.
hatarisha v. caus. endanger, imperil.
hati (-) official paper(s); certificate
hati za uraia citizenship papers.
hatia (-) guilt, transgression, crime.
hatimaye adv. conj. finally, at last.
hatusa (-) step, pace; *fig.* measure;
 stage, level.
helikopta (-) helicopter.

hesabu v. count, calculate; reckon, consider.
 -jhesabu reckon oneself,
 consider oneself.

hesabu (-) account; bill; figure, calculation.
 hesabu ya watu population figures,
 census.

heshima (-) honor, respect.
 heshimu v. honor, respect.

hewa (-) air, breeze.

hifadhi v. keep, save, preserve;
 guard, protect.

historia (-) history.
 -a historia historic.

hitaji v. want, require; need, be lacking.

hivi demons. pron. these (of the vi- class);
 (as adv.) thus, in this way, just.
 hivi sasa immediately, right now,
 just now.

hiyo demons. pron./adj. these/those
 (already mentioned); (as an adv.)
 thus, in this way.
 hata hiyo however, nevertheless.

hoja (-) affair, matter, reason, question,
 problem.

hospitali (-) hospital, clinic.

hoteli (-) hotel.

hotuba (-) speech, oration.

hudhuria v. appl. be present(at), attend.

huduma (-) service.

hueda adv. possibly, perhaps.

hujumu v. move against, attack.

huko adv. there.

hukumu v. (pass. hukumiwa) judge,
 sentence, condemn.

huka (-) characteristic, nature, quality.

humu as adv. here, in this place.

hurru adj. free.

husika v. star. be concerned; be involved.

husisha: -jihusisha v. caus. refl. involve
 oneself, concern oneself.

husu v. concern, affect, be related to.
 kuhusu inf. as prep. concerning,
 regarding.

hutubia v. appl. give a speech to, address.

huwa adv. usually, ordinarily.

ihia v. appl. steal from.

idadi (-) number, quantity, amount.

idara (-) (government) office, department,
 ministry.

idhaa (-) program, broadcast.

Juma sing. Friday.

ikiwa conj. if.

Ikulu State House.

ila conj. except, apart from, unless, but.

ili conj. so that; in order that.

imani (-) belief, faith, creed; confidence.

imara adj. strong, firm, powerful.

imarisha v. uphold, strengthen.

ingawa conj. although, even if.

-ingi adj. many, numerous; much.

ingia v. come in, enter.

ingilia v. appl. enter into with a purpose,
 meddle in, pry into.

-ingine adj. other, different.

ingiza v. caus. cause to enter insert.

-jilingiza v. caus. refl. inject oneself,
 intervene in.

inua v. lift, raise.

isha v. end, conclude; stop, come
 to an end.

ishi v. live, exist.

ishia v. appl. end up (in).

ispokwana prep. except, with the exception of,
 conj. if not, unless.

ita v. call, summon; name.

-jita v. refl. call oneself.

itisha v. caus. call, summon (a conference).

iwapo conj. if, even if, although.

ja v. come, arrive; occur, happen.
 ja (ma-) rubbish-heap; dunghill.
 jadili v. discuss, argue, debate.
 jambo *pl.* mambo matter, affair;
 circumstance.
 jamhuri (-) republic.
 jamii (-) community; society;
 collection of things.
 jama *adv.* yesterday.
 japo *conj.* although, even if.
 jaribio (ma-) effort, attempt.
 jaribu v. try, test.
 jaza v. *caus.* fill.
 -je *interrog.* how?
 jela (-) jail; prison.
 jenerali (ma-) general.
 jenga v. build, construct, erect.
 jengca v. *appl.* build in/at/for.
 jengo (ma-) building.
 jeruhi v. wound, injure.
 jeshi (ma-) army.
 jibu v. answer, reply, respond.

jicho *pl.* macho eye.
 jumba macho close the eyes.
 jiji (ma-) big town/city.
 jimbo (ma-) province; district, territory.
 jina (ma-) name.
 jinsi (-) kind, sort, manner; (*as conj.*) how.
 jiografia (-) geography.
 jioni *adv.* (in the) evening.
 jirani (ma-) neighbor, neighborhood.
 jitihada effort, exertion.
 jiwe *pl.* mawe stone; battery.
 jua v. know.
 juhudi (-) effort, exertion, zeal.
 jukumu (-) role, responsibility, task.
 Julai July.
 julikana v. *stat. recip.* be known; be well-
 known/famous.
 juma (ma-) week.
 Jumamosi Saturday.
 Jumanne Tuesday.
 Jumatano Wednesday.

jumba (ma-) *augment.* of nyumba large
 house, mansion.
 jumba la makumbusho memorial hall.
 jumla (-) total, totality; *adv.* all together.
 jumnia (-) society, association, alliance;
 community.
 jumnia ya kimataifa the international
 community.

Juni (-) June.
 juu (-) top, upper part; (*as adv.*) high above.
 -a juu high, higher, upper.
 juu ya on top of; about, concerning.
 juzi *adv.* the day before yesterday; recently,
 not long ago.

kaa v. sit, stay.
kabla (ma-) tribe.
kabiti v. face, confront, encounter.
kabisa adv. completely, totally, absolutely; extremely.
kabla ya before.
kaburu (ma-) Boer; any white settler in South Africa.
kadha, kadhaa adj. several, some, various.
kadhalka adv. similarly, likewise.
 n.k. = *na kadhalka* and so forth, etc.
kahawa (-) coffee.
kale (-) the past, long ago.
 -a *kale* old, ancient, of long ago.
 -*kali adj.* stern, hard, strong, violent, fierce.
kalia v. *appl. (from kaa)* live in; occupy (territory); sit on.
kama conj. and adv. if, then; as, like.
kamanda (ma-) commander.
kamata v. seize, grasp; detain, capture.
kamati (-) committee.
kambi (-) camp.
kamili adj. complete, perfect.

kamitika v. be whole/complete/perfect.
kamitisha v. *caus.* end, complete, perfect.
kampeni (-) campaign.
kampuni (ma-) company, business firm.
kanali (ma-) colonel.
kandamiza v. oppress, suppress.
kando (-) side, edge.
kando kando ya along, beside, by the side of.
kanisa (-) church.
kanusha v. *caus.* deny, reject.
karamu (-) banquet, feast, celebration.
karatasi (-) paper.
karibia v. come closer, approach; be near.
karibu adv. near.
hivi karibuni recently, not long ago.
kariri v. say again, repeat; quote, cite.
karne (-) century.
kasha (ma-) box, case; receptacle; bag.
kasha, kashifa (-) slander, libel, false statement; exposure, expose, scandal.
kashifu v. expose, slander, libel, insult.

kasi (-) hurry, haste.
 -a *kasi* rapid, fast, speedy.
kasitisha v. *caus.* irritate, vex, annoy, make angry.
kaskazini loc. north.
kassoro (-) fault, defect.
kataa v. (*pass.* *kataliwa*) refuse, reject, decline.
kataza v. *caus.* forbid, prohibit, prevent.
kati (-) middle, center.
kati ya in the middle of; between, among.
Mashariki ya *kati* the Middle East.
katia v. *appl.* cut.
katibu (wa-) secretary.
katibu mkuu secretary general.
katika prep. in, at, on, to.
katikati (-) middle, center.
katikati ya in the middle/center of.
kaushia v. *caus. appl.* dry in/for.
 -*kavu adj.* dry.
kawaida (-) rule, habit, custom.
kama kawaida as usual.
kazi (-) work, employment.
kelele (-) noise, tumult, uproar.
kesho (-) next day, following day; *as adv.* tomorrow.
kesi (-) case.

Kifarika : -a *Kifarika* African.
Kifarikaans sing. the Afrikaans language.
Kiarabu : -a *Kiarabu* Arab, Arabic.
kiasi (vi-) amount, extent; measure, moderation; *as adv.* a little, fairly, tolerably.
kiasi cha kuridhisha tolerably well, fairly well.
kiatu (vi-) shoe.
kibaguzi : -a *kibaguzi* discriminatory.
kiwali (vi-) permission; permit.
kiwalizi : -a *kiwalizi* diplomatic.
kiyapitisti : -a *kiyapitisti* Baptist.
kiyataka (vi-) puppet, reactionary.
kiyoberu : -a *kiyoberu* imperialist, imperialistic.
kiyepari bourgeoisie.
 -a *kiyepari* bourgeois.
kiyibiti (vi-) match.
kiyishara : -a *kiyishara* commercial.
kiyama adv. on a party basis, from a party point of view.
kiyokozzi : -a *kiyokozzi* provocative.
kiyemokrasi : -a *kiyemokrasi* democratic.
kiyiketa : -a *kiyiketa* dictatorial, of dictatorship.

kidini : -a kidini religious.
kidogo *adv.* a little, somewhat; in small amount.
kidugu : -a kidugu brotherly, fraternal.
kifalme : -a kifalme royal, regal.
kifaruru (vi-) rhinoceros; *fig.* tank.
kikosi *cha vifaru* tank unit, tank corps.
kifo (vi-) death.
kifungo (vi-) fastener; confinement; prison; jail sentence.
kifungo *cha nye* house arrest.
kigeugeu uncertain, indecisive; contradictory.
kihistoria : -a kihistoria historic, historical.
Kiingereza *sing.* the English language.
kihini (vi-) pit; kernel; nucleus; heart/nub (of a problem); gist, summary.
kiislamu : -a kiislamu Islamic, Muslim.
kijamaa : -a kijamaa socialist.
kijamii : -a kijamii social.
kijana (vi-) youth, young person.
kijasiri *adv.* bravely, boldly.
kijeshi *adv.* militarily.
 -a kijeshi military.
kijiji (vi-) (small) village.
kijiji *cha ujamaa* ujamaa village, socialist village.

kijiko (vi-) spoon.
kijujuu *adv.* superficially.
kikamilifu *adv.* completely, wholly, perfectly.
kikao (vi-) session, section, cell.
kikoloni : -a kikoloni colonial, colonialist.
kikomunisti : -a kikomunisti communist.
kikosi (vi-) unit; squad, corps.
kikristo : -a kikristo Christian.
kikundi (vi-) group, clique; *mil.* unit.
kikwazo (vi-) hindrance, difficulty, impediment.
kila *adj.* each, every.
kiilimo (ki, *no pl.*) agriculture, farming.
kilio (vi-) cry, scream, complaint.
kilometa, kilomita (s) kilometer.
kima (vi-) price, value; wage.
kima *cha chini* minimum wage.
kimaendeleo : -a kimaendeleo progressive.
kimapinduzi : -a kimapinduzi revolutionary.
Kimarekani : -a Kimarekani American, of America.
kimataifa : -a kimataifa international.
kimbia v. run (away), flee, escape.

kimbia v. *appl.* run to, flee to, seek refuge with.
kimwinyi feudalism.
 -a kimwinyi feudalistic.
kinya *sing.* calm, quiet.
kinya *kinya* *adv.* calmly, quietly.
kinzaha (*from* mzaha *joke*) *adv.* as a joke, *chukulla* kinzaha take as a joke, take for granted.
kinaganaga *adv.* thoroughly; openly, clearly; personally.
kiyume (vi-) back, rear, opposite, contrary; *adv.* backwards.
kiongozi leader.
kipaji (vi-) talent, gift.
kipokee : siku ya kipokee a very eventful day, a day to remember.
kipindi (vi-) time, period of time; (radio) program.
Kireno : -a Kireno Portuguese.
kiri v. admit, acknowledge; grant, allow.
kisa (vi-) cause, reason.
kisasa : -a kisasa modern.
kisi v. guess, estimate, anticipate, expect.
kisasa *adv.* politically.
 -a kisasa political.
kisiwa (vi-) island.

kisomo (vi-) education, training.
kisu (vi-) knife.
kitabu (vi-) book.
Kitabu *cha maisha* personal file.
kitafu : -a kitafu *adj.* national.
kihasa (vi-) lock.
kitendo (vi-) action, act, deed, undertaking.
kiimbi (vi-) provocation, trick.
kitisho (vi-) threat, menace.
kitu (vi-) thing, object, matter.
kituo (vi-) pause, stop, post, camp, base.
kiuchumi *adv.* economically.
 -a kiuchumi economic.
kiufundi : -a kiufundi technical, technological.
kiuka v. step/jump/pass over; violate.
kiulnzi *adv.* defensively, from the point of view of defense.
kiutamaduni : -a kiutamaduni cultural.
kiwifa : -a kiwifa war-, of war.
kiwanda (vi-) factory, plant (*in the pl.*) industry, industries.
kiwango (vi-) stage, scale, level, degree.
kodi v. rent, lease.
askari wa kukodiwa mercenary (soldier).

komando (ma-) commando.
 komboa v. liberate, free.
 -jikomboa liberate/free oneself.
 kombolea v. *appl.* free/liberate for.
 komesha v. *caus.* stop, cause to cease.
 kosa (ma-) error, mistake; blame, wrong.
 kosa v. lack; err, be mistaken.
 kosea v. *appl.* be mistaken.
 kwa kukosea by mistake, by accident.
 kote *adv.* everywhere.
 kupali v. accept, approve, agree, consent.
 kupaliana v. *recip.* mutually agree,
 be of one mind.
 -kubwa *adj.* big, large, great.
 kudumu : -a kudumu permanent.
 kufiti (ma-) padlock.
 kuhusiana na (*inf.* of husiana) according to;
 with regard to.
 kuhusu (*inf.* of husu) concerning, regarding.
 kuhingana na (*inf.* of hingana) according to.
 kumba v. shove, push; engulf, infest.
 kumbana v. *recip.* collide with, struggle with,
 encounter.
 kumbuka v. remember, call to mind.
 kumbukumbu (-) memorial, remembrance;
 souvenir.

kumbusha v. *caus.* recall, call to mind; remind.
 kumbusho (ma-) memorial, monument.
 kumi (ma-) ten.
 kuna v. scratch.
 kundi (ma-) group, band; herd; flock.
 kura (-) velo.
 kura ya velo velo.
 kusini *loc.* south.
 kusudi *conj.* in order that, so that.
 kutana v. *recip.* meet, meet each other.
 kutoka (*from* toka) *as prep.*
 from, out of.
 kutokana (*from* tokana) as a result of.
 -kuu large; great; important; major; old.
 kuwa *inf.* of wa (be) *as conj.* that.
 kuza v. *caus.* cause to grow; rear, cultivate.
 kwa *prep.* in, on, with, to, for (*and*
additional meanings).
 kwa kuwa because, since.
 kwa vile because, since.
 kwama v. stick, be stuck/jammed; reach
 an impass.
 kwamba *conj.* that; in order that.
 kwamisha v. *caus.* block; cause to get
 stuck, cause to run aground.
 kwani *conj.* since, because, *interrog.* why?

kwanza : -a kwanza first.
 kweeli *sing.* truth.
 -a kweeli true.

kwenye *prep.* at, in.
 kweza v. *caus.* raise; elevate, extol.

la v. eat.	lenga v. aim at, point at; apply to.
laani v. curse, damn, excoriate, condemn.	lengo (ma-) aim, goal, objective.
labda <i>adv.</i> perhaps, possibly.	leo (-) <i>as adv.</i> today.
laki <i>numbr.</i> one hundred thousand.	leta v. bring; produce.
laki v. (go to) meet; greet, welcome.	letea v. <i>appl.</i> bring (to, for).
lakini <i>conj.</i> but, however.	-jiletea v. <i>appl. refl.</i> bring to oneself.
lalamiko (ma-) complaint.	liche ya not only.
lauumu v. criticize, reproach, blame, accuse.	lima v. hoe, cultivate, do farm work.
lawama (-) criticism, blame, reproach.	linda v. watch over, guard, protect.
laza v. <i>caus.</i> (from lala) cause to sleep.	linganisha v. <i>caus.</i> compare, contrast.
lazima (-) necessity; (as <i>adv.</i>) necessarily, of necessity.	lipa v. pay, pay for.
lazimika v. <i>stat.</i> be obliged/forced.	lipua v. blow up, explode.
lazimisha v. <i>caus.</i> force, compel, oblige.	lisha (-) nutrition.
lazimu v. be necessary; have to, must.	lutani (ma-) lieutenant.
legallega v. be or become weak/unsteady/unstable.	

masafa <i>pl.</i> misfortune, disaster, catastrophe.	mafanikio <i>pl.</i> success.
masalum <i>adj.</i> special, particular; well-known, famous.	mafunzo <i>pl.</i> instruction, training.
maana (-) meaning, significance; (as <i>conj.</i>) since, because.	mafuta <i>pl.</i> oil.
masarufu <i>adj.</i> important, famous.	magharibi (-) west.
mabadiliko <i>pl.</i> change.	magofu <i>pl.</i> ruins.
mabomoko <i>pl.</i> collapse, destruction; ruins.	mahakama (-) (law) court.
machafuko <i>pl.</i> disorder, confusion; disturbance; riot, fighting.	mahali <i>sing.</i> place.
mchungaji (wa-) minister, priest; shepherd.	mahali gani? what place? where?
mada (-) topic, issue; paper (submitted to be read).	mahitaji <i>pl.</i> necessities, needs, requirements.
madaraka <i>pl.</i> responsibility; control, power; authority; rights; autonomy.	mahojiano <i>pl.</i> interview, debate.
madhehebu <i>pl.</i> creed, denomination, sect.	mahususi <i>adj.</i> special.
madhubuti <i>adj.</i> firm, strict; tight, close; strong, durable.	maili (-) mile.
madhumuni (-) aim, goal, purpose, intention.	maissha <i>pl.</i> life, lifetime.
madini (-) mineral, metal, ore.	majadiliano <i>pl.</i> discussion(s), argument(s), debate(s).
maelekezo <i>pl.</i> instructions, orders.	majengo <i>pl.</i> construction.
maelezo <i>pl.</i> statement, explanation.	maji <i>pl.</i> water.
maendeleo <i>pl.</i> progress, development.	majuzi <i>adv.</i> recently, lately, a few days ago.
maenoo <i>pl.</i> area, region.	makaburu <i>pl.</i> Boers, government of South Africa; colonialists, imperialists.
	makaditio <i>pl.</i> estimate (of cost).
	makala <i>pl.</i> article; treatise, essay.

makao *pl.* place of residence, home.
 makao *makuu* headquarters.
 makwao *adv.* (to/at their) home.
 makwetu *adv.* (to/at our) home.
 mali (-) property, goods, possessions.
 maliashi *pl.* natural resources.
 malipo *pl.* pay, payment, compensation.
 maliza *v.* end, conclude, finish.
 malizika *v. stat.* end, be ended/concluded.
 mama (-) mother; term of address for older women.
 mambo *pl.* of Jambo, *q. v.*
 manowari (-) man-of-war; warship; naval vessel.
 manufaa *pl.* usefulness, profit, benefit, advantage.
 maoni *pl.* view(s), opinion(s).
 mapambano *pl.* confrontation, collision; contact; meeting; contest; struggle.
 mapema *adv.* early; previously, earlier.
 mapigano *pl.* fight, conflict, struggle, battle; raid.
 mapinduzi *pl.* revolution.
 mapumziko *pl.* vacation, rest.

mara (-) time, occasion; *as adv.* at once, immediately.
 mara kwa mara from time to time; again and again, often.
 mara tu immediately, at once.
 Marekani *pr. n.* America, the United States.
 masafi mafupi short wave.
 mashambulizi *pl.* attack, invasion.
 mashariki (-) east.
 masharti *pl.* conditions, terms, stipulations.
 mashine (-) machine, engine.
 mashitaka *pl.* charge, accusation, reproach, imputation.
 mashuhari *adj.* important, famous.
 maskini (-) poor person; (*as a modifier*) poor.
 masikiti *pl.* grief, sorrow, regret.
 maslahi *pl.* interests.
 matakwa *pl.* desire, wish; inclination.
 mataatizo *pl.* problems; complications, difficulties.
 mataka (-) prisoner-of-war; hostage.
 mateso *pl.* persecution, harassment.
 matokeo *pl.* outcome, result, consequence; incident, event.

matumaini *pl.* hopes, desires, expectations.
 matumizi *pl.* expense, expenditure.
 mauaji *pl.* murder, slaughter, killing.
 mavuno *pl.* harvest.
 mawasiliano *pl.* communications.
 mawe *pl.* of jive, *q. v.* stone.
 mazaao *pl.* produce, products; by-product.
 mazingira *pl.* environment, surroundings, circumstances.
 mazungumzo *pl.* talk(s), conversation(s), discussion(s); negotiations.
 Mbabylon (Wa-) (a) Babylonian.
 mbali *adv.* far; *adj.* different.
 mbali ya conti apart from.
 mbalimbali *adv.* different, various.
 mbele (-) front; *as adv.* before, in front, forward.
 mbele ya in front of, before.
 songa mbele press forward.
 mbili = n-wili two.
 mbinu (-) tactic, strategy; expedient.
 toa mbinu provide strategy.
 mbolea (-) manure, fertilizer.
 mbunge (wa-) member of parliament; member of congress.
 mchana *sing.* day, daytime.

mchanganyiko (mi-) mixture, variety.
 mchango (mi-) payment; contribution; fund.
 toa mchango make a contribution (not necessarily financial).
 mchezaji (wa-) actor, actress, player, athlete.
 mchezo (mi-) game; sport; show.
 habari za michezo sport news.
 mchungaji (wa-) shepherd; minister, clergyman.
 meja jenerali major general.
 meli (-) steamer, steamship.
 meya (ma-) mayor.
 mfano (mi-) model, pattern, example.
 mfiyabishara (wa-) merchant, trader, tradesman.
 mfiyarakazi (wa-) worker.
 mferaji (mi-) canal; strait; pipe.
 mfungo (mi-) livestock.
 mfuko (mi-) bag, purse; fund.
 mfululizo (mi-) series, succession.
 mfumo (mi-) weave, weaving; fabric; fig. system; network.
 mngogoro (mi-) difficulty; trouble; misunderstanding.
 mgonbea (wa-) mgonbeaji (wa-) candidate; applicant.
 mgonbeaji binafsi independent candidate.

mgomo (mi-) strike.
 mhamiaji (wa-) immigrant.
 mhanganga *see* mhanganga.
 mhariri (wa-) editor.
 mhudumu (wa-) one who provides service, one who attends to.
 wahudumu wa vyombo vya usafirishaji
 transportation workers.
 mia (ma-) hundred.
 milele *adv.* permanently; always; constantly.
 miliki v. rule, govern, run, operate; own.
 milioni (-) million.
 mimi *pers. pron. I.*
 miongozi mwa among. between.
 Misri *pr. n.* Egypt.
 mifanbo *pl.* machinery; equipment; instruments.
 mihili (mi-) similarity, resemblance.
 mihili ya like, similar to.
 mjadala (mi-) debate.
 mjane (wa-) widow.
 Mjerumani (Wa-) (a) German.
 mji (mi-) town, city.
 mji mkuu capital.
 mjoli (wa-) *archaic* a title for an ex-slave's kinsman.

mjamba (wa-) delegate, representative; deputy.
 mkanganyiko (mi-) confusion; antic, ruse, plot.
 mkasi (mi-) (pair of) scissors.
 mkataba (mi-) agreement, settlement; treaty, pact.
 mkazi (wa-) resident; occupant.
 mkazo (mi-) emphasis, stress.
 mkimbizi (wa-) refugee; fugitive; deserter.
 mkoa (mi-) region.
 mkono (mi-) arm, hand.
 unga mkono support, back up.
 mkopo (mi-) loan, credit.
 Mkristo (Wa-) (a) Christian.
 Mkurd (Wa-) (a) Kurd.
 mkurugenzi (wa-) director, manager, person in charge; leader.
 mkutano (mi-) meeting, conference.
 mkuu (wa-) leader, superior; director, head.
 mlima (mi-) mountain, large hill.
 Mmarekani (Wa-) (an) American.
 mnamo *adv.* about, approximately; at, during (a period of time).
 moja *numbr. one.*
 moja kwa moja immediately; directly, straight on; continuously.

mojawapo *numbr. one, one (of several).*
 moyo *pl.* moyo heart; spirit.
 kuwajika moyo to be dispirited/ discouraged/demoralized.
 mpaka (mi-) border, boundary; (*as prep. and conj.*) until.
 Mpalestina (Wa-) (a) Palestinian.
 mpango (mi-) plan; program; arrangement.
 mpasuko (mi-) explosion.
 mpeganaji (wa-) warrior, fighter.
 mpigania uhuru, *pl.* wapigania uhuru freedom fighter.
 mpinga mapinduzi *pl.* wapinga mapinduzi counter-revolutionary.
 mpyinzani (wa-) opponent.
 mradi (mi-) plan, goal, ambition.
 Mreno (Wa-) (a) Portuguese.
 Mrusi (Wa-) (a) Russian.
 musada (mi-) help, aid, assistance.
 msafara (mi-) expedition, journey.
 msako (mi-) intensive search; hunting; raid, round-up, manhunt.
 msemaji (wa-) speaker; spokesman.
 mshahara (mi-) salary, wages.
 mshenzi (wa-) savage, barbarian, uncouth/ uncivilized person.

mshindi (wa-) winner, victor.
 mshiriki (wa-) partner, accomplice.
 msikilizaji (wa-) listener.
 msimamo (mi-) position, stand.
 msingi (mi-) foundation, basis.
 -a msingi basic, fundamental.
 msitahika (wa-) honored/respected/righteous person.
 msomaji (wa-) reader.
 msoni (wa-) highly educated/literate person.
 mstari (mi-) line, row.
 msukosuko (mi-) unrest, disorder; harassment.
 msumari (mi-) nail.
 Msumbiji *pr. n.* Mozambique.
 mtaalamu (wa-) expert, specialist.
 mtalii (wa-) tourist.
 Mtanania (Wa-) (a) Tanzanian.
 mtazamo (mi-) outlook, attitude, view, viewpoint, point of view.
 mto (mi-) river.
 mtoto (wa-) child.
 mtu (wa-) person; (*in the pl.*) people.
 mtuinga (mi-) collarbone, scapula.
 muda (-) time, period (of time).

muhanga *or mhanganga* (wa-) sacrifice, offering by killing an animal.
-jitoa muhanga sacrifice oneself.
muhimu *adj.* important.
mujibu : *kw* **mujibu** *wa* according to, in accordance with.
muuji (wa-) murderer.
muundo (mi-) structure, form, model.
muungano (mi-) organization, league, union, alliance.
muziki music.
Mwafrika *pl.* **Wafrika** (an) African.
mwasiri (wa-) employer.
mwaka (mi-) year.
mwakilishi (wa-) representative.
mwalimu (wa-) teacher, *with caps.* title of Julius Nyerere.
mwalimu mkuu head teacher, principal.
mwamba *pl.* **miamba** (mi-) rock, crag.
mwambao (mi-) coast, coastline, shore.
mwanasaga *pl.* **wanasaga** pilot.
mwanachama *pl.* **wanachama** member (of a political party, union, organization).
mwanadamu *pl.* **wanadamu** human being.
mwanafunzi *pl.* **wanafunzi** student.
mwanajeshi *pl.* **wanajeshi** serviceman, member of the army.

mwanamke *pl.* **wanamake** woman.
mwananchi *pl.* **wananchi** inhabitant (of a country); citizen.
mwananume *pl.* **wananume** man.
mwandishi (wa-) writer.
mwandishi wa habari journalist, newsmen.
mwanza (mi-) opening, opportunity.
mwanzo (mi-) start, beginning.
-a mwanzo first, initial.
Mwarabu *pl.* **Waarabu** (an) Arab.
mwasi *pl.* **waasi** rebel, insurgent.
mwavuli *pl.* **miavuli** umbrella; parachute.
mwelekeo (mi-) tendency, trend, attitude; direction.
mwendawazimu (wa-) madman.
mwendon (mi-) pace, rate of speed; movement; course, route.
mwenye *pl.* **wenye** owner.
mwenye makosa the person responsible/guilty, the one to blame.
mwenyeji *pl.* **wenyeji** (regular) owner; host.
mwenyekiti *pl.* **wenyeiti** chairman.
mwenzi *pl.* **wenzi** companion, associate, colleague.
wenzetu our companions/associates/colleagues.
wenzao their companions/associates/colleagues.

mwezi (mi-) month.
mwingilio (mi-) interruption.
mwisho (mi-) end.
-a mwisho final.
Mwislami (Wa-) (a) Muslim.
mwito (mi-) call, appeal, summons.
mwovu (wa-) rotten/wicked/corrupt person.

Myahudi (Wa-) (a) Jew; (an) Israeli.
mzalendo (wa-) citizen; patriot.
mzaliwa (wa-) native, one born in a place.
mzinga (mi-) canon.
mzoaji (wa-) one who picks up/gathers up.
mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector.
Mzungu (Wa-) (a) European; white person.

nafasi (-) room, space; chance, opportunity.
 nafuu (-) advantage, preference; (as
modifier) preferential.
 naibu (ma-) deputy, representative.
 name *numer.* eight.
 naye (na yeve) and she/he, he/she too.
 nchi (-) country.
 ndani (-) inner part, inside.
 ndani ya inside of.
 ndege (-) bird; airplane.
 ndoa (-) marriage.
 ndoto (-) dream.
 ndugu (-) brother; (*pol.*) comrade.
 nduli (-) cruel/brutal person, thug,
 ruffian, murderer.
 neno (ma-) word; statement.
 ngapi *interrog. adj./pron.* how many?
 ngazi (-) ladder; step; flight of stairs;
 level, stage.
 ng'oa v. (*pass.* ng'olewa) uproot, eradicate,
 pull/dig up.
 ngoja v. wait, wait for.

nguuni (-) fist.
 nguo (-) cloth, clothing.
 nguvu (-) strength, power; energy.
 -a nguvu strong, powerful.
 nia (-) aim, goal, intention, purpose.
 nini *interrog. pron.* what?
 njama (-) collusion, plot; secret meeting,
 private consultation.
 nje (-) outside.
 nje ya outside of.
 -a nje outside-; foreign.
 nchi za nje foreign countries.
 njia (-) road, path; way, means.
 kwa njia ya by (means of).
 nne *numer.* four.
 Novemba (-) November.
 nufaisha v. *caus.* profit, be advantageous to.
 nunua v. buy, purchase.
 nyang'anya v. take away by force,
 rob, plunder.

nyanyua v. raise, lift.
 nyaraka (letters) *pl. of waraka, q. v.*
 nyima v. deny, withhold, deprive.
 nyimbo (songs) *pl. of wimbo, q. v.*

nyuma (-) back, rear, past; as *adv.* backwards;
 behind.
 hukio nyuma in the past, previously.
 nyumba (-) house; home; building.

-o-ote indef. pron./adj. any, any at all.
oana v. recip. marry.
ofisa (ma-) officer, official.
ofisa elimu educational officer.
ofisi (-) office.
ogelea v. double appl. swim.
okoa v. save, rescue.
okolea v. appl. (pass. Okolewa) save, rescue, deliver.
Oktoha October.
omba v. ask, beg, pray, implore.
ombi (ma-) request, petition.
ona v. see; view, consider.
onana v. recip. see each other, meet with each other.
ondoa v. remove, eliminate, get rid of, take away.
ondoka v. set out, start, leave; get up, rise.

ondolea v. appl. remove from, rid of, take away from.
onea v. appl. (pass. onewa) look at; feel hostility toward.
onekana v. recip. be apparent/obvious, seem, appear, be visible/seen.
ongea v. talk, converse, chat.
ongelea v. appl. discuss, talk about.
ongera v. caus. increase, add, add to, augment; (before an infinitive) go on to, (do) further.
ongoza v. lead, direct.
onya v. caus. warn, admonish.
onyesha v. double caus. show, indicate.
onyo (ma-) warning, exhortation.
orofa (-) floor, story.
-ote indef. pron./adj. all, whole.

pa v. (pass. pewa) give.
pakana v. recip. be neighboring/adjacent, border on each other.
Palestina pr. n. Palestine.
pambana v. confront, face up to; compete.
pamoja na together with; in addition to.
-a pamoja joint, mutual.
panda v. rise, increase; mount, board.
pande (pl. of upande, q. v.) sides.
pangia v. appl. arrange/put in order for; prepare/equip for.
panua v. open up, expand, broaden.
-ipanua expand (one's self), increase one's size.
panuka v. stat. be broadened/expanded, increase.
panulia v. appl. open up, expand.
papara (-) haste, hurry.
-a papara hasty.
pasa v. behave, be necessary, be proper.
pasua v. break open; cut open; wreck.
paswa v. pass. ought, should.
pata v. get, obtain.
pataa v. appl. get/obtain for.

patikana v. stat. recip. be procurable/obtainable, be obtained, be found.
paza v. caus. raise, cause to rise/ascend.
peke, peke yake adv. alone, singly.
peteka v. send; transmit; take.
penda v. like, be fond of, love.
pendekeza v. stat. caus. recommend, suggest, put forward.
pendekero (ma-) recommendation, suggestion, proposal.
pendelea v. double appl. prefer, extend preference to.
piga adv. also.
picha (-) picture.
piga v. strike, hit.
piga mabomu bomb.
pigana v. recip. strike each other, fight.
pigana vita wage war.
pigania v. recip. appl. fight for.
pili numeral. two.
-a pili second.
pinga v. lock; block, obstruct; oppose.
pita v. go past, pass (by).
pitia v. appl. go past, pass by/through.

pitisha v. caus. pass, cause to pass.

pokea v. accept, receive; consent, agree;
welcome.

pokelea v. appl. receive, accept.

polisi (ma-) policeman.

pungeza v. congratulate.

pora v. pluck; steal, rob, flich.

poteza v. lose, throw away.

potosha v. ruin, spoil.

profesa (ma-) professor.

punguzia v. appl. of punguza reduce,
lessen, lower (in, for).

pwani (-) coast, littoral.

-a pwani coastal.

-pya adj. new; modern.

R

radhi adj. satisfied, pleased.

rafiki (-) friend, comrade.

rahisisha v. caus. cheapen; facilitate, ease.

raja (-) citizen (of a country), subject,
national; civilian.

rais (-, ma-) president.

rambilambi (-) (words of) condolence.

rangi (-) color.

rashinani (-) capital, assets.

rasmu adj. official, as *an adv.* officially.

raha (-) schedule, timetable; plan.

radio (-) radio.

-refu adj. long; tall; high; deep.

reja v. return, go back, come back.

rejesha v. caus. give back, return, restore.

ridhisha v. caus. please, satisfy.

risasi (-) bullet.

roketi (ma-) rocket.

rudi v. come back, return; pay back.

rudisha v. caus. give/send back, return,
restore.

ruhusia v. appl. permit, allow.

rula (-) ruler.

sa (-) hour; watch, clock.	sawa <i>adj.</i> & <i>adv.</i> equal; similar; like; even.	shauri v. advise, recommend.	shukururu v. thank, be grateful to.
saba <i>numeral</i> seven.	sayansi (-) science.	sherehekea v. celebrate.	shule (-) school.
sababisha v. <i>caus.</i> cause.	sehemu (-) part; region, district, area.	sheria (-) law.	shule za msingi primary schools.
sababu (-) cause, reason.	sehemu nyingine elsewhere, somewhere, else.	shika v. grasp, seize, hold on to, occupy.	shutumuru v. castigate, excoriate, reproach, scold.
kwa sababu because.	sekta (-) sector.	shikilia v. <i>double appl.</i> hold on to stubbornly; <i>mil.</i> occupy.	si is/are not.
sabini <i>numeral</i> seventy.	sema v. say, speak, talk.	shilingi (-) shilling.	siasa (-) policy; politics.
sabuni (-) soap.	semekana v. <i>recip.</i> be said/reported, say reportedly.	shina (ma-) tree trunk; sub-branch (the lowest unit in party structure).	sifu v. praise, recommend, admire.
safi <i>adj.</i> pure, clean.	semina (-) seminar.	shinda v. conquer, subdue, defeat; win; outdo, surpass.	sikika v. hear; feel.
safu (-) row; range (of mountains).	sera (-) policy.	shinda v. <i>pass.</i> (from shinda) be defeated; fail.	sikika v. <i>stat.</i> be audible/perceptible, be heard.
sahihi <i>adj.</i> correct, right, true.	serikali (-) government.	shirika (ma-) company; organization; society; cooperative.	sikiliza v. <i>appl. caus.</i> listen, listen to.
saidia v. help, assist.	shabaha (-) mark, target; aim, goal.	shirika (ma-) company; organization; society; cooperative.	sikitika v. be sorry, regret, grieve.
saini (-) signature.	shaka (ma-) doubt, uncertainty.	shiriki v. participate, have a part in.	sikitisha v. <i>caus.</i> cause sorrow/regret, sadden, grieve, make sorry.
tia saini sign.	shambulia v. attack (suddenly), invade.	shirikiana v. <i>recip.</i> cooperate, join forces.	siku (-) day.
salama <i>adv.</i> safely, unharmed.	shambulia (ma-) attack; invasion.	shirikisha v. <i>caus.</i> allow to take part, have...participate.	sikha (-) weapon; arms.
salamu (-) greeting; salutation; message.	shangaza v. <i>caus.</i> astonish, amaze.	shirikisha (ma-) union, federation, association.	simamisha v. <i>caus.</i> cause to stand; cause to stop, obstruct.
salia v. <i>appl.</i> (from sa) remain, be left over.	shangilia v. welcome/greet warmly; congratulate; cheer, applaud.	shughuli (-) activity, work, occupation.	simu (-) telephone; telephone call.
sana <i>adv.</i> very.	shangwe (ma-) applause, ovation; jubilation.	shughulikia v. <i>appl.</i> be concerned/busy/occupied with.	simu ya maandishi telegram.
sandu (ma-) box.	shari (-) malice, maliciousness, hatred.	shuhudia v. <i>appl.</i> be witness to, witness.	sindika v. push, press out; process.
sasa <i>adv.</i> now, at present.	shauku (-) desire, longing, eagerness; ambition.	shujaa (ma-) hero, brave man, warrior; <i>as adj.</i> brave, courageous.	sinema (-) cinema.
saruji (-) cement, concrete.			sisi <i>pers. pron.</i> we.
sauti (-) voice.			sisitiza v. stress, emphasize, say emphatically.

sita numer. six.
 sifini numer. sixty.
 siyo no, not.
 soko (ma-) market.
 sono (ma-) course of study, lesson.
 songa v. press, squeeze.
 songa mbele press forward.
 spea (-) spare parts.
 stahili v. merit, deserve, be fitting/proper/due.
 suala (ma-) question; problem, matter.

subiri v. wait for.
 sujudia v. appl. bow down/worship (for, before).
 sukari (-) sugar.
 sukumia v. appl. push/shove in.
 suluhisha v. caus. mediate, reconcile, bring peace to.
 suluhu (-) reconciliation, compromise.
 swali (ma-) question.

taabika v. be in difficulty/distress, be worried/disturbed.
 taarifa (-) report; statement; communiqué.
 tatsiri v. explain, interpret, translate.
 tafuta v. look for, seek.
 tahadhariha v. caus. warn.
 taifa (ma-) nation, country; people.
 Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations.
 taifisha v. nationalize.
 taja v. name, designate, mention; nominate.
 tajiri (ma-) rich person; (as modifier) rich.
 taka v. want, desire; require, need.
 takataka (-) dirt; rubbish, garbage.
 mzoaji wa takataka garbage collector.
 tambua v. recognize, acknowledge.
 -jiambuliha v. caus. refl. identify oneself, introduce oneself, make oneself known.
 tanka v. proclaim, announce; pronounce.
 tangaza v. caus. make known, announce; publish; proclaim; broadcast.
 tangaza v/ia declare war.
 tangazo (ma-) proclamation; announcement; notice, advertisement.
 matangazo ya biashara commercial advertisements, commercials.
 tangu prep. and conj. since, from.

tanguziza (mbele) v. caus. cause to go forward, give priority/precedence to.
 tano numer. five.
 tanzua v. open (eyes); uncover, reveal; solve; explain, clarify.
 tapatalapa v. redup. be in disarray/in confusion.
 taratibu (-) order, system, structure; plan; policy.
 tatizo (ma-) problem, complication.
 tatu numer. three.
 -a tatu third.
 tawala v. rule, govern.
 tawala (pl. of utawala, q.v.) regimes.
 tawanyika v. stat. scatter, be spread.
 tawi (ma-) branch (of a tree); fig. branch, division.
 tayari adi. ready, prepared; adv. already.
 tayarisha v. caus. prepare, set up.
 tazama (appl. pass. tazamiwa) look at, observe; expect.
 tegemea v. rely on, depend on.
 teka v. capture.
 tekeleza v. caus. accomplish, carry out, bring to a conclusion.

teketeta v. be destroyed; perish; get burned.
 tekezeza v. *caus.* destroy, ruin.
 televisheni (-) television.
 tembelea v. *appl.* visit, go to visit, call on.
 tena *adv.* then, next, further; again.
 tengeneza v. *caus.* manufacture, produce; make put in order; repair; edit.
 tesa v. persecute, torment.
 tetea v. *appl.* stand up for, support, defend; speak out strongly for or against.
 tetemeko (-) earthquake.
 thabiti *adj.* strong, firm, secure, steadfast.
 thamini v. value, appraise, evaluate; appreciate.
 thibitisha v. *caus.* prove, confirm.
 tia v. put, set, lay, place.
 tilia *appl.* of tia, q.v.
 tiliana v. *recip.* (of tia) put/set (mutually).
 tihiana saina (both/all) sign.
 timiza v. *caus.* complete, finish.
 timua v. (*pass.* timuliwa) drive out, expel.
 timu (-) team.
 tisa *numeral*, nine.
 tishia v. *appl.* threaten, frighten, scare.

toa v. put/take/give out; put forward; produce; publish; issue.
 -jitoa muhanga make a sacrifice, sacrifice oneself.
 tochi (-) flashlight.
 tofauni (-) difference.
 tofautiana v. *recip.* be different from one another; differ (in opinion).
 toka v. come/go out, leave.
 kutoka from, out of.
 tokana v. *recip.* depart from; result from.
 kutokana na due to, as a result of, resulting from.
 tokea v. *appl.* come out, appear; happen, occur.
 tokomeza v. *caus.* destroy, annihilate.
 tolea v. *appl.* from toa put out, issue; present; publish; expel.
 tosha v. be enough/sufficient.
 vya kutosha sufficiently.
 tosheleza v. *appl. caus.* satisfy, give satisfaction.
 toza v. *caus.* charge, impose; extract.
 tu *adv.* only, merely.
 tua v. put/set down; settle down; be based, take position.
 tukio (ma-) occurrence, event, incident.

tulia v. *appl.* (from tua) calm down, become quiet/tranquil.
 tumainia v. wish, desire; hope, expect.
 tume (-) task, delegation.
 kamati ya tume committee of the delegation.
 tumia v. *appl.* send to/for.
 tumia v. use, apply.
 tumika v. *statal.* be used; be usable.

tumikia v. *appl.* work for, serve; be useful for, use.
 tungulia v. lower, reduce; bring down.
 tupa v. throw.
 mabomu ya kutupa hand grenades.
 tupilia v. *double appl.* throw away.
 -tupu *adj.* bald; naked; empty; downright, brazen.
 twaa v. capture, occupy; take.

ua v. kill, murder.	uenezaji <i>sing.</i> spreading, dissemination.	ujambazi <i>sing.</i> brigandage, banditry, robbery.	ulizai <i>sing.</i> defense, guarding.
ua (ma-) fence.	ufansi <i>sing.</i> well-being, prosperity.	ujenzi <i>sing.</i> erection, building, construction.	waziri wa ulizai minister of defense, secretary of state.
uadui <i>sing.</i> hostility, enmity.	ufumbuzi <i>sing.</i> unfolding, clearing up, solution.	Ujerumani Magharibi <i>pr. n.</i> West Germany.	uliza v. ask (about), inquire, question.
Uajemi <i>pr. n.</i> Persia, Iran.	ufundi <i>sing.</i> proficiency, expertise, technology.	ujuba <i>sing.</i> stupidity, foolishness.	umarufu <i>sing.</i> fame.
uamuzi <i>sing.</i> judgment, decision, verdict.	-a ufundi technical, technological.	ujumbe <i>sing.</i> delegation, deputation, message.	umaskini <i>sing.</i> poverty.
uasi <i>sing.</i> rebellion, insurrection.	ufupi <i>sing.</i> shortness, brevity.	ujumla <i>sing.</i> totality.	umeme <i>sing.</i> lightning, electricity.
uabaguzi <i>sing.</i> discrimination, segregation.	ugawaji <i>sing.</i> dividing up, division; distribution.	kwa ujumla in general; in all, in totality.	vifaa vya umeme electrical appliances.
ubalozi <i>sing.</i> embassy, legation, consulate.	ugonjwa <i>sing.</i> disease, sickness.	ujuzi <i>sing.</i> knowledge, experience.	umma (-) people; (the) masses.
ubeberu <i>sing.</i> imperialism.	ugumu <i>sing.</i> hardness, solidity; difficulty; severity.	ukaguzi <i>sing.</i> investigation, examination, inspection.	umoja <i>sing.</i> unity, union.
uchaguzi <i>sing.</i> election, voting.	uhai <i>sing.</i> life.	ukanda <i>pl.</i> kanda zone, sector.	Umoja wa Mataifa the United Nations.
uchapishaji <i>sing.</i> publication.	uhakikisho <i>sing.</i> assurance, making sure.	ukimbizi <i>sing.</i> exile, fight.	Umoja wa Wazalendo wa Zimbabwe the Patriotic Front (of Zimbabwe).
shirika la uchapishaji vitabu book publisher.	uhafifu <i>sing.</i> transgression, crime, fault, offense.	ukimya <i>sing.</i> quiet, quietness, calm.	umri <i>sing.</i> age (of a person).
uchimbaji <i>sing.</i> excavation, digging, mining; drilling (oil).	uhamaji <i>sing.</i> immigration, emigration.	ukingo <i>pl.</i> kingo edge, border.	umuhimu <i>sing.</i> importance.
uchokozi <i>sing.</i> provocation, teasing.	uharibifu <i>sing.</i> destruction, devastation, damage, loss.	ukoloni <i>sing.</i> colonialism.	unda v. build, make, create, form.
uchorongaji <i>sing.</i> (act of) cutting/drilling.	uhuru <i>sing.</i> freedom, independence.	-a ukoloni colonial.	unga v. join.
uchumi <i>sing.</i> economy.	Uingereza <i>sing.</i> England, Great Britain.	ukombozi <i>sing.</i> liberation.	unga mkono support, back up.
-a uchumi economic.	ujamaa <i>sing.</i> socialism; brotherhood.	ukosetu <i>sing.</i> lack, want, deficiency.	-jiunga v. <i>refl.</i> join oneself, join up (with), affiliate oneself.
uchunguzi <i>sing.</i> investigation, research.	-a ujamaa socialist.	ukumbi <i>pl.</i> kumbi veranda, porch, hall, corridor.	ungana v. <i>recip.</i> join together, unite, combine.
ulewano <i>sing.</i> mutual understanding.	Ulaya <i>pr. n.</i> Europe.	ukumbi wa mikutano conference center.	unguza v. <i>caus.</i> burn, scorch, singe.
uendelezaji <i>sing.</i> development; promotion; industrial management.		ukweji <i>sing.</i> truth.	unyonyaji <i>sing.</i> exploitation.
			ungongo <i>sing.</i> lie, untruth.
			-a unongo lying, false.

<i>uongozi sing.</i> leadership; administration.			
-a <i>uongozi</i> administrative.			
<i>uovu sing.</i> badness, wickedness, corruption.			
<i>upande pl.</i> <i>pande</i> side; <i>fig.</i> field, sphere.			
<i>kwa upande wa</i> on the side of, on the...side.			
<i>upelekaji sing.</i> transmission; delivery.			
<i>upeo sing.</i> extremity, limit, highest point.			
<i>upinzani sing.</i> opposition.			
<i>upya adv.</i> again, anew.			
<i>urais sing.</i> citizenship.			
<i>urais sing.</i> presidency.			
<i>urefu sing.</i> length; height; depth.			
<i>kwa urefu zaidi</i> at greater length.			
<i>Urusi pr. n.</i> Russia.			
<i>usafirishaji sing.</i> transportation.			
<i>usafishaji sing.</i> cleaning, purification; refining.			
<i>usalama sing.</i> security, safety.			
<i>askari wa usalama</i> security forces.			
<i>Baraza la Usalama</i> Security Council.			
<i>usalata sing.</i> deceit, treachery, fraud.			
<i>usawa sing.</i> similarity; equality; evenness.			
<i>usemi sing.</i> words, saying; slogan.			
<i>ushahidi sing.</i> evidence, testimony.			
	<i>ushauri sing.</i> recommendation, advice.		
	<i>toa ushauri</i> recommend.		
	<i>ushauriano sing.</i> consultation(s).		
	<i>ushirikiano sing.</i> cooperation, collaboration.		
	<i>usiku sing.</i> night.		
	<i>ustaarabu sing.</i> civilization, culture.		
	<i>usuluhishi sing.</i> mediation, reconciliation.		
	<i>utahibu sing.</i> medical treatment.		
	<i>utafiti sing.</i> research, investigation, curiosity.		
	<i>utafutaji sing.</i> search, act of seeking.		
	<i>utajiri sing.</i> wealth.		
	<i>utalii sing.</i> tourism.		
	<i>utamaduni sing.</i> culture; civilization.		
	<i>utangazaji sing.</i> announcement, proclamation.		
	<i>utaratibu sing.</i> system, structure, arrange- ment, plan.		
	<i>utawala pl.</i> <i>tawala</i> rule, government; regime.		
	<i>utengenezaji sing.</i> manufacture, production.		
	<i>utekelezaji sing.</i> implementation.		
	<i>utu sing.</i> humanity, humanness, goodness.		
	<i>Uturuki sing.</i> Turkey.		
	<i>uzaji sing.</i> marketing, business of selling.		
	<i>uwamizi sing.</i> invasion.		
	<i>uwania pl.</i> <i>wanja</i> enclosed area, field; stadium.		
	<i>uwania wa ndege</i> airfield, airport.		
	<i>uwezekano sing.</i> possibility, feasibility.		
	<i>uwezo sing.</i> ability, capacity.		
	<i>uwiano sing.</i> equality.		
		<i>uza v.</i> sell.	
		<i>uzalendo sing.</i> patriotism.	
		<i>uzalishaji sing.</i> childbirth; production.	
		<i>uzayomisti sing.</i> Zionism.	
		<i>uzito sing.</i> weight, heaviness.	
		<i>uzoefu sing.</i> experience.	

vamia v. *appl.* pounce on, descend on;
break into, invade.

vifaa *pl.* supplies, equipment, materials;
necessities.

vikali *adv.* strongly, adamantly,
harshly, fiercely.

vile (vile) *adv.* also, likewise, too; in
the same way.

vipi *adv.* how?

vita *pl.* war.

vizuri *adv.* well, nicely, properly.

vuguvugu (-) (political) consciousness.

vuka v. pass safely through, cross, ferry across.

vumilia *double appl.* tolerate, put up with.

vuna: -jivunia v. *appl. refl.* take the credit
for, boast about, take pride in.

vunja v. break, demolish.

vunja moyo discourage.

vunjika v. *stac.* be breakable; be broken;
break up.

kuvunjika moyo be dispirited/
discouraged/demoralized.

vulia v. *appl.* pull, draw, attract; be
attractive to, be pleasing to.

wa v. be, become.

wahi v. do beforehand, happen before;
be on time.

wajibu *sing.* duty, responsibility, obligation.

wakati *pl.* nyakati time, period, season;
as a conj. when.

wakati wa at the time of, during.

wakilisha v. represent.

wala *conj.* nor, and not.

wapi *interrog.* where?

waraka *pl.* nyaraka letter, document.

warsha (-) workshop, seminar.

wasili v. arrive, reach.

wasilisha v. *caus.* send, convey, deliver.

wasiwasi *sing.* doubt, misgiving; crisis.

waya (-) wire.

wazi *adj. and adv.* clear, open, clearly,
frankly.

waziri (ma-) minister.

waziri mkuu prime minister, premier.

waziri wa habari na utalii minister
of information and tourism.

waziri wa kazi minister of labor/works.

waziri wa mambo ya nchi za nje minister of
foreign affairs, foreign minister.

waziri wa mambo ya ndani ya nchi minister of
the interior, home minister.

waziri wa ulinzi minister of defense.

waziwazi *adj.* clear, open, overt; *adv.*
clearly, frankly.

wazo (ma-) thought, idea; opinion, view.

weka v. place, put, set.

-jweka v. *refl.* place oneself, set
oneself.

weka v. *appl.* of weka place/put (in, for).

weza v. be able.

wzekana v. *recip.* be possible/
feasible.

wzesha v. *caus.* enable, make possible.

wiki (-) week.

wilaya (-) district.

wili *numer.* two.

wimbi (ma-) wave.

wimbo *pl.* nyimbo song.

wingi *sing.* large quantity/number.

kwa wingi in large quantity.

wizara (-) ministry.

wizara ya mambo ya nchi za nje ministry
of foreign affairs; state department.

wizara ya viwanda ministry of industry.

yeye *pers. pron.* he, she.

zaidi *adv.* more.

zaidi ya more than.

zaiisha v. *caus.* beget; produce.

zaliwa (*pass. of zaal*) be born.

zamani (-) time, period of time.

-a zamani former; of old, of long ago.

zaiti v. prepare, make ready, put in order.

-jizaiti v. *refl.* prepare oneself, ready oneself.

ziara (-) visit.

zidi v. increase, become large, exceed, excel; do more, do increasingly.

zidisha v. *caus.* increase; multiply.

-zima *adj.* entire, whole, complete.

zingatia v. *appl.* consider, regard, take into account.

zingira v. *appl.* surround, encircle.

-zito *adj.* heavy; thick, difficult.

ziwa (ma-) lake; pool, pond.

zua v. (*pass. zalilwa*) prevent, hinder; hold back, restrain detain.

-jizua v. *refl.* restrain/control oneself, hold back.

zuka v. appear suddenly, emerge, pop up, break out.

zunguka v. go around, circle around, move about aimlessly.

zungumza v. discuss, converse, carry on a conversation.

zungumzia v. *appl.* discuss, converse, talk about.

zungusha v. *caus.* encircle, surround.

-zuri *adj.* good, fine, excellent.

zuru v. visit.